

NOTES ON PHALŪRA

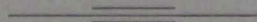
AN UNKNOWN DARDIC
LANGUAGE OF CHITRAL

BY

GEORG MORGENSTIERNE

WITH ONE MAP

SKRIFTER UTGITT AV DET NORSKE VIDENSKAPS-AKADEMI I OSLO
II. HIST.-FILOS. KLASSE, 1940. No. 5



OSLO

I KOMMISJON HOS JACOB DYBWAD

1941

Skrifter utgitt av Det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo.

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1941

Fremlagt i fellesmøte den 8. november 1940

Trykt for Fridtjof Nansens fond

A. W. BRØGGERS BOKTRYKKERI A/S

To

R. L. TURNER

in friendship and gratitude



Sketch-Map of Lower Chitral.

Introduction.

§ 1. Lower Chitral is one of the most polyglott regions in Asia. Here, within an area of some 3000 square kilometres, no less than ten distinct languages are spoken. About most of them we possess some information, but two Dardic dialects, Phalūṛa and Dameli, were until recently completely unknown.

Already Biddulph was aware that a separate language which he calls Dangarik, was spoken in a few villages in Lower Chitral. He writes¹ that 'Ashuret, Beorai, Poorgal and Kalkatak are inhabited by a tribe said to speak a language cognate with Shina, who are still styled Dangariks by their neighbours, though they have long ago embraced Islam'. In another place² he states that he has 'not been able to obtain the language of the Chitral Dangariks, but there seems to be no reason to suppose that they have any connection with the Shins of Gilgit.'

Also Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, who was in political employ in Chitral from 1895 to 1902, in a report draws the attention to the fact that the people of Ashreth, Beori, Purigal and some other villages speak the dialect called Palola or Dangarikwar.

No specimen of this language is, however, given in the LSI, and during my stay in Chitral in 1929 I therefore endeavoured to collect some information about it.

According to Gurdon 'Palola' is spoken in the following villages: Beori (71 families); Ashreth (60 fam.); Gos (9 fam.); Purigal (12 fam.) and Kalkatak (16 fam.). Besides it is spoken in Sau (100 fam.), in Narsat on the Kunar River, in Dowgal and Bir Kot in Bashkar, and in Gumadand in Dir. The existence of Phal. in *Ashreth*, *Ghos*, *Biōri* and *Purigal* was affirmed by my informants, but they asserted that Kalasha was spoken in *Kalkatak*. *Sāu* on Afghan territory speaks a dialect closely related to Phal., although probably strongly influenced by the surrounding Gawar-Bati, spoken in *Nar'sāt*, etc. East of Chitral *Gumāndaṅḍ* and *Ashret* in Bashkar are inhabited by members of the same tribe, and according to Stein there is also a village

¹ Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh (Calc. 1880), p. 64.

² Op. cit., p. 113.

called Asret in Torwal. But *Bīrkōṭ* and *Dōugal* in Bashkar are probably inhabited by Bashkariks and Pathans.¹ The number of speakers of Phal. in Chitral scarcely exceeds 800—1000.

§ 2. The correct name of the language appears to be *Pha'lūra*, but also the form *Pa'lūla* (cf. Gurdon's *Palola*) was heard. Sometimes the local names *Aśrētī*, *Biyōrī* were used, and once I heard *Ḍangarikō bāt* 'the Dangarik language'. *Ḍangarik* was said to be the Khowar name of the language, and the country round Chilas on the Indus was called *Ḍangarstān*.² According to Biddulph³ the appellation of Dangariké, i. e., 'cow-people' is applied to all the Shina-speaking people by their neighbours. He asserts that the Shin aversion against the cow and domestic fowls is shared by the Dangarikis of Chitral and by the Kalash Kafirs who dwell close to them. And he takes this to be an indication that the tribes in question are of Hindu origin.

My informants all agreed that their tribe had come from Chilas, in Shina-speaking territory two or three generations ago, only a generation before the time when Biddulph found the tribe fully established in its present habitation. Although Phal. is, as we shall see, closely related to, and probably an offshoot of, Shina, it must, however, have branched off at a considerably earlier date. In several important respects it is much more archaic than any dialect of Shina, and it presents few points of special resemblance with Chilasi Shina. It also contains a number of innovations and traces of having been influenced by the languages surrounding it at present. And, finally, the marked difference between the dialects of different villages must have taken some time to develop. But the tradition is no doubt correct in mentioning the Indus valley near Chilas as being the starting-point for the Dangarik invasion or infiltration into Kohistan and the Kunar Valley.

§ 3. My informants from Ashret were:

1) Said-ul Amīr, a young, quite intelligent man. Examined in Chitral village. My chief informant.

2) Aslam Xān. Examined in Ashret.

3) A middle-aged man, examined in Ziarat, above Ashret.

4) Mohammad Jān, examined in Mirkhani, near Ashret.

My other informants were Mahmad Šāli from Bioṛī (B), a man from Purigal (P), and Mirzā Ali Šāh from Arandu (S). He was himself a speaker of Gawar-Bati, and had as a young man given information about this language for the LSI. But he had lived as a boy in Sāu, and he asserted that he knew the dialect of that village. His recollection of Sāvi words was probably rather imperfect, and, when asked, on a later occasion, to repeat the words I had written down from his dictation, he gave more or less

¹ V. Notes on Bashkarik, AO, XVIII, pp. 206, sqq.

² Cf. Dangaristan, Biddulph, op. cit., p. 114.

³ Op. cit., p. 113.

different forms of many words. In some cases these latter forms appeared to be more correct, but he no doubt mixed his Sāvī a good deal with GB. How much, it is impossible to tell, as this dialect has evidently been influenced to a large extent by GB. At any rate his information suffices to prove that Sāvī is really a dialect of Phal.

The following description of Phal. is based mainly upon my material from the Ashret dialect.

§ 4. The close connection between Phal. and Shina has been briefly indicated in my Report on a Linguistic Mission to N. W. India.¹ Phonetically Phal. is considerably more archaic than Sh. It has retained the aspiration of mediae, at any rate in the phonetic sense, while this feature has been given up by most, if not all, dialects of Shina. Postvocalic sibilants and *r* remain, groups consisting of an occlusive + *r* are not assimilated²; *ʃt* and *st* have been preserved to a greater extent than in Shina, and *nd* < *ndlt* has not been assimilated into *n*. Evidently Phal. has escaped from the influence of Sh. before this language had reached its present stage of development. How long ago the separation took place, is impossible to tell, but the number of phonetic archaisms indicate a period of at least some hundred years. In its new environments, surrounded by Kalasha, Kati, Khowar, Dameli and Bashkarik, the phonetic structure of Phal. has had a better chance of subsisting. It is interesting to note that the development of voiced aspirates into consonant clusters is paralleled in Kal.

Morphologically Phal. in the main agrees with Sh., and influence from other languages can scarcely be made probable. But it has developed a number of forms of its own, especially in the verb inflection.

§ 5. As might be expected, it is the vocabulary which most clearly reveals the vicissitudes of the history of Phal. It contains a large number of typical Sh. words, some of which have been mentioned in my Report, and many others, which will appear from a perusal of the vocabulary.

But it is, on the other hand, evident that Phal., apart from recent loan-words from Khowar, the dominant language of Chitral, possesses a number of words in common with the Dardic languages of its present home.

A few examples of such words are given below. Others will be found in the Voc. — Some of these words may, of course, occur also in unrecorded S.W. Sh. dialects.

āngu sickle. — Dam., GB., Bashk., Torw.; but Sh. gilgit. *bisāç*.

aṇabhiš nineteen. Kandia *ambēš*; but Sh. p. *ukəniḥ*.

a'rūṣṭi chin. Dam. *āroṣṭi*; Bashk. *ī'rēt*, Torw. *ha'rēs*; but Sh. *çḥom*.

ā'ṣār apricot. Kohistani diall., Pashai, etc.; but Sh. *zūri*.

iž(d)rāṇ rainbow. Dam. *idrāṇ* etc., but Sh. *bī'zon*.

bā'bai apple. Dam., Kohistani diall., but Sh. *palō*.

¹ Pp. 54, sqq.

² Shina of Pales in the Indus Kohistan still has *çr* < *tr*.

bheṇ sister. — Maiyā, Chilis, Kshm., Lhd., etc.; but Sh. *sa*.

čan'diš fourteen. — Dam. *čandēš*, Kandia (Maiyā) *čandaš*; but Sh. *p. čahundēi*, etc.

garūri throat. — Bashk., Torw.; but Sh. *šō'tū*.

ghūru horse. Dam., GB, Kohistani dialects, etc., but Sh. *āšpū*.

kučur dog. — Kohistani diall.; but Sh. *šū*.

kir snow. — Dam. and Kal., but Sh. *hin*.

khar ass. Kal.u., Dam., Kafir languages, Chilis, etc., but Sh. *zakun*.

prašpīl transpiration. — Dam. *prašpyēl*, Kal.u. *prešpīl*; GB. *plašēd* (*pašit?*); but Sh. gilg. *girom*, chil. *hūlak*, jijeluṭ *pastō*.

rēmač fish. — Dam. *a'mrač*, Bashk. *mač*, etc.; but Sh. *čhī'mū*.

rāt blood. — Kohistani diall., Kshm., Lhd.; but Sh. *lēl*.

tōrun forehead. — GB., Dam., Bashk.; but Sh. *nī'lau*.

My notes on the Biyoṛi and Purigal dialects are too scanty to permit a comparison with the vocabulary of Ashreti. Note, however:

A *tandai* top of the head: B *tāl*; A *šāk*, *maškiran* neck: B, P *bīz* (=Kal.u.); A *šio* hare: B, P *šašiāk*, etc.; A *jhaṅgār* liver: B *šōyun* (<Khow.); A *nēvi* navel: B *bāṭak*; A *šiga*, *sigal* sand: B *dēr*.

SOUNDS AND SOUND-SYSTEM.

§ 6. Vowels.

<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ū</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ō</i>
<i>a</i>		<i>ā</i>	

The short *a* is usually of the (a) type. In the diphthong *ai*, and in *z* also after a palatal consonant, (ä) is sounded. Thus, *čan'diš* '14'; *šārāl z*, *ša^a* '1' 'autumn'; *yānbāṭ z*, *ya^o* '1' 'millstone'. A reduced (ə), probably a variant of [a], was heard in a few words.

I have noted *ε* in some words, e. g., in *bheš- 1* (*bhaš- 2*) 'to sit down'; *the* 'having done'; *āiṅ'ger* 'blacksmith'. But probably this *ε* is a variant of *e*.

Short *i* is frequently written *ɪ* in my notes (e. g., *mīṅḍ*, *hīnu*, *kīṣīnu*, *a'čhi*).

Similarly the open character of the short *u* appears from notations such as *āṅv*, *bhūrulo*, *boṭlō*, etc. After a palatal *ɪ* heard *ū* in *jūl- 2*, *ku'čūro 1*.

The phoneme *o* is usually written *ɔ* in my notes. Thus, *š'čhā*, *š'čhō*, *ubō*.

In the pronunciation of *z* an overshort vowel was often heard between a voiced consonant and *h*. E. g., *b'hēn z*, B (*bheṇ 1*); *dehe'dī* (*dhēdī 1*); *duhū'mī* (*dhūmī 1*); *dehe'rum* (*dhērum 1*); *de'hēr* (*dhēr 1*); *guhū'māl* (*ghū^o 1*); *jihāṇī* (*jhā^o 1*). But also *l'hāṣṭ 1, 2*; *m'hās 1, 2*, etc.

Long [ī] has sometimes been written *ī* (*mī = mī*), and for *ū* I have noted *ū̃* in some words, probably in order to indicate a full labialization.

There is some vacillation between *ē* and *ē̃* in my notes, but there is nothing to indicate that they form two distinct phonemes. In a few cases I have written *ī* or *ē̃* for *ē*; e. g. in *abhiṇi 1* (*ē̃ṇi 2*).

Long [ō] is open and is usually written \bar{o} in my notation of 1's pronunciation. Note $u\bar{o}$ in 2 *k^uōk*, *suōr*, *čuōr* (*kōk*, *sōr*, *čōr* 1).

§ 7. Very frequently I have noted \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{u} , \bar{o} . Thus, *mā^atu*; *prā^ašā*; *dē^eni*, *čhūitra*, *gū^uli*, *kō^on*. This way of writing a long vowel is more regular in my notations from 2 and 4 than in those from 1. Apparently long vowels have a tendency to be circumflexed. The same is the case in Dameli.

The diphthong [ai], (āi) is frequent, especially in final position. Phonemically it is a combination of *a* + *i*, and parallel with other vowel-clusters, such as *āi*, *īō*, *īu*, *ōi*, *ūā*, *āu*, *iā*, etc., e. g., in *kalaⁱ*; *phīōr*; *sīu*; *bhōi*; *sūālum*; *ghāu*, *piāz*.

Nasalization.

§ 8. A relevant nasalization is found in some cases. 1. Before a sibilant in *bhēš* 'roof-beam'; *mūšo* 'mouse'; *Drōš* 'Drosh'; *prīšu* 'flea'; *šēštri* 'flying squirrel'; *iš* 2, but *īⁿč* 1 'bear'. But *pānz* '5', with a full nasal before ancient palatal affricate. 2. In final position in *nō* 'name'; *nū* '9'; *aⁿchūi* 2, *aⁿchē* S 'eye' (but *aⁿchī* 1, B, P); *māⁿtū* 1, P, B 'brain' (but *oⁿu* 2). 3. Other instances are: *pharār* 2 'asp-tree' (but *oⁿār* 1); *trūi(z)dī* 'day after to-morrow'. Sometimes the nasalization appears as a variant of a full nasal (*šōt* 2, *šōⁿth* 1 'bow'), or phonetically conditioned by another nasal (e. g. *mōš*/*mōš* 2 'men'). In 2 I heard *-āūo*, etc., for *-ānu*.

Stress.

§ 9. In most words the main stress appears to fall on the first long syllable from the end, but not further back than the antepenultima. E. g. *aⁿkōš*; *tanⁿdai*; *bōla*; *dānda*; *tōrimi*; *dubhiša*; *mūšo*: *mūšō*; *bhīru*: *bhīrō*. In some cases, however, a long penultima is stressed, even when the final syllable is long. Thus *bhāngi*; *māchī*; *galū*, but *mūšō*, *zambūri*, *uⁿhū*.

I did not notice any lexically or morphologically relevant tone.

Consonants.

§ 10.	<i>k</i>	(<i>kh</i>)	<i>g</i>	(<i>gh</i>)	(<i>ŋ</i>)	<i>x</i>	<i>γ</i>	
	<i>č</i>	(<i>čh</i>)	<i>ǰ</i>	(<i>ǰh</i>)		<i>š</i>	<i>ž</i>	<i>y</i>
	<i>ç</i>	(<i>çh</i>)	<i>j</i>			<i>š</i>		
	<i>ć</i>	(<i>ćh</i>)	<i>j</i>			<i>s</i>	<i>z</i>	
	<i>t</i>	(<i>t^h</i>)	<i>d</i>	(<i>d^h</i>)	<i>ŋ</i>		<i>r</i>	
	<i>t</i>	(<i>th</i>)	<i>d</i>	(<i>dh</i>)	<i>n</i>		<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>
	<i>p</i>	(<i>ph</i>)	<i>b</i>	(<i>bh</i>)	<i>m</i>			<i>w</i>
					<i>h</i>			

§ 11. There are probably no phonemic aspirates in Phal. The voiceless aspirates, *kh*, etc., might be interpreted as single phonemes, just as is the case in the neighbouring Bashkarik. But the voiced aspirates appear

to be consonant clusters. Phonetically they were frequently, and especially by 2, pronounced with a short inserted vowel (e. g., *d^humī*, *guhūmāl*, etc.). We also find *h* in combination with *m*, *r*, *l*, *v*, *y*,¹ and it is not probable that *mh*, etc., are single phonemes. Ancient initial groups consisting of a voiced aspirate + *r* have resulted in voiced stop + *r* + *h*, e. g., in *brhā* 'brother', with *b* + *r* + *h*-, not *b* + *rh*-. It is not likely that *kh* should be an aspirate, while *gh* had to be interpreted as a cluster, and I am therefore inclined to believe that there are no phonemic aspirates in Bashk. Also the absence of 'aspirates' in final position points to their being clusters and not single phonemes. We may note that in Kalasha and the Iranian Parachi the 'aspirates' ought also to be interpreted as clusters. — The absence of *.jh* and *jh* in my material may be incidental.

Occasionally, but very seldom, postvocalic mediae were opened. Thus *dōdō*, for *dōdō*; *kitāv* for *°ab*.

§ 12. Corresponding to 1 *daçh*- 'to see' I also heard *darç*- from 2, cf. *tērçhi* 2 'adze'. The distinction between cerebral *ç*, *ş* and palatal *č*, *š* was usually clear, but in a few words I noted *š* for *ş* in 2, probably through mistake. *š* was pronounced with the tip of the tongue near the edge of the teeth, the friction taking place between the front part of the hard palate and the front part of the back of the tongue. In the pronunciation of *ş* the tip of the tongue was lifted up, the point of contact being not much farther back than the alveoles. *Č* denotes the dental affricate.

No voiced *z* occurs in my material. But *ž* and *j* are separate phonemes, although *rāj* 2 corresponds to *rāž* 1 'rope'. In some cases *ž* appears to be a variant of *š*. Thus *bhiš* '20', but *bhīžbhiša* '400'.

The velar fricative *x* occurs mainly in Prs. and Psht. loan-words, but also, e. g., in *talyāx* 'duststorm'. Cf. *xé'titi* 1, B, but *kit*" 2 'armpit'. The voiced fricative is very rare.

The velar nasal *ŋ* is probably a mere variant of *n* before *g/k*. In a few cases *-ŋ* was heard as a substitute for *-ng*. Thus *šōŋ* 2 = *šōng* 1; *šīŋ* (pl. *šīŋga*) = *šīng*, etc. Dental *n* and cerebral *ŋ* are separate phonemes, although *n* was in some cases written instead of *ŋ*.

Final *l* was slightly palatal, e. g., in *mal* 'property', and *r* was sometimes sounded without any flap. Thus *čarč*, *Phalūra* = *čalč*, *Phalūla*. In final position after *t* an *r* was either unvoiced or (in 2) vocalized.

The *w*-phoneme was usually sounded as a bilabial *v*. Initial *h* is probably voiced. Final, postvocalic *-h* is very weakly sounded, and often omitted in my notations.

§ 13. The following consonant clusters are possible in initial position: 1) *k*, *g*, *t*, *d*, *p*, *b*, *q*, *w* + *r(h)*, but *wr* only in the lw. *wraznī*. 2) *d(h)*, *n*, *z* + *y*, in *dyū*, *dhyūru*, *nyā*!, *zyār*.

¹ V. Voc. s. v. v.

In internal position we find clusters consisting of *n* or *r* + stops, affricates, or sibilants; of sibilant + stop; of stop + *r*. A number of other combinations (*xt*, *śm*, *mc*, *rh*, *xy*, etc.) occur in loan-words.

Gemination is recorded after short stressed vowel in the case of *k*, *j*, *t*, *ṭ*, *d*, *ṇ*, and *r*. But the limitation to these consonants may be incidental.

Most consonants, with the natural exception of *y* and *w*, which form diphthongs with a preceding vowel, may occur in final position. The absence of *-č* and *-j* in my material is probably incidental. The only instances of a final 'aspirate' (i. e. stop + *h*) are *kuḍh* 1 'wall' and *šōṇṭh* 1 'bow', but *z* had *kuḍ*, *šōṇṭ*. I noted, however, a slight aspiration of *-t* in *hāt^c*, *rāt^c*. Voiced and surd stops are distinguished even in final position.

Final clusters are: 1) *n* + *g*, *ḍ*, *d*, *ṣ*, *ž*. 2) *s*, *ṣ* + *t*. 3) *t*, (*n*)*d* + *r*. No final *-br*, *-gr* occur.

§ 14. The phonemic system of Phal. is similar to that of the neighbouring Bashk. It lacks, however, the mid-rounded *ō*, and probably also *ā* (*ē*) as a separate phoneme. Among the consonants *λ* is absent, but on the other hand we find *j* and *.j*, which are missing in Bashk. The most characteristic feature of Phal., as compared with Bashk., is, however, the existence of groups with *r* or *h* as second element; and also the absence of a relevant tone.

PHONETIC DEVELOPMENT.

Vowels.

§ 15. In A(shreti) ancient stressed *a* has been lengthened to *ā*. E. g. *sāt* 'seven' (B, P *sat*); *dāš* 'ten' (B, P *daš*); *āṣṭ* 'eight' (B, P *aṣṭ*); *pānd* 'road' (B, P *pand*) etc. But in some cases B, P, too, have *ā*. Cf. Voc. s. v. v. *ābru* 'cloud'; *āḍu* 'half'; *dānda* 'tooth'; *nihāra* 'near', *mātu* 'brain'.

In final syllables *ā* remains in B, P, but results in A *ō*: A *aṅgōr* 'fire'; *bōš* 'twelve'; *nōṅg* 'nail' < **nā(ṅ)kha*-. Cf. also the loan-words *mu'lō* priest, *halōl* lawful. But in the antepenultima we find *ū* in B, P, e. g. in pl. *nūṅga* 'nails'; *būlu* (A pl. *bōla*) 'hair'. The connection with the change of *a* > *ā* is obvious. Note, A *hūši*: B, P *hāš* 'wind' (Sh. *ōšḷ*), A *čūr*: B, P, Sh. *čār* 'four', and *šām* 'golden oriole', with *ā* remaining after original *śy*-.

Also stressed *i*, *u* are lengthened in some words in A. Thus *nūdra* 'sleep'; *pīṣ*- 'to grind' (but preter. *pīṣṭo*); *ūc* 'fountain'; *ūdr* 'otter'; *drūg* 'ravine'. On the other hand we find *i*, *u* in *dhrigo* 'long'; *krin*- 'to buy' (< *krinā*-?); *brhuḷ* 'birch'; *suwar* 'boar'.

§ 16. Ancient *e* and *aya* (also < *ada*, etc.) result in B *ē*, A *ī*: *dēliš* 'village'; *sēliu* 'bridge'; A *phīṅ* 'foam'; A *čītru* 'field' *pañjēliš* 'fifteen'; A *šin* 'bed'. In *bē* 'we' *-ē* has been retained in final position; *khēṛ* 'shield' is probably a loan-word from Khow., and *āk* 'one'; *akōš* 'eleven' is paralleled by Bashk. *ak*. Also *hēwānd* 'winter' may be a loan-word.

A parallel narrowing of *o* (*au*) appears in *ghūru* 'horse'; *pūtru* 'grandson'; *rūṣ* 'anger'; *śulūg* 'tale', etc. But we find *ō* e. g., in *aḥōr* 'walnut' (but *aḥūrī* 'walnut-tree'); *ḥōr* 'thief'; *ghōṣṭ* 'house'; *ghōm* 'wheat'; *kōmala* 'soft', etc.

The quality of the vowel developed from *ɣ* depends on the surrounding consonants. Cf. *hiṛo* 'taken'; *muro* 'dead'; *ṣiṅg* 'horn'; *āmuṣ-* 'to forget'; *drhiṣṭu* 'seen'; *ghin-* 'to take', etc.

Ancient *a*, *ā* are frequently affected by *i*-umlaut. Cf. *ōmu* 'raw', *f. emi*; *mēḥī* 'honey'; *dēṛī* 'beard'; *grhēṇḍ* 'knot'; *deḥini* *f.* 'right'; *bhēṣ* 'roof-beam' (*vamṣiya-*).

Consonants.

§ 17. Phal. belongs to that group of Dard languages which changes *v* > *b*-, but retains *y*-. Note, however, *jhī* 'louse' and *jhaṅgār* 'liver'.

Intervocalic sibilants remain unchanged: *mhās* 'meat'; *mūṣō* 'mouse'; *dāṣ* 'ten'. It is uncertain whether *l* in *ētrili* 'day before yesterday'; *sigal* 'sand' and *śarāl* 'autumn' goes back to an ancient dental, retained in some dialects, or represents a secondary suffix.

As mentioned above ancient aspirates retain their aspiration and probably develop it into a separate phoneme. A secondary *h* occurs in many words after a media. Thus, *dhūra* 'distant'; *ghāu* 'cow'; *bhēṣ* 'roof-beam'; *jhan-* 'to know'; *bhiṣ* '20'; *drhiṣṭu* 'seen'. The aspiration is frequently transferred to the initial from another consonant, e. g., in *ghin-* < *grhṇ-*; *bhōi* < *vadhū-*; *drhāç* < **drāçh*, and similarly in other cases, especially in order to avoid final aspiration. Note *ts* > *çh* in *bachār* but > *ç* in final position in *rē-maç* 'fish', *ūç* 'spring'. After a nasal the aspiration disappears: *kān* 'shoulder' < *skandha*, *laṅg-* 'to cross' < *laṅgh-*, etc.

Skt. *kṣ* results in *çh* as in most other Dardic languages. Cf. *aḥi* 'eye', *çhir* 'milk'. Note *çhaḍ-* 'to vomit' < **çhaḍ-* < *chard-*.

§ 18. After a nasal *t* becomes voiced in *pānd* (*pān 2*) 'road'; *basānd* (*ān 2*) 'spring', etc. Similarly *āṅgu* 'sickle' < *aṅka(ka)*. But *ndh* is assimilated into *n* in *kān* 'shoulder'. The treatment of *ṅḍ* varies, and points to mixture of dialects. We find assimilation in *haṅō* 'egg'; *paṅāru* 'white'; *piṅṅi* 'calf of the leg'; *bhāṅōl* 'hill-pasture', etc.; but *ṅḍ* in *lawāṅḍ* 'bachelor'; *śuṅḍi* 'lip'; *saṅḍa* 'buffalo', etc. *Kāṅḍu* 'thorn' goes back to *kaṅṭha-* (but note Sh. *koṅṅ*). The etymology of *šōṅṭ(h)* 'bow' is unknown to me.

§ 19. Ancient *sk*, *šk* have been assimilated in *šuko* 'dry', *kān* 'shoulder'; cf. also *hāt* 'hand'; *mātu* 'brain'; *bheṭo* 'sat down'; *muṭṭi* 'arm below the elbow', and, initially, *thulu* 'fat'; *thūṅi* 'pillar', *thū-* 'to do'. *st* is, however, retained in *nāsṭ* 'nose'; *bistiṅu* 'broad'; and *ṣṭ* in the great majority of cases. Thus, *āṣṭ* 'eight'; *muṣṭ* 'fist'; *ghōṣṭ* 'house'; *piṣṭo* 'ground', etc. This difference of treatment is not due to special phonetic conditions, but probably to mixture of dialects. It may be noted that in Shina *st* is always assimilated, while *ṣṭ* is to some extent retained.

§ 20. *R* is assimilated with a following consonant. E. g. *mākeṛ* 'monkey'; *bāṭ* 'stone'; *nyāṭ* 'to shear'; *baḍ* 'to grow'; *āḍu* 'half-full'; *kāṇ* 'ear'; *bāṣ* 'rain'. *Gar'd'hai* 'eddy' is borr. from Kalasha, and *bēriṣ* 'year' is derived from **variṣya*-. Note *ṛt* > *ilur* in *hiṛo* 'heart'; *muṛu* 'dead'; *ghīṛ* 'ghee'. The N. W. Indo-Aryan preventive anticipation of a threatening anteclassic *r* appears in *krām* 'work', *brām* 'wrist' (**mramm* < *marman*-); *drūg* 'defile'; *drubalo* 'weak'; *brhuj* 'birch'; *prāṣu* 'rib'; but cf. also *trāṇḍ* 'weaving' < *tantra*-.

Postconsonantic *r* is retained: V. Voc. s. vv. *krām*, *grhōm*, *čukro*, *bīdrī*, *trō*, *čhūtru*, *brhō*, *drhāç*, *ābru*, *prašpīl*, etc. *Rōt* 'night' goes back to a dissimilated form **rātti*, cf. Bashk. *rāt*, etc. *Kirōṛ* 'breast' may be a lw. The insertion of *ž* in *iž(d)rāṇ* 'rainbow' remains unexplained. But *śr* is assimilated in *ṣuṇ*- 'to hear'.

§ 21. Assimilation of groups with *v* takes place in *pāku* 'ripe'; *jār* 'fever'. The words containing ancient *sv*, *śv* (*šūr* 'father-in-law'; *preṣ* 'mother-in-law'; *prašpīl* 'sweat'; but *sāstu* 'well') present special difficulties, and do not enable us to lay down any rule about the development of *v* in these positions.

Stops are assimilated with a following stop or nasal, as in all other modern IA languages.

MORPHOLOGY.

Word-Formation.

§ 22. Feminines are usually formed with the suffix *-ī*, sometimes accompanied by vowel mutation. Examples are: *khār* 'ass' : f. *khari*; *iṇç* 'bear' : *iṇçi*; *phō* 'boy' : *phoyī* 'girl'; *čhāl* 'kid' : *čhālī* 'goat'; *jhāṭ* 'goats' hair' : *ghōṛa-jhēṭi*; *ghīṛu* 'horse' : *ghūṛi*; *phutto* 'fly' : *phutti* 'mosquito'; *tēṇu* 'sharp' : *tēṇi*; *pa'ṇāru* 'white' : *pa'ṇāri*; *mōmo* 'mother's father' : *mēmi*, etc. A certain number of feminines end in *-ṭi*, *-ṛi*, *-li*, or *-ki*, e. g., *čaluṭi*, *ka'nōṭi*, *la'mēṭi*; *ga'rūṛi*, *ko'rēṛi*, *phaṭu'ṛi*, *jilēṛi*, *ka'd'ṛi*; *gurgēli*, *ka'kūli*, *kunḍīli* (= *kunḍi*); *ku'ṇēki*, *tara'ṇiki*, *thāṭēki*; *pha'lūṛu* 'single grain' : *'ṛi* 'grain' (coll.?).

But there are also some masculines in *-ī*, e. g., *bhāṅgi* 'cock'; *pitrī* 'kinsman'; *waserī* 'kid'; *čukrī* 'rhubarb', etc.

The suffix *-ulo* (f. *-i*) goes back to ancient stems in *-aka-*, *-ikā-*; cf. Sh. *-ū*, *-i*, and, with loss of *-uli*, Bashk. *phut* : *phit* = Phal. *phutto* : *phutti*; *gāṇ* : *gīṇ* = Phal. *ghāṇu* : *ghēṇi*, etc. — Note *kakok* : *kakawēki* (v. Voc.).

§ 23. Nouns ending in a consonant may be either masc. or fem. E. g. *ṣiṣ* 'head'; *ūdr* 'otter'; *brhuj* 'birch-tree'; *grhōm* 'village', all masc., but *jīb* 'tongue'; *diṣṭ* 'span'; *rōt* 'night'; *pāṇḍ* 'road' fem. Most nouns in *-alāi* are fem., and the type is probably based upon Psht. loan-words in *-ai*. There are a couple of fem. nouns in *-ū*: *prāṣū* 'rib'; *māṭū* (or *-uṇ*) 'brain'. Nouns in stressed *-ō* appear to be masc. Thus, *mūṣō* 'elbow'; *ha'ṇō* 'egg'; *jhāma'trō* 'son-in-law', and the loan-word *mu'lō* 'priest'. Nouns in *-a*

(lw's?) may belong to either gender, e. g., *šiga* f. 'sand'; '*saṇḍa* m. 'buffalo'. Note *khāca* 'a lie', but *khācu* 'bad'.

§ 24. Nominal compounds are common, and in composition vowels are frequently shortened, or retain their original quality and quantity. Thus, *yan-bāṭ* 'mill-stone' (*yāndr*); *dar-šiš* 'upper lintel of a door' (*dār*); *baṭōṅ-šānth* 'pellet-bow' (*bāṭ*, *šōnth*); *ḥhān-muṭ* 'holly-oak' (*ḥhōṅ*); *brhā-putr* 'nephew' (*brhō*); *ghēi-bhāṅāl* 'cow-house' (*bhāṅōl*); *phīār-māj* 'back between the shoulders' (*phīōr*); *kēli-danda* 'back-teeth' (*dānda*); *du-bhiša* 'fourty' (*dū*, *bhiš*).

Noun-Inflexion.

§ 25. The gen. sg. suffix is *-i*, or *-e*. Examples are: *anu ghōṣṭ ani mīši hinu* this house is this man's; *are mīši kuṛi* that man's wife (but *aka mīša du kuṛi-na* B a man has two wives); *ghōmi šīša* ears of wheat; *šīṣē bōla* the hairs of the head. Frequently in semi-compounds: *kāṅē-sūr* ear-hole; *hate-tōro* palm of the hand; *yandre-čimar* mill-iron; *nāstī-šōra* nostrils; *aḥe-bhāre* eye-brow. But note *ghōra-jhēṭi* mane of a horse; *khara-baḥōr* donkey's foal.

The suffix *-e* is also sometimes used for the acc. sg. E. g., *ma wīe pilānu* I drink water.

§ 26. On the other hand the abl., too, is expressed by *-i*: *ma grhōmi ukhā'u* I arrived from the village; *tus di watani yōele* you came from another land; *turti phā langilo* I passed through (: from) the ford, but in *ma paṅgi baši-no* 2 'I am sitting on the bed' the form in *-i*, if correct, appears to function as a loc. Cf. also *ma tu saṅgi jaṅgi the bēm* I have gone to war(?) with thee.

Another oblique case-suffix is *-a*. It is used for the agent with past senses of a transitive verb, e. g., in: *ani (ese) mīša krām thīlu (thiēlo)* this man worked; *lokhēro putra tēni bābā thā manīto* the younger son said to his father (but *lokhēro putr . . . ā dhūra zēi thā gūm* went to a distant place). Feminines in *-i* are not changed: *ani kuṛi krām thīlu* this girl did the work.

As a dative the form in *-a* occurs in: *mī are mīša paisē ditā* I gave this man money; *ma phōa pērōṅ saweānu* I am putting the shirt on (for) the boy. It is used as a loc. *thī grōma katī ghōṣṭ hina?* how many houses are there in thy village? *mī yāndra ghōm piṣṭo* I ground wheat at the mill. The case in *-a* may be used in connection with a postposition. Thus, *šīna* (or *šīne*) *tiri (jhuli)* on (under) the bed; *Drōša the* to Drosh; *tēni ghōṣṭa the* to my own house; *asī ghōṣṭa the čāphār bhila* they surrounded our house; *tēni bā'bā thā* to his own father. After the preposition *pa* the form in *-e* was used in *pa mīze jūli-ni* it lies on the table (also *mīze*); but *pa vār (dīr?)* on the door.

The form in *-e*, *-i* corresponds to the Sh. gen. in *-ei*, and the one in *-a* to Bashk., Torw., Maiyā loc., abl. and obl. in *-a*. The material does not suffice to define exactly the syntactic difference between these two cases.

§ 27. Most masc. nouns form their plural in *-a*. Thus *nōṅg* : *nōṅga* (B *nāṅg* : *nūṅga*) nail; *ṣiṅ* : *ṣiṅga* horn; *dān* : *dānda* (*dāndu* : *dānda* B), tooth; *bāṭ* : *baṭṭa* stone; *ghōṣṭ* : *ghōṣṭa* house; *puṭr* : *puṭra* son; *hāt* : *hāta* 'hand'. From nouns in *-u*: *phutto* : *phutta* fly; *'pūtru* : *'pūtra* grandson; *bhittu* : *bhitta* roof-board. Irregular formations are: *mīś* : *mōśa* (*mīś* : *mīśa* B) man; *phō* : *phāya* boy; *brhō* : *brhāwa* brother. Also some feminines have plurals in *-a*: *ru'pai* : *rupaya* rupee; *aḥi* : *a'chīa* 1, *aḥi'ā* 2, *a'chēa* S eye; *dhī* : *dhīa* daughter. Cf. also *bhīś* 20 : *du-bhīśa* 40, etc.

But most fem. nouns have plurals in *-īm*. Thus: *aṅ'guri* : *aṅ'gurim* finger; *pūtri* : *pūtrim* granddaughter; *bhēṅ* : *bhēṅim* sister; *phoyī* : *phoyīm* daughter; *phutti* : *phuttim* mosquito; *kala'ī* : *kala'im* roof-beam; cf. *dar-'kēlim* door frame (pl.); *uṣṭum-'kērem* yoke-pegs.

Quite irregular are *ha'ṅḍ* : *ha'ṅē* m. egg; *ghān* : *ghēyi* cow; *rōt* : *rēti* f. night; *kuṛī* : *kuṛīna* (also B) wife. *iṣṭū* brick, was said to be sg. and pl.

From Sāvī I noted *guś* : *guśē* house; *ghuma* wheat (pl.?). *dānda* teeth (pl.?). *Xalaka* 'people', was said to be used as the pl. of *mānuś* man.

The pl. in *-a* goes back to Pkt. *-āo*. I am unable to explain the f. pl. in *-im*.

§ 28. Gen. pl. ends in *-mī*: *ani mōśamī rupaya* these men's rupees; *ani rupaya kuṛīnamī hinim* these rupees are the women's.

The ag. pl. suffix is *-am*: *ani mōśam* (*kuṛīnam*) *krām thīlu* these men (women) worked; *se mōnuṣon* (for **-am*?) *krām thīlu, ke na?* 4 did the men work, or not? *tēni hātam samaṭī* he collected it with his own hands; *baṭōm dyūm*; *baṭōm dyā khanūm* I hit with stones (or: a stone?). Probably also in *bakāra mōwam ghini* having taken the goats to the hills. But *grhōmam* was translated 'in the village' (loc. sg. < **-asmi*?).

Adjectives.

§ 29. The f. ending is *-i*. E. g., *pa'ṅāru* : *°eri* white; *kiṣiṅu* : *°ṅi* black; *dhrigo* : *°gi* long; *śōo* : *śūi* good; *śi'dālu* : *°ēli* cold; *tātu* : *tēti* hot; *ōmu* : *ēmi* raw; *uṅguro* : *°ri* heavy; *lohōko* : *°ki* small; *tēṅu* : *°ṅi* sharp.

	M	F	M	F
Sg.	<i>ghāṅu</i> big	<i>ghēṅi</i>	<i>khindo</i> tired	<i>khindi</i>
Pl.	<i>ghāṅa</i>	<i>ghēṅim</i>	<i>khinda</i>	<i>khindim</i> .

E. g., *ma, tu khindo hinu*; *ma khindi hini* f.; *be khinda hina* 1 pl. m.; *be khindim hinim* f. we are tired.

Adj. suffixes are: *-īli* f. (in *ghōmīli*, *juārīli*, *yuwīli gūli* wheaten, maize, barley bread); *-imi* f. (*tōrimi*, *bhunimi* lower; *rhalimi* upper; *deḥimi* B right < *deḥini* 1).

A shorter form of the adj. may be used in compounds. Thus, *ghāṅ-aṅ'guru* thumb.

A trace of the ancient comparison remains in *bhunumōṣṭi aṅguri* fifth finger. Cf. also *gaḍhēro*, S *ghanyero* elder; *lhokēro*, S *layero* younger (brother), from *gāḍu*, *lohōko*, V. also Voc., *jeṣṭa aṅgur*.

§ 30. Personal Pronouns.

	1st Sg.	2nd Sg.	1st Pl.	2nd Pl.
Nom.	<i>ma</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>tus</i>
Acc., Dat.	<i>ma</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>asām</i>	<i>tusām</i>
Ag.	<i>mī</i>	<i>thī</i>	<i>asim</i>	<i>tusim</i>
Gen.	<i>mī</i>	<i>thī</i>	<i>aṣī</i>	<i>tusī</i>

These forms appear to be identical in A, B and P. In S I heard nom. *ma*, *tu*, *bē*, *tusī* (?); gen. *mī*, *ṭī* (?), *aṣī*, *tusī*. — For *mī*, *thī* I sometimes noted *mē*, *thē*.

Nom. *ma kitāb dūm*, *be kitāb diya* I | we shall give the book; *tu kē ma bhanjayānu?* why art thou beating me? This form is also used for the object: *ma tu bhanjūm* I shall beat thee; *tu kē ma bhanjayānu?* But once I heard *ma thī dyūm* I shall hit thee. Note also: *ma tu dēi gāḍu*, *tu ma dēi lohōko* I am bigger than thee, thou art bigger than me.

Acc., Dat. *kitāb ma/asām da* give me/us the book; *beh bhiyāna ki tus asām bhanjōt* we fear that you shall beat us; *ma kitāb tu dūm* I shall give thee the book; *be kitāb tusām diya* we shall give you the book; *ma tu'sām pāi'sē dānu* 4 I am giving you money.

Ag. *mī* | *thī* | *d'sim* | *tu'sim krām thīlu* I | thou | we | you did the work; *mē tu bhanjōlo* I beat thee.

Gen. *anu ghōṣṭ mī* | *thī* | *aṣī* | *tusī hinu* this house is mine | thine | ours | yours; *ani kitāb tīhi* 2 this book is thine; *aṣo ghōṣṭ tusī-i?* 2.

The stems of the personal pronouns correspond with those of Sh.¹ 1st sg. *ma* is found also in Gaurō, Chilis and Maiyā (*mā*), while Torw. has *ā*, Bashk. *ya* and Dam. *ai*. With *asām*, *tusām* cf. Gaurō obl. *aṣā*, *tusā*.

It is possible that enclitic possessive suffixes exist. I have noted *ase moš a čiz aṭū-m* that man brought me(?) a thing; *dūm-eā* 4 I give thee(?). — Cf. Sh. gur. *-i*, *-ei* for the second sg.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

§ 31. The system of demonstratives is rather complicated.

1) *anu* this.

	M. Sg.	F. Sg.	M. and F. Pl.	Cf. Shina: Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	<i>anu</i>	<i>ani</i>	<i>ani</i>	<i>anu</i>	<i>ane</i> <i>ani</i>
Dat.		<i>anis</i>	<i>ani'nām</i>	<i>anis</i>	<i>aninoṭ</i>
Ag.			<i>ani'nim</i>		
Gen.		<i>ani'sī</i>	<i>ani'nī</i>	<i>anisei</i>	<i>aninei</i>

In the adjective pronoun *ani* is used for all oblique cases.

Examples: *anu miš* (*ghōṣṭ*), *ani mōša* this man (house), these men; *ani kuṛi*, *ani kuṛina* this woman, these women; *anu ani miši ghōṣṭ hinu*

¹ Cf. The pers. pron. 1 and 2 pl. in the Dardic and Kafir langu., Indian Linguistics, V, pp. 357, sqq.

this is this man's house; *ani mōšamī ru'paya* these men's rupees; *ani miša / mōšam krām thīlu* this man / these men worked; *aṇi ghōṣṭa tu'sī-e* 2 these houses are yours.

As a noun: *ani'sī ghōṣṭ ghānu* this man's house is big; *aṇo ghōṣṭ aṇe'sī-i* 2; *aṇo ghōṣṭ ni'sī-e* 4 that house is this man's; *ani rupaya aninī hinim* these rupees are these men's; *ma 'anis ā ru'pai 'dūm* I shall give this man a rupee; *ani'nim krām thīlo* these men worked; *ma aṇis maharāu* 2 I kill this one; *ma ani'nām 'paisa dām* P.

Nes (= Sh. *nule*) in *ma nes ghinānu* I buy this; *ma nes phūki ṣōdum* I shall blow it out, is probably an unstressed form of *anis*.

2) *alo* this.

§ 32. Recorded only in : *ma alo śāi drakūm* I shall drag this thing; *lo ga sāil?* what sight is this? (*dā cə sāil?*); *bhunāre ghōṣṭa lā'nī-e* 4 those houses down there belong to these men (*da dīu dī*); *la guš tī-ino* S this house is thine; *lašī-ino* it is this one's; *lo kō hinu?* who is this? (*dā kūm dē?*); *lo kasī ghōṣṭ* whose house is this? — Cf. Pashai *elo* etc.

§ 33. 3) *aṇo* this, that (half-remote).

	M. Sg.	F. Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	'aṇo	'aṇe	'aṇe
Dat.	'aṇas	aṇa'nām	
Ag.	aṇo(?)	aṇa'nim	
Gen.	aṇa'sī	aṇa'nī	

A) Noun. *ma 'aṇas maharāu* 2 I am killing this one; *aṇo krām thīlu* this one did the work; *ma 'aṇas kitāb dūm* I shall give this one a book; *aṇasī (aṇe'sē* B) *ghōṣṭ ghānu* this man's house is big; *aṇo ghōṣṭ aṇe'sī-i* 2, *aṇa'sī-e* 4, *aṇasī hinu* 1 this house is this man's; *bhunāre ghōṣṭa eṇe'nī-e* 4 those houses down there belong to these men.

B) Adj. *aṇo (oṇo* 4) *ghōṣṭ aṇasī hinu* 1, 2; *aṇo miš* 1, *oṇo miš* 4; *aṇe miši kuṛi* 4 this man's wife; *mī aṇe miša pai'sē ditṭa* 4 I gave this man money; *aṇe ghōṣṭa tu'sī-e?* 4 are these houses thine? *aṇa śāka* these pieces of wood; *aṇe māš silan* 2 these men shall sew; *aṇe kuṛi* 4 this woman; *ma aṇe zāi 'phedume* 1 arrive at this place; *aṇe zāi ṣiṣkōṇḍi hini* 1 this place is steep; *oṇo ghōṣṭ aṇe miši* this house is this man's.

I also heard *heṇo ghōṣṭ* 2, 4; *'heṇo* 1 this; *'eṇo miš* this man. But this form may be merely a phonetic variant.

Cf. Sh. *ro*, f. *re*, gen. sg. *rēsāi*, pl. *ri*, gen. pl. *rinēi* that; Singh. *ara yon*.

§ 34. 4) *a'gaṇo*.

This pronoun is an emphatic form of *aṇo*. E. g., *aga'rō miš* this very man (*daya sarai*); *a'gaṇo ghōṣṭ ghānu*; *agaṇa'sī ghōṣṭ ghānu* this very man's house is large.

§ 35. 5) *heso* that, he (distant).

	M. Sg.	F. Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	(<i>he</i>) <i>so</i>	(<i>he</i>) <i>se</i>	<i>hesē</i>
Dat.	(<i>he</i>) <i>tas</i>		<i>heta'nām</i>
Ag.			<i>heta'nim</i>
Gen.	<i>heta'sī</i>		<i>heta'nī</i>

A. Noun. *heso gūm* 1 he went; *hič ke tas gūli na diti* 1 nobody gave him food; *ma tas maharāāu* 2 I kill him; *aṛo ghōṣṭ ta'sī-e* 4 this house is his; *ero ghōṣṭ etesī-i* 2 that house is his; *ete'sī* 4; *hata'sī ghōṣṭ* P.

B. Adj. *eso ghōṣṭ* 1, *eso mōš khindo-ino* 2 that man is tired; *eso māš bašī-no* 2 that man is sitting; *eso miš* 2; *āso moš khindo-ino* 2; *ese miši ghōṣṭ* 4 that man's house; *ese miša krām thielo?* 4 did that man work? (*h*)*ese kuṛi dhūri-ni* 4 that woman is far away; *esa kuṛi gī* 1 that woman went; (*h*)*ese watani* 1 in that land.

so miš gūm 1 that man went; *so miš go hinu?* 1 who is that man? *so krām*; *se mal | daulet* 1 that property; *se mōnušon krām thielo* 4 those men worked.

I also heard *ase mōš*; *ase muṛo* 2 he died, *ase mōša gīya* 1 those men went. But this form in *a-* may be a mere phonetic variant of that in *ε-*.

Cf. Sh. koh. *so*, f. *se*, that; *āsō* that very. The inflection *so* : *tas*, pl. *se* : *tanām* is, however, more archaic than that of the Sh. pronoun.

§ 36. 6) *phar-aṛo* that (in front, very distant).

phararo 1, 4 gen. pl. *pharara'nī*; *phararo ghōṣṭ* 1; *pharoro miš* 4. Cf. *phara'rā* there.

§ 37. 7) *huṇḍ-a'rō* that (above).

'*hundoro ghōṣṭ 'di miši* 4 that house is another man's; dat. pl. *huṇḍara'nām* 1. — Cf. *huṇḍa'rā* there (above).

§ 38. 8) *bhund'ro* that (below).

bhonoṛo ghōṣṭ thī-i that house down there is thine; *bhundre ghōṣṭa bhunara'nī-e* 4 those houses down there belong to those men down there. — Cf. *bhund'rā* there (below).

§ 39. Interrogative Pronouns.

kō, gen. *kasī* who? *ga* (adj.), *gubā* (subst.) what? *kati* how many?

Examples: (*lo*) *kō hinu?* who is it (this)? *kati miša hina?* how many men are there? *lo kasī ghōṣṭ?* whose house is this? *gubā ma'nāna?* what dost thou say? *lo ga šai?* what thing is this? Note *ā kati rēti* a few nights.

Cf. the interrogative adverbs *gō* where? *goyōyī* whence? *kība* where? *karē* when? *kē(i)* why? *So miš gō hinu?* where is that man? *kība yānu?*

where art thou going? *tu goyōyi yōlu?* from where didst thou come? *karē yōlu?* when didst thou come? *kēi yōlu* why didst thou come?

Cf. Sh. *kō*, gen. *kēsāi* 'who'; *kārē* 'when'; *kē* 'why'; *kōnyo* 'whence'.

Verbs.

§ 40. Imperative.

Imperative 2 sg. ends in the root-consonant, or in *-a*.

Examples: *bheš* sit down; *ghin* seize; *nyāt* shear; *da(h)* give; *tha* do; *ya(h)*, *yha* 1 come; *ba* go; *bandaya* command; *bhūja* awake; *bhāga* divide; *čōsa* place; *pa'lā* hide; *ne 'āya* 2 don't come; *čō* rise, go. But *utthī* rise.

Imper. 2 pl. has the suffix *-o*, *-wa*. Thus, *thawa* 2, *thōyo* 4 do ye; *bhešo* 1 (*bhešo?*) sit ye down; *bōea* 2 go ye. — E. g., *krām tha! tus krām thōoyo!* 4.

Cf. Sh. koh. 2sg. *-ē*. 2pl. *-ēā*.

§ 41. Aorist.

This tense, which goes back to the ancient present, functions as a future, and as a present subjunctive. There are three conjugations. A. Verbs in 1st sg. *-um*; B. Monosyllabic stems with 1st sg. present in *-ūm*. C. Polysyllabic stems with stems 1st sg. present in *-ūm*.

	A	B	B	B	B, 1
1st sg. . . .	' <i>silum</i> 2 I sew	<i>yhūm</i> 1 I come	<i>thūm</i> 1 I do	<i>dūm</i> 1 I give	<i>bēm</i> 1 go
2nd „ . . .		<i>yhīr</i>	<i>thīr</i>	<i>dīr</i>	<i>bīr</i>
3rd „ . . .	' <i>sila</i>	<i>yhī(i)</i>	<i>thī</i>	<i>dī</i>	<i>bī</i>
1st pl. . . .	' <i>silia</i>	<i>yhiya</i>	<i>thiya</i>	<i>diya</i>	<i>baya</i> (?)
2nd „ . . .		<i>yhīt</i>	<i>thīt</i>	<i>dīt</i>	<i>bit</i>
3rd „ . . .	' <i>silan</i>	<i>yhīn</i>	<i>thīn</i>	<i>dīn</i>	<i>bīn</i>
	C	C	Biyōrī	Cf. Shina	
1st sg. . . .	<i>bhā'jūm</i> 1 I beat	<i>d'hūm</i> 2 I wash	<i>thām</i>	<i>za'm-mam</i> I shall beat	
2nd „ . . .	<i>bhan'jōr</i>		<i>thēr</i>	„ <i>ē</i>	
3rd „ . . .	<i>bhan'jō</i>	<i>duhōy-a?</i>	<i>thī</i>	„ <i>ēi</i>	
1st pl. . . .	<i>bhan'jāya</i>	<i>du'hāya</i>	<i>thiya</i>	„ <i>ōn</i>	
2nd „ . . .	<i>bhan'jōt</i>		<i>thēt</i>	„ <i>e'āt</i>	
3rd „ . . .	<i>bhan'jōn</i>		<i>thēn</i>	„ <i>ēn</i>	

§ 42. A. These verbs are intransitive or transitive. E. g., *mār-um* I die (3 sg. *māra*); *hās-um* 'I laugh'; *khinj-um* I become tired. But *čhin-um* I cut; *ghin-um* I take; *piš-um* I grind; *baçhun-um* I card; *tāç-um* I split; *hār-um* I take away.

B. Only a small number of very common verbs known to me belongs to this group. They are, beside those given above: *rūm* I weep; *sām* I go to sleep; *khūm* I eat; *kūm* I do; *dhyūm* I beat; *bhūm* I can; *šūm* I put on clothes.

C. The majority of verbs belonging to this numerous class are transitive. E. g. *pač-* to boil; *tōl-* to weigh; *lam-* to hang up; *ur-* to leave, etc. But there are some apparently intransitive verbs in *-ūm*, viz. *utrap-* to run; *utth-* to rise; *bōdr-* to eructate; *čaḍ-* to vomit; *jist-* to sneeze; *kamb-* to shiver; *hik-* to hiccough; *khuṭ-* to stumble. Most of these verbs refer to functions of the body.

§ 43. In a few cases my material presents an opposition between two formations of the same verb. Cf. '*mārum* I die : *mahārūm* I kill; *bhešum* I sit down : *bhe'sūm* I make sit down; *šūm* I put on clothes : pres. *šaweānu* dresses (somebody else); *šač-ānu* (pres.) is being kindled : *ša'wūm* I kindle. Cf. also the passive *pašij-ānu* (pres.) it appears : *paša'wūm* I show. Another passive in *-ij-* is *amušija* (lest) it be forgot. Cf. Sh. *-iž-*.

Note *bhālay-um* I winnow, *bandaye* order (imper.).

The personal endings in the Aorist differ considerably from those found in Sh. or in any other neighbouring language, and I am unable to explain the 2nd sg. in *-r* or the 1st pl. in *-ya*. But cf. Sh. *dareli* 2 sg. pres. in *-ēro*.

Present.

§ 44. The present is a participial formation, without personal suffixes, but inflected with regard to gender and number. The suffix is *-ānu*, etc. Thus, e. g., *bayānu* m. pl. I am going, etc.; *bayēni* f. sg.; *bayāna* m. pl.; *bayēnim* f. pl. Similarly *thānu* (I) am doing; *thēni*, *thāna*, *thēnim* (2 had the older form *thiānu*); *hinu* m. pl.; *hinim* f. pl. Cf. Sāvi m. sg. *mo*, f. sg. *ini*.

The participial suffix *-ān-* goes back to *-ant-* just as the corresponding forms in most Kohistan dialects. It cannot represent *-āna-*, which would have resulted in **-ōn-*. A 2 usually pronounced *-āū(o)*, *-āra*, or even *-āmu*, but A 4 and B agreed with A 1.

Note the opposition between *phōṭa'yānu* is breaking (trans.) and *phōṭānu* (intrans.); *šayānu* is dressing oneself; *šaweānu* is dressing somebody else. Other trans. verbs in *-ayānu* are: *dawayānu* to wish; *chōṅṭayānu* is writing; *khayānu* is eating; *khojayānu* is asking, etc. Cf. Sh. *pāšōnu* to see : *pāšayōnu* to cause to be seen.

A suffix *-l-* appears in *buḥalānu* becomes hungry; *khijilōno* S becomes tired. — Quite irregular forms are *ma yhāndu* B I am coming; *wī wahāndu* the water is streaming; *ukhāndu* coming.

Preterite.

§ 45. The preterite is based upon the past participle, of which there are three types: 1) In *-ōlu*; 2) In *-ilu*; 3) Strong past participles.

Type 1) belongs to Aorists in *-ūm*. Thus, e. g., *bhanjōlo* beat; *mučōlo* undid; *lhadōlo* loaded; *pačōlu* cooked; *khvēli* f. ate; *dhūwēli* f. washed; *phōṭōlo* broke (tr.); *yōlu* came. Note *pašawōlo* showed; *bōdrawōlu* eructated; *ghašawōlo*.

Type 2) belongs either to verbs in *-um* or to such in *-ūm*. Of the first type are, e. g., *phōṭilu* broke; *buḷḷilo* awoke; *pī(e)lu* drank; *hāsilo* laughed. Examples of the second are: *bulilo* plaited; *ḥaḍilo* vomited; *dhowili* f. milked; *drakilo* dragged.

Irregular forms in *-lulo* are, e. g., *thīlu*, f. *thīli* (*thīelo* 4) did; *rūlo* wept (tear).

Type 3) in many cases goes directly back to ancient forms. Thus, e. g., *hiṛo* taken (*hār-*); *muṛo* died (*mār-*); *drhiṣṭu* seen (*daḥ-*); *piṣṭo* ground (*pīṣ-*); *āmūṣṭo* forgot (*āmuṣ-*); *bhētu* sat down (*bheṣ-*); *dittu* gave (*dū-*); *sutto* fell asleep (*sū-*); *mutto* rained (*muč-*); *buddo* woke (*buḷḷ-*); *lādu* found (*lahe-*); *ḥhūno* 'laid down' (*ḥhōr-*); *pōku* cooked; *utthāto* rose. From this last verb, and similar forms, with *-ītu* instead of the expected **-ittu*, the type was extended to *sītu* sewed; *uṛītu* left; *ma'nītu* said; *pa'līti* f. was eclipsed, etc. A *t* has been added to the present stem in *ṣūṇṭī* f. heard; *lūntu* reaped. Other forms in *t* are: *ukhātu* came; *khaṇitu* hit; *nikhēti* rose; *bhūitum* I feared; *dhātum* I (?) was satisfied. But cf. also *phedum* (I) arrived; *bōsedum* kissed. Quite irregular are *gūm* m. sg., *gī* f., *gīya* pl. went.

As well the forms in *-lu* as those in *-ītu* and other strong forms have close parallels in Sh.

§ 46. Intransitive verbs are inflected according to number and gender of the subject. E. g. *yōlu* m. sg. came; f. sg. *yēli*; m. pl. *yōla*, f. pl. *yēlim*. Transitive verbs change their form according to the object.

E. g. *ma sutto* I slept; *tus yōla* you came; *ma | tu | heso | so miṣ gūm*; *esa kuṛī gī*; *be | tus | ase mōṣa gīya* I, etc., went; *mī wī pīelo* I drank water; *mī thī bāt ṣūṇṭī* I heard thy word; *mē hāta* (f. pl.) *tilerīlim* my hands froze; *mē tu drhiṣṭo* I saw thee; *mē sīn drhiṣṭī* I saw a dream.

Perfect.

§ 47. Two different Phal. formations were translated with the Psht. perfect. It is, however, possible that one of these tenses is really an imperfect.

1) The Past + *hinu* was regularly translated as a Perfect. E. g. *ma ṣṭī tā gūm inu* I have gone in; *mī so krām thīlu hinu* I have done that work; *ma biḥhēlīlu* (or *bu'ḥhā*) *hinu* I have become (or am?) hungry; *mē wī pīlu hinu* I have drunk water; *mē mhās pačōlo hinu* I have cooked meat; *mī gūli khyēli-ni 2* I have eaten bread; *mī a rupai diti-ni 2* I have given a rupee; *ma bhaṭo-inu 2* I have sat down (am sitting); *uṅguri be hinī* she has become pregnant. — Cf. Sh. *zā'meg-anus* I have beaten.

2) The other type is formed by adding *dē* to the preterite. E. g., *ma gūm dē* I have gone (*zō tōle yem*); *mē (tēṇī) krām thīlu dē* I have done the (my own) work; *ma bihīto dē* I have feared; *mī wī pīlu dē* B I have drunk water; *ma khindo dē 2* I was(?) tired.

It is possible that this form is really an imperfect. At any rate *dē* may be translated 'was' in *dhōṛ ma khindoli dē*, *āj na khindo hinuli* yesterday I (m. or f.) was tired, but to-day I am not tired; *be khinda | khindim dē* we were tired.

Unclassified Forms.

§ 48. The following forms cannot be classified with certainty: *hēsilu* 'was' (or 'had become'?). E. g., *ma khinji hēsilu* I had become tired (*zə stəre šəwe yem*); *be khinji hēsila*; *ma dhōr buçhā hēsilo* I was (had become) hungry yesterday; *ā mīši dū putra hēsila* a man had two sons. From the same stem we find *hēta* in *mē anu thīlu hēta*, *zarūr khinjum* should I do this work, I should certainly be tired.

A verbal base in *l* is apparently formed from the adj. *buçhā* 'hungry'. Cf. *ma buçha'lānu* 1 I am becoming hungry (*zə wuge kegam*); *biçhē'līlu* 1, *buçhēlielo* 2, *buçhē'līlu* B became hungry; *ma biçhēlīlu hinu* 1 I have become hungry. Similarly *trişelīlu* 1, *turşēlielo* 2, *trşēliē'lō* 4 became thirsty.

In one example (*tu kōe thū? ma Acarēi thū* 2 who art thou? I am from Ashret), *thū* seems to be an auxiliary, just as is the case in Bashk.

An enclitic auxiliary *-ile* 'is' possibly occurs in *aro ghōşţ ta'sī-e* 4 this house is his (or: is this house his?); *anu ghōşţ mih-i* 1 this house is mine; *ani gh^o asī-i* 2 is ours.

§ 49. 'To be able to' is expressed by help of *bhūm* 'I can' in combination with a short verbal form functioning as an infinitive. Thus, *ma yā bhūm* I can come; *lohō'turī na yāa bhūm* I can't come to-morrow; *ma dhōr na yāa bhōelo* I could not come yesterday; *na thāa bhūm* I cannot do it.

This last form was said to be identical in meaning with (*ma anu krām*) *na thāinḍēu*. I have also noted a number of other forms in *-inḍēu* which my informants found it difficult to explain in Psht., and which I am not able to explain satisfactorily. Examples are: *lohōturī na yāinḍēu* I cannot come to-morrow; *mī | ma krām thāinḍēu* I must(?) do the work (*zə mā kār de kawuma*); *āj ma yēnḍēu hinu* I can (or must) come to-day (*nən zə mā rātəlo dē*); *ma dhōr yēnḍēu de* I could (had to) come yesterday (*zə mā parūn rātəlo wu*); *mī | ma wī pilāinḍēu (hinu)* I can(?) drink water (*zə ōbə skama*); *mē piāla pūrenḍēu* I can(?) fill the cup; *pharīti yehēnḍēu* you must(?) come from this side(?) (*daya taraf na rāša*); *ma yānḍēu* I had come(?) (*rāyəle wum, rāzam*); *ma y^o hinu* I have come (*zə rāyē yem*); *ma y^o bhīlu* I used to come(?) (*zə rāyələm*), I ought to come (*zə mā rātəlo dē*). Cf. also *drakāinḍēu* he must / can drag; *ghināinḍēu* he must / can take.

Static Participle.

§ 50. This ptc. usually ends in *-i*, *-a*, cf. Sh. koh. *-ī*. E. g. *thōngi ghini dhyūm* I shall beat him taking (i. e. with) an axe; *ma sundox muçā pāwuf ga'dām* having opened the box, I shall take out the clothes; *baṭom dyā khā'nūm* I shall hit him, (striking) with a stone. This form is probably contained in *ma bheşi hinu* I am sitting (litt.: having sat down); *ma utthi hinu* I am standing; *girā* having turned, gone.

Compound Verbs.

§ 51. Compound verbs are formed with *thūm*, *dūm*, *kūm*, *dhyūm*, *bhūm* and *bēm*; cf. Sh. *thōnu*, *dōnu*, *bōnu*. E. g. *sāz thūm* I prepare; *talab thūm* I search; *phikir tānu* is thinking; *trānd thīlu* wove; *dhūr thūm* I separate; *izda thānu* is learning; *çhāi kūm* I stood; *jawāb dūm* I answer; *umēd dēni* she hopes; *whai dānu* is falling; *ḡhēd dūm* I run; *kāṅga dūm* I comb; *tēr bhūm* I pass; *sāz bhānu* is being prepared; *bahayēngi dyānu* swims; *ḡhēde gūm* I ran.

SPECIMEN TEXT.

'Ā 'mīši dū 'putra 'hēsila¹. Lo'khēro 'putra 'tēni 'bābā the
One man's two sons were. The-younger son his-own father to
ma'nītu : 'Ē 'bābu, 'tēni dau'let ('tēni hātam sama'tī ghin),²
said : O father, thy-own riches thy-own hands-with having-collected take
'bhāga; mī ḡīu³ ma da(h) : Se⁴ bāba tēni ma'el 'bhēgīli. Ā 'kati
divide; my part to-me give : That father his-own property divided. A some
'rēti pa'duši lo'khēro putr 'tēni mal⁵ ghīni ā⁶ dhūra zēi
nights after younger son his-own property having-collected a distant place
thā gūm. Taba⁶ tēni badmastī se 'daulet bar'bād thīli.
to went. There own debauchery(-in) that property destroyed he-made.
Se mal' biḡhā⁷ barbād thā, hese wata'nī saxt 'qēti 'yēli⁸. So
That property all destroyed doing, that land-in a-hard famine came. That
mīš biḡhe'līlu. Hi'kē tas 'gūli 'na diti.
man became hungry. Any-one him-to food not gave.

VOCABULARY.

Phonetic variants in my notations have been omitted, when evidently of no phonemic importance. They have been mentioned in the section on Sounds and Sound-System. Obvious etymologies are generally omitted.

Thus *ɹ* has been normalized to *a*, *ʋ* to *u*, *ɪ* to *i*, *ā^a* to *ā*, etc. — For practical reasons aspirates have been treated as single, separate sounds.

My informants from Ashret are denoted, by 1, 2, 3, 4; B, P, S stand for Biyoṛi, Purigal and Sāvī.

Kal.u. = Kalasha of Urtsun; Kal.r. = Kal. of Rumbur; Ashk. Add. = Additional Notes on Ashkun, NTS, VII, Bashk. refers to Notes on Bashkarik, AO, XVIII; Sh. j., p. k. = Shina of Jijelut, and of Pales and Kōlēi in the Indus Kohistan (acc. to my notes); Sh. (koh.) = (Kohistani) Shina, acc. to Grahame Bailey, Grammar of the Shina Language; Dam. = Dameli; GB = Gawar Bati.

The Psht. translations of a number of words are given within brackets.

¹ First: 'hina are.

² Omitted in second reading and in grammophone record.

³ Or. 'hēsa, hēsōb.

⁴ Gramm. hese.

⁵ Gramm. mal.

⁶ Gramm. se tābe(?).

⁷ Gramm. bi'ḡhā.

⁸ Variants: *saxta bāndi e'se wa'tani thā yōlu*, or *hese wa'tani thā gūm*, *saxt xāt wa'tan hinu* he went to that land, it was a hard famine land(?).

Vowels.

- a, -e interrogative particle. — *Thī krām thīelo-ye?* didst't thou work? 4; *anu thī ghōšt-e?* 1 is this thy house? *ā* indefinite article. V. *āk*.
ē oh! — *ē bābu* 1.
a'bai f. 1 kid with two teeth.
'ubo 1, 2, *u'ba* S light, not heavy. — Cf. Bashk. *ubuŋ*.
a'bhīni 1, B, °*ēni* cowife, husband's brother's wife. — Dam. *abēni*.
'ābru 1, 2, B, P, *abro* S cloud. — *ā° yēi muto* 1 the cloud having come, it has rained; *ābre yōelo* 4. — Sh. j. *ažu*, k. *ā°*.
'ubru 1 partridge, chikor (*zirka*). — Cf. Ashk. Add., s. v. *uro*.
ub'ir- 1 to fly. — *ubhrēni* she flies; *ubhrūtu* pret. — Lhd. *ubharaŋ* to rise.
ūc m. 1, 2 spring, fountain (S *sēri*).
a'cūzu 1 shrub with edible, black berries (Psht. *gorēji* sweet-smelling hillshrub with yellow flowers).
'učo 1 a little. — Dam. *'ūča*.
o'čhā 1 the shady side of a valley. — Dam. *'oča* < Skt. *ava-chada-* cover.
o'čhō 1 pain (?). — Cf. Dam. *o'čhū* itching.
a'chi 1, °*ū* 2, °*i*, 4, B, P, °*ē* S eye. — *āk a°*, *dū a'chīa* 1; *dū achi'ā* 2, pl. *a'chīō* 4, °*ēa* S. — Sh. j. *ačhī*.
ače-'bhāre 1, *ači-'bāra* 2, °*bhāru* B eyebrow.
ači-'bēri 2, °*bhēri* B eyelashes.
ači-'kipi 1 winking. — *ma a° thūm*.
a'chāru 1 pine. — **akša-dāruka-*, cf. Skt. *akša(ka)-* n. of various trees.
a'chōr m. 1, 2, B, °*ra* S walnut; 1, 2 ankle-bone. — Pl. °*rā* 1. — Sh. *a'chō*.
a'chūrī B, *ačhōra-žul* S walnut-tree. — Sh. j. *a'čhōri*.
- ūdr* m. 1, 2, *ul* S (= GB) otter.
a'drax 1 lower part of a hill-side. — Khov. *adrax* (v. s. v. *mōu*).
'ādu 1, B, °*o* 2 half-full.
au'dā S thirst. — **a-pūrti-*, Dam. id.
o'dhōl 1, °*āl* B flood, inundation.
u'dhew-ānu 1 to flee. — *ma u'dhewelo*.
**ud-dhāvaya-*.
'ugi 1 garlic. — Psht.
a'garo 1 that (emphatic). — V. § 34.
a'ghā m. 1, *ā°* 2, 4, B, *age'hā* P, *au'gāš* S sky. — *a° bīdri* clear sky. — = Torw.; GB *au'gāš*; Sh. *ā'gai*.
āgha-'bānu 1 blue. — *ā° pšik* cornflower. — < **-varṇaka-*.
u'ghar- to boil (intr.). — *wī u'gharilo*. — Dam. *ogrē-* < **ud-ghar-*?
u'hū 1 owl.
āj 1, 2, *až* S to-day.
āk 1, 2, 3, *ak* B, P, *yalek* S (= GB) one. — *ā šāi* a thing, *āg māš* 2. — Sh. j. *ek*, Bashk. *ak(h)*.
āka'ghūr 1, *aka'gur* 4 thunder. — Dissimilated from *āgha°*?
a'koš 1, 2, 3, °*aš* B, P, *ya'kāš* S eleven. — Sh. j. *a'kāi*, k. *akāe*.
ukh- 1 to come. — *u'khūm* I come = *yhūm*; *ma grhōmi ukhā°tu* I came from the village; *ukhāndu* coming.
alo this. — V. § 32.
alka'jabuī 1 palate. — Cf. Ar. Prs. *ḥalq* throat.
'ōmo, f. *ēmi* 1, 2 raw.
āmb'er-ūm 1 to rub.
'āmbur 1 forceps. — Prs.
umēd f. 1 hope. — *umēd-ēni ki miš yī* I hope the man will come. — Prs.
amuš- 1 to be forgotten. — *so šāi āmū'šlō* that thing was forgotten; *ma biyānu ki so šāi amu'šija* I fear that thing will be forgotten. — Sh. *amuš-*.

amza'rāi 1 tiger. — Psht
anu 1, 2, 4, B, P this. — *Oni'sē*
(aninē) *ghōšt* this (these) one's
house; '*anu mī ghōšt (hinu)* 1, B
this is my house; V. § 31.
ī'ç m. 1, *īš* 2, *ēç* P, *īç* (=GB) bear.
— Sh.j. *īç*.
'inçi f. 1, (*in'çī?* Grammophone), she-
bear. — Sh.j. *i'çhīni*.
inça'ōr 1 bear-cub. — Cf. *ōra*.
an'dā 1 thus. — *pa vār* (for *dār?*)
a° thūm I do thus on the door
(= I knock); *bi'thē mōša an'dā thāna*
all men do thus; *andā-be* here.
'inda 1, 2, B here. — *i° ya, yeh* 2,
B come here; *ma inda bašīnu* 2
I am sitting here.
'āngu m. 1 sickle (S *khar'pet*). — Skt.
aṅka- hook, v. Göteborg Högskolas
Årskrift, 36, p. 164. Cf. § 5.
āi'nger 1, '*aṅgar* 2 blacksmith. — Prs.
aṅg'erī 2 charcoal (*skōr*); *aṅg'erīši* f.
1 black charcoal.
aṅ'gōr m. 1, 2, *°ār* B, S fire. — Sh.j.
ha'gar, p. *°ār*.
'uṅguro 1, 2, *ug'ro* S heavy. — *uṅ'guri*
'behini 1, '*uṅguri bāyini* 2 she is
pregnant. — Sh. *ǎ'gurū*, cf. Bashk.
s. v. *u'gūr*, < **ud-guruka?*
aṅ'gur 1, 2 toe. — *ješta a°* 1 big
toe; *ješte a°* 2 thumb(?). *a°-brhuk*
1 finger-tip.
aṅ'guru 1, v. *ghān a°* thumb. — Sh.j.
ha'guru, p. *ha'gū*.
aṅ'guri f. 1, 2, 4, B finger. — *mī, tī*
aṅ'gurim 1; *bu'tē a-im* B all my
fingers. — V. *bhunini, bhunanōšti,*
mēji. — Sh.j. '*ha'guri*, p., k. *ha'gū*.
Note the *r* (v. Nepali Dict. s. v.
aūli).
aṅgu'stēri f. 1, *°ri* 2 finger-ring. —
Dam. id.
aṅ'guṭ 2 fire-place, chimney. — Dam.
aṅgu'li smoke-hole.

anā'muši S darkness. -*andha* + ?
'ānu 1 millet. — Sht. *aṅuka* fine,
minute.
aṅā'bhiš 1, *an°* 2, 3, *aṅabhiš* B, P;
vārīš, ū'rīš S (GB *inīš*) eleven. —
Sh.j. *uk'ūi*, but Kandia *ambēš*.
ō'phīl 1 steep, uphill (*nēy*).
ōr 1 smell. — Khov. *wōr*.
'ōru m. 1, 2, *ū°* B peach. — V. Nep.
Dict. s. v. *ārū*.
a'rūšti 2 (unknown to 1) chin. —
Cf. § 5; v. Bashk. s. v. *i'rēt*.
ōrba'lē, wurbal S front-hair. — Psht.
aṅo 1, 2, B, P that. — V. § 33.
āra 2 there. — *Ase māš āra bašīno*
that man is sitting there.
ōra (pl.?) 1 chicken. — Cf. *inça-ōr*.
u'r-ūm 1 to leave, let loose. — *wī*
u'rūm 1 irrigate; *u'rītō*.
a'skōn 1 easy. — Khov.
asām dat. us, etc. — Cf. § 30.
āsan'dē S stool.
išpērkaī 1 peg in the plough-beam
for fastening the rope. — Psht.?
(but *spērakai* means 'a mean fellow').
ō'stōd 1, 2 carpenter. — Prs.
'āšun 1, *āšun* 2, *išin* S (= GB) hail.
— Sh. *aī'yēr*.
āšār f. 1, *a°* 2 apricot. — But Sh.j.
žūri.
āšārī B, '*āšari* 4, *žizo'rī* S (= GB)
apricot-tree.
āšt 1, 2, 3, *ašt* B, P, *āth* S eight.
— Sh.j. *aš*.
i'stū m. (sg. and pl.) 1, 2 brick. —
From Khov. *uštū*.
u'stum, i° f. 1 yoke, *yuga'tōu* S (GB
žugāto). — Dam. id., Kal.u. *hūšthum*.
uštum-kērem (pl.) 1 yoke-pegs. —
Dam. *°kher'*.
aš'tōš 1, 2, 3, *°aš* B, P, S, *d'thās* S
eighteen. — Sh.j. *aš'tāi*, k. *°ai*,
ētrili 1 day before yesterday. — Kal.
atrili, v. Bashk. s. v. *'ālī*.

utrap- I to run. — *utrā'pām*, *ma utra'pilo*. — Dam. *trap-*, GB. *lap-*, cf. Nep. *ṭapkanu* to jump.
utth- I, 2 to rise. — *u'thūm* I I rise, *utthi* rise; *ma u'thīnu* 2 I rise; *utthito* 2 I rose.
u'thālu I, B, *wutha'lō* S high, tall (about trees, etc.). — Cf. Bashk. s. v. *ū'thal*.
aṭ I, 2 to send, bring. — *ma čit'ai a'tūm* I I send a letter, *ā šāi (ghāu)* 'atuum I I bring a thing (cow); *ma a čiz a'tūm* 2; *mē a šāi aṭulo*; *ase mōš a čiz a'tūm* 2; *putr a'tīlu* I a son was born. — Sh. *aṭ-* to bring; v. Nep. Dict. s. v. *aṭāunu*.
u'ṭik-um I to jump, leap.
a'wīru I narrow. — V. Ashk. Add. s. v. *awərestē*.
ux I camel. — Psht.
ux'yār I wise. — Psht.
izda I learnt. — *ma ā šāi i° thānu* I I learn a thing. — Psht.
iz'rāṇ f. I, *izdrān* 4 rainbow. — Dam. *idraṇ*.

B

b-, v. *bay-*.
-ba B, in *'aro-ba thī ghōšṭ* here is thy house. — Cf. *kība*, *tāba*, *andā-be*.
be I, B, *beh* 2, *bē* S we. — *be kram thīya* B we are working; *kitāb a'sām deh* give us the book. — Sh., etc., *be*. § 30.
bā'bai f. I, B, *bō'bai* S (=GB) apple. — Dam. *babāi*, Bashk. s. v. *bō'bāi*, but Sh. p. *palō*.
bā'ba I paternal uncle. — Cf. *gāḍu babu*.
'bābu I, 2, *bāb(u)* S father. — *tēṇi bā'bā thā manito* he said to his father; *ē bābu* o father.
bā'bōzi 2 (not known to I) fern. — Psht. °*zai* fan.

ba'čhār m. I, *bāco*, *byāci* f. S calf, I—2 years old. — Sh. p. *bačoṛo*, Kal. *ba'ča*. — V. *bačhāru*, *beji*.
bu'čhā I, *bu'čhāl* S hungry. — *Ma b° hinu* I I am hungry.
biluḥāl- I, 2, B to become hungry. — Cf. Gramm. § 48.
bu'čhun-um I to card wool (with the hands). — *pām b°*. — Kal. *bi'čhūr-*, cf. Bashk. s. v. *čhun-*, Nep. Dict. s. v. *copnu*.
ba'čhūru m., f. I, 2 calf. — Kal. u. *bačhoṛā*.
ba'dal I song. — *b° thēlu* sings. — Ar. Prs.
bēda'nā B seedless. — *b° maharūcu*. — Prs.
badmastī I debauchery. — Prs.
'bidri I clear, blue (sky). — *a'ghā b°*. — Sh. j. *biṣi*, Dam. *brēdi*, etc.; Skt. *vīdhrya-*.
bōd'r-ūm I to eructate. — *bōdra 'wōlu*.
bi'drāgu I illness, ill. — Cf. Bashk. s. v. *bilg*.
baḍ- to grow. — *phō ba'dānu* a boy is growing; *ghōm ba'delu*. — = Dam.
bīḍu I, *biṛə* 2 much, many. — *bīḍo krām* much work; *biṛə māšə gūli khayāanu* many men eat bread; *wī bīḍu hinu* I there is much water.
'būḍo I, *būr*, f. *buṛi* 2 old. — V. Nep. Dict. s. v. *buṛo*.
būḍabūḍa carrot.
bu'dōlo I spider. — Cf. Sh. *tal-būru*, Bashk. *gāngar-būṭ* — V. *trāmbu*.
ba'dhīr I axe(?), sledge-hammer. — Cf. Bashk. s. v. *ba'dīr*.
'bēgar I n. of a bird (*sārane čirg*). — Cf. Bashk. s. v. *bēgar*.
bāu'gāru m. I, 2, 4, B arm above elbow. — *bāhu* + ?
bāy I garden. — Prs.
bahā'yēngi I swimming. — *b° dyānu* he swims.

bēji f. 1, *byāci* S calf, 1—2 years old.
bijji f. 1, 'biji 4 lightning. — *b° dēni*.
 — Lhd. *vījj*, etc.
bō'jai 1 bag. — Psht.
bujj- 1 to understand. — *buj'jūm*;
ma ani bāt bujjānu; 'bujjilo, 'buddo.
 — Cf. Bashk. *bujj-* to hear. — V.
bhūj-.
ba'kāra goats (coll.).
bak'rāl 1, *bakrāl* 2 shepherd.
'bōla 1, 2, *būlu* B, *būla* P hair. —
š'i'sē bōla 1; *āk bōlā* 2.
bu'l-ūm 1 to plait (esp. the string-
 bottom of a bed). — *jhāt' bulilo*.
balan'khuṛia S bow.
bālux 2 pillow. — Psht.
band 1 closed. — Prs.
bandi B string. — *buṭi bandi gahan'-*
dām. — V. s. v. *buṭ*.
ban'dē S hill. — GB *ban*.
banday- 1 to command. — *bīḍo krām*
na bandaye, *khindo hinu* don't
 order much work, I am tired (*ḍer*
kār ma lagawa). — Kal. *bhand-*.
ba'nōli 1 tree with black, edible
 berries, *Diospyros* sp. (*amluk*); cf.
banwa'li 2 cherry.
banž S holly-oak. — Khow. *banj*.
bar'bād 1 (in Parable) destitute, de-
 stroyed. — Prs.
brām 1, °mu B joint, wrist. — Skt.
marman-.
brāš bayāmu 2 I lay down.
biṛe, v. *khū-*.
'bēriš 1, 2, 'be° B year, summer; *šoṣ*
 S (= GB *šuṣ*). — Bashk. *bariṣ*.
bār B goat-pen. — Nep. *bār*.
bōs- 1 to kiss. — *mē tu bō'sōlo* I kissed
 thee; *bōsedum*. — Sh. *bōci* kiss.
ba'sānd 1, -ān 2, °and B, °an S spring.
 — Sh. j. *ba'zōn*, p. °sōn.
bi'stiṇu 1, 2, be° B wide.
bā'stār 1, ba° 2 mattress, bedding. —
 Prs. *bistar?*

bāṣ m. 1, 2, *baṣ* B, P, S rain. —
bāṣ ditu 1.
bi'si 1, °si 2 Caragana. — Kal. *bīṣa*
(biṣ poison), etc.
bōš 1, 2, 3 *bāš* B, P, S, *baš* S twelve.
 — Sh. j. *bāi*, k. *bāe*.
bi'samilo hinu 1 I am well, rested
(tazā yem). — Cf. Bashk. *bišim-* to
 rest.
bēṣ't-ūm 1 to twist. — Dam. *byēṣ't-*,
 Skt. *veṣ't-*.
bāt 1, *bātya* S word, speech. —
Daṅgarikō mē bāt dāna.
bē'tiṅgala 1 tomato. — Psht. *bātiṅgan*,
 Sh. koh. *bhatiṅgar*, etc.
bāt 1, 2, S, *baṭ* B stone. — *baṭṭa*
du'ḍurila, *galānu* 1. — Sh. j. *baṭ*.
bē'ti 1, 2 lamb. — *lo'hōko bēeti* 2. —
 Cf. Nep. Dict. s. v. *beṭi* girl, etc.?
buṭ B boot. — *buṭi bandi gahan'dām*
 I tie my shoe-strings. — Engl.
bu'tē B many(?). — *b° dānda* many
 teeth. — Sh. *būtu* all. v. *būthāi*.
bā'tōk B navel.
'buṭilō 1 lock of hair hanging over
 the ear.
baṭōn-'sāṅṭh 1, *baṭol-'sāṅṭ* 2 pellet-bow;
balan'khuṛia S (GB *badan'khuṛi*). —
 V. *šōṅṭh*.
'butti ga'dūm 1 I pull up.
bu'thāi 2 all. — *b° bōra* go, all of you.
biṭhāā barbād 1 completely desti-
 tute. — *beh biṭhē bēsi hina* 1 we
 are all sitting; *biṭhē mōša* all men;
asim krām thīelo buṭimēm all of us
 worked 4. — Sh. *būtu*.
bi'thērī 1 rhubarb.
bē'waxta 1 (too) late. — *b° yōlu*. —
 Prs.
bay- 1, 2 to go. — *ma huṅtē bayānu*
 1 I ascend, mount; *ma tēni ghoṣṭa-te*
ba'yāanu I go to my own house;
dār girā bāyāāo 2 I go out; *ma*
šūṭi bāyāāo 2 I go into the house;

ma bēm I shall go, etc. (v. § 41);
ma gūm I went; *ba(h)* go 1; *čo*
ba B go; *buthai bōra* 2 go all of
 you. — Cf. Nep. Dict., s. v., *bagnu*.
bīz B, P back of the neck. — Cf. Kal.
 id. V. *ṣāk*.
bāžg'alā 1 steam.

BH

bh- 1, B to become. — *mī kram bhīlu*
 I have got work to do (*zəmā kār*
wu-šu); *tēr bhūm* 1 I cross; *bhila*
 they became; *nhāl bilono* S he
 gets wet.
bhi-, *bih(i)-* to fear. — *ma bi'hānu* 1
 I am afraid; *ma bhī'yānu ki tu*
ma bhanjōr I am afraid that thou
 shalt beat me; *bhitum* I feared
 (*yerēdale em*); *ma bhīyānu ase*
moš māra 2 I fear that that man
 will die; *ase moš paši ma bi'yānu*
 2 I fear that man; *bhīyānu* 2 I
 am afraid; *ma bihi'yānu* B. — Kal.
bih-, etc.
bhū- to be able. — Cf. § 49.
'bhōi, 1, -ī 2 daughter-in-law. — Dam.
bawūi, Kal. *bahū*.
bhāg- 1 to divide. — *bhāga* imper.
 2 sg.; *bhēgili* preter. f. sg.
bhūj 1 awake. — *bhu'jī hinu*.
bhūj- 1 to awaken. — *'bhūja* imper.
 2 sg.; *ma tū bhu'jūm*.
bhakulo 1 strong. — *bhakulo dōk* back.
 — Bashk. *bakul*.
'bhōkur 1 word of unknown meaning,
 Psht. *lu'yāli(?)*.
bhakar-bhā'nāl 1 goat-house.
bhā'lā 1 demon. — Psht. *balā*.
bhāla S true. — Nep. *bhalo* good.
bhālay-ūm 1 to winnow. — *khāl*
bahalā'yānu 2 he is winnowing at
 the threshing-floor (*dramən bādāi*).
bhan'cāp m. 1 lizard. — Dam. *bančap*
 big mouse(?).

bhāng 1 cockcrow. — Prs.
'bhāngī 1, *'bāngi* 2 cock. — *bh° bhāng*
dānu the cock crows.
bhang-i-dē'wān m. 1 n. of a cultivated
 plant, hemp.
bhūngēli 1, in *bh° ga'dūm* I pull out.
bhanj- 1 to beat. — *ma tu bhan'jūm*;
mē tu bhan'jōlo. — Kal. *bhāj-*; cf.
 Nep. Dict. s. v. *bhācnu* to break.
 Cf. *tamb-*.
bhunimi aṅ'guṛi 1 index- and ring-
 finger.
bhuna'mōṣṭi aṅ'guṛi 1 little finger.
bhunaṛo etc. 1, 4 that (below). — V.
 Gramm. § 38.
bhuna'rā 1 below.
bhēš 1, 2, *bēš* S big roof-beam.
bhēṇ 1, *be'hēṇ* 2, *b'hēn* B sister,
 brother's wife. — *ā bhēṇ, trō bhē'nim*
hinim. — S *sasa* = GB.
bhā'ṇōl m. 1 cow- and sheep-pen in
 the hills (*bhāṇḍa*).
brhō 1, 2, *brā'(ū)* S brother. — *ā brhō*,
trō brhāwu 'hina.
bhā'rīu 1, 2 husband. — Sh. *ba'raū*;
 Dam. *baryeu*; GB *heriou*; Kal. u.
bhēru.
'bhārāi f. 1 lamb, one year old. —
 Dam. *b'āri*.
'bhāru 1 burden.
'bhīro m. 1, 2, *'biro* S he-goat. —
 Kal., Dam. *bīra*.
bhī'rō 1 male, he-. — Dam. *bīra*. S.
gururī. *bh° bačhūru* male calf.
bhāru 1, -o 2, *buṛo* S deaf. — Cf.
 Bashk. s. v. *bō'r*.
brājāi 1, *braha'žāi* B brother's wife, *yōr*.
br(h)uj m. 1, *brūž* S birch-tree. —
 Sh. j. *jūš*, GB *bluz*.
br(h)uk 1, 2, B kidney. — Sh. j. *žuk*,
 Kal. *bruk*. — Skt. *vṛkka-* + *bukka-*.
br'im'bōṛi 1, *brī* 2 bee, wasp (Khow.
bispiki; *da mačo pa šān*). — Kal.
bhūmbur, Dam. *brimbuřok*.

'*brhūnzu* 1 meadow. — Kal. *brhun(z)*,
u. *brhānz*. V. BSOS, VI, 440.
'*brhāputr* 1, *brā'hāiputr* 2 brother's
son.
brahāwidhī 2 niece (*wrēra*).
bhaṛ- 1 to roast, fry. — *mhās bhā'rūm*.
— < **bhaṭa-* <. Skt. *bhṛkta-*?
bhus 1, 2 straw, *busa*.
bhāš- to bark, bleat. — *bhašānu* barks;
yīṛa bhā'sāna. Kal. *bāš-* id.; Sh.
baš- to play an instrument.
'*bheš-um*: *bheṣ* 1, *bhaš-*: *bhat* 2 to sit
down. — *ma bheši hino*; *be dū bh^o*
hina I am / we are sitting; *bheš*
imper. 2 sg.; *tus bhešo* 2 pl.; *bheṣo*
sat down; *ma ba'sino*, *bhašinu* 2;
be duhe bašina we two are sitting;
eso māš ba'sino; *bhaṣoim* I sat down.
bhe'sū- 1 to make sit down. — *ma*
tu bhe'sūm.
bhīš 1, B, *bhiš* P, *biš* S, (*pura*) *bhīš* 3
twenty. — Sh. j. *bī*.
bhīšē'dāš 1 thirty. — Sh. j. *bīogā'dāi*,
p. *byōdāi*.
bhīšē'āk 1 twenty-one.
bhāt 1, *bat* 2 cooked rice.
bhittu, pl. *bhitta* 1 roof-board. — Dam.
bit; Kal. u. *būt*; cf. Skt. *bhitti-*.
bhō'tit-um 1 to plough. — But cf.
Bashk. *bōteci* harvesting?
bheṣi 1, in *bh^o thūm* I wrap. — Dam.
baṭyāy-.
bha'yū-m to sow.
bhī'yōṇ m. *bī'ōṇ* 2, *bī'hōṇ* 4 willow.
Bashk. *bā*.
bha'yūṛi 1 bracelet.
'*bhīžbhiša* 1 400. — Sh. j. *bību*. V. *ha'zōr*.

Ā

āar'xā m. 1, ^o*a* 2 spinning-wheel. —
Psht.
ā'ṭak 1, 2 hammer. — Psht.
āiz 2 a thing. — *ma a āiz a'ṭūm*
I bring a thing. — Psht.

Č

čō B rise, go: (*pāca*). — *čo bah* go
away (*tu lār ša*).
čiči-m 1, *čiči* 2, *čučuwa* S teat. —
Bashk. *čič*; Sh. j. *teh*.
'*čičal* m. 1 clay. — V. *kičal*.
čī'dīn 2 tea-kettle.
ča'dūr 1, ^o*ru* 2 large basket.
ča'dōri 1, 2 small basket. — Dam.
čādō'ri.
čuk- 1 to bite, sting. — *zambu'rī ma*
ču'kēni the wasp stings me; *jhūṇī*
ma čukilo. — Cf. Skt. *cuḥ-* to hurt.
čuku'nūṭa 1 pinching. — *ma tē č^o*
ghā'sūm I pinch somebody. — Dam.
čukunyeṭi.
ču'krī m. 1, 2 n. of a plant, *Potentilla* (?).
'*čukrolu* 1, *čukuro* 2 sour. — Skt.
cukra-. But *šūtāl* S (= GB).
čili f. 1, 2 juniper. — Sh., id.
ču'lū-m 1 to move. — *ču'lōlo*. — Dam.
čūl- to creep.
čai'luli 1 sparrow; *čal^o* 2 bird; *čaluṭī*
2 lizard (?). V. *rāt-čeluṭī*.
'*čimar* m. 1, *č^o* 2 (corr. from *č^o!*);
čimora S iron. — Sh. j. *čimer*.
čimūṭā S lock of hair.
čī'nī 1 sugar. — Hind.
čānčal S lock of hair. — Skt. *cañcala-*
shaking.
čan'diš 1, 2, 3, ^o*ēš* P, B, *ča'diš* S
fourteen. — Sh. j. *ča'hondāi*.
čī'nār m. 1 chenar. — Prs.
čuṇṇo 1 thin. — Cf. Bashk. *čunuč*
narrow, etc.; Skt. *cuṇḍ-* to become
small.
čoṇ'ṭolu 1 carved ornaments. — V.
čhōṇṭū-.
čā'phēr 1 surrounding. — *asī ghōšṭa*
the č^o bhila. Psht.-Ind.
čār 1, 2 grass.
čōr 1, *čuōr* 2 thief.
čūr 1, 2, 3, *čār* B, P, S, *čōr* S. (corr.)
'four'. — Sh. j. k. *čār*.

čār'bū 2 fat. — Prs.
'čūrbhiša 1 eighty. — Sh. j. *'čēribu*.
čāri-belča 1, *čāri* 2 spade.
ča'ṛā 1, 2 dumb. — Sh. *čaṭu*.
čāra 2 knife. — Psht.
čōt 1, 2 cheese. — Cf. Bashk. s. v.
čhōn. — *kilāri* S.
ča'tō S many.
či'tāi 1 letter. — *ma č° aṭūm* I send
 a letter; *Drōša tē čī'ti ga'lām*. Hind.
čō'tū-m 1 to pick up.
ča'xari f. cackling. — *kaka'wēki č° dēni*.

ČH

čhei 1 shadow. — Ksh. *čhāy*, etc.
čhi f. 1, *čī* 2 ashes. — Bashk. *čī*.
čhāl 1, 2 new-born kid. — GB *čhāla*
 kid. Sh. j. *čhāl*. — V. *mriṅga-čhōl*.
čhēlī f. 1, 2; *čhāli* S goat.
čhāl-rālta 1 contrivance for lifting up
 the mill-stone.
čhin- to cut. — *ma čhinum*. — Dam.,
 id.
čheniko S empty. — Cf. GB *čena'ko*,
čhēnika; Bashk. *čhan*. V. *'xāliā*.
čaṭ S wound.

CH

čhoi 1, *čoi* 2 threshing. — *čhoi thūm*,
čhoi thiāū.
ča'dū-m 1 to vomit. — *čaḍilu*. —
 Skt. *chṛd-*. Dam. *čaḍ-* < **čhad-*.
čhik 1 human excrements. — *čhii-kūm*,
čhāi kūm 1 stool.
čhān 1 leisure, rest. — *ma krām*
thānu, *na čhān* I have work to do
 and am not free. — Skt. *kṣāṇa-*.
čhiṇ 1, 2 darkness. — Cf. Dam. *čhin*
 < **kṣiṇṇa-* = *kṣiṇa* waning (moon)?
čhōn 1, 4, °n 2 holly-oak (Khow.
banj, Psht. *diki*).
čhān-muṭ 4 holly-oak.
čhūṅço 1 straight. — Sh. *sūçu*, v.
 Bashk. s. v. *sūç*. Phal. *çh-ç* < *s-çh*.

čhōn'tū-m 1 to write. — *čhōn'ta'yānu*
 is writing; *mā kitāb čaū'tāyāū* 2.
 — Dam. *čōn'tay-*, Bashk. *čund-*.
ču'pū-m 1 to wash (e. g. a bridle).
 — Dam. id.; cf. Nep. Dict. s. v.
chunu?
čhār 1, 2 waterfall. — Sh., Dam. *čhar*.
čhir 1, 2, *čhir* S milk.
čhīru 1 udder.
čhō'rū-m 1 to put. — *ā šāi čhō'rūm*;
mē ā šāi čhūṅço; *a ru'pai čōra* 2
 put a rupee (here).
čhūr f. 1 knife. — *ka'tārēi* S.
čhīra'danda 1, *čhīra-dan* B front-teeth.
čhāru 1 n. of a small bird.
'čhuṛi 1 cluster of grapes.
'čhītru m. 1, *čhītr* 2, *'čhītra* 4 field(s).
čhoi-'thēli f. 1 threshing-ground.

D

de, verbal particle denoting the per-
 fect(?). *mē krām thīlu de* 1. —
 Cf. Gramm., § 47.
dēi 1 than, from. — *ma tu dēi gāḍu*
 I am bigger than thee (*zə tā na*
lōe yem); *tu mā dēi lohōko*; *ā rū-*
pai ma tu dēi ghinum 1 I take a
 rupee from thee.
dī 1, 4 other. — *ma di ā šāyi phus*
 1 I lost(?) another thing; *dūi miš*
yōlo 1; *dī mišeo dānu* 4 I give to
 another man; *dī miš* 4 another
 man; *tus di watani yōele* you have
 come from another country; *dūi-ino*
 S it is somebody else's; *dūi guš*
tī-ino S the other house is thine.
dū 1, 2, 3, B, S, *dō* P two. — Sh. j. id.
dū-m: *dittu* 1, 2, *dā-m* P to give; also
 used as an auxiliary. — *šu'lug dum*
 1 I shall tell a tale; *ja'wāb dūm* 2
 I answer; *kitāb ma deh* B give me
 the book; *ma tu dūm* 1 I give thee;
mē tu ā šāi 'ditō 1 I gave thee a
 thing; *bāš dītu* rain fell; *tāpaṛ*

wahai ditu the stone fell down;
ma päisē dānu 4 I give money;
mī aṛe mīša päisē ditte 4.
'dubhīša 1 forty. — Sh. j. *dīvu*.
da'čhā-: *drhištu* 1 to see. — *mē tu*
drhištu 1 saw thee; *ma ki'tāb*
da'čhāū 2 I read a book; *ma aṛo*
mīš darčāanu, *aṛo mīš ma darčāuṇo*
 2 I see that man; *mī sīn drīštini*;
mē sēn drhišto I saw a dream; *ma*
tu dačhānu (= *da'hānu*) B; *mī tu*
dri'hištu B I saw thee. — Dam.
dačh-.
dē'čhini hāth 1, *lečhini* 2, *dē'čhimi* B
 right hand.
deči'nēti 1 north, right.
dēdi 1, 2 father's mother.
dōdo 1, *'dōdo* 2 father's father.
dēgčāi 1 claypot. — Prs.
du'hē 2, 4 both. — *be duhe bašīnu*
 we both sit down.
daĵ- 2 to be burnt, to burn (intr.)
 — *ā še aṅgōr daĵāūo* a thing is
 burning in the fire.
du'kū-m 1 to card wool.
dālān m. 1 courtyard. — Prs.
dau'let f. 1 riches. — Prs.
dān, pl. *dānda* 1; *dāanda* 2; *dānde* 4;
'dānda, sg. and pl. B; *dānda*, ag.
dand P; *dānd* S tooth. — *būtē*
dānda B; *ā dān ghānu hinu* 1. —
 Sh. j. *don*.
dāna 1, in *Dangarikō mē bāt dāna*,
Acā'reta dāna I speak Dangarik.
'dandaṛi 1, 2 bridle. — Dam. *dandurī*,
 Bashk. *dēndī*.
dun'dhūla 1 a kind of black berries.
darāi f. 1, *da'rāi* 2 blanket.
dār m. 1, 2, *da'rē* S door. — *dār*
girā bāyāū 2 I go out. — Sh. j. *der*.
dēr B sand.
dīr 1, *dēro* S husband's brother. —
 GB *dēr*, etc.
'dūri f. 1 spoon. — Bashk. *dūrī*.

dru'bālu 1 lean. — Cf. Nep. Dict. s. v.
dublo.
dar'bē'ti 1, 2, (*darsērya* S) threshold.
 — Bashk. *darbēth*.
drūg 1, 2 ravine, cleft, gorge. —
 Skt. *durga-*.
darōy S a lie. — Prs.
drakū- 1 to drag, pull. — *ma alo šāi*
drākūm I pull this thing; *dra'kilo*
 pret.; *drakāiṇḍēu* perf.
dar'kēlim 1 (f. pl.?) doorframe.
dru'khal 1 marmot (Khow. *bišin*).
'darra 2 valley. — Prs.
dā'rurī f. 1 window. — Dam. *darōi'kī*.
dar'šiš m. 1 upper lintel of a door.
 — Dam. id.
'dērī f. 1, *'dērī* 2, B beard. — Sh. j. *'dārī*.
'duṛi 1 dust. — Nep. *dhulo*.
dar'duna 1 fart, wind. — *d° dēni*.
dēs m. 1, 2, *dēs* S day. — GB *dēs*;
 Bashk. *dōs*.
dāš 1, 2, 3; *daš* B, P, S ten. —
 Sh. j. *dāī*, k. *dāe*.
dīš 2 (= *grōm*), *dēš* B village. Denied
 by 1.
dāšbhiša 1 two-hundred. — Sh. j.
dāibu, p. *'dēbyō*.
duš'mān 1, 2 enemy. — *mī dušman* 2.
dišt f. 1, 2, B, *lešt(yā)* S span. —
 Sh. j. *dīš*, GB *lišt*.
da'wū-m 1 to wish. — *mē ā šāi*
dūwa'yānu.
dyāṇḍo S wall, v. *kuḍh*. — Pash. kuṛ. *diōṇ*.

DH

dhaua S thread. — Cf. GB *dahū*. —
 V. *sūtr*.
dhī 1, 2, S daughter. — *ā dhī hina*,
trō dhīa hini-m = Sh. j. *d'ī*.
'dhēdi 1, *dehē'dī* 2 noon.
dhēḍ 1 running. — *dhēḍ dūm* I run;
dhēḍ dīto; *ma dhēḍe gūm*.
dhū'mī f. 1, *duhū'mī* 2, *dhu'mē* S
 smoke. — Sh. j. *d'ūm*, *d'ūm*, p. *dūm*.

dhān 1, *dān* 4 hillside. — *dhān aṭa* take (the goats) to the hills. — Skt. *dhanu-* sandbank?
dhōr m. 1 hopper of a mill (*dūl*). — Kal. *dhōr*.
dhāra 1, B, *dhūro* 2, 'duro S far, open. — *dhūr thum* I separate; *hese kuṛi dhūr hini* 4 this woman is far away.
drhāç 1, *drā^aç* 2, *drhaç* B, P, *lāç* S grape. — Cf. GB *lāk*. — Sh. j. *jaç*, p. *saç*.
drhēg 1 lying down. — *d^o dūm* I lie down; *ma d^o dito* I am lying down (*zə prot yem*); *drhā'jilu* stretched out (*stūn*). — Skt. *dhṛāgita-* lengthened, etc.
'dhrigo, f. *'dhrigi* 1, *'drigo* 2, °u B, °o S long. — Dam. *driga*.
dr'il 1 skin-bag. — Prob. < Khow. *dril* < **drið*.
dhāran 1 vessel into which the flour falls from the mill.
dha'raṇ 1 ground, soil, base of a house; *daha'rāṇ* 2, °iṇ S earth. — Skt. *dharanī*.
dha'rendi 1 outside.
drhōni 1 a kind of grass resembling oats.
dhōr 1, *dō'hōr* 2, *doṛ* S yesterday. — *dhōr mā khindo de* 1, *dohōr khindā-inu* 2 I was tired yesterday.
dhērum 1, *dehē'rum* 2 pomegranate. — *mohəro d^o* sweet *p^o*; *çukru d^o* sour *p^o*.
'dhāat-um 1 to be satisfied (with food).
dhut m. 1, 4, B, B, *dut* 2 mouth (*āsia*, corr. *āi* S); 1 also leather-strap of pellet-bow (cf. Yidgha *pukara*, Khow. *apaq* with both meanings). — Cf. Bashk. s. v. *dut* lip. But Sh. j. *'ānzi* mouth.
dha'tār m. 1, *daha'tār* 2, *dāntarkuṭha* S fire-place. Bashk. *dātar*.

dhowū- 1, *dohā-* 2 to milk. — *ma ghāu dhō'wūm*; *dhō'wili*; *ma ghā dohāamu*. — Bashk. *dow-*.
dhū'wū- 1, *dahū-* 2 to wash. — *hāta dhū'wūm* I wash my hands; *mē hāt dhū'wēli*; *hāte dā'hūm*; *bē du hāte duhāya* we both wash our hands; *hāte duhōya* he washes his hands; *tu kya hāte duha'yāru?* — Bashk. *du-*.
dhyū- 1 to cut with an axe. — *thōngi ghini dhyūm*. *ma thi dyūm*; *dyā* having hit.
'dhyūru 1 daughter's son. — Cf. *ōra*.
'dhyūri 1 daughter's daughter.

D

ḍiu 1 part, portion (= *hēsa*). — *mī ḍiu ma dah* give me my share.
duḍurū-m 1 to roll, fall. — *duḍurilu*; *batṭa duḍurila*.
ḍāg m. 1, 2 markhor, hill-goat.
ḍōk 1, 2, 4 waist, back. — Sh. j. *ḍak*, p. *'dāko*.
ḍāk-ba'dhrēi 1 belt. — Kal. *badri* belt < **baddhrikā*.
ḍal S big, thick. — GB id.
ḍāmu S belly.
ḍē'ni f. 1, 2, 4 shin-bone. — Sh. j. *d^oōni*; p. *ḍōni*, k. *ḍuni*; Dam. *ḍani*.
ḍup 1 sinking. — *Ma wiewe ḍup bhilo*. Cf. Nep. Dict. *ḍubnu*.

DH

dhaṇ'gū-m 1 I bury. — V. Nep. Dict. s. v. *dhāknu* to cover.
dhēr f. 1, *dē'hēr* 2 belly, guts. — Sh. j. *dēri*.
drhōṅk- 1 to bellow. — *khār drhōṅ-kānu*, *drhōṅ'kēni* f. — Dam. *ḍrōk-*, cf. Bashk. s. v. *ḍōnč-* to thunder.

G

ga 1 what. — *lo 'ga šāi?* what thing is this? (*dā cə šāi dē?*).

gō 1 where. — *thī grhōm gō hanu?*
where is thy village? so *miš gō hinu?*

gū 1, 2, B bull (*gurū, g'orū* S). —
gūwa ghāna hina 1 the bulls are big.

gū 2 excrement.

gu'bā 1, 2 what. — *gu'bā ma'nānu?*
what do you say? *thī nām gu'bā?*
what is thy name?

'*guči* f. B empty. — *g' hinu.*

gada'rō S donkey. — Cf. GB *ga'dā*,
V. *khār.*

gaḍ- 1 to hit. — *Ma se šāi gaḍilo*
I hit that thing (*aya šāi me u-wista*).

gaḍū- 1 to take out, pull out. —
ma sundox mu'cā pāwuḥ ga'dūm
I open the box and take out the
clothes; *bhūngēli, 'butṭi ga'dūm*
I pull up. — Nep. *kārnu.*

gāḍu 1 tall — *ma tu dēi gāḍu* I am
taller than thou. — Kal. *gāḍa*; cf.
Skt. *gāḍha-*.

gāḍu 'bābu 1 father's elder brother.
gaḍ'dōzāi 1, *gaḍ'* 2 span from thumb
to fore-finger. — Psht.

gaḍwa'dū-m 1 to mix. — Psht.

ga'dhēro 1 elder, *gaḍhērā* old. —
Kal. u. *ga'dēri.*

'*gakāl* 1 this year.

gal- 1 to fall. — *baṭṭa galāna* stones
are falling. — Cf. Nep. Dict. s. v.
girnu.

ga'lū- 1 to send. — *ma tu ga'lūm*;
Drōša tē č'iṭi ga'lūm.

'*galū* 1 a blue bird which lives in
the fields.

gūli f. 1, 2 bread. — *mī g' khyēlini*
2 I ate bread; *hič kē tas g' na diti*
1 nobody gave him food. —
Cf. *ghōmili, juārili, y'wili.*

gū'lāp 1, *gū'lāb pišiko* 4 rose.

gū'sambar 1 briar. — Cf. Khow., Yd.

gūnu m. 1, *gūṇ* 2, *gūr* S bow-string.

gērāi 1 necklace. — Dam. *grēri*, etc.

gir- 1 to turn round (intr.). — *an'dā-*
be 'girum. (*dē zēi u-girzum*); *dār*
girā bāyāu 1 go out.

gir- 1 to take round. — *bakāra*
mōwam ghini girānu I take the
goats to the hills, and take them
round (: graze them).

gīr 2 a saw. — Khow.

gūru 1 quail. (Khow. *totīru*).

gūrō maharūcu B an inferior kind
of mulberry.

grūc, pl. *grūca* 1, 2 strawberries. —
Dam. *gūrus*, Psht. of Dir *gurūr.*

gar'dhai 1 eddy, vortex. — Kal.
ger'dhan.

gur'gēli 1, *gor°* 2 a bird which lives
in the fields; pigeon. — Dam.
gur'gali.

gar'mī S hot.

gārūrī 1 2 throat (interior), *°urī* B
Adam's apple. — Khow. *guruli* goitre.

gurūrī, *°orī* S male. — GB *lau'rī* <
**graurī?*

grāsta 1 wolf (Khow. *šapīr*). — Dam.
grac, Kal. *grast*. — < Skt. *grasty-*?

gur'wal S cowherd.

gir'wāṇ 1 collar — Prs.

gur'zin 2 garden. — Khow. V. *bāy.*

'*guri* 1, 2 thigh.

'*gustar* m. 1, 2 iron tripod.

gušo S ear-hole.

gū'tumbo 1 deep. — Sh. *guṭumu.*

gāwan'di 1, 2 neighbour.

gō'yōyi 1 whence. — *tu g' yōlu?*

gāz 2 ell. — Prs.

GH

ghāu f. 1, B, pl. *ghē'yī* 1, *ghāḍ* 2,
gāu (corr. *ghāi*) S cow (*ḍangar*).

— *ma ghāu hārum* 2. — Sh. j. *gaū.*

ghēi-bhā'nāl 1 cow-house.

ghōm m. 1, *ghuma* S wheat. — Sh. k.

ghūm, j. *gū"m.*

ghōmili gūli I wheaten bread.
ghū'māl f. I, 4, *gahu*^o 2 earthquake.
 — *ghō'māl yē'tī* 4. — Bashk. *bumāl*.
ghin- I, 2 to seize, grasp, buy. —
 'ghinum, *ā šāi ghinuma* I take a
 thing; *ma nes ghī'nānu* I I buy
 it; *tu ā šāi kya ghinaūo?* *ma kitāb*
giṅhāūo 2 I seize the book; *mī*
ghīni kitāb 2 I took the book; *tu*
ā šāi ghina buy a thing; *jār giṅō-*
lune I, *jār giṅōlo* 2 I got fever;
ghināiṅḍēu I perf.; *ghini* having
 taken, with.
ghāṇu, f. *ghēni* I, 2 big, large, thick;
 cf. *ghaṇyero* S elder. — *ghāu ghēni*
hini; *ghēyi ghēni hinim*; *gū ghānu*
hinu; *gūwa ghāna hina*; *ghāṇ*
aṅguru I, *ghēni aṅgū'ri* 2 thumb.
ghāṅ'dū-m I, *gahaṅ'dā-m* B to bind,
 tie, tighten. — *ma tu gh^o* I; *buti*
bandi g^o B I tie the shoe-string.
gr^hōk I worm (Khow. *goy*). — Kal.
gok; Dam. *gu'ak*, etc.
gr^hōm I, *grōm* 2, *grām* S village.
 — *tī g^o gō hinu?* where is thy
 village? *ma ghrōmi ukhātu* I came
 from the village; *grhōmam* in the
 village; *la grām tusī ino?* is this
 village yours?
 'grhēmiṅḍ, f. *grhēmini* I kid, one
 year old.
grhinjo I, 2 (S *linca* < GB) kite. —
 Dam. *grič* < **grdhya-* < *grdhra-*.
grhōṅ I stinking; *grhōṅu* I rotten.
 — Skt. *ghrāṇa-*.
grhēṅḍ I knot. — Kal. *grhēṅ(d)*.
grhēṅ'dū-m I to tie a knot.
ghērī S ravine.
ghīr I, 2, *giṛ* S ghee. — Cf. Bashk.
gaḍ; Dam. *gi'ru*.
ghūri f. I, *gū'ri* 2, *g'urīa* S mare.
 'ghūru m. I, *gū'ro*, *ghuro* S 2 horse.
 Kal.u. *ghōra*; Sh.j. *ašpu*.
ghōra-'jhe'ti I mane of a horse.

ghū'sū-m I to copulate (= *pho'kū-m*)
 — *ma tu gh^o*; *ghusilo*. — Nep.
ghusnu to pierce, enter.
ghā'sū-m I to bite, clasp. — *dānda*
gh^o; *ghaša'wōlu*; *ma tē čukunūta*
ghašūm.
ghōṣṭ I, B, P, *gōṣṭ* 2, *guš* S house.
 — *anu mī gh^o* P; *anu anisī ghōṣṭ* I;
la gušē S these houses. — Sh. *gōt*;
 Kal. *ghōṣṭ* cattle-shed.
ghēiwāl I, *ghai^o* 2, *gur'wal* S cowherd.

Γ

yalbela S sieve.
γor I gum, resin. — Psht. *γwar* fat.
γa'rib I poor.

H

hič kē I anybody. — *hič kē na*
 nobody.
haḍ'duṅ m., sg. and pl. I bone. —
ag haḍ'duṅ.
haḍmi'ō 2 marrow. — V. *mī*.
hu'jūt f. I body. — Ar. Prs. *wujūd*.
hi'kū-m I to hiccough.
hāl m. I, 2 plough; *hal* S plough-
 share.
hālui B vine.
ha'lōl I killed lawfully. — *h^o thūm*.
ha'lēš f. I, 'ēš S plough-beam. —
 Cf. GB *halāž*.
hi'māl I, 2 avalanche. — Cf. *ghūmāl*.
hin S roof.
ha'ṅō, pl. *ha'ṅē* I, 2 egg.
hinu is; pret. *hēsilu*, subjunct. *hēta*.
 — *Ma khinḍā-inu*; *beltus kh^o-ina*
 2 I am tired, etc.; *tu kh^o ino-ye?*
 2 art thou tired?
hunḍa'lā (-*rā*?) I above. — < **huḍḍa*
 < Pkt. *uḍḍha-*. — V. *hunṭalē*.
hunḍaro I that (above). — Cf. § 37.
haṅēj- I to neigh. — *ghūra haṅējānu*.
 — Psht. *haṅēži*.
 'hunṭa I up. — *h^o bah!*

hunṭē 1, *hunḍ* B above (*pōrta*), B 'about a high hill'.

hār-: *hūro* 2, *hiro* 1 to take away.

— *ma ghāu hārum*; *ase moš a šai hārum*; *mī hūro* I have taken away (*mā yauwər*); *mē ā šai hiro* 1.

harinḡgēlī 1, 2, (*dāyemṭuk* S = GB) jaw.

'*hiro* 1, 4, °*u* B, P, *hiṛō* 2 heart. — Sh.j. *hiṛu*.

hās- 1, 2 to laugh. — *hāsum* 1, *hāsilo* 1; *hā'saum* 2.

helaso 1, *haso* P that. — *haso mēš šti kram thī*; *hase mūša kram thēn* 1 those men are working; *haso ghōṣṭ* P. — V. § 35.

hēsā 1 portion, part. — Ar. Prs.

hūši f. 1, 2, 4, *hāš* B, P, '(w)uši S wind. — *h° dēeni* 2. Sh.j. *ōši*.

hāt f. 1, 2, *hat* B, *hatha* S arm, hand. — *ā hāth* 1 one ell (from elbow to finger tip); *hātale d'hūm* 1, 2; *hātam* with the hands. — Sh.j., k. *hath*, p. *hatth*.

hātā'ghīn 1 plough-handle.

hate-tōro 1, °*thōrō* 2, -*tār* B palm of the hand. Cf. GB *thōra* palm of the hand?

hāt m. 1, 2, (*pi'šō* S) flour.

hāt-mānd 1 dough.

hē'wānd 1, °*and* B, *hāi'wān* 2; *hē'yan*, *hē'mand* S (= GB) winter. — Sh.j. *yōn*.

hā'yīni f. 1 small stool; *hā'in* 2 chair.

hā'zōr 1 four-hundred. — Ar. Prs. Cf. *bhižbhiša*, *zir*. Cf. also Ashk., Dam., Kati *azār*, etc. 400 (vigesimal system).

J

jistū-m 1 to sneeze. — *jis'telo*. — Bashk. *jis* sneeze.

Ĵ

ĵ- to be born. — *ĵolo* 1 is born; *puty ĵolino* 2 a boy was born.

ĵib f. 1, 2, 4, B, P; *žibalē* S tongue.

ĵabal 1 pickaxe for crushing stones.

'*ĵābli* 1 gum, resin. — Psht. *žāwle* pl. — V. *yoṛ*.

ĵuṛeṇ'dāi 1 rope for fastening the bull to the yoke. — Psht.

ĵō'ĵi 2 poppy (denied by 1).

ĵō'ilā 1 weaver. — Prs.

ĵül- 1 to be lying down. — *kitāb pa mēze ĵülini* the book is lying on the table. — Prob. for **ĵhul-* (v. *ĵhuli*), cf. Nep. Dict. s. v. *ĵhulnu* to nod, slumber, etc.

ĵil'lēri f. 1 cream. — Dam. *ži'lār*.

ĵāmi 2 chin. — Dam. *žāmi*.

ĵāmāe 1, °*āi* 2 a yawn. — *ĵ° thūm* 1, *ĵ° thāum* 2 I yawn.

'*ĵāndu* 1 alive.

'*ĵandra* m. 1 padlock. — Psht. < IA.

ĵanḡi 1 fighting. — *ma tu sanḡi ĵ° the bēm* I have been fighting together with thee (*tā sara laxkar zam*) — Prs.

ĵār 1, 2 (*šal* S) fever. — *ĵār giṇō-lune* 1, *ĵār giṇōlo* 2. — Skt. *ĵvara-*.

ĵār'gī 1, 2 broom. — Prs. *ĵārū*.

ĵuārīli gūli 1 jowar-bread.

ĵeṣṭa anḡur 1 big toe.

ĵa'wāb 1, 2 answer. — *ma tu ĵ° dūm* 1, 2 I answer thee.

Ĵ

ĵhī f. 1, *ĵi* 2 louse.

ĵhāb- 1 to be quiet. — *ĵhāba* be quiet! (*γali ša*); *ĵhābe hinu*.

ĵhakuṭo 2 woman's hair. — Cf. Nep. *ĵhākro*.

ĵhuli 1 on, to. — *ma tu ĵhuli wī ga'lūm* I throw water on thee (*zə pa tā bānde obə wāčawum*). *šina ĵhuli* on the bed. — Prob. stat. ptc. of *ĵül-*.

ĵhām 1 itching. — *ĵhām dānu* it itches.

ĵhambu'rōro 1, 2 bridegroom.

jhambu'rēri I, 2 bride.
jhāma'trō I, 2; *žama'lō* S (< GB *sama'lā*) son-in-law.
'jhēnci I thistle.
jhan- I to know. — *ma tu jhā'nānu*; *ma ani bāt jhā'nānu* I know that word; *'jhēnilo*.
jhandu'rā I, 2 *žandra* S snake. — Dam. *žan*, GB *ziant*, etc., v. Torw. s. v. *jan*.
jhaŋ'gār f. I, 2 liver. — Sh. j. *yū*, etc. Cf. *šōyun*.
jhūŋk- I to hurt by burning. — *aŋ'gōr ma jhūŋkānu*.
jhā'ni I, *jihāni* 2 wedding, marriage. — *ǰ° thiāāu* 2. — Bashk. *jin*.
jhū'ni I nettle. — *ǰ° ma čukilo*.
j(h)ara'pā I stocking. — *ǰ° thūm* I knit. — Prs.
jharuṭo I woman's hair. — Cf. *jhakuṭo*.
jhāṭ I goats' hair. — Sh. p. *žath*, etc.

J

jān'jār I n. of a bird.

K

kēi I, *k(y)e*, *kya* 4 why. — *kēi yōlo?* why didst thou come? *tu kye pāise ma na dāanu?* why doest thou not give me money? *tu asām pāisē kye (ka) na dāanu?* *tu (tus) krām 'ka na thāanu (-a)?* why doest thou (do you) not work? *tu ā šāi kya ghinaūo?* why doest thou take a thing? *kē phōṭayānu?* why doest thou break it? *tu kē ma bhanjā'yānu?*
ki I that (conj.). — *ma bihānu ki whai dum* that I shall fall.
kō I, 2 who. — *kō hinu?* *lo kō hinu?* who is this? *tu kōe thū?* *ma Ačarēi thū* 2 who art thou? I am an Ashreti.
kī-ba I, 2 where, whither. — *kība yānu?* I, *tu kī bā yanu* 2 where art thou going.

kučāi I filly. — Dam. *ku'čān*, etc.
kuč-ghīr I, *kuc-* 2 butter. — Psht. *kuč*.
'kičal 2 mud. — Cf. *čičal*.
kačā'rā I mule. — Psht.
ku'čūro I, *uro* 2, *u'rō* S dog. — Sh. j. *šū*; cf. Bashk. s. v. *kučur*.
kāč I, *kā'č* 2 grass, dry straw (of maize, etc.). — *šuko k°* 2. — Sh. *kač*.
ka'dam I pace. — Ar. Prs.
kuḍh f. I, *kuḍ* 2, *kuḍlḥ* B (*dyāṇḍo* S) wall.
ku'hāi 2 well. — Psht.
kōk I, *k'ōk* 2 crow. — Bashk. *kāk*.
kāk-drhē'čī I, *drē'(e)čī* 2, 4 wild vine. — Cf. *kōk?*
ka'kōk I, 2 hen, fowls. — V. *kaka'-wēki*.
ka'kūli I cuckoo (*kalikō*).
kaka'rāi P top of the head. — Sh. j. *kak'ri*. — V. *tāl*, *tandar*.
kā'kāru m. I, *āu* 2 olive. — Cf. Sh. j. *kakaro* pine?
kau'kēri I shrub with red, uneatable berries.
kaka'wēki I hen. — Cf. Kal. *kakāwak*, etc. V. *ka'kōk*.
kāl I year.
ka'lāi I plank in a wall; *kala'i* f, pl. *ka'lim* I, *ka'lāi* 2 roof-beam (smaller than *bhēš*). — Bashk. *kale*.
kī'lī f. I key. — Prs.
'kula I scrotum. — Skt. *kulaka*-stone of a fruit.
'kū'lulo I, 2 crooked. — *kūuli* f. (given as the word for a ladder!). — Cf. Bashk. *kōl*.
ka'lēč 2 spoon.
kēli-danda pl. I; *kali-dan* B back-teeth. — Kal. *kāli-dhandō'yak*, etc.
kali'ghāš I, *gahāš* 2 centipede.
'kilum I tar. — Ksh. *kēlam*. Cf. Skt. *kilima*-deodar?

kalā'ni šō I cabbage. — Prs. *kalam*, etc.
ki'lāri S cheese.
kam'bū-m I to shiver. — *ma kam-bānu*; *ma kambōlu*. — Cf. Dam. *kāp*.
kim'bōr m. I smoke-hole. — Kal. *kumb'ā*, Kh. *kumāl*.
kam'akul I stupid. — Ar. Prs.
kō'mālu I, *kōmala* S soft.
kāmar S slave. — V. *lawāṇḍ*.
qē'mat I price. — Ar. Prs.
kam'zōr I weak. — Prs.
kān m. I, 2, *kan* B shoulder. — Cf. Bashk. *kān* < *skandha*.
kan'dā I how? — *tu k° te thānu* how dost thou do it? — Cf. *andā*.
kānga I combing. — *šiš k° dūm*.
kēngi f. I, 'khyēngia 2, 'khēngiā S comb. — Bashk. *kēng*.
kān'tim I mad.
kāṇ I, 2, 4, *kaṇ* B, P, *kāṇolō* S ear. — *kāṇē šūr* I ear-hole; *ā kāṇ*, pl. *kāṇa* 4. — Sh. j. *koṇ*, p. *k'āṇa*.
kā'nū-m I to scratch oneself.
kēṇ I, *k'ēṇ* 2 cave. — Khow. *kēn*.
kōṇ I, 2, *kāra* S arrow. — *trō kōṇa* I.
kāṇḍu m. I, *kāro* 2 thorn. — Sh. *koṇu*, etc.
'kundī I, *kuṇ'dili* 2 widow.
ku'nāk I baby.
ku'nē'ki f. I she-dog.
ku'no°ko I puppy. — Dam. *ku'rāk*.
ka'nōṭi I earring.
karē I when? — *k° yōlo?*
'kāri I, *kāraž* S millet (Khow. *grac*). — Sh. j. *garaš*; GB *kāraz*.
kir m. I, 4, B, P, *kīr* 2, (*hima* S) snow. — Dam. *kīr*, Kal. *kīrik*, Skt. *kīra*.
'kūri f. I, *ku'rāi* 2 Kafir-shoes of soft leather.
krām I, *kram* B, P, *k'ram* S work. — *ma k° thānu* I, P, B I am working; *bīḍo krām na bandaye*, *khindo hinu* I don't give me too much work to do, I am tired.

krin- I to sell. — *kri'nānu*.
karā'ri I n. of a shrub.
ka'rāṇulo m. I, 2, P, *ka'rēri* f. I wolf (Khow. *purdūm*, Psht. *lēwə*). — Pash. *kaṇāl*.
ki'rōr m. I. breast. — < Skt. *kroḍa*-, cf. Dam. *k'rour'*; Kal. *k'ruā*.
ko'rēri I, 2, *kō* B hip; 4 podex.
kur'si I chair. — Ar. Prs.
keri'špīka I spark. — Cf. Kal. *gulspik*, Dam. *kili'špik*.
kāra I bracelet. — Dam. *ka'raī*. — Skt. *kaṭaka*-.
ku'ri I, 2, B, (*le'ri* S) woman, wife. — *trū ku'rina* B; *mī ku'ri yēli* 4 my wife came; *aka mīša dū*" *ku'rina* one man has two wives. — *ani ku'rinam krām thilo*; *ani rupaya ku'rina'mī hinim* these rupees belong to the women.
ka'si I, whose? — *lo k° ghōṣṭ?* — *tusi kas inī?* S who are you? *la grām kesī ino?* S whose village is this?
kus I, 4 vulva. — Prs.
'kasam I oath. — *k° thēlu* swore.
ki'šinu, f. *ki'šini* I, B, *k'šino* 2, *kṣeṇī* f. S black. — *ki'šini a'chī* I, *kṣināchī* 2 pupil of the eye; *ki'šinu maharūču* B black mulberry.
katī I, 2 how many. — *kati mīša hina?* I *tī grōma kati gōṣṭa hina?* 2; *ā kati rēti* I a few nights.
qēti f. I famine. — *saxt q° yēli*. — Ar. Prs.
ki'tāblv I, 'āb 2, B book. — *ani kitāb mihi* 2 that book is mine; *k° ma deh* give me the book. — Ar. Prs.
kāṭi I, 2 saddle.
kōṭ I coat.
ka'tōro m. I, *ka'tārēi* S dagger.
ko'ṭāṭu I, (*khakeṇa* S) hard.
kū'za 2 water-pot. — Prs.
kužu'khanu maharūču B a kind of mulberry.

KH

khā- I, 2 to eat. — *khūm*, *khōlu* I; *ma gūli khūm*, *khayānu* 2; *mī gūli khyēlini* 2; *aro mās gūli khayānu* 2, B. — Bashk. *k'ā-*.

'khāculo I, 2, *khačo* S bad, dirty.

khāča I a lie. — *kh° hinu* = *lēwa hinu*.

khō'jū-m I to ask. — *ma tu di khoja-yānu* I I ask thee; *mē khojō°lu* I; *ma khojayāno* 2.

'khakeṛa S hard.

'khākaš I phlegm. — Nep. *khakār*.

khāl 2 winnowing. — *khāl bahala'yām* I winnow (*dramən bādaī*). — Skt. *khala-*.

khi'lē I alone. — *kh° hinu*. — Kati *kyū'ra*, etc.

kha'lāru I skin-bag for grain. — Bashk. *khalar*.

khun I, 2 corner. — But Nep. *kunu*, etc.

khindo I, 2, °u B, P, (2 also *khinḍo*?) tired. — *dhōṛ ma kh° de*, *āj na kh° hinu*, *biṣamilo hinu* I yesterday I was tired, to-day I am not t., I am rested; *ma kh°* B, P. — Skt. *khinna-*, Rom. *khino*. Possibly *nd* < *dn*, cf. Kati *ando* meat < **adna-*.

khinjū-m I to become tired. — Cf. *khežilōno* S tired.

khaṅ'gār m. I, 2 sword.

kha'ṅū- I to shoot, hit. — *ma tu kha'ṅūm*; *ba'tōm dyä kha'ṅūm* I hit wit a stone; *mē so mīs tōbak ghini kha'ṅitu* I shot that man with a rifle.

khāṅ m. I, 2, 3, 4, *khaṅ* B hill, peak (Khow. *āṅ*). — Sh. j. *khṅ*; Bashk. *khan*.

kha'ṅū I mucus from the nose.

'khāṅto S irrigation-channel.

khop I rung of a ladder. — Ass. *khāp* layer?

khār m. I, 2 donkey, (*gada'ṛō* S). — Sh. j. *ṣō'kun*.

'khari f. I she-ass.

khur m. I, 2 foot. — Sh. j. *khuri* heel; *pā* foot.

khara-ba'chōṛ I donkey's foal.

khār'pet S sickle. — Nep. *khurpo*.

khēṛ f. I shield.

khū'sū-m I to cough. — *khūsāno* 2 is coughing. — Nep. *khāsi*.

kha'sundar I, 2 ash. — Skt. **kha-sundara*-?

'khastī I a red flower.

khuṣi f. I, B, *k°* 2 left. — *khuṣi hāt* left hand.

khō'song m. I, °uṅ 2 cap; *ko'song* I skull(?).

khu'sē'ti I south, left direction.

kha'sī I, *ka'sū* 2 small hoe. — Dam. id.

khō'sū-m I to dig. — Cf. Nep. Dict., s. v. *khosnu*.

'khuṣo I lame. — Cf. GB *khuṣa*, etc.

kha'tānu I, *kathānu* 2 short.

khutu m. I, 4, *kutho* 2, *khūtu* B knee. — Sh. j. *kuṭ*, k. *kūthu*.

khūto m. I burning coal (*skōr*).

khu'tū-m I to stumble. — *khu'tōlu* pret.

khay-ānu I to shave.

L

lo I, *la* S this. — Cf. § 32.

lōu B tar.

lači'danē I plum.

lūgo I foreign. — *lūgo-brhō* half-brother.

lahe- I to find. — *lahe'ānu*; pret. *lādu*.

lha'dū- I to load. — *bharu lha'dūm*, *lha'dōlu*.

lo'hōko, f. *lohōkī* I, 2 ('*lau* S) small. — *lo'hōku 'bābu* I father's younger brother; *lo'hōki anḡu'ṛi* 2 little finger; *lo'hōko bēēṭi* 2 lamb.

lho'kēro, *lā'yero* S I younger. — *lo'khēro putra* obl.

l'hōilo I, *loh°* 2, 4, *lo'hilu* B, *lohī'lo* S red.

l^ahālēmi f. 1, *lal^o* 2 a stick.
lo'hōṇ m. 1, B, *lo'ōṇ* 2 salt. — Sh. j. *'lūni*.
l^ahāṣṭ 1, 2 plain, steppe; 2 also straight. — Khow. *lašt*.
lohō'turī 1, *'lohturī* 2, *loh'turī* P tomorrow. — *l^o tu yha!*
lāj 1, *lāž* S shame, bashfulness.
lājij-āūo 2 to feel ashamed.
'lik- 1 to write. — *'likum*; *'likelo*.
leka'čar maharūču B a kind of mulberry.
lē'khū-m 1 to count, to divide. — Cf. Nep. *lekhnu*.
la'mū-m 1 to hang (tr.). — *lamé'jī hinu* f. is hanging. — Dam. *alamāy-*, etc.
lū'mēi 1, *°ē* 2 jackal.
lamēa 1, *lam'cāi* 2 felt. — Psht.
la'mun m. 1 hem; root. — Psht.
la'mēti 1, 2 tail. — Sh. j. *lanuṭi*.
lō'muṭ m. 1 fir-tree (*rōy*). — Cf. *lōu*.
lama'tūṭ 1 anus. — Cf. *la'mēti*.
lūn- 1 to reap. — *'lānum*; *lūntu hinu*.
'līncū 1, 2 fresh bark, bast. — Khow. *lyenju*, Dam. *līci*. — Conn. with Skt. *luñc-* to peel?
lang- 1, 2 to cross. — *turti phā langilo* 2 I crossed by the ford (*pa gudar bānde porewatam*); *phār langilo* 1 (*pōrewa'ama*); *langānu* 1 I am bathing(?)
la'r'mūn 2 entrails. — Psht.
la'ri'wa 1 pumpkin. — Dam. *la'rū*, etc.
la'fi 1 turban. — Psht.
lēwa 1, 2 a lie (= *khāča*). — *lēwa hinu*.
lēw- 2 to lie. — *lēwayāūo*. — Skt. frequent. **lāpayati?*
la'wāṇḍ 1 unmarried man; *°ṇ* 2 slave
lawan'di 1 unmarried woman; *l^o kuṛi* 2 slave-girl.
lōwīṣṭ 1 pheasant, monál. — Kal. *lohiṣṭ*, Bashk. *lō'it*.
lēwayāaṭo 2 liar.

A

'lākulo S tripod.
lap S sleep. — GB < **sprap* < **svapra-*; Kal. *isprāp*.
laṛ S ceiling.

M

ma 1, 2, B, P 1, *mē* 1, *mī* B 1 (ag.). — *ma kram thām* B, *mī kram thīlu* B. — *ma ino* S I am; *la guš mī ino* S this house is mine. — Cf. § 30.
mī m. 1, 2, S fat, marrow.
mō" m. 1 hill (Khow. *adrax*). — *mōwam ghini girānu* having taken (the goats) to the hills I graze them.
mu'čū-m 1 to loosen, undo — *mu'čōlo*; *ma sundox mu'cā pāwuṭ ga'dūm* I open the box and take out the clothes.
'mēčini 1, *mēčini* 2, *mēčena* S hand-mill. — Psht. *mēčən* + fem. *-i*.
'mēčhī 1, *mēčhī* 2 honey.
māčhu'rī f. 1, 2 bee.
ma'dat 1 assistance. — *ma tu saṇ'gī m^o dūm* I shall help thee. — Ar. Prs.
m^ahēl f. 1, *me^o* 2, *mē'hel* 4, *mēl* S buttermilk (*šlombe*). — Sh. *mail*.
m^ahārū- 1 to kill. — *ma ā mēš m^ahārūm* I kill a man; *ma tas mahārāū* 2 I kill him.
mō'hōro 1, 2 (*mu'šō* S) sweet.
maharōčo m. 1, *m^aharōč* 2, *°čo* 4, *°uču* B (*luṇ'gālia* S) mulberry. — V. *bēda'nā*, *kužū'khanu*, *leka'čar*, *gī'rō*, *ki'šīnu*. — Sh. j. *ma'rōč*.
m^ahās m. 1, 2, *mās* S meat, flesh. — Sh. j. *mōs*.
mēji aṇ'guri 1, *miēnj aṇ'gū'ri* 2 middle finger.
'mākaṛ 1 monkey. — Dam. *makār*, etc.
mal f. 1 property. — Ar. Prs.

mil- I to mix with, to collect. —
a 'milum; *ma tu saŋgi milum* I fight
 with thee.
mi'lā-m I to mix (tr.) = *gaḍvaḍūm*.
mūl I price.
mū'lai I radish.
mū'lō I mullah, priest.
mulla-čendrak I n. of a bird. —
 (Cf. GB *mullā-čirgo*, Munji *mullā-
 kəriya* goose).
mā'mā I, 2 mother's brother.
'mēmi I mother's mother.
'mōmo I mother's father.
māmīputr I mother's brother's son.
mā'nū-m I, 2 to say. — *mēli mā'nitulo*
 I said. — Kal. *mātr*.
'mōnu I, °o 2 skin-bag for keeping
 ghee. — Bashk. *mān*.
mōñ'gāi f. I the pin of a spindle. Psht.
muŋg I pea. — Sh. *muŋ*.
mōnuṣ I, 4, pl. *mōnuṣa*, *mānuṣ* S
 man (I = *mīš*). — *are*, *oro mōnuṣ*;
mōnuṣa yōola 4 the men came.
mūšo I, 2, 'mušo S mouse. — Cf.
 GB *mū'ṣa*. — Sh. j. *mužu*.
mēpa I raspberries.
mōñ I, 2 spider's net. — Dam. *mān*.
māñḍ- I to knead. — *hāt māñḍum*.
miñḍ I, *miñ* 2, *yēro-miñ* S ram. —
 Cf. GB *miñ*.
'mañḍau m. I wooden gallery outside
 a house.
'muñḍo I blunt.
miñ'ḍol m. I lamb, one year old.
mēñḍili S bread. — Cf. *māñḍ-*. V. *gūli*.
mār-: 'muro I, 2 to die. — *ma biyānu*
ase moš māra 2; *ase 'muro* 2, so
mīš 'muro I; 'muro I dead.
mriŋga-čhōl I markhor-kid. — V. *čhāl*.
mis I, 2 brass. — Prs.
māspa'xīn I afternoon. — Psht.
mast 2 excited, drunk. — 'mast-inu
 (z) *mastī-ema*).
'mēši I mother's sister.

mīš m. I, 2, 4, *mēš* B man, *mīš* S
 husband. — so *mīš gō hinu?* I
 where is that man?; *mī mīš* I my
 husband; *ma ā mēs m^ahā'rūm* I
 I kill a man; *aro mīš ma darčāuŋo*
 2 this man sees me; *a mīš, anu*
mīš 4; *ak mēš* B; *haso mēš šūi*
kram thī B that man does good
 work; *anu ani mīši ghōšt hinu* I
 this is this man's house; *are mīši*
'kuri B that man's wife; *mī are*
mīša pai'sē ditte 4 I gave that man
 money; *aka mīša dū kuri-na* B
 one man has two wives; *kati mīša*
hina? I how many men are there?
trū mīša B; *hase mīša kram then*
 B those men are working. But *mōša*
 is given as pl. of *mīš* by I; cf.
bīro mōša 2 many men. On the
 other hand, I heard *bīro māšə* 2,
 and also *māš* was said to be used
 as a pl. by 2 and 4; e. g.: *māš* 2
 'bani-ādam'; *are māš šilan* these
 men sew; cf. *are mōš šila* (sg.) 2;
a mōš 2 one man; *asə moš khindo-*
ino 2 that man is tired. But *ag*
māš 2 a man; *ase māš āra bašino*
 2 that man is sitting here. — *ani*
mōšamī ru'paya I these men's
 rupees; *ani mōšam krām thilu* these
 men worked. — Sh. j. *mušā*.
mūšo S sweet.
mašer'bā I bucket. — Ar. Prs.
mū'šō I, 4, B, *m^o* 2, (*duŋgya* S = GB)
 elbow; cf. *mušārya* S arm above
 elbow. — But Sh. j. *ba'khuṇi* elbow.
maš'kiren I, 'an 2 nape of the neck.
mū'šāro S thief.
mušt I ell, from elbow to end of
 fist. — *ā mušt*. V. *hāt*. — Sh. p.
muṭh.
'mušti f. I fist. — Sh. j. 'mušti.
muštodisa I, in *ē'trili m^o* three days
 ago.

'mātu m. 1, 2, P brain. — Sh. p. *mattho*, j. *muttu*.
mut(t)ō 1 rain. — *ābru yēi muto* it is raining. — Skt. *mukta*- loosened?
mūtr 1, *mūṭṭ* 2, *mutre* S urine. — *mūtr tha* imper.; *mūu thūm* (= **mūṭṭrthūm*?) 1.
'mā^aṭū f. 1, *°uṅ* 2, *mā^aṭu* P, B neck.
mutt m. 1, 2 tree. — *ā muṭ*, pl. *mutṭā* 1. — Sh. j. *tum*.
mutti f. 1, 4, P arm below the elbow. — Sh. j. *muth*.
maṭrōk m. 1, *°ōg* 2 frog. — Dam. *maṭrak*, Waig. *āw-maṭrakōg*, Pash. *maṭrax*.
mēṭhi B clay. — Sh. j. *mutti*.
mēwa 1 fruit. — Prs.
mēx 1, 2 nail. — Prs.
mēxi 1, *mēxi* 2 (*maṣ* S = GB) buffalo. — Sh. j. *mīṣ*. — Psht.
mux m. 1, 2, B, P (*mu'kha* S < GB *muk*) face. — Psht.? — Sh. j. *mukh*.
muxada'chēni f. 1, *°dar'chēni* 2 looking-glass.
muxa'duši 1 in front of, west.
mā'xām 1 evening. — Psht.
māye 4, in *m° mīṣ* I am myself the man (*zə xpula sarē yem*). — *ma* + ?
mēz 1, 2 table. — (*pa*) *mēze jūlini* 2 it lies on the table.
māzi'gar 1 afternoon. — Psht.

N

na 1, 2 not, don't. — *bīḍo krām na bandaye* 1 don't order me much work; *ne āya* 2 don't come.
nhāl S wet.
ni'hāra 1, 2, B, (*nyero* S < GB) near. — *ani kuṛi n° hini* this woman is near. — Bashk. *nier*.
'noki 1 beak. — Prs.
nikh- 1 to come out. — *sūri ni'khēti* the sun rose.

'nilu 1, *°o* 2, S green, blue.
nīlu-basand B spring. — Cf. Kati *nīlū*, etc.
nāl-pō 1 bare-footed.
nulia S day before yesterday.
'nā^anu 1, *nāano* 2, (*ničan* S < GB *nichāṅga*) naked. — Sh. *nanū*.
na'mēh 1 low.
ni'mōs 1, 2 prayer. — Prs.
nō 1 name.
nū 1, 2, B, P, *nū* 3, *nau*, corr. *nōu* S nine. — Sh. j. *naū*.
nīndra f. 1, *nīdrə* 4, (*lap* S) sleep. — *rōta nīndra yēli* 1; *ma nīdr-ēli* 4 I fell asleep (*zmā xūb rāyla*). — Sh. *nir*.
nōṅ m. 1, 2, 4; *nāṅ* B, (*na'kē* S < GB *nak*) nail, claw. — Pl. *nōṅga* 1, *nūṅga* B. — Sh. j. *nor*.
nou'nīle S butter.
nūra B vein. — Cf. Nep. *nahar*².
'nāreṛ m. 1 Adam's apple. — Dam. *narour* throat.
na'ri f. 1, *nā°* 2 reed.
'nēri 1 root (of grass); *'nēri*, *nāri* 2 root. — Bashk. *nēr*.
nōr 1, 2 mill-race. — Bashk. *nā'r*.
nāst f. 1, 4, *nāast* 2, *nast* B, P; *nās*, corr. *nā'sēi* S nose. — Cf. CB *nā'si*, Sh. j. *'nōti*.
nasti'sōra 1, 2 nostril. V. *phēṅgō*.
nāt 1 dance.
'nāwu 1, *nāo* 2 new.
'nēwi 1, 2, 4 navel. — Sh. j. *ṭuṅ*; p. *thōṅe*.
nyāṭ- 1 to shear (wool). — *nyā'tum*; *pām yīro nyāṭ!* — Dam. *niāṭh-*, Skt. *ni-kṛt*.
ni'zā m. 1 spear. — Prs.

P

pa 2 on. — *kitāb pa mēze jūlini* the book lies on the table. — Psht.
pī- 1, 2, B to drink. — *wī pīlum* 1 I drink water; *mē wī pīlu hinu* 1

- I have drunk water; *ma wīe pilāaūo* 4, 2; *mī wī(e) pīlo* 2, 4; *ma pī'lanu* B; *mī wī pilu de* B.
- pa'čū-* I to boil, cook. — *mhās pa'čūm* 1; *mē mhās pačōolo hinu* 1; *pacia-'yāūm* 2 I boil; *pači'lōno* S cooked, ripe.
- pi'čhū-m* I to sweep. — *pi'čha* 1, *piča* 2 imper. 2 sg. (*jāru ka*); *mē dharān (lās) pičhōlo* 1 I swept the ground.
- pi'čhōlu* 1 smooth. — Bashk. *pičāl*.
- pa'duši* 1 behind, afterwards. — *ā kati rēti p°* some nights afterwards. — Cf. *muxaduši*.
- 'pāku* 1, °o 2 cooked.
- pikera* S lie.
- pa'khūri* 2 dandelion. — V. *zyārgulāi*.
- pa'lā* m. 1, 2 leaf.
- pala-* I to hide. — *ma ā šāi palā'yānu* I hide a thing; *pa'lā!* (*puṭ ka!*). — Prob. intr. in *suri pa'liti* the sun is eclipsed. — Skt. **apa-lā*.
- pi'ālā* m. sg. and pl. 1 cup. — Prs. *'puli* 1 dam, embankment. — Prs. *pul*.
- pi'līlu* m. 1, °o 2 ant.
- pa'laṅg* 2 bed. — *ma pa'laṅgi bašino* I am sitting on the bed.
- palā'šo* S raw, uncooked.
- pām* 1, 2 wool.
- 'pāmṭi*, *'pāuṭi* f. 1, *pāuṭi* 2 dress, clothes. — *mē p° šēli hini* 1 I have put on clothes; *pāwuṭ ga'dūm* 1 I take out the clothes; *p° šūm* 2 I put on clothes. — Skt. *prati-mukta-*, or Ir. lw.?
- pāna* 1 wedge for fastening the plough-share. — Prs. *fāna*.
- pānd* f. 1, *pān* 2, *pand* B, *phantē* S (GB) road, path, the Milky Way.
- pan'jiš* 1, 2, 3 °ēš B, P, *pen'jis* S fifteen — Sh.j. *pa'zilāi*, k. *pane°*.
- pan'wāl* 1 road-watcher, road-guard.
- pānž* 1, 4, P, S (corr.), *panž* 2, 3, B, *pānj* S five. — Sh.j. *puš*.
- 'pānžbhiša* 1 a hundred. — Sh.j. *požbu*.
- piš-* I to grind. — *pišum*; *mē yāndra ghōm pišto*.
- piṇ'dūra* 1 round.
- 'pinṇi* f. 1 calf of the leg.
- pa'nāru* m., *pa'nēri* f. 1, °o 2, *parā'ro* S white. — *pa'nāru čhīr* B. — *p° zar* 1 silver; *pa'nēri* 1 the white of the eye. — Bashk. *paṇar*.
- paṇar'dhōr* 4 grey-beard.
- pār* 1 last year.
- pūr-* I to fill. — *pūrānu*; *mē piāla 'pūreṇḍēu* I have filled the cup; *pūriilo* 1, 2 full; *pūnzi (hinu)* B is full.
- prāču* 1, °o 2 guest. — Cf. Bashk. s. v. *čač*.
- pur'dum* P leopard. — Khow.
- par'hār* 1 wound.
- parhar'jan* 1, *parah°* 2 wounded.
- 'prēka* 1, °o 2 wing.
- prāl* 1, 4, *plal* S light, bright. — Cf. Bashk. s. v. *čāl*.
- pa'rūn* 1, 2 sieve. — Bashk. *paren.*
- pe'rōn* m. 1, 2 shirt. — *ma phōa pē'rōn šawēānu* 1.
- pu'rōno* 1 old, ancient.
- prišu* 1, °o 2, *prešuko* S flea. — GB *plešuk*, Sh. *prižū*.
- prāšū* f. 1, °u 2, *pra'sū* S rib. — Cf. GB *pošū*; Sh.j. *'pači*.
- pra'spīl* 1, 2, °el S sweat. — V. § 5.
- preš* 1, 2, *praš* S mother-in-law. < **sprašsi* < **svasri*.
- paṛ-* I to put together, join. — *šēn pa'rānu*.
- pāisē* 1, 4, *paisa* P money. — *ma p° dūm-eā* 4 I shall give thee money; *ma anīnām paisa ma tu dūm* I give thee money; *pāisē ma da!* 4.
- 'pasil* 1 harvest. — Ar. Prs.

pūsto 1, 2, 4, °u B skin, hide, eyelid (1).
paši 2 from, for. — *ase moš p° ma*
biyānu 2; *so miš paši ma bhi'yānu* 1
 I am afraid of that man.
'puši 1, 2, *piši* S cat. — Sh. j. *buš.*
pašij- 1 to appear. — *aṛo šāi paši-*
'jānu.
pišīk m. 1, *pšīk*, pl. *pšīka* 2, (*gulāb*)
pišīko 4 flower. — **pušya-*. — Sh. j.
phuṛo.
pāšōto 1 hoof. — Dam. *pāšāta.*
paša'wū-m 1 to show. — *mē ā šāyi*
tū pašawōlo I showed thee one
 thing. — V. *pašij-*.
pišō" S flour.
pōš 1, 2 cow-dung (*yušāya*).
pi'to S bitter. — Nep. *pito* gall-
 bladder, etc.
'pitri 1, 2 father's brother, male
 relation.
putr 1, *pūtr* 2, *put*, corr. *pul* S son.
 — *trō pu'tra* 1. Obl. sg., n. pl.
putra. — Sh. j. *puç.*
pūtri 1, 2 son's daughter. — *trō*
pūtri-m.
'pūtru 1, °ō 2 (*na'wāsa* S = GB) son's
 son. — *ā pūtra*, *trō 'pūtra* 1.
pitō'tūru 1 a yellow bird with a beauti-
 ful voice.
paṭṭara 1 bark. — Skt. *paṭṭa-* fillet,
 strip.
pa'x'turi 1 the sunny side of a valley.
 — Khow.
paуз 1 army. — Ar. Prs.
pi'āz 1 onion. — Prs.
pāz-bhumbū'rī 1, *pažb°* 2 sheep's
 droppings. — V. *pōš.*

PH

phō 1, 2 boy. — *ā phō hinu*, *trō*
phāya hina 1. — Bashk. *pō.*
phe- 1 to arrive. — *ma inda phedum*;
ma 'aṛe zāi 'phedume I arrived at
 this place. — Sh. *ifay-*.

phāg 1, 2, 4, B fig. — Sh. id., Skt.
phalgu- Ficus Oppositifolia.
phō'kū-m 1 to copulate (= *ghus-*). —
 Skt. lex. *phakk-* to act wrongly, to
 behave ill (cf. Kabuli Prs. *kār-i*
badī adultery).
phūk- 1 to blow (out). — *phūkānu*;
mā nes phūki šōdum I blew it out.
'phikar 1 thought. — *ma ph° thā'nu*
 I think. — Ar. Prs.
phā'lū-m 1 to tear. — Nep. *phārnū.*
phōl m. 1, 2 ploughshare; *phal* S
 plough.
phā'lūri 1 grain.
phā'lūru 1, °rō 2 (single) grain.
'phimbil 1 an aromatic flower with
 light purple crest.
phēn'dūru 1 wooden-spade. — Cf.
 Bashk. *phandōr.*
phēngō S nostril. < GB *phēnga*. V.
nastišōra.
'phungā m. pl. 1, 2, B, P moustache.
 — Sh. j. *phuge.*
phīṇ 1, °n 2 foam, scum. — Sh. j.
phīṇ.
phāpu m. 1, 2, B lung. — Sh. j. *bāš.*
'phēpi 1, p° 2 father's sister. — GB
pi'pi; Dam. *phāpi.*
'phōpuri 1 Iris.
phār 1, *phā* 2 across, beyond(?). —
 In *phā(r) langilo* I crossed (*pore-*
watam). — Nep. *pār.*
phā'rēkat 1 n. of a bird(?).
pharīti 1, in *ph° yehēṇḍēu* it has come
 from that side (*daya taraf na rāšu*).
 V. *phār.*
'pharār 1, °ār 2 asp-tree (*činār pa*
šān).
pharā'rā 1 there. — V. § 36.
pharaṛo, °oṛo 1 that (in front). —
 V. § 36.
phī'ōr m. 1, *phīūru* B, (*phīe* S < GB)
 shoulder-blade. — Sh. j. *phīzu.*
phīār-māj 2 upper part of the back.

phu'sū-m 1 to make to disappear. —
mē tu phu'sōlo I let you disappear
 (*mā tē ruk kōle*); *ma di ā šāyi*
phus I lost a thing(?).

phatumbar 1 pine. — Dam., id.; Khow.
pātū'pār. — V. *açhāru.*

phutti f. 1, 2, mosquito. — Pl. *phuttim.*
 — Bashk. *phit.*

phutto m., pl. *phutta* 1, 2 fly.

phāṭa m. (pl.) 1, °*tu* 2 feather. —
 Sh. j. 'pātu; p. 'paṭhə leaf.

phōṭū-m 1 to break. — *phōṭilu* 1
 broken; *phōṭōlo* 2 broken (trans.);
phōṭānu is broken, breaks (intr.);
tu aṛā šākā kē phōṭayānu? why
 doest thou break these sticks?

phaṭōli S eyelashes < GB *phaṭōl.* V.
açhebhāre.

phāṭū'rī f. 1, 2 butterfly. — Dam. *phaṭṭāi.*

pho'yī 1, *phōi* 2 girl. — *ā pho'yī hini*;
trō phoy'im hinim. V. *phō.*

phyā'lo S yellow.

R

rū-m 1 to weep. — *rūlu.*

ra'hī 1 footstep, trace.

'*r^halimi* *šunḍi* 1, *ra'h^o* B upper lip.
 V. *rāl.*

rōhī'na f. 1 oorial. — Skt. *rohini-*.

rōhiṇ-minḍ m. 1 male oorial.

ro'hotāšī 1 morning. Cf. *lohoturī.*

'*ruji* f. 1, 2 rice. — Psht. — Sh. j.
brūu, p. *biū.*

rakko 1 a niche.

rāl be 2 high, above. — V. '*r^halimi.*
 Dam. *ral.*

'*rāla* pl. 1, *rūlo* 2, (*ānluk* S < GB)
 tear. — V. *rū-*. Sh. j. *açum.*

'*rēmac* f. 1, *wrēma'ci* 2 fish. — Cf.
 Dam. *āu-mrac.*

rā'muṅg 1, '*rāmuṅ* 2 bean (*rāmuṅg*).
 — Sh. j. *ra'gum*, Kal. *rāžmuk.*

raṅḍi'rā 2 tar (*rōy*), unknown to 1.
 — Psht.

rūp 2, *rup* S silver; *rūp* 1 chain
 made of rupees.

rū'pai f. 2 rupee. — *a r^o dūm*; *mī*
a r^o 'ditini I gave thee one rupee;
ā rūpai ma tu dūi ghīnum; pl.
rupaya.

rūš 1 anger.

rištyā m. 1, *rištā* 2 truth. — Psht.

rāt 1, 2, *rat* B blood. — Bashk. *rat*,
 etc. V. § 5.

rōt f. 1, 2, *rāti* S night. — *rōta nīndra*
yēli I feel asleep at night; *ā kati*
rēti a few nights.

rāt-čelū'ti 1, °*calū'ti* 2 bat. — Cf. *čāiluti.*
'rawo S soup.

ra'wōk 1, 2 moss. — Cf. Khow. *awōy.*

rāž f. 1, *rāj* 2, (*sēli* S) rope.

S

sū- 1, 2, 4 to go to sleep. — *sūm*;
suānu; *ma 'suttu* 1; *suānu* 2, 4
 I am asleep; *ma sut(t)o* I lie down,
 I slept.

sai 1 it is(?). — *sētri sai* it is shallow.
 so, v. *heso.*

'*sēi* 1 looking. — *ma tu s^o thum* 1
 I look at thee. — Prob. for **sēil*
 < Ar. Prs. *sail.*

sīu f. 1, *sēu* B, S bridge.

sīdya S ladder.

'*sigal* m. 1, 2, B fine sand. — Sh. j.
'sigel. V. *šiga.*

sau'gan 1, 2 oath. — Prs.

'*sāhir* 1 tree with edible berries con-
 taining fat (Khow. *ṭhok*, Psht. *ṭitaki*).

'*saka brhō* 1 full brother. — IA.

sāk 1 spit.

sil- 1, 2 to sew. — '*silum* 1, 2; *tu*
si'lāū, *aṛe mōš sila*, *be silia*, *tus*
si'lāū, *aṛe māš silan* 2; *mē situ*
 1 I sewed. — Bashk. *sīy.*

suāl- to overtake, reach. — *ma tu*
suālum I shall overtake thee (*zə ba*
tā urasam).

- sī'leni* f. 1, 2, *sulenī* S needle. — V. *sil-*.
- sa'liv* 1 a kind of metal, akin to *mis* and *tāmba* (Psht. *xal'xōr* < **ōrxalx*?).
- sēli* S rope. V. *rāž*.
- sa'mū-* 1 to build, arrange. — *ghōṣṭa sa'mūm*; *šin sa'mūm* 1 arrange the bed (*sāz kawum*); *anu ghōṣṭ sam bhānu* this house is being built. — Cf. Nep. Dict. s. v. *samāunu*.
- sum* m. 1, 2, B earth, soil. — Sh. j. p. *sum*.
- samaṭ-* 1 to graze, to send off to pasture. — *bakāra sama'tānu*; *tēni hātam ghinī samaṭī*. — Cf. Nep. *samēṭnu* to gather together?
- sēn* f. 1 dream. — *mē sēn drhiṣṭi* 1 dreamt.
- sīna* 2 breast. — Prs. V. *ki'rōr*.
- su'ān* 1, 2 file, rasp. — Prs.
- '*sindo* 1, 2, °*u* B wet, moist; 1 also dew. S *nhāl*, corr. into *bilono* (< GB *bil*). — Cf. Sh. j. *sīn* river?
- '*sandux*, *sundox* 1, *sunduk* 2 box, chest. — Ar. Prs.
- san'gī* 1 with, to. — *ma tu s° milum*; *ma tu s° jaṅgi the bēm* 1 shall fight with thee (*tā sara laxkar zam*); *ma tu s° ma'dat dūm* 1 shall give thee assistance.
- sāne'wār* 1, *sānu*° 4 dark clouds. — Dam. *sāniwār*.
- '*sōnī* 1, *sō'nī* 2, 3, 4, *sō'nāi* B, *sō'nī* (corr. *nē'lī*) S river. — < **sa-pāni-yakā*. — Sh. j. *sīn*.
- su'ān* m. 1, 2, (*son* S < GB) gold. — Sh. j. *sōn*.
- san'da* m. 1 buffalo. — Sh. j. *saṅḍa* f., etc.
- sāndū* 1 wife's sister's husband. — IA.
- sōnāi'gūl* 1, *su*° 2 bank of a river.
- sar* 1 pool, pond. — Dam. Kal. id.
- sē'rī* S fountain, spring.
- sōr* m. 1, *swōr* 2 (*hōšliṅ* S < GB *hōš*) ice, icicle. — Dam., Sh. j. *sōr*.
- sūri* f. 1, 2, B, P, S (corr. *surya*) sun. — *s° pa'līti* 1 the sun is eclipsed. — Cf. GB *sū'rī*; Sh. j. *sūri*.
- sar'bāṅḍī* 1 rope for fastening rope to plough-beam. = Dam.
- sār'rēni* 1, °*ni* 2 wife's sister (*xīnē*). Bashk. *sāren*.
- sār'rōn* 1, °*n* 2 girth (= *trāṅg*; *traṅg pa šān*).
- sār'rōnu* 1 sister's husband; 2 husband's brother. — V. *sār'rēni*.
- srup* m., *sūrup* 1 mountain pine (*nax-tar*). — Skt. *su-rūpa-* n. of various trees.
- sāstu* 1 well, healthy. — Skt. *svastha-*
- sust* 1 lazy. — Prs.
- sāt* 1, 2, 3, *sat* P, P, S seven. — Sh. j. *sāt*.
- '*sētī* f. 1, °*i* 4 thigh. — Skt. *sakthi-*. But Sh. j., p. k. *paṭ(h)ālo*.
- sātru* 1 low, shallow. — *sētri sai* it (f.) is shallow. — Dam. *satra* a plain; Kal. *Sātra* Asmar.
- sūtr* m. 1, 2, (*dhaua* S) thread.
- '*sūtrī* 1, (*lērī* S) female. — *s° baḥhūra*. — Sh. *sōḥḥi*; Skt. *savitri-*.
- sa'tōš* 1, 2, 3, °*āš* B, *sa'tāš* P, °*ās* S seventeen. — Sh. j. *sa'tāi*, k. °*āi*.
- su'thān* 1, °*n* 2 trousers. — Lhd. *suthaṅ*, etc.
- '*suwar* 1 boar.
- saxt* 1 hard, difficult. — Prs.
- sāz* 1 built. — *anu ghōṣṭ sāz thānu* this house is being built (*dī kōr sāzēgī*); *sāz thūm* 1 build (*sāzawum*). Prs.

Š

- šāi* 1, 2 thing. — *mē ā šāi hiṛo* 1 I took a thing away; *ā šāi ghinuma* 2. — Ar. Prs.
- šio* 1 hare(?), *šiu* B hedgehog. — Khw. *šū* hedgehog, etc.

šō I vegetable (*sabu*). — Skt. *śāka*.
 šōo I, 2, (*šuwo* I), *šūi* f. 2, (*šobā'no* S)
 good. — *haso mēš šūi kram thī* B;
ani kuṛina šūi hinim I these women
 are good. — Skt. *śubha*.
 šī'dālo, f. *šī'dēli* I, °alo 2, (*šalo* S <
 GB *šolo*) cold.
 'šiga f. I, *šigala* (bis) S sand. — Psht.
 'šijīn I, °n 2 sallow, willow.
 šākhā (pl.?) I, *šāk* 2 wood, tree. —
aṛā šāka these sticks.
 'šuko I, 2, °u B, *šukho* S dry. —
 Cf. GB *šú'kha*; Sh. j. *šuku*.
 šuki-čār I hay.
 šú'khāu m. I, 2, B cloak. — Kal.
šukha, etc.
 šal S, fever; šalo S cold.
 'šēli f. I, 2 rice in the fields. V. *bat*,
ruji.
 šú'lūg I tale. — š° *dūm* I relate. —
 Kh. *šilox*, Dam. *šulok*.
 šālaka m. I grasshopper. — Cf. GB
 'šalōk, Dam. *šalak*, etc.
 šām f. I golden oriole. — Cf. Torw.
šām, Kshm. *haum*; Waig. *čām*;
 Kafiri, acc. to Babur, *šām*.
 šēmi f. I, 2, B spleen. — Cf. Torw.
šam; Sh. j. *šōm*.
 šumu I parrot. — Bashk. *šūn*.
 šōmbul m. I large lizard.
 šu'mān f. I, 2 trouser string. — Skt.
syūman.
 ša'nai S inflated skin (*mašk*). — Psht.
šināz.
 šān m. I, 2, (*hīn* S) roof. — Dam.
šaran.
 šin m. I, 2 bed. — *šine tūri* under
 the bed.
 šēn-bōe I bed-frame.
 šōng m. I, *šōn* 2 branch. — Dam.
šan, etc.
 šaṅ'gīrur B throat (interior). — Bashk.
šen. V. *garūra*.
 šēn-khuṭa I legs of a bed.

šēštrī I, 2 flying squirrel (Khow.
vrazen lōu).
 šä'ni 2 dew.
 'šunḍi f. I, 2, B, P, (*nūkē* < GB, corr.
lyēpura S) lip. — Sh. j. *thu'rūti*, p.
dūt. — V. *rhalimi*, *tōrimi*.
 šō"nṭh f. I, *šōōṭ* 2 (= *šōnṭh*?) bow
 (for arrows). — V. *baṭōn-šānṭh*.
 šūnṭi I torch. — š° *prāl tha* light the
 torch. — Bashk. *šōṭ*.
 ša'rāi f. I, 2 mountain-goat, markhor
 (*ōsāi*). — Bashk. *šara*.
 šuro" S pointed, sharp.
 šūr I, 2, S, (S also *prāš*) father-in-
 law.
 'šarum I shame. — Prs.
 ša'rāl I, šä° 2, ša'ral B, ša'rē S au-
 tumn. — Cf. GB *šaril*. — Sh. j. *šaru*.
 šōrunḍo I, šō'rūṅḍo 2 orphan. — Cf.
 Bashk. *šorunḍ*.
 'šūri I, *šūri* 2 f. stairs, ladder. —
 Nep. *širi*.
 šī'sū-m I to sigh. — **šuṣya*-, Skt.
śvas-, *śuṣ*-.
 šašīak B, šē'sēk P hare. — Skt. *śaśa*-.
 V. *šio*.
 šī'sowo I clean.
 šu'tāl S sour.
 šau'thāl I trefoil. — Prs. V. *šd'brīki*.
 šīṭi I, 2 inside, within. — *anī šīṭi* I
 inside this (*dē lānde*); *ma šīṭi*
bāyāaūo 2 I go inside. — Bashk.
šīṭh house.

Š

šū- I, 2 to put on (clothes). — *ma*
pāmṭil pāunṭi šūm I, 2 I shall dress;
šayānu I; *mō p° šēli hini* I. —
 V. *šač*-.
 ša'brīki f. I, ša'blīki 2 trefoil (*šautal*
pa šān). — Khow. *šablīki*.
 šač- I to be kindled. — *aṅgōr šd'čānu*
 the fire is being kindled (*lagi*). —
 V. *šū*-. Cf. Bashk. *šā*-.

şō'dū- 1 to empty out. — *ma pi'āla şō'dūm*.

'şōyun B liver. — Khov. id.

şo^h 1, 2 3, şo P, ş^o B, (şō^u, corr. şū cf. GB şō^u) six. — Sh.j. şa^h, k. şua.

şāk m. 1 back of the neck. — Sh.j. şak, p. šakh. Skt. *srākva*- jaw, etc.?

şēkay- 1 to chase, drive away. — *bakāra şeka'yānu* I drive the goats away (*wušaram*).

şin 1, 2, pl. 'şinga 1 horn. — Sh.j. şin.

şun 1, şun- 2 to hear. — *ma tē bāt şu'nānu* 1 = *ma tī bāt şunāno* 2; *mē tē bāt şūñī* 1 = *mī tī bā' şūñini* 2.

'şiru 1, 'o 2, 'sero S blind. — Bashk. şār.

şur pl. şōra m. 1, 2 hole, gullet. V. s. v. kān.

şō'rış 1, 2, 3, 'ēš P, ş^o'rēš, (şuras S < GB şu'rās) sixteen. — Sh.j. şōrāi; p. 'i, k. şuōi.

şiş m. 1, 2, 4, P, B, S (corr. from şiş) head. — *s'şē 'bōla* 1. — Sh.j. etc. şiş.

şişa 1 ear of corn. — *gōmi ş*.

şoş S summer. — GB. şūş < şuşa-.

şiş'açeli rēmac 1 a kind of uneatable fish.

şiş-'koñdu 1 steep, downhill slope. — *are zāi şiş-koñdi hini*.

şiş-'luto 1, şaluto 2 bald-headed.

şawe- 1 to dress somebody else. — *ma phōa pērōñ şaweānu*. — V. şū-.

şā'wū- 1 to kindle a fire. — *ma angōr şā'wūm*. — Cf. şaç-.

T

te, tē 1 into, to. — *ma şiti tē bēm (gūm-inu)* I enter(ed) the house; *Drōşa tē ç'i'fi ga'lūm* 1 I shall send a letter to Drosh; *ā dhūra zāi thā* 1 to a distant place; *ma tēni*

ghōşa-te bayānu 4 I am going into my own house. — Cf. thā.

tu 1, 2, etc., B, S thou. — *tu kram thēr-a* B dost thou work? *mī tu drihiştu* B I saw thee; *aro ba thī ghōşt* B this is thy house; *thī krām thīlu*; *la guş fi-ino* S this house is thine. — Cf. § 30.

tāba 1 there. — Cf. ba.

tō'bak 1 gun.

'taç-um 1 to cut, whittle.

tērçi 2 adze.

talī f. 1 sole of the foot; fireplace. — Sh.j. tal palm of the hand.

tāl B top of the head. — Sh.j. tālu forehead.

til- 1 to creep. — *jhandu'rā ti'lā^unu*. — Bashk. til- to go.

tō'lū-m 1 to weigh, measure.

talab 1 seeking. — *t' thūm*. — Ar. Prs.

tal'yāx 1 duststorm.

tiler- 1 to freeze, be cold. — *mē hāta tilerilim* f. pl.

tāmba 1, 2, (rīda S < GB rīt) copper.

tum'bō m. 1 wheel of spinning-wheel.

tan'dai 1, 'āi 2 top of the head. — Psht.

'tundo 1, tū^o basket for carrying on the back (*kajāwa*).

tañg 2 narrow. — Prs.

tēng'a'duşi behind, east. — Cf. muxa-duşi.

tēni 1, 4 own. — *ma t' ghōşa-te bayānu* I am going to my own house; *mē tēni krām thīlu dē* I have done my own work.

tēnu, f. tēni 1 sharp. — Bashk. t'n.

tilēpa 1, 2 now. — *tēpa pilum* I shall drink now (*wōs skum*); *tipa bađānu* it is growing now; *t' tu bayānu-e?* art thou going now? *t' khinđā-inu* 2 now he is tired.

tapij- 1 to be heated. — *tapijilo* is hot.

tāpar 1, B, °ar 2 rock. — *t° wahai*
ditu 1 a rock fell down.
trō 1, 2, 3, P, *trū* B, *trālē* S three.
 — Cf. GB *lē*.
tēr 1 passing, crossing. — *tēr bhūm*
 1 cross. — Psht.
tōru m., pl. *tōra* 1, *tōra* 2, *tūra* B,
 P, *tāra*, corr. *ta'rē* (< GB *tāra*) S
 star. — Sh. j. *tāru*.
tūri 2 under, below. — V. *šin*.
tar'būr 1, 2 cousin (on father's side).
 — Psht.
'trōbhiša 1 sixty.
ta'rek f. 1 poplar. — Turk.
'tōrimi šunđi 1, B lower lip. — V. *tūri*.
trāmbu 1, *trāham'bū* 2 spider. —
trānd+*bāv*<*vābha*? Cf. Dumākī *bu*-
 to weave.
'tōrun m. 1, *th°* 2, *tūrun* B forehead.
 — Cf. Bashk. *tārān*.
trānd 1 weaving, spider's net. — *ma*
trānd thūm (thīlu).
trāng 1, 2 saddle-girth.
truṇu'čhīr 1, -n- 2, *luži'žilo* S curds
(māste). — Dam. *tru-čhīra*.
tara'nīki 1, *tārd'nik* 2 (white) dog-
 rose, briar. — Khow. *thorni*. Pash.
tāranī. — Not necessarily borr.
 from Ir., Prs. *taran*, Par. *tarānī*, etc.
trūiz'di 1, *trūi-dē* 2 the day after
 to-morrow.
triš 1, 2, 3, *trēš* B, P, (*tre(w)iš* S,
 cf. GB *lowāš*) thirteen.
trišel-, etc., to be thirsty. — *tu tṛṣe-*
līlo-e? 1 art thou thirsty; *triše'līlu*
 1, *tṛṣēlī(elo)* 4, *tursēlī(elo)* 2, (*au'da*
 S < GB) thirsty.
triṣto 1, *triṣto* 2 (*pi'tō* S < GB *pīta*)
 bitter.
turt 2, B ford. — *turti phā laṅgilo*
 1 crossed the ford (*pa gudar bānde*
porewatam). — Khow.
trāwār 1 field, plain.
tas him, v. § 35.

tus 1, 2, 4, B, *tusī* S you. — *tus*
kram thēt-a? B, *tusī* B. Cf. § 30.
tas'kūru 1 hoe. — V. *kha'sī*.
tasma 2 leather-strap. — Prs.
tiš 2 empty. — Psht. V. *xāliā*
tāto, f. *tāti* 1, 2, (*garmī* S) hot.
'tēvi 1 baxter.
tēwiz 1 peacock. — Prs. *tā'ūs*.

TH

thū- to do, make. — *Ma krām thūm*;
thānu, f. *thēni*; *be k° thēnim* we
 (f.) are working; *mē krām thīlu* 1;
ma k° thīānu; *be k° th-na*; *tu k°*
tha! *tus k° thawa!* *jāmā thāum*
 1 yawn; *čhoi thīāu* is threshing 2;
ma | oṛo mīš k° thāanu; *beh | oṛo*
mōnuša k° thāana; *mī | asim k°*
thīelo 4; *ma kram thām* B, P; *tu*
k° thēṛ-a? B, P; *haso mēs šūi k°*
thī B; *be k° thīya* B, P; *tus k°*
thēt-a? B, P; *hase mūša k° thēn*;
mī k° thīlu B, P; *ma k° thānu* P.
 — Skt. *sthāpaya-*.

thā to. — *tēni bābā thā* 1 to his own
 father; *dhūra zēi thā* to a far place;
hase watani thā 1 to that land; *ma*
šīṭi tā bēm (gūm-inu) 1 entered(d);
Drōša te čīṭi ga'lūm 1 I shall send
 to Drosh; *ma tēni ghōṣṭa-te bayānu*
 4 I am going into my own house.
'thačīṅga (pl.?) 1 footwear made of
 straps of skin. — Khow.
'thuki 1 saliva. — Bashk. *ṭhik*.
'thulu 1 fat. — < *sthūla-*.
'thūni f. 1, B, -n- 2, *thūru* S post,
 pillar.
thuri f. 1, 2 heel. — Sh. pal. id.
tho'rō" S a few.

T

tā'kū-m 1 to call for, scream.
ṭik'tā'kai 1 peg, regulating the flow of
 the flour from the hopper. — Psht.

ʃam'bū-m 2, t° 1 to beat (= *bhanjūm*).

— *be tu ʃam'bīa* we beat thee; *mē tu kya ʃam'bāū?* *tus ma kya ʃam-bārū?*

'ʃinčuk m. 1, °juk 2, 'ʃikuč S scorpion.

ʃaŋ'gūru 1 pear. — Sh. j. ʃaŋgu.

ʃiŋkura m. 1, 2 locust.

'ʃūpi 1 wooden vessel, bowl, esp. the one which is placed under the *dhōr*, and into which the flour falls in a mill.

'ʃōtun m. 1 podex. — Sh. j. 'šapar.

TH

ʃhik 1 scabbard.

ʃhōŋgi f. 1, 2 axe.

ʃhā'ʃeki 1 ogress, witch. — Cf. Nep. *thattā* ridicule?

W

wī m. 1, 2, B, P water. — Sh. j. *yēi*, p. *yai*.

w(a)'hai 1 falling. — *tāpar w° ditu* the rock fell down; *ma whai 'ditu*; *whai 'dānu*; *ma bihānu ki 'whai dum* I fear that I shall fall.

wa'hāndu 1 running, streaming. — *wī w°*. — Bashk. *wā* to flow.

wraš'nī 1 pillow. — Khow.

wasé'rī m. 1 kid with two teeth.

wa'sāi 1 hawk (Khow. *šayūrž*). — Dam. id.

watan 4 country. — *tus di watani yōele* you came from another country; *hese watani thā* to that country. — Ar. Prs.

'wīwai 1, 2 wife's (half-)brother.

wāš-an'dāra 1 guts, entrails (*kulmē*). — Dam. *umbaš*; Bashk. *ubaj* < *ūbadhya*.

X

'xačim 1 dirty. V. *khāču*.

'xaliō (-ā) 1 empty.

xalaka pl. S people. — *la x°* these men. — Ar. Prs.

'xānak 1 cup for keeping flour. — Psht.

xānāi 1 n. of a small quadruped (Khow. *lōu*). — Dam. *xānāi* hedgehog, Waig. *xāne* weasel(?). — Psht. *xānai* desert mouse.

xāpérē 1 fairy. — Psht.

xārbu'zā 2 melon. — Psht.

xāru'nāi 1 starling. — Psht.

xōra 1, h° 2 betrothal (*kuzdene*).

xé'titi f. 1, B *kit°* (*kačal'tōpe* S) arm-pit. — Sh. j. *gi'titi*, Burushaski *yit°*.

'xutṭi 1, 2, 4, x° B penis.

Y

y(h)- 1, 2, B to come. — *ma yhūm = u'khūm*, so *miš yī | yēi*; *be yeya* 1 pres.; *yah* imper. 2 sg., *tus yō* 2 pl.; *yehendēu* 1 has come; *yhūm*, *yha*, etc. 1; *ma yōla* m., *yēli* f., *be yōla* m., *yēlim* f. 1; *inda ya!* 2, 'ne *āya* 2 don't come; *ma | tu yōlo* 2 I / thou came(st); 'inda *yē!* B; *ma yhāndu* B I am coming; *ma yūlu* m., *yēli* f. B; *tu kē yhānda?* *tus kē yhānda?* 1.

yēi 1, yēi 2, yāi (bis) S mother.

yū m. 1, 2, S barley. — Sh. j. *yū*.

yāb f. 1 irrigation channel.

yād 1 remembering. — *aṛo šāi yād himu* I remember that thing. — Prs.

yūgaṭōu S yoke.

yohō'nī 1, yoha'nī 2 oats. Skt. *yavāni*?

yūn 1, 2, B, P, yūṇ, yūr S moon, month. — *a yūn*. — Sh. j. *yū'n*.

ya'n'bāṭ 1, yā° 2 millstone.

yāndr m. 1, 2, yāl S mill. — 'yandre *ćimar* 2.

yīri f. 1, 2, yīra pl. (coll.) 1, (ēria S, cf. GB *yēri*) sheep. — Sh. j. 'ēri, p. *ēš*.

yīro m. 1, yeṛo S ram.

yūra 1 (pl.?), yūrō 2 twin.

Z

zāi f. 1 place. — *ma aṛe zāi pheduma*

I arrived(?) at this place; *ā dhūra zēi thā gūm*.

zig 1 rough. — Psht.

zūm 1, 2 soup. — Psht.

zambu'ri f. 1 wasp. — *z° ma ču'kēni*
a wasp stung me. — Prs.

zu'ān 1, *zū°* 2 young, a youth. —
Psht.

zaṅgal 1 forest. — Psht.

zuṅdāi 1, B front-hair.

zā'rāi 1 bowels (*lære*).

zir 1 one thousand. — Psht. Cf.
ha'zōr.

zōr 1 difficult. — Psht.

zā'rūr 1 inevitably, necessarily. —
Prs.

zaxum 1, 2 wound(ed). — *ma zaxum*
2 I am wounded. — Prs.

zyār 1, B, *zār* 2, (*phya'lo* S) yellow.
— Psht.

zyār-'gulāi 1 dandelion.

Ž

žā'me 1, *žā'mi* (or *sāla*=GB) S wife's
brother; sister's husband. — Dam.
žamī, etc.

žān B person. — *trū žāna* three per-
sons. — Dam., Khw. *žan*.

žāt (bis) S hair. — Sh. j. *žath*, j. *žāt*.
V. *bōla*.

Place-names, etc.

Ai(h)a'rēt 1, *Ai(a)'rēt* 2, *Asi'rēt* 3,
Aca'rēt 4 n. of a village in Chitral,
Khow. *Asu'rēt*, Psht. *Ašrēt*. Cf.
Aširēt in Dir Kohistan, and *Asret*
in Torwal (Notes on Bashkarik,
AO, XVIII, p. 256). Ashret in Dir
was unknown to 1. — *Acarēta*
dāna 1 I speak Ashreti (= Palola);
ma Aca'rēi thū 2 I am from A.
Ughē'ni 1 a Pathan, *Ughē'ni* 4 Pashto.
— *āk Ū°* 1.

Ur'cūn 1, "sun 2 n. of a 'Red Kafir'
village in Lower Chitral.

Baḍol'gal, *Bā'rōl°* 2 n. of a vill. in
Chitral opposite Nagar, inhabited
by converted Kafirs. Milit. Rep.
Badurgulal, Psht. *Badulga*. The
language was called *šēxānu bāt*
by 2.

Bāṅḍe B the local name for *Gumāṅ-*
ḍaṅḍ. — Psht. *bāṅḍa* hill-pasture.

Bir'gā 1 vill. in the Shishi Koh
valley. It was first stated that the
inhabitants speak Phalūṛa, but acc.
to a later information the language
is Khowar (*Kaškāri*).

Birkōḷ 1 Afghan frontier vill., op-
posite Arandu in Chitral.

Bi'yōri, *Bhi'yūri* 1, *B'ūri*, *Biō'ri* 2,
Bio'ri 4, *Biō'ri*, *Bi'hūri* B n. of
a side-valley and vill. in Chitral
between Mirkhani and Drosh. The
language (*Bi'yōriki* 1, 3) is a dialect
of Phalūṛa, but acc. to 4 they speak
a debased language (*kača kai*).
Milit. Rep. *Beori*, Survey Map
Beorai.

Čelās 1, *Či°* 2, 4, B Chilas on the
Indus, the original home of the
Dangars. Acc. to 1 they emigrated
from there 2 or 3 generations ago;
acc. to 4 and B in the time of
our grandfathers (*zamuṅga nika*, or
nikūno waxt). On another occasion
4 said that only God knows (*Xudāi*
xabar) when they came. Acc. to 4
Chilas lies in *Dangar'stān*; 2 calls
the place *Taṅgi Čilās* 'the gorge
of Chilas', while B states that the
garrison place in Chilas (*čaunāi*
zāi kē) was the original home.

Četrōl 1, "āl B, *Ča'lāl* S Chitral.

Dō'gal 1 n. of a vill. in Dir. Mil. Rep. Dowgal (v.s.v. Beori) Probably = *Dōg-lām*, *Dōg-darra* (Psht. speaking), v. AO, XVIII, p. 256; *Dok-dara*, *Dogh* Mil. Rep. Dir, Swat, Bajaur, pp. 53, 65, from which a foot-path leads to Beorai.

Dēwuli 1, *Dir* B Dir.

Dhinza'kē 1 n. of a clan in Ashret.

Drhōš 1, *Dr'ā'hāš* B, *La'wōš* S Drosh in Chitral. — *Drōšate* to Drosh. — GB *Lawōš*, etc.

Daṅgarik 1 the Khowar name of Phalūṛa. But also *Daṅgarikō mē bāt dāna* I speak Phalūṛa *Daṅgar'stān* 4 the country round Chilas.

Gabro'lē 1 n. of a clan in Ashreth.

Gid 1, *Domel* (= Damel), a side-valley and vill. in Chitral, south of Mirkhani, having a language of its own. Acc. to Mil. Rep. *Gid* is the Pathan name for 'Dammer'.

Gokhā 1 the Kho tribe in Chitral.

Gilšing'gī 1 n. of a clan in Ashreth.

Gumāṇḍaṇḍ 1, *Gumāḍāṇḍ* B (local name *Bāṇḍe*), n. of a vill. in Dir (Gumadand, acc. to Mil. Rep. Chitral, s.v. Beori). Not mentioned in Mil. Rep. Dir.

Gawar'diš 1 Gaurdesh in Lower Bashgal, but also = *Kāmdēš* and Bashgal in general. — GB. *Gowardēš*.

Ghōs 1, B Phalūṛa-speaking vill. near Drosh. Mil. Rep. *Gos*.

Hārā'nū 1, *Arā'rū* S Arandu (Psht., Arnawai) in Chitral. — GB. *Haranū*.

Hā'yēṇ 1 Ayūn in Chitral.

Kujuro'te 1 n. of a clan in Ashreth.

Kalka'tak 2 n. of a Kalasha-speaking vill. between Mirkhani and Drosh. GB *Karka'tāk* = *Kalatak*.

Kā'lāṣa 1 the Kalasha language.

Kaškārī 1, 2 the Khowar language.

Khāṇ 1 the Lowarai Pass, between Chitral and Dir.

Kharā'tē 1 n. of a clan in Ashreth.

Mīr'khaṇī 1 Mirkhani on the Chitral river below Ashreth.

'*Nāṅgar* 1, *Nagar* 2 Khowar-speaking vill. opposite *Baḍolgal*.

Phā'lūḷa, *Pa'lūla* 1, *Phalūṛa* B, *Pa'lūla* P the Phalūṛa language. The form *Phalūṛa* (or 'ḷa) was used repeatedly by 1, only once I noted *Palūla*. Mil. Rep. gives *Palola*. — The name of the language is formally identical with the pl. of *phalūru* a single grain!

Purī'gal 1, P. 'ā/ B Phalūṛa-speaking vill. in the Shishi valley. Mil. Rep. and Survey Map *Patigal*.

Phaṭa'kē 1 n. of a clan in Ashreth.

Sāu S n. of a vill. in Afghan territory on the Kunar R. between Arandu and Asmar. The language (*Sawī*) is a dialect of Phalūṛa. — *bē Saūc-ini* we are from Sau. Survey Map *Sao*.

Soṃmī'rē 1 n. of a clan in Ashreth.

Zari'ṇē 1 n. of a clan in Ashreth.

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