Primary Keywords	Definitions
अंदर	P اندر *andar* [Zend *antara*, S. अन्तर], prep. Within, in the inside (of, *-ke*):—*andar-se*, adv. From within; internally:—*andar-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Inner, internal; hidden, secret:—*andar karnā*, v.t. To put within, put out of sight; to put into, insert; to penetrate; to thrust or push in:—*andar honā*, v.n. To be contained or included (in, *-ke*), to belong (to), fall under; to enter, go in.
अंन	S ान अन्न *anna*, *ann*, and H. अन *an* (*lit.* 'eaten,' from rt. *ad*), s.m. Food, nourishment, victuals, bread; grain, corn; boiled rice:—*ann-āhārī*, adj. & s.m. Eating food;—food-eater; rice-eater:—*ann-pānī*, *an-pān*, s.m.=*ann-jal*, q.v.:—*ann-prāsan* (S. *anna-prāśana*), s.m. The ceremony of making a child taste rice boiled in milk (or *khīr*) for the first time (=*khīr ćaṭānā*)—which is usually done between the fifth and eighth month):—*ann-pūrṇā*, s.f. Satiety;—name of a goddess, the Ceres of Hindū mythology:—*ann-jal*, s.m. Food and water, victuals; subsistence, maintenance;—*ann-jal karnā*, *ann-jal-pān karnā*, v.n. To eat and drink, to take food, make a meal:—*ann-dātā*, s.m. Food-giver, provider, supporter; benefactor, patron; employer, master, lord:—*ann-dās*, s.m. Rice-eater:—*ann-dāyak*, s.m.=*ann-dātā*, q.v.:—*ann-dhan*, s.m. Grain and wealth, wealth both in grain and other property; corn and cattle; affluence, competency:—*ann-ras*, s.m. Chyle:—*ann-kā kīṛā*, s.m. *lit.* 'Grain-worm'; (*met*.) man. cf. *anāj-kā kīṛā*:—*ann-kāl*, s.m. Harvest-time:—*ann-kūṭ*, *an-kuṭ*, s.m. A festival celebrated by the Hindūs (in commemoration of Krishna's sacrifice) on the day following the *Dīwālī* by the offering of a large quantity of mixed meats in a temple dedicated to *Vishnu*. (A morsel of this mess is given by the officiating priest to each worshipper, who finds therein some special article of food from which he or she had vowed temporarily to abstain in the hope of obtaining some desired blessing):—*ann na bhānā*, v.n. To derive no pleasure from food, to be indifferent, or averse, to food:—*ann-hīn*, adj. Destitute of food, or of subsistence; needy.
अंवझड	= अवझड़ RHSK, 69 see औझड़ RHSK, 187 = the sound of a weapon blow. H اوجھڑ ओझड़ *ojhaṛ*, औझड़ *aujhaṛ* [S. प्रहार?], s.f. Knock, blow, push, shove, thrust; kick (of a fighting cock):—*aujhaṛ mārnā*, To knock, strike against, &c. (=*jhok mārnā*, *dhakkā mārnā*).

अजाजती	P زیادتي*ziyādatī* = P زیادت*ziyādat* (for A. زیادة, inf. n. of زید'to increase,' &c.), s.f. Increase, augmentation, addition, surplus, excess; abundance, superfluity, redundancy; excrescence;—excess, force, violence, oppression, tyranny:—*ziyādatī karnā* (-*par*), To practise force or violence (on), &c.
अजी	= अज ही.
अजे	Until now, until right now. RHSK, 16.
अटकळणो	H اٹکلنا अटकलना *aṭkalnā*, v.t. To guess, conjecture; to judge, think; to estimate, value, appraise; to make a rough estimate; to find out; to see through (one):—*aṭkal karnā*, v.t.=*aṭkalnā*.
अठा	An oblique form of अठै.
अठै	Here.
अणकहियो	अण- a prefix meaning “not.” Not said.
अणपूछियो	Not asked.
अणहुंती	Was not.
अणी	H انی अनी, अणी *aṇī* [S. अनीक; अणि], s.f. Point (of a spear, arrow &c.), end, tip; face, front; stem or prow (of a boat):—*anī ćalnā*, A thrust (in swordmanship):—*anī-dār*, adj. Sharp-pointed. A division of an army or contingent.
अतः	This.
अत्र	S اتر अत्र *atra*, adv. Here, in this place.
अत्रि	The *Rishis* are seven in number, *viz*. Kutsa, **Atri**, Rebha, Agastya, Kuśika, Vasishṭha, and Vyaśva; they constitute a peculiar class of beings in the early mythical system, as distinct from gods, men, Asurs, &c. (Platts, p. 559). अत्रि (p. 14) átri devouring; m. N. of a sage: pl. his descendants; a star in the Great Bear. MacDonnell.

अदब	A ادب *adab*, s.m. Discipline, training; deportment; good breeding; good manners, politeness, courtesy, urbanity; etiquette; polite literature:—interj. Behave! manners!:—*adab denā* (*-ko*), To teach manners; to discipline; chastise:—*adab-se*, adv. Respectfully, politely:—*adab karnā* (*-kā*), To show deference or respect (to), treat with respect; to respect, revere:—*adab-wālā*, s.m. A polite or well-bred person; one who ought to be treated with politeness or respect.
अदली	A عادل *ʻādil* (act. part. of عدل 'to act justly,' &c.), adj. & s.m. Equitable, just, right; upright, sincere;—one who acts equitably or justly, a just man; one whose testimony is trustworthy.
अदळ वदळ	H بدل ادل अदल बदल *adal-badal*, s.m. = H ادلابدلا अदला बदला *adlā-badlā*, s.m. = H بدلی ادلی अदली बदली *adlī-badlī*, s.f. [A. بدل *badal*, redupl.], Exchange; barter; interchange; alteration; mutation; substitution; transfer; transmutation; equivalent; anything given in exchange:—adv. *Mutatis mutandis*; *vice versd*:—*adal-badal karnā*, and *adlī-badlī karnā*, v.t. To exchange, barter; to change; convert; trasmute; transfer; shift; displace; confuse; transform; pervert.
अधिष्टाता	S ادھشٹھاتا अधिष्ठाता *adhishṭhātā*, s.m. Protector, ruler, governor.
अनेक	S انیك अनेक *an-ek*, adj. Not one, many, manifold, several, diverse, various; much, abundant; (in Gram.) plural:—*anek-ākār*, adj. Multiform:—*anek-rūp*, adj. Multiform; of various kinds or sorts, of variable mind, fickle:—*anek-kāl*, adv. A long time:—*anek-gotrā*, s.m. A person who is a member of several *gotras* or families:—*anek-vidh*, adj. Of various kinds, various.
अनै	And.
अफीण	H اپھیم अफीम *aphīm* (com. افیم *afīm*), [S. अहिफेण], s.f. Opium.
अब	H اب अब *ab*, (prob. formed by analogy after *jab*, *tab*, &c. q.v.), adv. Now, presently, just now, now-a-days, a little while ago, recently.—*ab-bhī*, adv. Even now, yet, as yet, still.—*ab-tab*, adv. Now and then, presently, very shortly:—*ab-tab karna*, To put off continually, to delay; to evade, shuffle:—*ab-tab hona*, To be in a

	dying state, to be at the point of death.—*ab-tak* and *ab-talak*, adv. Up to the present time, till now; as yet, hitherto; all this time.—*ab-ta'īṅ*, *ab-torī*, *ab-toṛī*, *ab-teṅ* = *ab-tak*, q.v.—*ab-se*, adv. From this time, henceforth, henceforward, in future, hence:—*ab-se dūr*, Far be it from us! Heaven preserve us! Avaunt! (The phrase is generally used—especially by women—to deprecate the recurrence of a past misfortune).—*ab-kā*, adj. (f. -*kī*). Of the present; for the present; this, the present; the next, the following, the coming; new, fresh:—*ab-ke*, adv. This time, the next time:—*ab-kībār*, Idem.—*ab-lag*, *ab-loṅ*, *ab-le*, *ab-leṅ*, adv.=*ab-tak*, q.v.—*ab-na-tab*, adv. Neither now nor then; neither here (on earth) nor in the world to come; nowhere; never.—*ab-hī*, adv. Just now, this very moment, instantly, immediately; already.
अमराव	= उमराव, q.v.
अर	And (conj.)
अरज	A عرض *'arẓ* (inf. n. of عرض 'to show the breadth,' 'to show, exhibit, present,' &c.), s.f. Presenting or representing; representation, petition, request, address;—(v.n. fr. عرض 'to be broad'), s.m. Breadth, width; (in Geog.) latitude;—a military muster, a review:—*'arẓ-ĕ-irsāl*, s.f. A report, return, invoice:—*'arẓu'l-balad*, s.m. Lines of latitude:—*'arẓ-begī*, s.m. (In Eastern govts.) An officer who presents and reads letters and representations (to a king or great personage), an usher:—*'arẓ-ĕ-ḥāl*, s.m. Statement, or representation, of a case, memorial, petition:—*'arẓ-dār*, adj. Having breadth, broad, wide:—*'arẓ-dāsht*, s.f. A written petition; a memorial; an address:—*'arẓ karnā* (-*kī*, or -*ko*), To make representation (of), to represent, to submit, to state humbly; to report; to memorialize; to make application (for), to apply (for), to request, beg:—*'arẓ-kunanda*, s.m. Petitioner, &c.:—*'arẓ-mā'rūz*, s.f. The purport or matter of a petition, &c.; petition, request, case:—*'arẓ-o-ṭūl*, s.m. Breadth and length. Platts, 760. अर्ज़ arz [A. *ʿarẓ*], m. breadth, width: representation, petition; request. — ~ करना, to report; to apply (for), to request; U. to say (to a superior), to submit (a viewpoint). OHED, 56.
अरदास	H ارداس अरदास *ardās* [S. अर्दना+आशम्; but cf. with داشت عرض, of which it is prob. a corr.], s.f. Representation, petition, request,

	entreaty; supplication; offering (to a deity):—***ardās*** *karnā*, v.t. To petition, solicit, request, entreat, beseech; to worship; to pray.
अरि	= अर, q.v.
अरिमूळ	Enemy (***ari***) + root (***mūḷ***)
अरु	= अर, q.v.
अरोगणो	To eat.
अलाहिदा	अलहदा alahdā [A. *alā ḥida*], adj. separate, distinct; apart.
अळगेरो	Separate, apart. (अळगो + रो).
अळगो	= الگ अलग *alag* [S. अ+लग्न, rt. लग्], adj. Unattached, unconnected, disconnected, detached, separated, sundered; disjointed, dislocated; separate, distinct, loose; lonely, solitary; excluded, shut out; liberated, disengaged; free, independent; singular, standing alone, unique; peculiar, strange; placed apart or aside, (hence) secure, safe;—adv. Apart, aloof, asunder; adrift, alone; at a distance, far off or away; at liberty; imperceptibly, unperceived, unseen;—intj. Stand off! away! be gone!:—*alag alag*, adj. emphat. of *alag*, q.v. Holding aloof; dissatisfied, displeased;—adv. Separately, one by one, severally, individually:—*alag-thalag*, adj. Fine, delicate, soft;—adv. Softly, gently, tenderly:—*alag-ṭalag*, adv.=*alag*, q.v.:—*alag rahnā* (*-se*), To live away (from); to live apart, live alone;—to hold aloof, refrain (from), keep one's distance; to avoid; to keep out of the way:—*alag karnā* or *kar-denā*, v.t. To sunder separate, sever, detach, disconnect; to displace, disjoint, dislocate; to set free, extricate, set at liberty, unfasten, unbind; to set apart; to part with, get rid of; to remove; to put away, divorce; to put aside; to exclude; to dispose of; to discriminate; to sift; to put out of the way; to embezzle; to put out of sight; to have done with, to close, wind up (a business, &c.); to give up, relinquish, abandon:—*alag honā* or *ho-jānā*, v.n. To be separated, severed, &c. (see *alag*); to part, separate, go asunder; to be divided or partitioned; to be removed; to be got rid of, parted with, disposed of, to be dismissed; to be sifted, picked, selected; to be made away with, be embezzled, carried off, stolen; to become aloof, to back out of, to evade; to withdraw, retire; to slink off, away; to escape, get clean away.

अवल	A اول *awwal* (rt. وأل), adj. First, prior, foremost, chief, greatest, highest, best, excellent;—s.m. The first or earlier part, beginning;—adv. At first, in the beginning, in the first place or instance:—*awwal darje-kā*, adj. First class, first rate:—*awwal rahnā*, To remain or stand first in order; to maintain the first place:—*awwal-se ākẖir-tak*, adv. From beginning to end, from first to last throughout:—*awwal manzil*, s.f. *lit.* 'First stage'; interment, obsequies;—*awwal manzil pahuṅćānā*, v.t. To perform (one's) obsequies, to bury.
अवळजिया / अवलीजणो	***Avaḷajiyā*** appears to be a passive form of ***vaḷṇo*** = to advance, + ***a***- = not. It should be ***avaḷījiyā***, though.
असमाध	Relapse; illness, affliction, death.
असमाधणो	To be ill, unhealthy, not well, dead.
असमाधीयो	Dead, diseased.
असवार	سوار *suwār*, vulg. *sawār* (=S. अश्व+वार; see *aswār*, and *asp*), adj. & s.m. Mounted, riding (on, *-par*); on horse-back; embarked (on a ship, &c.); (*met.*) drunk, tipsy;—one who is mounted, a rider, horseman, cavalier, horse-soldier, trooper; cavalry:—*sawār-kār*, s.m. A horse-breaker; horseman, a good rider, a jockey:—*sawār-kārī*, s.f. Good riding, horsmanship, jockeyship:—*sawār karnā*, v.t. To cause to ride, to mount (one, on or in, *-par* or *meṅ*):—*sawār honā* (*-par*), To ride, to mount (on).
अहंकार	S اهنکار अहंकार *ahaṅ-kār* (*aham+kāra*), s.m. Making much of self, thinking of self, egotism, individuality; self-consciousness; self-sufficiency, pride, haughtiness, arrogance.
अहंचो	Haste. अहंचो करणो = To make haste.
आ	1. She. 2. This (f.).
आंख	H آنکھ आंख *āṅkh* [S. अक्षि], s.f. Eye; sight; look, glance, regard, observation; discernment, judgment, sense:—*āṅkh ānā* or *ā-jānā*, To have inflammation of the eyes, to suffer from ophthalmia; to have a sore eye; to be blear-eyed:—*āṅkh-anjanī*, s.f. A stye on the eyelid (see *anjanī* and *anjanhārī*):—*āṅkh uṭhānā*, To raise the eyes; to give up, leave off, relinquish,

	resign;—*ānkh uṭhākar na dekhnā* (*-ko*), *lit*. 'Not to raise the eyes and look'; not to notice, to disregard, to treat with disdain; to keep the eyes down; to be abashed or ashamed; to be humble, bashful, shy, or diffident:—*ānkh uṭhnā*, v.n.=*ānkh ānā*, q.v.:—*ānkh ūṅcī na honā*, v.n. To be unable to raise the eyes (through shame, &c.):—*ānkh baćānā* (*-kī*), To avoid the eye (of), elude the observation (of); to steal away secretly, slink away;—to avoid seeing or noticing, to pretend not to see (one); to turn the eyes aside, look another way;—*ānkh baćā-ke*, adv. Secretly, stealthily:—*ānkh baćnā*, v.n. To take off the eyes; to have (one's) attention withdrawn:—*ānkh* (or *ānkheṅ*) *badalnā* or *badal-lenā*, To regard with altered looks; to view with variable regards; to be fickle or inconstant; to be changed; to withdraw (one's) favour or regard:—*ānkh barābar rakhnā* (*apnī*), To preserve (one's) look or regard unaltered, to keep friendship or regard unaltered:—*ānkh barābar na kar-saknā*, Not to be able to look steadfastly into another's face; to be ashamed, shy, or sheepish:—*ānkh band kar-lenā* (*-se*, or *-kī ṭaraf-se*), To shut the eyes (to); to close the eyes, fall asleep, die; to turn away (from), take no notice (of), to treat with neglect; to retire (from), relinquish, give up:—*ānkh band honā*, v.n. *lit*. 'The eyes to be closed'; to be asleep; to fall asleep; to die:—*ānkh bhar* or *bhar-ke dekhnā* or *dekh-lenā* (*-kī ṭaraf*), To look (at) till (one's) curiosity is fully satisfied; to stare steadily and long (at); to bestow a full gaze (upon), to cast angry looks (at), look angry or threatening (at);—to cast amorous glances (at), gaze amorously (upon):—*ānkh* (or *ānkheṅ*) *bhar-lānā*, To have eyes full of tears, to be ready to cry:—*ānkh-bhauṅ ćaṛhānā*, *ānkh-ṭeṛhī karnā*, To raise the eyes and eyebrows (in anger, &c.), to look angry, to frown; to look disgusted, or with dislike (at), make a wry face (at); to show contempt, look disdainfully (upon or at):—*ānkh* (or *ānkheṅ*) *pathrānā* or *pathrā-jānā*, The eyes to become petrified, the eyes to become dim through constant gazing, &c.):—*ānkh phāṛ-phāṛ-ke dekhnā*, To look or gaze (at) with strained and eager eyes, to observe with eagerness and anxiety; to stare (at) with all (one's) eyes; to look (at) in astonishment; to scrutinize closely:—*ānkh phaṛaknā*, To feel a pulsation in the eye (if the pulsation be in the right eye of a man or the left of a woman it is regarded as an omen of some desirable event, whilst the contrary is considered unlucky):—*ānkh phūṭnā* or *phūṭ-jānā*, *lit*. 'The eye to burst and run out'; to lose an eye, to become blind; to have one's eyes knocked out or put out;—*ānkh phūṭī pīr ga'ī*, prov. 'The eye is lost and the pain is gone'; better the eye out than constant pain (said also of a contention which has ceased through the object of it being lost

	to both parties):—*ānkh-phoṛā*, *ānkh-phoṛ ṭiḍḍā*, s.m. A midge that flies into the eyes at night:—*ānkh phoṛnā* or *phoṛ-lenā* (*-kī*), To destroy the eye (of), to render blind; to ruin the sight (by hard study, eager watching, &c.); to study hard, apply (oneself) closely; to watch or expect in vain:—*ānkh phernā* or *pher-lenā* (*-se*), To look another way, turn away (from), avoid, shun; to turn up the eye (as in pain, &c.):—*ānkh phailānā*, To open the eyes wide, to stare; to look astonished; to be discerning, wise, prudent, or judicious:—*ānkh ṭhandī karnā*, To cool the eyes with water (when heated with weeping, as is the Hindū custom on the third day after the death of a relative); to refresh the eye, to gratify the eye (with a sight of); to derive consolation, be comforted:—*ānkh jhapaknā*, *lit*. 'The eyes to blink'; to blink; to doze, be heavy with sleep, begin to fall asleep; to be dazzled; to be timid:—*ānkh jhuknā*, *lit*. 'The eyes to lower or close'; to doze, &c. (=*ānkh jhapaknā*, q.v.); to have the eyes lowered (through modesty, shame, or timidity:—*ānkh ćurānā* (*-se*), To avert the eyes (from,—through pride, shame, or dislike); to avoid the eyes or sight (of); to avoid, shun; not to attend (to), not to notice, to disregard; to pretend not to see, to connive (at):—*ānkh ćaṛhānā*, To look angry, &c. (=*ānkh-bhauṅ ćaṛhānā*, q.v.); to be intoxicated (see next):—*ānkh ćaṛhnā* (*-se*), To have eyes heavy or drowsy (from intoxication, or want of sleep, or head-ache); to have eyes marked by debauch; to have the eyes turned up (in death), to be dying:—*ānkh ćamkānā*, To make the eyes fla h or dance; to roll one's eyes (in anger, or as a blandishment):—*ānkh ćhipānā* or *ćhupānā* (*-se*) = *ānkh ćurānā*, q.v.:—*ānkh ćīr-ćīr dekhnā*, *ānkh ćīr-ke dekhnā* = *ānkh phāṛ-phāṛ-ke dekhnā*, q.v.:—*ānkh dābnā*, To close, or press close, the eyes; to forbid by signs:—*ānkh dikhānā*, To look angry or threatening, to stare defiantly; to frown, scowl (=*ānkh-bhauṅ ćaṛhānā* and *ānkh ćaṛhānā*); to menace, brow-beat, deter:—*ānkh dekhnā* (*-kī*), To observe the eyes (of) with a view to guidance, &c.; to receive education in the company (of):—*ānkh dekhke*, adv. After having observed (another's) eyes, at a hint or sign (from):—*ānkh ḍālnā* (*-par*), To cast or set eyes (on), to look (over), glance (at); to cast wanton glances (at):—*ānkh ḍabḍabānā*, To have the eyes full of tears (=*ānkh bhar lānā*):—*ānkh ḍhaknā* (obsolete), *lit*. 'To have the eyes covered'; to die; to be ashamed:—*ānkh rakhnā* (*-par*), To have the eyes fixed (on), to look hopefully (to); to regard with love or friendship; to set lustful or wanton eyes (upon=*ānkh ḍālnā*):—*ānkh surḵẖ karnā*, *lit*. 'To redden the eyes'; to look angry, to be very angry: *ānkh-se dekhke*, adv. With the eyes open, with full knowledge (of consequences); knowingly, wittingly:—*ānkh*

	roshan karnā (*-se*), To rejoice or delight the eyes (with a sight of); to meet or to visit a friend or a person of rank:—*āṅkh-se girna* (*-kī*), To fall in the regard or esteem (of), to lose the favour or regard (of), to be out of favour, be disgraced, become contemptible:—*āṅkh seṅknā* or *seknā*, *lit*. 'To warm the eyes'; to refresh, rejoice, or feast the eyes (with the sight of); to derive consolation (from), to comfort or console oneself:—*āṅkh-kā tārā*, *lit*. 'The pupil of the eye';=*āṅkh-kī putlī*, q.v.:—*āṅkh khaṭaknā*, To have a painful throbbing in the eye, have a pain in the eyes:—*āṅkh khulnā* (*-kī*), *lit*. 'The eyes to open'; to be born; to awake from sleep, become awake; to have the eyes opened; to become aware (of), to attain to a knowledge (of); to become conscious; to be alive (to), to be put on (one's) guard (against); to be astonished or amazed:—*āṅkh kholnā* or *khol-denā* (*-kī*), To open the eyes (of); to make aware or cognizant (of), to impart knowledge (to); to open (one's own) eyes, to awake from sleep, to open the eyes wide, to stare; to stare in wonder, astonishment, &c.; to become wise, discerning, or prudent:—*āṅkh-* (or *āṅkhoṅ-*) *kī putlī*, *lit*. 'The pupil of the eye'; the apple of (one's) eye, darling, pet:—*āṅkh-ke rūbarū*, *āṅkh-ke sāmhne*, adv. In the sight (of), before the eyes (of), in presence (of):—*āṅkh garm karnā* = *āṅkh seknā*, q.v.:—*āṅkh ghuraknā*, To look angrily or menacingly (at):—*āṅkh lajānā*, To have the eyes lowered through shame or modesty (=*āṅkh jhuknā*):—*āṅkh laṛānā* (*-se*), To look steadfastly (at), meet stare with stare; to interchange glances; to communicate a secret by signs; to cast amorous glances, make love with the eyes (=*āṅkh mi-lānā*):—*āṅkh laṛnā* (*-se*), To encounter the eyes (of); to exchange love-glances; to fall in love (with), be enamoured (of):—*āṅkh lagānā* (*-se*), To fix the eyes (on), form an attachment (to), fall in love (with); to look up (to), to respect, honour:—*āṅkh-lagnā*, *lit*. 'The eyes to close'; to fall asleep, to doze; to have the eyes fixed on another (as an object of affection), to be enamoured (of);—*āṅkh-lagā*, s.m. A man on whom a woman's affections are set, a paramour;—*āṅkh-lagī*, s.f. A woman on whom a man's affections are set; a mistress:—*āṅkh mārnā*, To make a sign with the eye, to wink, tip the wink; stop (any one) by a sign; to cast amorous glances:—*āṅkh mićkānā*, *lit*. 'To shut and open the eyes alternately'; to blink; to wink, make a sign:—*āṅkh-mićauwal* (or *mućauwal*), s.m. *āṅkh-mićaulā* (or *-mućaulā*), s.m. *āṅkh mićaulī* (or *-mućaulī*), s.f. Blind man's buff (syn. *ćashm-bandak*;—see *āṅkh mūćnā*):—*āṅkh milānā*, To look (one) in the face, gaze full in the face (of); to exchange glances (see *āṅkh laṛānā*); to contract friendship, &c.:—*āṅkh milnā* = *āṅkh laṛnā*, q.v.:—*āṅkh miṅć-* (or *-mić-*) *jānā*,

	lit. 'The eye to become closed'; to die:—*āṅkh-muṅdaulā*, *āṅkh-muṅdauwal*, s.m. Blind man's buff (=*āṅkh mićaulī*):—*āṅkh moṛnā* = *āṅkh phernā*, q.v.:—*āṅkh mūṅd-ke*, adv. With the eyes shut, blindly, inconsiderately:—*āṅkh-mūṅdnā* = *āṅkh band kar-lenā*, q.v.:—*āṅkh-mudaurā*, s.m.=*āṅkh-mićaulī*, q.v.:—*āṅkh mīćnā*, or *mūćnā*, To close the eyes, to blindfold; to shut and close the eyes, to wink (=*āṅkh mićkānā*); to wink (at), connive (at):—*āṅkh mailī karnā*, To look angry, frown, scowl:—*āṅkh-meṅ āṅkh milānā*, To look one boldly in the face, meet glance with glance (after the manner of one who is not ashamed, or has nothing to fear):—*āṅkh-meṅ jān anā*, *āṅkh-meṅ jī ānā*, *aṅkh-meṅ dam ānā*, To have fresh life in the eyes, to revive, recover;—to be reduced to great straits, be reduced to the last extremity, be at the point of death:—*āṅkh-meṅ sīl na honā*, *lit*. 'To have no moisture in the eyes'; to be cold and indifferent, to be hard-hearted or pitiless; to be bold, brazen, shameless:—*āṅkh na ṭhairnā* (*-par*, or *-ke sāmhne*), To be unable to fix the gaze (on); to be dazzled (by):—*āṅkh na rakhnā*, To have no eyes, not to look; to lack discernment, be mentally blind;—to have no hope or expectation:—*āṅkh*
आंखिमींचणी	f. A game of shutting the eyes. मीचणो = v.t. To shut or close (the eyes); to wink (cf. *mićnā*).
आंगुळ	H انگل अंगुल *angul*, उंगल *ungal* [S. अङ्गुल], s.m. Finger; thumb; great toe; finger's length; finger's breadth, a measure equal to eight barley-corns:—*angul-baṛā*, *ungal-bīṛā*, s.m. Whitlow, felon.
आंतरो	Distance away, remoteness, separation. Intervening space, distance.
आंबखांन	= *āb-ḵẖāna*, s.m. Place where drinking water is kept, repository of water; reservoir.
आंहचो	= अहंचो, q.v.
आकरो	Harsh, fierce.
आगळ	Before, facing, in front of, in presence (of); confronting, opposite, over against; by the side (of), in comparison (with).
आगा, आगो	H آگا आगा *āgā* [S. अग्र+कः], s.m. Front, fore-part, fore-ground; forehead; countenance, face; the private parts; space in front of

	a house; fore-part of a turband; head or fore-part of a ship or boat; van, vanguard; first charge or assault, onset; that which is gone before, the past (time); that which is before, the future, the morrow, hereafter:—*āgā bhārī honā*, *Lit*. 'To be heavy in the front'; to be pregnant; to be rough, uneven or dangerous (a road):—*āgā-pīćhā*, s.m. Front and stern, the private parts (of the body); the cloth forming the fore and back part of a *jāma* from the neck to the waist; hesitation, vacillation:—*āgā-pīćhā dekhnā*, To look before and behind; to be cautious, to take care, consider well:—*āgā-pīćhā soćnā*, To consider well the past and the future, &c., to think about, reflect, deliberate:—*āgā-pīćhā karnā* (*-kā*), To go after (one), hang about (one), dog one's steps; to hesitate, waver, vacillate, boggle, demur, stand shilly-shally:—*āgā-tāgā lenā* (*-kā*), To look after, attend to; to question; to call to account:—*āgā sambhālnā*, *āgā lenā* (*-kā*), To go forwards, to proceed, advance; to come forward; to take the lead; to bark (a dog) on the approach of a stranger:—*āgā mārnā* (*-kā*), To attack or strike in front; to attack the vanguard (of an army).
आगिलो, आगिला, आगिली, आगिलै	= Hindī H اگلا/अगला *aglā* [S. अग्र+कः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Foremost, first, chief, principal; prior, previous, preceding, former, anterior; late, recent, belonging to the past, old; coming, approaching, next, subsequent, forthcoming, future;—s.m. The first, the foremost (person or thing), the chief, the best; the preceding, hence, (in the pl. *agle*), elders, ancients, forefathers, ancestors, predecessors; the living, the present generation; posterity, descendants, succeeding generations; another person, a second person (=*dūsrā*, but generally implying a senior or a superior); husband, partner (husband or wife); the Supreme Being; supreme lord, tyrant, oppressor; the opposite party, opponent, adversary (in a lawsuit, or a match); the privities:—*aglā parda*, s.m. Fore-sail (of a ship):—*aglā tham*, s.m. Fore-mast (of a ship):—*aglā janam*, s.m. Former birth or life; the future, the next world:—*aglī pićhlī karnī*, s.f. The fruits of one's acts in this life, or in a former existence, according to Hindū belief:—*aglī mitī rakhnā* (*kī*), To antedate:—*agle*, pron. They, those;—adv. Formerly, previously (=S. *agre*, and H. *āge*):—*agle-pićhle*, s.m. Ancestors, elders, predecessors; descendants, posterity; preceding and succeeding generations:—*agle zamāne-kā*, adj. Belonging to a former age or generation; simple, artless, innocent, guileless, plain, straight-forward.
आगे	= आगै, q.v.

आगै	H آگے आगे *āge* [S. अग्रे], adv. (=*agāṛī* and *āgū*), Before, in front, in the presence of, confronting, facing, opposite, in view, in sight; in the time or reign; in advance; foremost; fore, beyond, onward, further, further on, furthermore, more than this; in future, hereafter, henceforth; again; for the future; next in time or place, then, afterwards; thereupon, after that; formerly, in former times; already:—*āge āge*, adv. (intensive or emphat. of *āge*), in advance, before, ahead; later on, by and by, hereafter:—*āge ānā*, v.n. To come forward, come in sight; to advance, approach, draw near; to confront, face, defy, challenge; to come between, interpose; to come to pass, happen, occur, befall, betide; to come upon (retributively); to return, revert; to reap what one has sown; to come to light, be discovered:—*āge baṛhnā*, v n. To go before, advance, go forward or ahead; to make head or progress, push on, get along; to go forward to meet and escort a visitor; to go beyond, surpass, outstrip, excel; to come forward, face, confront, oppose; to challenge; to lead, show the way:—*āge-pīćhe*, adv. One after another, successively, in succession, in a line; before and behind, front and rear, fore and aft; again, hereafter, henceforth, for the future; sooner or later; in the absence of, behind one's back; on fitting occasion or opportunity; straggling, irregularly; in inverted order, transposed:—*āge jānā*, v.n.=*āge baṛhnā*, q.v.:—*āge dhar-lenā*, v.t. To place, lay or put before; to present, offer; to make (one) go before, keep (one) in sight; to put forward:—*āge-dekhke*, adv. Looking before; with the eyes open; carefully, with circumspection:—*āge dekhnā*, v.n. To look before, keep the eyes open, look about one, take care, exercise caution or circumspection; to look to the future:—*āge ḍālnā*, v.t. To throw or place before; to supply with the means of support:—*āge-se*, adv. Before-hand, in anticipation, previously, before: (in phrases it may often be conveniently rendered by the prefix *pre-*, as *āge-se ṭhānnā*, To predetermine, presume, preconceive:—*āge-se ṭhahrānā*, To predetermine, prejudge):—*āge rakhnā* (=*agāṛū rakhnā*), v.t. To put forward; to place or lay before, &c.=*āge dhar-lenā*, q.v.:—*āge-kā uṭṭhā khānewālā*, s.m. Dependant, follower, servant; parasite, hanger-on, sycophant:—*āge karnā*, v.t. To bring forward, adduce, produce; to place, lay or set before:—*āge-ko*, adv. Further on (in time or space), in future; ahead, subsequently:—*āge lānā*, v.t. To bring forward, advance, to bring before:—*āge honā*, v.n. To go before, advance, &c. (=*āge baṛhnā*); to be forward or bold; to face (one) boldly, to be rude or impertinent.

आगैकोर	= आगै + कोर = fore + H کور कोर *kor* [Prk. कोडी; S. कोटि:], s.f. Point, tip; edge, side, margin, border; hem;—a small piece split or broken off (from anything), a splinter, thorn, &c.; a hang-nail; any minute or trifling thing; a slight or trifling lack, or deficiency, or defect;—a crore, ten millions (=*kaṛoṛ*, q.v.):—*kor-kasar*, s.f. A slight deficiency or defect.
आघो	Ahead, beyond, in front. Agrees with subject: पातिसाहजी आघा गुजरात नूं पधारिया =The emperor went ahead to Gujarat. See also आगो.
आज	H آج आज *āj*,—also आजु *āju*, अज *aj*, अजा *ajā*, अजुआ *aju'ā*,—[S. अद्य], adv. To-day, this day; this time, now:—*āj-tak*, adv. Up to this day; to this time, till now; hitherto; as yet:—*āj-din-ko*, adv. To-day by day, to day:—*āj-rāt-ko*, adv. To-day at night, to-night:—*āj fajr* or *fajar*, adv. This morning:—*āj-kā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), To-day's, this, of the present; new, recent, fresh;—*āj-kī rāt*, This night, to-night:—*āj-ke din*, *āj-ke roz*, adv. To-day—*āj-kal*, adv. To-day or to-morrow; in a few days, in a day or two, soon; in these days, now-a-days; recently, of late:—*āj-kal batānā*, *āj-kal karnā*, v.n. To put off from day to day, to procrastinate, delay; to shilly shally, evade, shuffle:—*āj-kal-kā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), Of the present day, age or generation; recent, fresh:—*āj-loṅ*, *ajoṅ*, adv.=*āj-tak*:—*āj-hūṅ* or *hū*, *ajahūṅ*, adv. (emphatic), 1˚=*āj-tak*, q.v. 2˚. This very day, to-day even; just now, even now, at this very time; immediately.
आठ	H آٹھ आठ *āṭh* [S. अष्ट], = H اٹھ अठ *aṭh* (used in compn. for *āṭh*) num. adj. Eight:—*āṭh-aṭhārah*, adj. In a state of confusion, disordered, scattered, dispersed (=*tīn-terah*); perplexed, disturbed, distressed:—*āṭh-āṭh āṅsū ronā*, To shed floods of tears, to weep exceedingly or bitterly:—*āṭh-āṭh āṅsū rulānā*, v.t. To cause (one) to weep bitterly, &c.:—*āṭh-ānī*, s.f.=*aṭh-annī*, q.v. below:—*āṭh-pahar* (and *āṭhoṅ-pahar*), adv. Through or during the eight watches of the day, throughout the twenty-four hours, day and night; constantly, perpetually, always:—*aṭh-* (or *āṭh-*) *pahrī*, *aṭh-pahriyā*, s.m. An eight-watch man, one who is constantly on duty (as a man set to watch crops, &c.):—*aṭh-* (or

	āṭh-) *konī*, adj. & s.m. Octangular;—any eight-cornered thing:—*aṭh*- (or *āṭh*-) *khambā*, s.m. A canopy or any structure supported by eight posts or pillars:—*aṭh-mās*, *aṭh-māsā*, *aṭh-wāṅsā* (S. *ashṭa+māsa*, or *māsaka*), s.m. Land constantly ploughed for sugar-cane for the eight months from *Asāṛh* to *Māgh* inclusive:—*aṭh-māshī*, s.f. A weight of eight *māshas*; a gold mohur weighing eight *māshas* (value ten rupees):—*aṭh-annī* (i.e. *āṭh+āna+ī*), s.f. A silver coin worth eight annas, an eight-anna piece, a half-rupee:—*aṭh-wārā* (S. *ashṭa+vāra+ka*), s.m. The eighth day after any other day; a period of eight days; a week; the use, or loan, of a thing for a period of eight days:—*aṭhotar-sau* (S. *ashṭa+uttara+śata*), adj. One hundred and eight:—*āṭhoṅ*, coll. s. & adj. All eight, the whole eight, the eight:—*āṭhoṅ-pahar* = *āṭh-pahar*, q.v. above:—*āṭhoṅ-jām* (*jām* = S. *yām*) = *āṭhoṅ-pahar*.
आठा	= आठो = Eight.
आडो	H آڑا आड़ा *āṛā* [S. आ+वर+क], adj. (f. -*ī*), Interrupting, interposing; opposing; obstructive; cross, transverse, oblique, crooked:—*āṛā-ṭeṛhā*, adj. Cross, peevish; displeased:—*āṛī tāl*, s.f. A sort of striking of the foot, a person's striking his extended foot on the ground whether whilst moving along or whilst standing still:—*āṛī-ṭeṛhī*, s.f. Opposition, contrariety, perverseness, obstinacy; peevishness, crossness:—*āṛī ḍālnā*, *āṛī karnā*, To obstruct, check; to oppose, cross, thwart:—*āṛī dīwār*, s.f. Transverse wall; a wall made to stop a way:—*āṛī sangal*, s.f. A chain thrown across to obstruct:—*āṛe* (or *aṛe*)*ānā*, v.t. & v.n. To come between, intervene, interpose; to shield, protect, shelter, screen;—to come under shelter, to be protected:—*aṛe hāth* (or *hāthoṅ*) *lenā* or *le-lenā* (-*ko*), To fold the arms round, to embrace, hug; to clutch, gripe; to pull up; to vanquish, overcome (as in wrestling); to fall foul of; to rebuke, chide; to revile; to shame, disgrace, humiliate:—*āṛe honā* or *hojānā*, To be or become crooked or bent; to bend or double oneself.
आणंदित	S آنندت आनन्दित *ānandit*, part. **Pleased,** delighted, joyful, cheerful.
आणणो	= H آننا आनना *ānnā* [S. आ+नयनीयं, rt. नी], v.t. To bring=*lānā*.
आणो	H آناआना *ānā* [S. आ+यानीयं, rt. या; or गमनीयं, rt. गम्; cf. the Hindī forms आवना and आमना], v.n. To come; to approach; to arrive, reach (to), attain (to); to be acquired; to know how, to be able (=Fr. *savoir*); to come to pass, happen, betide, befall; to be or become; to appear; to grow, increase, swelled be inflamed; to

	rise, to overflow; to come (on, *-meṅ*), to fit; to be bent or set (upon, *-par*); to come on, come forth, to pass away, to pass (as urine, semen, &c.):—*ā-paṛnā*, *ān-paṛnā* (*-par*), To come or fall (upon), come down, descend (upon); to fall (to), to be acquired, to accrue (to); to befall, betide; to present oneself or itself:—*ā-pahuṅćnā*, v.n. To come or draw near, to come (to), arrive (at):—*ā-jānā*, v.n. To come, &c. (=*ānā*); to come, or appear, suddenly or unexpectedly: *ā-rahnā*, *ān-rahnā*, v.n. To fall or come down (from, *-se*); to come and reside or dwell (in, *-meṅ*):—*ā-girnā*, v.n. To fall down (=*gir paṛnā*); to fall (upon); to press, throng, make a rush (at or upon):—*ā-lagnā*, v.n. To be close upon, be close at hand; to beset, to fall (upon), lie in wait for:—*ā-lenā*, *ān-lenā*, v.t. To come up to, to reach, to overtake:—*ā-milnā*, *ān-milnā* (*-se*), To come in contact (with), to meet (with), unite (with):—*ān-bannā* (*-par*), To happen (to), to be afflicted (by), be overtaken (by):—*ā-nikalnā*, v.n. To chance to come, to come suddenly or unexpectedly, to turn up. (The root of *ānā*, in the sense of 'to happen,' and sometimes of 'with,' is commonly prefixed to other neuter verbs of motion. Compare with this use of it that of the French verb *venir* 'to come.' *Ánā* is sometimes added to a verbal base to intensify it, e.g. *uṭh-ānā*, *nikāl-ānā*, To rise suddenly; to escape away, to come right out. It is also used to form statical verbs: e.g. *rote ānā*, 'to come weeping.')
आत्मा	S آتما आत्मा *ātmā*, s.m.f. = S آتم आत्म *ātma* (used incomp. for *ātmā*) Soul; self; the reasoning faculty; the mind; the understanding; the body; the stomach; appetite:—*ātmā param ātmā*, s.m. The Supreme Spirit:—*ātmā ṭhanḍī honā*, v.n. To be gratified:—*ātmārām*, s.m. The all-pervading spirit of Rāma:—*ātmā satānā* (*-kī*), To mortify the body; to cause pain (to), to afflict, inflict pain (on):—*ātmā kalpānā*, Idem:—*ātma-buddhi*, s.f. Self-knowledge; the knowledge of spirit:—*ātma-bandhu*, s.m. One's own kinsfolk:—*ātma-bodh*, s.m. Knowledge of the mind of soul; self-knowledge; self-consciousness:—*ātmā-bhimān*, s.m. Self-conceit, arrogance, haughtiness:—*ātmā-bhimānī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Self-conceited, proud, haughty; selfish;—a coxcomb, &c.:—*ātma-pālak*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ikā*), Self-cherishing;—selfish person; self-supporting person:—*ātma-ja*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Born from oneself;—one's own offspring; child, son:—*ātma-jna*, s.m. (f. *-ā*), One who knows self; one who knows the Suprome Spirit:—*ātma-jnān*, s.m. Knowledge of spirit; self-knowledge:—*ātma-jnānī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Knowing spirit or self;—a mental philosopher; a psychologist:—*ātma-ćhidra*, s.m. Cutting or destroying

	oneself:—*ātma-deva*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), and *ātma-devatā*, s.f. Tutelar deity:—*ātma-sukh*, s.m. One's own pleasure or **happiness:**—*ātma-sandeh*, s.m. Internal doubt:—*ātma-saṅyam*, s.m. Self-restraint:—*ātma-saṅyamī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Restraining self;—one who practises self-restraint; a stoical person:—*ātma-śakti*, s.f. Inherent power:—*ātma-ślāghā*, s.f. Self-praise, egotism, boasting, vanity:—*ātma-kārya*, s.m. One's own private affairs (see *āp-kāj*):—*ātma-ghāt*, s.m. Self-destruction:—*ātma-ghāt karnā*, To commit suicide:—*ātma-ghātak*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ikā*), and *ātma-ghātī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Committing suicide; suicidal; a suicide, self-destroyer:—*ātma-nāmī*, s.m. (f. *-inī*), Anything self-evident:—*ātma-vādī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Speaking of self, or of soul; a mental philosopher, psychologist:—*ātma-vidyā*, s.f. The science of the knowledge of mind, or soul, or self:—*ātma-vishayik*, adj. Appertaining to self or to spirit:—*ātma-vikrayī*, s.m. (f. *-inī*), One who sells himself:—*ātma-hit*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Benefiting oneself:—*ātma-hatyā*, s.f. Suicide (=*ātma-ghāt*):—*ātma-han*, and *-hantā* = *ātma-ghātī*, q.v.
आथमण	The west; dusk (=आथुण).
आथुण	The west; dusk.
आदमी	A آدمي आदमी *ādmī*, s.m. A descendant of Adam; a human being; man; individual, person; adult; a sensible, or honest man; mankind; people; husband; wife; servant, attendant, retainer:—*ādmī banānā*, v.t. To humanize, civilize; to make a rational creature of; to teach manners:—*ādmī-pīćhe*, adv. Per man; severally, individually; one by one:—*ādmī-zād* = *ādam-zād*, q.v.s.v. *ādam*:—*ādmī hona*, or *ho-jānā*, To become a man, attain to manhood; to become civilized, learn manners, &c.; to recover one's reason; come to one's senses.
आदि	S آد आदि *ādi*, = H آد आद *ād* (and *ādh*), s.m. (f. ?) & adj. Beginning, commencement, starting-point; original;—first, prior, primary; primeval; pre-eminent; (often at the end of a compound in the sense) beginning with, *et cetera*, and so forth, and so on, onwards, &c. (e.g. *manushyādi jantu*, 'man and the other animals'; *ek-ād* [or *-ādh*], one or so):—*ād-ant*, *ādyant*, s.m. The first and the last; the beginning and the end;—adv. From first to last; from beginning to end; from head to foot, throughout; without cessation or intermission, incessantly, always:—*ādi-bhāg*, s.m. The Old Testament (opposed to *anta-bhāg*):—*ādi-purush*, s.m. The first male or progenitor (usually applied to

	Vishnu); the primeval spirit:—*ādi-se*, From the beginning; and so forth:—*ād-se ant-tak*, adv.=*ād-ant*, q.v.:—*ādi-śikshā*, s.f. Primary or elementary instruction:—*ādi-kāran*, s.m. Primary cause:—*ādyant* = *ādant*, q.v.
आधान	S آدھان आधान *ādhān*, s.m. Pregnancy, conception; a ceremony performed previous to conception as conducive to it;—deposit, surety, pledge.
आधो	H آدھا आधा *ādhā*, = H ادھا अद्‌वा, *addhā*, [S. अर्ध+क], adj. (f. *-ī*), Half;—s.m. A half-measure; a half-chain, half-yard, &c.:—*ādhā-ādhā*, adv. Half and half, &c.=*ādho-ādh*, q.v.:—*adhā-sīsī* (S. *ardha*+ *śirsā*), s.f. Pain affecting half the head, hemicrania (=*adh-kapālī*):—*ādhā honā*, To be or become half; to be reduced to half the former size, &c., to grow thin, become emaciated:—*ādhī-rāt*, s.f. Midnight:—adv. At midnight: *ādhe-ādhe*,—*ādhe-ādh*, adv.=the next, q.v.:—*ādho*-(or *ādhoṅ*-)*ādh*, adv. Half and half; half on one side and half on the other; equally divided; in two (equal parts); bisected:—*ādhoṅ-ādh karnā*, v.t. To cut in two, to halve, bisect; to divide or share equally.
आप	H آپ आप *āp* [S. आत्मन], refl. pron. com. gender, Self, himself, oneself, itself; he himself, you yourself, they themselves:—pron. rever. You, Sir, your honour, your worship; his honour, his worship.—*āp-āp*, distr. pron., Each one; each by himself or itself; every one for himself:—s.m. Selfishness, egotism.—*āp-āp karnā*, v.t. To address (one) with respect or deference; to flatter; to be selfish or egotistical.—*āp-bhātī*, adv. According to one's own pleasure.—*āp-bītī*, s.f. That which has befallen oneself, the story of one's own sufferings.—*āp-rūp*, adj. Self-made, self-formed; singular, strange, wonderful, unique, incomparable, unequalled:—s.m. The self-formed, the Deity;—you, your honour, your worship;—an unparalleled scamp or rogue.—*āp-rūpī*, adj. Self-formed, &c. (=*āp-rūp*):—adv. Of its own accord, spontaneously.—*āp-swārthī*, adj. Pursuing one's own objects, self-seeking, selfish (see *swārthī*).—*āp-se*, *āp-se-āp*, adv. Of himself, of his own accord, voluntarily, freely; without rhyme or reason, causelessly; of itself, spontaneously.—*āp-kāj* (S. *ātma-kārya*), s.m. One's own business or affairs.—*āp-kājī*, adj. Attending to, or concerned about one's own business or affairs; pursuing one's own objects, self-seeking, selfish.—*āp-ko* (or *apne-ko*) *dūr khainćnā* (*-se*), To hold oneself aloof (from); to have

	an inordinate opinion of oneself.—*āp-hī-āp*, adv. Of himself, of itself, &c. (=*āp-se-āp*); alone.
आपड़णो	To catch up to, to reach, to capture.
आपणो	= H اپنا अपना *apnā* [gen. of آپ;—S. आत्मानं, acc. of आत्मन्, pronom. adj. (f. -*ī*), Of or belonging to self, own (one's, his, &c.:—*apnā* is the uniform substitute for each and all of the possessive pronouns when they refer to the same person as the subject of the verb); personal, private, individual; peculiar:—s.m. One's own kindred, relatives, friends, &c—*apnā apnā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), Each his own; respective; particular, special; individual:—*apnī apnī paṛnā*, To be keen each after his own interests or affairs:—*apnī apnī jagah*, Each in its proper place; respective or assigned places:—*apnā-begāna* (or *bigāna*), s.m. Relations and strangers; friends and foes:—*apnā-sā muṅh le-kar*, adv. With a face peculiarly blank, or foolish-looking, or expressive of shame (e.g. *apnā-sā muṅh le-kar āyā*, 'he came with a peculiarly blank expression, or an expression of shame on his face'):—*apnī-sī sab kućh karnā*, To do all in one's power:—*apne-se*, On one's own part or side:—*apnā karnā*, or *apnā kar-lenā*, v.t. To make (a person or thing) one's own; to appropriate to one's use, possess oneself of, help oneself to; to usurp; to embezzle; to gain an ascendency over (a person), win (a person) over to one's side, attach (a person) to oneself, make (another) one's creature:—*apnī-karke*, adv. As, or as carefully as, one's own:—*apnī karnī bharnī*, To reap the fruit of one's own misdeeds, to reap what one has sown:—*apne-ko mānnā*, To worship self, think much of oneself, to be vain or proud:—*apnī khāl-meṅ mast honā*, To glory or revel in one's own means, to rejoice in one's independence; to be indifferent to fortune, to be independent:—*apnā kiyā pānā* = *apnī karnī bharnī*, q.v.—*apnī gānā*, To sing one's own praises, blow one's own trumpet, to egotize, boast, brag; to be full of one's own affairs or grievances, &c.:—*apne muṅh*, adv. With one's own lips:—*apnī nīṅd sonā*, To sleep as or when one pleases; to be one's own master; to be free from all care or anxiety:—*apne hāthoṅ*, adv. With one's own hands:—*apne hāthoṅ qabar khodnā*, To dig one's own grave, be one's own destroyer or enemy:—*apne hāthoṅ kulhāṛī mārnā*, To chop off one's own hand, be one's own destroyer or enemy:—*apnā honā*, To become one's own; to become attached to one; to become one's creature; to behave like a relation, act as one's own kindred.

आपपाएणो	= आप अपाणो, each his own.
आपरो, आपरी, आपरै	Genitive forms of आप.
आपस	H آپسआपस *āpas* [S. आत्मन्+अस्, 'of self'], s.f. Kindred, brotherhood, fraternity; fellowship:—*recip*. *pron*. selves, each other, one another.—*āpas-dārī* (see *dārī*), s.f. Kindred, &c.=*āpas*:—*āpas-dārī-kā*, and *āpas-kā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), Private, family (e.g. *āpas-kā mu'āmlā*, 'a private, or family, affair,' or 'an affair concerning our- or themselves').—*āpas-meṅ*, adv. Among themselves, with each other or one another, together, mutually, in common, in concert:—*āpas-meṅ rahnā*, To live together; to live together as man and wife, to live in adultery; to live apart from men and in unnatural intercourse with one another (as certain women in India do).
आपसर	Must [elephant].
आपां	We (inclusive), you and I, we two.
आफे	Yourself; oneself.
आयुर्बळ	S آیربل आयुर्बल *āyur-bal*, = S آیردا आयर्दा *āyur-bal*, *āyur-dā* (vulg. *āwarda*), s.f. Allotted period of life, life-time, age.
आरासि	आरसी ārsī [*ādarśa-*, Pk. *ādarisa-*], f. 1. a mirror. 2. thumb-ring containing a mirror (rather than a stone). — हाथ कंगन, तो ~ क्या? fig. that is (sthg.) self-evident. H آرسي आरसी *ārsī* [S. आ+दर्श, rt. द्दश्+इका], s.f. Mirror, looking-glass; a small mirror worn, in place of a stone, in a thumb-ring by Indian women, also the ring with the mirror.
आरोगणो	To eat, to consume.
आलोचणो	To consider, to review.
आसाढ़	H آساڑھ आसाढ़ *āsāṛh*, = H اساڑھ असाढ़ *asāṛh*, [S. आषाट], s.m. The third solar month among the Hindūs (June-July), during which the sun is in Gemini. It is the first month of the rainy season, and consequently of cultivation.

आसीस	H اسیس असीस *asīs*, = H آسیس आसीम *āsīs*, [S. आशिस्, rt. शास्], s.f. Prayer; blessing, benediction; return of compliments from a (Hindū) superior; reward, prize:—*asīs-denā* (*-ko*), To bestow or pray for a blessing (upon), to invoke a blessing (upon), to bless; to salute, greet; to make obeisance (to)=*asīr-bād denā*.
आस्थांन	आस्थान ā-sthān [S.], m. 1. place of assembly. 2. session. 3. temple, shrine.
आहल	= आहत ā-hat [S.], adj. struck; hurt; wounded (also fig.).
इंद्री	H اندري इन्द्री *indrī*, = S اندریه इन्द्रिय *indriya*, s.f. An organ of sense; the senses (internal or external), the organs of action and perception; the privities, *membrum virile*; *veretrum animalium*:—*indrī jullāb* or *julāb*, s.m. A diuretic medicine;—carnal intercourse, copulation:—*indrī-ke bas honā*, To be under the influence of lust, to be lustful; to be given up to sensual pleasure:—*indriya-gyān*, s.m. The faculty of perception, sense, consciousness.
इंया	इन, ऐसा, ऐसे, इस प्रकार.
इउं / इऊं	= H یون यूं *yūṅ*, or यों *yoṅ*, (dialec.) यौं *yauṅ* [for एउँ=Ap. Prk. एव or एम्व=S. इयत् (Vedic ईवत्)], pron. adv. Thus, in this wise, in this manner;—just so, for no particular reason; without just ground, vainly, idly, causelessly, gratuitously; to please oneself:—*yūṅ-to*, adv. In this case;—generally speaking:—*yūṅ-tūṅ karnā*, v.t. (euphemistic) To abuse; to curse:—*yūṅ-na-yūṅ*, adv. One way or other; somehow or other;—in no wise:—*yūṅ-hī*, *yoṅ-hī*, or *yūṅ-hīṅ*, *yoṅ-hīṅ*, adv. In this very manner, exactly thus;—without any apparent cause or reason, causelessly, &c. (i.q. *yūṅ*, q.v.); by chance, accidently;—cursorily, easily:—*yūṅ-hī sahī*, adv. Be it so then; just as you please.
इकदंतो	= H اك इक *ik* (contr. from ایك *ek*, and used in compn.), adj. One: + H دانت दांत *dāṅt* [S. दन्तः], s.m. Tooth; tusk (of an elephant, or a boar). “One-tusked.”

इच्छा	S اچھا इच्छा *icćhā*, s.f. Wish, desire; will; pleasure; inclination, appetite; aim; ambition:—*icćhā bhojan*, s.m. Desired or longed-for food; choice food; food agreeable and abundant to the utmost desire:—*icćhā-ćārī*, s.m. (f. *-inī*), One who acts according to his own will:—*icćhā rakhnā* (*-kī*), To have a desire (for), to wish (for), desire, crave; to solicit; to aim (at), purpose; to be ambitious (of):—*icćhā karnā* (*-kī*) = *icćhā rakhnā*:—*icćhā lagnā* (*-kī*), To feel a longing or craving (for), to long (for), crave:—*icćhā mārnā* (*apnī*), To subdue desire, appetite, &c.; to practise self-denial:—*icćhā honā* (*-kī*, with *dat*. of agent), To wish (for), &c.
इण	इन.
इतरो इतरा इतरी इतरै	= H اتنا इतना *itnā* [S. इयत्ता, Pr. एत्तिणा], adj. (f. *-ī*), As much as this, this much; so much, so many:—*itnā-utnā*, s.m. Small matter; small quantity; trifle:—*itne*, adj. pl. & adv. so many:—*itnī-ber*, adv. By this time; all this time:—*itne-meṅ*, adv. In the meantime, meanwhile; at this moment; upon this.
इतरै	In the meantime, meanwhile; at this moment; upon this.
इनात	= इनायत ināyat [A. *'ināya*: P. *'ināyat*], f. favour, kindness. — ~ करना, to show favour, &c. (to, पर). ~ रखना, id.
इन्हके	= Hindī इनके.
इम	In this way, like this, thus.
इयां	= Hindī इन.
इयीं	= इयां + ही.
इयुं	= इयूं, q.v.
इयूं	H یوں यूं *yūṅ*, or यों *yoṅ*, (dialec.) यौं *yauṅ* [for एउँ=Ap. Prk. एव or एम्व=S. इयत् (Vedic ईवत्)], pron. adv. Thus, in this wise, in this manner;—just so, for no particular reason; without just ground, vainly, idly, causelessly, gratuitously; to please oneself:—*yūṅ-to*, adv. In this case;—generally speaking:—*yūṅ-tūṅ karnā*, v.t. (euphemistic) To abuse; to curse:—*yūṅ-na-yūṅ*, adv. One way or other; somehow or other;—in no wise:—*yūṅ-hī*, *yoṅ-hī*, or *yūṅ-hīṅ*, *yoṅ-hīṅ*, adv. In this very manner, exactly thus;—without any apparent cause or reason, causelessly, &c. (i.q. *yūṅ*, q.v.); by

	chance, accidently;—cursorily, easily:—*yūṅ-hī sahī*, adv. Be it so then; just as you please.
इयै	= Hindī इस.
इलगार	Departure.
इसड़ै सै	Meanwhile.
इसड़ो, इसड़ी, इसड़ा	= Hindī H ایسا ऐसा *aisā* [S. ईदृशः, Pr. एरिसो], pron. adj. & adv. (f. -*ī*), This-like, such, of this sort; like (=*sā*, in which case it is subjoined to the accusatival base of a pronoun, and to the acc. or gen. case of a substantive, e.g. *āp-aisā 'aqlmand*, 'a wise man like you'; *mard-aisā*, 'like a man'; *par-kī aisī lakīroṅ ke rūp*, 'in the form of feathery streaks'); in such a manner, in this wise, thus, so; after this sort, of a piece;—as though, as if;—so much, this much (=*itnā*):—*aisā-taisā*, adj. Such and such, so-so, &c.=*aisā-waisā*, q.v.;—s.m. (f. *aisī-taisī*), Such an one, a nondescript, disreputable person; one destitute of discrimination, or of carefulness:—*aisā-waisā*, adj. & adv. (f. *aisī-waisī*), So-so, passable, middling; indifferent, of little moment or worth, insignificant, inferior, poor, bad; improper, indecent (act or language);—indifferently, passably, &c. (=*aise waise*):—*aise*, adv. Thus, so, &c.=*aisā*;—also=*aise-hī*, q.v.:—*aisī*, *aise*, intj. (colloq.) Really! is it so! surely not! you don't say so! what next!:—*aisī-taisī*, s.f. Disgrace, infamy, ignominy; a polite term for anything unmentionable:—*aise-waise*, adv.=*aisā-waisā*, q.v.:—*aise-hī*, adj. Just so, precisely;—as if, as though, so to speak;—accidentally, casually; without motive or reason (=*yūṅ-hī*).
इसो, इसी, इसा, इसै	= इसड़ो, इसड़ी, इसड़ा, q.v.
इहां	Here.
ई	Emphatic particle (=हीज).
उकील	A وكيل *wakīl* (v.n. fr. وكل 'to entrust (one's affairs, to another),' &c.), s.m. An ambassador, agent, deputy, delegate, representative, commissary, factor, administrator;—an attorney, a pleader, counsellor (at law):—*wakīl karnā*, v.t. To appoint (one) a *wakīl*; to declare one to be a representative (of):—*wakīl-ĕ-muṭlaq*, s.m. A plenipotentiary; a vicegerent (or a representative) invested with full powers;—a permanently appointed pleader; standing counsel.

उगारणो	To save, preserve, rescue, deliver, extricate, set free; to sustain, support, protect; to secure, defend, guard, shield, screen, cloak; to conceal, hide; to set aside, put or lay by, save, spare.
उघाड़णो	H اگھاڑنا उघाड़ना *ughāṛnā* [*ughāṛ˚* = Prk. उग्घाडे(इ) or उग्घाड(इ)=S. उद्धाटय(ति), rt. उद्+घट्], v.t. To uncover, unveil, unclose, open, lay bare, expose; to pull off, throw off (covering or dress); to disclose, reveal; to betray (a secret or confidence):—*ughāṛ-denā*, v.t. Idem
उघाड़ो	H اگھاڑا उघाड़ा *ughāṛā* (part. of next, q.v.), adj. (f. *-ī*), Uncovered, unveiled, laid bare, exposed; disclosed, discovered; bare, naked, undressed; plain, clear, evident, manifest. (See *ughṛā*).
उच्छव	= S اتسو उत्सव *utsav*, s.m. Public demonstration of joy, rejoicing, festival; jubilee;—impatience, wrath.
उजाड़	H اجاڑ उजाड़ *ujāṛ* (v.n. of next; see also *ujaṛnā*), adj. Laid waste, devastated, demolished, ruined, spoiled; depopulated, deserted, abandoned; waste, desolate (also written اوجڑ *ūjaṛ*):—s.m. Devastation, demolition, destruction, ruin, desolation; a desolate or ruined place, a ruin (syn. *wirāna*), uninhabited place, waste, desert, wilderness:—*ujāṛ-ṣūrat*, adj. & s.m.f. Ugly, ill-favoured, unsightly, deformed;—ugly or ill-favoured person (especially a woman):—*ujāṛ-muṅh*, s.m. Unlucky face, ill-omened countenance.
उजाड़णो	H اجاڑنا उजाड़ना *ujāṛnā* (caus. of اجڑنا *ujaṛnā*), v.t. To root up; to lay waste, devastate, destroy, break up, pull or take to pieces, pull down, demolish, raze, wipe out; to ruin, spoil, plunder, injure, harm; to drive out (the inhabitants); to depopulate:—*ujāṛ-ḍalnā* (intens. of *ujāṛnā*), v.t. To destroy utterly, &c.:—*ujāṛ-denā*, and *ujāṛ-karnā* = *ujāṛnā*.
उठणो	H اٹھنا उठना *uṭhnā* [S. उद्+स्था; pass. उत्थीय(ते), used actively; Prk. उट्ठे(इ)], v.n. To rise, rise up, stand up, get up (from bed, or from a sick-bed,—hence), to awake; to recover from illness; to ascend, mount, soar; to swell (as a river, &c.); to be inflamed (as the eyes); to be developed, to attain to puberty, to feel sexual desire (a female), to be in heat; to work, ferment (as leaven); to rise for

	the purpose of leaving (a place,—hence), to take leave, to leave, go away, set forth, come forth or be abroad (as a beast in quest of prey); to start; to move (from a house), quit, leave; to depart (from a place, or from this world); to be done away with, be abolished, be discontinued; to be removed, be carried away; to disappear; to be closed (as a shop or business); to be rubbed out, effaced, obliterated; to be laid out, expended, to cost; to be finished, be over; to be prepared, be ready; to be exhausted, spent;—to be raised, taken up, raised on high, (hence) to be exhibited; to come out distinctly, to appear (as type, &c.); to be erected, built, constructed, made, formed; to be reared, brought up, trained, educated; to be hatched; to spring up, sprout, shoot, grow; to proceed (from), originate, issue, emanate, result; to break out (as a sore, an epidemic, a mutiny, &c.), to arise (as a storm, a disturbance, &c.), to come on, begin (as pain, disease, &c.); to be started, be established (as any institution); to arise (out of), to accrue (as profit); to be derived, obtained, got, gained, realized; to be recovered; to be reclaimed or brought under cultivation; to be taken as a loan, or on credit, or on hire, or on lease; to be gathered in (as a harvest); to be drawn up, be absorbed (as ink by blotting-paper):—*uṭh-baiṭhnā*, v.n. To get up, sit up, rise up, start up, wake up; to be revived, to gain strength, to recover:—*uṭh-jānā*, v.n. (intens. of *uṭhnā*), To be removed, done away with, abolished; to come to an end, be expended, finished, terminated, settled, &c.; to cease; to remove, quit, go away (from, *-se*), depart (from this world); to vanish, disappear:—*uṭh khaṛā honā*, To rise or stand up suddenly:—(N.B. *Uṭhnā* is frequently used in comp. with another verb to intensify the signification of the latter, or to denote the hastiness, impulsiveness or suddenness of the act expressed by this verb; e.g. *bol-uṭhnā*, to exclaim; *ćillā-uṭhnā*, to cry out; *ro-uṭhnā*, to burst out crying; *kāṅp-uṭhnā*, to fall into a tremor, to tremble violently; *lag-uṭhnā*, to kindle up; *uṭh-ćalnā*, to set off):—*uṭhnā-baiṭhnā*, v.n. To be constantly rising up and sitting down; to be restless, uneasy, fidgetty, &c.; to be constantly going out; to be in the habit of visiting; to associate (with); to do anything leisurely or at one's ease.
उठा	From there.
उठां	= उठा, q.v.
उठाणो	H اٹھانا उठाना *uṭhānā* [caus. S. उद्+स्था], v.t. To lift, take up, raise, raise up, elevate, hoist; to take up (anything held sacred) for the purpose of swearing by it, to swear by; to take up (one's effects,

	&c.) preparatory to moving or marching, (hence) to close work, break up; to put away, pack up; to start, set off, &c.; to rear, rear up, bring up, train, educate; to hatch, breed; to produce, invent, fabricate; to erect, build up, construct; to rouse (from sleep), to awaken; to support, bear, carry; to take upon oneself, bear the burden or responsibility of, undertake; to undergo, experience, suffer, endure; to incur (risk, expense, liability, &c.); to contract (debts); to obtain goods on credit (from, *-se*); to derive, acquire, get, gain, obtain (as the result of labour); to enjoy; to pick up; to gather in (as a harvest); to withdraw, remove (from, *-se*); to bear or carry forth or away, make off or away with, to steal; to cause to disappear or vanish, to consume, dispose of, dissipate, squander; to take away or remove (from the world), to translate; to clear or clean up; to finish, prepare; to efface, erase, expunge; to abolish, do away with; to eject, expel; to raise up (so as to be seen), to exhibit; to throw up, cause to rise or fly (as a paper-kite or a pigeon); to set apart, put aside (for any purpose):—*uṭhā-biṭhānā*, or *baiṭhānā*, v.t. To lead astray, cause to err; to excite, stir up, instigate:—*uṭhā-denā* (intens. of *uṭhānā*), v.t. To lift up, raise up; to cause to vanish; to efface; to consume, dissipate, squander; to remove; to eject; to abolish; to make over, give, bestow, &c.:—*uṭhā-rakhnā*, v.t. To take upon oneself, bear the burden or responsibility of; to put by:—*uṭhā-lenā*, v.t. To take up, raise, lift up; to pick up; to take off (from, *-se*), to remove (from); to undertake the management or care of (see *uṭhānā*, of which *uṭhā lenā* is an intensive):—*uṭhā-le-jānā*, v.t. To run off or away with, to carry off; to abduct, kidnap.
उठै	There.
उड़दू	Urdū.
उण	He, that (oblique).
उतरणो	H اترنا उतरना *utarnā* [*utar°* = Prk. उत्तर(इ)=S. उत्तर(ति), rt. उद्+तॄ], v.n. To pass over or across, go across; to come down, descend, alight, land, disembark, dismount; to make one's appearance (in, *-meṅ*, a place, or on a scene); to come into the world, have being, be born; to be incarnate; to be revealed; to be taken down, lowered, reduced, disgraced, degraded, deposed, dethroned; to decrease, abate, subside, fall off, wane, fade, decay, decline; to become old and worn, become wan or pale or thin; to fall (in price, value, estimation or dignity); to go down or off, sink, pass off (as fever, intoxication, &c.); to be delivered or freed (from

	debt, an obligation, an oath, a vow, possession by an evil spirit, &c.); to halt, encamp (in or on, *-meṅ*); to take (to, *-par*); to come out, turn out to be, to prove; to vary, change: (for other meanings see *utar-jāna* below).—*utar-paṛnā* (*-meṅ*, *-par*), v.n. To alight or settle (at or upon), to descend, come down; to fall (on or upon); to put up (in or at), to halt (*at* a place, *on* a journey).—*utartā ćāṅd*, s.m. The waning moon; the wane of the moon.—*utar-jānā* (=*utarnā* in most of its meanings), v.n. To have got beyond (*-se*) middle age, to be growing old; to become faded, dim (as colour); to become pallid or emaciated or drawn (the face); to become insipid or flat; to be displaced or dislocated (a bone); to be taken down, pulled down, demolished; to pass away, die.
उतराड़णो	= H اترانا उतराना *utrānā* (caus. of *utarnā*, &=*utārnā*) v.t. To cause to be taken off or down; to cause to be pulled down (in these senses اتروانا *utarwānā* is the common form);—to boil up or over; to froth, foam; to rest on the surface (of a liquid), to float:
उतरावणो	= उतराड़णो, q.v.
उतारणो	H اتارنا *utārnā*, [S. उत्तारणं], v.t. To cause to pass over, to convey over or across, transport over, ferry across, land; to cause to descend or alight; help to dismount; to bring down, take down, take off, remove, put away (from, *-se*); to tear off, strip off, cut or break off (a portion of anything); to lower, depress, abase, render vile, unclean or impure; to cast down, dethrone; to cast out, expel (an evil spirit); to draw down and confine (an evil spirit, in, *-meṅ*); to remove, or free from (fever, intoxication, &c.); to quit oneself of (a debt, obligation, oath, vow, &c.); to make a recompense or return; to unload, discharge (cargo, &c.); to disembark; to lodge, put up (a traveller); to throw aside, cast off (shame, &c.); to draw off (liquor); to make a channel (for water to flow down or off); to let down, lay (in a grave); to loosen the strings of, unstring (a guitar, &c.); to uncock (a gun); to vent (rage or spleen, on, *-par*); to extract (colour); to dispense, distribute, allot (sustenance); to send down (a prophet, or a gift, from heaven):—*utār jānā*, v.t. To swallow or gulp down:—*utār denā*, v.t. To deprive of honour, disgrace, degrade, dethrone; to lower in the regard (of, *-se*); to put to shame, cause to blush; to put out (of caste); to put out, dislocate (a limb or bone:—In most instances, however, *utār denā* is identical with, or slightly intensifies, the verb *utārnā*):—*utār ḍālnā*, v.t. To take off; take down, pull down; to take out, remove, rub out (colour, &c.;—cf. *utārnā*, of which *utār ḍālnā* is an intensive form):—*utār lenā*, v.t.

	(Intensive of *utārnā*, q.v. for other senses), to take down, enter, insert, record (in, *-meṅ*):—*utāre hu'e*, and *utāre ho*, part. adj. & adv. Dismounted; alighting, on foot; engaged with desperate resolution in any enterprise; determined, desperate (a metaphor taken from cavalry dismounting to fight on foot with a determination to conquer or die).
उत्पन्न	S اتپن उत्पन्न *utpann*, part. Sprung, originated, produced, born, risen, resulted, gained;—s.m. Origin, creation, production, birth, rise, appearance; produce; proceeds; profit, gain:—*utpann karnā*, v.t. To create, produce, &c.:—*utpann honā*, To be produced, come into being, be born, &c.; to arise, result, occur.
उथे	There.
उन्हकै	= Hindī उनके.
उन्हको	= Hindī उनको.
उपगार	A good deed, a favor.
उपरांत	H اپرانت उपरान्त *uparānt* [S. उपरि+अन्त], adv. & postpos. (governing the inflect. gen. masc.), After (of time); afterwards; over and above, besides:—*is-ke uparānt*, adv. Thereupon.
उपाड़णो	H اپاڑنا उपाड़ना *upāṛna* [S. उद्+पाटनं], v.t. To pullup or out by the root, to root up, eradicate, tear or pluck out, extirpate.
उपार्जणो	RSK, 303: 1. To produce, obtain, find. 2. To collect. Platts, 9: H اپراجنا उपराजना *uparājnā* [S. उप+रचनं], v.t. To create, produce, cause to grow or spring forth, to cultivate.
उपाव	H اپاو उपाव, उपाऊ *upā'o*, *upā'ū*, s m.=اپاي *upāy*, q.v. S اپاي उपाय *upāy*, *upā'e*, s.m. Scheme, plan, means, expedient, device, contrivance, stratagem; way, course, measure; remedy, resource; preparation. *upā'e karnā*, v.n. To devise, plan, plot, scheme; to try an expedient, &c., to adopt a measure.
उमराव	A امرا *umarā*, vulg. *umrā*, s.m. pl. (of *amīr*), Nobles, noble-men, grandees; the nobles of an Indian Moḥammadan court collectively; s.m. sing. A noble, nobleman.

उवा	That (f.).
उवां	= Hindī उन.
उवांह	= उवां, q.v.
उवै	= Hindī वे or उन.
उस	H اس उस *us* [S. तस्य, gen. sing. neut., base तद्], The Formative sing., or the base of the obl. cases sing., of the remote demonstr. pron. وہ *wŏh*, 'that':—*us pār*, adv. That bank, the further or other bank (of a river); the other side:—*us-par*, adv. On that, thereupon; accordingly; on that account:—*us-par bhī*, adv. On that even; for all that; still; nevertheless:—*us dam*, *usī dam*, adv. That very moment, instantly, forthwith:—*us-ke nām-se*, Under his name, to his address:—*us-ke nām-kā*, For his name's sake, for his sake:—*us-meṅ*, adv. On that, meanwhile, in the meantime (for o her comp. v.s.v. *is*):—*us-ī* (emphat.), That very, that same:—*usī-ṭaraḥ*, adv. Free, gratis, for nothing; without cause, reason or motive, gratuitously (=*yūṅ* or *yoṅ*).
ऊं	= Hindī वह.
ऊंचो	H اونچا ऊंचा *ūṅćā*, = H ہونچ ऊंच *ūṅć*, [S. उच्च+कः], adj. (f. *-ī*), High, lofty, tall, raised, elevated, exalted, eminent; steep; above, upper; loud (as a voice):—*ūṅć-nīć*, *uṅć-nīć*, adj. High and low, having ups and downs, uneven, rough; undulatory;—s.f. Unevenness, inequality, undulating ground; ups and downs (of life), vicissitudes; ins and outs, pros and cons (of a matter), particulars:—*ūṅćā bol bolnā*, v.n. To speak in a loud voice; to talk proudly or boldly:—*ūṅćā ćaṛhnā*, v.n. To mount high, ascend or soar; to be high up; to rise to eminence, attain to high rank:—*ūṅćā sunnā*, *ūṅćā sunā'ī denā*, v.n. To be hard of hearing:—*ūṅćā-kānī*, s.f. Deafness:—*ūṅćā-nīćā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *ūṅćī-nīćī*) = *ūṅć-nīć*, q.v.:—*ūṅćā karnā*, v.t. To raise, hoist, uplift, exalt, elevate:—*ūṅćā hāth rahnā* (*-kā*), To have (one's) power, affluence, &c. continued to one (to be always in a position to *give*), to remain or continue in the position of a lord or superior; to have the upper hand; to excel:—*ūṅćī āwāz*, s.f. Loud voice or tone; high note:—*ūṅćī dūkān*, s.f. A grand or fine shop; great show:—*ūṅćī gānā*, *ūṅćī lenā*, To sound one's own praises; to praise one's own wares; to demand a high price:—*ūṅće bol-kā muṅh nīćā*, The proud ones are brought low:—*ūṅće sur-se gānā*, To sing in a high key.

ऊंठ	H اونٹ ऊंट *ūṅṭ* [S. उष्ट्र], s.m. Camel:—*ūṅṭ biṭhānā*, To make a camel lie down in order to load it:—*ūṅṭ-ćaṛhe kuttā kāṭe*, (prov.) 'The dog bites one who is mounted on a camel,' i.e. Misfortune has long arms for the unfortunate:—*ūṅṭ-kaṭārā*, s.m. A thistle of which camels are fond, *Echinops echinatus*:—*ūṅṭ-gā'o*, s.m. Giraffe:—*ūnṭ-wān*, s.m. Camel-driver (syn. *sār-bān*).
ऊंडो	Deep.
ऊगरणो	To be saved, to save oneself, escape, effect (one's) escape; to be saved, spared, set aside, laid by; to remain over, be left; to be spared, to recover, survive, live.
ऊछळणो	H اچھلنا उछलना *ućhalnā* [S. उद्+शलनं], v.n. To leap, bound, spring, jump; to spout up, fly out, gush out, spurt out; to fly or bounce up, shoot up; to dance about, cut capers; to fly (at, *-par*), spring (upon); to fly into a passion, to dance with rage:—*ućhal-paṛnā*, v.n. To spring (upon, *-par*); to break into a passion, fly into a rage:—*ućhal-jānā*, v.n.=*ućhalnā*:—*ućhal-kūd*, s.f. Leaping and jumping; hopping and skipping; gambols; dancing and cutting capers.
ऊठै	There.
ऊतरणो	= उतरणो, q.v.
ऊपनणो	To produce.
ऊपर	H اوپر ऊपर *ūpar* [S. उपरि], adv. & postpn. (governing gen. *-ke*), Up, on high, aloft, atop, above, over, on, upon, after, against, in addition (to, *ke*):—*ūpar-ānā*, To come up, to rise; to come or fall upon; to befall:—*ūpar-ūpar*, adv. Over, by; without effect, harmlessly; not thoroughly, superficially, cursorily, hastily (=*ūpar-hī-ūpar*):—*ūpar-ūpar-se*, adv. Skimming the surface; superficially; with a light hand, gently:—*ūpar-ūpar-kā*, adj. Superior, excellent, best:—*ūpar-tale*, adv. Upon, upon or after another, in succession:—*ūpar-tale-ke baćće*, s.m. Two children in succession:—*ūpar-se*, adv. From above, over, outside, externally, superficially; in addition, besides, to boot:—*ūpar-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Outer, external, superficial, &c. (=*ūparī*, q.v.); higher, upper; superior, best; preceding, foregoing:—*ūpar-kā dam bharnā*, To make a show of affection, to feign regard; to breathe one's last:—*ūpar-kā kām*, s.m. Miscellaneous duties, odd jobs or services:—*ūpar-kī āmad*, s.f. Emoluments, perquisites, presents (and such-

	like illegal sources of income):—*ūpar-ko*, adv. Upwards:—*ūpar lenā* (*apnī*), To take upon (oneself), to undertake, engage, become responsible for:—*ūpar-wālā*, s.m. The Being above, The Supreme Being; the sky above; canopy of clouds; the moon above;—*ūpar-wāle*, s.m. pl. Superiors, betters; those in high position; the lodgers or dwellers in the upper story (of a house); those who have gone before, predecessors, forefathers; upper servants; personal attendants; ministers, stewards; outsiders, strangers:—*ūpar-wāliyāṅ*, s.f. pl. (In the language of women), the spirits above, fairies, evil spirits; the fowls of the air, kites and crows:—*ūpar-hī-ūpar*, adv. On the surface; superficially, externally (=*ūpar-ūpar*); apart, alone; secretly, quietly, stealthily.
ऊपरा	= ऊपर, q.v.
ऊपरां	From above.
ऊपर	H اوپر ऊपर *ūpar* [S. उपरि], adv. & postpn. (governing gen. -*ke*), Up, on high, aloft, atop, above, over, on, upon, after, against, in addition (to, *ke*):—*ūpar-ānā*, To come up, to rise; to come or fall upon; to befall:—*ūpar-ūpar*, adv. Over, by; without effect, harmlessly; not thoroughly, superficially, cursorily, hastily (=*ūpar-hī-ūpar*):—*ūpar-ūpar-se*, adv. Skimming the surface; superficially; with a light hand, gently:—*ūpar-ūpar-kā*, adj. Superior, excellent, best:—*ūpar-tale*, adv. Upon, upon or after another, in succession:—*ūpar-tale-ke baćće*, s.m. Two children in succession:—*ūpar-se*, adv. From above, over, outside, externally, superficially; in addition, besides, to boot:—*ūpar-kā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), Outer, external, superficial, &c. (=*ūparī*, q.v.); higher, upper; superior, best; preceding, foregoing:—*ūpar-kā dam bharnā*, To make a show of affection, to feign regard; to breathe one's last:—*ūpar-kā kām*, s.m. Miscellaneous duties, odd jobs or services:—*ūpar-kī āmad*, s.f. Emoluments, perquisites, presents (and such-like illegal sources of income):—*ūpar-ko*, adv. Upwards:—*ūpar lenā* (*apnī*), To take upon (oneself), to undertake, engage, become responsible for:—*ūpar-wālā*, s.m. The Being above, The Supreme Being; the sky above; canopy of clouds; the moon above;—*ūpar-wāle*, s.m. pl. Superiors, betters; those in high position; the lodgers or dwellers in the upper story (of a house); those who have gone before, predecessors, forefathers; upper servants; personal attendants; ministers, stewards; outsiders, strangers:—*ūpar-wāliyāṅ*, s.f. pl. (In the language of women), the spirits above, fairies, evil spirits; the fowls of the air, kites and crows:—*ūpar-hī-ūpar*, adv. On the surface; superficially, externally (=*ūpar-ūpar*); apart, alone; secretly, quietly, stealthily.

ऊपरै आणो	To come upon, to attack.
ऊभो	Standing, upright.
ए	= Hindī यह, इस.
एक	S ايك एक *ek* (see *ik*), adj. & pron. One, single, sole, alone, only, a, an; the same, identical; only one; a certain one; single of its kind, unique, singular, preëminent, excellent;—adv. Or so, about (as last member of comp. e.g. *pāṅć-ek*):—*ek-arthī*, adj. & s.m. Having one and the same meaning, synonymous;—a synonym (=*ekārth*, q.v.):—*ek-andāz*, adj. Of one and the same measure, fashion, &c.; equal, uniform;—*ek-andāz-se*, adv. After the same pattern or fashion, uniformly, equally:—*ek-ādh*, *ek-ād* (S. *eka+ardha*), Half, part, some:—*ek-ād*, *ek-ādh* (S. *eka+ādi*), adj. One or more, one or so, some, some few, few:—*ek-ākār*, adj. Having the same form, alike, uniform (see *ek-rūp*):—*ek-āṅkh*, adj. One-eyed (=*ekāksh*, q.v.);—*ek-āṅkh dekhnā*, To look with the same eye:—*ek-ān-meṅ*, adv. In a moment (=*ek pal-meṅ*); easily, readily:—*ek-ek*, *ek-ek-kar* or *karke*, adv. One by one, separately, singly; severally, each, every, apiece:—*ek-ek-ke do-do*, adv. Two for one, twice as much, double; cent. per cent.:—*ek aur*, adj. One more; another:—*ek-bāt*, s.f. One and the same thing, all one; one unvarying price:—*ek-bāćhī*, s.f. A distribution of any tax or cess levied on all lands at an equal or uniform rate:—*ek-bār*, *ek-biriyān*, *ek ber*, adv. Once, once upon a time; at one time, at once, at the same time, all at once:—*ek bārgī*, adv. At once, all at once, suddenly:—*ek-baćan*, s.m. (in Gram.) The singular number:—*ek-baran* (S. *eka-varna*), adj. Of one colour, plain; of one caste, of one race; identical:—*ek-barnī* (S. *eka+varṇī*), s.f. Beating time, marking musical measure by clapping the hands; an instrument for beating time; a castanet:—*ek-bagal*, adv. On or to one side, aside, apart; alongside:—*ek-bhāṅt*, adj. One kind, &c.=*ek-rang*, *ek-rūp*, q.q.v.:—*ek-bhā'o*, adv. At the same rate or price:—*ek-bhakt*, s.m. One who eats but one meal a day; a worshipper of one God;—*ek-bhakti*, adj. & s.f. Of one faith; believing in one and the same deity;—unity or identity of religious belief:—*ek-bhī nahīṅ*, adj. Not one, not a single one, none; neither:—*ek-ber*, adv.=*ek-bār*, q.v.—*ek-patnī*, s.f. A wife devoted to her husband; a faithful wife:—*ek-parimān*, adj.=*ek-andāz*, q.v.:—*ek-purushā*, adj. Of the depth of a man's stature:—*ek-par* (or *-pe*) *ek*, adv. One over or above the other; one after the other; in succession (=*upar-tale*):—*ek-paksh*, s.m. Associate, firm ally, partisan:—*ek-*

	peṭ-ke, adj. Of the same womb, uterine, of the same mother, own (brothers or sisters):—*ek-tāl*, s.m. Harmony, unison, concord, the accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music:—*ek-tān*, s.m. Harmony, &c. (=*ek-tāl*, q.v.);—adj. Having the mind fixed on one subject only, closely attentive:—*ek-tanu*, adj. Having but one body, not subject to transmigration:—*ek-to*, adv. In the first instance, firstly; on the one hand:—*ek-tol*, adj. Of the same weight, equal:—*ek-thān*, *ek-jā*, *ek-jagah*, adv. In one place, together (=*ikhaṭṭā*, q.v.);—*ek-jā karnā*, v.t. To collect, &c.=*ikhaṭṭā karnā*, q.v.:—*ek-ṭak*, s.m. Looking steadily at a thing without blinking; fixed look, stare, gaze;—adv. Steadily, fixedly;—*ek-ṭak dekhnā*, v.t. To look steadily or fixedly at, to scan carefully, eye, gaze at:—*ek-jāt*, *ek-ẕāt*, adj. Of the same caste, race, family, or sort; co-religionist; of the same parents:—*ek-jān*, *ek-jigar*, adj. Having one soul, or one heart; true, sincere (=*ek-dil*, q.v.):—*ek-ćit*, adj. Collected as to thought, thinking of one thing only; intent upon, absorbed in; of one mind, unanimous, concurring, agreeing; unwavering, determined, resolute; (cf, *ek-dil* and *ek-mat*):—*ek ćane-kī do dāl*, *lit*. 'Two halves of a chick-pea'; two equal shares; brothers of the whole blood:—*ek-ćhatr* (S. *eka-kshatra*), s.m. Supreme monarch, emperor;—(hence) *Rājā Rāmćandra*:—*ek-ḍṛiś*, adj. One-eyed:—*ek dast*, adv. Altogether, entirely (=*ek laḵẖt*, *ek-musht*):—*ek-dafa'*, adv. Once; once upon a time:—*ek-dukh-sukh*, adj. Having or feeling the same joys and sorrows, sympathizing, sympathetic:—*ek-dil*, adj. Of one heart or soul, of one mind, unanimous; single-minded, true, sincere, faithful:—*ek-dam*, *ek-dam-meṅ*, adv. In one breath, in a moment, at once, all at once:—*ek-dūsre-kā*, Of one another, mutual, reciprocal:—*ek-desī*, adj. & s.m. Belonging to the same place or country;—fellow-countryman:—*ek-ḍāl*, adj. & adv. In one piece, without joining:—*ek-ḍaul*, *ek ṭaur-ke*, adj. Of one make or fashion, of the same sort (=*ek-rūp*, *ek-sā*); uniform:—*ek-ḍhang-se*, adv. After the same fashion or manner; symmetrically:—*ek-ras*, s.m. One only flavour; one sole pleasure;—adj. **Pleased** with one object only, unchanged, unchangeable, constant:—*ek-raqam*, adv. In one payment; at once:—*ek-rang*, adj. Of one colour; of one sort or kind, similar, alike; constant, true, sincere (=*ek-dil*);—*ek-rangā*, s.m. A red cloth commonly worn by native women, (syn. *qand*):—*ek-rūp*, *ek-rūpī*, adj. Having the same shape, form or appearance, alike, similar, resembling (=*ek ḍaul*):—*ek-zabān*, adj. Of the same speech; of the same mind, consentient (=*ek-dil*, *ek-mat*);—adv. With one voice, with one accord, unanimously (=*ek-muṅh*, q.v.):—*ek-sā*, *ek-sāṅ*, *ek-sār*, adj. (f. *ek-sī*), Alike, having the same qualities, of the same sort,

	similar, corresponding; identical;—*ek-se*, adv. One and the same, unvarying, unchanging;—*ek-se din na rahnā*, The days or time not to remain the same, but to change (usually from bad to good):—*ek-sāth*, *ek-sang*, adv. Together, in a body, simultaneously, all at once, suddenly:—*ek-sar*, adv. All at once; all together:—*ek-samān*, adj. Alike, equal, &c.=*ek-sā*, q.v.:—*ek-se ek*, adj. One (better or worse) than another:—*ek-shāmil*, adv. Together=*ikhaṭṭā*, q.v.:—*ek-śaraṇ*, s.m. One only hope and refuge, epithet of any deity:—*ek-śarīr*, adj. Of one body; of one blood:—*ek-ṭaraf*, adj. On one side, aside, apart (=*ek-bag̲al*, q.v.):—*ek-ṭarfa*, adj. One-sided, partial; *ex-parte* (decision):—*ek-faṣlī*, adj. Yielding but one crop annually:—*ek-qalam*, adv. At a stroke of the pen; at once, bodily, entirely, altogether (=*ek laḵẖt*):—*ek-kāl*, s.m. One time, one and the same time;—adv. At one time; once:—*ek-kālīn*, adj. Contemporary, coeval, simultaneous:—*ek-ke-bā'd ek*, adv. One after the other, one by one (=*ek-ek-kar*, q.v.):—*ek-ke-pīćhe ek*, adv. One behind, or after, the other, in succession, in a line, row, train, &c.:—*ek-kī das sunānā*, To give back ten (words) for one, to pay back with interest, to give (one) a volley of abuse:—*ek-ke do karnā*, To divide into two equal parts, to bisect; to cut in two:—*ek-lāṭhī hāṅknā* (-*ko*), *lit*. 'To drive with one and the same stick'; to rule all men with the same rod, to treat all alike:—*ek-laḵẖt*, adv. Altogether, at once, entirely, in the mass, bodily:—*ek-laṛā*, adj. & s.m. Having or consisting of one string;—a string of pearls, gold ornaments, &c. worn on the neck; necklace of a single string of pearls, &c.:—*ek-lautā*, *ek-lauṭā*, adj. Only, single (child. without brother or sister=*ik-lautā*, q.v.):—*ek-mātrik*, adj. & s.m. Having a single *mātra*; (in Gram.), a short vowel:—*ek-mā-bāp-ke*, adj. Of the same parents;—*ek mā-bāp-ke honā*, or *ho-jānā*, To be or live as brothers, to live in peace and harmony; to sing in unison or harmony:—*ek-mat*, adj. Of one way of thinking, of one mind, of one opinion, consentient, agreeing, unanimous:—*ek-musht*, s.f. A handful;—adv. Altogether, at once, in the lump or mass; in one payment:—*ek ma'nī-kā*, adj. & s.m. Having the same meaning, synonymous;—synonym (=*ek-arthī*):—*ek muṅh*, adj. & adv. Agreeing, united, unanimous, &c.;—adv. With one voice, with one consent, unanimously (=*ek zabān*);—*ek muṅh honā*, or *ho-jānā*, To be unanimous, to concur, be of the same opinion;—to sing in concert, harmony, or chorus:—*ek-mol*, adj. Of the same value or price:—*ek nām*, adj. Having the same name, cognominal:—*ek na*, Not one, no one, none; neither:—*ek na ek*, One or the other, either:—*ek wār-par lagānā*, To stake on one throw:—*ek waẓ'*, adj. Of one and the same fashion, kind, sort;

	regular, uniform, equal (=*ek andāz*, q.v.):—*ek waqt*, adv. At one time, simultaneously:—*ek-hī*, adj. One alone, sole one, a single; just the same, all one, alike, identical; unique, unparalleled;—*ek-hī honā* (*meṅ* or *kā*), To stand alone (in respect of), be unparalleled or unique.
एको	One, solitary, unique; a martial-arts expert. Cf. اکا इक्का *ikkā* [S. एक], adj. One, alone, solitary, single, incomparable, unique, matchless, peerless, super-excellent;—s.m. An ear-ring consisting of a single pearl;—an ornament containing perfume worn on the arm;—a champion who serves alone, without being attached to any corps;—a lamp with a place for one wick; a candlestick to hold a single candle;—a species of one-horse vehicle peculiar to India:—*ikkā-dukkā*, adj. & s.m. One or two, a few; very few.
एकठो	इकट्ठा ikaṭṭhā [*ekastha*-], adj. 1. collected, assembled; (gathered) together. 2. taken together, totalled. — ~ करना, to collect; to accumulate; to call together, to convene; to sum up, to total; to concentrate, to consolidate (as resources).
एकण	One particular (=एक ही in Hindī).
एकरसो	Once, one time.
एकलो	= Hindī H اکیلا अकेला *akelā* [S. एक+ल], adj. (f. -*ī*), Single sole; solitary, lonely;—*akelā*, *akele*, adv. Alone, by ooneself, singly, unattended, unfriended; apart:—*akelā-dukelā*, adj.=*akelā*:—*akelī kahānī*, s.f. Statement or representation of one alone of the two parties concerned in a case.
एथ	Here.
एवं	एवं evaṁ [S.], adv. /evəm/. 1. thus, so. *2. and. — एवमेव, adv. exactly so.
ऐ	They, these (=ये in Hindī).
ऐन	P آئین *ā'īn* [Pehl. *dīn*, Zend *daêna*, rt. *dī* = S. धी], s.m. Regulation, institute, statute, rules, law (as established by princes, in contradistinction to *shar'* or the law of Moḥammad), body of laws, code; enactment, edict, ordinance, canon, decree, rule; custom, manner:—*ā'īn-dān*, s.m. One skilled in law, (but

	commonly applied to) one who practises on the simplicity of his neighbours by his knowledge of law; pettifogger, rogue; *ā'īn-ĕ-dīwānī*, s.m. Civil law:—*ā'īn-ĕ-faujdārī*, s.m. Criminal law:—*ā'īn-ĕ-māl*, s.m. Revenue law.
ऐसो	ऐसा aisā [*īdṛṣaka-*; × *tādṛṣa-*, &c.], adj. & m. 1. adj. of this sort. 2. m. such a thing (as this). ~ नहीं होने का, this is impossible. 3. ppn. like. मर्द ~, like a man. 4. adv. in this way; as though. — ऐसे में, adv. at such a juncture, with this. ऐसे ही, adv. just so, precisely; as if, as though; casually, thoughtlessly. - ऐसा-तैसा, adj. = ऐसा-वैसा. ऐसी-तैसी, euph. disgrace, infamy; sthg. unmentionable. ऐसी-तैसी करना, to make a mockery (of, की). ऐसा-वैसा, adj. so-so; indifferent, inferior, bad; nondescript; euph. indecent; m. wretch.
ओ	He, that.
ओछो	Some, few; scanty, meagre, less, insufficient, short (of); narrow, limited; slight.
ओथ	There.
ओळंभो	From उपालंभ upâlambh [S.], m. 1. reproach, complaint. 2. railing, scolding.
ओळखणो	To perceive, know, comprehend, understand; to recognize, identify; to distinguish, discern, discriminate.
औ	= ओ, q.v.
और	H اور और *aur* [S. अपर], conj. adv. & pron. adj. And, also, for the rest, besides, again, moreover; but, yet, still; over, else; and lo!;—another, other, different; more, additional:—*aur-aur*, Others, others besides; other kinds of:—*aur-ek*, adj. Another:—*aur-bhī*, And again, and more, still more, also, moreover:—*aur to aur*, Others apart, others being put aside:—*aur to kyā*, What more indeed or forsooth:—*aur-sab*, All other, all the others, the rest:—*aur suno*, One word more;—only hear! just listen!:—*aur-kā*, adj. Belonging to another:—*aur-co'ī*, Anyone else, any other, another, different (=*ko'ī aur*):—*aur kućh*, Anything else, some

	other, some or something more; something different (=*kućh aur*):—*aur kahīṅ*, Somewhere else, elsewhere:—*aur kyā*, What else? what more? what next?—certainly, assuredly, of course:—*aur nahīṅ to*, And if not then; and otherwise:—*aur-hī*, Quite different, quite changed:—*aur yĕh ki*, And this that; moreover, besides that.
कंवर	See कुंवर.
कटक	كتك कटक *kaṭak*, s.m. A bracelet;—an army, a legion;—the side or ridge of a hill or mountain; low land at the foot of a mountain, marshy land, meadow (syn. *tarā'ī*);—Cuttack (the cap. of Orissa).
कटकी	= कटक, q.v.
कटारी	H كٹاري कटारी *kaṭārī* [S. कट्टार+इका], s.f. A small dagger, a dirk, a stiletto;—a dagger-shaped figure (on cloth):—*kaṭārī-dār*, s.m.=*kaṭāriyā*, q.v.:—*kaṭārī mārnā* (-*ko*), To stab with a dagger.
कटारो	H كٹار कटार *kaṭār* [S. कट्टारः], s.m. A dagger with a broad straight blade, the hilt of which comes up on either side of the wrist, and which is grasped by a cross-bar in the centre; a dagger, poniard, stiletto, dirk:—*kaṭār-bandh*, s.m. One who carries a dagger, an assassin:—*kaṭār bhoṅknā*, or *kaṭār mārnā* (-*ko*), To put a dagger into (one), to stab.
कठै	Where?
कड़ाह	H كڑاه कड़ाह *kaṛāh* = H كڑاها कड़ाहा *kaṛāhā* [S. कटाहः; कटाहक], s.m. A shallow wide-mouthed iron boiler (for boiling sugar in, &c.), a boiling-pan, boiler, cauldron (also written *kaṛhāyā*):—*kaṛāhā-pūjan*, s.m., or *kaṛāhe-kī pūjā*, s.f. A ceremony which consists in worshipping the boiling-pan when put on the fire for the first time on some festive occasion.
कदे	= H كب कब *kab* [prob. formed from S. कियत् after the analogy of *jab*, and *tab*, qq.v.], interrog. adv. When? at what time?—*kab-tak*, or *kab-talak*, or *kab-ta'īṅ*, Till when? up to what time? how long?—*kab-se*, From what period? since when? how long?—*kab-kā* (-*kī*, -*ke*), Of what time, or period? how long since? since when?—long since, ever so long ago:—*kab-kab*, When; now and then, occasionally, rarely, but seldom:—*kab-ko*, At what period? When?—*kab-lag*, or *kab-lo* (or-*lau*, or-*loṅ*, or-*lauṅ*) = *kab-tak*, q.v.

कन्हा	H کنے कने *kane*, कनै *kanai*, or कनि *kani* [Prk. कणे, Ap. Prk. कणिहिं; S. कर्णे, loc. of कर्ण], postpn. By the side (of, *-ke*), near (to), in proximity (to), close (by); to; with, in the possession (of); at; at the house (of):—*is kane*, On this side. Used with the agent of causative verbs also.
कन्हां	= कन्हा, q.v.
कन्है	To, near (with verbs of motion), as "he went to (***kanhai***) the Rājā).
कपड़ो	H کپڑا कपड़ा *kapṛā* = H کپڑ कपड़ *kapaṛ* [Prk. कप्पडो, and कप्पडओ; S. कर्पटः and कर्पट+कः], s.m. Cloth; clothing, clothes, dress, habit:—*kapaṛ-pot*, or *kapṛoṅ-kī pot*, s.f. A bundle of clothes:—*kapaṛ-phūl*, or *kapaṛ-dhūl*, s.m. Tissue; gauze; crape (worn as a *sāṛī*); a silk cloth wrought with gold and silver flowers (worn as a head-dress by women):—*kapaṛ-ćhān*, or *kapaṛ-ćhan*, adj. Thoroughly strained or sifted; impalpable (powder); deep (consultation):—*kapaṛ-ćhān* (or *-ćhan*) *karnā*, v.t. To strain, to sift:—*kapaṛ-darār*, s.m. A wardrobe (syn. *tosha-k̲h̲āna*):—*kapaṛ-kūṭ* (S. *karpaṭa+kuṭṭa*), s.m. *lit.* 'Pounded up with rags'; clay made for crucibles, &c.:—*kapaṛ-koṭh* or *koṭhā*, s.m. 'A cloth house,' a tent:—*kapṛā oṛhnā*, or *kapṛā pahannā*, To put on a covering or a garment, to cover or clothe oneself:—*kapṛā-lattā*, s.m. Clothes, clothing, articles of apparel:—*kapṛā-wālā*, s.m. A cloth-manufacturer; cloth-merchant, draper:—*kapṛe*, s.m. pl. Clothes, clothing, dress, apparel:—*kapṛe ānā* (*-ko*), or *kapṛoṅ-se honā*, or *kapṛoṅ honā*, v.n. To have the menses:—*kapṛe pahannā*, To put on clothes, to dress:—*kapṛe raṅgnā*, To dye cloth or clothes; to become a *faqīr*:—*kapṛe-ko jhol denā*, To give an alarm (by making the clothes bulge out):—*kapṛe-wapṛe*, s.m. pl. Clothes.
कबड़ी	H کبڈي कबड्डी *kabaḍḍī*, s.f. A boys' game resembling our 'Prisoners' base' (*kabaḍḍī kabaḍḍī* is the cry of the boy who runs out to touch or capture an adversary).
करणो	H کرنا करना *karnā* [*kar˚* = Prk. कर(इ)=S. करो(ति), Vedic also कर(ति), rt. कृ], v.t. To do, act, perform, practise, execute, transact (business), conduct; to hold (a court, e.g. *kaćahrī karnā*); to keep, to open (a shop); to set; to set up; to achieve, effect, accomplish;

	to commit (a crime); to administer; to engage in; to work (a sum, &c.); to use, ply, wield (a sword, &c.); to make, form, frame; to appoint; to devise, contrive; to apply; to exert; to avail; to impart, confer, bestow (e.g. '*izzat karnā*); to render, to cause to be or become, to turn or change (into); to prepare, do, dress (the hair, or food, &c.); to kill (an animal, for use, e.g. *bakrī kī hai*), to effect, work upon, influence, bring under (one's) influence or subjection (in this sense *kar-denā* is more common); to put (in, *-meṅ*), to insert; to thrust, thrust in, pierce; to put on, wear (e.g. *dhotī karnā*); to take (in marriage); to cohabit with, *coire*; to cry or call out, raise a cry of: (*karnā*, annexed to participles, adjectives, and substantives, forms what the grammarians call Nominal verbs, e.g. *dūshit karnā*, 'to make disgraced,' 'to vitiate'; *ćaurā karnā*, 'to make wide,' 'to widen'; *k̲h̲iyāl karnā*, 'to think, fancy,' &c.;—*karnā*, following a verb. n. or gerund in the form of an uninflected perfect part., forms a Frequentative or Continuative compound, e.g. *likhā karnā*, 'to write frequently,' 'to continue or keep on writing,' 'to be in the habit of writing';—the conj. part., as well as the root, *kar*, prefixed to certain verbs, forms intensives, or completives, &c., examples of which will be found in what follows)—*kar-ānā*, v.n. To return from doing, &c. (see *kar-lānā*):—*kar-baiṭhnā* (*-ko*), To have done with, to rest or cease from; to do effectually or thoroughly; to do deliberately, or composedly, or unconcernedly:—*kar-jānā* (*-ko*), 'To finish and depart,' to have done with:—*kar-dikhlānā*, v.t. To show, exhibit; to make, to realize:—*kar-denā*, v.t. (intens. of *karnā*), To do (to, *-par*); to render, to cause to be or become; to cause to be given or sent (with,—e.g. *paćās toṛe uske-sāth kar-diye*); to put (into), to transfer (from;—e.g. *ghaṛe-kā pānī kalse-meṅ kar-de*):—*kar-dekhnā*, v.t. 'To do and see,' to try, test, put to the proof:—*kar-guẓarnā* (*-ko*), 'To do and leave,' to do (emphatically); to have done with:—*kar-lānā* (*-ko*), To effect, execute, accomplish, settle:—*kar-lenā*, v.t. (intens. of *karnā*), To do, effect, accomplish; to form, contract; to take (into keeping, or in marriage); to procure, acquire, gain; to learn:—*karne-wālā*, or *karan-hār*, or *karan-hārā*, s.m. Doer, maker, originator, agent:—*karne-lā'iq*, or *karne-jog*, adj. Fit or proper to be done, fit, suitable; to be done, practicable.
करह	करह karah [*karabha*-], m. E.H. a camel.
कराड़णो	= H کرانا करना *karānā* (caus. of *karnā*, q.v.), v.t. To cause to be done, cause to be made; to actuate, effect, make; to perform (sacrifice, &c.), to assist:—*karā-denā*, v.t. intens. of, and=*karānā*.

कराणो	= H کرانا कराना *karānā* (caus. of *karnā*, q.v.), v.t. To cause to be done, cause to be made; to actuate, effect, make; to perform (sacrifice, &c.), to assist:—*karā-denā*, v.t. intens. of, and=*karānā*.
करावणो	= H کرانا कराना *karānā* (caus. of *karnā*, q.v.), v.t. To cause to be done, cause to be made; to actuate, effect, make; to perform (sacrifice, &c.), to assist:—*karā-denā*, v.t. intens. of, and=*karānā*.
करिया	An imperative form, apparently = “must do.”
करोड़णो	To have presented [to someone] as a gift.
करोड़ी	H کروڑي करोड़ी *karoṛī* = H کروڑا करोड़ा *karoṛā* [S. कर + उल + कः; Prk. उल्लओ], s.m. Tax-gatherer; inspector, overseer (of a market, &c.).
कर्मेंद्री।	= कर्मेंद्रिय [˚*a* + *i*˚], m. one of the five 'organs of action' (opp. to *buddhīndriya* or 'organs of sense'): the hand, foot, larynx, and organs of generation and excretion.
कळा	S کلا कला *kalā*, s.f. A sixteenth part (of anything); a small part; part, portion, share; a digit or one-sixteenth of the moon's diameter; a particular division of time (about eight seconds); the sixtieth part of a degree, a minute; interest on capital (considered as a part of it);—any practical art, a mechanical or elegant art; accomplishment, skill, dexterity, ingenuity, art, contrivance, trick, juggling;—(in Hindū poetry) a symbol for the number sixteen:—*kalā-bāzī*, s.f. Tumbling, turning over head and heels, taking a somersault:—*kalā-bāzī karnā* or *khānā*, To tumble, to take a somersault:—*kalā-jaṅg* (S. *kalā+jaṅghā*), s.f. An acrobatic feat; a trick in wrestling:—*kalā-jaṅg mārnā*, To perform an acrobatic feat, &c.:—*kalā karnā* or *khelnā*, To play a trick:—*kalā-nidhi*, s.m. 'A treasury or storehouse of digits,' the moon:—*kalā na badnā*, To disobey, to decline; not to succeed (cf. next):—*kalā na lagnā*, 'A contrivance or device to fail of effect,' not to avail or succeed, not to have an advantage:—*kalā-vant*, vulg. *kalāṅ-vat*, or *kalāṅ-vant*, s.m. (f. *-vatī*), *lit.* 'Possessed of art or skill'; a class of singers or musicians; one of that class, a minstrel;—*lit.* 'having digits'; the moon.

कळाई	The wrist; wrist joint. H کلائي कलाई *kalā'ī* [S. कलाचिका], s.f. The fore-arm; wrist; the part between the hoof and the leg (of an animal), fetlock:—*kalā'ī karnā*, To contend at twisting wrists.
कसणी	f. Discipline; bondage; restraint.
कसणो	1. H کسنا कसना *kasnā* [Prk. कसणअं; S. कर्षणीयं, rt. कृष्], v.t. To draw tight, to tighten, to brace; to gird up; to tie, fasten, strap, bind; to press upon, bear hard upon; to raise or increase (in price); to load (a gun); to dry up (the water, or juice, of); to fry (in *ghī*):—*kas-denā*, v.t. Intens. of and=*kasnā*. 2. H کسنا कसना *kasnā* [Prk. कसणअं; S. कषणीयं, rt. कष्], v.t. To assay, try, prove, test, examine.
कसूंभो	H کسمبها कुसुम्भा *kusumbhā*, vulg. *kusumbā* [S. कुसुम्भ+कः], s.m. Safflower (=*kusum*); the dye of safflower; (*met.*) an infusion of *bhaṅg*, q.v. (used for intoxication);—adj. (f. -*ī*), Coloured or dyed with safflower, red.
कहणो	H کہنا कहना *kahnā* [*kah*˚ = Prk. कह(इ) or कहे(इ)=S. कथय(ति), rt. कथ्;+*nā* = Prk. अअणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To say, utter, speak (to, -*se*; of, -*ko*); to tell, declare, mention, state, deliver, relate, repeat, recount; to acquaint (with, -*se*); to advise, admonish; to affirm, assert, aver, avow; to bid, order; to speak of, address, call, name, pronounce (with -*ko* of object); to compose; to read, to quote;—s.m. Saying, remark, a word or phrase; comment; advice; order, bidding:—*kah-ānā*, To tell, to announce:—*kah-jānā* (intens. of *kahnā*), To tell, &c.; to leave word with or behind:—*kah-denā*, v.t. intens. of and = *kahnā*:—*kahnā-an-kahnā*, s.m. Improper language:—*kahne-par jānā* or *ćalnā* (-*ke*, or *mere*, &c.), To do as bid, to heed, mind, obey:—*kahnā-sunnā*, v.t. To remark, observe;—s.m. Dispute, wrangling, altercation;—consideration; influence:—*kahnā karnā* (-*kā*), To do the bidding (of), carry out the instructions (of):—*kahne-ko*, adv. For the sake of saying or talking:—*kahne-kī bāteṅ*, s.f. pl. Mere words:—*kahnā mānnā* (-*kā*), To obey the order (of), to be obedient (to):—*kahne-meṅ*, adv. Under command or control, subject to orders, submissive, obedient, in hand:—*kahne-meṅ ā-saknā*, To be expressible by speech:—*kahne-meṅ rahnā* or *honā* (-*ke*), To be obedient (to), to

	mind:—*kahne-wālā*, or *kahan-hār*, s.m. Speaker, relater, narrator, &c.; (in Gram.) the first person:—*kah-gayā-bah-gayā*, part. Gone to the winds, thrown away, wasted, lost (said esp. of unheeded speech, advice, instruction, &c.):—*kahūṅ to mā mar-jā'egī, na kahūṅ to bāp kuttā khā-jā'egā*, A saying expressive of dilemma or case of difficult decision.
कहां	Where?
कहाणो	To be called, be named. H کہانا कहाना *kahānā* [caus. of *kahnā*, q.v.;—the stem *kahā* = S. कथ+आपय, used as a substitute for S. caus. कथय°; Prk. कहाव°;—*nā*, fr. S. aff. अनीयं; Prk. अणअं], v.t. To cause to speak; to cause to tell, &c. (=*kahlānā*, *kahwānā*);—v.n. To be called or named or designated, to be dubbed; to be said to be (=*kahlānā*).
कहाड़णो	To cause to speak; to inform, to have some told.
कहाव	Information, news. Speech, language. Narration, account, statement.
कहीं	H کہیں कहीं *kahīṅ* [Prk. कहिंवि; S. कुत्रापि?], adv. Somewhere; anywhere; wherever, whithersoever;—ever, anyhow, by any chance; ever-so-much, far, greatly;—may be, perhaps, peradventure:—*kahīṅ aur* (or *aur kahīṅ*), Somewhere else, elsewhere; anywhere else:—*kahīṅ-se*, From anywhere:—*kahīṅ-kā*, adj. (f. -*ī*) Of or belonging to somewhere; outlandish, queer, strange:—*kahīṅ-kā-kahīṅ*, Here and there; now here now there (cf. *kahāṅ-kā-kahāṅ*):—*kahīṅ—kahīṅ*, In one place—in another place; now—now:—*kahīṅ-kahīṅ*, Here and there, in sundry places; at times, sometimes; at intervals:—*kahīṅ—na*, Lest:—*kahīn-na-kahīṅ*, Somewhere or other: *kahīṅ-nahīṅ*, Nowhere:—*jahāṅ-kahīṅ*, Wherever, wheresoever:—*har-kahīṅ*, Everywhere.
का	Femine form of कोई.
कांठै / कांठो	Near, in the vicinity. On the side, on the border. H کانٹھا कांठा *kāṅṭhā* [S. कण्ठ+कः], adj. (f. -*ī*), Near, proximate, close at hand, in the immediate vicinity (of).

कांनी	In the direction of, toward.
कांपणो	H کامپنا काम्पना *kāmpnā*, v.n.=کانپنا *kāṅpnā*, q.v. H کمپنا कम्पना *kampnā* [S. कम्पनीयं; rt. कम्प्], v.n. To tremble, shake, &c. (=*kāṅpnā*, q.v.):—*kamp-uṭhnd*, v.n. To begin to tremble, to fall into a tremor.
कांम	H کام काम *kām* [Prk. कम्मो; S. कर्म (base कर्मन्)], s.m. Action, act, deed, work, doing, handiwork, performance; work, labour, duty, task, job; business, occupation, employment, office, function; operation, undertaking, transaction, affair, matter, thing, concern, interest;—a hard task, a difficult matter; a feat; object, end, purport;—workmanship; manufacture; needlework, embroidery;—service, use; serviceableness, fitness (for); need (of, *-se*), occasion (for);—the mail-packet, mails, post-bag:—*kām-āsakt*, adj. Zealously following or pursuing a business; occupied, busy:—*kām ānā* or *ā-jānā*, v.n. To come into use; to come of use (to, *-ke*), be of use or service, prove serviceable (to); to be of avail, to avail, to stand in stead; to be wanted; to be used, or consumed, or spent (in, *-meṅ*); to fall, be killed or slain (in battle, &c.):—*kām baṛhānā* (*-kā*, or *apnā*), To increase the work (of);—to lay aside work, to cease from, or give over, work:—*kām bigāṛnā* or *bigāṛ-denā* (*-kā*), To spoil or mar the work (of); to make a mess of a business, &c.; to put a spoke in (one's) wheel; to baffle, to foil; to ruin (one's) reputation or credit:—*kām baiṭhnā*, v.n. A work to be begun; a workshop to be opened, a business to be started or established:—*kām-par jānā*, v.n. To go to work; to go on duty:—*kām-par honā*, v.n. To be at work; to be engaged in work, to have a post or employment, be in office:—*kām paṛnā*, v.n. To come or be of use, to prove of service (=*kām ānā*); to have to do (with, *-se*), to have business (with), to require, be in need (of), have occasion (for):—*kām-pe* (or *-par*) *lagānā* (*-ko*), To set (one) to work, give (one) work to do; to give (one) an employment, to employ, take into service:—*kām tamām karnā* (*-kā*), To finish a work or business, accomplish a task; to settle the business (of), to put an end (to one), to despatch, to kill:—*kām tamām honā* (*-kā*), A work or task to be finished, &c.; the business (of a person) to be settled, to be put an end (to), to be killed:—*kām ćaṛhānā* (*-kā*), To put a work or job in hand; to set a (machine, &c.) to work:—*kām ćalānā* (*apnā*), To keep a work going; to further or advance a work or business; to manage to do (with, *-meṅ*):—*kām-ćalā'ū*, adj. Sufficient to go on with;

	answering as a make-shift; serviceable:—*kām-ćor*, s.m. One who shirks work; one who does not give his full tale of work; a skulker, an idle fellow:—*kām-dār*, adj. Worked (with, *-kā*); having any particular kind of work; embroidered;—s.m. Man of business, manager, agent, steward:—*kām-dārī*, s.f. Managership, management, agency, stewardship:—*kām-dānī*, s.f. A kind of embroidery work on net or muslin (small flowers worked in gold or silver thread):—*kām dekhnā* (*-kā*), To inspect the work (of), to overlook, supervise:—*kām denā* (*-ko*), To give work or employment (to), to employ; to make over office or charge (to); to render good service (to, *-kā*), to work well (for):—*kām rakhnā* (*-se*), To have business or work (with), to have to do (with), to occupy oneself (with); to be connected (with):—*kām supurd karnā* (*-ko*), To give (one) work to do; to make over charge of an office (=*kām denā*):—*kām-se jātā rahnā*, v.n. To be or become unfit for use, to become unserviceable, be past work; to be removed from office or employment:—*kām-se kām rakhnā* (*apne*), To mind one's own business:—*kām farmānā*, v.t. To bring into operation or use, to make use of, to apply:—*kām-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Of work, working, busy (e.g. *kām-kā din*); of use, useful, of service, serviceable, of importance (to, *-se*); of need:—*kām-kāj*, s.m. Work, occupation, business, affairs:—*kām-kājī*, adj. & s.m. Laborious, industrious, busy, active; managing, superintending;—a worker, laborious or industrious man; manager, superintendent:—*kām karnā*, To do work, to be busy; to act; to engage in practical affairs; to mind (one's own, *apnā*) business; to accomplish a business; to act or operate (upon, *-par*), to be of use (to), to take effect (on), be effectual, to succeed; to settle the business (of, *-kā*), to kill, destroy:—*kām khulnā*, v.n.=*kām baiṭhnā*, q.v.:—*kām lagānā*, To begin a work, to take or put a work in hand:—*kām lenā*, To take in work, to undertake a job; to take over charge of an office (from, *-se*); to work (one, or a beast, &c.), to make use (of, *-se*), to use:—*kām milnā*, To obtain an employment, or a post, &c.:—*kām-meṅ*, adv. In work; in use:—*kām-meṅ deh ćurānā* or *lūkānā*, To shirk work, to skulk; to work in a dilatory manner:—*kām-meṅ kām nikālnā*, To kill two birds with one stone:—*kām-meṅ lānā* (*-ko*), To bring into use, to use, to employ; to apply; to expend:—*kām nikālnā* (*-se*), To carry into effect, to effect (one's) purpose (by means of), to accomplish (one's) desire; to get (one's) work done:—*kām nikalnā* (*-se*), Work to be got out (of); things to be gained, or to result:—*kām-hīn*, adj. Without work, unemployed, unoccupied; vacant; unused, lying idle.

कांमि	= कांम, q.v.
कांमि आणो	= काम / कांम आणो = to die fighting, to be killed [in battle].
काइ	= H کوئی कोई *ko'ī* [Prk. कोवि; S. को'पि, for कोअपि], indef. pron. Any, anyone, anybody; someone, somebody; some, a few; a, an; somewhere about, about (e.g. *ko'ī ek baras*);—in any degree, at all (=*kućh*); what? (=*kyā*, e.g. *laṛkī ko'ī terī 'aql mārī ga'ī*?):—*ko'ī-bhī*, Anyone, whosoever:—*ko'ī dam-ko*, For a short time, for a moment, &c.:—*ko'ī dam-meṅ*, In a moment, soon, speedily, immediately (these examples show that *ko'ī* is sometimes not inflected in the oblique cases; cf. *kaun*):—*ko'ī-dūsrā*, Someone else, some other; anyone else, any other:—*ko'ī-sā* (fem. *-sī*), Any one, any (out of a number); certain, some:—*ko'ī—ko'ī*, One, or someone—another; someothers:—*ko'ī-ko'ī* (plur.), Some, a few, some few:—*ko'ī-na-ko'ī*, Someone or other; some or other:—*ko'ī nahīṅ*, There is nobody, no one; not any:—*ko'ī ho*, Be it anyone, whoever it be:—*ko'ī hai*, Is there anyone in attendance? who waits?:—*sab ko'ī*, Everybody, everyone.
काको	P H کاکا काका *kākā* (=*ćāćā*, q.v.), s.m. (in Pers.), An old slave (belonging to one's father); an elder brother;—(in Hind.) a father's younger brother; a paternal uncle; a respectful compellation for an elder brother, or cousin, &c., and for the younger sons and grandsons of a Sikh *Rājā* or *Sardār*.
काख	Armpit, under the arm. H کاکھہ काख *kākh* [S. कक्षा], s.f. The armpit:—*kākh-āsotī*, s.f. The space from the shoulder to the armpit:—*kākh-alā'ī*, s.f. A painful suppurating tumour in the armpit.
कागळ	= P کاغذ *kāg̱aẓ* (for orig. *kāg̱ad*; said to be fr. *kāg̱*, 'sound or noise'+*da*, 'giving forth'), s.m. Paper; a paper, writing, document, deed; a charter, patent; an account; a note of hand, a bond; a printed or written sheet, a newspaper:—*kāg̱aẓ-bahā*, s.m. Office allowance for stationery;—*kāg̱aẓ-sā*, adj. Paper-like; thin as paper:—*kāg̱aẓ-ĕ-sarkārī*, s.m. Government paper, a government promissory note; a currency note; registered or stamped paper:—*kāg̱aẓ siyāh karnā*, To blacken paper, to scribble:—*kāg̱aẓ-farosh*, s.m. A paper-seller, a stationer:—*kāg̱aẓ-qalam-dāwāt*, Paper, pens and ink; stationery:—*kāg̱aẓ-kā paṭā-bāz*, s.m. A puppet;—a thin active fellow:—*kāg̱aẓ karnā*, To prepare or

	make up (one's) papers; to adjust or balance (one's) accounts;—to give a note of hand or bond:—*kāg̱aẕ-ke ghoṛe*, s.m. (colloq.) 'Paper-horses'; active correspondence;—*kāg̱aẕ-ke ghoṛe dauṛānā*, To keep up an active (or a brisk) correspondence:—*kāg̱aẕ kholnā* (*-ke*), To open the papers (of); to expose the misdeeds (of):—*kāg̱aẕ likhnā* or *likh-denā* (*-ko*), To give a written bond or note of hand (to):—*kāg̱aẕ likhwā-lenā* (*-se*), To take a bond or note of hand (from):—*kāg̱aẕ milānā* (*se*), To compare papers, &c. (with); to examine or check accounts:—*pakkā kāg̱aẕ*, s.m. Thick, stiff paper;—stamped paper:—*ćiṭṭhī-kā kāg̱aẕ*, s.m. Note-paper, letter-paper:—*kaććā kāg̱aẕ*, s.m. Inferior country paper;—unstamped paper:—*korā kāg̱aẕ*, or *be-likhā kāg̱aẕ*, s.m. Blank paper.
काचो	H ੍ਹकच्चा *kaććā* [prob. S. क (=कु or कद्)+पचत+कः, rt. पच्], adj. (f. *-ī*), Undressed, uncooked, unboiled; unripe, raw, green; immature, crude, undigested; unfinished, imperfect, incomplete; rude, rough, sketchy; imperfectly known or acquired; imperfectly skilled or practised (person); uninstructed, inexperienced, unknowing, simple, silly; unsteady, unstable; timid, faint-hearted; of imperfect make or texture, slight, inferior; weak, frail, brittle; young, tender (understanding);—built of unbaked bricks, built of mud;—unsound, false; disturbed, broken (sleep); not fast (as colour); not permanent, temporary (an appointment); not come to a head, hard, blind (as a boil); deficient, defective, minor, smaller, less; below the standard (of weight or measure);—unauthenticated, uncertain, doubtful, vague, not to be relied on:—*kaććā upaj*, s.m. Gross proceeds, or collections, or receipts, gross income:—*kaććā bīghā*, s.m. Two-fifths of a *pakkā bīghā*, q.v.:—*kaćća-pakkā*, adj. & s.m. Half-cooked or baked, partly dressed; half-ripe; built partly of baked bricks and partly of mud; containing both the original rough and the finally drawn out or wrought up; crude, doubtful, uncertain, not to be relied on, not established or verified;—brickwork with mud for mortar:—*kaccā-pakkā karnā*, v.t. To dress, cook, or fry partially;—to settle (a bargain):—*kaććā tāgā* or *dnāgā*, s.m. Cotton loosely spun into thread; raw cotton, thread or yarn:—*kaććā jin*, s.m. A stupid person, a fool:—*kaććā jī*, s.m.=*kaććā dil*, q.v.:—*kaććā ḥāl*, s.m. Unvarnished story, *bon\?\ fide* account:—*kaććā dil*, adj. Soft-hearted, tender-hearted; timid; deficient in courage, unmanly:—*kaććā raṅg*, s.m. Paint or colouring matter unprepared by boiling; not fast colour, colour (of cloth) that will wash out:—*kaććā sūt*, s.m. Loose-spun cotton thread:—*kaććā karnā*, v.t. To make angry, to irritate;—to discourage; to restrain (one, from a design, &c.), to withhold or keep back; to shame, to abash:—*kaććā koṛh*, s.m. Raw

	or tumid itch:—*kaćća khānā*, or *kaćća honā*, v.n. To become irritated or angry, to get into a rage;—to lose heart, to become discouraged; to restrain or withhold oneself, to forbear; to hold back (through fear, or other motive);—to be put to shame, to be abashed:—*kaććī āsāmī*, A temporary cultivator, a cultivator who has no permanent or hereditary right of occupation; a farmer, or contractor, or tenant, or applicant, &c. disqualified by bankruptcy or deficient means;—a temporary post or appointment:—*kaćće akshar*, s.m. pl. Rude or unpractised writing, an unformed hand:—*kaććī īṅṭ*, Clay bricks (not baked, but dried in the sun):—*kaććī biryānī*, A dish made by boiling rice in soup, placing layers of rice and meat one on top of the other and allowing to simmer:—*kaććī bahī* (or *kaćća khasrā*), Rough book; waste-book:—*kaćće-pakke din*, or *kaćće din*, s.m. pl. The first four or five months of pregnancy:—*kaććī peshī*, The primary hearing of a case:—*kaććī taḥṣīl*, or *kaććī āmdanī* = *kaćća upaj*, q.v.:—*kaććī ćāṅdī*, Alloyed silver:—*kaććī saṛak*, A road that is not metalled or macadamized:—*kaććī silā'ī*, Tacking, basting (of a garment, &c.):—*kaććī 'umr*, Immature age, infancy, nonage:—*kaććī-khurūj*, The raw or tumid itch (=*kaćća koṛh*):—*kaććī goliyāṅ khelnā*, v.n. *lit.* 'To play with mud marbles'; to do anything raw, or inexperienced, or childish:—*kaćće ghaṛe pānī bharwānā*, *lit.* 'To make (one) bring water with a pitcher of unbaked clay'; to make one pass through a difficult ordeal.
काज	H ﺝکاج *kāj* = H ﺟاکاجا *kājā* [Prk. कज्जं and कज्जअं; S. कार्यं, and कार्य+कं], s.m. Work, action, occupation, business, an affair;—a feast, an entertainment (esp. one given on the death of an old person);—*kāje* (obl. of *kājā*, or S. *kārye*), postpn. For the purpose (of, -*ke*); by reason (of), on account (of); for the sake (of).
काढ़णो	H ﻭﻧا کاڑ काढ़ना *kāṛhnā* [*kāṛh*˚ = Prk. कड्ढ(इ), fr. कड्ढ=S. कृष्ट, p.p.p. of rt. कृष्], v.t. To draw, drag, pull, &c.; to draw out, draw forth (a sword, &c.), draw off; to extract; to take out or off or forth; to pull out, to extricate; to strip off (the skin, &c.); to clear (land); to drive out or away; to displace; to draw, trace, form (letters, or lines, or figures); to form, fashion; to delineate; to paint; to work figures (on cloth, or in needlework), to embroider;—to invent, contrive, devise, project, strike out (a fashion, way, mode, &c.); to draw, derive, gather, obtain from; to gain by labour, to earn, make; to take up (money), to draw, to borrow;—to bring out, to introduce (as a subject of discourse); to bring out or make out (a

	meaning, &c.); to elicit; to deduce, to infer; to bring to light, to detect, discover, apprehend (faults, or excellences, or properties); to train, to break in (a beast);—to rake out or up, to scratch out or up; to explore, trace, search out;—to drag out or along, to bear or undergo (grievous days or circumstances, or pain, or affliction);—to wait upon, to serve, minister to (the sick, &c.):—*kāṛh-lenā*, v.t. intens. of and=*kāṛhnā*.
काती	The month October-November (=S كارتك कार्त्तिक *kārttik*, vulg. *kārtik*, s.m. The seventh month of the Hindūs, Oct.-Nov. (when the moon is full and near *Ḳṛittikā* or the Pleiades):—*kārttikotsav* (˚*ka+ut*˚), s.m. The day of full moon in the month Kārttik; a Hindū festival.
काम	= कांम, q.v.
कामि	= कांमि, q.v.
कारण	S كارن कारण *kāraṇ*, and H. कारन *kāran*, s.m. Cause, motive, purpose, reason; principle, ground, source, basis; occasion; account, sake, behalf;—action; agency;—a father;—adv. or postpn. For the reason, because (of, -*ke*), on account (of), for the sake (of), &c.:—*is kāraṇ*, For this reason, hence, therefore:—*is-ke kāraṇ*, In consequence of this, &c.:—*kāraṇ-kāṇ*, s.m. The cause of all things; an epithet of the Great Creator.
कारी	Medical treatment, therapy.
कासूं	What?
कि	कि ki [P. *ki*], conj. & adv. 1. conj. (introducing nominal clauses.) that. उसे अफ़सोस था ~ ..., he was sorry that .... बात यह है ~ ..., the thing is that .... मैंने उससे पूछा ~ ..., I asked him if, whether .... 2. when (of a sudden, new development.) यह भारत जाने वाली थी ~ बीमार पड़ गई, she was about to go to India when she fell ill. 3. in order to (= ताकि). 4. adv. [× *kim*] or. जाओगे ~ नहीं? will you go or not? बनारस जाओगे ~ इलाहाबाद? will you go to Banaras or Allahabad? 5. (pleonastically: esp. w. relative words, which it usually follows.) ~ जैसे ~ मैं कह रहा था ..., as I was saying ....

किण	= Hindī H کس किस *kis* [S. कस्याः, gen. fem. sing. of कः, base किम्; Prk. किस्सा, and किसे], the formative of the oblique cases of the sing. of the interrog. pron. *kaun*, 'who,' &c.:—*kis-ṭaraḥ*, or *kis-ṭaur*, In what manner? how?—*kis-ṭaraf*, In what direction? whither?—*kis-qadr*, To what degree? to what extent? how much?—*kis-kis*, Which? (of several); with what various; with how many (used interrogatively):—*kis-liye*, or *kis-wāsṭe*, or *kis-kāje*, On what account? from what motive, or reason, or cause, or occasion? why? wherefore?—*kis-waqt*, At what time? when?
कितनो, कितना, कितनी, कितने	H کتنا कितना *kitnā* [Prk. केत्तिलओ; S. कियतिकः; see *kittā*], adj. & adv. (f. *-ī*), How much? what quantity? (*kitne*) how many?—as many as; several; some:—*kitne-ek*, adj. Several; some, some few:—*kitnā-hī*, adv. Howsoever, however much or many, how-much-soever.
कितरो, कितरी, कितरा, कितरे	= कितनो, कितना, कितनी, कितने.
किम	Why? Wherefore? How? What sort of? What kind of?
किराड़	Wall, bank.
किरोड़ी	H کروڑي करोड़ी *karoṛī* = H کروڑا करोड़ा *karoṛā* [S. कर + उल + कः; Prk. उल्लओ], s.m. Tax-gatherer; inspector, overseer (of a market, &c.).
किसमिस	P کشمش *kishmish*, s.f. A small dried grape without stones; a Sultana raisin; raisin; currant.
किसो, किसी, किसा, किसै	= Hindī *kaun-sā*, Which? what? which (or what) particular one? what sort or manner of?
किसी	H کسی किसी *kisī* (prob. = *kis*, q.v. + *ī*), the formative sing. of the indef. pron. *ko'ī*, q.v.:—*kisī ek*, A certain, a particular:—*kisī din*, Some day; on a certain day:—*kisī-ṭaraḥ*, Somehow, anyhow:—*kisī qadr*, Any part; a certain quantity, a little; to some extent, in some measure:—*kisī-na-kisī*, Some (day, &c.) or other; something.

किसूं	= Hindī ***kyā***, “what?” H کیا क्या *kyā* [for *ki’ā* = *kihā* = Ap. Prk. केहो=Prk. केद्दहो=S.कीट्टशः], interrog. pron. (obl. *kāhe*), What? how? why? (The form is the same in both numbers, e.g. *kyā hai*, 'What is it?';—*kyā haiṅ*, 'what are they?'; *kyā* is often the sign of interrogation at the beginning of a sentence, like the Persian *āyā* and the Latin *an* or *num*, and is, like them, untranslated when in such a position);—conj. Whether, or;—intj. What! how!:—*kyā aććhā*, How fine! well done! bravo! &c. (see *kyā-k̲h̲ūb*): *kyā bāt hai*, It is a matter of no significance or importance;—it goes without saying, what need to mention it, not a doubt of it;—well done! bravo!:—*kyā jāne*, or *kyā jāniye*, What does one know? who knows? perhaps:—*kyā ćīz hai*, or *kyā k̲h̲āk hai*, What great thing is it? it's a mere nothing, or a mere trifle:—*kyā k̲h̲ūb*, How excellent! how fine! bravo! well done! what a joke! what next!:—*kyā g̲am hai*, or *kyā muẓāyaqa*, What matter! never mind! there is no harm:—*kyārī*, Eh, woman!:—*kyā kućh*, What all? what not? something extraordinary:—*kyā kahe to*, For example, thus:—*kyā—ki*? utrum—an? is this the case or that? (e.g. *kyā īśvar patthar hai ki ātmā*, 'is God a stone or (is He not rather) a spirit?):—*kyā—kyā*, Whether—or:—*kyā-kyā*, What things? what things severally or respectively; what not; all sorts of:—*kyā gul phūlī*, What a strange thing has come to light!:—*kyā majāl*, *kyā maqdūr*, *kyā imkān*, *kyā tāb*, or *kyā iḳ̲h̲tiyār hai*, What power has he? what can he do, or what dare he do? he dare not:—*kyā muṅh hai*, What face has he? with what face?:—*kyā nām*, What name? what do you call it?:—*kyā hu’ā*, What has happened? what is the matter?;—what has become of it?:—*kyā-hī*, How very! (e.g. *kyā-hī k̲h̲ūb*, 'how very fine!'); how very beautifully! (e.g. *kyā-hī barse thī nūr-kī jhaṛī*):—*kyā hai*, What is it? what is the matter? what do you say? or Hindī ***kaisā***, “how?” H کیسا कैसा *kaisā* [Prk. केरिसओ; S. कीदृश+कः], adj. (f. -*ī*), & adv. What-like? what sort of? what kind or manner of?:—in what manner? how? by what means? on what account? why?:—*kaise* (obl. of *kaisā*), adv.=*kaisā*:—*kaisā-hī*, Of whatsoever sort; in whatsoever manner; howsoever; how much soever;—*kaisā-hī-taisā-hī*, However much—still:—*kaise ho*, How are you?:—*kaise-hī ho*, Anyhow.
किसै	For what?
कीसू	= किसूं, q.v.

कीसूं	= किसूं, q.v.
कुं	An abbreviation for कुंवर. = Hindī को.
कुंअर	See कुंवर.
कुंवर	= S كمار कुमार *kumār*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), A child, boy, youth; an unmarried youth; a son; the son of a Rājā, a prince, the heir-apparent;—a name of Skanda, the god of war.
कुंवरपदवी	One who holds the title of कुंवर.
कुंवरपद	The title of कुंवर.
कुंवारी	H كنواري कुंवारी *kuṅwārī*, or कुंआरी *kuṅ'ārī*, s.f.=*kumārī*, q.v. S كماري कुमारी *kumārī*, s.f. A young girl (one from ten to twelve years old, which is regarded as a marriageable age), maiden, maid, virgin, damsel, lass; a daughter; a princess (see *kuṅwārī*):—*kumārī-kanyā*, s.f. An unmarried damsel, a maid, virgin, &c. (=*kumārī*):—*kumārī-hatyā*, s.f. The murder of a young girl.
कुण	Who?
कुमक	P كمك *kumak*, s.f. Aid, assistance, support; reinforcement (of an army); a corps of auxiliaries:—*kumak-par honā*, To be on the side (of, *-kī*), to support:—*kumak denā* (*-ko*), or *kumak karnā* (*-kī*), To aid, help, support; to reinforce.
कुमख	= कुमक, q.v.
कुमया	Disfavor.
कुमर	= कुंवर, q.v.
कूं	= Hindī को.
कूच	P كوچ *kūć*, s.m. Marching; decamping; march; journey; departure:—*kūć karnā*, To make a march or journey, to march; to journey; to decamp, depart; to depart this life:—*kūć-maqām*, s.m. March and halt, or marches and halts.

कूटणो	H کوٹنا कूटना *kūṭnā* [*kūṭ˚* = Prk. कुट्ट(इ) or कुट्टे(इ)=S. कुट्टय(ति), rt. कुट्ट्], v.t. To pound, beat, bruise, crush; macerate, to thresh (corn, &c.); to cudgel (syn. *pīṭnā*). Male family member? See DV, 78, Hindi translation. H کٹنا कुटना *kuṭnā* = S کٹن कुट्टन *kuṭṭan* [*kuṭnā* = S. कुट्टन+कः], s.m. A pimp, a pander; a go-between; a mischief-maker.
कूड़ो	False, untrue.
कूदणो	H کودنا कूदना *kūdnā* [*kūd˚* = Prk. कुंद(इ) = S. स्कुन्द(ते), rt. स्कुन्द्], v.n. To leap, jump, spring, bound; to hop; to hobble;—(*met.*) to rejoice; to boast; to presume (upon, *ūpar*):—*kūdnā-phāṅdnā*, v.n. To jump or leap about; to jump or skip for joy; to gambol:—*kūd-paṛnā*, v.n. To jump down, &c.:—*kūd-kūd-ke ćalnā*, To go by jumps or hops; to hop; to hobble.
कूदलो	***Kūdlo*** is not in either Rājasthānī dictionary; perhaps it's a specific word used only for a deer herd. It could be related to the Arabic ***qaud***, a troop of horses. (Steingass).
के	H کے के *ke*, = H کي की *kī*, fem., and oblique (masc.) forms respectively, of the postp. *kā*, q.v.:—*ke-ta'īṅ* or *ke-taiṅ*, postp.=*ko*, q.v.
केकाण	Horse.
केथ	Where?
कै	Or. = Hindī के, q.v.
को	H کو को *ko*; (Braj) कौ *kau*; (Dakkhanī) *kū* [Ap. Prk. कक्खहं, Prk. कक्खे; S. कक्षं; whence also the Braj *kauṅ*, and old H. *kahaṅ*, *kahuṅ*, &c.], postpn. (marking the dat. and acc.) To; up to; for; in, on; at; near, on the point of; towards, (in comp.) -wards (e.g. *ūpar-ko*, 'upwards';—*āge-ko*, 'afterwards').

कोई	H کوئی कोई *ko’ī* [Prk. कोवि; S. को'पि, for कोअपि], indef. pron. Any, anyone, anybody; someone, somebody; some, a few; a, an; somewhere about, about (e.g. *ko’ī ek baras*);—in any degree, at all (=*kućh*); what? (=*kyā*, e.g. *laṛkī ko’ī terī 'aql mārī ga’ī*?):—*ko’ī-bhī*, Anyone, whosoever:—*ko’ī dam-ko*, For a short time, for a moment, &c.:—*ko’ī dam-meṅ*, In a moment, soon, speedily, immediately (these examples show that *ko’ī* is sometimes not inflected in the oblique cases; cf. *kaun*):—*ko’ī-dūsrā*, Someone else, some other; anyone else, any other:—*ko’ī-sā* (fem. *-sī*), Any one, any (out of a number); certain, some:—*ko’ī—ko’ī*, One, or someone—another; someothers:—*ko’ī-ko’ī* (plur.), Some, a few, some few:—*ko’ī-na-ko’ī*, Someone or other; some or other:—*ko’ī nahīṅ*, There is nobody, no one; not any:—*ko’ī ho*, Be it anyone, whoever it be:—*ko’ī hai*, Is there anyone in attendance? who waits?:—*sab ko’ī*, Everybody, everyone.
कोट	S کوٹ कोट्ट *koṭṭa*, vulg. *koṭṭ*, and कोट *koṭ*, s.m. A fort, castle, stronghold; a redoubt; wall of a fort or a city, rampart; entrenchment; a mud bank round a field or village; a magic circle traced with sand or ashes; (*met.*) the body;—crookedness, curving or crossing of the legs (in sitting):—*koṭ uṭhānā*, To erect a fort:—*koṭ bāṅdh baiṭhnā*, To sit (tailor-fashion) with the legs crossed; to sit at ease.
कोटड़ी	The male section of a Rajp□t house; a courtyard surrounded by high walls; a small fort.
कोठियां	= कोठरी koṭhrī [cf. *koṣṭha*-2] 1. small or dark room (of a house). 2. store-room; granary; shed. 3. cell (of a prison). काली ~, f. solitary confinement cell. H کوٹھري कोठरी *koṭhrī* = H کوٹھڑي कोठड़ी *koṭhṛī* [Prk. कोट्ठडिआ; S. कोष्ठ +र+इका], s.f. 'A small house'; room or chamber (of a house), apartment, closet; a store-room; a granary; a division in a granary (for different kinds of grain).
कोतल	H کوتل कोतल *kotal* (P. or T. *kutal*), s.m. A led horse, a second or spare horse led before a grandee (for show, or for use in case of emergency);—anything extra or superfluous:—*kotal-kash*, s.m. A surcingle (particularly for fastening body-clothes).

	कोतल kotal [P. or T. *kutal*], m. 1. Av. a led horse, spare horse. 2. *Pl*. anything held in reserve (as an army, a force).
कोरज	***Koraj*** appears to be a miscopying of ***korṛo***, a whip with a wood handle.
कोरडो	A whip with a wood handle.
कोस	H کوس कोस *kos* [S. क्रोशः], s.m. A measure of length equal to about two English miles (but varying in different parts of India), a league;—a mile-stone:—*kāle kos*, s.m. *lit.* 'Long leagues'; a great distance:—*kaṛā kos*, A stiff two miles, a distance of more than two miles:—*gau-kos*, The distance at which one can hear the lowing of a cow, a short *kos*:—*naram kos*, An easy (or a short) *kos*.
कोहर	कोहर kohar , m. Raj. a well.
क्यउं	= क्यूं, q.v.
क्युं	= क्यूं, q.v.
क्यूं	= H کیون क्यूं *kyūṅ*, क्यों *kyoṅ*, or क्यौं *kyauṅ* [prob. Prk. किणो; S. किं; or fr. किं with aff. मत्, Prk. मंतो], adv. Why? wherefore? how? what? well? then, because:—*kyoṅ-jyoṅ*, adv. Why and wherefore:—*kyoṅ-kar*, or *kyon-kar-ke*, or *kyoṅ-ke*, adv. By what means? in what way? how? in what manner? why?—conj. Because, &c. (=next, q.v.):—*kyoṅ-ki*, conj. Because, because that, since; in that, inasmuch as:—*kyūṅ-kyūṅ*, adv. However much:—*kuūṅ na ho*, Why should it not be? why not? undoubtedly, assuredly:—*kyūṅ-nahīṅ*, Why not; certainly, surely.
खंजरी	1. P خنجري *k̲ẖanjarī*, vulg. *k̲ẖanjrī* (fr. *k̲ẖanjar*), s.f. A mode of printing or staining silk (*gul-badan*); striped silk; stripes. 2. P خنجري *k̲ẖanjarī*, vulg. *k̲ẖanjrī* (=H. *khanjarī*), s.f. A small tambourine. 3. PN.
खजीनूं	= P خزانه *k̲ẖizāna*, vulg. *k̲ẖazāna* (for A. خزانة *k̲ẖizānat*, fem.; v.n. fr. خزن 'to stow, to guard,' &c.), s.m. A repository, magazine, store-room, granary; a treasury;—treasure, revenue, finances;—chamber (of a gun):—*k̲ẖazāna-dār*, adj. & s.m. Having a chamber (a gun);—a gun or musket with a chamber:—*k̲ẖazāna-ĕ-ʻāmira*,

	s.m. The royal treasury, the Government treasury:—*ḵẖazāne-kā ṣandūq*, s.m. Treasure-chest.
खड़ाणो	To cause to go, to cause to move (= H. चलाना)
खड़णो	To go, to move (= H. चलना)
खता	A خطا *ḵẖaṭā* (v.n. fr. خطأ 'to do wrong,' &c.), s.f. A wrong action, fault; a mistake, an error; an unintentional fault or offence, a slip, an oversight; failure; miss (as of an arrow, &c.):—*ḵẖaṭā-baḵẖsh*, s.m. A forgiver of faults or errors, &c.:—*ḵẖaṭā karnā*, To commit a fault, to err, to blunder, to be wrong or at fault; to miss, to fail (of):—*ḵẖaṭā-wār*, adj. Faulty; guilty:—*ḵẖaṭā honā* or *ho-jānā*, v.n. An error to be committed (by, *-se*);—to fail, be deficient;—to pass involuntarily (as urine, &c.).
खफण	A كفن *kafan* (fr. *kafn*, inf. n. of كفن 'to wrap in a winding-sheet'), s.m. Grave-clothes, winding-sheet, shroud:—*kafan phāṛ-ke bolnā*, v.n. To exclaim or cry out in amazement, &c.; to shriek, to make a terrible noise:—*kafan-dafan*, s.m. Burial, funeral:—*kafan-ćor*, s.m. A stealer of grave-clothes; caitiff, miscreant:—*kafan sir-se bāṅdhnā* or *lapeṭnā*, 'To tie or wrap (one's) winding-sheet round the head'; to engage in a perilous adventure; to risk life; to court death.
खबर	A خبر *ḵẖabar* (inf. n. of خبر 'to know'), s.f. Knowledge, acquaintance; information, a piece of information; a notification; intelligence; an announcement, advice; news, tidings, a piece of news; report, rumour; fame;—a story, an account;—notice, care, heed:—*ḵẖabar basant-kī pūćhnā*, *lit*. 'To ask after the *basant*,' q.v.; to be extremely ignorant or negligent (of):—*ḵẖabar paṛnā* (*-ko*), To come to know, become aware; to come to one's senses;—*ḵẖabar-ĕ-ḵẖiẓrī*, s.f. Report, sudden news; guessing what is to happen (*Ḵẖiẓr* was a prophet, skilled in divination; and hence, when from certain symptoms the public guess at the intentions of Government, &c., intelligence of such intentions, &c. is called. *ḵẖabar-ĕ-ḵẖiẓrī*):—*ḵẖabar-dār*, adj. & s.m. Having knowledge (of), acquainted (with); informed; taking care, careful, on one's guard, watchful, cautious;—a knower, one who is acquainted (with);—an informer, spy, scout;—intj. Have a care! take care! be careful! be on (your) guard!—*ḵẖabar-dār rahnā* (*-se*), To be or continue careful (of); to be attentive (to); to keep on (one's) guard (against):—*ḵẖabar-dār karnā*, v.t. To put on (one's) guard, to forewarn, caution, give an alarm:—*ḵẖabar-dār honā* or *ho-jānā* (-

	se), To take care (of), be on (one's) guard (against):—*ḵẖabar-dārī*, s.f. Informing, getting information;—taking care, carefulness; care, charge, custody, guardianship:—*ḵẖabar-dārī karnā* (*-kī*), To take care (of), to look (after), to guard:—*ḵẖabar-dihanda*, adj. & s.m. Intelligence-giving;—one who gives information, an informer:—*ḵẖabar denā* (*-ko*), To give information (to), to inform, apprize:—*ḵẖabar-rasāṅ*, s.m. A messenger:—*ḵẖabar rakhnā* (*-kī*), To be informed (of), be acquainted (with); to bear in mind; to be on the look out or alert:—*ḵẖabar karnā* (*-ko*), To acquaint, inform, apprize, advise; to report (to):—*ḵẖabar-gīr*, s.m. An informer, a spy;—a guardian, protector, patron; a manager:—*ḵẖabar-gīrāṅ*, adj. & s.m. Taking care;—one who takes care (of), or looks (after), &c. (=*ḵẖabar-gīr*):—*ḵẖabar-gīrī*, s.f. Taking care (of), looking (after), managing; taking thought (of); management, protection, care, aid, support;—informing; spying:—*ḵẖabar-gīrī karnā* (*-kī*), To look (after), to manage, conduct; to protect, care (for), to aid, support:—*ḵẖabar lagānā* (*-kī*), To seek for a trace (of), to search (for stolen property, &c.):—*ḵẖabar lenā* (*-kī*), To look (after), take care (of), to support; to watch (over), to guard; to take notice (of); to inquire (into), to ask (about); to seek; to look (one) up;—to be after (one), to serve (one) out, settle accounts (with):—*ḵẖabar honā* (*-kī*), To have knowledge (of), to be informed (of), be apprized (of), &c.:—*be-ḵẖabar*, adj. Unacquainted (with, *-se*); ignorant, uninformed; regardless, careless, inattentive; insensible; senseless, unconscious; stupefied; intoxicated.
खलल	Obstacle, impediment, hindrance, obstruction, interruption, disturbance, prevention, opposition; detriment; difficulty, trouble, calamity
खळक	= खळकट = Destruction.
खवाड़णो	To have someone eat.
खवास	A خواص *ḵẖawāṣṣ*, vulg. *ḵẖawās*, s.m. pl. (of *ḵẖāṣṣ*, 'peculiar,' &c. and of *ḵẖāṣṣa*, 'distinguished person'), Grandees, ministers of state, people of quality or distinction;—special or favourite attendants; attendants, domestics;—(as a sing.) a favourite;—a page or female attendant (on the great):—*ḵẖauāṣ-bolī*, s.f. Bidding for the seat of honour (in the car which bears the Jain god; cf. *ḵẖawāṣī*):—*ḵẖawāṣ-pura*, s.m. The apartments or habitation allotted to the domestics (of a great man); the

	servants' quarters:—*ḵẖawāṣṣ-o-ʻawāmm*, s.m. pl. Nobles and plebeians, high and low (=*ḵẖaṣṣ-o-ʻām*).
खांचणो	= H کھینچنا खैंचना *khaiṅćnā*, खेंचना *kheṅćnā*, or खींचना *khīṅćnā* [*khaiṅć°* = Prk. कच्छ(इ)=S. क्रक्ष्य(ति), future of rt. कृष् (but used in the sense of the pres.)], v.t. To draw, drag, pull; to attract, to draw in, suck in, absorb (gen. *khaiṅć-lenā*); to draw out, to stretch; to extract; to pull off, strip off (the skin, &c.); to draw tight, to tighten; to hang (on a cross, or a gibbet;—gen. *khaiṅć-denā*);—to draw away or aside (from), to hold aloof (=*khićnā*, q.v.); to withdraw, withhold;—to draw (a sword, or a bill, or a line or figure); to delineate, to sketch; to paint;—to drag out, to endure, suffer, bear:—*khaiṅć-denā*, v.t. intens. of and=*khaiṅćnā*:—*khaiṅć-le-jānā*, To drag off or away:—*khaiṅć-lenā*, v.t. (intens.), To pull or draw out, to extract; to extort; to pull or drag away; to drag along; to pull or draw in, to absorb, &c.:—*khaiṅć-nikālnā*, v.t. (intens.) To pull or drag out, &c.
खाणो	H کھانا खाना *khānā* [Prk. खाअणअं; S. खादनीयं, rt. खाद्], v.t. To eat, feed on; to consume; to swallow; to drink; to inhale; to take (medicine, or the air, or a bribe, or an oath); to embezzle; (*met.*) to get, receive; to feel, suffer, endure; to hold, contain; to harass, plague, pester (usually with *jān*, e.g. *jān khānā*);—s.m. Eating; food, meal, dinner:—*khā-jānā* (intens. of *khānā*), To eat up, swallow up, devour, consume; to embezzle, to make away with; to leave out, omit; to eat away, rub or wear away, corrode, &c.:—*khā-lenā*, v.t. To eat up, &c. (intens. of *khānā*, q.v.):—*khānā-pīnā*, s.m. Meat and drink, food, victuals, fare, board;—*khāne-jog*, adj. Fit to eat, eatable, edible:—*khāne-wālā*, or *khāne-hārā*, or *khān-hārā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Eating; corrosive; caustic, escharotic;—eater, feeder, consumer, devourer; a mouth to feed.
खिजणो	= H کھیجنا खीजना *khījnā* = H کھیجنا खीझना *khījhnā* [*khīj°* or *khījh°* = Prk. किज्ज(इ)=S. खिद्य(ते), rt. खिद्], v.n. To be vexed, be teased; to be or become irritated or angry; to fret.
खिजमत	P خدمت *ḵẖidmat* (for A. خدمة, inf. or v.n. of خدم 'to serve'), s.f. Service, attendance, ministry; employment, business, office, appointment, function, duty; use:—*ḵẖidmat-rasīda*, adj. Past service; worn out:—*ḵẖidmat karnā* (*-kī*), To serve, wait (on), minister (to); (*fig.*), to serve out, to beat; to satirize:—*ḵẖidmat-gār*, A serving-man, a servant, a table-servant; a butler:—

	ḵẖidmat-gārī, s.f. Service, ministry, attendance; readiness to serve:—*ḵẖidmat-guẕār*, adj. & s.m. Ready to serve, forward, obliging;—a willing or faithful servant:—*ḵẖidmat-guẕārī*, s.f. Service (performed); readiness to serve.
खिजमतियो	From P خدمتي *ḵẖidmatī* (rel. n. fr. *ḵẖidmat*), adj. & s.m. Employed; official, ministerial;—s.m. A servant, an attendant (esp. at a mosque).
खीजणो	H کھجنا खिजना *khijnā*, v.n.=*khījnā*, q.v. H کھیجنا खीजना *khījnā* = H کھیجنا खीझना *khījhnā* [*khīj˚* or *khījh˚* = Prk. किज्ज(इ)=S. खिद्य(ते), rt. खिद्], v.n. To be vexed, be teased; to be or become irritated or angry; to fret.
खीहाळो	= खिहाळो A brand from a hot iron rod.
खुणस	H کھنس खुनस *khunas*, or *khuns* [prob. S. घृणस्, cf. *ghūn*; or S. हिंसा], s.m. & f. Aversion, dislike, loathing; animosity; spite, grudge, rancour, malignity; vindictiveness; envy.
खुदाइ	P خدائي *ḵẖudā'ī* (fr. *ḵẖudā*, q.v.), adj. Divine;—s.f. God. ship, godhead, divinity, providence; almighty power, omnipotence;—creation, nature, the world:—*ḵẖudā'ī-ḵẖwār*, adj. Despised by the world:—*ḵẖudā'ī rāt*, s.f. Singing hymns and watching all night, a vigil, a religious feast kept by women at night:—*ḵẖudā'ī raḥm*, s.m. A kind of food given to the poor in completion of a vow:—*ḵẖudā'ī-kā jhūṭā*, s.m. A world-famed or notorious liar:—*ḵẖudā'ī karnā*, To perform something miraculous; to show or use divine power:—*ḵẖudā'ī ghar-meṅ ānā* (*kisī-ke*), To be puffed up with pride (from the accession of fortune).
खुदाय	= खुदाइ, q.v.
खुधा	H کھدھا खुधा *khudhā* [S. क्षुधा], s.f. Hunger; appetite (syn. *bhūk*):—*khudhā lagnā* (*-ko*), To feel hunger, to be hungry:—*khudhārt* (*˚dhā+ārt˚*), adj. & s.m. Distressed with hunger, hungry, famished;—a very hungry person.
खुसी	P خوشي*ḵẖwushī*, *ḵẖushī* (fr. *ḵẖwush*), s.f. **Happiness**, gladness, delight, joy; pleasure, enjoyment; cheerfulness, mirth, gaiety, fun; will, voluntariness, choice, consent:—*ḵẖushī-ḵẖāṭir*, *ḵẖushī-ḵẖushī*, adv. Of (one's own) free will and pleasure, voluntarily;—

	at (one's own) convenience:—*ḵẖushī-ḵẖushī*, and *ḵẖushī-se*, adv. With pleasure, happily, gladly, cheerfully, joyfully, willingly:—*ḵẖushī karnā*, To make merry, to rejoice;—to do the bidding or pleasure (of), to please:—*ḵẖushī-ke log*, s.m. pl. People who afford pleasure or amusement, players; jesters; dancing girls:—*ḵẖushī-meṅ ānā*, v.n. To get into a state of delight, to be **pleased**;—to become an object of **love** or affection; to be the pleasure or will (of), to please.
खूंटियो	= H کھونٹا खूंटा *khūṅṭā* (see *khūṅṭ*), s.m. A stump; a stake (of wood), a pile; a tent-peg; a peg, pin; a pivot; the wooden handle of a quern or handmill; the upright post in a sugar-mill;—(*met.*) support, protection:—*khūṅṭe-par mārnā* (*-ko*), 'To beat against a peg or stake;' to spurn, scorn:—*khūṅṭe-ke bal kūdnā*, 'To skip or jump to the extent of one's tether'; to presume on the protection of (another):—*qaṣā'ī-ke khūṅṭe-se bāṅdhnā* (*-ko*), 'To tie (one) to a butcher's stake or peg'; to expose (one) to danger; to put (one) in an unpleasant or trying situation; to confound;—to marry (a girl) to a cruel person.
खूंदो	H کھوندنا खूंदना *khūṅdnā* [*khūṅd˚* = S. क्षुण्त्(ति), rt. क्षुद्;—cf. *khuṅdalnā*], v.t. To dig up (as the earth with the feet); to work with the feet; to paw (as a horse);—to trample upon. Act of trampling upon.
खेजड़ी	***Prosopis cineraria*** = a type of flowing tree native to arid lands.
खेड़ो	H کھیڑا खेड़ा *kheṛā* [S. क्षेत्र+कः; and खेटकः, prob. a Prk. form], s.m. (dialec.) A field, land (=*khet*);—a small village, hamlet;—a mound of ruins, the site of an ancient town or village;—mixture, mixedness; a mixture (esp. of corn or grain):—*kheṛā basānā*, To people a village:—*kheṛā-pati*, s.m. Headman of a village;—a Brāhman entitled to perform certain religious ceremonies in a village and to receive the fees appertaining thereto. = S کھیٹک खेटक *kheṭak*, s.f.m. A shield;—a mace, the club of Balarām:—a village. = आड़ āṛ [cf. **aḍḍ*-: ← Drav.], f. 1. covering, screen; shelter; protection; refuge. 2. obstruction, &c. 3. support. 4. chock (for wheels). 5. an ornament or decoration (worn on the forehead by

	women): an elongated spangle, or transverse marking. — ~ देना (को), to give shelter (to). ~ पकड़ना, or लेना, to take shelter. ~ में, adv. under cover (of, की); in ambush; under pretext or pretence (of); across, athwart, transversely. ~ में आना, to come in the way (of, की), to bar the way; to conceal oneself. - आड़बंद [P. *-band*], m. reg. (W.) the knot tying a loin-cloth; a tightly tied loin-cloth.
खेलणो	H کھیلنا खेलना *khelnā* [Prk. खेल्लणअं; S. क्रीडनीयं, rt. क्रीड्], v.n. To play, sport, gambol, frisk, frolic; to amuse or divert oneself;—to play at; to gamble; to play a part or character, to act, perform;—to nod the head under the influence of a spirit:—*khelnā-khālnā*, v.n. To play, sport (=*khelnā*):—*khel-jānā* (intens.), To play out (one's part, or life), to die.
खेळ	H کھیل खेल *khel*, s.m. A trough (for watering cattle).
खैड़ो	= खेड़ो, q.v.
खोळो	The lap.
खोणो	H کھونا खोना *khonā* [*kho˚* = Prk. खिव(इ)=S. क्षिप(ति), rt. क्षिप्], v.t. To cause to be lost or destroyed; to lose; to fail of; to part with, get rid of; to do (or make) away with, to throw away, to waste, squander;—s.m. Losing, &c.:—*kho-baiṭhnā*, (intens.) To lose, to sacrifice; to make away with, to squander:—*kho-jānā*, v.n. To be lost, &c.:—*kho-denā*, or *kho-ḍālnā*, v.t. (intens.) To lose; to destroy; to get rid of, &c.:—*kho-khiṇḍā-baiṭhnā*, (intens.) To scatter to the winds, to squander, waste, dissipate, make away with.
खोसाखूंदो	Plundering and slaying; pillage; havoc; snatching, taking by force.
खोसाड़णो	Causative form of H کھوسنا खोसना *khosnā* [*khos˚*, prob. fr. S. कृष्], v.t. To pull out (hairs, &c.); to pluck; to take or snatch away, to dart at and carry off;—to force (into, *-meṅ*), thrust (into), stick; to tuck (in); to insert; to stuff, cram (=*khoṅsnā*).
खोसणो	H کھوسنا खोसना *khosnā* [*khos˚*, prob. fr. S. कृष्], v.t. To pull out (hairs, &c.); to pluck; to take or snatch away, to dart at and carry off;—to force (into, *-meṅ*), thrust (into), stick; to tuck (in); to insert; to stuff, cram (=*khoṅsnā*).

ख्याल	H کھیال ख्याल *khyāl*, or खैआल *khai'āl*, s.m. A kind of song; a species of measure in (Hindī) versification;—play, sport, fun, freaks, pranks, frolics.
गंगाजळ	*Gaṅgā-jal*, s.m. Ganges-water (holy water); river-water.
गंगोदक	*Gaṅgodak* (˚*gā+ud*˚), s.m. Ganges water;—water of any sacred river.
गज	P گز *gaz*, vulg. *gaj* [Pehl. *vazr*; Zend *vazra*, 'club,' rt. *vaz*; S. वज्र], s.m. An iron bar; a ramrod, a rammer; bow (of a fiddle);—an instrument for measuring with; a yard measure; a foot-rule; a yard (of measure, varying formerly from about thirty-two English inches upwards; and now fixed by Government at thirty-three inches):—*gaz-bhar*, A full yard; a yard (of anything):—*gaz-se gaz*, A square yard:—*gaz-gat*, s.f. Measuring with a *gaz*;—*gaz-gat karnā*, To measure with a *gaz*:—*ilāhī gaz*, or *desī gaz*, The yard of thirty-three inches:—*lambarī gaz*, The yard of thirty-six inches.
गडो	A hailstone.
गढ	H گڑھ गढ़ *gaṛh* [S. गडः], s.m. A fort; citadel; castle;—a wheeling hovel, or engine of war, under cover of which soldiers approach a fort:—*gaṛh jītnā*, To take a fort; (*fig.*) to surmount a difficulty:—*gaṛh-khā'ī*, s.f. Moat or trench of a fort; an entrenchment.
गढरोहो	An assault on a fort.
गरहणो	= H گرهنا ग्रहना *grahnā* [*grah*˚ = S. गृहा(ति), rt. ग्रह्; see *gahnā*], v.t.=*grahaṇ karnā*, q.v. S گرهن ग्रहण *grahaṇ*, vulg. *girahan*, or *gahan*, s.m. Seizing, holding, taking, catching, clasping; seizure, arrest, apprehension; receiving, accepting, acceptance; seizure of the sun or moon (by *Rāhu*), an eclipse;—deriving, acquirement, acquisition; buying; putting on; protection; undergoing; study; perceiving, perception, understanding, comprehension; pronouncing:—*grahaṇ paṛnā*, An eclipse to take place; to be eclipsed:—*grahaṇ-snān*, s.m. Bathing (for religious purposes) at the time of an eclipse:—*grahaṇ karnā*, v.t. To take, seize, clasp; to receive, accept; to admit, agree to, assent to; to derive; to perceive, comprehend; to smell, &c. (see *grahaṇ*).

गरीबनिवाज	ग़रीबनवाज़ adj. & m. kind, or hospitable to the poor, one who treats the poor kindly.
गळो	H ગળું गला *galā* [Prk. गलओ; S. गल + कः], s.m. The neck; the front part of the neck; throat; gullet;—voice;—a tube; funnel; syphon:—*galā uṭhānā* (-*kā*), To raise the uvula (of a child, as a nurse does with her fingers in certain diseases); to apply acrid substances (as pepper, &c.) to the uvula (of a child, when it becomes hoarse, or loses its voice by the relaxation of the throat):—*galā ānā* (-*ko*), To have sore throat (or inflamed tonsils):—*galā bandhānā* (*apnā*), To put (one's) head in a noose, to ensnare oneself (in the bonds of **love**, &c.); to be or become bound (in); to incur responsibility or liability (for); to be tied (to), be yoked (to), be bound in wedlock:—*galā band-honā* (-*kā*), The air-tube to be closed; to be choked or suffocated:—*galā-baiṭhā*, adj. Having the voice or throat set; hoarse:—*galā baiṭhnā*, or *galā paṛṇā* (-*kā*), The throat or voice to be or become set, to be or become hoarse:—*galā pakaṛnā* (-*kā*), To seize the throat (of), seize by the throat or collar; to throttle, to choke;—to seize or affect the throat (as anything astringent, &c.):—*gaiā phāṛnā*, or *galā phāṛ-ke bolnā*, 'To rend the throat,' to vociferate, bellow, bawl, scream:—*galā phāṅsnā*, v.n. To hang by the neck; to be strangled, to choke:—*galā phirnā*, To modulate the voice (in singing):—*galā phūlnā*, v.n. The throat, or the glands of the neck, to swell:—*galā ṭīpnā*, or *galā dabānā* (-*kā*), To squeeze or compress the throat (of), to throttle, strangle, choke:—*galā kāṭnā* (-*kā*), To cut the throat (of); (*fig.*) to do violence (to), to bear hard (upon), to oppress, to wrong, to defraud:—*galā karnā* (-*kā*) = *galā uṭhānā*, q.v.:—*galā ghoṭnā* or *ghoṅṭnā*, or *galā masosnā* (-*kā*) = *galā ṭīpnā*, q.v.:—*gale-bāz*, s.m. One who has a sweet voice, a sweet singer:—*gale bāṅdhnā*, or *gale ćapeknā*, or *gale ḍālnā*, v.t. To fasten to (or to throw on) the neck (of, -*ke*), to put upon the shoulders (of), lay to the charge (of); to fix an accusation or a slur wrongfully (upon);—to force (a thing upon one), to oblige one to accept:—*gale-par ćhurī phernā* (-*ke*), 'To pass a knife across the throat' (of), to kill, slaughter (*fig.*); to torment, torture, harass:—*gale paṛnā* (-*ke*), To fall on the neck (of); to embrace; to seek; to seek the friendship (of one who is averse from it); to hang upon (in entreaty or enforcement), to importune, urge, dun;—to devolve (upon, as a care or business, &c.), to be obligatory or incumbent (on); to attach itself (to); to lie upon (one's) hands, to be a load, clog, or encumbrance:—*gale paṛī ba-jā'e sidh*, We should make a virtue of necessity:—*gale-se*

	utarnā, v.n. To go down (by way of) the throat, to be swallowed:—*gale-se lagnā*, v.n.=*gale lagnā*, q.v.—*gale-kā ḍholnā*, An amulet;—a load or burden, a clog, an encumbrance:—*gale-kā hār*, A garland for the neck; a necklace;—(*fig.*) a child who constantly clings to his mother; a clog, an encumbrance; an importunate person;—a short woman married to a tall man;—*gale-kā hār honā* (*-ke*), To pursue one persistently; to seek and persist in a quarrel or dispute; to persecute, plague, tease; to importune;—to seek with ardour the friendship or affection (of); to persecute with kindness or attention:—*gale lagānā* or *lagā-lenā* (*-ko*), To embrace (by putting another's arms round one's own neck):—*gale lag-lag-ke ronā* (*-ke*), To hang on the neck (of a person) and weep:—*gale lagnā* (*-ke*), To hang upon the neck (of), to embrace;—to hang upon, to urge, to importune:—*gale milnā* (*-ke*), To embrace (=*gale lagnā*):—*gale maṅḍhnā* (*-ke*), To put upon the neck (of), &c. (=*gale bāṅdhnā*); to importune:—*gale-meṅ zanjīr paṛnā* (*-ke*), A chain to be put on the neck (of); to be chained, be bound.
गळे लागणो	*Gale lagnā* (*-ke*), To hang upon the neck (of), to embrace;—to hang upon, to urge, to importune.
गहिलो	Adj. & s.m. Mad, insane; foolish, silly;—madman, idiot, fool
गहे	It is not clear what *gahe* means; perhaps “in the house.”
गांठ	H گانٹھ गांठ *gāṅṭh* [Prk. गंठी; S. ग्रन्थिः], s.f. A knot, tie, fastening; bond, engagement, stipulation; a knot or knob (in wood); a joint, articulation (as of a reed, or of the body, or of the muscles, &c.); a hardened or enlarged gland; a kernel; the navel;—a bundle, parcel, bale (of goods); a bunch;—a purse; a pocket;—entanglement, difficulty; misunderstanding; offence, displeasure;—dissimulation, guile:—*gāṅṭh ukhaṛnā*, s.m. Dislocation:—*gāṅṭh bāṅdhnā*, or *gāṅṭh bandhan karnā* (*-meṅ*), To tie a knot (in, a handkerchief, &c., by way of a reminder); to tie together; to make an engagement or contract (*with* a person, for, *-kī*, a thing); to harbour prejudice, &c. (e.g. *man-kī gāṅṭh bāṅdhnā*):—*gāṅṭh-bharā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Full of knots, knotty; intricate;—having full pockets, or having the pocket full of money:—*gāṅṭh paṛnā* (*-meṅ*), To become knotted or entangled; (*met.*) misunderstanding or ill-feeling to arise; to harbour inveterate enmity (towards anyone, *in* the breast):—*gāṅṭh-joṛā*, s.m. Tying a knot; splicing:—*gāṅṭh joṛnā* (*-kī*), To tie the knot (of),

	to splice; to tie the nuptial knot:—*gāṅṭh ćaṛhnā*, To have a rupture at the navel:—*gāṅṭh-dār*, adj. Knotted; knotty:—*gāṅṭh denā* (*-meṅ*), To tie a knot (*in*, a string, or a handkerchief, for the purpose of reminding one of anything):—*gāṅṭh-se jānā*, To be lost (a thing); to suffer loss:—*gāṅṭh saraknā*, The navel to slip out of its place; to suffer from umbilical hernia:—*gāṅṭh-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), One's own purse, &c.; one's own; private:—*gāṅṭh-kā paisā*, s.m. One's own money:—*gāṅṭh-kā pūrā*, adj. & s.m. Having a full purse, wealthy;—a wealthy person:—*gāṅṭh-kā khonā*, To waste or squander (one's) money;—to act to (one's) prejudice, to do oneself an injury, to incur loss:—*gāṅṭh kaṭnā* (*-kī*), To have (one's) purse cut off or stolen, to have (one's) pocket picked, to be robbed:—*gāṅṭh karnā*, v.t. To put in one's purse or pocket; to hoard up;—to pocket, to misappropriate:—*gāṅṭh kholnā* or *khol-ḍālnā* (*-kī*), To untie a knot or knots; to disentangle;—to open (one's) purse; to spend;—to remove prejudice, or misunderstanding, or ill-feeling;—s.m. The untying a knot;—opening the purse-strings, prodigality, extravagance; expense;—removal of prejudice, &c.:—*gāṅṭh-gaṭhīlā* or *gaṅṭhīlā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Knotted; knotty (as a stick); compact (as a man):—*gāṅṭh-meṅ rakhnā*, v.t. To put in (one's) purse or pocket, to pocket:—*ḍeṛh-gāṅṭh*, s.f. A slip-knot:—*gur-gāṅṭh*, s.f. A hard knot.
गांड f.	H گانڈ गांड़ *gāṅṛ* [prob. S. गण्डः], s.f. The anus; the privities:—*gāṅṛ phāṛnā* (*-kī*), To put in a funk:—*gāṅṛ phaṭnā* (*-kī*), To get into a funk, to be in a great fright:—*gāṅṛ-galaṭ*, adj. Stupid, senseless; stupefied; dead:—*gāṅṛ mārnā* (*-kī*), To commit sodomy:—*gāṅṛ marānā* (*apnī*), To suffer sodomy (as a catamite):—*gāṅṛ-marānī*, s.f. A strumpet:—*gāṅṛ-marā'o*, s.m. A sodomite, catamite.
गांडिढीली	Weak in the anus.
गांव	H گانو गांव *gāṅw*, or *gāṅ'o* = H گانون गांओं *gāṅ'oṅ* [Prk. गामो; S. ग्रामः], s.m. A village, a hamlet:—*gāṅ'o-asthān*, s.m. Site of a village (whether in ruins or still standing):—*gāṅ'o-bāsī*, s.m. (f. *-inī* = *gāṅ'o-wāsī* = *gāṅ'o-wālā*, q.v.:—*gāṅ'o-bāṅt*, or *gāṅ'o-baṭ*, s.f. Division of villages; division of a *ta'alluqa* into separate villages:—*gāṅ'o-jan*, s.m. The village community:—*gāṅ'o-kā uṭhā'o*, or *gāṅ'o-ḵẖarć*, s.m. Village expenses or charges; municipal expenses:—*gāṅ'o-kī ābādī*, s.f. The cultivation, or the population, of a village:—*gāṅ'o-kī bolī*, s.f. Rustic speech:—*gāṅ'o-wāsī*, s.m. (f. *-inī*) = *gāṅ'o-wālā*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), A villager, a rustic.

गाणो	H گانا गाना *gānā* [*gā˚* = Prk. गा(इ) or गाअ(इ) = S. गाय(ति), rt. गै], v.t. and n. To sing, chant, to celebrate; to sing the praises of, to laud;—to relate, describe;—s.m. Singing, &c.:—*gānā ānā* (*-ko*), To have acquired the faculty of singing, to be able (or to know how) to sing:—*gānā-bajānā*, s.m. Singing and playing; song and music.
गाजी	P غازي *ġāzī* (for A. غازٍ *ġāziṉ*, act. part. of غزو 'to go forth to fight with an enemy'), s.m. One who engages in a warring expedition; one who fights against infidels; a warrior, a conqueror, a hero:—*ġāzī-mard*, s.m. A man of war, a hero; (*met.*) a horse:—*ġāzī-miyāṅ*, s.m. A name of the nephew of Sultān Maḥmūd (he is worshipped as a saint);—*ġāzī-miyāṅ*, or *ġāzī-miyān kī ćhaṛiyāṅ*, A festival held in commemoration of *Gāzī-miyāṅ* (at the beginning of May).
गाडणो	H گاڑنا गाड़ना *gāṛnā* [*gāṛ˚*, prob. Prk. गाढ(इ), fr. S. गाढ, p.p.p. of rt. गाह्; cf. *gāṛhnā* and *gaṛhnā*], v.t. To drive (in or into), drive down, to sink, to imbed (in), to fix firmly; to unite; to bury; to cover (a fire) with ashes; to set, to plant:—*gāṛ-denā*, v.t. intens. of and=*gāṛnā*.
गाड़ो	H گاڑا गाड़ा *gāṛā* (fr. *gāṛī*, q.v.), s.m. A common load-cart, a cart without a frame or box; a cart, waggon; gun-carriage.
गात्र	S گاتر गात्र *gātra*, s.m. A limb; the body (=*gāt*, q.v.).
गाळणो	To destroy, ruin.
गिटक	गिट्टक *giṭṭak*, or गुट्टक *guṭṭak* (i.q. *guṭkā*, q.v.), s.m. A plug, a stopper. गिट्टक giṭṭak [cf. **giṭṭa*-], m. a piece, fragment (of stone or metal).
गिरणो	H گرنا गिरना *girnā* [*gir˚* = Prk. गिर(इ)=S. गिर(ति), rt. गॄ], v.n. To fall, drop, come down; to tumble; to alight, to perch (on, *-par*), to descend; to fall (upon, *-par*), to attack; to swoop down (upon); to hang (upon), to pursue; to befall, betide (as *āfat*, or 'calamity'); to fall (in price), to abate; to sink, to be allayed, to lull (as the

	wind); to fall (from, -*se*, the esteem or regard of), to be reduced, be degraded; to be brought low, to be ruined; to be beaten, be overthrown; to fall (in battle); to drop down dead; to drop (from the mouth), to be spit out; to be affected (with); to be taken (with); to fall through, miscarry, fail:—*gir-paṛnā*, v.n. (intens.) To fall down (at, -*par*), to drop down; to tumble down; to fall off, &c.;—adj. (in Bot.) Deciduous:—*gir-jānā*, v.t. intens. of and=*girnā*.
गीत	H گیت गीत *gīt* [S. गीतं], s.m. Singing, song; a song.
गुढो	= ***gu□o*** = A hideout; a temporary village which might grow into a permanent settlement; a type of long-term camp, different from the ***de□o*** or short-term camp in that it included all of the dependents of its Rajp□t master□peasants, C□ra□s, Br□hma□s, potters, etc.□and not just those persons concerned with military affairs. Livestock was also kept in the ***gu□o***.
गुण	S گُن गुण *guṇa*, vulg. *guṇ*, and H. गुन *gun*, s.m. A string or thread; a rope; a track-rope; string (of a musical instrument); bow-string; (in Geom.) chord (of an arc);—(suffixed to a numeral) fold, times (e.g. *do-guṇ*, 'two-fold, double'; *das-guṇ*, 'ten-fold')—(in Arith.) multiplier; multiplication (=*guṇā*); product (in multiplication);—a secondary element, a subordinate or unessential part (of an action, &c.);—a quality, peculiarity, property, attribute; power, faculty; a good quality, excellence, merit, virtue; good character; goodness, kindness, favour, benefit; skill, cleverness; sense, understanding;—cause, reason;—mode, method, manner; species;—benefit, advantage, good, gain;—excess;—remission or abatement (of a disease, &c.);—a property of humanity, an ingredient or constituent of nature (three of which are particularized, viz. *Sattva*, *Rajas*, and *Tamas*, or 'goodness, passion, and darkness,' or 'virtue, foulness, and ignorance'); (hence, in Hindū poetry) a term for the number *three*;—(in Gram.) a secondary or subordinate gradation of a vowel (opp. to *vṛiddhi*):—*guṇ-ābād*, or *gun-ābād*, s.m. corr. of *guṇāvād*, q.v.:—*guṇākar*, vulg. *gun-ākar* (˚*ṇa+āk*˚), s.m. A mine or multitude of merits; one endowed with all virtues;—a name of Buddha *Śākya-muni*, the founder of the Buddhist religion;—an epithet of Śiva;—adj. (f. -*ā*), Possessing all excellences; endowed with all virtues:—*guṇāgār*, vulg. *guṇ-āgār* (˚*ṇa+āg*˚), s.m. The abode or receptacle of good qualities or virtues; one endowed with all virtues; a person of surpassing excellence (syn. *guṇākar*, and *guṇ-nidhān*):—*guṇāguṇ* (˚*ṇa+ag*˚), s.m. Merit and demerit; virtues

	and vices; excellences and blemishes (of;—syn. *guṇ-dosh*):—*guṇānuvād* (*ṇa+an°*), s.m., and *guṇāvād* (*°ṇa+āv°*), s.m. Reciting the perfections and excellences (of), extolling, glorifying; eulogizing, eulogy, lauding, laudation;—gratefulness, thankfulness, thanks;—*guṇānuvād karnā*, or *gānā* (*-kā*), To hymn the praise (of), to extol, to glorify; to eulogize, laud, &c.:—*guṇāvādī*, s.m. (f. *-inī*), One who recites the perfections, &c. (of another), extoller, praiser, &c.:—*guṇāyan*, vulg. *gun-āyan* (*-ṇa+ay°*), s.m. (f. *-ā* or *-kā*), One who goes in the path of virtue, a virtuous person:—*gun-bāćak*, s.m. corr. of *guṇ-vāćak*, q.v.:—*guṇ-bhraṅś*, s.m. The loss of good qualities or merits:—*guṇ-phal*, or *gun-phal*, s.m. (in Arith.) A multiple:—*guṇa jna*, vulg. *gunagya*, s.m. (f. *-ā*), One who knows how to judge (of men and things), recognizer of merit, appreciator of the worth (of); a friend (of virtue):—*guṇa-jnātā*, vulg. *guṇ-gyātā*, s.m.=*guṇa-jna*, q.v.:—*guṇ-ćhāṅṇnā* (*-kā*), To pass over the good qualities (of):—*guṇa-da* vulg. *guṇad* (f. *-ā*), and *guṇ-dāyak* (f. *-ikā*), adj. Imparting excellence, or virtue, or benefit, &c.; beneficial, profitable; improving; efficient:—*guṇ-dosh*, s.m. Good qualities (or properties) and bad; merits and demerits; virtues and vices:—*guṇ-dharm*, s.m. The virtue (or duty) incident to the possession of certain qualities (e.g. clemency is the virtue and duty of royalty, &c.):—*guṇ denā* (*-ko*), To impart excellence or goodness (to):—to benefit, profit;—to be effective, to have effect (=*guṇ karnā*);—to multiply (a number, into, *-meṅ*):—*guṇ-sāgar*, adj. & s.m. Endowed with all good qualities;—an ocean of good qualities; one endowed with all virtues; an epithet of the Supreme Being:—*guṇ-stuti*, s.f. Praising, lauding; eulogy, encomium, panegyric:—*guṇ-kā palṭā denā* (*-ko*), To return a favour, repay a benefit:—*guṇ-kārak* (f. *-ikā*), or *guṇ-kārī* (f. *-iṇī*), adj. Productive of good qualities, profitable, beneficial, salutary, helpful; fit; effective, effectual;—*guṇ-kārī*, adj. & s.m.=*guṇ-vān*, or *guṇī*, qq.v.:—*guṇ-kārī honā* = *guṇ karnā* (*-ko*), To be profitable or beneficial (to), to benefit, to improve, &c. (=*guṇ denā*, q.v.):—*guṇ-khān*, s.m. A mine of excellence or merit; a very excellent, or skilful, or learned person (syn. *guṇākar*, *gunāgār*):—*guṇ-gāth*, vulg. *gun-gāth*, s.m., or *guṇ-gāthā*, vulg. *gun-gāthā*, s.f. Statement of the qualities (of a person or thing, whether in praise or dispraise):—*guṇ-gān*, s.m. Singing the virtues or excellent qualities (of); praising, eulogizing; praise, laudation, eulogy, panegyric;—*guṇ-gān karnā* (*-kā*), To sing the praises (of);—to celebrate in song; to laud, eulogize, &c.;—to prattle or crow (as infants):—*guṇ-gāhak*, or *guṇ-grāhak* (f. *-ikā*), or *guṇ-grāhī* (f. *-inī*), adj. & s.m. Appreciating or discerning merit or qualities;

	doing justice to the good qualities (of); patronizing learning;—one who appreciates merit or good qualities;—a seeker after knowledge:—*guṇ-mān*, adj. (f. *-matī*) = *guṇ-vān*, q.v.:—*guṇ mānnā* (*-kā*), To acknowledge a favour or benefit; to be grateful (for):—*guṇ-may*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Consisting of merits or virtues; abounding in excellences referable to the three fundamental qualities:—*guṇ-nāśak*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ikā*), Destroying qualities, or virtues, &c.;—a destroyer of qualities; neutralizer; antidote:—*guṇ-nidhān*, s.m. 'Treasury or depository of good qualities'; a person of great excellence or merit (syn. *guṇākar*, and *guṇāgār*, qq.v.):—*guṇ-vāćak*, vulg. *gun-bāćak*, s.m. (in Gram.) Any word indicating a quality or attribute; an adjective:—*guṇ-vāćan*, s.m.=*guṇ-vāćak*, and *guṇ-vād*, qq.v.:—*guṇ-vād*, s.m. Pointing out (or celebrating) good qualities or merits:—*guṇ-wālā*, or *gun-wālā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-wālī*) = *guṇ-vān*, q.v.:—*guṇ-vān*, or *guṇ-want* (f. *-vatī*), or *gun-wantā* (f. *-ī*), adj. & s.m. Endowed with good qualities, or virtues, or merits, or excellences; excellent, perfect;—meritorious; virtuous; worthy; accomplished, skilful, able;—an excellent person; a perfect man; a saint; an accomplished scholar; a skilful or clever person (syn. *guṇī*):—*guṇ-viśeshaṇ*, s.m. (in Gram.) An attributive; an adjective, an epithet:—*guṇ-auguṇ*, s.m.=*guṇāguṇ*, and *guṇ-dosh*, qq.v.:—*guṇ-hīn*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Void of properties or attributes;—void of merit, void of good qualities or endowments:—*guṇeśvar* (*˚na+īś˚*), s.m. *lit.* 'Lord of the three (fundamental) qualities'; name of a mountain (supposed by some to be *Ćitrakoṭ* in Bundelkhaṇḍ).
गुनह	P گنہ *gunah*, s.m. contrac. of *gunāh*, q.v.:—*gunah-gār*: for this and other compounds see s.v. *gunāh*. P گناہ *gunāh* [Pārsī *vanāh* (cf. Pehl. *venaś*); rt. Zend *nāś* with *vi*; S. वि+नश्], s.m. Fault, offence, crime, sin; guilt; vice, iniquity (often contrac. to *gunah*, esp. in comp.):—*gunāh-se baćnā*, To avoid offence, or sin, &c.:—*gunāh rakhnā* (*-par*), To impute crime (to); to accuse falsely:—*gunāh karnā*, To commit a fault, or sin; to offend; to sin:—*gunāh-gār* (or *gunah-gār*; in Hindī *gunah-kār*, and *gunah-kārī*), s.m. A sinner; an offender, a culprit, a criminal;—*gunāh-gār ṭhairanā* (*-ko*), To make (one) out (to be) an offender, or a sinner, &c.;—to convict one of crime or offence, &c.; to convict; to condemn; to sentence:—*gunāh-gārī* (or *gunah-gārī*;—in Hindī *gunah-kārī*), s.f. A state of sin; a habit of vice;—sinfulness; criminality; guiltiness;—a fine for an offence;

	mulct, penalty;—revenue derived from judicial fines;—loss, deficit:—*gunāh-gārī denā*, To pay a fine or penalty:—*be-gunāh*, adj. Without offence, innocent, guiltless; sinless
गुमांन	P گمان *gumān* [Pehl. *gumān*; Zend *vī-manaṅh*; S. वि+मनस्], s.m. Doubt, distrust, suspicion; surmise, conjecture; (in comp.) thinking; suspecting (e.g. *bad-gumān*, q.v.s.v. *bad*);—opinion, fancy, notion, supposition, imagination;—presumption; probability;—conceit, pride, haughtiness:—*gumān-bharā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Full of conceit, puffed-up, proud:—*gumān barnā*, or *gumān lānā*, To think, imagine, suppose, believe, fancy, conjecture;—to doubt; to suspect, to mistrust;—to show pride, be conceited or proud:—*gumān le-jānā* (*-par*), To run away with the idea (of); to have suspicion (against):—*gumān hai*, The supposition, &c. is; it is supposed, &c.; it is expected; it is probable or likely. गुमान gumān [P. *gumān*], m. 1. conjecture, supposition. 2. distrust, suspicion. *3. pride; haughtiness. — ~ करना, to imagine, to suppose; to mistrust; to be proud, or conceited. ~ लाना, = ~ करना. ~ है, it is supposed, &c. - गुमान-भरा, adj. proud; conceited.
गूडी	A paper kite.
गोठ	A feast, a meal for a large group.
गोडां	= गोढां = see गोढै = nearby, in the vicinity. RHSK 1:335.
गोतो	A dip into water.
गोतो देणो	To dip someone [into water].
गोपालियो	= Hindī S گوپ गोप *gopa*, vulg. *gop* (*go*+*pa*, fr. rt. *pā*), s.m. A caste of Hindūs who are cow-herds (syn. *gwāl*); a man of that caste; a cow-herd, herdsman; a dairyman, a milkman:—*gopāshṭamī*, vulg. *gop-ashṭamī* (˚*pa*+*ash*˚), s.f. The eighth lunation of the light half of the month Kārttik (on which Krishṇ, who had formerly been a keeper of calves, became a cow-herd: cows are especially worshipped on this day; garlands are suspended from their necks, their horns, hoofs, and bodies are painted, and salutations are made to them):—*gopāṅgā* (˚*pa*+*an*˚), s.f. A cow-herd's wife; a milk-maid:—*gop-ras*, s.m. Gum-myrrh, myrrh:—*gop-gwāl*, s.m. Cow-herds, herdsmen:—*gop-maḥal*, s.m. The cow-herds'

	quarter;—pasture-grounds:—*gopeśvar* (*˚pa+īś˚*), s.m. 'Chief herdsman'; an epithet of Mahādeva; and of Krishṇa.
गोळी	गोली golī [*golikā*-], f. 1. a round lump, ball; a marble; globule. 2. a bullet; (piece of) shot. 3. a pill. — ~ खाना, to be struck by a bullet. ~ चलाना, or दाग़ना, or फेंकना, to fire a shot, or shots. ~ भरना, to load (as a rifle: में). ~ मारना, to hit (one, को) with a bullet, to shoot; to shoot (one) dead; to shoot (at, पर). ~ मारो! colloq. to hell with (one, को)! ~ लगना, a shot to hit (sthg., को). गोलियाँ खेलना, to play at marbles. कच्ची गोलियाँ न खेलना, fig. not to be bluffing. - गोलीकांड-, m. an incident involving shooting; small arms fire. गोलीगट्ठा-, m. = गोलीबारूद-. गोलीचालन-, m. small arms fire. गोलीप्रहार-, m. a burst, or bursts, of small arms fire. गोलीबारी [P. *-bārī*], f. small arms fire. गोलीबारूद-, f. shot and powder: stored ammunition. गोलीमार, m. one firing, a rifleman. गोलीरोक, adj. bullet-proof. गोलीसह, adj. id. H گولي गोली *golī* [S. गोल+इका], s.f. A ball; a bullet; a marble; a pellet; a globule; a pill;—a jar;—a gun-shot (as a measure of distance):—*golī banānā* (*-kī*), To make balls, or pills (of):—*golī pilānā* (*-ko*), To charge or load (a gun);—to fire or shoot at:—*golī lagnā* (*-ko*), To be struck by a ball, to be shot:—*goliyāṅ khelnā*, v.n. To play with (or at) marbles:—*golī mārnā* (*-ko*), To hit with a ball; to fire or shoot at.
गोळी छूटणो	Bullet[s] to be discharged.
गोळो	H گولا गोला *golā* [S. गोलकः], s.m. A ball; a cannon-ball;—the ordeal of carrying a red-hot cannon-ball (formerly much used in fixing boundaries);—a bomb (firework);—kernel of a cocoa-nut; cocoa-nut shell;—a curb (of a well);—a pier;—a large round beam (of wood);—(in Arch.) an astragal;—a herd (of cattle);—a large globular jar of earth (for water, or for keeping grain in);—a granary; a store-room (syn. *koṭhā*, through which it may possibly be derived);—a kind of pigeon;—a swelling;—colic:—*golā-bāṛī*, s.f. A storehouse, warehouse:—*golā-phirwā*, s.m. A round tonsure (on the head):—*golā-dār*, or *gole-dār*, s.m. A wholesale grain-merchant:—*golā-dhār barasnā*, v.n. To rain a pelting rain, to rain in torrents:—*golā-ḍanḍā*, s.m. The game of tip-cat (=*gullī-*

	ḍanḍā, q.v.s.v. *gullī*):—*golā-lāṭhī karnā* (*-ko*), To tie up the hands and feet (of a person) close to the face, so as to form the body into a ball, and then fasten it to a stick (to carry it); to roll up a person in a similar manner in a sheet:—*golā marnā* (*-par*), To discharge shot or shell (at), to cannonade, bombard.
ग्राम	S گرام ग्राम *grāma*, vulg. *grām*, and H. गराम *garām*, or गिराम *girām*, s.m. A village, a hamlet; an inhabited place in the midst of fields and cultivated land;—a villager, peasant;—(as a suffix) a troop, multitude, a collection or number, a heap;—a number of tunes; a scale in music, a gamut:—*grāmādhipati* (*˚ma+adh˚*), or *grāmādhikārī*, vulg. *grām-adhikārī* (*˚ma+adh˚*), s.m. Headman or chief of a village:—*grāmāśva* (*˚ma+aś˚*), s.m. (f. *-ā*), *lit.* 'Village-horse'; a donkey:—*grām-bāsī*, s.m.=*grāma-vāsī*, q.v.:—*grām-purohit*, s.m. A village-priest:—*grām-sabhā*, s.m. A village court, composed of the principal inhabitants, with the headman presiding; a village corporation:—*grām-siṅh*, s.m. *lit.* 'Village-lion'; a dog:—*grām lenā*, v.n. To go through the gamut:—*grām-nar*, s.m.=*grām-vāsī*, q.v.:—*grāma-ṇī* (*-ṇī*, for *-nī*), s.m. The leader or chief of a village or community; the lord of the manor;—the leader of a troop or army;—a chief;—a superintendent;—the village barber (as the chief person of a village);—adj. Chief, best, pre-eminent, excellent;—s.f. A female peasant or villager;—a harlot;—*grāma-vās*, or *grāma-vāsī*, adj. & s.m. Living in a village or in villages;—inhabitant of a village, a villager:—*grām-yājak*, s.m. A village-priest (=*grām-purohit*).
ग्रास	S گراس ग्रास *grās*, and H. गिरास *girās*, s.m. A mouthful; a morsel;—fodder (for cattle).
ग्रासीयो	A holder of a share of land (***gr□s***, q.v.); a bandit, a robber. ग्रास = Literally, "mouthful" or "sustenance." By extension, the term came to mean a share of land given to a Rajp□t for his maintenance (such shares were also called ***va□□***, which simply means "share" or "portion"). In M□rv□□ during the pre-Mughal period it was customary for one son of a Rajp□t ruler to inherit his father's title, residence, and the largest share of his lands and retainers, while the other sons received smaller territorial shares termed ***gr□s*** for their livelihood.

ग्रासीपणो	The occupation or business of being a ग्रासीयो.
घट	S گھٹ घट *ghaṭa*, vulg. *ghaṭ*, s.m. A large (earthen) water-jar, a water-pot (=*ghaṛā*, q.v.);—the body;—mind, heart, soul; thought (in these senses also *fem.* in Hindī):—*ghatāṭop* (˚ṭa+āṭ˚), s.m. A covering (for a palanquin, or carriage, or any article of furniture):—*ghaṭa-ja*, vulg. *ghaṭaj*, s.m. *lit.* 'Born in a water-pot,' an epithet of the sage Agastya:—*ghaṭ-dāsī*, s.f. A bawd, a procuress:—*ghaṭa-ghaṭa-nivāsī*, adj. & s.m. Dwelling in the inward parts;—an epithet of the Deity:—*ghaṭa-ghaṭa-vyāpak*, adj. & s.m. Pervading the inward parts;—an epithet of the Deity:—*ghaṭ-meṅ baiṭhnā* (-*ke*), To dwell in the heart (of).
घटकाळेजो	***Ghaṭkāḷejo*** = ***ghaṭ*** (lack, a little) + ***kāḷejo*** (heart). [Or, just ***ghaṭ*** (heart) + ***kāḷejo*** (heart).]
घड़ाणो	H گھڑانا घड़ाना *ghaṛānā* [caus. of *ghaṛnā*;—*ghaṛā* = *ghaṛāw˚* = Prk. घडावे˚=S. घट+आपि caus. aug.], v.t. To cause to form, or fashion, &c. (see *ghaṛnā*);—to cause to be made, or forged, or fashioned, &c.; to have (a thing) made or fashioned, &c. (=*ghaṛwānā*).
घड़ी	H گھڑي घड़ी *ghaṛī* [Prk. घटिआ; S. घटिका], s.f. The space of twenty-four minutes;—an hour;—time, hour; a small (indefinite) period of time, a moment; an instrument for measuring time; a watch, clock, &c.; a gong;—a subdivision of a village:—*ghaṛī-bhar-meṅ*, adv. In a moment, in a trice:—*ghaṛī thīk karnā*, To regulate a watch:—*ghaṛī-sāz*, s.m. A watch-maker:—*ghaṛī-sā'at-kā honā*, To be only for a short time (or for a moment or so), to be on the point of death:—*ghaṛī sāf karnā*, To clean a watch:—*ghaṛī kūknā*, To wind a watch:—*ghaṛī-ghaṛī*, adv. Every now and again; again and again; repeatedly; constantly, every moment:—*ghaṛī-men—ghaṛī-meṅ*, adv. One moment—another; now—now;—*ghaṛī-meṅ tolā ghaṛī-meṅ māshā*, 'At one time an ounce at another a grain'; of a changeable or fickle disposition:—*dhūp-ghaṛī*, s.f. A sun-dial:—*ret-ghaṛī*, s.f. A sand-glass, an hour-glass .
घणकरो	= H گھنا घना *ghanā* [S. घन+कः], adj. Thick, close; dense; confused; numerous; much; many, &c.

घणखरो	= घणकरो, q.v.
घणेरो	= H بہتیرا बहुतेरा *bahuterā*, = H بہتیر बहुतेर *bahuter*, [S. बहु+तरं], adj. & adv. Many, very many, most; much, very much, ever so much; abundant; greatly; for the greater part, mostly.
घणो	= H گھنا घना *ghanā* [S. घन+कः], adj. Thick, close; dense; confused; numerous; much; many, &c. (see *ghan*);—s.m. A sporting preserve, a park, chase. = H بہت बहुत *bahut* [S. बहु+त्वं], adj. s.m. & adv. Much, most, many; in a great degree; abundant, plentiful; enough; too much, excessive, enormous;—abundance, plenty, a great deal; sufficiency, enough;—very, very much, largely, considerably; extremely, exceedingly, excessively; immoderately, immeasurably; sadly, sorely, grievously; marvellously; notably; singularly;—three (in counting; see *bahutā*):—*bahut aććhā*, *bahut bĕhtar*, *bahut k̲h̲ūb*, *bahut-mubārak*, adv. Very good, very well:—*bahut ṭhīk*, adv. All right, quite true:—*bahut-sā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*) = *bahut*, q.v.:—*bahut-kućh*, s.m. A good deal, a great deal, plenty:—*bahut kar-ke*, adv. For the most part, mostly, frequently, generally; at the most:—*bahut yār honā*, To become more intimate than formerly.
घर	H گھر घर *ghar* [Prk. घरं; S. गृहं], s.m. House, dwelling, mansion, habitation, abode, home;—a room (in a house), an apartment;—a den; nest; hole; sty; cell; burrow;—a receptacle; frame; stand; cup; pan; case.
घरबार	*ghar-bār*, s.m. House and home; a house and premises; dwelling-place;—family; household;—household goods:—*ghar-bār ābād honā*, or *ghar-bār basnā*, A house to be inhabited;—to have a wife, to be married:—***ghar-bār basānā***, To take a wife; to consummate a marriage;—*ghar-bār-kī honā*, To be the lady of a house:—*ghar-bārī*, s.m. A married and house-keeping man; a householder; a family man;—s.f. Housewifery, domestic concerns, family affairs:
घरणो	= घिरणो, q.v.
घांटि	= घांटी, q.v.

घांटी	H گھانٹي घांटी *ghāṅṭī* [S. घण्टिका], s.f. The uvula or soft palate;—the throat; windpipe, larynx; Adam's apple:—*ghāṅṭī* (or *ghāṭī*) *karnā* (-*kī*), To raise the uvula (of a child, with the fingers,—a practice of nurses in certain diseases, &c.).
घाइलां	H گھایلघाइल *ghā'il*, or घायल *ghāyal*, or *ghā'el* [S. घात+इलः], adj. Wounded; stricken;—smitten (with **love**):—*ghāyal-kā sāṅg*, An exhibition in which the performer appears to put a sword down his throat, or to stab himself, &c.:—*ghā'il karnā*, v.t. To wound.
घाउ	See घाव.
घाट	H گھاٹ घाट *ghāṭ* [S. घट्टः, rt. घट्ट्], s.m. A landing-place; quay, wharf; ferry; ford; bathing-place, or a place for washing clothes (on the bank of a river); a flight of stone steps or an incline leading to water; a masonry embankment on the side of a river, &c.; a landing-place or ferry (of a river, &c.) or a pass where tolls or customs are collected;—a pass or difficult passage over a hill or hills, a defile (=*ghāṭī*);—a falling short, failure, want; abatement, reduction; loss, detriment; failing, short-coming, offence;—curve (in the blade of a sword);—adj. Less; inferior; abated; defective:—*ghāṭ-bāṭ*, s.f. The path or road to a *ghāṭ*:—*ghāṭ-bārī*, s.f. Lands attached to a ferry;—the duty or toll levied at a landing-place or a mountain-pass:—*ghāṭ tolnā* (-*ko*), To diminish in weight; to make the weight (of a thing) appear less than it is:—*ghāṭ-kaptān*, s.m. Master-attendant at a sea-port; harbour-master:—*ghāṭ-mār*, or *ghāṭ-mārā*, s.m. One who evades payment of a toll or duty; a smuggler:—*ghāṭ-mārā*, s.m. Smuggling:—*ghāṭ-mārnā*, To smuggle dutiable goods:—*ghāṭ māṅjhī*, s.m. A ferry-man (one who supplies (and regulates the hire of) boats, supplies crews, and exercises general superintendence:—*ghāṭ-wāl* or *ghāṭ-wālā*, or *ghāṭ-wāliyā*, s.m. A ferry-man; a person in charge of a landing-place or of a mountain-pass;—a Brāhmaṇ who attends pilgrims to a bathing-place on the Ganges, &c. (=*ghāṭiyā*, q.v.).
घाटी	H گھاٹي घाटी *ghāṭī* [S. घट्ट+इका], s.f. A mountain-pass (of milder ascent than a *ghāṭ*), a defile; a declivity;—a valley; a ravine;—a strait;—a custom-house pass; a permit.

घात	H گھات घात *ghāt* [Prk. घत्ता; S. क्षिप्ता?], s.f. Proper or suitable time or period (for a work or action), opportune moment, opportunity;—design, intention, aim;—cover, concealment, ambush, ambuscade, trap, snare; enmity, treachery:—*ghāt tāknā* (*-kī*), To watch an opportunity (for):—*ghāt karnā* (*-kī*), or *ghāt-meṅ baiṭhnā* or *rahnā* (*-kī*), To watch for an opportunity (against); to lie in wait or ambush (for); to waylay:—*ishāroṅ-kī ghāteṅ*, Silent or quiet aim.
घातकू	= घातक ghātak [S.], adj. & m. 1. adj. killing: murderous (as a blow). 2. damaging, destructive; savage (an animal), wounding. 3. hostile. 4. inauspicious, malign. 5. m. a murderer; executioner; butcher; one who wounds or maims.
घातणो	See घालणो
घालणो	H گھالنا घालना *ghālnā* [*ghāl°* = Prk. घड्ड(इ), or घड्डे(इ), or घल्ल(इ), or घल्ले(इ)=S. घट्टय(ति), rt. घट्ट्], v.t. To throw, fling, cast, hurl; to fire or discharge (a gun); to throw down, to ruin, destroy, desolate; to throw out, to pour, or pour out;—to lay (a foundation, &c.); to lay out; to spread; to set; to set up, to establish, to fix;—to mix, mingle;—to thrust (into);—to put on (clothes, &c.); to apply; to put or set (a person or an animal to any work).
घाव	H گھاو घाव or घाओ *ghāw* or *ghā'o*, or घाउ *ghā'u* [Prk. घाओ or घाउ; S. घातः], s.m. Wound, sore, hurt, bruise:—*ghā'o bharnā* or *bhar-jānā*, A sore to heal; a wound to cicatrize:—*ghā'o karnā* (*-kā*), To inflict a wound (on); to make a sore;—to wound the feelings (of):—*ghā'o khānā*, or *ghā'o ānā* (*-ko*), To receive a wound; to be wounded or hurt.
घाव	H گھاو घाव or घाओ *ghāw* or *ghā'o*, or घाउ *ghā'u* [Prk. घाओ or घाउ; S. घातः], s.m. Wound, sore, hurt, bruise:—*ghā'o bharnā* or *bhar-jānā*, A sore to heal; a wound to cicatrize:—*ghā'o karnā* (*-kā*), To inflict a wound (on); to make a sore;—to wound the feelings (of):—*ghā'o khānā*, or *ghā'o ānā* (*-ko*), To receive a wound; to be wounded or hurt.
घिरणो	H گھرنا घिरना *ghirnā* (fr. the trans. *ghernā*, q.v.), v.n. To be surrounded, be encompassed (by, *-se*), be enclosed; to be

	collected around;—to gather (as clouds, &c.):—*ghir-jānā*, v.t. intens. of and=*ghirnā*.
घेराणो	= H گھرانا घिराना *ghirānā* [caus. of *ghernā*;—*ghirā˚* =*ghirāw˚* = S. ग्रह+आपि, caus. augment], v.t. To cause to surround or enclose;—to cause to be surrounded, &c., to have (a place, &c.) enclosed;—to surround, encompass, enclose.
घेरणो	H گھیرنا घेरना *ghernā* [*gher*, prob.=S. ग्रह], v.t. To surround, encompass; to encircle; infold, inclose, take in, include, contain; to fill; to occupy;—to fence, to hedge or rail or wall in; to beset; to hem in; to lay siege to, to invest, besiege, blockade:—*ghernā-ghārnā*, v.t.=*ghernā*:—*gher denā*, v.t. intens. of and=*ghernā*:—*gher-lenā*, v.t. intens. of and=*ghernā*.
घोड़ो	H گھوڑا घोड़ा *ghoṛā* [Prk. घोडओ; S. घोटकः], s.m. A horse;—(in chess) the knight;—a clothes-horse;—hammer (of a gun):—*ghoṛā uṭhānā*, To put a horse to full speed:—*ghoṛā palānnā*, or *ghoṛe-par zīn bāṅdhnā* or *kasnā*, To saddle a horse:—*ghoṛā ćaṛhānā* (*bandūq-kā*), To raise the hammer (of a gun), to cock (a gun):—*ghoṛā ćhoṛnā* (*bandūq-kā*), To pull the trigger (of a gun):—*ghoṛā denā* (*-ko*), To put (a mare) to a stallion:—*ghoṛā ḍālnā* (*-par*), To put a horse to full speed; to gallop a horse (at or after); to charge:—*ghoṛe-sawār*, s.m. A horseman; rider:—*ghoṛe-ko sarpaṭ pheṅknā*, To force a horse to its utmost speed:—*nāqiṣ ghoṛā*, s.m. A cast horse; a screw.
चंगो	H چنگا चंगा *ćaṅgā* [S. चङ्ग+कः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Sound, good; true; pure; right, &c. (=*aććhā*); well, in health, healthy; healed, cured, convalescent:—*ćaṅgā banānā* (*-ko*), To put to rights, to correct, punish, chastise:—*ćangā karnā* (*-ko*), To make well, to restore to health, to heal, to cure:—*ćaṅgā honā*, v.n. To be healed, be cured, become well, &c.:—*bhalā-ćaṅgā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Sound, good, perfect; in health and vigour, hale and hearty; uninjured; tolerable, passable, fair.
चंप	An attack.
चक्र	S چکر चक्र *ćakra*, vulg. *ćakr*, and H. चक्कर *ćakkar*, (in comp.) चकर *ćakar*, s.m. Wheel (of a cart, &c.), a potter's wheel; a catharine-wheel; a discus or sharp circular missile weapon; a quoit; an oil-mill; a circle, a ring; circumference; a circular road or course; a

	circular position; a form of military array (in a circle=*ćakābū*); circular flight (of a bird, &c.); revolving in a circle, revolution, whirl; round, circuit; circumambulation; a whirlwind; a whirlpool, an eddy, anything revolving in a circle; a whirligig; the lounge (in a manege); giddiness, vertigo;—an army, a multitude; a side, a quarter (e.g. *ćahoṅ cakkar-meṅ*, 'On all four sides'); (in Gram.) a table or paradigm; (in Astron.) the zodiac with its twelve signs; (*fig.*) maze, perplexity; misfortune, scrape:—*ćakrākār* (*ćakra*+*ākāra*), adj. Round, circular, ring-shaped:—*ćakrāyudh* (*ćakra*+*āyudha*), adj. & s.m. Fighting with the discus;—an epithet of Vishnu:—*ćakkar adh-kaṭ*, s.m. 'The line which bisects a circle,' a diameter:—*ćakkar bāṅdhnā* (*-kā*), To whirl (a thing) rapidly round (so as to make it present the appearance of (a disc):—*ćakar-bardeśī*, s.f. Compound interest (=*ćakr-vriddhī*):—*ćakkar-bīć*, s.m. Centre of a circle:—*ćakkar-ṭukṛā*, s.m. Segment of a circle:—*ćakr-ćāl*, s.f. Circular motion, rotatory motion, rotation:—*ćakr-ćhūtā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Touching a circle, tangential;—*ćakr-chūtī lakīr*, s.f. A tangent:—*ćakr-dhārī*, s.m. An epithet of Vishnu (*lit.* 'bearing a discus');—a peacock;—a circular course; the lounge (in a manege):—*ćakkar denā* (*-ko*), To lounge (a horse);—to surround:—*ćakkar-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Round, circular; round-about, circuitous:—*ćakkar khānā*, v.n. To be put into rotatory motion, to whirl, turn round, revolve; to move or fly in a circle; to go a long round, take a circuitous road:—*ćakkar mārnā*, v.n. To wheel round, to whirl round, to revolve, to move or fly in a circle; to take a roundabout road:—*ćakar-makar*, s.m. Trick, fraud, deception, evasion, subterfuge, shuffle:—*ćakkar-meṅ ānā* (*-ke*), To be involved in difficulties, be entangled in the meshes (of):—*ćakkar-meṅ ḍālnā* (*-ko*), To involve one in difficulty or mess; to perplex, bewilder, mislead, lead astray:—*ćakra-vāk*, s.m.=*ćakwā*, q.v.:—*ćakr-vān*, adj. Circular, ring-shaped:—*ćakra-vat*, adv. Revolving like a wheel, in rotation:—*ćakra-vartī*, vulg. *ćakar-batti*, s.m. Sovereign of the world, universal monarch, emperor, the ruler of a *ćakra* or country described as extending from sea to sea (twelve princes beginning with *Bharat* are especially considered as *ćakra-vartins*); the title of one of the great families of Brāhmans in Bengal:—*ćakr-vṛiddhi*, s.f. Interest upon interest, compound interest;—wages for transporting goods in a cart.
चढणो	H چڑھنا चढ़ना *ćaṛhnā* [*ćaṛh˚* = Prk. चड्ढ(इ), or चड्ड(इ)=S. उद्+शद(ति; i.e. उच्छदति)], v.n. To go up, ascend, mount, climb; to soar; to ride (on, *-par*); to go (on board), embark; to go, be taken

	or conveyed, be transported (to); to go (on), fit; to go forward, advance, proceed (as a procession); to come on (as fever, &c.); to rise (as a price, a river, &c.), to increase, swell; to accumulate, fall in arrears (as pay. &c.); to be enlarged, to spread, to grow; to be raised, elevated, exalted, promoted; to be offered (as a sacrifice); to be drawn on or up, be tucked up; to be strung (as a bow); to be braced (as a drum, &c.); to be fixed (as a bayonet, or an arrow); to be set (as a bone); to be put (on, or in, as colour; or a weight, &c. in a scale, &c.), to be applied, to be spread or laid (over); to be entered (in, as an account or item), be put down; to march (against), lead an attack (against); to invade; to enter (the mind); to enter (the system, or head, &c.) and take effect (as poison, intoxicants, fever, &c.); to be possessed (by an evil spirit); to be taken, be caught, be hooked, be entrapped; to be superior (to), to excel; to gain (as a watch); to pass, elapse (as time, e.g. *pahar-bhar din ćaṛhā*); to be put in hand, be taken in hand (as a work):—*ćaṛh-ānā* (*-par*), To come (against), to be led to the attack (of):—*ćarhnā utarnā*, v.n. To ascend and descend; to be advanced and lowered; to be hired and dismissed;—*congressus*:—*ćaṛh-bannā*, v.n. To advance, gain ground, to get the better (of), to win, score (a victory); to find an opportunity:—*ćaṛh-baiṭhnā* (*-par*), To mount, ride (upon); to overcome:—*ćaṛh-jānā*, v.n. intens. of and=*ćaṛhnā*.
चन्द्रमा	H چندرما चन्द्रमा *ćandr-mā*, *ćandar-mā* [S. चन्द्र+मास्], s.m. The moon;—the deity of the moon.
चरू	चरू S چرو चरु *ćaru*, & H. चरू *ćarū*, s.m. A pot, a cauldron (cf. next); an oblation of rice, barley, and pulse, boiled with butter and milk for present tion to the gods or manes:—*ćaru-prasād*, s.m. The distribution of the *ćaru* or oblation by Brahmans.
चलावणो	= H چلانا चलाना *ćalānā* [*ćalā˚* = Prk. चलाव(इ), or चलावे(इ)=S. चल+आपय(ति)], v.t. To cause to move or go or pass, to move, put in motion, set agoing; to stir, agitate (with a spoon, &c.); to hasten, urge, impel, propel, drive; to discharge (an arrow or gun), to fire (a gun or cannon), to shoot (at, *-par*), to throw (a dart, stone, &c.);—to originate, introduce, bring into use; to promulgate; to accustom; to make current, give currency to, put in circulation, to issue, utter (as coin, &c.), pass;—to transmit, send, forward; to advance or lend (money,—e.g. *sūd-par rupayā ćalānā*); to do, act, transact, carry on, conduct, manage, direct (a

	work, business, &c.); to prosecute, pursue, carry out; to put in execution, to bring into effect, to enforce; to use, employ, apply;—to thrust (into), drive (in):—*ćalā-denā*, v.t.=*ćalānā*.
चहवचो	चहबच्चा cahbaccā [cf. P. *cāh*], m. 1. a ditch, drainage pit, sump. 2. reg. (W.) storage-pit (for grain). 3. reg. vat (as for indigo, or raw sugar).
चहु	= चिहुं, q.v.
चांदिणी	H چاندني चांदनी *ćāṅdnī* [*ćāṅd*+Prk. अलिआ=S. अ+र+इका; or S. चन्द्रिका], s.f. Moonlight, moonbeam;—a kind of white flower, *Tabernæmontana coronaria*;—a white cloth spread over a carpet; an awning, a canopy or cope; anything white and shining:—*ćāṅdnī-ćāṅd*, s.m. An epithet of the moon:—*ćāṅdnī-ćauk*, s.m. A wide and public street or market:—*ćāṅdnī ćhiṭaknā*, v.n. The moonlight to be bright:—*ćāṅdnī-rāt*, s.f. A moonlight night:—*ćāṅdnī-karaṇ*, s.m. The practice of Brahmans and others wounding themselves in order to extort alms or the payment of a debt:—*ćāṅdnī khilnā*, v.n.=*ćāṅdnī ćhiṭaknā*, q.v.:—*ćāṅdnī mār-jānā* (*-ko*), To be moon-struck, to be paralyzed from a stroke of the moon (a horse).
चांमडी	चमड़ी camṛī [cf. H. *camṛā*], f. 1. skin (of the human body). 2. hide (= चमड़ा).
चाकर	P چاکر *ćākar* (fr. intens. of S. कृ), s.m.f. A servant, under-servant, an attendant. P *ćākarān*, s.m. pl. (of ***ćākar***), Servants:—*ćākarān-zamīn*, s.f. Lands exempted from revenue dues and appropriated to the maintenance of public servants.
चाकरी	P چاکري *ćākarī*, *ćākrī*, s.f. Service, employ, office; attendance; duty; a grant for personal service in a village, service-land:—*ćākarī karnā* (*-kī*), To serve, wait upon, attend.
चाबक	P چابك *ćābuk*, adj. Quick, active, alert;—s.m. A horse-whip, a whip:—*ćābuk-bāzī*, s.f. A whipping, lash:—*ćābuk phaṭkārnā*, To

	crack a whip:—*ćābuk-dast*, adj. Nimble, active, alert, expeditious; dexterous, adroit; light-fingered; beautiful:—*ćābuk-dharī*, s.f. 'Whip-handle'; the shrub *Cryptospegia grandiflora*:—*ćābuk-sawār*, s.m. A horse-breaker; a rough-rider; a good rider, a jockey:—*ćābuk-sawārī*, s.f. The business of a horse-breaker, &c.; breaking-in horses; jockeyship:—*ćābuk mārnā* (-*ko*), To horsewhip, to whip, lash.
चिंतणो	H چنتنا चिन्तना *ćintnā* [*ćint˚* = Prk. चिंत(इ) or चिंते(इ)=S. चिन्तय(ति), rt. चिन्त्], v.t. To think, to reflect on, to study.
चिरंजीवी	S چرم चिरं *ćiram* (acc. sing. of *ćira*), adv. Long, for a long time (=*ćir*, q.v.):—*ćiran-jī*, *ćiran-jīv*, adj. Long-lived;—adv. phrase, Long may you live (used as a benediction):—*ćiran-jīvnā*; *ćiran-jīvin*, *ćiran-jīvī*;=*ćir-jīvnā*, &c. q.v.s.v. *ćir*.
चिहुं	Four.
चींतवणो	See चिंतणो
चींधड़ीयो	***Cīndhaṛīyo***: Subordinate Rājpūt soldier [***cīndhaṛiyo***s were those Rājpūts who used to perform military service only after taking grain, clothing, and opium and who used to fight when the time came]. In Rāvat Saravat, ***Daḷpat Vilās***, "Śabdkoṣ," p. 5.
चीक	H چيڪ चीक *cīk* [S. चिक्लिदं], s.f. = *cīkaṛ*, q.v. & cf. *kīćaṛ*. H چيڪڙ चीकड़ *cīkaṛ* = H چيکر चीकर *cīkar* [*cīk*+*ar* = Prk. अडी=S. र+इका], s.f. Mud, mire, slime; land that has been recently irrigated. H ڪيچڙ कीचड़ *kīćaṛ* = H ڪيچ कीच *kīć* (i.q. *cīk*, and *cīkar*, qq.v.), s.f. Dirt, mud, mire, puddle, slime; mattery discharge which collects in the corner of the eye (cf. *cīkaṛ*).
चिरो	Torn strip from a turban.
चुंणिंदो	Picked, selected (from H چنڻا चुनना *ćunnā* [*ćun˚* = Prk. चुण(इ)=S. चिनो (ति), rt. चि]), v.t. To gather, pick, pluck; to choose, select, cull, glean; to pick up (food, &c. as a bird); to place in order, to arrange, to lay (dishes on a table); to gather, to plait (cloth), to crimp; to build up (a door-way, &c.)=*ćinnā*, q.v.:—*ćun-denā*, v.t. (intens.) To pick out, select, choose, &c.; to build up (a doorway,

	&c.):—*ćun-ḍālnā*, v.t. (intens.) To pick out, &c.; to pluck out, pull out:—*ćun-lenā*, v.t. (intens.)=*ćun-denā*. H چننا चुनना *ćunnā* [*ćun*˚ = Prk. चुण(इ)=S. चिनो (ति), rt. चि], v.t. To gather, pick, pluck; to choose, select, cull, glean; to pick up (food, &c. as a bird); to place in order, to arrange, to lay (dishes on a table); to gather, to plait (cloth), to crimp; to build up (a door-way, &c.)=*ćinnā*, q.v.:—*ćun-denā*, v.t. (intens.) To pick out, select, choose, &c.; to build up (a doorway, &c.):—*ćun-ḍālnā*, v.t. (intens.) To pick out, &c.; to pluck out, pull out:—*ćun-lenā*, v.t. (intens.)=*ćun-denā*.
चुकाणो, चुकावणो	Causative form of H چوکنا चूकना *ćūknā* [*ćūk*˚ = Prk. चुक्क(इ), fr. S. च्युत्+कृ; cf. *ćuknā*], v.n. To mistake, to blunder, to commit a fault or error; to depart (from), to deviate (from), to go astray, to wander, to err, to miscarry; to be neglectful or deficient (in), to fall short (of), to fail; to fail to hit (a mark), to miss; to be short (of); to be missing; to be inadvertently omitted:—*ćūk-paṛnā*, v.n.=*ćūknā*.
चुगली	P چغلي *ćuglī*, *ćugulī*, s.f. Tale-bearing; backbiting, slandering, slander:—*ćuglī khānā* (*-kī*), To tell tales (of), to inform (against); to backbite, to slander.
चुवणो	= चूणो = H چونا चूना *ćūnā* [*ćū*˚ = Prk. चुअ(इ) or चोअ(इ)=S. च्योत(ति), rt. च्युंत् (or श्च्युत्)], v.n. To drop (as ripe fruit from a tree, &c.); to drop, leak, distil, ooze, exude; to be filtered;—to secrete;—to menstruate.
चुहियो	A brand made with a hot iron rod to cure a disease.
चूड़ी	H چوڑي चूड़ी *ćūṛī* [S. चूड+इका], s.f. (dim. of *ćūṛā*). A ring or bangle of lac or glass (worn on the wrist); a ring; ring (of an eye-glass); a gather, pucker:—*ćūṛī-dār*, adj. & s.m. Gathered, puckered;—drawers or sleeves made too long, so as to be crumpled into plaits:—*ćūṛī-hārā*, s.m. A maker of glass or lac bangles:—*ćūṛiyāṅ pahannā*, v.n. 'To put on bangles'; to marry again;—to be effeminate:—*ćūṛiyāṅ ṭhanḍī karnā*, To break (one's) bangles (as a woman does on the death of her husband;—the verb *ṭhanḍī karnā* being used superstitiously for *toṛnā*).
चोखा	Cooked rice, rice. Grain, especially rice, after threshing and winnowing.

चोट	H چوٹ चोट *ćoṭ* [S. चुण्टा rt. चुण्ट्; or fr. S. चोटय(ति) rt. चुट्], s.f. Hurt, wound, bruise, injury, damage; a blow, a stroke; a turn; fall; shock, loss (in trade, &c.); rivalry, competition; spite; attempt, effort; assiduity; desire, wish, aim:—*ćoṭ bāṅdhnā* (*-kī*), To bind up the edge (of a sword, &c.); to defend: to restrain (by magic):—*ćoṭ-par ćoṭ*, Blow on blow, stroke upon stroke; one misfortune after another; misfortunes come not singly:—*ćoṭ karnā* (*-par*, or *-meṅ*), To hurt, wound; to strike (at), to make an attack (on), to attack; to fire (upon or at); to cast a spell (on or over):—*ćoṭ khānā*, v.n. To be hurt, be wounded, be injured or damaged; to receive a blow; to suffer loss or injury:—*ćoṭ lagnā*, v.n. To feel pain, to receive an injury, to be hurt, &c. (=*ćoṭ khānā*). H چوٹ चोट *ćoṭ* [S. चूडा], s.f. A blanket or sheet gathered and fastened into a knot at one end (that of the head) and worn so as to cover the head and shoulders;—the tying of a blanket or sheet in the manner described above.
चोपड़	H چوپڑ चौपड़ *ćaupaṛ* [S. चतुष+पट्टिका], s.f. A game played with oblong dice (like *ćausar*); the cloth or board on which the game is played (having two transverse bars in the form of a cross);—the form of a cross;—*ćaupaṛ-bāz*, s.m. A *ćaupaṛ*-player:—*ćaupaṛ-kā*, adj. Having the form of a cross:—*ćaupaṛ-kā bāzār*, *ćaupaṛ-bāzār*, s.m. A market-place in the form of a *ćaupaṛ* cloth, i.e. having two transverse roads passing through it.
चौगांन	P & H چوگان *ćaugān*, s.m. A plain (cf. *ćau-gāna*, s.v. *ćau*);—a game resembling hockey but played on horse-back, the game of polo;—the bat or stick with which the game is played:—*ćaugān-bāz*, s.m. A player of hockey on horseback, a polo-player:—*ćaugān-bāzī*, s.f. Playing the game of *ćaugān*:—*ćaugān-gāh*, s.f. The place where *ćaugān* is played, polo-ground.
चौथो	चौथा cauthā [*caturtha*-], adj. & m. 1. adj. fourth. 2. m. an observance taking place on the fourth day after a death, when gifts of clothes or money are given to the widow or son of the deceased.
चौपखेर	= चौफकेर = चौफो = all around. Cf Hindī *ćau-pher*, adj. & adv. All round, on all sides.

चौपड़णो	= चुपड़ना cupaṛnā [**cuppa*-2: Pk. *cuppa*-], v.t. 1. to oil, to grease; to smear; to baste; to lubricate. 2. to anoint. 3. to varnish. 4. to foist upon, to attribute wrongly (to, के सिर). 5. to smoothe or to gloss over; to palliate. — चुपड़ी बात, f. unctuous words, flattery. - घी-चुपड़ी रोटी, a *roṭī* rubbed over with, or dipped in, *ghī*. चिकना-चुपड़ा, adj. oily; unctuous; specious.
चौबीस	H چوبیس चौबीस *ćau-bīs* [Prk. चउव्वीसं; S. चतुर्+विंशतिः], adj. Twenty-four.
च्यार	H & P چار चार *ćār* [Prk. चत्तारि=S.चत्वारि, neut. pl. of चतुर्;—the Pers. *ćār* is a contrac. of *ćahār*, q.v.], adj. Four:—*ćār abrū*, s.m. A kind of dervish who shaves his eye-brows and whiskers:—*ćār abrū-kā ṣafāya*, s.m. Shaving of the eye-brows and whiskers; shaving of the head, eye-brows, moustache, and beard:—*ćār ādmī*, s.m. 'Four people'; people (in general); a jury of arbitrators:—*ćār aṅkheṅ*, s.f. 'Four eyes;' the meeting of the eyes of two people; meeting, interview (=*ćār ćashm*):—*ćār uṅgal*, s.m. The breadth of four fingers; a measure equal to that breadth; a palm; a *gira*, or two and a half inches:—*ćār uṅglī*, s.f. The hand's breadth:—*ćār ā'īna*, s.m. A kind of armour (it is so called from four plates of steel which are fixed on the breast):—*ćār bālish*, s.m. A kind of large cushion (on which the great sit or recline); a throne; a couch, sofa:—*ćār bāṅg*, adj. Sensible, intelligent; quick, alert:—*ćār band*, s.m. 'Four fastenings'; joints, members, limbs:—*ćār bīsī*, s.f. Fourscore:—*ćār pā*, s.m.=*ćār pāya*, q.v.:—*ćār pāra*, adj. Divided into four, four-pieced, four square, in four parts:—*ćār-pāya*, s.m. 'Four-footed'; a quadruped:—*ćār-pā'ī*, s.f. A bedstead, a bed; a litter for carrying the sick;—*ćār-pā'ī-par paṛnā*, v.n. To take to (one's) bed; to become sick, be confined to (one's) bed:—*ćār path*, s.m. A crossing of two roads, a quadrivium:—*ćāri pad*, s.m. The four feet of religion, viz. truth, purity, beneficence, and mercy:—*ćār-tār*, *ćār-tāra*, s.m. *lit*. 'Having four strings'; a lute with four strings:—*ćār tuk̲h̲m*, s.m. A mixture of four kinds of seeds (*tuk̲h̲m-ĕ-raiḥān*, *isbagol*, *bālanga*, and *k̲h̲urfa*) used as a cure for dysentery:—*ćār tag*, s.f. Full gallop;—adv. At full gallop:—*ćār ṭūk*, adj. Broken (into four pieces):—*ćār-jāma*, s.m. A kind of saddle made of cloth (*lit.* of four folds) and without a tree:—*ćār ćāle*, s.m. The going (and returning) of the bride and bridegroom to their respective homes four times in the month after marriage:—*ćār ćashm*, s.f.=*ćār*

	āṅkheṅ, q.v.;—adj. Faithless, inconstant (=*totā-ćashm*):—*ćār ćand*, adj. Fourfold, four times (as much), quadruple:—*ćār ḥarf*, 'Four letters' (of execration); abuse:—*ćār-ḵẖāna*, adj. & s.m. Chequered, checked;—chequered cloth; checked muslin; cloth ornamented with squares; tripe (of a ruminant):—*ćār-dāṅt*, s.m. *lit*. 'Four teeth'; a four-year old (=*ćār-sāl*):—*ćār-dāṅg*, s.m. The four quarters of the globe:—*ćār din*, s.m. *lit*. 'Four days,' a few days (e.g. *ćār din-kī zindagī hai*):—*ćār-din-kā*, adj. For a few days, temporary, fleeting, transient:—*ćār-dīwārī*, s.f. A courtyard, enclosure, area; a wall round a town, ramparts;—*ćār-dīhāt*, s.m. An estate formed of the land belonging to four villages:—*ćār-zānū*, s.m. A mode of sitting (like that of a tailor at work);—*ćār-zānū baiṭhnā*, v.n. To squat, to sit cross-legged:—*ćār-sāl*, s.m. A four-year old (horse):—*ćār-sū*, s.m. A cross-road, two roads crossing each other; a square or court;—adv. On all sides, all round:—*ćār-shāna*, adj. Tough, hardy, lusty:—*ćār-shamba*, s.m. Wednesday:—*ćār-ẓarb*, adj. Sensible, intelligent, shrewd (a slave):—*ćār ṭaraf*, adv. On all sides, all round, everywhere:—*ćār-qab*, s.m. An article of dress so called, a kind of vest;—a kind of mirror;—*ćār kāg̲aẕ*, s.m. The proceedings in a law-suit, viz. the plaint, defence, replication, and rejoinder:—*ćār-konī*, s.f. A square, a quadrangle;—*ćār-konī-kī ćārolī*, s.f. The kernel of the *Chironjia sapida* or *Buchanania latifolia*:—*ćār-khūṅṭ*, s.m. The four quarters of the globe, the whole world (=*ćār-dāṅg*):—*ćār-gunā*, adj. Fourfold, four times;—*ćār-mag̲z*, s.m. A walnut;—an earthen ball with which children play:—*ćār-naẓ̲ar*, *ćār-naẓ̲areṅ*, s.f.=*ćār-ćashm*; *ćār-āṅkheṅ*, q.v.:—*ćāroṅ*, adj. The four, the whole four, all four:—*ćāroṅ avasthā*, s.f.=*ćāroṅ daśā*, q.v.:—*ćāroṅ āśram*, s.m. The four religious orders among Hindūs:—*ćāroṅ padārth*, s.m. The four chief things, viz. *arth*, *dharm*, *kām*, and *moksh*:—*ćāroṅ jug*, s.m. The four *yugas* or epochs of the world, viz. the *Satya* or *Krita*, *Treta*, *Dwāpar*, and *Kālī*:—*ćāroṅ-ćūl barābar*, adv. All square:—*ćāroṅ ḵẖāne ćit*, adv.=*ćāroṅ shāne ćit*, q.v.:—*ćāroṅ daśā*, s.f. The four states of man; the four states of a student of the *Vedānta* philosophy, *viz.* waking, sleeping, unconsciousness, and absorption into the one universal spirit of Brahma:—*ćāroṅ diśā*, adv. On all sides, all round, everywhere:—*ćāroṅ shāne ćit*, adv. At full length, on the back, sprawling:—*ćāroṅ ṭaraf*, adv.=*ćāroṅ diśā*, *ćāroṅ or*, qq.v.:—*ćāroṅ qul*, Four verses of the *Qŏr'ān* (used as a charm):—*ćāroṅ or*, adv. On all four sides, all around, in all directions:—*ćāroṅ varṇ*, s.m. The four chief castes among the Hindūs:—*ćāroṅ ved*, s.m. The four Vedas:—*ćār-yār*, s.m. The four successors of Mohammad, *viz. Abū-bakr*, *Omar*, *Osmān*, and *ʻAlī*:—*ćār-yārī*, s.m. A sect of

	Musalmāns who venerate equally the four successors of Mohammad (the term is applied by the *Shī'as* to the *Sunnīs*):—*ćār-yārī-kā rupayā*, s.m. A square silver coin (used as a charm to discover a thief):—*ćār-yak*, *ćār-ek*, s.m. One part out of four, a fourth part.
छडणो	H چھڑنا छड़ना *ćhaṛnā* (i.q. *ćhāṭnā*, q.v.), v.t. To separate (husk from rice, &c.), to beat or pound (rice), to husk;—to beat, chastise.
छह	छह chah [**kṣaṭ*: Pa. *cha*], adj. six.
छाणो	Dried cake of cowdung (used for fuel).
छाकियो	Intoxicated, drunk.
छाकणो	H چھاکنا छाकना *ćhāknā* [*ćhāk˚* = S. चक(ति), rt. चक्], v.n. To be intoxicated, to be stupefied (cf. *ćhāknā*).
छागळ	S چھاگل छागल *ćhāgal*, adj. Coming from or relating to a goat;—s.m. (f. *-ī*), A goat;—s.f. A goat-skin; a bottle or vessel of leather or earth (generally having a spout).
छागळियो	Water-bearer.
छागळी	Diminutive form of छागल chāgal [S.], m. & f. *Pl. HŚS*. 1. m. a goat. 2. f. reg. (W.) an earthen water-pot with a spout (orig. of goat-skin); a water-bag.
छाछ	H چھاچھ छाछ *ćhāćh* [S. तक्र], s.f. Buttermilk.
छाडां	H چھاڑنا छाड़ना *ćhāṛnā* [*ćhāṛ˚* = Prk. छड्ड(इ)=S. छर्द (ति), rt. छृद], v.t. To let go, release, &c. (=*ćhoṛnā*, q.v.);—to vomit (=*ćhāṅṛnā*, q.v.).
छाल	H چھال छाल *ćhāl* (cf. *uććhāl*), s.f. Spray; a wave, billow (=*jhāl*;—in comp. it also takes the form *ćhār*, e.g. *bā'o-ćhār*).
छिटकणो	H چھٹکنا छिटकना *ćhiṭaknā*, छटकना *ćhaṭaknā* [*ćhiṭak˚* = Prk. छिटक्के(इ) or छिटक्क(इ), fr. S. क्षिप्त+कृ], v.n. To be spattered, be splashed, to spurt; to be strewed, be scattered, be dispersed, be dissipated; to be spread, to spread, to be diffused (as light), be shed, to shine, be bright; to be disordered, be deranged, be dishevelled (the hair); to be displaced, be dislocated;—to fly back

	with a spring (as a bow, the bolt of a door or lock, &c.):—*ćhiṭak-jānā*, v.n. intens. of and=*ćhiṭaknā*.
छिपणो	H چھپنا छिपना *ćhipnā*, छुपना *ćhupnā* [*ćhip˚* = Prk. छुप्प(इ), or छिप्प(इ)=S. क्षोप्य(ते) caus. pass. of rt. क्षि], v.n. To be hidden or concealed; to be absent; to hide, to lurk; to disappear, to set (as the sun, &c.); to put on a veil or mask; to elude or escape observation:—*ćhip-jānā*, v.n. To become hid; to hide, &c. (=*ćhipnā*); to retire, to withdraw:—*ćhip-rahnā*, v.n. To lie or remain concealed, to hide, &c.:—*ćhipne-kī jagah*, s.f. Hiding-place.
छुड़ाया	H چھڑانا छुड़ाना *ćhuṛānā* [caus. of *ćhoṛnā* = *ćhuṛā˚* = *ćhuṛāw˚* = *ćhoṛāw* = Prk. छोडावे(इ), where *āwe* = S. आपि, caus. augment], v.t. To cause to free or release, &c.; to have (one) released or liberated, &c. (=*ćhuṛwānā*);—to set free, to free, liberate, deliver, release; to rescue, extricate; to redeem (a pledge); to dismiss, discharge, remove, get rid of; to separate, to except, to put aside:—*ćhuṛā denā*, v.t.=*ćhuṛānā*:—*ćhuṛā-lenā*, v.t. (intens.), To set free, &c. (=*ćhuṛānā*);—to take or snatch away (from, -*se*), to rob (of).
छूटणो	H چھوٹنا छूटना *ćhūṭnā* [*ćhūṭ˚* = Prk. छुट्ट(इ)=S. छुट्य(ते), rt. छुट्], v.n.=*ćhuṭnā*, q.v.:—*ćhūṭ-jānā*, v.n. Idem. H چھٹنا छुटना *ćhuṭnā* [*ćhuṭ˚* = Prk. छुट्ट(इ)=S. छुट्य(ते), pass. of rt. छुट्], v.n. To be set free, be liberated, be discharged, be acquitted; to be redeemed (a pledge); to be let go; to get loose; to be loose; to be dishevelled (the hair); to escape (from); to slip (from); to be adrift; to be got rid of, to be separated (from); to be left, be abandoned; to be left out, be omitted; to be left off, be given up, be relinquished; to be let off, be discharged, to go off (a gun); to be free with (the hands), use (the hands) freely (in striking); to cease, stop; to issue, to come out or forth (as blood, life, &c.), to spout, to shoot forth; to come out or off (as colour from cloth, &c.); to begin to move, be set in motion (as sand, or a train, &c.), to start:—*ćhuṭ-jānā*, v.n.=*ćhuṭnā*.
छूडणहारो	One who releases, abandons, leaves.
छूडणो	To be released, to be left, to be abandoned.

छेती	छेती = छेटी = distance, space in between. = फ़ासला fāslā [A. *fāśila*], m. intervening space; distance.
छेहड़ो	A piece.
छोकरो	H چھوکرا छोकरा *ćhokrā* [Prk. छावकडओ; S. शावक+र+कः], s.m. A boy, lad; a slave boy;—a dancing man dressed in woman's clothes.
छोटो	H چھوٹا छोटा *ćhoṭā* [S. क्षुद्रकः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Little, small; less, lesser; younger, junior, minor; subordinate, inferior, common; trivial, trifling, unimportant, of no consequence; low, mean, insignificant, contemptible:—*ćhoṭī bāt*, s.f. A trifling matter or affair, a small or easy matter:—*ćhoṭā bāṅṭne-wālā*, s.m. (*Math*.), The least common multiple:—*ćhoṭa-baṛa*, adj. & s.m. Great and small, high and low; young and old; varied, various;—*ćhoṭā ćānd*, s.m. (local), The climbing plant *Ophioxylon serpentinum* (the root of which is said to be an excellent remedy for snake-bites):—*ćhoṭā ṣāḥib*, s.m. An assistant to a district officer; a subordinate European officer:—*ćhoṭā muṅh baṛī bāt*, 'Big words from a little mouth,' proud words from a weak stomach.
छोड़णो	H چھوڑنا छोड़ना *ćhoṛnā* [*ćhoṛ°* = Prk. छोड(इ) or छोडे(इ)=S. छुटय(ति), or (*Bhū* type) छोट(ति) rt. छुट्], v.t. To let go, let loose, to loose; to set free, to free, release, liberate; to spare, forgive, pardon; to let off, discharge; to leave or let alone; to leave, quit; to forsake, abandon, desert; to relinquish, resign, renounce, give up; to abdicate; to abstain from; to omit, to except; to put or lay aside; to discharge, shoot, fire (an arrow, or a gun, &c.); to emit, to give out, pour forth; to cause to run or flow, to pour (water, &c. into a vessel):—*ćhoṛ-ćhāṛnā*, v.t. (colloq.)=*ćhoṛnā*:—*ćhoṛ-denā*, v.t. intens. of and=*ćhoṛnā*.
छोरूं, छोरू	Offspring, boy, girl, etc. A son, a boy, a lad. H چھورا छोरा *ćhorā* [Prk. छावडओ; S. शाव+र+कः; cf. *ćhokṛā*], s.m. A boy, lad:—*ćhorā-ćhorī*, Boy and girl;—a children's game (=*beṭā-beṭī*).
ज	Part of exclusive phrase ही ज (=हीज).
जको, जकी, जका, जके	= Hindī जो H جو जो *jo*, prov. जौ *jau*, जौन *jaun* [Ap. Prk. जेवडु (by elision of ड or change of ड to ण); Prk.जेद्दहो; S. याट्टश+कः], rel.

	pron. Who, which, that, what:—*jo-jo*, Whoever, whichever, whatever:—*jo-jo-kućh*, Whatsoever thing, whatever:—*jo-ćīz*, The thing which; whatever thing, whatever:—*jo-kućh*, Whatever, whatsoever, anything:—*jo-ko'ī*, Whoever, anyone who:—*jo-ki*, Whichever:—*jo ho*, Whatever happens; at all events, at any rate:—*jo ho-saktā hai*, Whatever can be done, what is practicable or possible:—*jo ho so ho*, Happen or come what may.
जणो	A person, a man.
जतन	H جتن जतन *jatan* [S. यत्नः], s.m. Striving, exertion, effort, energy, endeavour, diligence, perseverance; carefulness, care; hardship, difficulty; remedy (sy. *tadbīr*; *ḥīla*):—*jatan karnā*, v.n. To make an effort; to take care (of):—*jatan-wān*, *jatan-wat*, adj. Energetic, diligent, persevering; making an effort.
जनस	= जिनस, q.v.
जन्म	S جنم जन्म *janma*, vulg. *janm*, and H. जनम *janam*, s.m. Birth, production, origin; nativity; existence, life; state of existence; life-time:—*janmāshṭamī*, vulg. *janam-ashṭamī* (S. *janma+ash˚*), s.f. The eighth day in the dark half of the month *Sāvan-Bhādoṅ*, the birth-day of *Ḳṛishṇa*:—*janmāntar* (*janma+an˚*), s.m. Another birth; another state of existence; the future life; regeneration:—*janmāntarīya*, adj. Belonging to or done in another life; of or pertaining to another state of existence:—*janmāndh*, vulg. *janam-andhā*, adj. & s.m. Blind from birth;—one born blind:—*janam-bā'olā*, s.m. A born idiot:—*janam bigāṛnā* (*apnā*), To waste (one's) life; to indulge in sensual and sinful pleasures:—*janam bigaṛnā*, To be ruined for life; to become a widow:—*janam-bhar*, s.m. & adv. A whole life, a life-time;—through life, for a life-time:—*janam-bhum*, *janm-bhūm*, *janm-bhūmī*, s.f. Birth-place, native land, fatherland:—*janm-patr*, *janam-pattrā*, s.m.=*janam-pattrī*, s.f. Horoscope, astrological record of nativity, the paper or scroll on which are recorded the year, lunar day, configuration, and relative position of the planets, &c. of the birth of a particular individual, and a table of his fortunes throughout life:—*janam-pattrī-kī bidhi milnā*, To receive (one's) destined award, to meet (one's) fate:—*janm-jag*, s.m. Birth-place:—*janam-jalā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), 'Burned or spoiled from birth,' originally bad; unfortunate, wretched;—very little:—*janam-janam*, *janm-ā-janam*, adv. From birth to birth, one life after another; in successive transmigrations:—*janm-janmāntar*, adv.=*janam-janam*:—*janam-dātā*, s.m.=*janma-da*, *janmad*, s.m.

	'Birth-giver'; father, progenitor;—the Author of existence:—*janm-din*, *janam-din*, s.m. A birthday:—*janm-rogī*, adj. & s.m. Sickly from birth;—a valetudinarian:—*janm-sthān*, s.m. Birth-place, native land, home:—*janm-swārth*, s.m. A fortunate or well-spent life:—*janam-kuṇḍlī*, s.f. A short horoscope; a generalogical table:—*janm-kīl*, s.m. 'Pillar or stay of birth'; an epithet of Vishnu:—*janm-gat*, adj. Inherent, natural:—*janm-lagn*, *janam-lagan*, s.m. The conjunction of the sun and a sign of the Ecliptic at the moment of a birth; the moment of birth; a horoscope, &c. (=*janam-pattrī*):—*janam lenā*, v.n. To become incarnate (as a deity); to be born; to transmigrate (a soul):—*janm-maraṇ*, s.m. Eternal death:—*janmotsav* (*janma+ut*˚), s.m. A festival held on the anniversary of *Ḳṛishṇa's* birthday.
जब	H جب जब *jab* [Prk. जेम्वहिं or जेम्वइं loc. sing. of जेम्व=S. यावत्], adv. & conj. (correl. to *tab*), When, at the time when; as soon as; in case; since (temporal and causal):—*jab-tab*, adv. Now and then, occasionally:—*jab-tak*, *jab-talak*; (dialec.) *jab-ta'īṅ*, *jab-toṛī*, adv. Till when; till such time as, until; whilst, while; as long as, so long as; by that (or which) time:—*jab-jab*, adv. Whensoever, at whatever time:—*jab-se*, adv. Since that time, since:—*jab-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Of that time; past, previous, last:—*jab-kā-tab*, *jab-kā-jab*, adv. At the time when; at the proper moment:—*jab-kabhū*, *jab-kabhī*, adv. When at any time, whenever:—*jab-ki*, adv. & conj. At the time when, when; while; since (temp. & caus.):—*jab-lag*, *jab-loṅ*, adv. (dialec.)=*jab-tak*, q.v.:—*jab-na-tab*, adv. Now and then, at times; perpetually, always; never, not at all:—*jab-hī*, adv. At the very time or moment, whenever, as soon as;—*jab-hī*, *jab-hī-to*, conj. Hence (it is, or was), on that account, therefore.
जबाब	A جواب *jawāb*, s.m. Answer, reply, response (to a letter, writing, saying, or question); retort, rejoinder; anything answering to another, counterpart, facsimile, double, pair; return, reward, compensation; discharge, dismissal, *congé*; refusal (of an offer of marriage, &c.):—*jawābu'l-jawāb*, s.m. The rejoinder or reply to an answer; rejoinder:—*jawāb bā-ṣawāb*, s.m. A fitting or proper answer:—*jawāb bālā*, 'May your advice prevail,' a kind of benediction:—*jawāb pānā*, To get (one's) discharge or dismissal, receive (one's) *congé*;—*jawāb-děh*, adj. & s.m. Answerable, responsible, amenable, accountable;—answerer; one called to account; a respondent, defendant:—*jawāb-děh rahnā* (*-kā*), To be responsible or accountable (for):—*jawāb-děhī*, s.f. The giving

	an answer, answering; the being responsible, responsibility, liability; the defence (in a court of law):—*jawāb-dĕhī-se barī karnā* (*-ko*), To relieve of responsibility; to exonerate:—*jawāb-dĕhī karnā* (*-kī*), To respond, to defend (a suit or action):—*jawāb denā* (*-ko*), To give an answer (to), to answer, reply; to give an account (of, *-kā*), to account (for); to be responsible, accountable, or amenable (for); to discharge, dismiss, disband; to leave, forsake, desert:—*jawāb-suwāl*, s.m. Question and answer; conversation, dialogue; disputation, argument; contention, altercation:—*jawāb-suwāl karnā*, To argue, dispute, &c.:—*jawāb-suwālī*, adj. & s.m. Ready at reply or rejoinder;—one who is ready at rejoinder;—reply, rejoinder:—*jawāb-ĕ-shāfī*, s.m.=*jawāb-ĕ-ṣāf*, q.v.:—*jawāb-ĕ-ṣharṭ*, s.m. (Gram.) An apodosis, the complement or correlative of a condition:—*jawāb-ĕ-ṣāf*, s.m. A flat refusal by way of answer, a categorical answer:—*jawāb-ṭalab*, adj. Requiring an answer; called to account:—*jawāb ṭalab karnā* (*-se*), To request or call for an answer (from); to call to account:—*jawāb-ĕ-qaṭ'ī*, s.m. A definite or conclusive answer:—*jawāb karnā* (*-kā*), To make answer; to be responsible (for); to respond, to defend (a suit):—*jawāb khānā*, v.n. To be answered, to be silenced:—*jawāb milnā*, v.n. To be discharged or dismissed (=*jawāb pānā*):—*jawāb-nāma*, s.m. A writing fixed to the winding-sheet, on the breast of the deceased, which it is intended that the angels *Munkar* and *Nakīr* (q.v.) should read in case the poor soul should be too much flurried to answer their questions:—*jawāb honā*, v.n. To be the counterpart (of, *-kā*), to correspond or agree (with); to be dismissed or discharged:—*ḥarf-ĕ-jawāb*, s.m. A responsive or replicative particle.
जरूर	A ضرور *ẓarūr*, vulg. *ẓurūr* (v.n. fr. ضر 'to harm,' &c.), adj. & adv. Necessary, needful, requisite, expedient; urgent; unavoidable, indispensable, essential, imperative, &c.;—urgently; certainly, assuredly, of course; without fail; absolutely; peremptorily:—*ẓarūr-ẓarūr*, or *ẓarūr-hī*, or *bi'ẓ-ẓarūr*, adv. Necessarily, of necessity, perforce; urgently; indispensably:—*pur-ẓarūr*, adj. Highly or very necessary:—*jā'ĕ-ẓarūr*, or *jā-ẓarūr*, s.m. A necessary, a privy.
जळजळाकार	RSK, 1076: Where everything or everywhere is water.
जवड़ो	= जिवड़ो, q.v.

जा	= जां, q.v.
जां	When, as जां … तां, when … then.
जांणणो / जाणणो	H جاننا जानना *jānnā* [*jān˚* = Prk. जाण(इ)=S. जाना(ति), rt. ज्ञा;+*nā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t To know, apprehend, understand, comprehend; to ascertain; to become aware of; to perceive; to recognize; to suppose, believe, hold, deem, think, consider, fancy, conceive; to judge, esteem, account;—s.m. Knowledge, cognizance, apprehension, opinion, &c. (e.g. *hamāre jānne-meṅ ā'ī hai*):—*jān-paṛnā* (-*ko*), To become known or clear, to be evident; to be perceived, to be visible, to appear; to seem, to occur (mentally, to); to approve itself (to):—*jān-rakhnā* (-*ko*), To bear in mind, to remember:—*jān-lenā*, v.t. To get a knowledge of, to understand, perceive, apprehend; to recognize.
जाइफळ	= जायफल jāyphal [*jātiphala*-: -*ph*- ad.], m. nutmeg; mace (= जावित्री, q.v.). H جائیپھل जायफल *jā'e-phal* [S. जाति+फलं], s.m. Nutmeg, *Myristica moschata*.
जागीर	जागीर jāgīr [P. *jā-gīr*], f. an estate, a freehold (as formerly given by government, in return for services). — जागीरदार [P. -*dār*], m. the holder of a *jāgīr*.
जागीरी	जागीरी jāgīrī [cf. H. *jāgīr*], adj. & f. 1. adj. having to do with a *jāgīr*. 2. f. the position or status of a *jāgīr*.
जाट	जाट jāṭ [**jaṭṭa*-2], m. 1. the name of a north-west Indian community (chiefly of cultivators). 2. a man of that community.
जाणो	H جانا जाना *jānā* [*jā˚* = Prk. जा(इ) or जाअ(इ)=S. या(ति), rt. या], v.n. To go, to depart; to pass, to pass away; to be lost, to disappear; to be ruined; to be managed, be accomplished; to arrive, reach, attain (to); to go on, to continue; to be (in which sense it is commonly used to form passive verbs):—*jā-paṛnā* (-*par*), To chance to fall; to fall (on):—*jā-lenā* (-*ko*), To catch up, to overtake; to outstrip: (the root of *jānā* is frequently prefixed to other verbs, e.g. *jā-baiṭhnā*, To go and sit down, to sit down;—*jā-ghusnā* (-*meṅ*), To go and enter (into), to go (into); cf. the similar use of the French *venir*):—*jāne-denā*, (permissive) v.t. To let

	(one) go; to liberate; to overlook, pass over, excuse (a fault);—*jāne-do* (imperat.), Pardon, forgive (him); let (him or it) go, let (him) alone; let it pass, never mind.
जात	S جاتي जाति *jāti*, s.f. See *jāt*, s.f. H جات जात *jāt* [S. जातिः], s.f. Birth, production; high or good birth, respectability, rank; family, race, lineage; tribe, caste, sect, class; nature, kind, sort, species, genus;—a votive offering (in the language of Hindū women):—*jāt-āndhā* (or *jātyandha*, i.e. *jāti*+*andha*), adj. Blind from birth, born blind:—*jāt-birādarī*, s.f. Caste and kinsfolk, brotherhood, fraternity, &c.=*birādarī*, q.v.:—*jāt-bhā'ī* (or *jāti-bhā'ī*), s.m. One of the same tribe or caste, a brother by caste, caste-fellow:—*jāt-bhrashṭ* (or *jāti-bhrashṭa*), adj. & s.m. Deprived of caste, fallen from caste, out of caste;—an outcast:—*jāt-pāṅt* (or *jāti-pānti*), s.f. Tribe, family, race, lineage, pedigree:—*jāti-ćhand*, s.m. A kind of verse (measured by the number of *mātras* or metrical instants in each line):—*jāt-dharam* (or *jāti-dharm*), s.m. The duty of caste, the law or usage of caste:—*jāt denā* (*-kī*), To make a votive offering (to):—*jāt-subhā'o* (or *jāti-svabhāv*), s.m. Specific or generic nature or character (of):—*jāt-kā hīnā*, adj. & s.m.=*jāt-hīn*, q.v.:—*jāt-lakshaṇ* (or *jāti-lakshaṇ*), s.m. Mark of tribe or caste, specific or generic characteristic or distinction:—*jāt-mućalkā*, s.m. A recognizance bond:—*jāt-vāćak* (or *jāti-vāćak*), adj. & s.m. Generic (as a name);—a generic name, a common noun (=*jāti-vāćak saṅgiyā*):—*jāt-wālā* (or *jāti-wālā*), s.m. A person of high caste, a respectable person:—*jāt-hīn* (or *jāti-hīn*), adj. & s.m. Void of caste, having a low position, outcast;—an outcast:—*jātyabhimān* (*jāti*+*abhimān*), s.m. Pride of race, family, or pedigree:—*jātyukt* (*jāti*+*ukta*), part. adj. Spoken concerning caste. जाति jāti [S.], f. 1. birth. 2. position fixed by birth; community or caste group. 3. good birth, high caste. 4. kind, race; genus, species; nationality. 5. community; nation; tribe; family, lineage. — ~ बाहर होना, to be (an) outcaste. जाति-कर्म, m. corr. = जात-कर्म, s.v. 1जात. जातिगत, adj. having to do with community or race, &c.; communal. जातिच्युत, adj. outcast. जाति-धर्म, m. caste duties; caste law, or usage. जाति-पाँति, f. = जात-पाँत, s.v. 2जात. जाति-बहिष्कार, m. outcasting. ˚-बहिष्कृत, adj. जाति-बिरादरी, f. = जात-बिरादरी. जाति-भाई, m. a caste-fellow, a man of the same community. जाति-भेद, m. discrimination by community or

	race. जातिभ्रष्ट, adj. & m. fallen from caste, outcast; an outcaste. जाति-मिश्रण, m. hybridisation, miscegenation. जाति-लक्षण, m. distinguishing mark of caste, genus, species, &c. जातिवाचक, adj. generic. जातिवाचक संज्ञा, f. a generic name, common noun. जातिवाद, m. nationalism; racialism. जाति-वैर, m. racial or communal hostility; xenophobia. जाति-शास्त्र, m. ethnography. जातिसंकर, adj. of mixed caste, parentage, &c. जातिहीन, adj. of low caste; outcaste.
जानूं	= H جانے जाने *jāne* (2nd. or 3rd. pers. sing. aor. of *jānnā*), adv. & conj. One would suppose; as if, &c.=*jāno* q.v.:—*jāne-anjāne*, adv. Wittingly or unwittingly. (Some of the idiomatic uses of this word are noteworthy:—*jāne*, who knows? (=*kaun jāne*);—He knows, God knows (=*wŏhī jāne* or *k̲h̲udā jāne*); *na jāne*, or *na jāniye*, There is no knowing; who knows?:—*kyā jāne*, What does one know?; how does anyone know?; who knows?).
जाहरां	When …
जि	= ज, q.v.
जिको, जिकी, जिका, जिके	See जको.
जिण	= H جن जिन *jin* [Prk. जवड (by change of ड to ण), fr. S. यावत्], The formative, or base of the oblique cases, of the pl. of the rel. pron. *jo*, 'who,' &c.:—*jin-kar*, (old H.)=*jin-kā*, 'of whom,' 'whose,' &c.
जितरो	H جتنا जितना *jitnā* [Prk. जेत्तिलओ; S. यावत्+इकः], pron. adj. (f. *-ī*; correl. *itnā*; *utnā*, *titnā*), As much as; as many; how much; however much:—*jitne-meṅ*, adv. In as much (time) as; inasmuch as; on which.
जितरै	= *jitne-meṅ*, adv. In as much (time) as; inasmuch as; on which. Meanwhile.
जिनस	Way, manner.
जिनावर	H جناور जनावर *janāwar*, s.m. corr. of *jān-war*, q.v.

	P جانور *jānwar* [*jān*, q.v.+*war* = Zend. *bar* = S. भर], s.m. *lit*. 'Having life'; an animal, living creature;—(*fig*.), a blockhead, fool.
जिम … तिम	In the way which … in that way. जिम … तिम = As, in like manner as, just as, in such kind as … In that manner, in like manner, so; at that moment.
जिवड़ो, जिवड़ी, जिवड़ा	= Hindī H جیسا जैसा *jaisā* [Prk. जइसओ; S. यादृश+कः], pron. adj. & adv. (f. *-ī*), Which-like, what-like; like as, as, such as; in the manner which, according as;—*jaise*, adv. As, in like manner as, just as, in such kind as, as if: *jaise bane*, *jaise bane taise*, adv. As well as is possible, as best you can; anyhow; at any rate:—*jaisā-taisā*, adv. As well as, so so:—*jaise-taise*, adv. Somehow or other, by hook or by crook, with difficulty, painfully:—*jaisā ćāho*, As you please:—*jaisā ćāhiye*, As it should be, as it ought (to be), sufficiently; properly, thoroughly, effectually; as may be desired, as occasion may require:—*jaisā-kā taisā*, *jaise-kā taisā*, *jaise-kā waisā*, adv. Such as in the original, as before, as it was (or as I was, as you were); the self-same, unaltered:—*jaisā ki*, conj. As though, as if; according to:—*jaisā ki ćāhiye* = *jaisā ćāhiye*, q.v.:—*jaise-ko taisā*, Like for like, measure for measure, tit for tat, a Rowland for an Oliver:—*jaise ho-sake* = *jaise bane*, q.v.:—*jaisā-hī*, *jaise-hī*, adv. Just as, in precisely the same manner in which.
जिसड़ै	As soon as, just when (जिसड़ै … तिसड़ै = "just when … then").
जिसड़ो	= जिवड़ो, q.v.
जी	H جي जी *jī* [Prk. जीवो; S. जीवः], s.m. Life, soul, self, spirit, mind; heart; courage; disposition; affection, regard; strength, health;—any living thing;—a form of address, a term of endearment or respect, Sir, Master, Madam;—adv. Yes Sir, yes; true; very good (=*jī hāṅ*):—*jī ā-jānā* (*-par*), To have the mind suddenly fixed (on a thing or person); to have the heart set (on), to long (for); to fall in **love** (with):—*jī uṭhānā* (*-kī ṭaraj-se*), To withdraw one's affection, or friendship, or desire (from):—*jī uṛā jānā*, v.n. To be dazed, be bewildered, be confounded:—*jī uktānā* (*-se*), To be weary (of), be tired or disgusted:—*jī ulaṭ-jānā*, v.n. To lose one's mind, reason, or senses:—*jī burā karnā*, To vomit, to feel nausea; to give offence (to, *-kā*), to displease, to grieve; to take offence, be displeased:—*jī baṛhānā* (*apnā*), To be moderately desirous; to cheer or comfort (oneself); to inspire (another) with courage, rouse the spirit (of, *-kā*), to animate, encourage; to raise the spirits (of), to cheer:—*jī bikharnā* or *bikhrā jānā*, v.n. The heart to

	sink; to sink; to faint:—*jī bhar ānā*, v.n. The heart to be full, to be touched with compassion, be deeply moved; to be seized with grief:—*jī bhar-jānā* (*-se*), To be contented, be at ease; to be full, be satiated:—*jī bhar-ke*, adv. To (one's) heart's content:—*jī bahlānā*, v.n. To divert the mind (of), to amuse; to amuse oneself, to dissipate reflection:—*jī baiṭhā jānā*, v.n.=*jī bikharnā*, q.v.:—*jī pānā* (*-kā*), To get at or to understand one's temper or disposition; to know the pleasure or desire (of);—to be highly **pleased,** to get new life; to escape from misfortune:—*jī pānī karnā* (*-kā*), To vex or try one exceedingly, to worry, tease, harass, plague:—*jī-par ćalnā* (*-ke*), To act according to the pleasure or wish (of), to obey (one):—*jī-par khelnā*, v.n. To sport with one's life, to risk one's life, to run the hazard (=*jān-par khelnā*):—*jī paṛnā* (*-meṅ*), To be a mass of life, to become maggoty, be full of worms:—*jī pasījnā*, *jī pighalnā* or *pighal-jānā*, v.n. The heart to melt, to be deeply moved, to feel pity or compassion; to feel affection:—*jī pakṛā-jānā*, v.n. To be sorry:—*jī phaṭ-jānā*, v.n. The heart to give way, to be broken-hearted:—*jī phirnā* or *phir-jānā* (*-se*), To turn (from), to be contented, be satiated; to be disgusted (with); to feel nausea:—*jī tarasnā*, v.n. To long or yearn (for):—*jī-jān-se qurbān*, Devoted heart and soul:—*jī jāne*, The heart alone knows: *jī jalānā* (*-kā*), To inflame or vex the soul (o), to wound or grieve, to plague; to rouse emotion (of gratitude, &c.) in the heart (of), to befriend:—*jī jalnā*, v.n. To be vexed or troubled in mind, to have the heart inflamed, or wounded or grieved:—*jī ćāhnā* (*-ko*), To desire, long for:—*jī chāhe*, If you wish, if you like:—*ji ćurānā* (*-se*), To try to escape (from work, &c.), to shirk or neglect (work), to do (a work) carelessly or lazily;—to pretend to be dead:—*jī-ćalā*, adj. Brave, courageous; generous, liberal; crazy, daft, out of (one's) mind:—*jī calānā* (*-par*), To long (for), hanker (after), to covet; to put forth spirit or courage, to act bravely, to brave, venture, dare:—*jī ćalnā* (*-par*), To feel desire (for), to long (for);—to lose one's senses, become distracted in mind, go mad:—*jī ćhipānā* or *ćhupānā* (*-se*), To try to escape (from work), to shirk (work,=*jī ćurānā*):—*jī ćhūṭnā* or *ćhūṭā jānā*, v.n. To lose heart, to be disheartened or discouraged; to be faint, to sink:—*jī ćhīnnā* (*-kā*) = *jī lenā*, q.v.:—*jī-dār*, adj. Possessing spirit, brave, courageous, enterprising:—*jī-dān*, s.m. Granting life; pardon (of a capital crime); quarter; permission;—*jī-dān karnā* (*-kā*), To grant life, to pardon (a capital crime):—*jī dukhī honā*, v.n. To be troubled in mind or heart, to be distressed, sorrowful, &c.:—*jī-dhaṛaknā*, v.n. To have palpitation of the heart; to shake, shudder:—*jī ḍūbnā* or *ḍūb-jānā*, v.n. To faint, to sink (=*jī bikharnā*); to be lost in meditation:—*jī ḍhayā jānā*, v.n.=*jī*

	bikharnā, q.v.:—*jī rakhnā*, v.n. To have a mind (to, -*kā*); to please, be easily **pleased**; to get at the heart (of), to please, charm, captivate:—*jī-se utar-jānā* (-*ke*), To lose the regard or favour (of), to fall in the esteem (of);—to lose all heart, to be broken-hearted:—*jī-se jānā*, v.n. To lose life, give up life, to die:—*jī-se mārnā* (-*ko*), To kill (=*mār-ḍālnā*), to deprive of life:—*jī kāṅpnā*, v.n.=*jī dhaṛaknā*, q.v.:—*jī karnā* (-*kā*), To set the heart (on), to desire, long (for):—*jī-ko lagnā* (-*ke*), To touch the heart, to be approved or acceptable; to wound, hurt:—*jī-ko mārnā* (*apnā*), To mortify desire, to repress a longing, to practise self-denial:—*jī khapānā* (-*kā* or *apnā*), To wear out (one's) life, spend oneself, to work to death:—*jī khol-kar*, adv. Freely, without restraint or stint; to (one's) heart's content; with pleasure, cheerfully:—*jī-kī amān māṅgnā*, To ask that one's life be spared; to seek or request pardon; to preface a discourse with excuses:—*jī-ke badal jī denā*, To devote one's life for another; to espouse the cause of another:—*jī-kī-jī-hī-meṅ rahnā*, v.n. To remain unsatisfied (a wish or longing):—*jī ghabrānā*, v.n. To be uneasy or disturbed in mind, to be agitated, be bewildered:—*jī ghaṭ-jānā* (-*se*), To turn (from), be weary (of), be disgusted (with), to detest:—*jī lubhānā* (-*kā*), To allure or entice; to captivate the heart (of), to fascinate:—*jī lagānā* (-*meṅ* or -*par*), To fix or set the mind (on); to pay attention (to); to excite desire or **love**; to fall in **love** (with):—*jī lagnā* (-*meṅ* or -*par*), The heart to be set or fixed (on), to be fond (of), to take or incline (to), to feel affection (for), to be enamoured (of):—*jī lalćānā* (-*par*), To be eagerly desirous (of), to hanker (after):—*jī-loṭnā* (-*par*), To be very fond (of), to desire eagerly; to flutter, pant (for):—*jī lenā* (-*kā*), To ascertain the mind or views (of), to penetrate the thoughts (of); to captivate the heart (of); to excite one's desire:—*jī-mār*, adj. Capital (as a crime); mortifying one's desires;—s.m. One who mortifies his desires; a destroyer of life, slayer, murderer:—*jī mārnā* (-*kā*), To destroy life; to mortify one's desire, &c. (=*jī-ko mārnā*), q.v.; to cross (one), to vex, displease:—*jī matlānā*, v.n. To feel nausea, to be sick at stomach:—*jī matlāne-wālā*, adj. (in Med.) Nauseant:—*jī milānā* (-*se*), To unite in feeling, &c. (with), to contract friendship (with):—*jī milnā* (-*se*), The heart to be attached (to), to agree (with), be in accord (with), to be friends (with):—*jī-meṅ ānā* (-*kā*), To come into the mind (of), to occur (to one); to have a mind or fancy (for)—*jī-meṅ baiṭhnā*, v.n. To be impressed on or fixed in the mind:—*jī-meṅ jal-jānā*, v.n. To be consumed with jealousy, or envy, &c.:—*jī-meṅ jamnā* v.n.=*jī-meṅ baiṭhnā*:—*jī-meṅ jī ānā*, v.n. To receive new life, to be revived, be refreshed, to be comforted:—*jī-meṅ jī ḍālnā* (-*ke*), To impart one's feelings or convictions (to another), to convince,

	persuade:—*jī-meṅ rakhnā* (*-ko*), To bear or keep in mind; to keep to oneself, to keep secret:—*jī-meṅ khub-jānā*, v.n. To go home to one's heart; to be struck or taken with, to take the fancy (of):—*jī-meṅ ghar karnā* (*-ke*), To find a place in one's heart, to make oneself agreeable or acceptable (to), to win one's regard, to please:—*jī niḍhāl honā*, v.n.=*jī bikharnā*, q.v.:—*jī nikalnā*, v.n. To expire, die; to be dying for, (*-par*), to desire or **love** excessively; to be in mortal fear (of):—*jī hārnā*, v.n. To lose heart, to become faint-hearted, be spiritless, be discouraged or depressed (from fear):—*jī haṭ-jānā* (*-se*), The heart or mind to turn away (from), to become averse (to), have an aversion for, to dislike:—*jī honā* (*-kā*), To have a desire or wish (for):—*jī-hī jī-meṅ*, adv. In one's inmost soul;—to oneself:—*allāh-kā jī*, *rām-kā jī*, s.m. A pure and simple mind;—a simpleton, an innocent.
जीतणो	H جیتنا जीतना *jītnā* [Prk. जित्त(इ) or जित्ते(इ), fr. S. जीत, p.p.p. of rt. ज्या], v.t. To win; to conquer, vanquish, overpower, overcome, defeat, beat; to subdue; to suppress;—v.n. To be victorious (over, *-se*); to succeed:—*jīt-jānā*, v.t.=*jītnā* (e.g. *muqaddama jīt-gayā*):—*jīt-lenā*, intens. of and=*jītnā*.
जीपणो	= जीतणो, q.v.
जीमावणो / जीमाड़णो	H جمانا जिमाना *jimānā* [Prk. जिमाव(इ) or जिम्मावॅ=S. जेम+आपय(ति), rt. जिम्], v.t. (caus. of *jemnā*), To feed, to entertain:—*jimā-denā*, v.t. Idem.
जीमणो	H جیمنا जीमना *jīmnā*, (dialec.) जेमना *jemnā* [*jīm*ॅ = Prk. जिम्म(इ) and जेम(इ); S. जेम(ति), rt. जिम्], v.n. To eat, to take food;—to take (a bribe); to embezzle. On the right, right-hand side.
जीव	S جیو जीव *jīv*, and H. जीऊ *jī'ū*, जीउ *jī'u*, जिउ *ji'u*, s.m. Life, existence; soul; living creature, animate being, animal; the sentient individual soul (or emanation of the Deity, which, it is believed, is incorporated in the animal body, imparting to it life, motion, and sensation, and hence called *jīvātman*, in contradistinction to *paramātman* or supreme soul);—a beloved one, darling, sweetheart;—intj. Bravo!:—*jīvātmā* (S. *jīva+āt*ॅ),

	s.m. The individual soul, the vital principle or spirit:—*jīvā-dhār* (*jīva+ādhāra*), s.m. The earth, the world of organic beings:—*jīvāntak* (*jīva+an˚*), s.m. Destroyer of life, a slayer, murderer; a fowler, bird-catcher:—*jīv-putrak*, s.m. A plant that bears seeds of which rosaries are made:—*jīva-jīv* = S. *jīvan-jīv*, or *jīvan-jīvika*, s.m. A kind of bird (supposed to be a pheasant); the chakor or Greek partridge:—*jīv-dān*, s.m. Giving life; rescuing from sickness;—title of a manual of medicine composed by *Ćyavana*:—*jīva-da*, adj. & s.m. Life-giving;—who or what gives life:—*jīv-dayā*, s.f. Kindness or tenderness for animal life:—*jīv-dhārī*, adj. Possessing life; assuming life:—*jīv-dharm*, s.m. The appropriate functions of animal life:—*jīv-dhan*, s.m. Living property, live stock, wealth in flocks and herds:—*jīv-ḍanḍ*, s.m. Capital punishment:—*jīv-sthān*, s.m. A joint, an articulation:—*jīva-sū*, s.f. The mother of living offspring:—*jīv-ke badle jīv denā* (*-ke*), To devote or sacrifice one's life for another; to espouse the cause of another:—*jīv-koṭhī*, s.f. A house or hospital for vermin, &c. (such as may be seen at Surat):—*jīv-gar*, *jī'ū-gar*, adj. Lively, spirited; brave, courageous, bold, resolute (=*jīvaṭ*):—*jīv-mār*, adj. & s.m.=*jī-mār*, q.v.s.v. *jī*:—*jīv-mandir*, s.m. 'The mansion of the soul,' the body:—*jīv-hiṅsā*, s.f. Injury to life, destruction of life.
जीवणो	H جيونا जीवना *jīvnā*, *jī'onā*, v.n. To live (=*jīnā*, q.v.). H جينا जीना *jīnā* [*jī˚* = Prk. जीअ(इ)=S. जीव(ति), rt. जीव्], v.n. To live, be alive, to exist, to subsist; to enjoy life; to be revived, be restored (to health, &c.);—s.m. Living; life:—*jī-uṭhnā*, v.n. To rise up alive, to be resuscitated, to come back to life again, to be revived, to get new life.
जीवात्मा	*jīvātmā* (S. *jīva+āt˚*), s.m. The individual soul, the vital principle or spirit.
जु	Quotation marker = कि in Hindi.
जुदो	P جدا *judā* [Pārsī *jaṭ*; Pehl. *gvit*; Zend *vita*, rt. *vi* = S. वि], adj. Separated, parted; separate, distinct, away, apart, aside, asunder, absent; different; peculiar; extraordinary (syn. *alay*):—*judā-judā*, adj. & adv. Various, distinct, several;—separately, severally, one by one;—*judā-judā kahnā* (*-ko*), To describe or name separately, to particularize:—*judā karnā* (*-ko*), To separate (from, *-se*), to part, disjoin, disunite, detach, sever, sunder; to disengage, to distinguish:—*judā-gāna*, adv. Separately, apart:—

	judā honā or *ho-jānā* (*-se*), To be separated or parted (from); to be separate, be apart (from); to live apart.
जूई	Separate, apart.
जे	If.
जेथ	Where. जेथ ... तेथ .where ... there =
जो	H جو जो *jo*, prov. जौ *jau*, जौन *jaun* [Ap. Prk. जेवडु (by elision of ड or change of ड to ण); Prk.जेद्दहो; S. याट्टश+कः], rel. pron. Who, which, that, what:—*jo-jo*, Whoever, whichever, whatever:—*jo-jo-kućh*, Whatsoever thing, whatever:—*jo-ćīz*, The thing which; whatever thing, whatever:—*jo-kućh*, Whatever, whatsoever, anything:—*jo-ko'ī*, Whoever, anyone who:—*jo-ki*, Whichever:—*jo ho*, Whatever happens; at all events, at any rate:—*jo ho-saktā hai*, Whatever can be done, what is practicable or possible:—*jo ho so ho*, Happen or come what may.
जोईजणो	To be necessary, to be needed.
जोखो	H جوکھہ जोख *jokh* (v.n. fr. *jokhnā*, q.v.), s.f. Weighing; weight; measurement; a weight. H جوکھنا जोखना *jokhnā* [*jokh*˚ = S.जोष(ति) rt. जुष्], v.t. To weigh; to measure; to estimate, rate, take the measure or amount of (one's abilities, &c.). = H جوکھم जोखिम *jokhim*, जोखम *jokham* [S. योग+क्षेमं], s.f. orig. 'Security, secure possession' (of property, &c.); the charge for securing property (from accidents), insurance (syn. *bīmā*); property, substance, valuables (as jewels, money, &c.); an achievement, enterprise, venture, a hazardous undertaking or business; risk, hazard; the thing risked or put to hazard; jeopardy, peril, danger, fear; loss, injury (in any business or undertaking):—*jokhim uṭhānā*, v.n. To run the risk (of, *-kī*), to venture, risk, hazard; to suffer loss:—*jokhim-kā*, adj. (f. *-kī*), Risky, venturesome, hazardous, dangerous:—*jokhim-meṅ paṛnā*, v.n. To run a risk; to be placed in jeopardy, to fall into danger:—*jokhim-meṅ ḍālnā*, v.t. To risk; to place in jeopardy, to endanger.
जोड़ो	H جوڑا जोड़ा *joṛā* [*joṛ*, q.v.+S. अ+कः], s.m. Joining, connection; a pair, couple; one of a pair, fellow, mate, match, counterpart; partner, consort (wife or husband); a pair of shoes; a suit (of

	clothes);—alchemy; alloy:—*joṛā banānā*, v.n. To form or mix alloy, to alloy.
जोत्राड़णो	To have yoked. = H جتانا जुताना *jutānā* (caus. of *jotnā*, q.v.), v.t. To cause to be joined; to cause to be yoked; to conglutinate; to yoke;—v.n. To be joined; to be yoked; to be tilled (=*jutnā*).
जोमणो	= जीमणो, q.v.
जोरू	H جورو जोरू *jorā* [*jor˚* = *joṛ˚*, rt. of *joṛnā*, q.v.+S. उ+का], s.f. A wife:—*jorū-kā bhā'ī*, s.m. Wife's brother, brother-in-law (=*sālā*):—*jorū-kā gulām*, *jorū-kā mazdūr*, *jorū-kā murīd*, s.m. A wife's slave, an uxorious husband; a hen-pecked husband.
जोवणो	H جونا जोना *jonā*, v.t.=*jownā* = *johnā*, q.v. H جوهنا जोहना *johnā* [*joh˚* = Prk. जोएह(इ), or जोअ(इ), or जोए(इ); S. ज्योत्स्नय(ति), fr. ज्योत्स्न], v.t. To see, look at, behold, gaze at; to look longingly or eagerly at; to look for, expect, watch for (=*apekshā karnā*; *intiẓār karnā*).
जोवाड़णो	To have seen, to have watched, to have watched for, to have searched.
जोसणियो	Armored; a person who makes armor.
ज्ञानेंद्री	*jnānendriya* (*jnāna*+*in˚*), s.m. An organ of perception or sensation (of which there are five, *viz.*, the skin, tongue, eye, ear, and nose); mental power, intellect.
ज्यान	P زیان *ziyān*, vulg. *ziyāṅ* [Pārsī *zyān*; Pehl. *ziyān*; Zend *zyāna*, rt. *zyā* = S. हा; S. हानि=Zend *zyāni*], s.m. Deficiency, loss, damage, detriment; hurt, harm, injury, mischief:—*ziyān uṭhānā*, v.n. To suffer loss, &c.:—*ziyān-kār*, adj. & s.m. Doing mischief, mischievous, noxious, hurtful, injurious, destructive;—a mischievous person; a destroyer, &c.:—*ziyān-kārī*, s.f. The doing mischief, occasioning of loss or damage, hurtfulness, mischievousness, injury:—*ziyān karnā* (*-kā*), To cause the harm or injury (of), to harm, hurt, injure, damage.

ज्युं, ज्यूं	H جیون ज्यों *jyoṅ*, ज्यूं *jyūṅ*, dialec. ज्यौं *jyauṅ* [Prk. जेम, जिंव, जेंव; S. यथा; or यावत्], adv. As, like; how much; the more so; when; as if:—*jyoṅ-jyoṅ*; *jyoṅ-kā tyoṅ*; *jyoṅ-hī* = *joṅ-joṅ*, &c., q.v.s.v. *joṅ*.
झख	झख jhakh [conn. **jhakkh*-: Pk. *jhakkhia*-], f. incoherent speech, babble; foolish speech, nonsense. — ~ मारकर, adv. despite all one can do. willy-nilly. ~ मारना, to (sit and) babble, or chatter: to do little or nothing (cf. 1झक). झक jhak, [**jhakk*-4], f. obsession, craze; whim, caprice. — ~ चढ़ना, or सवार होना (पर), an obsession or craze to dominate (one: for or about, का); to be obstinate. ~ मारना [× H. 1*jhakh*], to babble; to boast. - झक-झक, f. = ~ झकझक बंद करो-! stop (your nonsensical) chatter, or objections! H جھك झक *jhak* (v.n. of *jhaknā*, q.v.), s.f. Babble, incoherent speech, foolish talking or acting, nonsense; muttering, murmuring; tall talk, boasting; raving, delirium; passion, emotion; wrangling, contending, contention:—effluvium, rank or offensive odour:—*jhak-jhak*, *jhik-jhik*, s.f. Wrangling, altercation, dispute:—*jhak-jhor*, s.m., *jhak-jhorī*, s.f. Wrangling, contention, mutual pulling and tugging (either in play or in earnest); scramble; altercation; sky-larking; mutual dalliance:—*jhak-jhol*, adj. Troubled, disturbed, turbid (as water);—s.m.=*jhak-jhorī*, q.v.:—*jhak mārnā*, v.n. To talk incoherently, to babble or prate (as an insane person, or a drunken man), to rave; to talk or act foolishly; to talk largely, to boast; to pull a long bow:—*jhak-margī*, s.f. The being affected with *jhak*, the talking or acting foolishly, &c.
झरतै	H جھرنا झरना *jharnā*, झिरना *jhirnā* [*jhar*˚ = S. क्षर्], v.n. To flow or run in a slender stream, to trickle; to fall in drops, to drop; to ooze; to be shaken (as a cloth, &c.); to be winnowed, be sifted;—*jharnā*, s.m. A spring, a cascade, a *jet d'eau*; a kind of sieve; a perforated skimmer.
झलाणो, झलावणो	v.t. To cause to be caught, seized, or laid hold of; to cause to seize or capture, to get (one) to lay hold of; to deliver or make over (to), to give in charge, to hand; to entrust.
झलाड़णो	= झलाणो, झलावणो, q.v.
झळकणो	H جھلکنا झलकना *jhalaknā* [*jhalak*˚ = Prk. झल्लक्क(इ), or झल्लक्के(इ); fr. S. झल (for ज्वल)+कृ], v n. To shine, glare, glitter, glisten, sparkle, flash.

झांक	H جھانك झांक *jhāṅk* (i.q. *jhoṅk*; *jḥoṅkā*; see *jhoṅknā*, 'to throw'), s.m. A herd (of deer); a flock (of birds); a cloud or host (of locusts), &c. (Note: Rāvat Sarasvat in his Hindī translation of DV gives "dust storm" (***āndhī***) as the meaning of ***jhāṅk***. "Dark cloud" might be a better one).
झालर	झालर jhālar [*jhallarī*-1], f. a fringe; border, edging. — झालरदार, adj. having a fringe, &c. H جھالر झालर *jhālar* [*jhāl˚* = *jhār* = *jhāṛ*(*nā*)+*ar* = S. करी], s.f. A fringe:—*jhālar-dār*, adj. Having a fringe, fringed. झालर jhālar [*jhallarī*-2], ? f. reg. (W.) small cymbals.
झालणो	To catch; to lay hold of, to hold, take, seize, clutch, gripe, handle; to capture, apprehend; to come up to, to overtake; to take, seize, clasp.
झिणकार	A vessel for food or a feast (literally, a clang-maker.
झूंबणो	To stick (to, *-meṅ*, or *-se*), to cling (to), adhere (to); to twine or coil (round, *-meṅ*); to mix (with), unite (with); to harmonize (with); to stick close (to), to keep (at, *-ke pīćhe*), to follow, pursue; to wrestle (with, *-se*), struggle, fight.
झोक	= H جوکھم जोखिम *jokhim*, जोखम *jokham* [S. योग+क्षेमं], s.f. orig. 'Security, secure possession' (of property, &c.); the charge for securing property (from accidents), insurance (syn. *bīmā*); property, substance, valuables (as jewels, money, &c.); an achievement, enterprise, venture, a hazardous undertaking or business; risk, hazard; the thing risked or put to hazard; jeopardy, peril, danger, fear; loss, injury (in any business or undertaking):—*jokhim uṭhānā*, v.n. To run the risk (of, *-kī*), to venture, risk, hazard; to suffer loss:—*jokhim-kā*, adj. (f. *-kī*), Risky, venturesome, hazardous, dangerous:—*jokhim-meṅ paṛnā*, v.n. To run a risk; to be placed in jeopardy, to fall into danger:—*jokhim-meṅ ḍālnā*, v.t. To risk; to place in jeopardy, to endanger.
झोकणो	H جھوکنا झोकना *jhoknā* (caus. of *jhuknā*), v.t. To cause to incline or bend; to bring (a gun) into position (to fire), to point (a gun); to aim (at, *-par*), direct (speech at=*jhukhānā*); to bear down upon; to swoop down on.

	H جھوکنا झोकना *jhoknā* [*jhok˚* = Prk. झेवक्क(इ), fr. S. क्षेप (or क्षप)+कृ], v.t. To throw, cast, toss; to toss down, pour down, quaff, guzzle, swill; to put (in); to supply (fuel, to a furnace or oven), to heat (an oven or a furnace); to set fire to (straw, &c.);—v.n. To sway, roll, reel, stagger;—s.m. Fuel (for heating a furnace or an oven):—*jhok-denā*, v.t. (intens.) To throw away (in or on, *meṅ*), to waste, squander (money, lives, &c.); to risk, hazard, put at stake; to set fire to (straw, &c.); to toss down, &c. (=*jhoknā*).
टबकणो	To glow. Cf H تمکنا तमकना *tamaknā* [*tamak˚* = Prk. तमक्क(इ) or तमक्के(इ), fr. S. तम+कृ], v.n. To grow red in the face, to flush (=*tamtamānā*); to fly into a passion, to become enraged without adequate cause, to break out in violence at a temperate and reason able speech. H ٹپکنا टपकना *ṭapaknā* (see *ṭapak*), v.n. To drop (as a liquid, or as ripe fruit); to drip, dribble, distil, exude, leak; to beat, throb, palpitate; to ache, pain (cf. *tapaknā*):—*ṭapak-paṛnā*, v.n. To drip; to drop off or down (as ripe fruit, &c.).
टळणो	H ٹلنا टलना *ṭalnā* [*ṭal˚* = S. तर(ति), rt. तॄ; cf. *ṭālnā*], v.n. To move, stir; to be displaced, be dislocated (as a bone, &c.); to give way, to shrink, flinch; to retire, make off, get out of the way, sheer off, decamp, disappear, vanish; to pass off, pass over, pass by or away (as a fixed time or season for anything, or a danger or evil); to be evaded or shirked; to fail of observance, to withdraw, draw back or out (of a promise or agreement, &c.):—*ṭal-jānā*, v.n. intens. of and=*ṭalnā*.
टांणो	Time, occasion.
टाळणो	H ٹالنا टालना *ṭālnā* [*ṭāl˚* = S. तारय(ति), rt. तॄ], v.t. To pass over, go beyond, exceed (a fixed time); to put off, defer, postpone; to reject (a request); to elude by subterfuge, to evade, prevaricate; to avoid; to put or turn aside, to put or turn (one) out of the way, to deter, frighten away; to remove, avert, ward off, fend, obviate, prevent:—*ṭāl-denā*, v.t. intens. of &=*ṭālnā*.

टीको	H ٹیکا टीका *ṭīkā* [S. तिलक+कः], s.m. Small round mark (or marks) made on the forehead and between the eyebrows (of coloured earth or unguents, and intended either for ornament or for sectarial distinction (the mark is commonly made at the ceremony of betrothal, or at that of installation to an office, &c.; or when one is setting out on a journey, or a pilgrimage, or is about to undertake an enterprise); an ornamental patch of gold, or silver, or tinsel, &c., or a jewel, worn on the forehead; a small round mark or patch made on any part of the body; a stain, blot; inoculation, vaccination; the ceremony connected with betrothal, or installation or investiture (see above); dowry; nuptial gifts, presents in money or goods from the bride's father to the bridegroom:—*ṭīkā bhejnā* (*-ko*), To send the nuptial gifts (to the bridegroom):—*ṭīkā lagāne-wālā*, s.m. A vaccinator:—*ṭīkā lenā* (*-se*), To receive or accept the nuptial gifts. Throne.
टुकड़ो	H ٹکڑا टुकड़ा *ṭukṛā* [Prk. ठोक्कडओ; S. स्तोक+र+कः], = H ٹکڑ टुकड़ *ṭukaṛ* (in comp.) s.m. A piece, bit, morsel, scrap, &c.; a part, portion, division, fraction, section, paragraph, clause; a bit of bread; subsistence, livelihood:—*ṭukaṛ-k̲h̲or*, s.m. One who lives on or who devours scraps or leavings; one who sponges; a dependant:—*ṭukaṛ-gadā*, s.m. One who begs for scraps or morsels of food, a beggar:—*ṭukṛā denā* (*-ko*), To give a scrap or morsel of bread or food (to); to allot in small shares, to dole out:—*ṭukṛe ṭukṛe karnā* or *kar-ḍalnā* (*-ko*), To break, tear, pull, or cut to pieces; to hack, chop up, make mince-meat (of); to cut to pieces; to analyze:—*ṭukṛe karnā* or *kar-ḍālnā* (*-ko*), To break or divide into pieces; to divide, apportion, parcel out:—*ćāṅd-kā ṭukṛā*, *shafaq-kā ṭukrā*, s.m. A beautiful or lovely creature.
ठकुराई	H ٹھکرائي ठकुराई *ṭhakurā'ī*, ठुकराई *ṭhukrā'ī* [*ṭhākur+ā'ī* = Prk. अइआ=S. ता+इका], s.f. Godship, divinity; the rank or status of *ṭhākur*; lordliness, nobility;—the office of barber (see *ṭhākurā'ī*). The domain of a *ṭhākur*.
ठकुराणी	=H ٹھکراني ठकुरानी *ṭhakurānī*, s.f. The wife of a *ṭhākur*, &c.=*ṭhākurānī*, q.v.
ठवड	= ठौड़, q.v.

ठामणो	To stop, to halt.
ठाकुर	H ٹھاکر ठाकुर *ṭhākur* [S. ठक्कुरः], s.m. An idol, a deity; the Supreme God; a lord, master, chief (among certain castes of *Rājpūts*); a feudal noble of *Rājputānā*; the head of a tribe or village; a landholder; a person of rank or authority, one entitled to reverence or respect; an honorific title after the name of a distinguished person (in Bengal, written *Tāgore*); a title of respect, Sir, Master, Your Worship; an honorific form of address for a barber (cf. *ḵẖalīfa*, 'a tailor'):—*ṭhākur-bāp*, s.m. A grandfather:—*ṭhākur-bāṛī*, s.f. An idol-temple:—*ṭhākur-jī*, s.m. A name for the Deity (among *Bairāgīs*); a title of respect:—*ṭhākur-dwārā*, s.m. An idol-temple (=*ṭhākur-bāṛī*):—*ṭhākur-sewā*, s.f. *lit.* 'The service of an idol'; a grant of revenue for the support of an idol-temple:—*ṭhākur-mā*, s.f. A grandmother.
ठेलणो	H ٹھیلنا ठेलना *ṭhelnā* [*ṭhel°* = S. स्थालय(ति), caus. of rt. स्थल्], v.t. To push, shove, shoulder, jostle; to move forward by pushing, to propel.
ठौड़	= H ٹھور ठौर *ṭhaur*, ठोर *ṭhor* [S. स्थावरं], s.f. Fixed spot, place, spot, locality, room, residence;—adv. Fixed, stationary, still, on the spot:—*ṭhaur be-ṭhaur*, adv. In any place indiscriminately; in a vital part; out of place:—*ṭhaur-ṭhaur*, adv. In many places; in various places; in certain parts:—*ṭhaur rahnā*, v.n. To remain fixed or stationary, to stand still, to stay, remain; to remain or lie still or lifeless, to be knocked down dead on the spot, to be killed or murdered: —*ku-ṭhaur*, s.f. 'A bad place'; a tender spot or part (of the body).
डंडोको	= H ڈنڈا डण्डा *ḍanḍā* [Prk. डंडओ; S. दण्डकः], s.m. A staff, club, bat, ensign-staff, pole, bar, beam (of a pair of scales);—the upper arm (=*ḍanḍ*);—a wall enclosing a house;—a collector of market-dues (=*ḍanḍiyā*):—*ḍanḍe bajāte phirnā*, To wander about idling:—*ḍanḍe bajānā*, To play on sticks:—*ḍanḍā-ḍolī karnā*, v.t. To lift one up by the arms and legs (representing a *ḍolī* with its pole):—*ḍanḍā-zanī*, s.f. A mode of torture (it consists in fastening a man's arms behind his back with a cord, which is twisted round by means of a stick so as to increase the tension until the pain inflicted becomes intolerable):—*ḍanḍā-sā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Like a stick; cylindrical; (in Bot.) terete:—*ḍanḍā khaiṅćnā*, To build a wall (round):—*ḍanḍe-munḍe-ke bal-se*, adv.=*ḍanḍ-munḍ-ke bal-se*, q.v.s.v. *ḍanḍ*.

डसणो	H ڈسنا डसना *ḍasnā* [*ḍas˚* = Prk. डस(इ) or डंस(इ)=S. दंश(ति), rt. दंश् or दस(ति), rt. दस्], v.t. To bite, to sting (as a venomous animal).
डांभ	= डांम = A burn, a scorch.
डाढी	H ڈاڑھي डाढ़ी *ḍāṛhī* [Prk. दाढिआ; S. दंष्ट्रिका, दाढिका], s.f. Beard, whiskers (=*dāṛhī*):—*ḍāṛhī phaṭ-kārnā*, To comb or smooth the beard:—*ḍāṛhī rakhnā*, To let the beard grow, to keep a beard:—*ḍāṛhī-kā ek ek bāl karnā*, To pluck out every single hair of a beard:—*ḍāṛhī khasoṭnā*, To pull or pluck out the beard:—*ḍāṛhī-munḍā*, adj. Beard-shaven, beardless (=*ḍaṛh-munḍā*):—*ḍāṛhī noćnā* (*-kī*) = *ḍāṛhī khasoṭnā*.
डावो	Left; the left hand.
डील	H ڈيل डील *ḍīl* (prob. another form of *ḍaul*, q.v.; and cf. *ḍher*, *ḍhelā*, and *ḍel*), s.m. Bulk, size, stature, body; figure, form, shape, likeness:—*ḍīl-ḍaul*, s.m. Size and frame, figure, shape.
डूबणो	H ڈوبنا डूबना *ḍūbnā* [*ḍūb˚*, *per met.* = *būḍ˚* = Prk. बुड्ड(इ)=S. व्रुड(ति), rt. व्रुड्], v.n. To dive; to sink, drown, be drowned; to drown oneself; to be immersed, be submerged, inundated, deluged, or flooded; to be lost, be sacrificed (as capital, reputation, &c.); to be destroyed, be ruined; to sink, go down, set (as the sun); to sink, faint (as the heart); to be absorbed, be engrossed, be lost (in business, or study, or thought, &c.):—*ḍūb-jānā*, v.n. intens. of and=*ḍūbnā*:—*ḍūb-marnā*, v.n. To be drowned, die by drowning; to drown oneself.
डेरो	H ڈيرا डेरा *ḍerā* = H ڈيرہ डेरा *ḍera* (see *derā*), s.m. Tent, marquee, pavilion, temporary dwelling; abiding place, dwelling, house:—*ḍerā paṛnā* or *ḍere parnā*, To be encamped:—*dere-dār*, adj. Having a fixed abode, well-to-do (as a courtezan, &c.):—*ḍerā ḍālnā*, To pitch a tent; to encamp; to take up (one's) abode; to tarry, linger, loiter, delay:—*ḍerā khaṛā karnā*, To erect or pitch a tent; to encamp:—*ḍerā khaṛā honā*, v.n. Tent to be pitched;—to be encamped:—*ḍere-wāl*, adj.=*ḍere-dār*, q.v.

डोढ	= H ڈیڑھ डेढ़ *ḍeṛh* [for दिवड्ढो, fr. Prk. अड्ढदुइओ=S. अर्ध+द्वितीयः], adj. One and a half:—*ḍeṛh bakāyan miyāṅ bāg-meṅ*, 'The gentleman is in his garden, which consists of but a tree and a half of the *bakāyan* kind'; the saying is applied to a person who assumes consequence without reason:—*ḍeṛh-pā'o*, adj. & s.m. Three-eighths (of a *ser*):—*ḍeṛh-pauwā*, s.m. A weight equal to three-eighths of a *ser*:—*ḍeṛh-ḥāshiya*, s.m. A kind of embroidered stuff worn by women (the embroidery being on the front, and a little on the sides):—*ḍeṛh-ser*, s.m. A *ser* and a half:—*ḍeṛh-sau*, adj. One hundred and fifty:—*ḍeṛh-gat*, s.f. A kind of dance:—*ḍeṛh-girah*, s.m. Half a bow-tie; a slip-knot; a knot that is easily opened:—*apnī ḍeṛh īṅṭ-kī masjid banānā* or *ćunnā*, 'To make a mosque for oneself of a brick and a half'; to withdraw, through pride, from the society of others; to have ideas or opinions of one's own.
डोरो	1. H ڈورا डोरा *ḍorā* [*ḍor*, q.v.+Prk. अओ=S. अ+कः], s.m. Thread, string, cord, &c. (=*ḍor*, q.v.);—line, streak (syn. *līk*, *rekhā*; see *āṅkh-kā ḍorā* below); stream, line (of descending fluid; syn. *dhār*; e.g. *ghī-kā ḍorā*); edge (of a sword, &c.; syn. *dhār*); a prolonged or full-toned sound or note (see *ḍore ḍālnā*):—*ḍorā ḍalnā* (*-meṅ*), To string, to thread (a needle, &c.):—*ḍore ḍālnā* (*-meṅ*), To stitch (a quilt), to quilt; to braid (the hair); to spread a net, lay a snare; to utter a prolonged or full-toned sound or note (e.g. *kis ćiṭṭī-ne ḍore ḍāle*, *ṭukre ho ho lāl laṛā hai*, 'what female Amaduvade uttered its prolonged notes, that the male has fought so desperately'):—*āṅkh-kā ḍorā*, s.m. A streak of blood in the eye, vessels distended with blood in the *tunica conjunctiva* of the eye (from intoxication, or cold, &c.), a blood-shot eye:—*gardan-kā ḍorā*, s.m. Venus's necklace; a graceful motion of the neck in dancing. 2. H ڈورا डोरा *ḍorā* [S. दर्व+कः or दार्व+कः], s.m. A large ladle, a scoop (to bale or dish out,—com. a piece of cocoanut shell with a stick handle. 3. H ڈورا डोरा *ḍorā* (i.q. *ḍabrā*, q.v.), s.m. A hole or pit filled with water; a hole dug for water (in the dry channel of a river, &c.; syn. *ćoyā*).

ढंग	H ڈھنگ ढंग *ḍhaṅg* [prob. S. धर्म+अङ्कं; cf. *ḍhab*], s.m. Mark, sign, characteristic, property, peculiarity (syn. *lakshaṇ*); method, mode, manner, fashion, way, style; form, figure, shape, build, make, mould; course of proceeding, practice, carriage, conduct, behaviour, manners, breeding; gracefulness, grace; accomplishment, art:—*ḍhaṅg baratnā* (*-kā*), To carry, or comport, oneself (in any particular manner or style), to behave;—to conform to a mode or fashion; to bend to circumstances.
ढळणो	H ڈھلنا ढलना *ḍhalnā* (fr. the trans. *ḍhālnā*, v.n. To be poured out or down; to be cast (as metal), be moulded; to run, run down, flow, drop or fall (from, *-se*); to spill; to roll; to incline (=*ḍhulnā*); to decline, sink, fade (as day, or life, &c.):—*ḍhal-paṛnā*, v.n. (intens.), To run down, flow down, drop or fall down, &c.:—*ḍhal-jānā*, v.n. intens. of and=*ḍhalnā*.
ढांढो	RHSK, 526: 1. Animal, beast. 2. Dead animal. 3. Fool, yokel.
ढांहर	A small branch from a thorny bush.
ढाक	H ڈھاك ढाक *ḍhāk* [prob. fr. S. दक्षि or धक, rt. दह्], s.m. The *Butea frondosa* (syn. *palās*. The tree in full bloom presents a striking spectacle, like fire on the horizon; from natural fissures and incisions made in the bark, issues, during the hot season, a red juice, which soon hardens into a ruby-coloured, brittle, astringent gum, similar to kino, and sold as Bengal kino; lac is collected on the branchlets; the leaves are used as plates, &c., and instead of paper, to wrap up parcels, and are given as fodder to buffaloes; the flowers, with alum, are made into the yellow dye used in the Holī festival, and are also used medicinally; the seeds are given as purgative and anthelmintic, mostly in veterinary practice; the wood is used for coating wells, and for the sacrificial fire):—*ḍhāk-paććhī* or *paćhe*, s.m. The person who collects the gum from *ḍhāk* trees.
ढाळणो	H ڈھالنا ढालना *ḍhālnā* (i.q. *dhāṛnā*, q.v.), v.t. To pour out, shed, spill, tilt; to throw, cast; to cast (metal in fusion), to mould, fashion, form, shape, coin (money), frame or compose (a sentence, &c.); to aim or direct (speech, at), to speak (at, *-par*); (*fig.*) to do mischief (to), to injure, mar, spoil.

ढिग	1. Collection, accumulation; heap, mound, pile, stack; a large quantity, abundance, plenty 2. H ڈھگ ढिग *ḍhig* [S. दिक्, दिश्], s.m. Side, quarter;—postpn. By the side (of, *-ke*), near, close (to).
ढील	H ڈھیل ढील *ḍhīl* [Prk. सिढिली and सिढिलं; S. शिथिलः, and शिथिलं], adj.=*ḍhīlā*, q.v.;—s.f. Looseness, relaxedness, slackness, laxity; tardiness, dilatoriness, delay; remissness, negligence, laziness, inattention;—caution, foresight:—*ḍhīl denā* (*-ko*), To let loose, to loosen, slacken, relax; to prolong, give a longer time:—*ḍhīl karnā* (*-meṅ*), To be slack, or lax, or remiss (in), to be tardy, to delay, dawdle, dilly-dally.
ढूकणो	H ڈھوکنا ढूकना *ḍhūknā* [*ḍhūk*˚ = Prk. ढुक्क(इ)=S. ढौक(ते), rt. ढौक्], v.n. To approach, draw near; to steal (upon); to crouch; to lurk; to peep; to go (into), enter; to shut, close, &c. (see *ḍhuknā*).
तंबू	H تمبو तम्बू *tambū*, s.m. See تنبو *tambū*. H تنبو तम्बू *tambū* [Prk. तम्बो; S. स्तम्बः], s.m. A tent (particularly a large one); pavilion; canopy;—an eel, a lamprey:—*tambū tannā*, v.n. To pitch a tent.
तइयार	तैयार taiyār [A. *ṭaiyār*: P. *taiyār*], adj. 1. ready; prepared, in readiness; alert; available for use. 2. finished, completed, made; prepared (as food). 3. fully developed; plump, heavy (as an animal); pubescent; mature; ripe (fruit). 4. trained, skilled. — ~ करना, to make ready, to prepare; to produce; to arrange, to put in order; to train. ~ बैठना, to be ready and waiting.
तठै	There.
तत्पट्टाभिषेक	Literally, "[for] that throne anointed." Consecrated [heir]. S تत तत् *tat* (for *tad*), adj. pron. That; his, &c. (occurring only in comp.).

	S پٹ्पट्ट *paṭṭa*, *paṭṭ*, s.m. Slab, tablet (for painting); plate (of metal, for inscription or engraving of royal edicts, grants, &c.); patent, document, royal grant or order (written on copper, stone, &c); ***seat, chair, throne***; a strip; frontlet; turban, tiara, diadem; woven silk; an upper or outer garment; bandage, ligature, &c.; city, town, village;—the plant *Corchorus olitorius* (from the fibres of the bark of which, called jute, a coarse sackcloth and cordage are prepared):—*paṭṭa-ja*, *paṭṭaj*, s.m. A kind of canvas or sackcloth:—*paṭṭ-devī*, *paṭṭ-rānī*, s.f. The principal queen, queen-consort (=*paṭ-rānī*; *pāt-rānī*):—*paṭṭ-rang*, s.m. The plant *Cœsalpina sappan* (used in dyeing):—*paṭṭa-śāk*, s.m. The pot-herb *Corchorus capsularis*. अभिषेक abhi-ṣek [S.], m. 1. sprinkling; anointing (usu. with sacred water). 2. inauguration, consecration, investiture. 3. religious ablutions; the ceremonial bathing of an idol; offering made in connection with bathing an idol.
तत्व	S تتوہ तत्त्व *tattwa*, तत्व *tatwa* (*tad*+*twa*), s.m. The state of being that, true state, real state, truth, reality, essential nature, essence, elementary property, first principle, primary fact, axiom; substance, sum and substance, pith, gist, cream; the real nature of the human soul (as being one and the same with the supreme spirit pervading the universe); mind, intellect;—slow time in music; a musical instrument:—*tattwa-prayukt*, adj. According to the sense or purport of what has been said:—*tattwa-jna*, vulg. *tatwa-gya*, adj. & s.m. Knowing the truth, knowing the true nature of anything; acquainted with the true principles of philosophy; understanding the principles of a science thoroughly;—a profoundly learned or skilful person, &c.:—*tattwa-jnān*, vulg. *tatwa-gyān*, s.m. Knowledge of the truth; a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science; insight into the true principles of philosophy:—*tattwa-sambandhī*, adj. Connected with true principles, &c. (see *tattwa*):—*tattwa-masi*, s.m. Ink; the stalk of the *Nyctanthes tristis*.
तदा	तदा tadā [S.], adv. then.
तद	S تد तद *tad*, pron. He, she, it; his, &c.; that, this (see *tat*):—*tad-antar*, adv. In the midst of it; besides this, without this; besides;—*tad-antar-gat*, adj. 'Gone into that;' situated in the midst of

	that;—*tad-anantar*, adv. Immediately upon that, thereupon, then; thereafter, afterwards:—*tad-dhat* (*tad*+*hata*), adj. & s.m. Struck, wounded, or slain by him;—his victim:—*tad-dhit* (*tad*+*hita*), s.m. *lit*. 'Good for that'; (in Gram.) an affix which forms roots from other nouns (in contradistinction to a *kṛit* affix, which forms nouns from roots); a noun formed by a *taddhit* affix, a derivative noun:—*tad-dhan*, adj. & s.m. Miserly, niggardly;—a miser, &c.
तपाणो	H تپانا तपाना *tapānā* [*tapā˚* = Prk. तवावे(इ)=S. तप+आपय˚ caus. augment], v.t. To heat, to warm; to cause to glow; to test (metals) by means of fire; to make (a person) warm himself (at the fire or in the sunshine).
तपावस	A kept woman.
तब	Then.
तमासा	P تماشا *tamāshā* (for A. *tamāshī*, inf. n. vi of مشي 'to walk'), s.m. Walking abroad for recreation; entertainment, exhibition, show, sight, spectacle; sport, amusement, pleasure, fun, jest, joke; anything strange or curious:—*tamāshā-bīn*, (or, more com.) *tamāsh-bīn*, s.m. A sight-seer; a libertine, rake; an epicure (syn. *aubāsh*):—*tamāshā-bīnī*, *tamāsh-bīnī*, s.f. Luxury; libertinism, licentiousness, gallantry, raking, whoring:—*tamāshā dikhānā* (-*ko*), To show (one) a sight or spectacle, &c.; (fig.) to give (one) a trouncing:—*tamāshā deḳẖnā*, v.n. To see a sight or spectacle, to see what is to be seen; to look on at fun or sport, &c.:—*tamāshā karnā*, v.n. To see; to take a walk; to make sport or fun; to exhibit, play, act a part; to poke fun (at), make fun (of), to jeer, jest:—*tamāshā karne-wālā*, s.m. One who makes sport; a showman; player, actor:—*tamāshā-kunān*, adj. Sight-seeing, beholding, looking at for recreation or amusement:—*tamāshe-kī bāṭ*, A strange, curious, or funny thing; a pretty jest:—*tamāshe-kī jagah*, *tamashā-gāh*, s.f. A spectacle, show; a place of show, theatre, circus, &c.
तरगसबंध	P ترکش *tarkash* (S. तीर+कोश), s.m. A quiver:—*tarkash-band*, adj. Wearing a quiver.
तरवार	H تلوار तलवार *talwār* [S. तरवारिः], s.f. A sword (=*tarwār*):—*talwār bajnā*, v.n. Sword to resound; to be busy with (one's) sword:—*talwār ćalānā*, v.n. To brandish a sword; to use a sword; to strike

	with the sword:—*talwār ćalnā* or *ćal-rahnā*, v.n. Swords to be busy, to be fighting with swords:—*talwār sūṅtnā*, *talwār khaiṅćnā*, v.n. To unsheathe or draw the sword:—*talwār-kā ghā'o*, s.m. A sword-cut, sword-wound:—*talwār-kī āṅć*, s.f. The flash of a sword:—*talwār mārnā*, v.t. To strike or cut with a sword, to use a sword:—*talwār miyān karnā*, v.n. To sheathe the sword:—*talwāroṅ-kī ćhāṅ-meṅ*, adv. 'Under the shadow of swords'; well-guarded.
तरणो	H ترنا तरना *tarnā* [Prk. तरणअं; S. तरणीयं, rt. त्रॄ], v.t. To cross, pass over, traverse;—v.n. To be ferried over, to pass (over); to be saved.
तवो	तवा tavā [**tapaka*-: Pk. *tavaya*-], m. 1. a flat iron plate, griddle (as for baking bread-cakes); frying pan.
तसलीम	A تسليم *taslīm* [inf. n. ii of سلم 'to be or become safe'], s.f. Saluting, greeting; salutation, obeisance, homage, touching the ground with the fingers and then making *salām*; health, security; delivering, consigning; committing to the care of; surrender, resignation; conceding, acknowledging, granting; assenting to, accepting:—*taslīm karnā*, v.t. To salute respectfully, make obeisance, do homage; to deliver, commit to, consign; to surrender, resign; to concede, acknowledge, grant; to assent to, to accept:—*taslīm honā*, v.n. To be committed or consigned (to); to be resigned; to be conceded; to be accepted.
तस्य	Of him, of that (Sanskrit).
तस्यात्मज	Born of that self (Sanskrit).
तहमल	A تحمل *taḥammul* [inf. n. v of حمل 'to bear'], s.m. Enduring patiently; patience, endurance, long-suffering, resignation, forbearance; meekness, humility; truce, peace:—*taḥammul karnā* (*-meṇ*), To be patient or forbearing (under, or in), to bear patiently, endure, forbear.
ता	उस, इस; when.
तां	When, as जां … तां, when … then. उन.
तांई	= तांईं, q.v.

तांईं	H تائين ताईं *tā'īṅ*, s.f.=*tā'ī*;—postpn.=*ta'īṅ*; qq.v. H تئين तईं *ta'īṅ* [Prk. थाणि or थाणे; S. स्थाने], postpn. (governing gen. with *-ke*), To, up to: (*-ke ta'īṅ = ko*; e.g. *uske ta'iṅ = usko*; *apne ta'īṅ,=āp-ko* or *apne-āp-ko*).
तामस	S تامس तामस *tāmas*, adj. & s.m. Dark; affected by or appertaining to the third quality or that of darkness (vice, ignorance, &c.); inert; stupid, ignorant; vicious, vindictive; irascible; malignant;—a malignant or mischievous person, a villain, &c. H تامس तामस *tāmas* [S. तमस्], s.m. Darkness, ignorance, illusion, error; anger, irascibility, &c. (cf. next).
ताळणो	= H ٹالنا टालना *ṭālnā* [*ṭāl°* = S. तारय(ति), rt. तॄ], v.t. To pass over, go beyond, exceed (a fixed time); to put off, defer, postpone; to reject (a request); to elude by subterfuge, to evade, prevaricate; to avoid; to put or turn aside, to put or turn (one) out of the way, to deter, frighten away; to remove, avert, ward off, fend, obviate, prevent:—*ṭāl-denā*, v.t. intens. of &=*ṭālnā*.
ताव	H & P تاو ताव *tā'o*, *tāv* [Prk. तावो; S. तापः], s.m. Heating (metals, &c.); heat, fusion; proof, trial, assay; passion, wrath, rage; strength, power; speed; splendour, dignity (these five meanings are peculiar to the Persian *tāv*, which, as regards the first three, is related to the Sanskrit *tavās*);—turning or twisting (metals, orig. by heating); contortion, twist, coil, curl, roll, fold; a sheet of paper:—*tā'oband*, s.m. Name of a powder or substance which, mixed with gold or silver, prevents the detection of adulteration:—*tā'o-bhā'o*, adj. & adv. Very little:—*tā'o denā* (*-ko*), To heat; to anneal; to melt, fuze;—to twist (cord, &c.), to curl or twist (the mustache, &c.):—*tā'o khānā*, v.n. To be heated, be made red hot; to be overdone, be scorched or burnt; to be overheated (as the blood); to be inflamed, be enraged.
ताहरां	Then …
तिण	It, he (oblique).
तितरै	Meanwhile, until then, just then.
तिम	In the manner of, like, similar to. जिम … तिम = As, in like manner as, just as, in such kind as … In that manner, in like manner, so; at that moment.

तियां	RSK, 1520: 1. This way, such as this. 2. There, that place. 3. That (oblique). 4. They.
तियै	This (= Hindī इस).
तिरणो	H ترنا तिरना *tirnā* (see *tīrnā* or *tairnā*), v.n. To swim; to float; to go over or across, &c. (=*tarnā*):—*tir-jānā*, v.n. (intensive) To go across, swim across:—*tirtā phirnā*, v.n. To be swimming or floating about, to swim about.
तिवारै	H تبارا तिवारा *tibārā*, adj. & s.m.=تباره *tibāra*, q.v. H تباره तिबारा *tibāra* [S. त्रिवार+कः], adj. & s.m. Three times, thrice;—a hall or room with three doors. RSK, 1482 तवारां : At that time, then.
तिस	= S ترشا तृषा *ṭṛishā*, s.f. Thirst; strong desire, longing; cupidity, avarice;—the plant *Commelina salicifolia*:—*ṭṛishārt* (˚*shā+ār*˚), adj. Suffering from thirst, thirsty; affected by desire, tortured by strong desire:—*ṭṛishā-vān*, *ṭṛishā-want*, adj. Thirsty; desirous, longing for.
तिसड़ै	Just when. तिसड़ै सै = meanwhile.
तिसड़ो	At that moment. जिसड़ो … तिसड़ो = just when … just then.
तिसै	Just then.
तिहां	RSK, 1528: There.
तिहुं	Three.
तीजो	H تيجا तीजा *tījā* [Prk. तइज्जओ; S. तृतीय+कः adj. & s.m. Third (in number or degree);—a third a third one; the third day after the death of a relation (on which oblations are offered by Mohammadans); the offerings made on this occasion.
तीन	H تين तीन *tīn* [Prk. तिस्पि; S. त्रीणि], adj. Three:—*tīn-pāṅć*, s.f. *lit*. 'Three and five'; altercation, contention, dispute, squabble;

	knavish tricks, arts, dodges:—*tīn-pāṅć karnā*, *tīn-pāṅć lānā* (*-se*), To dispute or quarrel (with); to try one's tricks (with), practise tricks (upon):—*tīn-titālā*, s.m. The number three; an odd number:—*tīn thān*, s.m. The private parts; the penis:—*tīn-terah*, adj. Three and thirteen (regarded as unlucky numbers); scattered, dispersed, broken; distracted; ruined, destroyed; squandered, dissipated, wasted;—*tīn-terah karnā*, v.t. To scatter, disperse, &c.:—*tīn-tīn*, *tīn-tīn karke*, adv. Three each; three at a time, by threes, in threes:—*tīn ḥarf*, s.m. 'The three (original) letters of *la'nat'*; (hence) imprecation, abuse, scorn, censure;—*tīn ḥarf bhejnā*, v.n. To abuse, curse, &c.:—*tīn-raqmī qānūn*, s.m. The rule of three (in Arith.):—*tīn kāl*, s.m. The past, the present, and the future; morning, noon, and evening (=*tri-kāl*):—*tīn kāṅṛe*, *tīn kāne*, s.m. Three aces, a throw of three with three dice, a *tres*:—*tīn-konī*, adj. Three-cornered, triangular (=*tikon*):—*tīn-guṇ*, s.m.=*tīnoṅ-guṇ*, q.v.:—*tīnoṅ*, adj. The three, all three;—s.m.=*tīn-thān*, q.v.:—*tīnoṅ avasthā*, s.f. The three periods of human life, *viz*. childhood, manhood, and old age:—*tīnoṅ bhavan*, s.m. The three worlds, &c.=*tri-lok*, q.v.:—*tīnoṅ daśā*, s.f.=*tīnoṅ avasthā*:—*tīnoṅ dukh*, s.m. The three kinds of trouble or suffering, *viz*. *Daitik* or that occasioned by the body; *Bhavatik* or that which arises from existence or contact with the world; and *Daivik* or that which comes from Providence (as calamity, &c.):—*tīnoṅ de'otā*, s.m. The Three persons of the Hindū triad, *viz*. Brahmā, Vishnu, and Śiva:—*tīnoṇ ṛin*, s.m. The three kinds of human obligations, i.e. *devarṇ* or the obligations of a worshipper to deity; *piṭṛi-ṛin* or the obligation of ancestors to posterity; and *ṛishi-ṛin* or the obligation owing to the *ṛishis*:—*tīnoṅ kāl*, s.m.=*tīn kāl* and *tri-kāl*, qq.v.:—*tīnoṅ guṇ*, s.m. The three qualities or constituents of nature and every existing thing (viz. *sattva*, *rajas*, and *tamas*, see *tri-guṇ* and *guṇ*):—*tīnoṅ lok*, s.m.=*tīnoṅ bhavan*, and *tri-lok*, q.v.
तीर	S تیر **तीर** *tīr*, s.m. Shore, bank; margin, brink, edge;—postpn. & adv. Near (to, *-ke*), close at hand:—*tīra-bhukti*, s.m. The province of Tirhut, lying to the north of Bihār:—*tīra-ja*, *tīraj*, adj. & s.m. Growing or standing near a shore;—a tree near a shore. P تیر *tīr* [Old P. *tigra*; Zend *tighri*, rt. *tij* = S. **तिज्**; S. **तीर**, prob. fr. P.], s.m. An arrow;—a beam, a mast;—the planet Mercury (=*tīr-ĕ-falak*):—*tīr-andāz*, s.m. An archer, a bowman:—*tīr-andāzī*, s.f. Archery:—*tīr-bārān*, s.m. A shower of arrows; a punishment in which the culprit is shot with arrows:—*tīr-ba-hadaf*, adj. *lit*. 'An arrow to the mark'; hitting the mark; to the point:—*tīr-bhāl*, adj.

	(*Bot*.), Sagittate:—*tīr-partāb*, s.m. The range of an arrow, bow-shot distance:—*tīr-pheṅknā*, *tīr ćalānā*, *tīr ćhoṛnā*, v.n. To shoot an arrow; (*iron.*) to do something wonderful, to do great things:—*tīr-ĕ-ḵẖ̲ākī*, *tīr-ḵẖ̲ākī*, s.f. A light, small-headed arrow:—*tīr-ḵẖ̲wṛurda*, adj. & s.m. Struck or wounded by an arrow;—one so struck, &c.:—*tīr-ras*, s.m. The range of an arrow, bowshot distance:—*tīr-zan*, s.m. An archer:—*tīr-sā*, adj. & adv. Dart-like; as by an arrow:—*tīr-ĕ-falak*, s.m. The planet Mercury:—*tīr-kārī*, s.f. The piercing of the body by an arrow:—*tīr-kā-fāṣila*, s.m. The range of an arrow, &c. (=*tīr-ras*, q.v.):—*tīr karnā* or *kar-denā*, v.t. To put out of sight; to hide; to make away with:—*tīr-kash*, s.m. A quiver; an embrasure; an aperture, a loop-hole:—*tīr-kī mār*, s.f.=*tīr-kā fāṣila*, q.v.:—*tīr-gar*, s.m. A maker of arrows:—*tīr-garī*, s.f. Arrow-making:—*tīr lagnā* (*-meṅ*, *-ko*), To be struck or hit by an arrow (a mark or other object):—*tīr-mār*, s.m. A viper; a viper's teeth:—*tīr mārnā* (*-ko*), To strike (an object) with an arrow; to shoot an arrow (at an object), &c.=*tīr ćalānā*, q.v.:—*tīr-ĕ-nāwak*, s.m. An arrow discharged through a tube:—*tīr nikālnā nathnoṅ-meṅ-se* (*-ke*), To torture, torment, harass, persecute:—*tīroṅ-se uṛānā*, v.t. To do to death with arrows:—*thothe tīroṅ-se uṛanā*, v.t. To put to a lingering death, to kill by degrees, to torture.
तीस	H تیس तीस *tīs* [Prk. तीसा; S. त्रिंशत्], adj. Thirty:—*tīsoṅ-din*, adv. Every day of the thirty (in the month), regularly every day (=*ā'e din*; used chiefly by women):—*tīsoṅ kalām*, s.m. The whole thirty sections of the Qor'ān; the Qor'ān.
तुं	= तूं, q.v.
तुम्ह	= H تم तुम *tum* [Prk. तुम्म or तुम्ह=S.युष्म], pers. pron., 2nd pers. pl., You:—*tum-āp*, You yourself:—*tum-tanau* (Braj)=*tumhārā*:—*tum-san* (Braj)=*tum-se*:—*tum-nā* (old H.)=*tum-ko*:—*tum-ni*, an inflective base, in Braj, of the dat., acc., and abl. cases of *tum*;—*tum-ni-soṅ* = *tum-se*;—*tum-ni-kauṅ* = *tum-ko*.
तूं	H تون तूं *tūṅ*, pron. (prov.), Thou (=*tū*):—*tūṅ-tāṅ karnā*, v.n. To dispute, &c.=*tū-tū karnā* and *tū-karnā*, q.v.s.v. *tū*.
तूटणो	H ٹوٹنا टूटना *ṭūṭnā*[*ṭūṭ*˚ = Prk. तुट्ट(इ), or टुट्ट(इ); S. त्रुट्य(ति), rt. त्रुट्], v.n. To be broken, fractured, cracked, damaged, &c.; to be severed, sundered, dissolved (as a partnership); to break, snap in two, burst, fail (as a bank, or as a supply), to fall short, be

	deficient or scarce; to fall into arrears, be unrealized; to break out, fall out, befall, happen; to break loose, break forth, break in (upon, *-por*), rush in, make a rush (upon), fall (upon), attack, charge, assault (in these senses the more usual form is *ṭūṭ-paṛnā*); to fall in torrents (as rain), be poured forth, be rained or showered copiously; to be lavish (of money, &c.), to spend lavishly or freely; to be lost, spent; to be ruined, be reduced to proverty; to feel pains in the bones or joints; to pine; to fall ill; to become weak or infirm, to break up (in these senses *ṭūṭ-jānā* is the more common form):—*ṭūṭ-paṛnā* (*-par*), To be collected in crowds; to break or rush in (upon), &c., see *ṭūṭnā*:—*ṭūṭ-jānā*, v.n. (intens.) See *ṭūṭnā*, at the beginning and towards the end:—*ṭūṭ-rahnā*, v.n. To be weary, to pine away; to suffer pains in the bones; to be separated (from, *-se*); to be distressed, be reduced to poverty:—*ṭūṭ-ke girnā*, v.n. To fall in torrents (as rain, &c.), to be poured out or forth lavishly or copiously (as bounties, &c.).
ते	वह, वे, उस.
तें	तू ने; = ते, q.v.
तेड़णो	v.t. To call, send for, invite, bid, summon.
तेड़ाणो	v.t. To cause to call; to cause to be sent for; to send for, summon, &c.
तेड़ो	Messenger, summoner; message, summons.
तेथ	There.
तेरह	H تیرہ तेरह *terah* [Prk. तेरह; S. त्रयोदश], adj. Thirteen:—*terah-tezī*, s.m. The first thirteen days of the Arabian month *Safar* (held unlucky because Mohammad was seriously ill during those days).
तेल	H تیل तैल *tail*, and तेल *tel* [Prk. तेल्लं; S. तैलं], s.m. Expressed oil (prepared from sesamum, mustard-seed, &c.); storax, gum, benzoin, incense:—*tel bān karnā*, v.t.=*tel ćaṛhānā*, q.v.:—*tail-pāyikā*, s.f., *tail-pāyī*, s.m., *tail-pak*, s.m. *lit*. 'Oil-drinker' ; a cockroach; any oil-drinking beetle:—*tail-parṇik*, s.m. A kind of sandal:—*tel-phal*, s.m. Marriage presents, consisting of oil, cocoanuts, &c., sent by the bridegroom to the bride shortly before his own arrival to celebrate the marriage:—*tel pelnā*, v.n.=*tel nikālnā*, q.v.:—*tel-tawā kālā*, adj. As black as an oiled baking-pan; glossy black:—*tel ćaṛhānā* (*-par*), To anoint the head, shoulders, and hands and feet of the bride and bridegroom with oil mixed with turmeric during the marriage ceremony; (hence) the marriage ceremony above described:—*tail-ćaurikā*, s.f. *lit*.

	'Oil-stealer'; a cockroach:—*tail-sphaṭik*, s.m. Amber:—*tail-kār*, s.m. Oil manufacturer, oilman (=*tailī*):—*tail-kiṭṭa*, s.m. Oil-cake a cake made of oily seed:—*tel lagānā* (*-meṅ*), To apply oil (to), to rub oil (on), to oil, anoint:—*tel-māsh utārnā*, v.n. To show the (his or her) face in a cup of oil imbedded in pulse (to a convalescent person, or to one returned from a journey):—*tail-mālī*, s.f. A wick, the cotton of a lamp:—*tel malnā*, v.n.=*tel lagānā*, q.v.:—*tel nikālnā* (*-kā*), To express or to extract oil (from):—*tel nikalnā* (*-kā*), Oil to be expressed or extracted (from); oil or grease to exude (from); to sweat profusely (through heat, toil, &c.).
तै	= Hindī वह, वे, उसको, उसे, उस, इससे.
तैं	= तै, q.v.
तैसूं	From which, by which.
तैसो	H تیسا तैसा *taisā* [Prk. तइसओ; S.ताट्टश+कः], pron. adj. (correl. to *jaisā*), That-like, such as that, such;—adv. In that manner, in like manner, so; at that moment:—*taise*, adv. In like manner, thus, so.
तो	H تو तो *to* [Prk. तउ, gen. sing. base त or तु; see *tū*], The formative, or base (in Braj. &c.) of the dat., acc., and abl. cases of the pron. *tū* (e.g. *to-hi* = *tujh-ko*);—thy, thine (=*terā*). H تو तो *to*, तौ *tau* [Prk. ताव; S. तावत्], conj. (correl. to *agar*, *jo*, *jab*) & adv. Therefore, then, in that case; at any rate, at least; at that time; moreover; that; also; for;—yes, well!—(as a particle of asseveration or emphasis, *to* =) indeed, actually, in point of fact; forsooth; just (cf. the S. adv. *tu*):—*tau-bhī* (S. *tad*+*api*), conj. Even then, even so, yet, still, nevertheless, notwithstanding:—*to sahī*, adv. Forsooth; just (more emphatic than simple *to*):—*tau-lag*, *tau-loṅ*, adv. (prov.)=*tab-lag*, *tab-tak*, q.v.:—*tau-hū*, *tau-hī*, adv. (Braj)=*tab-hī*, and *tau-bhī*, qq.v.
तोड़णी	= Hindī H توڑ तोड़ *toṛ* [Prk. तोड़ो, S. त्रोटः; see *toṛnā*], s.m. Breaking; break, interruption; fracture, rupture; breach, rent, fissure; breaking or injuring power (of a gun, &c.); force or velocity (of a current, &c.); method of warding off or meeting (a blow, &c.), guard, defence; efficacy, effect, virtue (of a medicine, &c.); effective or telling rejoinder, answer, refutation; turning point, height, climax (of heat, cold, disease, &c.); irrigation of fields by

	flooding (i.e. by breaking down a dam, or the ridges of water-courses); whey;—a net thrown over a child's cradle, or a woman's *pālkī*:—*toṛ-phoṛ*, *toṛ-tāṛ*, s.m. Breaking and smashing; breaking to pieces; fracture, rupture; breach; injury, damage, destruction, ravage, havoc; effectiveness; plain-speaking; winning over, allurement, enticement:—*toṛ-joṛ* (and *joṛ-toṛ*), s.m. Breaking and joining; breaking (with one) and taking up (with another); taking to pieces and reconstructing (a machine); arrangement (of words in composition), construction (of a sentence), combination, cutting out and putting together (a garment); contriving, managing, effecting through shifts and expedients; deliberation, planning; plans, contrivances, schemes, devices, expedients, shifts:—*toṛ karnā* (*-meṅ*), To make a breach (in, as a ball):—*toṛ-kasr*, s.m. Fractions (in Arith.).
तोड़णो	H توڑنا तोड़ना *toṛnā* [caus. of *ṭūṭnā*;—*toṛ* ॰ = Prk. तोड(इ) or तोडे(इ)=S. त्रोटय(ति), caus. of rt. त्रुट्y], v.t. To break, tear, rend, burst, split, crack; to interrupt, cut off, stop, discontinue, abolish, to exhaust; to sever, sunder (a tie, or friendship, &c.); to destroy, demolish; to ruin (a person); to violate (a vow), infringe (a canon); to break into (a house), force or break open (a lock); to break up (ground), to plough; to pluck or gather (fruit, &c.); to stretch, strain, exercise (the body, as by gymnastics); to take, capture, conquer (a stronghold); to demolish (an argument), to refute, confute; to change (money); to reduce (in Arith.):—*toṛnā-joṛnā*, v.t. 'To break and join'; to take to pieces and reconstruct; to make and mar:—*toṛ-denā*, v.t. intens. of &=*toṛnā*:—*toṛ-ḍālnā* (intens. of *toṛnā*), v.t. To break to pieces, to break and destroy, to pull down, to demolish, &c.:—*toṛ-lenā*, v.t. To gather or pluck (fruit, &c.); to draw off or away, to sunder, to bring over, gain or win over:—*toṛnā-maṛoṛnā*, v.t. To wrench and twist; to pinch and squeeze:—*dam toṛnā*, To be at the point of death:—*roṭī toṛnā*, To eat the bread of idleness.
तोनूं	To you.
तोनै	To you.
तोपची	तोपची topcī [T.], m. an artilleryman.
तोरण	S تورن तोरण *toraṇ*, s.m. An arch, gateway; the ornamented arch of a door or gateway; the decorations of a gateway; strings of flowers suspended across gateways on festive occasions (syn. *bandanwār*).

	तोरण toraṇ [S.], m. 1. an arched gateway. 2. the ornamented arch of a gateway. 3. decorations to a gateway (garlands, foliage).
तौ	= तो, q.v.
त्यां, त्यांह	उन को.
त्यूं	H تیون त्यौं *tyoṅ*, त्यौं *tyauṅ*,त्यूं *tyūṅ* [Prk. तेम्वइ or तेवइ loc. sing. of तेम्व, and तेम, तेँव, तिम, तिँव; S. तावत्], adv. (correl. to *jyoṅ*), Thus, so, then, in like manner, like, as; then, at the same time, forthwith:—*tyoṅ-hī*, *tyoṅ-hīṅ*, adv. (emphatic), Just so, in that very manner; just then, there and then, &c.
त्यै	= तै, q.v.
त्रायणो	1. To be afraid, to be frightened. 2. To fear, to be fearful.
त्त्रिसणो	To be thirsty. Cf. S ترشنا तृष्णा *ṭṛishṇā*, s.f. Thirst; strong desire; ambition; cupidity, avarice:—*ṭṛishnārta* (˚*nā*+*ār*˚), adj. Very thirsty, oppressed with thirst; tortured with desire:—*ṭṛishnā-kshay*, s.m. Cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment, resignation, patience.
त्रिहुं	RSK, 1595: 1. Three. 2. See त्रिधा.
थको थकी थका थकै	While.
थांनक	= थानक, q.v.
थांनूं	To you.
थांहरो थांहरी थांहरा थांहरै	Your.
थाणो	A military outpost; a garrison. H تھانا थाना *thānā* [Prk. थाणअं; S. स्थानकं], s.m. A subordinate police station; a station; a guard;—the inside of the lines of an army;—a heap or stack of bamboos:—*thānā-dār*, *thāne-dār*, s.m. The keeper of a *thānā*, a petty police officer:—*thānā-dārī*, *thane-dārī*, s.f. The office or status of a *thānā-dār*;—adj. Of or pertaining to the office of a *thānā-dār*.

थानक	H تهانك थानक *thānak* [S. स्थानकं], s.m. Position, situation, place.
थानै	To you.
थापणो	= H تهپنا थपना *thapnā* [*thap˚* = Prk. थप्प(इ)=S. स्थाप; or=S. स्तभ्न्य(ते), rt. स्तभ्], v.t. To fix, establish, place, set up.
थारो थारी थारा थारै	= थांहरो थांहरी थांहरा थांहरै, q.v.
थाळी	H تهالي थाली *thālī* [S. स्थाली+का], s.f. A small flat plate or dish of metal or earth; plate, dish, platter; a salver; a stand (for a candlestick, or a *ḥuqqa*, &c.); (*fig.*) a present of sweetmeats, fruits, &c. (made by relations or friends on festive occasions):—*thālī bajānā*, v.n. To strike or play on a *thālī* or plate.
थो थी था थे	Was.
थोक	H تهوك थोक *thok* [S. स्तवकः or स्तोम+कः], s.m. Multitude, mass, quantity; clump, heap; body, band, company, party, community; amount, total sum; ready money; share, portion, allotment, lot; holding, tenure, local division (of an estate); a subdivision in coparcenary (*bha'iyā ćārī*) estate; a spot where three or more boundary lines meet, junction of boundaries:—*thok bāṅdāṅā* (-*kā*), To form into parties or companies, &c.; to form into lots; to fix the limits of estates (by a native survey):—*thok-bast*, s.f. Fixing the limits of estates (by a native survey, or preparatory to a regular scientific survey), laying down and marking off boundaries (of an estate, &c.):—*thok-dār*, s.m. The head of a company, or community; the holder of a *thok*; the holder of a principa share (in a village, who is responsible for the payment of the revenue);—a wholesale dealer; a copyholder.
थोड़ो	H تهوڑا थोड़ा *thoṛā* [Prk. थोअडओ; S. स्तोक+र+कः], adj. (f. -*ī*) & adv. Little, small; some, few; scanty, meagre, less, insufficient, short (of); narrow, limited; slight, trifling; scarce, rare, uncommon;—a little, slightly, somewhat; seldom, rarely; scarcely, little indeed, in any way; in no wise; not a jot or tittle (see *thoṛā-hī*):—*thoṛā-bahut*, adj. & adv. Some little, more or less; about:—*thoṛā-thoṛā*, adj. Very little;—*thoṛā-thoṛā karke*, adv. Little by little, by degrees; a little at a time:—*thoṛā-thoṛā honā*, v.n. To feel oneself very little, to be ashamed, to shrink with shame:—*thoṛā-sā*, adj. (f. *thoṛī-sī*) & adv. A little, a verylittle;—pl. *thoṛe-se*, A very few:—*thoṛā karnā*, v.t. To lessen, diminish, decrease, reduce, mitigate:—*thoṛā-hī*, *thoṛī'ī*, vulg. *thoṛa'ī*, adv. Little indeed; in no

	part or degree, not at all, in no wise, never:—*thoṛe-dinoṇ-se*, adv Since the last few days, of late, recently, for a short time:—*thoṛe-se thoṛā*, adj. & adv. Very little; at least.
दखल	A دخل *daḵẖl*, vulg. *daḵẖal* (inf. n. of دخل 'to come in'), s.m. Entrance, ingress, admission, access; entering (upon), taking possession (of), possession, occupation, occupancy; making way or progress (in a study), progress, proficiency, knowledge; reach, grasp, scope, comprehension; possibility; capacity, competency; influence, power, authority, jurisdiction;—intrusion, interference, meddling, disturbance, molestation;—income, receipt, revenue, profit, produce, proceeds:—*daḵẖl pānā*, v.n. To have access, to be admitted; to obtain possession, be put in possession (of):—*daḵẖl-dār*, s.m. One who has admission (to); a partner, an accomplice:—*daḵẖl dar ma'qūlāt*, Interruption, interference:—*daḵẖl-dihānī*, s.f. The giving possession (to):—*daḵẖl denā* (*-ko*), To give admission (to), to allow to enter; to interpose (in or between, *-meṅ*), to interfere; to interrupt, to disturb:—*daḵẖl karnā* (*-par*), To enter (upon), take possession (of), to occupy; to encroach (upon);—to meddle (in, *-meṅ*), intermeddle, interfere (in or with), concern (oneself), intrude; to interrupt:—*daḵẖl-karnewālā*, s.m. An occupier, occupant; an encroacher, an intruder, &c.:—*daḵẖl-meṅ rakhnā*, v.t. To keep possession of, to retain:—*daḵẖl-nāma*, s.m. A document giving the right of occupancy, a writ or warrant of entrance or of possession (of lands, &c.):—*daḵẖl o qabẓa*, s.m. Entry and possession:—*daḵẖl-yābī*, s.f. Obtaining entrance or admission; taking possession:—*be-daḵẖl*, adj. Excluded; dispossessed, ejected:—*be-daḵẖl karnā*, v.t. To exclude; to dispossess, dislodge, eject:—*be-daḵẖlī*, s.f. Dispossession, ejectment.
दगो	P دغا *dag̱ā* (prob. connected with *dag̱l* and *dag̱dag̱a*), s.f. Deceit, imposture, treachery; cheat, fraud, artifice, delusion:—*dag̱ā-bāz*, adj. & s.m. Deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent;—cheat, knave, impostor, traitor:—*dag̱ā-bāzī*, s.f. Deceitfulness, fraud, imposture, cheating, knavery, treachery, foul play, villainy:—*dag̱ā-ḵẖorī*, s.f. The being deceived or imposed on;—deceit, treachery:—*dag̱ā-dār*, adj. & s.m.=*dag̱ā-bāz*:—*dag̱ā-dārī*, s.f.=*dag̱ā-bāzī*:—*dag̱ā denā* (*-ko*), To deceive, impose on, cheat:—*dag̱ā karnā* (*-se*, or *ke sāth*), To act deceitfully or treacherously, to practise deceit or treachery, to play false, &c.:—*dag̱ā khānā* (*-se*), To be deceived or imposed on (by). [NOTE]: the Rājasthānī variant is masculine and not feminine.

	Treachery.
दड़बड़ाया।	H دڑبڑانا दड़बड़ाना *daṛbaṛānā* (see *dar*, and *ḍar*), v.t. To represent as false; to misrepresent;—to intimidate, to threaten.
दमामो	H دماما *damāmā* = P دمامه *damāma* (prob. fr. rt. Zend *dam* = S. *dham˚*; cf. *damdama*), s.m. A large kettle-drum;—noise; pomp, &c. (=*damdama*).
दरबार	دربار *darbār,* A house, dwelling; a court, area; the court or levee of a prince; an audience chamber. Steingass, 508.
दरसाव	Look, appearance. RSK, 2:2:1670.
दरीखांनै	دری *darī,* Belonging to a door; belonging to the royal court, courtly; one of the three surviving dialects of the seven anciently spoken in Persia, said to prevail chiefly in Balkh, Bukhārā, and Badakhshān, and called the language of the court and of Paradise; an abode; a place for sleeping; a small carpet (the last three meanings doubtful); dwelling upon the mountains, mountain (adj.); hence:--*kabgi darī,* A kind of graceful-stepped, musical-voiced partridge. + خانه *k̲h̲āna,* A house, dwelling, habitation; a tent, pavilion; a receptacle; a drawer, partition, compartment; department; the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; a field; a woman; a page of letter- paper; a heap of corn; a hillock of sand; verse, poetry;--*k̲h̲āna'i āfat-rez,* The world;--*k̲h̲āna'i āwang-angūr,* A place for sus- pending grapes; (met.) appearance of a thing where it is not expected;--*k̲h̲āna'i āyina,* A house or apartment adorned with mirrors;--*k̲h̲āna'i bād (bād-gīr),* An airy house; the signs Gemini, Libra, and Aqua- rius (see مثلثة);--*k̲h̲āna'i bā zamīn yakī shudan,* The house is razed to the ground;--*k̲h̲āna'i bar k̲h̲uros bar-kardan (bā k̲h̲uros kardan), k̲h̲āna bar-andāk̲h̲tan (pāk kardan),* To devastate the house;--*k̲h̲āna bar-dāshtani (burdani) kamān,* The bow is being bent;--*k̲h̲āna burdan (burīdan),* to plunder the house;--*k̲h̲āna'i past,* Nether world;--*k̲h̲āna'i tarāzū,* The sign Libra;--*k̲h̲āna'i chashm,* The socket of the eye;--*k̲h̲āna'i k̲h̲ūdāy,* The house of God, i.e. the Ka'ba or temple at Mecca;--*k̲h̲āna'i k̲h̲irs,* A bear-house; (met.) appearance of a thing where it is not expected;--*k̲h̲āna'i dar- gashta,* A ruined house;--*k̲h̲āna-rā ruft u rob kardan,* To devastate the house;--*k̲h̲āna'i rāstān,* The Ka'ba;--*k̲h̲āna roshan kardan,* To come to a conclusion;--*k̲h̲āna rek̲h̲tan,*

	To cause a house to sink;--*ḵẖāna'i zaḵẖm,* The seat of a wound;--*ḵẖāna'i zar,* The sun; the fourth heaven; the sign Leo;--*ḵẖāna'i zarīn,* The sun; the stars; the eighth heaven;--*ḵẖāna'i zamīn-kand,* A subterraneous excavation wherein men shel- ter themselves;--*ḵẖāna'i zuṃbūr,* A bee- hive;--*ḵẖāna'i zinjīr,* The place where a chain or fetter is put;--*ḵẖāna'i zīn,* The seat of a saddle;--*ḵẖāna'i zīn tahī (ḵẖālī) kardan,* To unhorse, to unseat;--*ḵẖāna'i siyāh shudan,* The house becomes black; (met.) there is mourning;--*ḵẖāna'i siyāh kardan,* To devastate or desolate a house;--*ḵẖāna'i sail-rez,* A tavern; wine;--*ḵẖāna'i shash-dar* (six-doored house), the world;--*ḵẖāna'i shaṭranj,* The square of a chess-board;--*ḵẖāna'i shīr,* The breast; the udder--*ḵẖāna'i sher,* The sign Leo;-- *ḵẖāna'i ṭuṃbūr,* The body of a guitar;--*ḵẖāna'i 'anqā,* Name of a note in music;--*ḵẖāna'i 'ankabūt,* A spider's web;--*ḵẖāna'i ġẖūl,* The world;--*ḵẖāna'i fardā,* The future world;--*ḵẖāna'i qalam (kilk),* The nib of a pen;--*ḵẖāna kardan (sāḵẖ- tan,* To build a house, to fit it out; to settle in a place;--*ḵẖāna kardani kamān,* The bow is being bent;--*ḵẖāna'i kamān,* The curved parts of the bow between the handle and the ends (the upper being called *ḵẖāna'i bālā,* and the lower *ḵẖāna'i shibīn);--ḵẖāna gardīdan,* The house is being restored, renovated;--*ḵẖāna nishastan,* The house sinks, gets fissures, falls in;--*ḵẖāna'i nard,* A point of the table in the game of *nard;--ḵẖāna'i murgẖ,* A bird's nest;--*ḵẖāna'i nuh-dar* (nine-doored house), The world; the human body;--*ḵẖāna'i nai- shakar,* A joint of the sugar-cane;--*dar ḵẖāna,* In the house, at home. Steingass, 444. Palace. Asia in the Making of Europe, 480. Hall of audience of a ruler. Steward Carey Welch, 1997. दरी darī [P. *darī*], m. Brbh. having doors: — दरी-खा़ना, m. house or room having doors on all sides. OHED, 481.
दस	H دس दस *das* [Prk. दस; S. दश], adj. Ten:—*das baras-kā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), Ten years old; for ten years, decennial:—*das-sāla*, adj.=*das baras-kā*, q.v.:—*dasoṅ*, obl. pl., or pl. formative, of *das*, The whole ten, all ten, the ten:—*dasoṅ disā* or *diśā*, s.f.=*daśoṅ diśā*; see s.v. *daś* for this and other compounds.
दही	H دهي दही *dahī*, corr. धई *dha'ī* [Prk. दहिअं; S. दधि+कं], s.m. Thick sour milk, coagulated milk (called 'tire or tyre' in India):—*dahī jamānā*, To make coagulated milk:—*dahī jamnā*, v.n. To be or

	become coagulated (milk):—*dahī-wālā*; s.m. (f. *-ī*), A seller of *dahī* or coagulated milk. दही dahī [*dadhi-*], m. thick sour milk, curds, yoghurt. — ~ का तोड़, m. whey. ~ ~ करना, to call 'curds, curds': to peddle one's wares. ~ जमना, to become coagulated (milk). ~ जमाना, to make curds. - दही-बड़ा, m. a partic. savoury: small lumps of fried pulse, with curds and spices.
दाइ, दाई	= दाय, q.v.
दाग	P داغ *dāg̱* [Zend *dagha*, fr. *daz*; S. दाह, rt. दह्, orig. दघ्; Prk. दाघ], s.m. A mark burnt in, a brand, cautery; mark, spot, speck; stain; stigma; blemish; iron-mould; freckle; pock; scar, cicatrix; wound, sore; grief, sorrow; misfortune, calamity; loss, injury, damage;—(adjectively) branded, cauterized, scarred, wounded, &c.:—*dāg̱ bar bālā'ĕ dāg̱* = *dāg̱-par dāg̱*, q.v.:—*dāg̱-bel*, s.f. Marking out the lines of a road with a spade; a line of road; mark:—*dāg̱-par dāg̱*, One misfortune following another, calamity on calamity:—*dāg̱ ćaṛhānā* = *dāg̱ lagānā*, q.v.:—*dāg̱-dār*, adj. Burnt; branded, cauterized; scarred; marked, spotted; streaked, striped; stained; blemished, spoiled:—*dāg̱ dilānā* (*-meṅ*), To set fire (to), to set alight (as a pyre, &c.):—*dāg̱ denā* (*-meṅ*), To mark, to scar; to wound, to grieve:—*dāg̱-karnewālā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Corrosive, caustic:—*dāg̱ khānā* (*-se*), To be wounded, or grieved, &c. (by):—*dāg̱ lānā* (*-meṅ*), To vilify, &c.=*dāg̱ lagānā* (*-meṅ*), To stain, sully, vilify, defame:—*dāg̱ lagnā* (*meṅ*), To be burnt; to be branded; to be defamed, to get a bad name; to be damaged:—*dāg̱ honā*, v.n. To be cauterized, be scarred, &c.
दागणो	H داغنا *dāg̱nā* [*dāg̱*, q.v.+*nā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To mark by burning with a hot iron, to brand, to cauterize;—to fire (a gun, &c.):—*dāg̱-denā*, v.t. (intens.), To brand, &c. (=*dāg̱nā*):—*dāg̱ karnā*, v.t. To heat, warm, brown (*ghī*, &c.).
दाढी	H داڑھي दाढ़ी *dāṛhī*, दाढ़ि *dāṛhi* [Prk. दाढिआ; S. दाढिका or दंष्ट्रिका], s.f. Beard (=*ḍāṛhī*); awn; tendril:—*dāṛhī banānā*, To shave the beard:—*dāṛhī ćhoṛnā*, To let the beard grow:—*dāṛhī dhūp-meṅ sufaid karnā*, *lit*. 'To whiten (one's) beard in the sun'; to be wanting in experience, or wisdom, or judgment:—*dāṛhī*

	khuwānā, v.n. To give up shaving the beard:—*dāṛhī munḍnā* = *dāṛhī banānā*.
दाय आणो (x रै)	To be pleasing to, to be chosen by, to be approved by X. दाय = that which is pleasing, approved, chosen.
दारू	H & P دارو दारू *dārū*, s.f. Spirituous liquor, wine;—gunpowder (=*bārūd*):—*dārū-sīsā*, s.m. 'Powder and lead'; military stores, ammunition.
दिन	S دن दिन *dina*, vulg. *din*, s.m. Day (of twenty-four hours); a day (of twelve hours); daytime; time; circumstances; lot, fate;—(pl.) days, period of life, age:—*dinārambh* (*˚na+ār˚*), s.m. Beginning of day, day-break, morning:—*dinānt* (*˚na+an˚*), s.m. End or close of day, sunset, evening:—*dināndha*, *dināndh* (*˚na+an˚*), adj. & s.m. Day-blind;—the owl (see *dinaundhā*, *dinaundī*):—*dināvasān* (*˚na+av˚*), s.m. Close of day, evening:—*din-ba-din*, adv. Day by day, day after day, every day, daily, from day to day:—*din bahuṛnā*, *din bhale ānā*, v.n.=*din phirnā*, q.v.:—*din-bhar*, adv. The whole day, all day:—*din bharnā* (*-ke*), To occupy the whole day (about a thing); to pass a life of pain and sorrow, to drag out one's days:—*din-pāt*, s.m. Daily bread, subsistence, livelihood:—*din-pati*, s.m. 'The lord of day,' the sun:—*din-prati*, adv. Every day, daily (=*pratyek din*):—*din-par din*, adv.=*din-ba-din*, q.v.:—*din paṛnā*, v.n. (Evil) days to befall, to be unfortunate; to become a widow:—*din pūre karnā* (*-ke*), To serve, or go, or to live one's full time; to drag out one's days, &c.(=*din bharnā*):—*din phirnā*, v.n. The days or times to take a (favourable) turn, to begin to prosper (after adversity):—*din phūlnā*, v.n. Day to break, to dawn:—*din ṭer karnā* = *din bharnā*, q.v.:—*din-jyotish*, s.m. Sunshine; daylight:—*din-ćaṛhānā*, To commence (any business) late in the day; to be late, to delay; to earn wages without labour, to eat the bread of idleness:—*din ćaṛhnā* or *ćaṛh-jānā*, v.n. The day to be far advanced, or to advance, the sun to rise;—to pass beyond the time (of menstruation,—a woman); to conceive:—*din-ćaṛhe*, adv. Late in the morning, when the day is (or was) far advanced:—*din ćhipnā*, v.n. The day to disappear, the sun to set:—*din-dānī*, adj. & s.m. Giving daily;—a very beneficent person:—*din-din*, adv. Every day, daily, always (=*din-ba-din*):—*din-din-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Daily:—*din-diwāle*, *din-do-pahar*, *din-dahāṛe*, *din-dhaule*, *din-diye*, adv. In broad daylight, in open day:—*din-diyā*, s.m. Daylight:—*din ḍhalnā*, v.n. The day to close,

	the sun to decline, to grow late:—*din-ḍhale*, adv. In the afternoon, at eventide:—*din-rāt*, *din-rātā*, *din-rāti*, *din-rain*, s.m. A day and a night; day and night; day or night;—adv. Incessantly, uninterruptedly, without intermission, constantly:—*din-se*, adv. While yet day, early in the day, during the daytime, before sunset:—*din kāṭnā* (*-apne*), To pass (one's) days with difficulty, or in hardship or pain; to drag out one's days:—*din kaṭnā*, v.n. The days to be passed in hardship, or with difficulty:—*din-kar*, s.m. 'Day-maker,' the sun:—*din-kar-kar*, s.m. A ray of the sun;—2˚ (poet.) genit. (Hindi) of *din-kar*, q.v.:—*din-ko tāre dikhānā* (*-ko*), 'To show (one) stars by daylight,' to make stars dance before one's eyes (by a blow, &c.), to beat severely:—*din-ko din rāt-ko rāt na jānnā* or *samajhnā*, To have no consciousness of day or night, to take no note of time; to be absorbed in thought, or business, &c.:—*din khasnā*, v.n.=*din ḍhalnā*, q.v.:—*din khulnā*, v.n.=*din phirnā*, q.v.:—*din gaṅwānā*, To waste time, to trifle away time:—*din lagnā* (*-ko*), To give oneself airs (=*hawā lagnā*):—*din-mān*, s.m. Length of a day:—*din-maṇi*, s.m. 'The jewel of day'; the sun:—*din mundnā*, v.n. The day to draw to a close, the sun to set, to grow late:—*din nikalnā*, v.n. The day to appear, the sun to rise, to dawn:—*dinoṅ-ko dagā̲* (or *dhokā*) *denā*, To cheat one's (ill) fate; to live in great distress or misery:—*dines*, *dinesā*, *dineś* (*˚na+īś˚*), s.m. 'The lord of day,' the sun (=*din-pati*):—*baṛā din*, s.m. Broad day; 'the great day,' Christmas day;—adv. Late in the morning:—*pūre din honā*, To have completed the period of gestation (a pregnant woman), to be gone (her) full time.
दिराड़णो	To cause to give, cause to give up, cause to yield, cause to pay; to put in possession; to occasion; to consign; to assign.
दिलगीराई	*= dil-gīrī*, s.f. Affliction, sorrow, concern, sadness, melancholy, &c
दिलासा	Under dil: P دل *dil* [Zend *zaredhaya*; S. *hṛidaya*], s.m. Heart; mind, soul; spirit, valour (see *jī*):—*dil aṭakna*, v.n.=*dil phasnā*, q.v.:—*dil-ućāṭ-honā*, *dil-ućaṭnā* (*-se*), The heart to turn (from), to be weary (of), be disgusted (with); to be alienated (from):—*dil-ārā*, adj. & s.m.f. Beloved;—a sweetheart:—*dil-ārām*, s.m.f. 'Heart-easing'; a sweetheart:—*dil-āzār*, adj. & s.m.f. Heart-tormenting, vexing, cruel;—a sweetheart:—*dil-āzārī*, s.f. Torment of the heart, vexation of spirit, anxiety, trouble:—*dil-āzurdā*, adj. Troubled in mind, dejected; vexed, displeased, offended:—***dil-āsā*, s.m. 'Mind-soothing'; soothing, comfort, consolation, encouragement;—*dilāsā denā* (*-ko*), To soothe, console, comfort; to encourage:—*dil-ofgār*, adj. Heart-broken, dejected,**

	melancholy, pensive (=*dil-figār*):—*dil-āgāh*, adj. Prudent, wise; provident, vigilant:—*dil ulṭā ćalā ānā*, v.n. The heart to be greatly perturbed, to be uneasy to distraction:—*dil ānā* or *ā-jānā* (*-par*), To fall, or be, in **love** (with):—*dil-āwar*, adj. Bold, brave, intrepid, warlike:—*dil-āwarī*, s.f. Boldness, bravery, courage:—*dil-āwez*, adj. Suspending the soul (with delight), heart-ravishing, transporting, delightful, charming, engaging:—*dil-āwezī*, s.f. Charmingness, attractiveness, allurement:—*dil-bāḳẖta*, adj. Heart-deluded; spiritless, timid, cowardly:—*dil-bāzī*, s.f. Fluttering or palpitation of the heart; rashness:—*dil-baṭornā* (*-kā*), To dishearten, discourage, deject:—*dil-ba-dil*, s.m. Interchange of hearts, mutual love:—*dil-bar*, adj. & s.m. Heart-ravishing, captivating, attractive, charming, lovely, beloved;—heart-ravisher, a lovely person, a sweetheart:—*dil burā karnā* (*apnā*), To take offence, become displeased;—to be sick, to vomit:—*dil-bardāshta*, adj. Having the heart turned (from) or set (against, *-se*), averse (to), indifferent (to), dissatisfied, disgusted (with):—*dil-bardāshtagī*, s.f. Aversion; indifference; dissatisfaction, disgust:—*dil-barī*, s.f. Captivation of the heart; winning of the hearts or affections (of people); attraction, charm, loveliness; pacification, comfort:—*dil baṛhānā* (*-kā*), To give (one) heart, to inspirit, encourage:—*dil-basta*, adj. 'Heart-bound'; afflicted; attached, enamoured, in love:—*dil-bastagī*, s.f. Affliction or anguish of mind; attachment, friendship, love:—*dil-band*, adj. & s.m. Attractive, charming, lovely;—a beloved child, a son:—*dil bahlānā* (*-kā*), To amuse, divert, beguile:—*dil bahalnā*, v.n. To be amused, or diverted, &c.:—*dil pānā* (*-kā*), To find out the mind or disposition (of), to discover what is agreeable or pleasing (to anyone); to find one agreeable:—*dil-paẕīr*, adj. Acceptable to the mind or soul, pleasant, delightful, amiable, approved (syn. *dil-pasand*):—*dil-par ćalnā* (*kisī ke*), To act according to the wishes (of), to be obedient (to):—*dil-pasand*, adj. Grateful to the heart, satisfactory or pleasing to the mind, pleasing, desirable, agreeable; esteemed; plausible, &c. (syn. *dil-paẕīr*):—*dil pakṛā-jānā* (*-kā*), One's intentions to be discovered, or detected:—*dil phaṭnā*, v.n. The heart to be breaking; to be in great sorrow or distress of mind:—*dil phirnā* or *phir-jānā* (*-se*), The heart to turn away (from); to be sick or weary (of), be disgusted (with):—*dil phasnā*, v.n. The heart to be captivated, to fall in love:—*dil phernā* (*kā*), To turn (one) away (from), to render (one) disinclined:—*dil pīćhe paṛnā*, v.n. The heart to be turned back (from); to forget one's sorrow, to be consoled, be quieted, be composed:—*dil-tafta*, adj. Heart-burnt; distressed; in love:—*dil taftagī*, s.f. Heart-burning, distress of mind; love:—*dil-tang*,

	adj. Distressed, mournful, sad;—miserly, niggard (=*tang-dil*):—*dil-tangī*, s.f. Distress, grief, sadness:—*dil toṛnā* (*kā*), To break the heart (of), to dishearten, discourage; to disappoint, to mortify:—*dil ṭhikāne lagnā*, *dil ṭhaharnā*, v.n. The heart to be at rest, to be quieted, be comforted or consoled:—*dil ṭhuknā*, v.n. To be assured, be satisfied:—*dil jalnā*, v.n. The heart to burn, to be moved or affected:—*dil-jam‘*, adj. Collected in mind, assured, contented, cheerful (=*ḵẖāṭir-jam‘*, q.v.):—*dil-jam‘ rakhnā* (*apnā*), To keep the mind at ease, to rest assured:—*dil-jam‘ī*, s.f. Ease of mind, assurance, confidence; security, content:—*dil-jam‘ī karnā* (*-kī*), To set (one's) mind at rest or ease, to give assurance or confidence (to), to satisfy:—*dil-jo*, adj. Heart-seeking, studious of pleasing; grateful, agreeable, desirable:—*dil-jo’ī*, s.f. Seeking to gain the heart (of another); study to please; attention; sympathy:—*dil-jo’ī karnā* (*kī*), To study the inclination or wish (of), to try to please, &c.:—*dil ćurānā* (*-kā*), To steal the heart (of); to draw the heart away (from, *-se*), to abstain (from), to be deterred and desist (from an enterprise); to be inattentive (to), to neglect, &c., see *jī ćhipānā*:—*dil-ćasp*, adj. Beloved, pleasant, delightful, interesting, alluring, engaging, charming:—*dil-ćaspī*,. s.f. Delightfulness, &c.:—*dil-ćalā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Persevering; brave; resolute; enterprising; generous:—*dil ćalānā* (*-meṅ*), To stimulate the heart (in); to be brave (in):—*dil ćalnā* (*-par*), The heart to be set (on), to desire:—*dil-ćalī*, s.f. Bravery, courage; resolution; generosity:—*dil-ćor*, adj. Heart-ravishing, captivating;—inattentive, negligent;—timid:—*dil ḥāẓir honā*, v.n. To have presence of mind:—*dil-ḵẖarāsh*, adj. Heart-rending, horrible, excruciating, vexatious; grieved to the heart:—*dil-ḵẖarāshī*, s.f. Wounding of the heart, torment:—*dil-ḵẖasta*, adj. Heart-broken, afflicted; love-sick:—*dil-ḵẖwāh*, adj. & s.m. Beloved; desirable; desiring; in love;—what one likes or longs for, heart's desire, a beloved object; desire, affection:—*dil-ḵẖwush*, adj. Contented, cheerful, glad, **pleased:**—*dil ḵẖwush karnā* (*-kā*), To gladden or cheer the heart (of), to please, amuse, divert:—*dil-ḵẖwushī*, s.f. Contentment, cheerfulness:—*dil-dāda*, adj. Who has given his heart:—*dil-dār*, adj. & s.m.f. Possessing or winning the heart, delighting the heart, charming;—having heart, encouraged;—a lover, mistress, sweetheart (syn. *dil-bar*):—*dil-dārī*, s.f. Demonstrations of love, kindness, blandishment; consolation; encouragement:—*dil-doz*, adj. Heart-piercing:—*dil-dih*, adj. Hearty, earnest, zealous:—*dil-dihī*, s.f. Giving the heart (to a thing or work), heartiness, earnestness, alacrity;—consolation; encouragement:—*dil dekhnā* (*-kā*), To look into the heart (of); to study the temper (of), ascertain the inclinations or

	wishes (of):—*dil denā* (*-ko*), To give the mind (to), to apply oneself diligently (to); to lose the heart (to), to be in love:—*dil-rubā*, adj. & s.m.f. Heart-ravishing, bewitching, alluring;—a charmer, sweetheart:—*dil-rubā'ī*, s.f. Heart-stealing, ravishment, allurement:—*dil rakhnā* (*-kā*), To possess the heart or affection (of); to show consideration for the feelings or wishes (of), to please, gratify, oblige; to comfort, console;—to encourage; to conciliate:—*dil-resh*, adj. Wounded to the heart, afflicted; in love:—*dil-reshī*, s.f. Wound of the heart; affliction:—*dil-zada*, adj. Wounded or stricken to the heart:—*dil-sāz*, adj. Pleasing the heart, delightful:—*dil-sāzī*, s.f. Pleasing the heart, delighting; ardour:—*dil-sitān*, adj. Heart-stealing, ravishing, beautiful:—*dil-sard*, adj. Cold-hearted, cold, indifferent, averse:—*dil saṅbhālnā* (*apnā*), To take heart or courage, to nerve (oneself to an effort):—*dil-soḵẖta*, adj. 'Heart-burnt'; afflicted; grieved:—*dil-soz*, adj. & s.m.f. Heart-burning, heart-inflaming; beloved; moving, affecting, touching, pathetic; sympathetic; compassionate, benevolent; passionate, ardent, fervent;—a friend; a sweetheart;—*dil-soz ḵẖāna-tarāsh*, s.m. An enemy under the semblance of a friend:—*dil-sozī*, s.f. Heart-burning, warmth of feeling; ardour, fervour; affection; sympathy, compassion:—*dil-shuda*, adj. Whose heart is lost, enamoured, in love; bereft of reason, deprived of the senses:—*dil-shikasta*, adj. Broken-hearted, comfortless; sorely afflicted:—*dil-faroz*, adj. Heart-enlightening; heart-cheering, delightful, pleasant, recreating, refreshing:—*dil-fareb*, adj. Heart-alluring, enticing, bewitching, enchanting, fascinating, charming, beautiful, lovely:—*dil-figār*, adj. Heart-broken, mournful, dejected, sad, melancholy, pensive;—an epithet of a sweetheart:—*dil-kā bādshāh*, Monarch of one's (own) heart:—*dil-kā phapholā phoṛnā*, see *dil-ke phaphole toṛnā*:—*dil-kār*, adj. Affecting the heart:—*dil kaṛā karnā*, or *dil-kaṛwā karnā*, 'To harden the heart,' to summon up courage or resolution (for):—*dil-kash*, adj. Heart-attracting, alluring, attractive, winning, engaging, pleasant; beloved, approved, chosen:—*dil-kushā*, adj. Heart-expanding, blissful, delightful, charming, exhilarating:—*dil-kushā'ī*, s.f. Delightfulness, &c.:—*dil-kashī*, s.f. Attractiveness, winningness, female attraction, loveliness:—*dil-ko lagnā* (*-ke*), To touch the heart, to affect; to approve itself (to):—*dil-khaṭṭā karnā* (*-kā*), To turn the heart (of anyone) against (one), to displease, offend:—*dil-ke phaphole phoṛnā*, or *toṛnā* (*apne*, or *kisī-ke*), To relieve the mind (of pain; or of a feeling of ill-will, or revenge, &c.); to take revenge, pay off old scores; to minister consolation (to);—to rip up old sores, to renew a half-forgotten grief:—*dil-ke phaphole*

	ṭūṭnā, v.n. The mind to be relieved, &c.:—*dil-gudāz*, adj. Heart-dissolving, heart-melting, pitiful:—*dil-gurda*, s.m. Courage:—*dil-garm*, adj. Warm-hearted, animated, ardent, fervent; full of desire, brave:—*dil-garmī*, s.f. Warm-heartedness, warmth of heart; friendship; ardour, alacrity:—*dil-gīr*, adj. Seizing or captivating the heart; terrifying, filling with horror or anguish; heart-stricken, oppressed in mind, afflicted, concerned, grieved (at or with, *-se*), low-spirited, melancholy, sad:—*dil-gīrī*, s.f. Affliction, sorrow, concern, sadness, melancholy, &c.:—*dil-lagānā*, To set the heart or mind (on, *-meṅ*), give or apply the mind (to); to intend; to give the heart (to), fall in love (with, *-se*):—*dil-lagan*, adj. Mindful, attentive, busy:—*dil lagnā*, v.n. The heart to be given or applied (to, *-meṅ*), to be attentive (to); to be attached (to, *-par*, or *-kī ṭaraf*), to be enamoured (of), be in love (with):—*dil-lagī*, s.f. Application of mind, attention, diligence; inclination; attachment, friendship; diversion, merriment, joking, fun, jest:—*dil lenā* (*-kā*), To captivate or win the heart (of, to discover or ascertain the wishes or feelings (of):—*dil-māne*, adv. As the heart might wish, to the heart's desire:—*dil-murg*, s.m. A kind of arrow:—*dil masos-kar rahnā* or *rah-jānā*, To press the heart and be still, to bear quietly or patiently:—*dil maẓbūt rakhnā*, To keep or bear a stout heart:—*dil mailā karnā*, To cloud the heart (with grief, or vexation, &c.), to take to heart, to be grieved or displeased:—*dil-meṅ jagah denā* (*-ko*), To place in the heart, to cherish, love:—*dil-meṅ dil ḍālnā* (*-ke*), To put one's own heart or mind into (another), to cause one to think or feel as oneself does; to exercise influence (over); to possess the heart (of):—*dil-meṅ ḍālnā* (*-ke*), To put into the heart (of), to inspire:—*dil-meṅ rakhnā* (*-ko*), To keep hidden in the mind, keep to oneself; to bear in mind, to remember:—*dil-meṅ farq honā* (*-ke*), To feel distrustful (of), to distrust, suspect:—*dil-meṅ khub-jānā* (*-ke*), To obtain a place in the heart (of), to possess the heart (of):—*dil-meṅ kahnā*, To say to oneself:—*dil-meṅ ghar karnā* (*-ke*), 'To take up (one's, or its) abode in the heart (of), to win the heart or affections (of), to contract intimate friendship (with):—*dil-meṅ lānā = dil-nishīn karnā*:—*dil-nishīn*, adj. Heart-residing, impressed on, or implanted in, the mind; forming a subject of constant thought; grateful to the mind, agreeable, pleasing:—*dil-nishīn karnā* (*-ke*), To implant in the mind (of), to fix or impress on the mind (of):—*dil-navāz*, adj. & s.m.f. Soothing the mind, soothing; gracious, conciliating; beloved;—a mistress, sweetheart:—*dil-nawāzī*, s.f. Blandishment:—*dil-nihād*, s.m. Anything on which the heart is fixed, an object of affection, a sweetheart; attention:—*dil-wālā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Spirited, courageous, bold; large-

	hearted, generous, liberal:—*dil-o-jān*, s.m. Heart and soul; tooth and nail;—*dil-o-jān-se*, adv. With heart and soul, heartily, cheerfully:—*dil-o-dimāg*, s.m. 'Heart and brain'; loftiness of soul; ambition; pride; stateliness:—*diloṅ-dil*, adv. To the very heart, to the heart's core:—*dil hāth-se denā*, To lose heart, to be faint-hearted; to lose command over oneself:—*dil haṭ-jānā* (*-se*, or *-kī ṭaraf-se*), The heart to turn (against), to be averse (to):—*dil honā* (*-par*), The heart to be set (on); to be tender (towards):—*dil-hī dil-meṅ*, adv. In the inmost heart; to oneself, silently:—*dil-ī-dil*, s.m. A secret;—adv. Kept secret; secretly, to oneself (=*dil-hī dil-meṅ*):—*ek dil hokar*, adv. With one mind, with one consent, unanimously:—*baṛā dil-karnā*, To show largeness of heart, to practise liberality, be very liberal: *be-dil*, adj. Heartless; dispirited, discouraged; unwilling, averse;—s.m. One who has lost his heart, a lover:—*be-dilī*, s.f. Spiritlessness; discouragement; unwillingness, aversion.
दिलासा करणो	= *dilāsā denā* (*-ko*), To soothe, console, comfort; to encourage.
दिसा	H دسا दिसा *disā* = H دس दिस *dis* [Prk. दिसा; S. दिशा], s.f. Side, quarter, &c. (=*diś*, *diśā*, qq.v.):—*disā karnā*, To travel.
दिस	H دس दिस *dis* = H دسا दिसा *disā* [Prk. दिसा; S. दिशा], s.f. Side, quarter, &c. (=*diś*, *diśā*, qq.v.):—*disā karnā*, To travel. S دش दिश *diś*, s.f. Point of the compass, quarter of the sky, cardinal point, quarter, direction, side, region, place, space, part (=*dik*, the form com. used in comp.).
दिहाड़ो	H دھاڑا दिहाड़ा *dihāṛā* [prob. *deh*, q.v.+*āṛā* = Prk. वट्टअं=S. वृत्त+कं; or *dihā* = *daśā*, q.v.+*ṛā* = Prk. डओ=S. र+कः], s.m. State, condition, plight; wretched condition, miserable plight. OHED, 498: 1. A day; a hard or wretched day. 2. Plight, misery.
दीकरी	Girl.
दीकरो	Boy.
दीठो / दीठी	Past particple of देखणो = “seen.”
दीसणो	To be visible, to be seen.

	H دکھنا दिखना *dikhnā* (from the trans. *dekhnā*), v.n. To be seen; to appear; to seem;—v.t. (dialec.)=*dekhnā*, q.v.
दुइ	Two.
दुख	H دکھ दुख *dukh* [Prk. दुक्खं=S. दुःखं], s.m. Pain, ache, ailment, affliction, suffering, distress; misery, trouble, sorrow, grief, uneasiness, unhappiness; difficulty; oppression; vexation, annoyance, bother; fatigue, labour, toil;—adj. (f. -*ā*), Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; uneasy, uncomfortable, troublesome, difficult:—*dukh uṭhānā*, v.n. To suffer pain, to be afflicted; to experience difficulty, &c.; to take trouble or pains:—*dukh baṭānā* (-*kā*), To share the trouble or sorrow (of another):—*dukh bharnā*, *dukh bhugatnā*, v.n. To suffer distress or trouble, put oneself to incovenience; to labour, toil:—*dukh-bahul*, adj. (f. -*ā*), Full of trouble, suffering excessively, abounding with distress or trouble, &c.:—*dukh-bhanjan*, s.m. A breaking or destroying of grief or affliction; an epithet of God (considered as the destroyer of affliction):—*dukh-bhog*, s.m. Suffering, affliction:—*dukh bhognā* = *dukh bharnā*, q.v.:—*dukh-bhogin*, *dukh-bhogī*, adj. & s.m. Suffering or sharing pain, sorrow, or trouble;—one whose portion is pain, &c.:—*dukh pānā*, v.n. To suffer pain or trouble, to be afficted:—*dukh-prada*, adj. & s.m. Pain-imparting;—a giver or causer of pain, &c.:—*dukh-jīvī*, s.m. One who passes life in pain or distress:—*dukh-ćhinna*, part. Pierced by sorrow, pained, afflicted, distressed:—*dukh-da*, *dukh-dānī*, *dukh-dāyak*, *dukh-dā'ī* or *dāyī*, adj. & s.m. Pain-imparting, painful, afflictive, grievous, troublesome, vexatious, oppressive;—one who gives or occasions pain, a painer, tormentor, persecutor, &c.:—*dukh-dāhak*, adj. & s.m. Burning up affliction;—one who burns up or destroys the miseries, &c. (of another):—*dukh-dagdha*, adj. Burnt or tormented by affliction, pained, distressed:—*dukh-dhandhā*, s.m. Trouble and toil, hard or distressing work:—*dukh-dīn*, part. adj. (poet.)=*dukh-diyā*, perf. part. of next, q.v.:—*dukh denā* (-*ko*), To give pain (to); to occasion trouble, to bother:—*dukh-sāgar*, s.m. 'Ocean of trouble,' the world; deep distress:—*dukh-sukh*, s.m. Pain and pleasure:—*dukh-kār*, *dukh-kārī*, *dukh-kar*, *dukh-kartā*, adj. & s.m. Causing or occasioning pain, sorrow, or trouble, &c.;—one who occasions pain, &c. (see *dukh-dā'ī*):—*dukh-kā mārā*, adj. & s.m. Afflicted, wretched, miserable;—afflicted one, poor wretch:—*dukh-khanḍan*, adj. & s.m. Pain-destroying;—one who destroys the trouble, &c. (of another):—*dukh-grāhak*, adj. & s.m. Grief-removing, &c.;—*dukh-labhya*, adj.

	To be effected or obtained with difficulty, hardly procurable:—*dukh lagnā*, v.n. To feel pain:—*dukh-may*, adj. & s.m. Abounding in pain, consisting of suffering, &c.;—one whose nature is made up of suffering:—*dukh-nikand*, s.m. The uprooting of grief or trouble, &c.:—*dukh-nivāraṇ*, adj. & s.m. Preventing or warding off trouble, or affliction, &c.;—the prevention of trouble, &c.:—*dukh-hārī*, *dukh-hartā*, *dukh-haraṇ*, adj. & s.m. Taking away pain or grief, &c.;—a remover or reliever of pain, &c.;—an anodyne:—*dukh-han*, adj. & s.m. Destroying or removing pain, trouble, or sorrow, &c.;—pain-destroyer, pain-killer.
दुलहणि	H دلهن दुल्हन *dulhan*, दुल्हिन *dulhin* = H دلهي दुल्ही *dulhī* = H دلهيا दल्हया *dulhaiyā* [Prk. दुल्लहिणी and दुल्लहिआ; S. दुर्लभ+इनी and इका], s.f. A bride (see *dulhā*).
दुसमण	P دشمن *dushman* [Zend *dusmainyu*, i.e. *dush+m˚*; S. *dush+manyu*], s.m. Enemy, foe, adversary (in polite speech the word is frequently used euphemistically in a peculiar manner, e.g. *āp-ke dushmanoṅ-kī tabʻīyat kab-se ʻalīl hai*, 'How long have your foes been indisposed?' but implying, 'Since when have you (or has your honour) been indisposed?'):—*dushman-ĕ-jān* or *jānī*, A mortal enemy:—*dushman-ĕ-dilī*, An enemy at heart:—*dushman-ĕ-ẕātī*, A natural foe:—*dushman-kām*, s.m. 'A foe's wish'; misfortune, calamity:—*dushman-kushī*, s.f. Killing of an enemy:—*dushman-gudāz*, s.m. Dissolver or destroyer of enemies:—*jānī dushman = dushman-ĕ-jānī*:—*ʻaql-kā dushman*, s.m. 'Foe of knowledge,' a stupid person, a fool.
दुहवणो	To cause pain or distress, to anger.
दुहुं	Both. = Hindī H دونون दोनों *donoṅ* = H دونو दोनो *dono* [obl. pl. of *do*; and=Prk. दोण्हं or दोण्हहुं (gen. plur.)], adj. The two, both, both of them:—*donoṅ ṭaraf*, adv. On both sides:—*donoṅ-ke donoṅ*, adj.=*donoṅ*:—*donoṅ waqt milte*, adv. At the mingline of day and night, at dusk:—*donoṅ waqt milnā*, Day and night to mingle, day to shade into night, to become dusk:—*donoṅ hāth tālī bajānā*, *lit*. 'To clap with both bands'; to reciprocate, to meet half way; to give as good as one gets.

दूखणो	H دکھنا दुखना *dukhnā* [*dukh˚* = Prk. दुक्ख(इ) or दुक्खे(इ)=S. दुःखय(ति), fr. दुःख], v.n. To pain, ache, smart, throb; to feel pity or compassion (for); to feel compunction or remorse.
दूणो	H دونا दूना *dūnā* [Prk. दुउणओ; S. द्वि+गुण+कः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Two-fold, double, twice as much, twice, multiplied by two (=*dugnā*):—*dūnā-dūn*, *dūnā-dūnā*, adj. & adv. Twice as much again; more and more, all the more;—s.m. The double of a thing added thereto.
दूलह	= H دلها दुल्हा *dulhā* [Prk. दुल्लहओ=S. दुर्लभ+कः], s.m. A bridegroom.
दूहवणो	= दुहवणो, q.v.
दूहो	= H دوها दोहा *dohā* [Prk. दोहा; S. द्विधा], s.m. An old and popular Prākrit and Hindī metre; a couplet, distich (the two verses of which rhyme: each verse consists of 24 *mātrās*, which are distributed into feet of 6+4+3 *mātrās* respectively, with a caesura at the end of each first hemistich).
दृष्टि	S درشٹي दृष्टि *dṛishṭi*, vulg. *dṛishṭ*, s.f. Seeing, looking, at, viewing; the faculty of seeing, sight, vision, view; the eye; look; eye-sight; the pupil of the eye:—*dṛishṭi-bandhak*, s.m. Mortgage or pledge of real property, without possession (but such as the mortgagee can keep in view); deed of hypothecation:—*dṛishṭi-pāt*, s.m. 'Falling of the sight'; a look, glance:—*dṛishṭ—dosh*, s.m. Influence of the malignant eye:—*dṛishṭi-kṛit*, s.m. 'Suitable to the faculty of seeing'; the plant *Hibiscus mutabilis*:—*dṛishṭi karnā*, To look, behold, look (at, or upon, *-kī* or *-par*), to take a view (of), cast the eyes (on, *-par*); to take notice (of), pay heed or attention (to):—*dṛishṭi-kūṭ*; prop. *dṛishṭ-kūṭ*, q.v.s.v. *dṛishṭa*:—*dṛishṭi-goćar*, s.m. Range or compass of the sight;—adj. Within range or compass of the sight, in view, visible, perceptible:—*dṛishṭi-nipāt*, s.m.=*dṛishṭi-pāt*, q.v.:—*dṛishṭi-vishayak*, s.m. Any visible object.
देखणो	H دیکھنا देखना *dekhnā* [*dekh˚* = देक्ख(इ)=S. द्रक्ष्य(ति), the future of rt. दृश् (used in the sense of the present)], v.t. To see, look, look at, behold, view, observe, perceive, inspect, mark, note, consider, look to, weigh well, examine, prove, try; to search, scan; to watch (for); to feel (as the pulse, &c.); to experience,

	suffer, endure, tolerate, bear the sight of:—*dekhnā-bhālnā*, To see, look at, view, inspect, examine, try:—*dekhne-meṅ*, adv. Apparently, to all appearance:—*dekhne-meṅ anā*, v.n. To come into sight, to be seen, to appear, be visible; to be observed; to be experienced, &c.:—*dekhne-hārā*, s.m. On-looker, beholder, viewer, spectator:—*dekh-pānā*, v.t. To be permitted to see, to get to see; to find out, to ascertain:—*dekh-paṛnā*, v.n. To be seen, to be or become visible, to appear; to seem:—*dekh-lenā*, v.t. intens. of and=*dekhnā*.
देज	= H دهيز *dihez*, *dahez*, vulg. *dahej* (fr. P. *jahez*, fr. A. *jihāz* or *jahāz*; but cf. H. *dejā*), s.m. Dowry, portion; a wife's paraphernalia, &c. (see *jahez*).
देज-लेज	Giving and taking.
देणो	H دينا देना *denā* [*de˚* = Prk. दे(इ)=S. ददा(ति), rt. दा, or S. दीय(ते), passive of दा], v.t. To give, grant, impart, yield, produce, afford, emit; to lay (eggs); to resign; to pay (a debt, &c.); to cause, occasion (as pain, &c.); to allow, let, permit (after an inflected infinitive, e.g. *jāne denā*); to place, put (on, or in or into, *-meṅ*; e.g. *gale-meṅ hāth denā*; *pānī-meṅ zahr denā*); to put (on), apply; to give forth, to raise (a cry for help, &c.); to close (a door);—s.m. Giving; paying; that which is to pay, debt, liability, &c.:—*denā-pānā*, s.m. Assets and liabilities, debit and credit, profit and loss; settling (one's) affairs:—*denā-lenā*, s.m.=*den-len*, q.v.s.v. *den*:—*de-paṭaknā*, v.t.=*de-mārnā*, q.v.:—*de-jānā* (*-ko*), To leave behind, to leave:—*de-denā*, v.t. To give away (*de-ḍālnā*); to make over, deliver, consign; to give up, resign, concede:—*de-ḍālnā*, v.t. To give away, to bestow:—*de-mārnā*, v.t. To dash down, to dash (against, *-par*), to throw; to stamp:—*de-marnā* (with acc.), To leave at death, to bequeath. (N.B. Not only is the root or the past conj. part. of *denā* prefixed to another verb to intensify or to modify its meaning, as in *de-ḍālnā, de-marnā*, &c.; but the verb itself is commonly added to the base of another verb to intensify its sense, e.g. *thakā-denā*, 'to tire out'; *pheṅk-denā*, 'to throw away': it is however frequently added without affecting the sense of the other verb; and such a compound is even more common than the simple verb.)
देवता	S دیوتا देवता *devatā*, s.f. State or nature of a deity, divinity, divine character, divine dignity or power;—(in Hindī also) *dew-tā* or *de'otā* (cf. *daivat*), s.m.f. A Hindū deity, a god or goddess, idol or

	image of a god;—an object of worship, or which is held sacred, a snake, &c.;—divine being, holy man, good man, gentleman; (in respectful address to a religious superior, &c.) 'your Holiness,' 'your Reverence,' 'your Lordship':—*devatāntar* (˚*tā*+*an*˚), s.m.f. Another god;—adv. In the midst of the gods.
देवीमिश्र	=Goddess + S مشر मिश्र *miśra*, vulg. *miśr*, *misr*; and H. मिशर *miśar*, *misar*, adj. & s.m. Mixed, mingled, blended, joined, united;—compound;—a title of respect (used at the end or beginning of a proper name, especially that of a scholar); a respectable man, gentleman; Sir; a title of Maithila Brāhmans; a title of Brāhmaṇs who were brought to India from Śākadvīp by Krishṇa (to cure the leprosy of his son Śamba); a Hindū physician;—an elephant of the fourth of the four classes into which elephants are divided;—(fr. S. *miśram*) a mixing, mixture:—*miśr-joṛ*, s.m. (in Arith.) Compound addition.
देस	H ديس देस *des* [Prk. देसो; S. देशः], s.m. Place, spot, country, &c. (=*deś*, q.v.);—2˚ A kind of *rāg* sung at midnight (cf. *deśākh* and *deśkār*).
देसी	H ديسي देसी *desī* (i.q. *deśī*, q.v.), adj. Of or belonging to a country, native, indigenous; home-made; local; provincial;—s.m. Native of a country.
देही	H ديهي देही *dehī* [*deh*, q.v.+Prk. इआ=S. इका], s.f.=*deh*, q.v. H ديه देह *deh* [Prk. देहो; S. देहः], s.f. (but, about Benares, m., as in Prk. & S.), The body, the person:—*dehātma-vādī* (˚*ha*+*āt*˚), s.m. One who asserts that the body and soul are one, a materialist:—*dehānt* (˚*ha*+*an*˚), s.m. The end of the body, i.e. death:—*dehāntar* (˚*ha*+*an*˚), s.m. Another body, another embodied state (in the doctrine of metempsychosis):—*deh-tyāg*, s.m. 'Resigning or relinquishing the body,' dying; death, voluntary death:—*deh-ćyut*, part. adj. Separated or detached from the body (as excrement, or the spirit):—*deh durānā* (-*kī*, or -*apnī*), To cover the person, conceal (one's) wickedness:—*deh-dhārī*, adj. Occupying or assuming a body, embodied, incarnate:—*deh sambhālnā* (*apnī*), To keep up the spirits; to be firm, to steady oneself, recover oneself:—*deh-kshay*, s.m. Decay or wasting of the body, sickness, disease:—*dch-vān*, *deh-vat*, *deh-vant*, adj. & s.m. (f. -

	vatī), Furnished with a body, embodied, corporeal; of or belonging to the body;—an embodied creature, a living being, a man (=*dehī*):—*deh-yātrā*, s.f. 'Departure of the body,' dying, death.
दोऊ	Both.
दोघणो	Probably from S دوشن दूषण *dūshaṇ*, and H. दोषण *doshaṇ*, adj. & s.m. Corrupting, spoiling, ruining, vitiating, contaminating, dishonouring, violating; hurting, injuring; defaming, disgracing;—the act of corrupting, or spoiling, &c.; finding fault with, blaming, censuring, disparaging; speaking ill of, calumniating;—fault, blemish, defect; blame, censure; detraction, defamation, calumny; guilt, crime, sin:—*dūshan denā* (*-ko*) = *dosh denā*, q.v.s.v. *dosh*.
दोढ	= डोढ, q.v.
दोपहर	दोपहर dopahr [cf. H. *pahr*], f. midday; the period around midday. — दोपहर का, adj. midday (meal, bell, &c.). दोपहर ढलना, midday to be past. दोपहर ढले, adv. after the height of the day. ठीक ~, adv. at noon.
दोस	दोष doṣ [S.], m. 1. fault, defect; vice; sinfulness. 2. blame; reproach. 3. offence; sin; guilt; crime. 4. damage, harm. 5. disorder (bodily); disease. — ~ डालना, to seek to attribute a fault, &c. (to, पर). ~ देना or लगाना, to impute a fault, &c. (to, को or पर), to blame; to accuse; to calumniate. ~ निकालना, to find fault (in or with, में). - दोष-ग्रस्त, adj. & m. involved in crime or guilt; convicted, guilty; a criminal, &c. दोष-पूर्ण, adj. faulty. दोष-मुक्त, adj. free of fault; innocent (of a charge). दोष-युक्त, adj. faulty. दोषसिद्धि, f. conviction (in law). दोषारोप, m. = next. दोषारोपण [˚*sa* + *ā*˚], m. attribution of fault, blame &c. (to, पर); accusation.
दोहरो	Distress, trouble, difficulty.
दोहीत	दौहित्र dauhitră [S.], m. daughter's son, grandson.
दौड़	H دوڑ दौड़ *dauṛ*, vulg. दोड़ *doṛ* (fr. *dauṛnā*, q.v.), s.f. Running, a run; gallop; pace; race (chiefly in comp., e.g. *ghuṛ-daur*); course,

	career; range, reach, compass; endeavour, effort, struggle; an expedition, incursion, invasion, attack, assault, raid;—(past. conj. part. of *dauṛnā*), adv. Running, in haste, quickly, readily, eagerly (=*dauṛ-ke*):—*dauṛ-ā-dauṛī*, s.f. Running, haste, hurry, bustle; contest in running, race:—*dauṛ ānā*, v.n. To come running, to come quickly, &c.:—*dauṛ-dhūp*, s.f. A running to and fro, bustling about, exertion, labour and fatigue, much effort:—*dauṛ dhūp karnā*, To run to and fro, to use much effort or exertion, to toil hard:—*dauṛ māṛnā*, To make a forced march; to make a sudden attack (on, -*par*); to surprise.
दौड़णो	H دوڑنا दौड़ना *dauṛnā* or दउड़ना *da'uṛnā* [*dauṛ˚* = Prk. दवड(इ) or दवडे(इ), fr. दवड=S. द्रव+र], v.n. To run, to go quickly, to hasten; to gallop, course; to drive; to rush (at, -*par*), fall (upon), assault, attack, invade; to spread quickly, travel fast (as news); to spread (through, -*meṅ*), to pervade (as poison, in the system):—*dauṛnā-dhūpnā*, v.n. To run violently, to run to and fro, &c. (=*dauṛ-dhup karnā*, q.v.s.v. *dauṛ*.
दौढ	= डोढ, q.v.
द्वितीय	S دوتیہ द्वितीय *dvitīya*, adj. Second, the second:—*dvitīyābhā* (*˚ya+ābhā*), s.f. A scitamineous plant, *Curcuma xanthorrhiza*.
द्वितीयो	= द्वितीय, q.v.
धंणी	= धणी, q.v.
धको	H دھکا धक्का *dhakkā*, (and in comp. also) धका *dhakā* (i.q. *dhaṛkā*, q.v.), s.m. Shove, push, knock, jostle, jolt, jog, shock, impact, collision; a blow or stroke of misfortune, or affliction, &c.; loss (in trade), damage:—*dhakā-pel*, s.m., *dhakā-pelī*, s.f., *dhakkā-dhakkī*, s.f., or *dhakkam-dhakkā*, s.m., Shoving and pushing, jostling:—*dhakā-pelī karnā*, To push and shove, to jostle:—*dhakkā denā* (-*ko*), To shove, push, jolt, jostle, knock against, to thrust or push away; to inflict a blow or shock on, to bring misfortune on:—*dhakkā khānā*, v.n. To receive a shock or blow, to be pushed, shoved, or knocked, &c., to suffer collision:—*dhakke khānā*, To be pushed or jostled about, to suffer indignities, to be roughly handled; to suffer misfortune:—*dhakkā lagnā* (-*ko*), To get a knock, or shock, or jolt, &c.; to suffer loss; to meet with misfortune:—*dinoṅ-ko dhakke denā*, To push through life somehow, to live with difficulty.

धणी	S دھنيधनी *dhanī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Opulent, rich, wealthy, well off;—a rich man;—possessor, owner, proprietor, lord, master; husband;—a money-lender, creditor (cf. *dhanik*); an epithet of the Deity:—*dhanī-jog*, adj. Payable to the owner or to the person who purchases it (a *hunḍī* or bill);—s.m. Holder of a bill.
धरती	H دھرتي धरती, धर्ती *dhartī* [Prk. धलितिआ; S. धरित्रि+का], s.f. The earth; earth, ground, land, soil, mould:—*dhartī bāhnā* or *jotnā* or *ćīrnā*, To plough the earth or land:—*dhartī-pati*, s.m. Landlord:—*dhartī-kā phūl*, s.m. Mushroom; toad-stool:—*dhartī-ke parde-par*, On the earth's surface, on the earth:—*dhartī-mātā*, s.f. Mother earth. Platts, 541. धरती dhartī [*dharitrī*-], f. 1. the earth. 2. earth, soil; land. — ~ का फूल, m. mushroom, toadstool. ~ के परदे पर, adv. on earth's surface, on the earth. ~ के लाल, m. pl. sons of the soil. ~ जोतना, or बाहना, to plough the soil; to labour. ~ पर पैर न रखना, to be haughty or conceited; to be beside oneself with joy. — धरती-माता, f. mother earth. OHED, 523.
धरमद्वार	Safe passage from a besieged fort. The “doorway of honor.”
धारोळो	A heavy rain shower.
धावड़	Wet-nurse’s son or husband.
धोवाड़णो	= H دھلانا धुलाना *dhulānā* (caus. of *dhonā*), v.t. To cause to be washed, to get (a thing) washed.
न	Negative particle. न … न = neither … nor.
नइ	= नै, q.v.
नउं	= नूं, q.v.
नखाड़णो	To cause to be thrown or thrown down, to have or get thrown down, to have (a thing) put down, or put on (as a garment, &c.); to put on, to wear; to occasion, &c.
नगर	S نگر नगर *nagar*, s.m. A city, town:—*nagarādhyaksh* (˚*ra+adh*˚), s.m. (f. *-ī*), Overseer or superintendent of a town; chief civil

	officer of a city:—*nagar-bāsī*, s.m.=*nagar-nivāsī*, q.v.:—*nagar-prabandh*, s.m. Government of a city or town:—*nagar-jan*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), Town's folk; citizens:—*nagar-svarūpiṇī*, s.f. A species of the *anu-shṭub* metre:—*nagar-koṭ*, s.m. The town of Nagar-koṭ (or Kāngrā) in the Panjāb:—*nagar-nārī*, s.f. A woman of the town, a harlot, prostitute:—*nagar-nāyak*, s.m. The chief person of a town;—the head banker of a town;—a chief among bards:—*nagar-nar-nārī*, or *nagar-nāri-nar*, s.m.=*nagar-jan*, q.v.:—*nagar-nivāsī*, or *nagar-vāsī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Inhabiting towns;—dwelling in a city or town;—an inhabitant of a town; a citizen:—*nagar-vartī*, s.m. (f. *-inī*), One who dwells in a city:—*nagaropānt* (*˚ra+up˚*), s.m. Skirts of a town, suburbs.
नगारो	H نگار नगारा *nagārā*, s.m. (dialec.) corr. of نقاره *naqqāra*, q.v. P نقاره *naqqāra*, or *naqāra* (prob. fr. A. نقر 'to strike'), s.m. A kettle-drum:—*naqqāra ulaṭnā*, v.n. 'The drum to turn over'; (*met.*) the scales or the tables to be turned:—*naqqāra bajāte phirnā*, To go round proclaiming by beat of drum; to proclaim, to blazon abroad:—*naqqāra bajā-ke*, or *naqqāre-kī ćoṭ*, adv. By beat of drum, publicly, openly.
नटणो	H نٹنا नटना *naṭnā* [*naṭ˚* = *nāṭ˚* = S. नास्ति 'it is not'+*nā* = *anā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v. int. To say 'no' (with respect to, *-se*), to deny, disallow, disclaim, disown; to decline, refuse.
नदर	A نظر *naẓar* (inf. n. of نظر 'to look at, see, behold,' &c.), s.f. Sight, vision, view; look, regard, glance; observation, inspection; supervision;—favourable regard, favour, countenance;—view, opinion, estimation;—intent, design;—regard, relation, reference;—influence of an evil eye;—doubt, uncertainty, perplexity:—*naẓar ānā* (*-ko*), To come in sight or view, to appear:—*naẓar-andāz*, adj. Disregarded, unnoticed; cast off from favourable regard, rejected:—*naẓar-andāz karnā*, v.t. To disregard, to take no notice of; to discard from favour, to reject:—*naẓar-andāzī*, s.f. Valuation of land, or estimate of a crop, upon inspection:—*naẓar-bāz*, s.m. One who plays with or deceives the eyes; an ogler; a juggler; a thief-catcher; s detective:—*naẓar-bāzī*, s.f. Ogling;—juggling, &c.:—*naẓar baćānā* (*-kā*) = *āṅkh baćānā*, q.v.:—*naẓar badalnā*, v.n.=*āṅkh badalnā*, q.v.:—*naẓar-band*, adj. Strictly watched, under surveillance;—under detention or arrest, on parole; imprisoned, confined;—s.m. A state prisoner;—causing a deception of sight;

	fascination of conjurors; glamour; spell, charm;—*naẓar-band rakhnā*, or *karnā*, v.t. To keep under surveillance; to detain (a suspected person), &c.:—*naẓar-bandī*, s.f. Surveillance;—detention; arrest;—confinement;—fascination, glamour; juggle; sleight of hand, legerdemain:—*naẓar bhar-kar dekhnā*, v.t.=*āṅkh bhar-kar dekhnā*, q.v.:—*naẓar paṛnā* (*-ko*), To come into view, to fall under notice; to chance to see:—*naẓar pheṅknā* (*ćāroṅ ṭaraf*), To cast glances (around), to look (all round or about):—*naẓar-ĕ-ṣānī*, s.m. A second inspection; revision (of a writing or book); a review or second examination of recruits (at which they are finally passed):—*naẓar ćurānā* = *āṅkh ćurānā*, q.v.:—*naẓar ćaṛhnā* (*-ke*, or *mere*, &c.), To take the eye or the fancy (of):—*naẓar ḍālnā* (*-par*), To fix the gaze (on), cast eyes (on), to look (at), to see:—*naẓar rakhnā* (*-par*), To look (upon), to regard, to set eyes (upon);—to keep the eye (upon), to watch; to look (after), to attend (to);—to be intent (on);—to have in view, to contemplate, intend;—to cast a wistful eye (upon); to look sweet (upon):—*naẓar-se girā-denā* (*kisī-ko*), To cast off; to disgrace;—to look down upon, to hold cheap:—*naẓar-se* (or *naẓroṅ-se*) *girnā*, v.n. To lose the favour or regard (of), to fall in the estimation (of, *-ke*), to fall into disgrace:—*naẓar karnā* (*-par*), To look (at), see, behold, view, observe, &c.:—*naẓar khānā*, To be influenced by a malignant eye:—*naẓar-gāh*, s.f. The place where anything is kept for view or inspection; a place where any spectacle is exhibited, a theatre, ampitheatre:—*naẓar-gāh-ĕ-ʻām*, A conspicuous place:—*naẓar-guẓar*, s.f. The influence of a malignant eye:—*naẓar-guẓar-kā ḍālnā*, To throw some food on the ground before eating in order to avert the malignant eye:—*naẓar-gherā*, s.m. The horizon:—*naẓar-ghere-kā dhurā*, One of the poles of the horizon:—*naẓar-ghere-kī dhurī*, The axis of the horizon:—*naẓar-ghere-kā konā*, Depression of the horizon:—*naẓar-ghere-kā nāp-kon*, Horizontal parallax:—*naẓar lagā*, s.m. That which has been viewed with a malignant eye:—*naẓar lagānā* (*-par*), To view with a malignant eye, cast an evil eye (upon), to regard with evil intent:—*naẓar lagnā* (*-ko*), To fall under the gaze of a malignant eye; to be influenced by an evil eye:—*naẓar mārnā* = *āṅkh mārnā*, q.v.:—*naẓar milānā* (*-ke*), To meet the gaze (of), to look (one) full in the face;—to compare:—*naẓar-meṅ*, adv. In sight (of, *-ke*), in view;—in the view or opinion (of):—*naẓar-meṅ* (or *naẓroṅ-meṅ*) *rakhnā* (*-ko*), To keep in sight;—to keep under one's own control:—*naẓroṅ-meṅ samānā* (*-ke*, *mere*, &c.), To be constantly before the eyes (of); to be ever in the mind (of):—*ba naẓar*, adv. With a view (to, *-ke*), in order (to); for; with reference (to);—according (to):—*ba naẓar-is-ke*,

	adv. With this fact in view; seeing that; whereas:—*ba naẓar-ĕ sarāsarī*, adv. On a hasty or cursory view;—on the face (of); summarily:—*qahr-kī naẓar-se dekhnā* (*-ko*), To regard with an angry look, to frown at;—v.n. To put on an angry or a severe look:—*kis naẓar-se*, From what point of view? in what respect? why?—*ka'ī naẓar-se*, From many points of view; in many respects.
नदर पड़णो	नज़र पड़ना (को), to fall under (one's) notice, to chance to be seen (by). *naẓar paṛnā* (*-ko*), To come into view, to fall under notice; to chance to see.
नदी	H ندي‍नदी *nadī*, vulg. *naddī* = H نديا‍नदिया *nadiyā* [Prk. नदिआ(?); S. नदिका, rt. नद्;—S. also नदी], s.f. A river (the common personification of rivers being fem.):—*nadī-tīr*, s.m. River's bank:—*nadī-sarj*, s.m. The tree *Terminalia* (or *Pentaptera*) *arjun*:—*nadī-ja*, vulg. *nadīj*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-jā*), River-born, water-born, water-produced, aquatic;—any creature born in a river or in river-water;—the tree *Terminalia arjun*;—the marshy date-tree:—*nadīś*, vulg. *nadīs* (*nadī+īśa*), s.m. 'Lord of rivers,' the ocean:—*nadī-kānt*, s.m. 'Lover of rivers,' the ocean;—the small tree *Vitex negundo*;—the tree *Baringtonia acutangula*;—*nadī-kāntā*, s.f. 'The beloved of rivers,' the rose-apple, *Eugenia jambolana*;—the shrub *Leea hirta*:—*nadī-kūl*, s.m. Bank of a river:—*nadī-kūl-priya*, s.m. (*lit.* 'fond of river-banks') A species of reed, *Calamus rotang*.
नळ	Intestines.
नसाड़णो	To cause to flee.
नहीं	नहीं nahīṁ [cf. *nahi*, MIA *ṇāhi*], adv. 1. no. 2. not. 3. (finally, rhetor.) is it not so? 4. (initially in a clause) otherwise (= नहीं तो). 5. f. saying 'no': denial; refusal. — ~ करना, to say no: to deny; to refuse; to disclaim; to reject. ~ के बराबर, adv. as if nothing: a very small amount, very little; very few; hardly at all. ~ तो, adv. & conj. no indeed; otherwise (= 'if not, then ...'). ~ सही, adv. no matter, never mind.
ना	Not (=नहीं).

नां	Not (=न).
नांखणो	v.t. To throw, fling, cast, hurl, drop; to produce or have an abortion of; to shed, pour, inject; to vomit; to place or lay (before), to submit, to present; to lay (on), to put or throw (on, as a garment, &c.); to keep (as a mistress), to put aside; to push; to set; to shake; to scatter, to sow broadcast; to sow (discord, &c.); to thrust; to destroy; to protrude; to involve; to cause, occasion, produce, excite.
नांजे	Not today?
नांन्हो	A young boy.
नाई	H نائي नाई *nā'ī*, s.m. See نائي *nā'ī*;—postpn.=نائين *nā'īṅ*, q.v.
नाजे	Not today?
नाटक	S ناٹك नाटक *nāṭak*, s.m. (f. *-ikā*, or *-ī*), A dancer; an actor; a mime;—dancing; acting;—a play, drama, comedy; the first of the ten species of Sanskrit dramatic compositions of the first order;—the business of a *naṭ* (q.v.):—*nāṭak-śālā*, vulg. *nāṭak-sālā*, or *nāṭak-sāl*, s.f. A dancing-room, ball-room; a play-house, theatre (syn. *nāć-ghar*):—*nāṭak-sāl* (prob. for *nāṭak-sālī*), s.m. & f. (Dakh.) A dancer, &c. (i.q. *nāṭak*).
नाटिक	= नाटक, q.v.
नाठणो	To flee, to run.
नाद	S ناد नाद *nāda*, vulg. *nād*, s.m. Sounding; a sound (in general); singing; a song; a loud sound; roaring, a roar; noise, cry;—(in the *yog*) the nasal sound represented by a semicircle, and used as an abbreviation, or a hieroglyphic, in mystical words:—*nād-karnā*, To sing;—to roar (as a tiger); to bellow:—*nād-vidyā*, s.f. The art of singing.
नान्हो	= नांन्हो, q.v.
नाभिकमळ	= नाभि + कमळ = navel + lotus.
नाम	H P نام नाम *nām* [Prk. नाम; S. नाम (base नामन्);—Pehl. *nām*; Zend *nãma* (base *nãman*)], s.m. Name, appellation, designation, title;—good name, repute, reputation, character, fame, honour, renown;—adv. & postpn. By name; in the name (of, *-ke*); on

	behalf (i.q. *ba-nām*; *nām-se*,—generally as last member of compounds):—*nām-āwar*, adj. In high repute, famous, renowned, illustrious:—*nām-āwarī*, s.f. Repute, fame, renown:—*nām ućhālnā* (*-kā*, or *apnā*), To bandy (one's) name about; to make a by-word (of); to bring disgrace (upon):—*nām ućhalnā* or *ućhal-rahnā* (*-kā*, or *merā*, &c.), The name (of a person) to be tossed or bandied about (among, *-meṅ*); one's good name to be destroyed; to become a by-word (among men):—*nām batānā* (*-kā*), To mention or give the name (of), to name:—*nām badī-se lenā* (*-ke*), To speak ill (of); to defame:—*nām-burda*, adj. & s.m. Above-mentioned, afore-mentioned, aforesaid;—one whose name has been before mentioned:—*nām bigāṛnā* (*-kā*), To ruin the good name (of), to defame:—*nām-ba-nām*, adv. Name by name, expressly, particularly; after each name; per head:—*nām pānā*, To get a name:—*nām-patr*, s.m. A list of names, or of persons:—*nām-par jān denā*, or *nām-par miṭnā* or *marnā*, To sacrifice life for a name:—*nām pukārnā* (*-ke*), To call over the names (of):—*nām-palaṭ*, s.f. 'A substitute for a noun,' a pronoun:—*nām-ṭhām*, s.m. Name and place, whereabouts; particulars (of):—*nām japnā*, or *nām sumarnā* (*-kā*), To call to mind, or to repeat, the name (of a deity); to tell (one's) beads:—*nām-jatn*, s.m.=*nām-yatn*, q.v.:—*nām-ćār-ko*, adv.=*nam-ko*, q.v.:—*nām ćaṛhānā*, or *nām dāk̲h̲il karnā* (*-kā*), To enter the name (of a person, in a register, &c.);—to write one's name; to affix one's signature (to):—*nām ćalnā*, or *nām ćalā jānā* (*-kā*), The name (of —) to continue or remain:—*nām-ĕ-k̲h̲udā*, In God's name; God preserve (him); good heavens! bravo!—*nām-dār*, adj. Famous, noted, renowned, celebrated, illustrious, glorious:—*nām-dārī*, s.f. Fame, renown, celebrity:—*nām-dharā'ī*, s.f. The giving a name (to another); fixing an odious name (on), nicknaming; vilification, reproach, defamation; ill-repute, degradation:—*nām-dhartā*, s.m. One who gives a name (to another):—*nām dharnā* (*-ko*), To give a name (to a child, &c.,—i.q. *nām rakhnā*), to name, call, dub; to fix a name (on, esp. a bad name), to nickname, to call (one) by an odious name; to vilify, to defame; to accuse;—to carp (at), to cavil;—to tell the price (of, *-kā*):—*nām dharwānā* (*-kā*), To give a name (to);—to have a bad name given (to a person), to be vilified, or defamed:—*nām denā* (*-ko*), To give name (to); to make conspicuous:—*nām ḍubonā* (*apnā*), To destroy (or lose) one's good name, or honour, or reputation:—*nām rakhnā* (*-kā*), To give (one) the name (of), to name, call, dub:—*nām-zad*, adj. Named, designated, entitled;—named (for an office), nominated; appointed; declared, destined;—dedicated;—betrothed;—on men's tongues, noted,

	famous, renowned;—s.f. A betrothed damsel:—*nām-sākh*, s.m. Character and credit:—*nām-smaraṇ*, s.m. The calling to mind, or the repetition, of the name (of a deity):—*nām-se*, adv. By or under the name (of, *-ke*); in the name (of), on behalf (of):—*nām-śesh*, adj. & s.m. Having only the name left, deceased, dead;—one of whom only the name is left, a dead person;—name as the only thing left; dying, death:—*nām-kā*, aḍj. (f. *-kī*), Of a name, or names;—in name, nominal:—*nām kaṭānā* (*apnā*), To have (one's) name struck off the rolls (as a soldier, &c.), to take one's discharge:—*nām-karaṇ*, s.m. The ceremony of naming a child after birth;—the making a name; taking a name (of honour):—*nām karnā*, or *nām paidā karnā*, To make a name, to become famous:—*nām-ke arth*, *nām-ke kāraṇ*, or *hetu*, or *nām-ke liye*, adv. For the sake of a name; or for the sake of (one's) good name:—*nām-kī bhūl* or *ćūk*, A wrong name, a misnomer:—*nām gaṅwānā* (*apnā*), To lose one's character or good name:—*nām lagāna* (*-ko*), To fix a name (on), to give (one) a bad name;—to accuse (of), charge (with):—*nām lagnā* (*-ke*, or *mere*, &c.), To be fixed on the name (of), to be ascribed or imputed (to);—to be charged (with), be accused (of):—*nām le-kar māṅg khānā*, To beg alms in the name of (a saint, &c.):—*nām le-ke pukārnā*, v.t. To call by name:—*nām le-le-ke pukārnā*, v.t. To call by (their) respective names:—*nām lenā* (*-kā*), To take the name (of); to call by name; to name, to mention;—to mention with praise, to praise;—to repeat the name (of a deity); to tell one's beads;—to name (one) in connection with (a crime, &c.), to accuse (of), to charge (with):—*nām-lewā*, s.m. One to take or bear the name (of), a son:—*nām nikālnā*, 'To put forth a name,' to become celebrated;—to discover the perpetrator (of a crime), or to endeavour to do so:—*nām nikalnā* (with gen.), 'One's name to go forth,' to become notorious; to become a by-word (i.q. *nām ućhalnā*):—*nām-na-goyā*, adj. Of no name or account:—*nām-nihād*, adj. Named, called (after); nominated; dedicated (to):—*nām nekī-se lenā* (*-ke*), 'To name (one) in connection with good,' to speak well (of):—*nām-o-nishān*, s.m. Name and address or particulars;—sign, mark, trace, vestige:—*nām-vāćak-saṅgyā*, vulg. *nām-bāćak-saṅgyā*, s.f. 'An appellation expressive of a name,' a proper noun:—*nām-wālā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*) = *nām-war*, or *nāmī*:—*nām-war*, adj. Famous, renowned, celebrated (i.q. *nām-dār*; *nāmī*):—*nām-warī*, s.f. Reputation, fame, celebrity, renown:—*nām honā* or *ho-jānā*, or *nām raushan honā* (*-kā*), To acquire a name, to become famous, or renowned, or conspicuous:—*nām-yut*, adj. Possessing a name;—famed, noted, renowned;—signed with the name (of); not anonymous:—*nām-*

	yatn, vulg. *nām-jatn*, s.m. Effort after reputation; exertion, or ambition, for the sake of notoriety:—*ba-nām*, To the address (of, *-ĕ*);—in the name (of); in favour (of); (in Law) *versus*, against:—*ba-nām nihād*, Purporting to be:—*jis-ke nām-par*, Against the name of whomsoever, or against whom:—*rām-nām likhnā*, To write (in red ink) the name of Rām (on small bits of paper, which are inserted into small balls of kneaded flour and thrown into a river to be eaten by fishes).
नामानि	Names (pl.).
नाळा	H نالا नाला *nālā* [Prk. नालअं; S. नाल+कं], s.m. A watercourse; channel (for water), a ravine; a rivulet, brook, canal; a drain, gutter;—a furrow;—tape, string (for trousers or drawers); red thread (in these senses, com. *nārā*).
नाळ	नाल nāl [*nāḍī*-1, *nāla*-], f. m. 1. stalk (esp. of the lotus); blade (of grass). 2. tube, pipe; barrel (of a firearm); jeweller's blow-torch. 3. reg. pipe (as container for a firework). 4. umbilical cord. 5. reg. artery, vein. 6. reg. gullet. — ~ गड़ी (गड़ा) होना (की/का), (one's) umbilical cord to be buried (somewhere): to have ties of affection to, or a hereditary claim to (a place).
नाव	H ناو नाव *nāw*, vulg. *nā'o* [Prk. नावा; S. नौः, in comp. नाव (Vedic नावा),—P. also *nāv*, fr. old P. *nāvi*], s.f. A boat; a ship, vessel;—(prob. through the Persian) anything long and hollow; a pipe, tube; a trough (cf. P. *nāb*):—*nā'o ćalānā*, To steer, or navigate, a boat; to sail:—*nāw-dān*, s.m. A canal; an aqueduct; a drain, gutter (i.q. *nāb-dān*):—*kāg̱az̤-kī nā'o*, 'A paper-boat'; any frail thing.
नासणो	1. H ناسنا नासना *nāsnā* [*nās˚* = Prk. नस्स(इ)=S. नश्य (ति), rt. नश्], v.n. To be lost, to disappear, vanish; to be destroyed; to perish; to wane;—to escape, flee, run away. 2. H ناسنا नासना *nāsnā* [*nās˚* = Prk. नास(इ) or नासे(इ)=S. नाशय(ति), caus. of rt. नश्], v.t. To cause to disappear; to cause to perish; to destroy, ruin, efface, exterminate;—to lose.

निकळणो	H نکلنا निकलना *nikalnā* (fr. the trans. *nikālnā*, q.v.), v.n. To be pulled or drawn out, to be taken out; to be expressed; to be extracted; to be extricated (from, *-se*);—to be deduced;—to be produced; to be invented;—to be hatched (eggs);—to be performed, or accomplished, or effected;—to be worked out, be solved;—to come out or forth, to issue, to emerge; to appear; to rise (as the sun); to germinate, to shoot;—to begin;—to come out or appear as a balance (to the credit of, *-ke ta'īṅ*, or against, *-par*, or *-ke nām*);—to result, prove, turn out;—to sally forth;—to find vent; to find utterance, to be uttered;—to go away, to depart, to proceed; to pass away (as life, or time); to secede;—to get out, to escape; to slink away, to give (one) the slip; to break loose (from, *-se*);—to go back (from a promise), to get out (of an engagement); to slip, to start (from its place); to spring (in these last senses, beginning with 'to go away,' the more com. form is *nikal-jānā*):—*nikal-ānā*, v.n. To come out, or forth; to appear; to rise (the sun, &c.):—*nikal-bhāgnā*, v.n. To run off or away, make off; to break (from); to get away, to escape:—*nikal-paṛnā*, v.n. To come out or forth (from, *-se*); to be drawn out or forth;—to drop out, fall out:—*nikal-jānā*, v.n. To go forth or away; to get away, to escape, &c. (i.q. *nikalnā*, q.v.); to disappear;—to wear out;—to advance, go on; to pass or get (beyond, *-se*), to outstrip, surpass; to exceed:—*nikal-ćalnā*, v.n. To go out or forth; to make off, to escape;—to be advanced, be promoted;—to pass or get (beyond), to surpass; to outstrip;—to break forth, to begin (speech, &c.); to speak much, or to display (one's) talent (said of one who before, owing to the presence of a stranger, or to some other restraining cause, had been silent).
निजीक	P نزدیك *nazdīk* [Pārsī *nazdīk*; Zend *nazdīg*, or *nazdeśt*; Zand *nazdista*, superlative of *nazd*; cf. S. नेदिष्ठ, superlat. of नेद], adv. Near (to, *-ke*), hard (by), close (to or by), not far (from), adjoining, contiguous (to);—on the point (of); almost; about;—in the opinion (of), in the estimation (of);—in the possession (of), with, by:—*nazdīk jānā* or *honā* (*-ke*), To draw near (to), to approach, &c.; *coivit*.
निबळो	+ H نبل निबल *nibal* [Prk. निब्बलो; S. निर्बलः], adj. Powerless, impotent, weak, feeble;—inferior; of little value (e.g. *nibal sibal sab khapā-jātā hai*).

निरंजन	निरंजन nir-añjan [S.], adj. & m. without collyrium: 1. untainted, pure. 2. a title of the god Śiva. 3. a title of the ultimate being. 4. Devoid of passion or emotion, an epithet of the supreme being. Platts, 1134.
निरबहणो	H نربہنا निरबहना or निर्बहना *nirbahnā*, v.n. (dialec.)=*nibahnā*, or *nibhnā*, q.v. H نبھنا निभना *nibhnā* (fr. the trans. *nibāhnā*, q.v.), v.n. To be accomplished, or performed, or effected; to succeed;—to serve, do, pass; to live, subsist, eke out a livelihood; to last, continue, endure.
निरबाहणो	H نباھنا निबाहना *nibāhnā* [*nibāh˚* = Prk. निव्वाह इ) or निव्वाहे(इ)=S. निर्वाहय(ति), caus. of rt. निर्+वह्], v.t. To carry on or through, to conduct, manage, &c. (see *nibāh*, and *nibāh karnā*);—to take care of, to protect, guard; to support, maintain;—v. int. To keep faith (with); to deal (with), to act or behave (towards);—to afford;—to wear, last, endure .
निराकार	S نراکار निराकार *nir-ākār*, adj. Devoid of form;—deprived of one's natural form; formless, shapeless, deformed;—incorporeal;—disguised;—s.m. The universal Spirit, God.
निवाजस	P نوازش*nawāzish* (abst. s. fr. *nawāz*, q.v.), s.f. Caressing, soothing; caress; blandishment;—kindness; politeness, courtesy; favour, patronage:—*nawāzish karnā* (*-par*), To caress; to show kindness or favour (to), to favour, to patronize:—*nawāzish-nāma*, s.m. A polite, or complimentary, letter; a kind note;—'your kind letter,' 'your favour.' नवाज़िश navāziś [P. *navāziś*], f. 1. kindness; favour. 2. courtesy; courtliness.
निसरणो	H نسرنا निसरना *nisarnā* (*nisar˚* = Prk. निस्सर(इ) or नीसर(इ)=S. निःसर(ति), rt. निस् + सृ], v.n. To come out or forth, to issue; to go out or forth; to depart.
निसांणी	= P نشانی *nishānī* (fr. *nishān*), s.f. A mark, sign, token, model; a distinctive mark;—a catch-word;—a token of remembrance, keepsake, memorial, souvenir;—offspring, issue.

	P نشان *nishān* [imperat. & act. part. of *nishāndan*, caus. of *nishastan*, rt. Zend *ni* + *had* = S. निषद् (i.e. *ni*+*sad*)], part. adj. Seating, settling, establishing, fixing, planting; impressing; marking; allaying, &c. (used as last member of compounds, e.g. *ḵẖāṭir-nishān*, 'impressing the mind':—*ḥarārat-nishān*, 'heat-allaying');—s.m. Sign; signal; mark, impression; character; seal, stamp; proof; trace, vestige;—a trail; clue;—place of residence (of a person), whereabouts;—a scar, cicatrice;—a mark, butt, target (more com. *nishāna*);—note; index; type, emblem, device; order, badge;—ensign, flag, banner, standard, colours;—family arms, armorial bearings;—letter of a prince:—*nishān-bar dār*, s.m. A standard-bearer:—*nishān-paṭṭī*, s.f. A descriptive list or roll (of fugitives, or deserters, &c.):—*nishān-paṛnā*, v.n. The mark or trace, &c. (of anything) to be left:—*nishān-dār*, s.m. A standard-bearer, an ensign, a cornet;—adj. Marked, signed;—possessing armorial bearings:—*nishān-dĕh*, adj. & s.m. Pointing out, indicating;—one who (or what) points out or indicates; indicator; index:—*nishān-dihī*, s.f. The pointing out, indication:—*nishān ḍālnā* (*-meṅ*), To make a mark (in, or on), to mark, &c. (i.q. *nishān karnā*, q.v.):—*nishān-ĕ-saudāgarī*, s.m. Trade-mark:—*nishān karnā* (*-meṅ*), To make a mark (in or on), to mark; to make a sign or signal;—to stamp, impress;—to sign, witness (a deed, &c.):—*pānī-par tairne-wālā nishān*, A buoy:—*samundarī nishān*, s.m. A sea-mark.
नींबू	H نمبو निम्बू *nimbū* [Prk. णिम्बूओ; S. निम्बूकः], s.m. The common lime, *Citrus acida*, or its fruit (also written *nīṅbū*, *nīmū*, and *līmū*).
नीसरणो	H نیسرنا नीसरना *nīsarnā*, = H نیسرنون नीसरनौं *nīsarnauṅ*, v.n.=*nisarnā*, q.v.
नीचो	H نیچا नीचा *nīćā* [Prk. नीचओ; S. नीच+कः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Low (in situation or position); depressed, &c. (i.q. *nīć*, q.v.):—*nīćā-alag*, adj. (in Bot.) Inferior, or free:—*nīćā-ūṅćā*, adj. (f. *nīćī-ūṅćī*), Up and down, high and low, uneven, not level or equal; abrupt:—*nīćā-ūṅćā dekhnā* (*-kā*), To look high and low, or at the top and bottom (of); to look at (a thing) all round; to scan minutely; to ponder well:—*nīćā paṛnā*, v.n. To fall low; to come below;—to be subdued or humbled:—*nīćā dikhānā* (*-ko*), To disgrace, dishonour:—*nīćā dekhnā*, v.n. 'To look low'; to be disgraced, or dishonoured:—*nīće* (obl. of *nīćā*; Prk. *nīće*; S. *nīće*), postp. & adv. Below, under, beneath, at the bottom (of, *-ke*); down, below:—*nīće ānā*, v.n. To come down, to descend, to dismount, &c.; to fall down;—to come under:—*nīćī āwāz*, A low voice; an under-tone:—*nīće-ūpar*,

	adv. Up and down;—one above and the other below;—upside-down, topsy-turvy:—*nīće jānā*, v.n. To go down, to descend; to subside; to submit, to succumb:—*nīće-sur-meṅ*, adv. In a low key:—*nīće suroṅ-se gānā*, To sing with a low voice, to hum (a tune);—jocose autem crepitus ventris hacce voce subintelligitur:—*nīće-se*, adv. From below or beneath:—*nīće-se ūpar-tak*, From bottom to top; from head to foot:—*nīće-kā*, adj. (f. *-kī*), Lower, nether; inferior (i.q. *nićlā*):—*nīće karnā* or *kar-lenā*, v.t. To lower; to hang down (the head); to degrade; to abase:—*nīće girānā* or *girā-denā*, v.t. To throw or hurl down; to knock down:—*nīće lānā* (*-ko*), To bring (an adversary) under (in wrestling):—*nīće nāṛ karnā*, To bend the neck, or hang down the head (from shame or humility):—*nīćī naẓron-se*, adv. With downcast looks.
नीपनो	Produced.
नीलकंठ	H نیل नील *nīl* [Prk. नीलो, नीलं; S. नीलः, नीलं;—Pers. also *nīl*], adj. (f. *-ā*, or *-ī*), Blue; dark blue, black;—livid (in Urdū and Hindī used chiefly in comp., the form *nilā* being that most com. employed alone);—s.m. (S. *nīlah*) The colour blue;—the sapphire;—the blue (or hill) Mainā;—one of the nine *Nidhis* or divine treasures of Kuver;—the blue mountain; one of the principal ranges of mountains dividing the world into nine portions and lying immediately north of Ilāvrit or the central division;—(S. *nīlam*) indigo, the plant and the dye, *Indigofera tinctoria*; blue;—a blue mark or wale;—blue vitriol:—*nīlāśman* (S. *nīla+aś˚*), s.m. A blue stone, a sapphire:—*nīlāksh* (S. *nīla+ak˚*), s.m. 'Blue-eyed'; a goose:—*nīlāmbar*, vulg. *nīl-ambar* (S. *nīla+am˚*), s.m. Black or dark-blue raiment;—adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Dressed (or a person dressed) in dark-blue cloth:—*nilāṅjan* (S. *nīla+an˚*), s.m. Blue vitriol;—antimony:—*nīlāṅg* (S. *nīla+an˚*), s.m. (f. *-ā*, or *-ī*), 'Blue-bodied'; the Indian crane;—the blue jay, *Coracias indica*:—*nīl-baṛī*, s.f. A lump of indigo;—an inferior kind of indigo:—*nīl bigaṛnā*, or *nīl-kā māṭh bigaṛnā*, 'The indigo, or a vat of indigo, to be spoiled,' to tell a wonderful tale; to pull a long bow, to tell great lies;—to suffer a great loss or misfortune; to turn mad, &c.;—to raise a great cry (as though something terrible had happened,—a phrase commonly addressed by nurses to children, e.g. *nīl-kā māṭh bigṛā*):—*nīl-pāćan*, s.m. The steeping or maceration of indigo:—*nīl-pāćan bhāṅḍ*, s.m. A vessel for steeping indigo, an indigo-vat:—*nīl-piććh*, s.m. (f. *-ā*), 'Black-tailed'; a falcon:—*nīl-padma*, s.m. The blue lotus, or blue water-lily, *Nymphæa cerulea*:—*nīl paṛnā*, v.n. Blue marks to appear, to become black and blue (from a beating):—*nīl-pṛishṭh*, s.m. 'Black-backed'; the fish *Cyprinus denticulatus* (com. called Rohi):—*nīl-pushpikā*, s.f. The indigo plant, *Indigofera tinctoria*;—*nila-ja*, vulg.

	nīlaj, s.m. 'Produced in the blue mountains'; blue steel:—*nīla-jā*, s.f. The river Vitastā:—*nīl-jhiṇṭī*, s.f. The blue Barleria, *Barleria cristata*:—*nīl ḍhalnā* (*āṅkhoṅ-meṅ*), (The eyes) to become glazed (in death);—to be or become shameless:—*nīl-kā ṭīkā*, s.m. 'A blue spot or mark' (on the forehead); a brand, stigma, stain, slur:—*nīl-kār*, s.m.=*nīl-gar*, q.v.:—*nīl-kānt*, s.m. The blue gem, the sapphire:—*nīl-kuraṇṭak*, s.m. A species of Barleria with blue blossoms, *B. cerulea*:—*nīl-krauṅć*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), A species of curlew or heron:—*nīl-kamal*, s.m. The blue lotus or water-lily:—*nīl-kaṇṭh*, s.m. 'Blue-necked'; the blue-necked jay, *Coracias indica*;—a peacock;—a species of gallinule or water-hen;—a wagtail;—a sparrow;—the plant *Hyperanthera moringa*;—an epithet of the god Śiva or Mahādev (as having a black throat, so stained by the acrimony of the poison which he swallowed on its production at the churning of the ocean);—a proper name:—*nīl-kaṇṭhāksh* (*˚ṭha+ak˚*), s.m. The berry or seed of *Eleocarpus ganitrus*:—*nīl-koṭhī*, or *nīl-kī koṭhī*, s.f., or *nīl-kā kār-k̲h̲āna*, s.m. An indigo-factory:—*nīl-kī ghuṭā'ī* or *mahā'ī*, s.f. Beating indigo (in the vat):—*nīl-ga'o*, s.m. & f., *nīl-gā'e*, s.f. 'Blue bull'; a species of deer; the white-footed antelope of Pennant, and *Antilope picta* of Pallas (it is the male which has the blue skin; the female is brown, with a tuft of black hair down the neck; it is generally called *rojh*):—*nīl-gar*, s.m. An indigo-maker;—a dyer (syn. *raṅg-rez*):—*nīl-g̲ūn*, vulg. *nīl-gūṅ*, adj. Cerulean, azure; dark-blue:—*nīl-godām* or *gūdām*, or *nīl-kā godām*, s.m. An indigo-factory:—*nīl-ghoṭnā*, To beat indigo;—(*met.*) to quarrel, to wrangle:—*nīl-loh*, s.m. Blue steel:—*nīl-lohit*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Dark blue mixed with red, purple; dark red;—s.m. A mixture of blue and red, a purple colour:—*nīl-mṛ̣ittikā*, s.f. Black earth or mould;—iron pyrites:—*nīl-maṇi*, vulg. *nīl-man*, s.m. The blue gem, the sapphire:—*nīl-wālā*, or (rustic) *nīl-wārā*, s.m. An indigo-planter; a maker or vendor of indigo;—a dyer (i.q. *nīl-gar*):—*nīlopal* (S. *nīla+up˚*), s.m. A blue stone, lapis lazuli:—*nīl-varṇ*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Blue-coloured, blue.
नीसाणी	See निसांणी.
नूं	= Hindī को.
नै	And; = Hindī को.
नैड़ो	Near, close.
न्हाळणो	To see; to look at, gaze at.

पंच	Five.
पक्ष	S پکش पक्ष *paksh*, s.m. Wing; feather; fin; flank, side; party, class, faction; a partisan, adherent, follower; a half; the half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising fifteen days); alternative; confirmation; partiality; assistance, protection, defence; side of an argument, position, opinion, thesis; a post, troop, army; a rejoinder; a plaint in law:—*pakshāghāt* (*paksha+āghāta*), s.m. 'Side-stroke,' paralysis or palsy of one side, hemiplegia:—*pakshāntar* (*paksha+antara*), s.m. Another side or part; another or different view of an argument:—*paksh-bhed*, s.m. Distinction between two sides of an argument; the difference between the two halves of a lunar month:—*paksha-pāt*, s.m. Taking the side (of), siding (with); adopting a side or argument; attachment or adherence to a party, partisanship, partiality (for); respect of persons; collusion, chicane;—partisan, &c.=*paksh-pātī*;—*paksha-pātitā*, s.f.=*paksha-pātitva*, s.m. Partisanship, partiality, friendship, fellowship; faction, factiousness:—*paksha-pātī*, adj. & s.m. Taking the side (of), siding (with), adhering to the party (of);—partisan, adherent, follower, friend:—*paksha-dvaish*, s.m. The enmity of partisanship:—*paksha-dhar*, adj. & s.m. Taking the side (of), &c.=*paksha-pātī*, q.v.:—*paksh karnā* (*-kā*), To take the part (of), to side (with); to be partial or one-sided (in argument, &c.); to espouse the cause of a party; to protect, patronize:—*paksha-vān*, *paksha-vant*, adj. Winged, feathered, fledged; having a side or party:—*paksha-nīn*, adj. Wingless.
पखै	H پکھ पख *pakh*, s.m.=*paksh*, q.v
पखो	H پکھ पख *pakh*, s.m.=*paksh*, q.v Without, as X पखो.without X ,
पग	H پگ पग *pag*, Old H. *pagu* [S. पदकः], s.m. The foot; step;—*pag uṭhānā*; v.n. To give over running:—*pag-pag-par*, adv. At every step:—*pag paṭ tār bājnā*, v.n. To beat time with the foot:—*pag-talī*, s.f. The sole of the foot:—*pag dhārnā*, v.n. To go, depart, leave; to travel;—*pag-ḍanḍī*, s.f. A by-path, by-way, foot-path, track;—*pag-ḍanḍī lenā*, v.n. To take the footpath; to track, trace.
पछतावो	पछतावा pachtāvā [**paścottāpa*-: Pk. *pacchuttāvia*-], m. repentance; regret.

	H پچھتاوا पछतावा *paćhtāwā*, = H پچھتاو पछताव *paćhtā'o*, [S. पश्चात्+तापः], s.m. Regret, remorse, repentance, penitence, compunction, contrition, concern, grief, sorrow:—*paćhtāwā karnā* (-*par*), To regret, to suffer remorse (on account of):—*paćhtāwā kar-ke*, adv. Regretfully, remorsefully, &c. H پچھتاونا पछतावना *paćhtā'onā*, v.n.=*paćhtānā*, q.v. H پچھتانا पछताना *paćhtānā* [S. पश्चत्+तापनीयं], v.n. To regret, repent, rue, grieve.
पछै	After, afterward.
पड़गना	P پرگنه *pargana* (S. प्रगण), s.m. Subdivision of a *ẓila'* or district (about the size of a barony); the country; any distant place:—*pargana-dār*, s.m. The superior officer of a *pargana*; lord of a barony:—*pargana-wār*, adv. According to *parganas*; according to district (settlement, &c.).
पड़णो	H پڑنا पड़ना *paṛnā* [Prk. पडणअं; S. पतनीयं, rt. पत्], v.n. To fall, drop; to fall down, drop down; to lie, lie down, recline, repose; to lie idle, useless, or unoccupied; to be set or laid aside; to be laid up, be prostrated, be bed-ridden; to fall to the lot (of, -*ko*); to be tied (to,—as a wife, servant, &c.); to live or stay (with, or in the house of, -*meṅ*); to hang or depend (upon, -*par*, or -*pe*), to sponge (on); to be encamped, to halt, encamp, camp; to be or become; to happen, arise, take place, occur; to happen to be or become, prove to be; to befal, overtake (as punishment); to be keen (after), to hanker (after); to interfere, intermeddle (in, -*meṅ*); to be concerned (about), have to do (with); to stand, cost, come to, be valued (at); to be suitable (to, -*ko*), to suit, agree (with); to be digested. (Following the uninflected infinitive of another verb, *paṛnā*, like *honā*, signifies 'have to,' 'must'; e.g. *usko jāne paṛā*, 'he had to go';—annexed to the base of some neuter verbs it forms intensives, as *gir-paṛnā*, 'to fall down';—annexed to the base of a transitive verb it has generally the sense of *honā*, as *dekh paṛnā*, 'to be seen,' 'to become visible'):—*paṛ-jānā*, v.n. To lie down, to repose; to be laid across, be spread (over); to lull, cease (as the wind), to abate; to become set, hoarse, or husky (as the voice); to be or become; to happen to be:—*paṛ-rahnā*, v.n. To remain lying; to be idle; to be prostrated (through sickness or grief); to be helpless, poor, or destitute (=*paṛe rahnā*, q.v.s.v. *paṛā*).

पडींगाया	May be an error for a form of ***paṛihāīṇo / paṛihāyṇo*** = to be visible, to be apparent.
पणखो	Desert grass seeds.
पण	But, also.
पणी	= पण
पत्री	पत्री patrī [S.], f. 1. letter; document; note. 2. a leaf-bowl. पत्री patrī [S.], adj. 1. winged, feathered (a bird, an arrow). 2. Brbh. having leaves (a lotus).
पथ्य	S پتھیہ पथ्य *pathya*, adj. & s.m. Belonging to a road; furthering, helping; agreeing with, proper, fit, suitable, wholesome (used in a medical sense of diet, regimen, &c);—wholesome diet, &c.=*path*, q.v.
पदवी	S پدوي पदवी *padwī*, s.f. Road, way, path; situation, site, place; station, rank, status, dignity, character; title, degree, titular name, surname, patronymic:—*padwī denā* (*-ko*), To confer rank, dignity, &c. (on).
पधारणो	H پدھارنا पधारना *padhārnā* [पद+धारणीयं, rt. धृ], v.n. To go or come, proceed, depart; set out; to arrive; to sit, sit down, take a seat.
पनरह	Fifteen.
पनरां	Fifteen.
पनह	= पनाह, q.v.
पनाह	पनाह panāh [P. *panāh*], f. protection, shelter; refuge. — ~ देना (को), to protect; to give refuge (to). ~ पाना, to find protection, &c. ~ माँगना (से), to seek protection, or refuge (from, से); to ask for mercy, or quarter. ~ लेना, to seek the shelter (of, की).
पर	H پر पर *par* [S. पर], conj. But; still, yet, nevertheless, however, else, otherwise, unless:—*par-hāṅ*, conj. Granted, yet, still, however.

	H پر पर *par* [S. उपरि], postpn. On, upon; on the point of; up to, till; on account of, because of, in consequence of, through, for; after, according to; dependent on; notwithstanding.
परं	H پر पर *par* [S. पर], conj. But; still, yet, nevertheless, however, else, otherwise, unless:—*par-hāṅ*, conj. Granted, yet, still, however.
परणाणो	To have marry, cause to marry.
परणणो	To be married.
परधांन	S پردھان प्रधान *pra-dhān*, vulg. पर्धान *pardhān*, adj. & s.m. Chief, principal, leading, main, capital; pre-eminent, most eminent, most excellent, best;—a chief or principal thing, chief object, the most important thing; primary or original matter, the germ out of which all material appearances are evolved; the natural state of anything; matter; nature; the Supreme Spirit, the Supreme Deity, intellect, understanding; the first companion or attendant of a king, minister, counsellor, courtier, noble; leader, head, chief, president; head man of a village:—*pradhān-dhātu*, s.m. The chief element or ingredient of the body, *semen virile*:—*pradhān-mantrī*, s.m. Prime minister:—*pradhān-yājak*, s.m. Chief priest, high priest:—*pra-dhānottam* (*pradhāna+ut˚*), adj. Best of the eminent, eminent, illustrious.
परभात	S پربھات प्रभात *pra-bhāt*, vulg. *parbhāt*, s.m. Morning, dawn, day-break.
परमात्मा	The supreme spirit.
परमेसर	= परमेस्वर, q.v.
परमेस्वर	*Parameśvar*, *parmeśvar* (*˚ma+īś˚*), s.m. Supreme lord (said of rich or illustrious men, of princes, and of gods); the Supreme Lord; an epithet of Vishnu.
परहेरो	परहो + रो
परहो	= S P دور दूर *dūr* (P. *dūr*, fr. Zend *dūra* = S. *dūra*), adj. Distant, remote, far (from, *-se*), at a distance, a long way off;—s.f. Distance, remoteness (=*dūrī*);—adv. Far, afar, far away, to a distance, beyond (with abl.);—intj.=*dūr ho*, q.v.:—*dūr-ā-dūr*, adv.

	Very distant or far, to a great distance:—*dūr-andesh*, adj. Far-sighted, far-seeing, penetrating, keen, discerning; provident, foreseeing, anticipative, circumspect, prudent, sagacious, wise:—*dūr-andeshī*, s.f. Far-sightedness, foresight, forecast; anticipation; providence; circumspection, carefulness, prudence, sagacity, wisdom:—*dūr-andeshī karnā*, To exercise prudence, &c.; to provide (against, *-meṅ*):—*dūr-bād*, intj. Far be it! God forbid!—*dūr bāsh*, intj.=*dūr-ho*, q.v.:—*dūr bhāgnā* (*-se*), To run far away (from); to abstain (from); to avoid, shun, abhor, abominate:—*dūr-bīn*, adj. Far-seeing, far-sighted, &c. (=*dūr-andesh*, q.v.); perspicuous; ingenious; intelligent; judicious; sound, solid (as judgment);—having the quality of showing a distant object;—s.m. A spy-glass, a telescope:—*dūr-bīnī*, s.f. Far-sightedness; foresight, &c. (=*dūr-andeshī*, q.v.):—*dūr-pār* (Zend *dūraēpāra*; S. *dūra-pāra*), intj. 'May it be far away' (from me, or from you, &c.), far be it! God forbid! (a phrase used commonly by women):—*dūr-dabak batānā*, v.t.=*dūr durānā*, q.v.:—*dūr-darāz*, adj. Far, very distant; long:—*dūr durānā*, v.t. To send away to a distance, to drive away:—*dūr-dṛiś*, adj. & s.m.=*dūr-darśī*, q.v.:—*dūr-dṛishṭi*, s.f.=*dūr-darśan*, q.v.:—*dūr-darśak*, adj. Far-sighted, &c. (=*dūr-darśī*, q.v.):—*dūr-darśak-yantra*, s.m. A telescope (=*dūr-bīn*):—*dūr-darśan*, s.m. Far-sightedness; long-sightedness; foresight; discernment, prudence (=*dūr-bīnī* and *dūr-andeshī*):—*dūr-darśan-yantra*, s.m.=*dūr-darśak-yantra*, q.v.:—*dūr-darśī*, vulg. *dūr-darsī*, adj. & s.m. Far-seeing, long-sighted; foreseeing, provident, prudent, discerning, &c. (=*dūr-andesh*);—a vulture;—a prophet, seer, sage; a learned man, a teacher:—*dūr-dast*, adj. Distant, out of reach, difficult to reach, remote, inaccessible:—*dūr-dastī*, s.f. The being out of reach, or difficult to reach, remoteness, inaccessibleness:—*dūr rahnā* (*-se*), To remain far away or apart (from); to abstain (from), &c. (=*dūr bhāgnā*):—*dūra-stha*, adj. Situated at a distance, standing afar off, far off, remote:—*dūr-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Distant, far removed (as a relation); deep, profound (as thought); far-fetched, out-of-the-way; long and sharp, or thorough good (as a scolding, &c.):—*dūr karnā*, v.t. To put far away, keep at a distance; to remove (from, *-se*); to avert; to dispel; to put away or aside; to reject; to get rid of, to part with; to dismiss; to eject, dispossess; to do away with, abolish; to put out of sight, conceal; to efface:—*dūr-gāmī*, adj. & s.m. Going far, far-reaching;—one who goes to a distance:—*dūr-vāsī*, vulg. *dūr-bāsī*, adj. & s.m. Residing in a distant land, or in a foreign country, outlandish;—one who resides at a great distance, &c.; an outlandish person:—*dūr-vartī*, adj. & s.m. Being, or situated, at a distance, far-removed, remote;

	residing at a distance;—one who is at a distance:—*dūr ho*, intj. Begone! be off! away! avaunt!—*dūr honā*, v.n. To be distant, be far off, to be or stand remote, to be far beyond (with abl.); to be removed, be averted, be dispelled; to be effaced; to be off, get out of the way, make (oneself) scarce, disappear, decamp.
परहो काढ़णो	To remove (from).
परात्मा	*par-ātma*, s.m. Another person, one's neighbour
परि	Way, manner.
परिया	= S پري परे *pare* (loc. of पर *para*), adv. Beyond, yonder, at a distance; apart, further off, away (from, *-se*); on the other side (of, *-ke*); out of, or beyond, the reach (of); after, afterwards; in another world, hereafter:—*pare bhāgnā* (*-se*), To fly out of the reach (cf), to get away (from):—*pare rahnā* (*-se*), To remain at a distance (from); to keep aloof (from); to abstain (from):—*pare ho-jānā* (*-se*), To get to a distance (from), get away (from):—*dīwār-ke pare*, On the other side of the wall.
परिवधवंत	Grew. परि pari- [S.], pref. 1. around (e.g. परिधि, f. circle; परिप्रेक्ष्य, m. context). 2. abundantly (e.g. परिपूर्ण, adj. replete). 3. from, away from (e.g. परित्यक्त, adj. abandoned). 4. according to (e.g. परिभाषा, f. definition). परि + वधवंत = increased, grown.
परिसकळ	All, entire. परि + S سكل सकल *sakal*, adj. All, entire, the whole, every, each and all:—*sakal-ur-bāsī*, s.m. *lit.* 'Dwelling in all hearts'; an epithet of Vishnu.
परो, परी	Away from, beyond, beyond the reach of, away. आ परी गई। She went away. ओ परो गयो। He went away.
परै	Like, in the manner of.
पहनणो	H پہننا पहिनना *pahinnā*, पहनना *pahannā* [fr. the trans. *pahinānā*;—*pahinā˚* or *pahināw˚* or *pihnāw˚* = Prk. पिनहाव(इ) or

	पिनहावे(इ)=S. पिनाहय(ति), caus. of पिनह;—cf. *pahirnā* and *pahirānā*], v.t. To put on, to wear (clothes, shoes, &c.); to dress;—s.m. Clothing, dress.
पहर	H پہر पहर *pahar*, *pahr* [Prk. पहरो S. प्रहरः], s.m. A division of time consisting of eight *ghaṛīs* or three hours, an eighth part of a day, a watch:—*pahar-din*, s.m. A watch of the day, a day's watch; the first watch of the day (from 6 to 9 A.M.): *pahar-rāt*, s.m. A watch of the night; the first watch of the night (from 6 to 9 P.M.).
पहाड़	H پہاڑ पहाड़ *pahāṛ* [S. प्राग्+हारः; or प्रस्तारः], s.m. Mountain, hill; rock; anything very large or huge, or hard, or strong, or firm; anything very tedious, burdensome or heavy, &c. (hence the word may often be conveniently rendered adjectively by great, large, huge, tall, stupendous; burdensome, heavy, tedious, &c.):—*pahāṛ-sī rāteṅ*, s.f. *lit*. 'Mountain-like nights,' long and tedious nights (esp. of sorrow):—*pahāṛ-wālī*, s.f. One of the seven sisters who are regarded as goddesses of small-pox, measles, chicken-pox, &c.
पहिरणो	H پہرنا पहिरना *pahirnā*, पहरना *paharnā* [*pahir˚* = Prk. परिधे(इ), or परिध(इ)=S. परिधीय(ते), rt. धा with परि], v.n. To put on, to wear, &c.=*pahinnā*, q.v.:—s.m. Clothing. H پہننا पहिनना *pahinnā*, पहनना *pahannā* [fr. the trans. *pahinānā*;—*pahinā˚* or *pahināw˚* or *pihnāw˚* = Prk. पिनहाव(इ) or पिनहावे(इ)=S. पिनाहय(ति), caus. of पिनह;—cf. *pahirnā* and *pahirānā*], v.t. To put on, to wear (clothes, shoes, &c.); to dress;—s.m. Clothing, dress.
पहिरावणी	A traditional gift of clothing, jewelry, etc.
पहिरावणो	To dress [someone], to have someone dress. H پہرانا पहराना *pahrānā*, पहिराना *pahirānā* (caus. of *pahirnā*, q.v.), v.t.=*pahnānā*, q.v. H پہنانا पहनाना *pahnānā*, पहिनाना *pahinānā* [caus. of *pahannā*; the *ā˚* of *pahnā˚* = *āw* = Prk. *āwe* = S.*āpi*], v.t. To cause to be dressed; to cause to put on; to put on, to dress (=*pahirānā*).

पहिलो	= H پہلا पहला *pahlā*, पहिला *pahilā*, *paihlā* [*pahal*, q.v.+S. कः], adj. & adv. (f. *-ī*), First, the first; former, pricr, previous, original, primary; leading, chief, main, principal;—previously, before; soon; rather:—*pahle*, *pahile*, adv. At first, first, in the first place; previously, already; hitherto; of old; sooner, before (governing the gen. in *-ke*, or the abl.); chiefly; rather (than, *-se*):—*pahle-pahal*, *pahle-pahle*, adv. First of all, in the first place or instance; of old; originally:—*pahle-se*, adv. From the first, from the very commencement; at first, in the first place; already, beforehand:—*pahle-hī-se*, adv. From the very first, &c.
पहुंचणो	پہنچنا पहुंचना *pahuṇćnā*, *pahŏṅćnā* [*pahuṅć˚* = Prk. पहुच्च(इ)=S. पर्याप्नो(ति); or fr. S. प्र+भू; or उप+सञ्जर्], v.n. To arrive, reach, come (upon), come (to or up to); to accrue, extend, befall; to have access (to).
पहुचाड़णो	पहुचाड़ो = H پہنچانا पहुंचाना *pahuṅćānā*, *pahoṅćānā* [caus. of *pahuṅćnā*; the *ā˚* of *pahuṅćā˚* = Prk. caus. aff. आवे or आव=S. आपि], v.t. To cause to arrive, cause to reach; to cause to be sent; to convey, escort, conduct, accompany, see (one) to (a place), to bring; to send, forward, transmit; to cause, occasion, bring to pass; to inflict (punishment, misery, &c.) upon:—*pahuṅćā-denā*, v.t. To cause to arrive or to reach, to send, forward, transmit; to convey, conduct, &c.
पहुर	= H پہر पहर *pahar*, *pahr* [Prk. पहरो S. प्रहरः], s.m. A division of time consisting of eight *ghaṛīs* or three hours, an eighth part of a day, a watch:—*pahar-din*, s.m. A watch of the day, a day's watch; the first watch of the day (from 6 to 9 A.M.): *pahar-rāt*, s.m. A watch of the night; the first watch of the night (from 6 to 9 P.M.).
पांच	H پانچ पांच *pāṅć* [S. पञ्च], adj. Five; equal to, or as good as, five; sharp, astute:—*pāṅć indrī*, s.f. The five senses (syn. *ḥawāssi-k̲ẖamsa*):—*pāṅć-barsī*, adj. Of five years:—*pāṅć ćhaṭāṅk*, s.m. Toll of five *chaṭāṅk* in a rupee's worth of rice or paddy (the toll is levied in large cities to defray the expenses of the inspectors of weighmen stationed in the bazars to prevent fraud in the weight and measure of commodities sold therein):—*pāṅć-sāt*, s.f. *lit*. 'Fives and sevens'; sixes and sevens, confusion, perplexity:—*pāṅć-karma* (*paṅća karma*), s.m. The five actions of the body, viz.

	1˚ Vomiting; 2˚ Evacuation by bleeding; 3˚ Evacuation by stool; 4˚ Diseased excretion by fæces or purging; 5˚ Blowing the nose:—*pāṅćoṅ*, adj. The five, all five;—*pāṅćoṅ bhā'ī*, s.m. The five *Pānḍav* princes, viz. *Yudhishṭhir*, *Bhīm-sen*, *Arjun*, *Nakul*, and *Sahdeo*:—*pāṅćoṅ-bhūtātmā* (*pañća-bhūtātmā*), s.m. *lit*. 'Consisting of the five primary elements'; a human being:—*pāṅćoṅ kapṛe*, s.m. The five articles of clothing, viz., 1˚ the *pagṛī* or turban; 2˚ the *angarkhā* or coat; 3˚ the *pā'e-jāma* or trousers; 4˚ the *du-paṭṭā* or sheet or mantle; and 5˚ the *rūmāl*, or handkerchief; a complete suit of clothes:—*pāṅćoṅ hatyār*, s.m. The five arms or weapons, viz. 1˚ the *ḍhāl* or shield; 2˚ the *talwār* or sword; 3˚ the *barćhī* or spear; 4˚ the *tīr* or arrow; and 5˚ the *kamān* or bow.
पांचो	Five.
पांणी	H پانی पानी *pānī* [S. पानीयं; Prk. पाणिअं], s.m. Water (syn. *jal*); rain-water, rain (=*meṅh*); semen, sperm; water or lustre (of a gem, &c.); lustre, sparkle, polish, brightness, beauty; spirit, mettle, blood, breed; character, reputation, honour; chastity, modesty, delicacy, sense of shame:—*pānī utarnā* (*-meṅ*), To have a cataract (in the eye); to have a swollen scrotum, to suffer from hydrocele:—*pānī bujhānā*, v.n. To disinfect water by plunging heated iron into it:—*pānī bharnā* (*meṅ*), To fill vessels with water, to draw or fetch water; to be humiliated or ashamed; to feel a sense of inferiority (before or in the presence of); to confess inferiority:—*pānī bhar-ānā muṅh-meṅ*, v.n. Watering of the mouth:—*pānī bahnā*, v.n.=*pānī jānā*, q.v.:—*pānī pānī honā*, v.n. To perspire with shame; to be overwhelmed with shame:—*pānī paṛnā*, v.n. To rain:—*pānī pilānā* (*-ko*), To give (one) water to drink:—*pānī phir-jānā*, v.n. Water to run over or inundate (a field, &c.); (*fig.*) to be wasted, ruined, or destroyed:—*pānī phernā* or *pher-denā* (*-par*), To impart lustre (to), to brighten, polish, gild; to plunge into, or submerge in, water; to dissipate, waste, destroy:—*pānī pī-pī* (or *pī-pī-ke*) *du'ā denā* (*-ko*), To pray for one excessively (i.e. till the throat, becoming dry, must be moistened by drinking):—*pānī pī-pī* (or *pī-pī-ke*) *kosnā* (*-ko*), To curse excessively, to heap curses (upon):—*pānī toṛnā*, v.n. To draw water (a ship):—*pānī jānā*, *pānī ćalnā*, v.n. To shed tears; to be afflicted with the *fluor albus*; to be disgraced:—*pānī ću'ānā* (*meṅ*), v.n. To drop water; to drop water into the mouth of a dying person:—*pānī ćurānā* or *ćurā-jānā*, v.n. To absorb water (a wound); to be pregnant:—*pānī ćhoṛnā*, v.n. To give out water; to sweat:—*pānī dikhānā* (*-ko*), To show water (to); to bring (a horse,

	&c.) to water, to water (a horse, &c.):—*pānī denā* (*-ko*), To give water (to), to water (plants, &c.), to irrigate; to offer a libation of water to the manes of a deceased person aftor the corpse has been burnt:—*pānī-devā*, s.m. One whose duty it is to offer a libation of water to a deceased person; a son:—*pānī ḍālnā* (*-men*) = *pānī ću'ānā*, q.v.:—*pānī-se patlā*, adj. Thinner than water; watery; cheap, insignificant, worthless; easy:—*pānī-se patlā karnā*, To make or render easy, to facilitate; to put to shame, to abash; to disgrace; to defeat:—*pānī-se pahle pul bāṅdhnā*, v.n. To make a bridge before there is water (to bridge); to devise plans against an improbable contingency:—*pānī-kā bulbulā*, s.m. *lit*. 'Bubble of water'; anything unstable, weak or frail:—*pānī-kāṭnā*, v.n. To turn off water into another channel; to go or swim against the stream, to breast or stem the waves:—*pānī-kā rāsta nikālnā*, v.n. To let out water, to make an outlet for water:—*pānī-kā rahne-wālā*, adj. & s.m. Aquatic; an aquatic animal:—*pānī karnā* or *kar-denā*, v.n. To make water;—v.t. To convert into water, to liquefy, melt; to make easy, to facilitate; to abash; to dishearten:—*pānī-kī poṭ*, s.f. A bag or mass of water; anything very watery (as rice, herbs, &c.):—*pānī-ke rele-meṅ bahānā*, v.t. To give to the flood, to throw away, waste, squander; to sell very cheap or at a sacrifice:—*pānī lagnā*, v.n. Water (of a place) to affect (one) injuriously; water to be unwholesome (e.g. *pānī yahāṅ lagtā hai*, 'The water here is unwholesome):—*pānī mārnā*, v.n. To draw water (a ship;=*pānī toṛnā*):—*pānī marnā*, v.n. To run or flow (into); to leak; to be absorbed, be evaporated, to dry up;—to exhibit signs confirming a suspicion; to look suspicious:—*pānī-meṅ āg lagānā*, v.n. To revive a forgotten quarrel; to sow dissension, to set at loggerheads:—*pānī nikalnā*, v.n. To leak, drop, drip, ooze; semen to be discharged:—*pānī na māṅgnā*, v.n. To die instantly or suddenly (i.e. without having time to ask for water to cool one's dying lips); to be slain with a single stroke of a sword, &c.:—*pānī honā* or *ho-jānā*, To melt away, dissolve, liquefy; to melt, fail utterly (the heart); to become water, become watery or thin; to become loose or flaccid; to become cold as water;—to be very easy or simple.
पांणीहंड	A pearl; a bubble. RSK, 2437. Probably it should be ***pāṇī hāṇḍ***, a large water / cooking pot.

	H هانڈ हांड *hāṅd* = H هانڈا हांडा *hāṅḍā* [Prk. भंडो, or भंडओ; S. भाण्डः, or भाण्डकः], s.m. A (large) cooking-pot (whether of earth or metal), a cauldron.
पांणीलंघणो	Water-fasting ritual.
पांभड़ी	RHSK, 2:768: shoes. RS, DV 74 = small shoes. RSK, 3:1:2441 = a type of special double shawl for men.
पाइगह	*Pāy-gāh,* A vestibule, portico, or court before a house; a place for depositing shoes; a stable; an inn or any place where travellers put up; a step of a stair or ladder; dignity, rank, office, employment; root, stock; a necessary; the projecting part of a roof; the bottom of a piece of water; a ford. *Pā'e-gāh*, s.m. Rank, dignity; a stable. Platts, 222.
पाणो	H پانا पाना *pānā* [*vā˚* = *pāw˚* = Prk. पाव(इ)=S. प्राप्नो(ति), rt. प्र+आप्], v.t. To get, acquire, receive, obtain, attain, accept, reach; to pick up, earn, gain, reap; to procure, secure; to overtake, to come upon, meet with, encounter; to enjoy, experience, undergo, suffer, feel;—s.m. Getting, finding, &c.;—dues, outstandings:—(*pānā*, in Acquisitives—i.e. when annexed to an inflected infinitive or a verbal base—is neuter, and signifies 'to be allowed'; 'to get permission'; 'to get' to do a thing; 'to be able' to do; e.g. *woh dekhne pāyā*, 'he was allowed to see,' or 'he got to see,' &c.; *we ān-pāye*, 'they were permitted to come,' &c.; *bāt aise dhīraj-se kar ki wah na sun-pāwe*, 'Speak so softly that he be not able to hear';—*hone pānā*, 'To let be or happen'; *kisī jīv-ko pīṛā na hone-pāwe*, 'Let pain be occasioned to no living thing').
पाए	= P پا *pā* [Pehl. *pāi*; Zend *pādha*; S. *pāda*], s.m. Foot; leg; foot or root of a tree, &c.:—*pā-andāz*, s.m. Carpet spread at the entrance of a room for cleaning the feet on, door-rug:—*pā ba-zanjīr*, adj. Fettered, in chains:—*pā-busa*, s.m.=*pā-bos*, q.v.:—*pā-band*, adj. & s.m. Tied by the leg; clogged, fettered, bound, restrained; encumbered (with a family, &c.);—one who is restrained or bound, a servant; a rope with which the forefeet of a horse are tied; fetters:—*pā-band honā* (*-kā*), To be clogged or fettered, &c.; to be bound (by), be ruled or guided (by), to observe, follow, conform (to); (*met*.) to be married:—*pā-bandī*, s.f. The state of being bound, &c.; restriction, restraint, check, control; observance, practice, rule:—*pā-bos*, s.m. *lit*. 'Kissing the

	feet'; adoring, worshipping, revering, paying (one's) respects to (=*qadam-bos*);—*pā-bos honā* (-*kā*), To adore, worship, reverence, &c.:—*pā-bosī*, s.f. Kissing the feet; worship, reverence, adoration;—*pā-bosī karnā* (-*kī*), To worship, adore, &c.:—*pā-posh*, s.f. 'Covering the foot'; slipper; shoe;—*pā-posh-par mārnā*, v.t. To make light of; to care for nothing:—*pā-piyāda*, adv. On foot, afoot, walking:—*pā-tāba*, s.m. Sock; stocking:—*pā-turāb*, s.m. Change of ground or place; following quick; first stage of a journey (more com. *pā'e-turāb*; syn. *prasthān*):—*pā-turāb karnā*, v.n. To change (one's) residence; to send baggage or other articles the first stage of a journey (on the propitious day or moment on which the traveller himself cannot begin his journey):—*pā-jāma*, s.m. Trousers, long drawers (more com. *pā'e-jāma*, *pai jāma*):—*pā-darāz*, adj. *lit*. 'Having the feet extended'; at ease, contented, tranquil:—*pā dar rikāb*, adj. *lit*. 'Having the foot in the stirrup'; ready, prompt, alert:—*pā-rikāb*, adj. & s.m. Ready to start; ready, &c. (=*pā dar rikāb*);—retinue, train, followers (more com. *pā'e-rikāb*):—*pā-zeb*, s.m.f. (?), An ornament worn on the feet or ankles (consisting of a chain with small bells attached):—*pā-shikasta*, adj. *lit*. 'Having the legs broken'; infirm, reduced, in broken circumstances, powerless, helpless:—*pā-shoya*, s.m. Washing of the feet (particularly with a medicinal fluid in cases of fever):—*pā-lagz*, s.m. Slip, stumble; (*met*.) error, blunder, sin:—*pā-lakrī*, *pā-lakṛī*, s.f. Blocks of wood, or wooden saucers, placed under the feet of the bed to raise it and give it a sloping position:—*pā-lahang*, s.m. Tether; halter:—*pā-māl*, adj. Trodden under foot, crushed, ruined, destroyed (more com. *pā'e-māl*);—*pā-māl karnā*, v.t. To trample on; to destroy; to lay waste:—*pā-māl honā* (-*kā*), To be trampled on (by); to be ruined, &c.:—*pā-mālī*, s.f. Beating down by treading, destruction, ruin, devastation:—*pā-mardī*, s.f. Strength; resolution; valour:—*pā-moz*, s.m. A species of pigeon (having the legs covered with feathers):—*pā-yāb*, adj. & s.m. Within (one's) depth, fordable;—a ford;—*pā-yāb utarnā*, v.n. To cross by fording, to ford (a river, &c.):—*pā-yābī*, s.f. Quality of being fordable.
पाको	= H پکّا पक्का *pakkā* [S. पक्कः; Prk. पक्क], adj. (f. -*ī*), Cooked, boiled, prepared on the fire, baked, dressed; baked or burnt (as bricks, &c.); ripened, matured, mature, ripe; ready to discharge matter or to suppurate, ripe (as a boil), come to a head; grey or white (as the hair); come to perfection, accomplished, perfect, complete, full, fully developed (as the understanding, character,

	&c.); shrewd, experienced, well-tutored, well-versed, expert, adept, knowing, sharp, cunning, astute; solid, strong, firm, substantial; made of brick or stone and mortar; metalled, macadamized (as a road); hard, hardy, unbending; fearless, daring; fast, lasting (as colour), permanent, durable; sound, valid, sterling, standard, full, true, unalloyed, pure; genuine; proved; determined, decided, firm, resolute; precise, exact, real (as price, &c.); reliable, trustworthy; certain, sure, authentic:—*pakkā pān*, s.m.f. Decrepit old man or woman, superannuated person; madcap; harridan, jade; a low catamite:—*pakkī tarkārī*, s.f. Fruits:—*pakkā ćiṭṭhā*, s.m. An anthenticated, revised, or accredited account; an annual or triennial balance sheet:—*pakkā ḥisāb*, s.m. Revised accounts; accounts carefully prepared:—*pakkā dāwā*, s.m. Sound title, good claim; a strong or good case:—*pakkā ser*, s.m. A *ser* or seer of full standard weight:—*pakkā karnā*, *pakkī pakānā*, v.t. To strengthen, support, enforce, ratify; to establish a claim, agreement, &c. beyond dispute; to settle (a matter), to make sure; to take a bond; to demonstrate, substantiate; to authenticate, confirm; to sew permanently or finally (after basting):—*pakkī-koṭhī*, s.f.=*pakkā ghar*, s.m. A house built of baked bricks, or of stone, and mortar.
पाखती	Neighborhood, vicinity.
पाखेड़	= पसवाड़ो the backside or back portion [of something].
पागड़ो	Stirrup.
पाघड़ी	= H پگڑي पगड़ी *pagṛī* (dim. of *pāg*, q.v.), s.f. A turban; a mark or token of distinction, (hence) honour, distinction, respect, dignity; head, poll; a kind of poll-tax:—*pagṛī utārnā* (*-kī*), To disgrace, dishonour; to overreach, take in, cheat:—*pagṛī utarnā*, v.n. To be disgraced, &c.:—*pagṛī aṭaknā*, v.n. To be obstinate, to persist or persevere:—*pagṛī bāṅdhnā*, v.n. To put on a turban; to become a person of consequence; to be a maker of turbans:—*pagṛī bandhnā*, v.n. To be presented with, or to put on, a turban (as a token of honour, headship, or hereditary succession):—*pagṛī ćhapaṭnā* (*-kī*), 'To snatch off the turban (of)'; to overreach, practice deceit (on), to act treacherously (towards).
पाछो	Back, as in पाछो जाणो, “to go back.”
पाट	पाट pāṭ [*paṭṭa*-1], m. a flat surface or object: 1. slab, board, plank; leaf (of door); ledge; reg. wedge. 2. flat stone (as a millstone, or

	washing surface). 3. bed, plot (for cultivation); terrace. 4. (in a sugar- or oil-mill) beam; driver's seat or position. 5. throne; seat. 6. (Bihar.) cylindrical section of earthenware (as used in building a well). — पाटरानी-, f. = पटरानी-, s.v. 4पट
पाटरख्यक	= H پاٹ पाट *pāṭ* [S. पट्टः; पत्त्रं], s.m. Slab, tablet, board, plank, shutter; fold or leaf (of a door); throne, seat, stool; one of two millstones (either the upper or the lower); the stone or plank on which Indian washermen beat clothes;—bed or plot in a garden or field, terrace; one part, side, or edge of two pieces of cloth; folding clothes or laying them in order;—earthen hoop or brace to prevent a well from falling in; the horizontal beam to which the bullocks are attached in a sugar or oil mill, also the place where the driver sits; sack or load of corn;—silk cloth; cocoon of silk;—the plant *Corchorus olitorius* (from the fibres of which sacking and cordage are made); tow:—*pāt-ambar* (S. *paṭṭa+ambara*), s.m. Silk cloth; silk garment:—*pāṭ-rānī*, *pāṭ mahishī*, s.f. The queen who is installed or consecrated with the king, principal wife of a *rājā*, queen-consort:—*pāṭ-kirm*, *pāṭ kṛim*, s.m. Silk-worm. + रख्यक (=रक्षक) =S رکشك रक्षक *rakshak*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ikā*), Guarding, preserving, keeping, protecting, &c.;—protector, preserver, guardian, keeper, guard, defender, saviour.
पाटो	= पट्ट paṭṭ [ad. *paṭṭa*-2], m. 1. = 3पट. 2. woven silk. 3. bandage.
पाणी	= पांणी, q.v.
पातळ	= पत्तल pattal [*pattrala*-; ? ← Panj.], f. m. 1. a leaf-plate. 2. a plateful of food. — ~ खोलना, colloq. to start a meal (after a delay). ~ पड़ना, leaf-plates to be set out (for a meal). ~ बाँधना, to delay a meal (until preliminaries are observed). एक ~ में खानेवाले, m. pl. fig. intimate friends. जूठी पत्तल, f. leavings of food. H پتّلपत्तल *pattal* [S. पत्त्र+आवली], s.f. A plate or trencher made of leaves; a plate of cakes, sweetmeats, &c.:—*pattal bāṅdhnā*, v.n. To withhold or bar the meal or repast (this is done till one of the guests shall have solved the riddle which is proposed by one of the women of the party):—*pattal kholnā*, v.n. To open the repast, commence the meal (on the solution of the proposed riddle).

पातळी	Cf. H پتلا पतला *patlā* [S. पात्रटः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Spare, emaciate, lean, delicate, weak, feeble; fine, attenuated, thin (cloth, paper, or liquid), slender; sharp, tapering; rarefied, subtle:—*patlī ćīz*, s.f. A thin thing; a subtle substance; a fluid body:—*patlā ḥāl*, s.m. Straitened circumstances, bad plight or condition:—*patlā karnā*, v.t. To make thin, &c.; to sharpen (a pencil, &c.); to rarefy, to liquefy.
पातसाह / पातिसाह	P پادشاهہ*pādshāh* [*pād* = *pāt*, 'throne,' q.v.+*shāh*, q.v.], s.m. King, &c.=*bādshāh*, q.v. H بادشاه*bādshāh* (for *pādshāh*, q.v.), s.m. King, monarch, sovereign; lord, master; a proficient (in,*-kā*):—*bādshāh-zāda*, s.m. King's son, prince;—*bādshāh-zādī*, s.f. Princess:—***bādshāh-kush***, s.m. King-killer, regicide:—*bādshāh-kushī*, s.f. King-killing, regicide.
पाये	= पाए, q.v.
पार	S پار पार *pār*, s.m. & adv. (gov. gen. with *-ke*, if the postp. is expressed), Further bank, or opposite shore or side (of a river, lake, &c.); the other side, concluding bound; the end or limit of anything, termination, conclusion; utmost limit or extent or reach; bottom, innermost depth, inmost recess; first turning up or ploughing of land;—over, across, on or to the other or further side, through, beyond:—*pār utārnā*, v.t. To put or take across, to put or ferry over; to carry through, cause to reach the end, &c. (see next):—*pār utarnā*, v.n. To go or get across (*esp*. the ocean of existence), to cross; to reach the end; to accomplish, get through; to succeed, gain one's end:—*pār pānā*, v.n. To get to the bottom (of), to fathom, to sound:—*pār pāṛnā*, v.n. To come to an end, be over:—*pār-darśak*, adj. Transparent:—*pār-driśvan*, adj. Long-sighted, far-seeing, wise, prudent:—*pār karnā*, v.t. To cross over, to ferry across or over; to pierce, go through and through, transfix; to carry through, finish, accomplish, get to the end (of, *-ke*); to relieve; to succeed, win, gain (in gambling):—*pāra-ga*, *pārag*, adj. & s.m. Going to the opposite shore, crossing over, going through or over or across or to the end; intending to cross; completely mastering, thoroughly well versed in, knowing, clever, skilful, expert, able;—one who has arrived at the end, &c.:—*pār-gat*, part. adj. & s.m. Passed over in safety, crossed; passed beyond the world; pure, holy;—one who has reached the

	opposite shore; one who has passed beyond the world; (with *Jains*) an *Arhat* or deified saint or teacher:—*pār lagānā*, v.t.=*pār utārnā*, q.v.:—*pār lagnā*, *pār honā* or *ho-jānā*, v.n. To be carried across, to reach the shore; to be completed, finished, or accomplished; to go through and through, penetrate, permeate; to get well through, be successful, to succeed; to survive; to go away, be off, escape, attain refuge:—*pār-wār*, and *wār-pār*, adv. On both sides (of a river, &c.); from end to end, through and through, quite through.
पार पड़णो	*Pār pāṛnā*, v.n. To come to an end, be over.
पारणो	H پارنا पारना *pārnā* [*pār˚* = Prk. पारे(इ), or पार(इ)=S. पारय(ति), caus. of rt. पॄ], v.t. To finish, accomplish, &c. (see *pāraṇ* and *pāraṇ karnā*).
पाळणो	H پالنا पालना *pālnā* [*pāl˚* = Prk. पाले(इ), or पाल(इ)=S. पालय(ति), caus. of rt. पा], v.t. To protect, &c. (see *pālan*);—s.m. (f. *-ī*), An adopted son:—*pāl-rakhnā*, v.t.=*pālnā*:—*pālne-wālā*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), Protector, &c.=*pālan-hār*.
पालणो	To stop, to forbid.
पाळो	H پیدل पैदल *paidal*, adj. & adv. Walking; on foot;—s.m. Foot-soldier; infantry.
पाव	H پانو पांव *pāṅw*, पांओ *pāṅ'o* [S. पादः; Prk. पाओ], s.m. Foot; leg; foot-print; basis, foundation, root; footing, foothold; part, lot, portion; interference, meddling; steadiness, decision (*istiqlāl*); responsibility, liability:—*pāṅw utarnā*, v.n. The foot to be dislocated:—*pāṅw uṭhānā*, *pāṅw uṭhākar ćalnā*, v.n. To go or walk quickly, to step out:—*pāṅw uṛānā*, v.n. To interfere or meddle (with):—*pāṅw ukhāṛnā* (*-kā*), To move (one) from his place, intention, or resolution:—*pāṅw ukhaṛnā* or *ukhaṛ jānā*, v.n. To lose one's footing, be carried off one's legs; to run away, take to flight; to be routed:—*pāṅw bićalnā*, v.n. The foot to slip; to lose one's balance; to go wrong or astray:—*pāṅw baṛhānā* (*-meṅ*), To take the lead, go ahead; to overstep, exceed bounds; to desist from one's former courses:—*pāṅw bhārī honā*, v.n. To be with child, be pregnant:—*pāṅw bhar-jānā*, v.n. To suffer numbness or heaviness of the feet:—*pāṅw bīć-meṅ honā*, v.n. To have a finger (in); to have a share (in); to be responsible (for):—

	pāṅw-pāṅw, adv. Afoot, on foot, walking;—*pāṅw-pāṅw phirnā*, *pāṅw-pāṅw ćalnā*, *pāṅw-pāṅw ḍolnā*, v.n. To walk, to toddle (a child):—*pāṅw-par pāṅw rakhnā*, v.n. To walk in the steps (of another); to imitate or adopt the conduct (of another); to place one leg over the other, to sit cross-legged, to sit at ease:—*pāṅw-par tesha mār-lenā = apne pānw-meṅ āp kulhārī mārnā*, v.n. Of oneself to spoil one's own affair; to injure or ruin oneself, to cut one's own throat:—*pāṇw-par girnā* (*-ke*), To fall at the feet (of;—see *pāṅw paṛnā* and *pāṅw pakaṛnā*):—*pāṅw paṛnā* (*-ke*), To fall at the feet (of), prostrate oneself; to entreat submissively, beseech, implore:—*pāṅw pasārnā*, v.n. To stretch the legs full length, lie comfortably or at ease, take it easy; to stretch out the legs in death, to die:—*pāṅw pakaṛnā* (*-ke*), To lay hold of or seize the feet (of); to fall at the feet (of);—to beseech submissively; to prevent (one) from going:—*pāṅw pūjnā* (*-ke*), To worship, or to kiss, the feet (of), to do honour or reverence (to);—to shun, avoid:—*pāṅw phūlnā*, v.n. The feet to swell; to be tired or weary; to be perplexed, or embarrassed:—*pāṅw phūk-phūk rakhnā*, v.n. (or *phūṅk-phūṅk-ke pāṅw rakhnā*), To move cautiously or warily (in), to do anything carefully; to tread softly (as on cinders):—*pāṅw phernā*, v.n. (A woman) to visit her parent's, or another, house, after childbirth:—*pāṅw phailā-kar sonā*, v.n. To sleep with the legs stretched out full length; to sleep at ease, or in peace and security; to be free from care, be perfectly contented and **happy**:—*pāṅw phailānā*, v.n. To be full length, or at ease, &c.=*pāṅw pasārnā*, q.v.;—to raise one's demands; to be importunate; to be insatiable; to insist, be obstinate; to be exacting:—*pāṅw-piyāda*, adv. Afoot, on foot, walking:—*pāṅw pīṭnā*, v.n. To stamp with impatience, or anger; to struggle vainly against difficulties; to throw about the legs (in pain, anguish, or the agonies of death):—*pāṅw-tale-kī ćyūṅṭī*, s.f. *lit*. 'An ant under the foot'; a poor, helpless, or miserable creature:—*pāṅw-tale-kī maṭṭī saraknā*, *pāṅw-tale-kī nikalnā*, v.n. To feel the ground slipping, as it were, from under one's feet; to be stunned or staggered:—*pāṅw-tale malnā*, v.n. To trample under foot, to crush; to give pain (to), to annoy:—*pāṅw toṛnā*, v.n. To wear out one's legs in vain; to be marched or trotted about in vain; to be tired; to desist from visiting (a person); to run vainly after (a person); to visit (one) very often:—*pāṅw thartharānā*, v.n.=*pāṅw kāṅpnā*, q.v.:—*pāṅw ṭiknā*, v.n.=*pāṅw jamnā*, q.v.:—*pāṅw ṣābit rakhnā*, v.n. To persevere firmly (in a course, an enterprise, or a resolution):—*pāṅw jamānā*, v.n. To plant the feet firmly, to stand firmly; to get a footing or foot-hold:—*pāṅw jamnā*, v.n. To have a good footing, to stand firmly:—*pāṅw-ćappī*, s.f. Rubbing or

	pressing the feet:—*pāṅw ćalānā*, v.n.=*pāṅw uṭhānā*, q.v.:—*pāṅw ćal-jānā*, v.n. The foot to slip, or give way; to totter, to become unstable:—*pāṅw ćhūṭnā* (*-kā*), To have a flooding (after menstruation, &c.):—*pāṅw-dauṛī*, s.f. Exertion, effort, endeavour:—*pāṅw dharnā* (*-par* or *meṅ*), To set foot (on); to come (into), step (in), enter; to land: to go or step forward, advance; to prepare (for), enter (upon), to begin:—*pāṅw dho-dho pīnā* (*-ke*), *lit*. 'To drink the water in which one's feet have been washed'; to do honour or reverence (to); to place perfect confidence (in); to show respect or affection (for), to regard with the greatest respect, to look up (to):—*pāṅw ḍālnā*, v.n.=*pāṅw dharnā*, q.v.:—*pāṅw ḍignā*, v.n. The foot to slip or totter; to slip, to lose (one's) footing; to give way (a foundation, an army, &c.):—*pāṅw rakhnā*, v.n.=*pāṅw dharnā*, q.v.:—*pāṅw ragaṛnā*, v.n. To rub the feet together; to go about foolishly and unprofitably; to be in the agonies of death:—*pāṅw zamīn-par na ṭhaharnā*, v.n. To be unable to stand (through excessive joy), to be unsteady on the feet (through joy):—*pāṅw zamīn-par na rakhnā* (or, more com., *zamīn-par pāṅw na rakhnā*), v.n. To tread the air; to walk on stilts; to walk like a swell; to show off:—*pāṅw sonā*, v.n. The foot to be numbed, the foot to sleep:—*pāṅw-se pāṅw bāṅdhnā*, v.n. To stick close (to one), to watch (one) closely:—*pāṅw-se pāṅw bhiṛānā*, v.n. To be near or close (to):—*pāṅw qā'im karnā*, v.n. To occupy a fixed habitation; to adopt a new resolution:—*pāṅw-kā angūṭhā*, s.m. The great toe:—*pāṅw kāṅpnā*, v.n. To have a tremor of the legs; to totter; to fear to attempt anything:—*pāṅw-kī uṅglī*, s.f. A toe:—*pāṅw gaṛnā*, v.n.=*pāṅw jamnā*, q.v.:—*pāṅw gale-meṅ ḍālnā* (*-ke*), To convict one by his own arguments:—*pāṅw gor-meṅ laṭkānā* (or, more com., *gor-meṅ pāṅw laṭkānā*), v.n. To have one foot in the grave; to be advanced in years:—*pāṅw ghisnā*, v.n. The skin of the feet to be rubbed away or worn; to be always on the tramp; to undergo useless labour:—*pāṅw laṛkhaṛānā*, *pāṅw laraznā*, v.n.=*pāṅw kāṅpnā*, q.v.:—*pāṅw lagnā*, v.n.=*pāṅw paṛnā*, q.v.:—*pāṅw meṅ ćakkar honā*, v.n. To be always on the move:—*pāṅw-men meṅhdī lagānā*, v.n. To apply henna to the feet; to be unable to set foot on the ground:—*pāṅw nikālnā*, v.n. To show the cloven hoof; to exceed one's proper limits; to betray one's evil disposition; to begin one's pranks; to be a ringleader (in a criminal action); to withdraw (from, *-se*), back out (of):—*ek pā'oṅ-par ḥāẓir honā*, v.n. To be ready on one foot; to be ready to start (on an enterprise, &c.); to be ready and willing:—*phaṭe-meṅ pāṅw denā*, v.n. To stand in the breach; to risk one's life (for another):—

	dabe-pāṅw, adv. Softly, quietly, gently; slily, stealthily, with a cat-like tread.
पास	H پاس पास *pās* [S. पार्श्वे], adv. & postpn. (gov. gen. with *-ke*), At the side (of), beside, alongside, near, about (the person, &c.), in the possession (of); at hand, close by, in the neighbourhood (of):—*pās ānā*, v.n. To come near (to, *-ke*), to approach, have access (to), to reach, come up (to):—*pās baiṭhnā* (*-ke*), To sit near, or by, or in the company (of); to live (with); to sit (under a preacher); to learn (from); to adhere or stick (to), to follow:—*pās-pās*, adv. Approximately, nearly, about, thereabouts:—*pās-paṛos*, s.m. Neighbour, &c.=*ās-pās*, q.v.:—*pās rakhnā*, v.t. To keep near or by, keep in hand, to retain; to place, or lodge, or deposit (with, *-ke*):—*pās rahnā* (*-ke*), To be present or at hand, to remain near, to wait or attend (on); to live (with), to cohabit:—*pās-na phaṭaknā*, v.n. Not to approach, not to hover round.
पासै	H پاس पास *pās* [S. पार्श्वे], adv. & postpn. (gov. gen. with *-ke*), At the side (of), beside, alongside, near, about (the person, &c.), in the possession (of); at hand, close by, in the neighbourhood (of):—*pās ānā*, v.n. To come near (to, *-ke*), to approach, have access (to), to reach, come up (to):—*pās baiṭhnā* (*-ke*), To sit near, or by, or in the company (of); to live (with); to sit (under a preacher); to learn (from); to adhere or stick (to), to follow:—*pās-pās*, adv. Approximately, nearly, about, thereabouts:—*pās-paṛos*, s.m. Neighbour, &c.=*ās-pās*, q.v.:—*pās rakhnā*, v.t. To keep near or by, keep in hand, to retain; to place, or lodge, or deposit (with, *-ke*):—*pās rahnā* (*-ke*), To be present or at hand, to remain near, to wait or attend (on); to live (with), to cohabit:—*pās-na phaṭaknā*, v.n. Not to approach, not to hover round.
पासै पासै	Together.
पाहड़	H پہاڑ़ पहाड़ *pahāṛ* [S. प्राग्+हारः; or प्रस्तारः], s.m. Mountain, hill; rock; anything very large or huge, or hard, or strong, or firm; anything very tedious, burdensome or heavy, &c. (hence the word may often be conveniently rendered adjectively by great, large, huge, tall, stupendous; burdensome, heavy, tedious, &c.):—*pahāṛ-sī rāteṅ*, s.f. *lit*. 'Mountain-like nights,' long and tedious nights (esp. of sorrow):—*pahāṛ-wālī*, s.f. One of the seven sisters who are regarded as goddesses of small-pox, measles, chicken-pox, &c.

पिण	But; also.
पीड़	H پیڑ़ पीड़ *pīṛ*, s.f. Pain, &c.=*pīṛā*, q.v. H پیڑ़ا पीड़ा *pīṛā* (S. *pīḍā*), s.f. Pain, suffering, anguish; the pains of child-birth; sorrow, affliction, distress; wrong, harm, injury, oppression; disease, sickness, illness;—compassion, pity, sympathy, charity:—*pīṛā-bodhak*, adj. (in Gram.) Expressive of pain (as an intj. or exclamation):—*pīṛā denā* (*-ko*), To give pain (to); to afflict, oppress, harass; to vex, annoy; to harm, injure;—v.n. To give pain, to pain, ache:—*pīṛā-kar*, adj. Pain-causing, giving pain, afflicting, tormenting.
पीड़ाणो	H پیڑ़انا पीड़ाना *pīṛānā* [*pīṛā*, q.v.+*ā* = *āw* = Prk. आव or आवे=S. आपि caus. increment;+*nā* = *anā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To occasion pain; to cause to smart;—v.n. To pain, ache, smart.
पीड़ी पीड़णो	H پیڑ़نا पीड़ना *pīṛnā* [*pīṛ˚* = Prk. पीड(इ)=S. पीड(ते), rt. पीड़], v.n. To be pained, &c.; to pain, ache.
पीना	H پینا पीना *pīnā* [*pī˚* = Prk. पिअ(इ)=S. पिब(ति), rt. पा;+*nā* = *anā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To drink, imbibe; to absorb, suck, take in; to smoke; &c. (see *pī-jānā*);—s.m. Drinking; drink, &c.:—*pī-jānā*, *pī-lenā*, v.t. (intensive forms), To drink off or up, to toss down; to suck up, absorb completely; to gulp down (wrath, &c.); to stifle or suppress (anger, emotion, &c.); to bear patiently; to refrain from answer, to keep quiet (in these senses the word *bāt* is usually expressed, e.g. *bāt pīnā* or *pī-jānā*).
पीर	पीर pīr [P. *pīr*], m. 1. a venerable old man, an elder (Muslim); a spiritual guide. 2. a Muslim saint. 3. a Muslim sectarian leader. — पीर-मर्द, m. U. an old man. पीर-ज़ादा [P. *-zāda*], m. son of a *pīr*.
पीलवान	P پیل *pīl* (S. पीलु), s.m. Elephant; (in chess) the bishop;—*pīl-bān*, s.m. Elephant-keeper; elephant-driver;—*pīl-bānī*, s.f. The business of taking care of elephants:—*pīl-band*, s.m. The mutually supporting each other of a bishop and two pawns (at chess):—*pīl-pā*, s.m. & adj. Elephantiasis;—afflicted with elephantiasis:—*pīl-pāya*, s.m. *lit*. 'Elephant's foot'; elephantiasis;—a pillar, column:—*pīl-tan*, adj. Elephant-bodied,

	huge, gigantic:—*pīl-dandān*, s.m. Elephant's tooth, ivory:—*pīl-murg̱ẖ*, s.m. *lit*. 'Elephant-bird'; a turkey (=*perū*):—*pīl-nishīn*, adj. & s.m. Sitting on an elephant;—elephant-rider.
पुकारणो	H پکارنا पुकारना *pukārnā* [*pukār°* = S.स्फूत्कार or फूत्कार; Prk. पुक्कार°], v.t. To call, call out to, to hail; to invoke; to invite; to summon; to publish, proclaim; to sue; to term, to denominate;—v.n. To call out, call alond; to cry (one's wares), to shout, bawl, to cry out, to exclaim; to lodge a complaint, to complain; to be called (as a roll-call):—*pukār-denā*, v.t. To call, &c.; to publish, proclaim.
पुकारू	One who complains, lodges a complaint, etc.
पुत्र	S پتر पुत्र *putra*, *putr*, vulg. *putar*, *puttar*, s.m. Son, child (syn. *beṭā*, *laṛkā*):—*putrārthī* (*putra+ar°*), adj. & s.m. Desirous of a son;—one who wishes for a son:—*putra-bhāv*, s.m. The being a son, the state or condition of a son, sonship:—*putra-pautrī*, s.m. One who has children and grandchildren:—*putra-pautrīṇ*, adj. Descended from son to son; hereditary:—*putra-jīv*, s.m. *lit*. 'Giving life to children'; the tree *Putranjiwa Roxburghii* (from the fruit of which necklaces are made, supposed to be of prolific efficacy, and when worn by children to keep them in good health):—*putra-śreṇī*, s.f. *lit*. 'Having a row of offspring, i.e. offshoots and suckers'; the plant *Salvinia cucullata*:—*putra-kāmyā*, s.f. Wish for sons or children, love of offspring:—*putra-vān*, *putra-vant*, adj. & s.m. Having a son, or sons, or children;—one who has a son, &c.:—*putra-vat*, adj. Like a son, filial:—*putra-vadhu*, vulg. *putar-bahū*, s.f. Son's wife, daughter-in-law:—*putreshṭi* (*putra+ish°*), s.f. A sacrifice performed to obtain male children, one performed at the time of adoption.
पुत्री	S پتري पुत्री *putrī*, vulg. *puttrī*, s.f. A daughter;—a species of plant, *Siphonanthus Indica*.
पूछणो	H پوچھنا पूछना *pūćhnā* [*pūćh°* = Prk. पुच्छ(इ)=S. पृच्छ(ति), rt. प्रछ] v.t. To ask (of, *-se*), to inquire (of), to question, interrogate; to refer (to), to consult; to ask or inquire after (in this and the following senses *pūćhnā* governs the dative form of the accusative instead of the ablative); to care (about), feel concern (for); to mind, heed, regard, take notice (of); to invite; to help, assist:—*pūćh-lenā* (*-se*), To inquire of, &c.=*pūćhnā*.
पूछाड़णो	To have [someone] asked.

पूठ	= H پیٹھ पीठ *pīṭh* [Prk. पट्ठी; S. पृष्ठं (Vedic पृष्ठि)], s.f. The back; the loins; the back part (of anything);—backing, support, aid:—*pīṭh-par hāth phernā* (*-ke*), To stroke or pat on the back, to encourage:—*pīṭh-par honā* (*-ke*), To be or stand at the back (of); to back, support, aid:—*pīṭh phernā*, v.n. To turn the back, to depart, leave, withdraw; to take to flight, to fly:—*pīṭh-pīćhe*, adv. Behind the back (of, *-ke*); in the absence (of):—*pīṭ-pīćhe* (*bāt*) *kahnā* (*-ke*), To say (a thing) behind (one's) back, to backbite:—*pīṭh toṛnā* (*-kī*), To break the back (of); to discourage, dishearten:—*pīṭh ṭhoknā* (*-kī*), To pat on the back; to animate, encourage:—*pīṭh ćārpā'ī-se lag-jānā*, v.n. To be bedridden:—*pīṭh denā*, v.n. To turn the back, to turn tail, run away, flee; to turn from, shrink from; to veer:—*pīṭh dikhānā*, v.n. To show the back; to run away, &c. (=*pīṭh denā*); to depart, go away, set out (on a journey):—*pīṭh-ke pīćhe paṛnā* (*-ke*), To hide behind the back (of), to take refuge or shelter:—*pīṭh-ke pīćhe ḍāl-lenā* (*-ko*), To shelter, screen, protect, defend:—*piṭh lagāna* (*zamin-se*), To bring (an antagonist's) back (to the ground), to throw down (an adversary) in wrestling; to overcome, render powerless;—to gall the back (of a beast):—*pīṭh lagnā*, v.n. The back (of a beast) to be galled (by the saddle, &c.), to have a sore back;—to mount or back (a horse):—*pīṭh-mullā*, s.m. The back-piece (in a native coat):—*pīṭh moṛnā*, v.n. To turn the back, &c.=*pīṭh phernā* and *pīṭh denā*.
पूनम	पूनम pūnam [*pūrṇimā-*], f. full moon (day, night).
पूर	पूर pūr [S.], m. 1. filling; rising (of water). 2. large expanse of water. 3. filling (of a pastry, &c.). — पूरंपूर, adv. full, brimful (= पूरा).
पूरब	H پورب पूर्ब *pūrb*, पूरब *pūrab* [S. पूर्वः], adj. & s.m. East, eastern; former, prior, preceding, bygone, &c. (see *pūrva*);—the east; countries lying to the east of the Ganges (extending from Cawnpore to Bihār).
पूरो	H پورا पूंरा *pūrā* [S. पूर्णः], adj. (f. *ī*), Full, complete, perfect; satisfied; fulfilled, accomplished; entire, whole, total, undivided, undiminished, unbroken, uncut; exact, precise, fitting, coinciding, just, sufficient, enough; true, standard, up to the mark; faithful, constant, firm; old, ripe, experienced, skilled in;

	powerful:—*pūrā utarnā*, v.n. To turn out up to the mark, to come out (of an ordeal) with credit, to pass a satisfactory examination, to succeed:—*pūrā ishṭām*, s.m. Stamp paper of full value:—*pūrī bāt*, s.f. (in Gram.) A complete sentence, a proposition:—*pūrā* (or *pūrī*) *parṇā*, v.n. To be enough, to suffice:—*pūrī ḥadd-kī gahrī gintī*, s.f. The Integral Calculus:—*pūre din* or *dinoṅ*, adj. Gone the full time, gone nine months with child;—*pūre din lagnā*, v.n. To approach the full period of gestation (a woman), to enter on the ninth month of pregnancy:—*pūrā karnā*, v.t. To fill, fill up; to satisfy; to end, complete, finish; to accomplish, to fulfil, carry out, act up to, keep (a promise); to reimburse; to make up (a deficiency).
पूर्णिमा	पूर्णिमा pūrṇimā [S.], f. the night or day of full moon.
पेट	S پیٹ पेट *peṭ* (rt. पिट्), s.m. *lit*. 'Basket; bag'; the belly, stomach;—the womb; pregnancy;—inner or hidden part, inside; cavity; capacity; volume; bore (of a gun, &c.);—appetite, hunger; greediness; (*fig.*) livelihood, living:—*peṭ-ārth*, adv. For the sake of the stomach:—*peṭ-ārthū*, *peṭ-ārthī*, adj. & s.m. Desirous for the stomach; greedy, gluttonous; epicurean;—a glutton; an epicure:—*peṭ ānā*, v.n. To be purged:—*peṭ bāṅdhnā*, v.n. To eat less than the appetite demands, to stint oneself of food:—*peṭ baṛhānā*, v.n. To eat voraciously;—to encroach on the share or rights of another:—*peṭ bolnā*, v.n. The stomach to rumble; to suffer from borborygm:—*peṭ-bhaṛ*, adv. A bellyful:—*peṭ-bharā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Having the stomach full; satisfied;—rich, wealthy, well off, independent; consequential, proud, conceited:—*peṭ-bharā'ū*, adj. & s.m. Enough to fill the stomach; a bellyful:—*peṭ bharnā*, v.n. To fill the belly; to be satisfied; to be surfeited:—*peṭ pālnā*, v.n. To pamper the stomach; to be selfish;—to contrive to live decently; to live from hand to mouth:—*peṭ-pālū*, adj. & s.m. Gluttonous, greedy, selfish;—a glutton; a selfish person:—*peṭ pānī honā*, v.n. To have loose bowels; to be violently purged; to have watery stools;—to be white-livered, be frightened; to be confounded:—*peṭ pakaṛkar bhāgnā*, v.n. *lit*. 'To hold the stomach and run'; to fly in great agitation or distress:—*peṭ pakṛe phirnā*, v.n. *lit*. 'To walk about holding the stomach'; to wander about in a state of agitation or distraction, to be distracted:—*peṭ paknā*, v.n. To burst with laughter:—*peṭ-posū*, *peṭ-posū'ā*, adj. & s.m. Gluttonous, greedy; a glutton (=*peṭ-ārthu*; *peṭ-pālū*):—*peṭ-poṅćhan*, *peṭ-poćhan*, *peṭ-poṅćan*, s.m. A woman's last child:—*peṭ phāṛnā*, v.n. To rend or tear the bowels;—to be impatient:—*peṭ phaṭnā*, v.n. The belly to burst;—to be impatient; to be

	bursting with envy, &c.:—*peṭ phūlnā*, v.n. The belly to swell; to be in the family way; to be bursting (with laughter, &c.):—*peṭ pīṭnā*, v.n. To beat the belly; to cry out with hunger;—to evince great impatience:—*peṭ-pīṭh* (or *peṭ-piṭh*) *batānā*, v.n. To evince extreme weakness or want; to act submissively:—*peṭ pīṭh* (or *peṭ piṭh*) *ek honā*, v.n. *lit*. 'The belly and back to meet'; to be very emaciated:—*peṭ jārī honā*, *peṭ jhaṛnā*, *peṭ ćalnā*, *peṭ ćhūṭnā*, v.n. To be purged; to have a diarrhœa or flux (=*peṭ pānī honā*):—*peṭ dikhānā*, v.n. *lit*. 'To shew the belly'; to complain of poverty and hunger; to beg for food:—*peṭ ḍālnā*, v.n. To procure abortion; bring on a miscarriage:—*peṭ rakhānā*, v.t. To get with child, cause to be pregnant:—*peṭ rahnā*, v.n. To conceive, be pregnant:—*peṭ-se*, adj. Pregnant (as a woman):—*peṭ-se bāṅdhnā*, v.t. To bind (food, &c.) to the belly:—*peṭ-se pā'oṅ bāhar nikālnā*, v.n. One's teeth or claws to become visible; to shew one's claws;—to go beyond bounds:—*peṭ-se paṭṭī bāṅdhnā*, *peṭ-se īṅṭ bāṅdhnā*, *peṭ-se kāṭ-kī roṭī bāṅdhnā*, v.n. To bind a tight bandage, or a brick, or a cake-shaped board, to the stomach to withstand the craving of hunger:—*peṭ-se honā*, v.n. To be pregnant:—*peṭ-kā pānī na hilnā*, v.n. To be carried (in a conveyance), or to ride, without being jolted:—*peṭ-kā parda*, s.m. The omentum:—*peṭ kāṭnā* (-*kā*), To starve or pinch (oneself); to deprive (one) of dues, livelihood, &c.; to stop the wages (of); to reduce the allowance or stipend (of);—*peṭ-kā ṭūṭā*, adj. Starving, famished, famine-stricken:—*peṭ-kā dukh denā*, v.t. To starve:—*peṭ-kā dukhiyā*, s.m. One subject to pain in the stomach (from over-feeding);—a destitute or starved person, a poor wretch;—a wretch who will do anything for the sake of his stomach:—*peṭ-kā surā*, *peṭ-kā kuttā*, adj. As a hog, or a dog, in respect of (his) stomach; greedy as a hog, &c.:—*peṭ-kā kapṭī*, s.m. A sly, close knave:—*peṭ-kā maẓūrā*, s.m. One who works for bare subsistence; a hireling, mercenary:—*peṭ-kā halkā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), Light of stomach; light, frivolous; gossiping, babbling; unable to keep a secret:—*peṭ-kī āg*, s.f. Fire of the stomach; hunger;—maternal affection:—*peṭ-kī āg būjhānā*, v.n. To appease hunger;—*peṭ-kī angār*, s.f. Violent craving of the stomach (for food);—violent emotion:—*peṭ-kī bāteṅ*, s.f. Close or bosom secrets:—*peṭ-kī mār*, s.f. Starvation, want of food:—*peṭ-ke pā'oṅ bāhar nikālnā* = *peṭ-se pā'oṅ bāhar nikālnā*, q.v.:—*peṭ-ke wāsṭe*, adv. For the sake of the stomach; for food:—*peṭ girānā* (-*kā*), To cause or procure abortion (=*peṭ ḍalnā*):—*peṭ girnā*, v.n. To miscarry (a woman);—s.m. Miscarriage:—*peṭ guṛbuṛānā*, *peṭ guṛgurānā*, v.n. To have a rumbling of the stomach (=*peṭ bolnā*, q.v.):—*peṭ lag-jānā* or *rahnā*, v.n. The stomach to sink in from want of food; to be

	starving with hunger:—*peṭ mārnā* (*apnā*), To subdue (one's) appetite or hunger; to mortify (oneself); to stab (oneself) in the belly;—to screen, cloak, hide, excuse (a child from maternal affection):—*peṭ-marāṇī*, s.f. A woman who works for her daily bread; a woman who prostitutes herself for bread or for money; a prostitute, a harlot:—*peṭ malwānā*, v.n. To have the stomach rubbed:—*peṭ masosnā* (*-kā*) = *peṭ kāṭnā*, q.v.:—*peṭ-meṅ bal paṛnā*, v.n. To have a twisting pain in the stomach (from excessive laughter, &c.):—*peṭ-meṅ bāt rakhnā*, v.n. To keep a thing, &c. to oneself;—*peṭ-meṅ pānī honā*, v.n.=*peṭ pānī honā*, q.v.:—*peṭ-meṅ pā'oṅ honā*, v.n. To be very sly; to entertain evil designs:—*peṭ-meṅ paṛnā*, v.n. To get into the stomach (of, *-ke*);—to pass the lips (of);—to conceive:—*peṭ-meṅ paiṭhnā* (*-ke*), To worm oneself into the secrets (of); to worm oneself into the good graces (of); to become intimate (with):—*peṭ-meṅ dāṛhī honā*, v.n. To have an old head on young shoulders:—*peṭ-meṅ rakhnā* (*-ko*), To stow away in the stomach; to keep (a matter) secret, or to oneself; to keep back; to suppress:—*peṭ-meṅ ghusnā* (*-ke*) = *peṭ-meṅ paiṭhnā*, q.v.:—*peṭ-meṇ lenā*, v.t. To gulp down; to endure, to have patience:—*peṭ-wālī*, adj. f. Pregnant (woman):—*peṭ haṛbaṛānā*, v.n. To have a griping pain in the stomach, to have an inclination to stool.
पेस	A present (as to a superior); an offering (to a deity).
पेसकस	*= pesh-kash*, s.m. *lit*. 'What is first drawn'; first-fruits;—a present to a superior; a present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment, or on the renewal of a grant, lease, &c
पैठणो	H پیٹھنا पैठना *paithnā* [*paiṭh˚* = Prk. पइट्ठ=S. प्रविष्ट perf. part. pass. of प्र+विश्;+*nā* = *anā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.n. To enter (into, *-meṅ*), run or rush (in); to penetrate (into); to force an entry (into); to pervade; to intrude; to infiltrate:—*paiṭh-jānā* (*-ke andar*), v.n. (intensive) To run or rush (into), &c.=*paiṭhnā*:—*paiṭhne denā*, v.t. To allow (one) to enter, to give entrance (to), to admit:—*paiṭhne-wālā*, s.m. One who enters, one who forces himself (in), an intruder;—a diver; a man who cleans out wells.
पैसारो	Entrance. Also, a ceremony for entering a home with the bride and groom after a wedding.

पैसणो	H پیسنا पैसना *paisnā* [*pais˚* = *pa'is˚* = Prk. पइस(इ), or पविस(इ)=S. प्रविश(ति), rt. विश् with प्र], v.n. To enter, &c.=*paiṭhnā*, q.v.
पोत	Clothing, swimware.
पोस	= S پوشपोष *posh*, s.m. Nourishing, cherishing; thriving, growth, increase; welfare, prosperity. P پوش*posh* (S. पोषयति 'to wear, put on'; rt. पुष्), act. part. (of *poshīdan*), Covering, clothed in, dressed in, wearing (used as last member of comp., e.g. *pā-posh*, 'Covering the feet,' shoe, slipper; *kulah-posh*, 'Wearing a hat or cap');—s.m. Covering, garment, clothing, raiment.
पौढ़णो	H پوڑھنا पौढ़ना *pauṛhnā*, v.n. To lie down, repose, rest (=*paṛnā*).
पौळ	H پول पोल *pol*, पौल *paul*, s.m. Gate, door (=*paur*, q.v.); a courtyard; a ward or quarter of a town having its own gateway.
प्रकार	S پرکار प्रकार *pra-kār*, vulg. *parkār*, s.m. Kind, sort, species; way, mode, manner, method, fashion; similitude; difference; speciality:—*prakārāntara* (*˚ra+an˚*), s.m. Another method or sort;—adv. In another way:—*prakār-vāćak*, adj. (in Gram.) Expressive of kind, quality, or manner.
प्रतापीक	= प्रतापी pra-tāpī [S.], adj. 1. ardent, &c. 2. brilliant, glorious, &c. (see प्रताप.) S پرتاپي प्रतापी *pratāpī*, adj. Hot, burning; shining splendid; majestic, &c. (=*pratāp-vān).* *Pratāp-vān*, *pratāp-vant*, adj. Full of splendour, endowed with majesty, majestic, glorious, mighty, powerful; dignified (=*pratāpī*).
प्रथम	प्रथम pratham [S.], adj. 1. first. 2. primary. 3. prior, former. 4. chief; best. 5. adv. at first. 6. previously, before. — प्रथमाक्षर [*˚ma + a˚*], m. first letter (of a word); pl. initials. प्रथमोपचार [*˚ma + u˚*], m. first aid.

प्रस्ताव	S پرستاو प्रस्ताव *pra-stāv*, *prastā'o*, s.m. Introductory eulogy, introduction, prelude, prologue; beginning, commencement; mentioning, mention; occasion, opportunity, time, season.
प्राण	S پران प्राण *prāṇa*, *prāṇ*, vulg. *pirān*, s.m. Breathing, breath, respiration, inspiration, expiration, vital breath, vital action, or life; spirit, soul, vitality; a vital organ, organ of sense, vital air; air inhaled, wind;—anyone as dear as the breath of life, any beloved object, sweetheart, mistress;—poetical talent, inspiration; an epithet of *Brahmā* the Supreme Spirit; (in Gram.) aspiration in the articulation of letters:—*prān-asthān*, s.m.=*prāṇ-sthan*, q.v.:—*prāṇāpahārī* (*˚ṇa+ap˚*), adj. Taking away life, fatal, deadly:—*prāṇādhik* (*˚ṇa+adh˚*), adj. 'More than life,' dearer than life; superior in vigour:—*praṇādhināth* (*˚ṇa+adh˚*), s.m. 'Lord of life,' husband:—*prāṇānt* (*˚ṇa+an˚*), s.m. The end of life, death:—*prāṇāntik*, adj. Destructive to life, fatal, mortal, capital (as (punishment); dangerous, lasting to the end of life, ending with life;—s.m. Murder, assassination:—*prāṇā-yām* (*˚ṇa+ay˚*), s.m. Restraining or suspending the breath, or breathing in a peculiar way through the nostrils, during the mental recitation of the names and attributes of some deity:—*prāṇ-bādh*, s.m. Danger to life, fear for life, extreme peril:—*prāṇ-bidyā*, s.f.=*prāṇ-vidyā*, q.v.:—*prāṇ-pati*, s.m. 'Lord of life,' the soul, heart; a husband:—*prāṇ-pratishṭha*, s.f. 'The imparting life' (to an idol), the ceremony of consecrating an idol:—*prāṇ-pradā*, s.f. A species of medicinal plant:—*prāṇ-priya*, *prāṇ-pyārā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Dear as life, dear to the soul, dear, beloved; a lover, sweetheart, darling:—*prān tajnā*, v.n. To abandon or yield up life, to give up the ghost; to lose courage, or spirit, or heart:—*prāṇ-tulya*, adj. & s.m.=*prān-sam*, q.v.:—*prāṇ-tulyā*, s.f.=*prāṇ-samā*, q.v.:—*prāṇ-tyāg*, s.m. Abandonment of life, expiring, death, suicide;—*prāṇ-tyāg karnā*, v.n. To yield up life; to commit suicide:—*prāṇ ćhuṭānā* (*-kī*), To set the soul free, to kill; to save the life (of); to escape with life:—*prāṇ ćhūṭnā*, v.n. The breath to flit, or to leave (the body), to die;—to be tired, to be out of breath, to be fatigued, or exhausted:—*prāṇ ćhoṛnā*, v.n.=*prāṇ tajnā*, q.v.:—*prāṇ-dātā*, s.m. A life-giver, one who saves another's life:—*prāṇ-dān*, s.m. The gift of life; saving anyone's life; resigning or laying down life:—*prāṇ-danḍ*, s.m. The punishment of death, capital punishment;—*prāṇ-danḍ denā* (*-ko*), To pronounce sentence of death; to execute the sentence of death; *prāṇ-danḍ-kā bićār karnā* (*ke*), To try (one) for a capital offence;—*prāṇ-danḍ khānā*, v.n. To suffer capital punishment:—*prāṇ-dhāran*, s.m. The

	support or maintenance of life, sustenance, prolongation of life; a means of supporting life; retaining life, vitality:—*prān denā*, v.n.=*prāṇ tajnā*, q.v.:—*prāṇa-sthān*, s.m. Any vital part of the body:—*prāṇ-sam, prāṇ-samān*, adj. & s.m. Equal to, or as dear as, life;—one who is as dear as life itself, lover, husband (=*prāṇ-pyārā*; *prāṇ-tulya*);—*prāṇ-samā*, *prāṇ-sumānā*, *prāṇ-samānī*, s.f. 'Equal to life'; a wife:—*prāṇ-saṅyam*, s.m. Checking or suspending the breath (as a religious exercise):—*prāṇ-grāhak*, *prāṇ-grāhī*, adj. & s.m. Seizing or taking life, destroying;—a destroyer of life:—*prāṇ-ghāt*, s.m. Destroying life, killing, murder:—*prāṇ-ghātak*, adj. Life-destroying, destructive to life, killing:—*prāṇ lenā* (*-kī*), 'To take the life' (of); to tease to death, worry, harass, persecute:—*prāṇ-may*, adj. & s.m. Endowed with breath or life, living, breathing;—a living being; *prāṇ-may-kosh*, s.m. One of the cases or investitures of the soul, the vital or organic case:—*prāṇ-nāth*, s.m. 'Lord of life,' husband; a lover (=*prāṇ-pati*); an epithet of Yama:—*prāṇ-nāś*, s.m. Destruction or cessation of breath; destruction of the life:—*prāṇ-nāśak*, adj. Stopping the breath; life-destroying:—*prāṇ nikalnā* (*-kī*) = *prāṇ ćhūṭnā*, q.v.:—*prāṇ-vān*, adj. Having breath or life, breathing, living, animated; possessing power, strong, powerful:—*prāṇ-vidyā*, s.f. The science of the breath or vital airs; the science of the soul, psychology:—*prāṇ-vyay*, s.m. 'Expenditure of life,' giving up the ghost, death:—*prāṇ-hārak, prāṇ-hārī*, *prāṇ-har*, adj. Taking away life, threatening life, causing death, mortal, deadly, destructive:—*prāṇ-yātrā*, s.f. Support of life, subsistence:—*prāṇeś*, *prāṇeśvar* (˚*na+īśa*, or *īśvara*), s.m.=*prāṇ-pati* and *prāṇ-nāth*, qq.v.:—*prāṇeśā*, s.f. 'Queen of life,' a wife (an expression of endearment).
प्राण छूटणो	***Prāṇ ćhūṭnā***, v.n. The breath to flit, or to leave (the body), to die.
प्राय	S پرایه प्राय *prāya*, s.m. Going away, departure; departure from life; seeking death by fasting, sitting down and fasting to death (as a religious or penitentiary act, or, like the practice of sitting in *dharnā*, to enforce compliance with a demand); principal part, largest portion; plurality, majority, majority of cases, general rule; quantity, abundance, plenty, excess; banquet, feast;—a stage or condition of life, age; (as a suffix, or a prefix), almost, like, resembling (e.g. *amṛit-prāya*, 'like nectar'):—*prāya-dvīp*, *prāya-dīp*, s.m. 'Almost an island,' a peninsula (=*upa-dvīp*):—*prāyaśćitt* (for *prāya-ćitta*, the *ś* being euphonic), s.m. Expiation, expiatory act, atonement, penance, satisfaction, compensation,

	indemnification, amends (=vulg. *parāćit*; *parāśćit*):—*prāyaśćitt-kartā*, s.m. One who effects expiation, or makes atonement:—*prāyaśćitt-muktāvalī*, s.f. Any work prescribing the rules of expiation:—*prāyaśćitt-wālā*, s.m.=*prāyaśćitt-kartā*, q.v.: *prāyaśćitt-vidhi*, s.f. A prescribed rule of penance or expiation.
फते	A فتح *fatḥ*, vulg. *fataḥ* (inf. n. of فتح 'to open,' &c.), s.f. An opening, aperture; a beginning, start;—victory, conquest, triumph:—*fatḥ pānā* (*-par*), To gain a victory (over):—*fatḥ-peć*, s.m. A mode of tying the turban;—a kind of *ḥuqqa*-snake:—*fatḥ karnā*, v.n. To make a beginning, to enter (on); to start, to set out;—v.t. To conquer: *fatḥ-gaḍh*, s.f. A pillar or monument to commemorate a victory:—*fatḥ-mand*, adj. & s.m. Victorious, triumphant; victor, conqueror:—*fatḥ-mandī*, s.f. Victoriousness; victory:—*fatḥ-nāma*, s.m. Despatches announcing a victory, a bulletin:—*fatḥ-nishān*, s.m. A victorious standard (opened only in battle):—*fatḥ-naṣīb*, adj. Of victorious fortune or destiny; victorious:—*fatḥ honā*, v.n. To be conquered:—*fatḥ-yāb*, adj. Victorious, &c. (=*fatḥ-mand*, q.v.).
फरमाणो	H فرمانا *farmānā* (fr. *farmān*), v.t. To order, command; (in polite or respectful speech with reference to superiors, &c.) to say, affirm, declare; to make, do (=*karnā*); to grant, deign, vouchsafe, commit (to);—s.m. Ordering, order, command:—*farmā-denā*, v.t. intens. of and=*farmānā*.
फरासखांनो	A فراش *firāsh*, vulg. *farāsh* (inf. n. of فرش 'to spread' (a carpet)), s.m. Spreading; strewing, &c.;—a thing that is spread (a bed, or carpet, &c.):—*farāsh-ḵẖāna*, s.m. A room in which carpets, &c. are kept.
फाटणो	H پھاٹنا फाटना *phāṭnā*, v.n.=*phaṭnā*, q.v.;—and v.t.=*phaṭānā*, q.v. H پھٹنا फटना *phaṭnā* [*phaṭ* ˚ = Prk. फट्ट(इ); S. स्फद्य(ते); rt. स्फट्], v.n. To be torn, be split, be rent, be cracked, be broken; to tear, split, crack, burst, break; to be separated, be detached; to be dispersed (as clouds); to be clarified (as milk, oil, &c., the impure part *being separated* from the pure); to turn, become sour (as milk); to break out (as sores);—to tremble (with fear), break into a tremor:—*phaṭ-paṛnā*, v.n. (intensive) To burst open; to be produced plentifully or copiously; to be bursting (as it were) with fat, &c.; to become fat suddenly;—to be overworked, to be

	confounded with too much business:—*phaṭ-jānā*, v.n. intensive of, and=*phaṭnā*, q.v. H پھٹانا फटाना *phaṭānā* (caus. of *phaṭnā*), v.t. To split, &c.=*phāṛnā*, q.v.
फिटो	Leaving, quitting, abandoning, forsaking, deserting, parting (from); relinquishing, renouncing; abandonment, desertion; relinquishment, renunciation, resignation, abdication
फिटो करणो	To abandon, etc.
फिरंग	फ़िरंग firaṅg [P. *firaṅg*], m. obs. the country of the Franks: Europe.
फिरणो	H پھرنا फिरना *phirnā* [*phir*˚ = *pher*˚ = Prk. फेरे(इ) or फेर(इ)=S. पर्ये(ति), rt. इ with परि], v.n. To turn, go round, revolve, whirl; to circulate; to turn back, to return; to walk, walk about, walk to and fro; to wander, rove, ramble, stroll; to travel; to turn over, to roll; to turn away, to turn (from, -*se*), to forsake (in this sense *phir-jānā* is the common form); to change; to turn aside, to deviate, wander; to turn, bend, become distorted or crooked, to warp;—to go forth, or to go (to the necessary), to have a stool (usually with *jhāṛā* or some similar word, e.g. *jhāṛā phirnā*):—*phir-paṛnā* (-*se*), To turn away from (in dissatisfaction or displeasure), to be dissatisfied, be displeased:—*phir-jānā* (-*se*), To pass (before); to go back, to return; to turn (from), turn (against), to forsake, abandon, desert, to revolt (from, or against); to be bent, be distorted; to warp.
फिरवाज	= फेरवाज = A cloth strip on the border of a petticoat. A garland.
फूको	= H پھونك फूंक *phūṅk* (v.n. of *phūṅknā*, q.v.), s.f. The act of blowing; blowing, or blowing up (fire, &c.);—breath, breath of air; blow, puff, whiff, blast:—*phūṅk nikal-jānā*, v.n. To be out of breath, the breath to escape, to expire. H پھوكنا फूकना *phūknā*, v.t.=*phūṅknā*, q.v. H پھكنا फुकना *phuknā* (see *phūṅknā*), v.n. To be blown, be inflated; to be blown up (a fire), be blown into a flame; to be set fire to, be burnt; to burn, be consumed (*lit.* and *fig.*;—also written

	phuṅknā):—*phuk-denā*, v.t. To blow into a flame; to set fire to, to burn, consume.
फेरणो	H پھیرنا फेरना *phernā* [*pher°* = Prk. फेर(इ) or फेरे(इ)=S. पर्ये(ति), rt. इ with परि], v.t. To turn, twist, bend; to turn round, whirl, twirl; to turn back, turn away, reject, send back; to return, give back, restore, refund; to turn one (from, or against, *-kī ṭaraf-se*); to bring or draw one (over to one's side, *-kī ṭaraf*); to turn over, invert, reverse, turn inside out; to alter, change; to turn aside, ward off, avert; to go over again, repeat, revise; to move (the hand) backwards and for wards (over), pass (the hand, &c. over, *-par*), to feel, to stroke, fondle, caress (the word *hāth* being expressed, e.g. *us-par hāth phero*); to pass (a brush, colour, &c. over, *-par*), to colour, whitewash, plaster (*rang*, &c. being expressed, e.g. *us-par rang phero*); to make (a horse, &c.) walk backwards and forwards;—to practise evasion, to double, shift, shuffle; to pervert, distort, or torture (another's words); to contradict (oneself):—*pher denā* (intens. of *phernā*), v.t. To return, restore, refund; to send back, &c.:—*pher-lenā*, v.t. To take back; to withdraw; to reclaim; to walk (a horse, &c.) backwards and forwards; to bring (one round) or over (to one's side, *kī ṭaraf*).
फोग	f. A desert shrub.
फौज	A فوج *fauj*, s.f. A crowd (of men, &c.), a multitude, a host, an army:—*fauj-ĕ-baḥrī*, s.f. A fleet, navy (opp. to *fauj-ĕ-barrī*, 'land forces'):—*fauj bhartī karnā*, To enlist recruits, to fill up an army:—*fauj-dār*, s.m. A (criminal) judge or magistrate (under the Muhammadan government); a superintendent of the military force in a district; an officer of the police so called:—*fauj-dārī*, adj. Of or relating to a *fauj-dār*;—of or relating to crime, (a court) for criminal cases;—s.f. The office or jurisdiction of a *fauj-dār* or magistrate;—the criminal court;—a criminal case; fighting, assault, breach of the peace, &c.:—*fauj-dārī 'adālat*, or *'adālat-ĕ-fauj-dārī*, s.f. The (subordinate) criminal court (formerly the *niẓāmat 'adālat*);—*fauj-dārī sipurd karnā* (*-ko*), To send (a case) to the criminal court:—*fauj-dārī karnā*, To commit a criminal offence; to commit an assault, or a breach of the peace, &c.:—*fauj-ĕ-sih-bandī*, s.f. The troops of a *fauj-dār*; provincial troops or militia (employed in garrisoning forts, and escorting treasure, and in revenue and police duties):—*fauj-kashī*, s.f. The collecting

	or levying of an army; the marching or advancing (against, -*par*);—incursion, inroad.
बंधाणो	H بندھانا बन्धाना *bandhānā* (caus. of *bandhnā*), v.t. To cause to be bound, to have or get bound; to bind, tie, fasten, &c.; to enjoin upon; to fix, establish.
बंधाड़णो	= बंधाणो, q.v.
बकणो	H بکنا बकना *baknā* [*bak˚* = Prk. वक्क(इ)=S. वाच्+कृ], v.n. To prate, chatter, jabber, babble; to rave; to indulge in obscene or ribald talk; to rail (at).
बकसाणो	1. To cause to be released. 2. See बगसणो (of which this is the causative form).
बकसी	P بخشي *bak̲h̲shī* (rel. n. fr. *bak̲h̲sh*, q.v.), s.m. Paymaster (in Moham. armies); general, commander-in-chief (the office of paymaster being combined with that of general); an officer who kept an account of all disbursements connected with military tenures (as those of *manṣabdārs* and *jāgīr-dārs*);—collector of house-rents:—*bak̲h̲shī-al-mamālik*, s.m. Paymaster and commander-in-chief:—*bak̲h̲shī-k̲h̲āna*, s.m. Pay-office, general's office:—*bak̲h̲shī-garī*, s.f. Office or duty of a general or commander-in-chief; generalship.
बकसीस	P بخشش *bak̲h̲shish*, vulg. *baksīs* (abst. s. fr. *bak̲h̲sh*, q.v.), s.f. Present, gift, donation, grant, gratuity, reward; beneficence, liberality, generosity; pardon, forgiveness:—*bak̲h̲shish-nāma*, s.m. Deed of gift (=*dān-patr*).
बगसणो	To forgive; to bestow, grant, give. = Hindī बख़्शना: To bestow, to forgive.
बजरणो	= वज्जरणो = To mutter or grumble in anger.
बठे	= बठै = there.
बड़ो	= वडो, q.v.
बरछी	H برچھي बर्छी, बरछी *barćhī* (dim. of *barćha*, q.v.), s.f. Small spear; spear, lance, javelin, dart:—*barćhī-bardār*, s.m. Spearman, lancer.

बरसणो	H برسنا बरसना *barasnā* [S. वर्षणीयं, rt. वृष्], v.n. To rain, be wet; to fall like rain, fall in showers, be poured or showered down; to be showered, shed, scattered; to shed or cast forth beams (of light), to sparkle, glow; to burst, discharge (as a boil); to be winnowed, be sifted (as grain):—*baras-paṛnā* (*-par*), A torrent (of invective, &c.) to be poured out (on).
बराबर	H برابر बराबर *barābar* (i.e. *bar-ā-bar*, 'breast to breast'), adj. & postp. Abreast, even, level, on a level (with, *-ke*), up (to); on a par (with), on an equality (with), equal (to); next (to), adjoining; agreeing, coinciding, fitting; facing, confronting, opposite; level, flat, even, smooth, horizontal, parallel; uniform, alike, similar, the same; exact, precise; straight, direct; regular; of the same age; answering, corresponding; unchangeable, impartial, indifferent; futile, without effect or result;—s.m. Equal, peer, compeer;—adv. Regularly, uniformly, invariably, constantly; precisely, exactly; approximately; along with, together, side by side; conjointly, concurrently; straight on, continuously, without break or intermission, directly, immediately, without delay:—*barābar ānā* (*-ke*), To come on a level (with), come up (to), to overtake:—*barābar barābar*, adv. (emphat. of *barābar*), Breast to breast, shoulder to shoulder, side by side; in a row or line:—*barābar-joṛ*, s.m. (*Math*.), An equation (syn. *samī-karaṇ*; *musāwāt*):—*barābar sarābar*, adj. & adv.=*barābar*, q.v.:—*barābar-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Of the same size, weight, age, or standing, &c.; equal:—*barābar-kā beṭā*, s.m. Grown-up son:—*barābar-kā joṛ*, s.m.=*barābar-kī ṭakkar*, q.v.:—*barābar-kāṅṭe*, adj. Of equal weight:—*barābar karnā* or *kar-denā*, v.t. To make level, plane, or smooth; to level, raze, demolish, destroy; to efface, rub or wipe out; to run through, waste, spend (as a fortune); to bring to a termination, complete, finish (a work); to liquidate or discharge (a debt); to make equal, like, or similar, to equalize, assimilate, balance, accord, match, adapt, compose, adjust:—*barābar-kī ṭakkar*, *barābar-kī ćoṭ*, s.f. Person of equal standing, rank, wealth or power; equal, peer; suitable match, partner or mate; equal shareholders; (in Mech.), equal forces acting in opposite directions;—*barābar-kī ṭakkar-kā*, adj. Of equal standing, rank, &c.; equally good, on a par, equal:—*barābar-wālā*, s.m. Equal:—*barābar honā* or *ho-jānā*, v.n. To be level, even, smooth; to be levelled, razed, demolished; to be effaced, erased, wiped out; to be equal (to), on a par (with); to suit, fit, match, agree, coincide (with), be enough (for); to balance; to come abreast (of), come

	up (to), overtake (=*barābar ānā*); to keep pace (with), keep up (with); to be complete; to be full, be up to the brim (as a hole); to terminate, come to an end, be expended, spent, run through, wasted; to be settled, adjusted, or discharged (as an account or debt); to be even (with), be quits.
बळद	H بلد बलद *balad* [S. बल+द, 'Strength-giving'], s.m. Bull; bullock, &c. (=*barad*, *baradh*, qq.v.); horned cattle; burden-bearing bullock.
बहणो	H بہنا बहना *bahnā* [S. वहनीयं, rt. वह्], v.n. To flow; to go or swim with the stream; to float; to drift; to glide, slide; to run (as a sore); to blow (as a breeze); to pass, drive; to be carried away, be separated; to be lost, ruined, or destroyed; to be wasted, squandered, or dissipated; to melt, dissolve, become watery:—*bah-jānā*, v.n.=*bahnā* (esp. in an intens. sense); to run off or away; to blow away, &c.
बहुत	H بہت बहुत *bahut* [S. बहु+त्वं], adj. s.m. & adv. Much, most, many; in a great degree; abundant, plentiful; enough; too much, excessive, enormous;—abundance, plenty, a great deal; sufficiency, enough;—very, very much, largely, considerably; extremely, exceedingly, excessively; immoderately, immeasurably; sadly, sorely, grievously; marvellously; notably; singularly;—three (in counting; see *bahutā*):—*bahut aććhā*, *bahut běhtar*, *bahut k̲h̲ūb*, *bahut-mubārak*, adv. Very good, very well:—*bahut ṭhīk*, adv. All right, quite true:—*bahut-sā*, adj. & s.m. (f. -*ī*) = *bahut*, q.v.:—*bahut-kućh*, s.m. A good deal, a great deal, plenty:—*bahut kar-ke*, adv. For the most part, mostly, frequently, generally; at the most:—*bahut yār honā*, To become more intimate than formerly.
बहू	H بہو बहू *bahū* [S. वधू; Prk. वहु], s.f. Son's wife, daughter-in-law; wife; bride:—*bahū-beṭī* or *beṭiyāṅ*, s.f. Wives and daughters; ladies; gentlewomen.
बांधणो	H باندھنا बांधना *bāṅdhnā* [*bāṅdh*˚ = Prk. बंध(इ)=S. बध्ना(ति), rt. बन्ध्], v.t. To bind, tie, fix, fasten; to tie up, tighten; to bind up, dress (hair, &c.); to fasten or tie (on or round), bind (round), put (on, -*par*; e.g. *ghā'o-par pulṭis bāṅdho*); to chain, enchain, fetter; to take captive, enthral, captivate, bring under (one's) influence; to shut up, confine, imprison; to fix, direct, fasten (hope, eyes,

	aim, &c. upon, -*par*); to shut, close, stop (water, &c.), to embank; to arrest, hold back, check; to bind together, join together (in marriage, &c.), fasten together, put together, join, connect, conglomerate, unite, gather, pack, set (e.g. *gathrī bāṅdhnā*; *haḍḍī bāṅdhnā*; *hāth bāṅdhnā*; *laḍḍū bāṅdhnā*; *maẓmūn bāṅdhnā*); to build, construct (dam, bridge, &c.); to compose (verses); to form, produce, make, constitute (e.g. *ṣaf bāṅdhnā*; *nīyat bāṅdhnā*; *samā bāṅdhnā*); to entertain, cherish, foster, have, contract, form (enmity, friendship, &c.); to put on, lay on, impose, levy (e.g. *maḥsūl bāṅdhnā*); to put on, lay (a stake, wager, &c.); to fix, erect, set up (a post, standard, &c.); to devise, contrive, plan; to make (of, -*ko*), constitute, regard as, compare to (e.g. *tū usko tār bāṅdh*, 'you regard her as, or liken her to, a palm'):—*bāṅdh-denā*, v.t.=*bāṅdhnā*:—*bāṅdh lenā*, v.t. (intens. of *bāṅdhnā*), To bind up, tie up, &c.
बांधाणो	= बंधाणो, q.v.
बांह	H بانه बांह *bāṅh* [S. बाहु], s.f. The arm (from the elbow to the shoulder); sleeve; support, help; supporter, protector; security, guarantee (as when a person trusts himself in the power of an enemy, a third person, who engages to return him to his home, &c. in security, is his *bāṅh*); power, strength:—*bāṅh buland honā*, *lit*. 'To have the arm raised'; to be in a position of power, &c.; to be powerful:—*bāṅh-bal*, s.m. Strength of arm; support, ally; a younger brother;—*bāṅh-balī*, adj. & s.m. Strong in the arm;—one who is strong in the arm:—*bāṅh pakaṛnā*, *bāṅh gahnā* (-*kī*), *lit*. 'To hold the arm (of)'; to aid, protect, support:—*bāṅh ṭūṭnā* or *ṭūṭ-jānā* (-*kī*), To lose one's prop, support, protector, &c.; to be destitute of friends or protectors:—*bāṅh* or *bāṅheṅ caṛhānā* (-*par*), To tuck up the sleeves (for, or against); to get ready (for):—*bāṅh denā* (-*ko*), To lend an arm (to), to support, assist, aid.
बांहिण	Vehicle.
बाई	H بائي बाई *bā'ī* [S. भवती], s.f. Lady, mistress, madam; woman, wife (local; cf. *bā'īkā*);—dancing-girl, harlot; mother bawd, *la bonne*:—*bā'ī-jī*, s.f. Mother bawd, the old abbess (syn. *nāyikā*). Sister.
बाजार	P بازار बाज़ार *bāzār*, vulg. *bazār*, and *bajār* (old P. *abā*, 'provisions'+*zār*, 'place'), s.m. Market, market-place, bazar, mart;

	business of a market; people assembled at a market; rate, price; demand, sale:—*bāzār-baṭṭā*, s.m. Discount; the market rate of exchange:—*bāzār-baiṭhak*, s.f. Fee or tax for holding a stall or shop, or for trading in a market (=*tah-bāzārī*):—*bāzār ćalnā*, *bāzār ćamaknā*, v.n.=*bāzār garm honā*, q.v.:—*bāzār dikhārā* (-*kā*), To expose for sale:—*bāzār-kā bhā'o*, *bāzār-kā nirk̲h̲*, s.m. Market-rate; selling price:—*bāzār-kā ćalan*, s.m. The custom or practice of the market:—*bāzār karnā*, v.n. To market, to go to market:—*bāzār garm honā* (-*kā*), The market to be brisk or active; to have a good sale; to be in great demand; to be actively carried on (a practice, e.g. *rishwat-kā bāzār garm hai*); to be all the rage; to rage, prevail (as an epidemic disease; e.g. *haiẓe-kā bāzār garm hai*):—*bāzār lagānā*, v.n. To establish a market; to open a number of shops; to display (one's) wares; to be about one's business or trade; to have things spread out or scattered about in disorder; to make a noise and uproar (like that of a market):—*bāzār mandā honā* (-*kā*), The market to be dull; to be in little demand:—*bāzār nāpte phirnā*, To go about (as if) measuring the bazar; to saunter about, roam, lounge.
बाधणो	= बांधणो, q.v.
बाप	H باپ बाप *bāp* [S. वप्र], s.m. Father; senior, elder, superior:—*bāp-bāp*, intj. A cry for help, quarter, or mercy:—*bāp banānā*, *bāp karnā*, v.t. To consider or regard as a father:—*bāp-tak jānā*, To go the length of abusing one's father:—*bāp-jī*, Dear or honoured father:—*bāp-dādā*, s.m. Ancestors, forefathers; family, pedigree:—*bāp-re*, *bāp-re-bāp*, *bāp-merā*, intj. Exclamations of surprise, grief, &c.:—*bāp-kī honā* or *ho-jānā* (-*ke*), To be regarded as an inheritance from (one's) father, to be kept as one's own property (applied in the case of property, &c. which is borrowed and never returned):—*bāp-māre-kā bair*, s.m. Blood-feud caused by the murder of a father; family-feud:—*bāp-hatyā*, s.f. Parricide.
बाबा	H P بابا बाबा *bābā* [S. वप्रा or वप्रः; cf. *bābū* and *bāp*], s.m. Father; grandfather; old man, sir, sire (respectfully); a *saṅyāsī*, a *faqīr*; the head of the order of monks called Calendars or *Qalandar*; a form of address used by beggars in addressing the master of a house, and *vice versâ*; (amongst native servants of European masters), child, children:—*bābā-jān*, Father dear! dear child!:—*bābā-log*, s.m. Children.

बायर	Woman, wife.
बाळक	S بالك बालक *bālak*, s.m. Child, boy, &c.=*bāl*, q.v.:—*bālakoṅ-kī sudh na rakhnā*, To be neglectful of (one's) children or family; to desert (one's) family.
बाळणो	H بالنا बालना *bālnā* [*bāl* = Prk. वाले(इ) or वाल(इ)=S. ज्वालय(ति), caus. of rt. ज्वल्], v.a. To kindle, to light (a fire, candle, &c.); to make a fire; to burn (=*bārnā*).
बावड़णो	See बाहुड़णो.
बाहिर	H باهر बाहिर *bāhir*, बाहर *bāhar* [S. वहिस्, वहिर्], adv. & postposn. (governing gen., *-ke*, or abl., *-se*), Outside, exterior; externally, outward; out, out of; beyond, exceeding; beyond the effect or influence (of, *-se*); without, abroad, away;—intj. Out! away!:—*bāhar-bhītar*, s.m. Outside and inside; ingress and egress; going out, visiting;—adv. In and out; within and without:—*bāhar jānā*, v.n. To go out; to go away or on a journey:—*bāhar se*, adv. From without; externally; seemingly:—*bāhar-kā*, adj.=*bāharī*, q.v.:—*bāhar-kar-ke*, adv. Left out, excluded, excepted, exclusive of (see next):—*bāhar karnā* or *kar-denā*, v.t. To leave out, omit, exclude; to put out, turn out, eject, expel; to put away (a wife):—*bāhar-kī bū*, s.f. *lit*. 'Odour of the country,' rusticity, clownishness, boorishness:—*bāhar-kī phirne-wālī*, s.f. A woman who goes out into the streets and markets usually without a veil (in contradistinction to *parde-wālī*):—*bāhar le-jānā*, v.t. To take away; to take abroad, to export:—*bāhar nikalnā* (*-se*), To come out (of); to come outside; to go about in public; to be out or abroad; to withdraw (from):—*bāhar honā* (*-se*), To be outside (of), to be excluded (from); to be beyond the effect or influence (of), to disregard (e.g. *wŏh to mere kahne-se bāhar hai*); to dissent (from), disapprove (of), not to agree to (e.g. *ham kisī bāt-se bāhar nahīṅ*, 'I agree to everything').
बाहिरो	Outer, belonging to the outside.
बाहुड़णो	= बावड़णो = to return, turn back.
बि	Two.
बिछावणो	H بچھانا बिछाना *bichānā* [S. विस्तरणीयं, rt. स्तृ], v.t. To spread, spread out, extend, lay on; to make (a bed); to strew, scatter; to

	lay prostrate or flat, knock down, fell, lay low (=*bićhā-denā*, the more common form in these senses). H بچھانا बिछाना *bićhānā*, = H بچھاون बिछावन *bićhāwan*, = H بچھاونا बिछावना *bićhāwanā*, (rt. as above), s.m. Carpet, bed, &c.=*bićhhaunā*, q.v. H بچھونا बिछौना *bićhaunā*, बिछोना *bićhonā* (i.e. बिछावना, q.v.), s.m. Bed, bedding, bed-clothes; carpeting, carpet; the carpet on which (Hindu) women sit and bewail the death of a person; (hence, among Hindūs), prescribed period of wailing or lamentation:—*bićhonā bićhānā*, To open or spread out bedding, &c.; to make (one's) bed; to lay a carpet, &c.:—*bićhaunā karnā*, To make a bed;—to lay prostrate or flat, knock down, fell (=*bićhā-denā*).
बिजो	= बीजो, q.v.
बिदांम	A tool for engraving gold and silver ornaments.
बिसरो	Second.
बिहुं, बिहूं	Two, both.
बींहणो	= बीहणो, q.v.
बीजो	Another, a second, other. (=बीजो, q.v.).
बीड़ो	H بیڑا बीड़ा *bīṛā* (see *bīṛī*), s.m. A preparation of the areca nut with spices and chunam, &c. enveloped in a leaf of the betel plant (much used by the natives of India, and commonly presented by one to another in token of civility or affection. It is also given in confirmation of a pledge, promise, or betrothal; and, among the *Rājpūts*, is sometimes exchanged as a challenge); betel, *pān* (ten *bīṛas* = one *gilauṛī*); quid of tobacco; cheroot or cigar;—tie, fastening; thong tied to the hilt of a sword by which it is retained in the scabbard; sword-knot; hilt of a sword:—*bīṛā uṭhānā* (-*kā*), To take up the gauntlet; to undertake to accomplish a business or affair; to take an enterprise upon oneself:—*bīṛā ḍālnā* (-*kā*), To propose a premium for the performance of a task (the custom was to throw a *bīṛā* into the midst of an assembly in token of an invitation to the undertaking of some difficult or hazardous enterprise, and the person who took up the *bīṛā* thereby bound

	himself to perform the task in question):—*bīṛā sāt pāṅ-kā*, s.m. A *bīṛā* of seven betel leaves sent by the father of the bride to the bridegroom as a sign of betrothal. H بيڑي बीड़ी *bīṛī* [S. वीटिका], s.f. A flake of *pān* or betel for eating, a leaf of *pān* or betel folded up into a triangular form with pieces of areca nut, spices, chunam, and cardamoms inside of it (=*bīṛā*; syn. *khillī*).
बीहणो	To fear, be afraid of.
बुरो	H برا बुरा *burā* [prob. S. अवरः], adj. (f. -*ī*), Bad, evil, ill, wicked, vicious, evil-minded, immoral, unprincipled, vile, base, villainous, mischievous, injurious, calamitous, destructive, baneful; ugly, ill-looking; disagreeable, unpleasant; odious, hateful;—s.m. Evil, ill, harm, injury; evil person:—*burā bāman*, s.m. A sect of Brahmans who perform the obsequies of the dead (syn. *aćāraj*):—*burā banānā*, v.t. To depreciate, represent as bad or worthless; to detract, defame, disparage:—*burā-bhalā*, adj. & s.m. (f. -*ī*), Middling, tolerable, passable;—bad or evil person; reproach; abusive language;—*burā-bhalā kahnā*, To reproach, revile, abuse:—*burā ḥāl*, s.m. Bad state; sad, deplorable, or wretched condition;—*burā ḥāl karnā* (-*kā*), To reduce to a bad or wretched condition; to ill-treat; to ruin:—*burā kām*, s.m. Any act forbidden by law; malpractice, vice; adultery, fornication (syn. *bad-fĕ'lī*):—*burā karnā* (-*kā*), To do wrong, harm, &c. (to), to wrong, harm, injure:—*burā kahnā* (-*ko*), To speak ill (of), to pronounce or call (one) bad, evil, wicked, &c.; to vilify, abuse:—*burā lagnā* (-*ko*), To prove disagreeable, be unpleasant:—*burā mānnā*, v.t. To take ill or amiss, to be displeased or angry, to be affronted, feel oneself insulted:—*burā waqt*, *burā zamāna*, s.m. Evil hour, evil time, evil days, hard times:—*burī bāṭ*, s.f. Bad thing; bad language, abuse; bad conduct:—*burī-ćuṛī*, s.f. Screech-owl, owlet, *Strix*:—*burī ḥālat*, *burī gat*, s.f.=*burā ḥāl*, q.v.:—*burī ghaṛī*, s.f.;—*bure din*, s.m.=*burā waqt*, q.v.
बुलाणो	H بلانا बुलाना *bulānā* (caus. of *bolnā*), v.t. To call, send for, invite, bid, summon, cite; to challenge;—to cause to sound, to sound (as a *ḥuqqā*):—*bulā-bhejnā*, *bulā-denā*, *bulā-lānā*, v.t.=*bulānā*:—*bulā-lenā*, v.t. To call, &c.=*bulānā*; (and intens) to call off or away.
बुहरावणो	= H بہارنا बुहारना *buhārnā* [*buhār°* = Prk. वोहारे(इ), or वोहार(इ)=S. व्यवहारय(ति), rt. वि+अव+हृ], v.t. To sweep; to dust (syn. *jhāṛnā*; *jhāṛū denā*).

	बुहारना buhārnā [cf. *bahukāra-*], v.t. 1. to sweep; to dust. 2. to sweep away, to get rid of.
बूकीयो	m. Shoulder.
बूड़णो	H بوڑنا बूड़ना *būṛnā* [*būṛ˚* = Prk. वुड्ड(इ)=S. व्रुड(ति), rt. वुड्], v.n. To dip, be dipped, be immersed; to dive; to sink, be drowned (=*ḍūbnā*):—*būṛ-marnā*, v.n. To die by drowning, be drowned, to drown.
बेऊं	Both.
बेगसणो	= बगसणो, q.v.
बेटी	H بیٹی बेटी *beṭī* (fem. of *beṭā*, q.v.), s.f. Daughter, girl:—*beṭī-beho'ār*, s.m. Matrimonial alliance, intermarriage:—*beṭī denā* (-*ko*), To give one's daughter (to, in marriage):—*beṭī-wālā*, s.m. Father of the bride:—*beṭī-wālī*, s.f. Mother of the bride.
बेटो	H بیٹا बेटा *beṭā* [S. वेकटः; or वटु], s.m. Son, boy, child; a form of address used by *faqīrs* towards their *ćelās* or disciples:—*beṭā banānā*, *betā kar-lenā*, v.t. To adopt a son (syn. *god lenā*):—*beṭā-beṭī*, s.m. Children, family, offspring:—*beṭā-khā'ū*, s.m. A father who survives his son:—*beṭe-pote-wālā*, s.m. (f. -*ī*), Grandfather; a man who has children:—*beṭe-wālā*, s.m. (f. -*ī*), Father of the bridegroom.
बेवे, बेवै	Both.
बैठणो	H بیٹھنا बैठना *baiṭhnā* [fr. S. उपविष्ट, rt. विश्], v.n. To seat oneself, sit down, be seated, be unemployed or idle; to sit, brood, incubate; to alight, settle, perch; to ride (on, -*par*); to subside, settle, abate; to pair, couple (a bird); to obtain employment or service; to be laid out or expended (on, -*par*); to visit a person in grief for the purpose of condolence; to sit in *dharnā* (q.v.):—*baiṭh-jānā*, v.n. To sit down; to settle down; to fall in or down (a house, wall, &c.).
बैसणो	H بیسنا बैसना *baisnā*, v.n. (prov.) To sit down, &c.=*baiṭhnā*, q.v.;—also=*paiṭhnā*, q.v.

बैसाणो	= H بيٹھانا बैठाना *baiṭhānā*, = H بيٹھارنا बैठारना *baiṭhārnā*, = H بيٹھالنا बैठालना *baiṭhālnā*, (caus. of *baiṭhnā*), v.t. To cause to sit down, to cause to be seated, to seat; to cause to settle down, to settle, establish; to found; to station, fix, place; to apply; to set, plant; to calm, becalm, allay, assuage; to press down, make flat or even (also written *biṭhānā*; *biṭhlanā*, q.v.):—*baiṭhā denā*, *baiṭhāl denā*, v.t.=*baiṭhānā*, *baiṭhālnā*.
बोल	H بول बोल *bol* (rt. of *bolnā*, q.v.), s.m. Speech, speaking, word, talk, conversation, delivery, utterance, cry, voice; phrase, sentence; tune, air; words of a song; verse; taunt, jeer:—*bol-aṅs*, s.m. Making over one's share to another by word of mouth:—*bol-aṅsī*, s.f. The holder of another's share or inheritance; adopted heir:—*bol-bālā*, s.m. & adj. *lit.* 'High speech'; prosperity, success;—prosperous (a benediction used by *faqīrs*);—*bol-bālā honā*, v.n. To prosper:—*bol-banā'o*, s.m. (Gram.) Etymology (syn. *ṣarf*):—*bol-biṭhā'o*, s.m. (Gram.) Prosody (syn. *ćhand*; *'arūz*):—*bol-joṛ*, s.m. (Gram.) Syntax (syn. *naḥv*):—*bol-ćāl*, s.f. Talk, conversation, colloquy, confabulation; mode of speech, idiom, dialect; diction; words, dispute, altercation:—*bol-ćāl honā* (*-kī*), To speak, exchange words, converse together (after estrangement); to have words, to fall out, quarrel:—*bol ćabānā*, v.n. To swallow (one's) words, keep quiet, be silent:—*bol mārnā* (*-kā*), To taunt, ridicule; to disregard what is said, pretend not to hear (generally, in this sense, in connection with the words *kān-meṅ*; e.g. *kān-meṅ bol mārnā*).
बोलावणो	= बुलाणो, q.v.
बोलणो	H بولنا बोलना *bolnā* [*bol˚* = Prk. वोल्ल(इ), or लोल(इ); S. वद(ति), rt. वद्; or, prob. S. ब्रूय(ते), pass. of rt. ब्रू, corrupted to बूर्य(ते)], v.n. To speak, talk, tell, say, utter, pronounce, declare, give utterance to; to bid (at an auction); to cry (one's wares); to give forth sound, to sound, to bark (as a dog, &c.), chirp (as a bird, and the like, according to the animal); to strike (as a clock, &c.); to crack (with a sound), split, break; to be brisk or active (as a market):—*bolnā-ćālnā*, v.n. To converse, speak together:—*bol-ānā*, v.n. To leave word; to order (as goods, &c.):—*bol-uṭhnā*, v.n. To speak out, exclaim, cry out:—*bol-jānā*, v.n. To leave word (with, or at); to be proclaimed (on change), to be bankrupt; to be over, come to an end; to become; old or worn out, give signs of decay, &c.; to

	crack, split, break (as a vessel):—*bolan-hār*, *bolan-hārā*, s.m. Speaker, &c.
ब्रह्मांड	ब्रह्मांड [˚*ma* + *a*˚], m. the egg of Brahmā: the universe; outer space, cosmos; the crown of the head.
भइयो	H بھیا भैया *bhaiyā*, *bha'īyā*, s.m. Brother; comrade (=*bhā'ī*, q.v. for compounds, &c.).
भक्षण	S بھکشن भक्षण *bhakshaṇ*, s.m. Eating, feeding, devouring, gormandizing; food, meal, victuals:—*bhakshaṇ karnā* (*-ko*), To eat, feed upon, devour; to take a meal; to gormandize.
भगत	S بھکت भक्त *bhakt* (rt. भज्], part. adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Cooked, dressed;—attached, devoted; attentive, engrossed by; believing, pious;—one who has devoted himself to a religious life; adorer, devotee, follower, votary, zealot;—a Hindū who performs for entertainment, dancer, player (see *bhagat*);—boiled rice, food, meal (=*bhattā*, *bhāt*):—*bhakt-ādhīn*, adj. In subjection to his worshippers:—*bhakt-jan*, s.m.=*bhakt*;—s.m. pl. Worshippers, devotees, &c.:—*bhakt-rāj*, s.m. 'Lord of the devout'; the Supreme Being:—*bhakt-vatsal*, *bhakt-hitkārak*, *bhakt-hitkārī*, adj. & s.m. Kind or gracious to worshippers, or suppliants, or faithful attendants;—gracious being; the Deity:—*bhakt honā*, v.n. To become a devotee, &c.; to be initiated as a devotee, be affiliated to a religious order.
भगती	A feast, a meal, food.
भय	S بھي भय *bhay*, vulg. *bha'e* and भे *bhai* (rt. भी), s.m. Fear, apprehension, alarm, terror, dread (of, *-se*); danger:—*bhay-ātur*, *bhay-ārta*, *bhay-āvishṭa*, *bhay-bhīta*, *bhay-mān*, *bhay-yukt*, adj. Distressed or distracted with fear, frightened, alarmed, terrified; afraid, timid:—*bhay-bhanjan*, s.m. Dispersion or dissipation of fear;—adj. Fear-destroying, fear-dispelling:—*bhay-da*, *bhay-darśak*, *bhay-darśī*, adj. Imparting or occasioning fear, alarming, fearful, frightful, terrifying, formidable:—*bhay dikhānā*, *bhay denā*, v.t. To instil fear (into, *-ko*), to frighten, put in dread or terror, to terrify, scare; to intimidate, threaten, menace:—*bhay-sthān*, s.m. Place of fear or of danger; seat of, or part exposed to, peril or hurt:—*bhay-kārak*, adj. Causing fear, fearful, frightful, terrifying:—*bhay-kampit*, part. adj. Shaken with fear, terrified:—*bhay karnā*, *bhay khānā* (*-se*), To be afraid (of), be in dread or

	terror (of):—*bhay honā*, v.n. To have fear, to be afraid, be apprehensive.
भरणो	H بھرنا भरना *bharnā* [S. भरणीयं, rt. भृ], v.n. To be contained to fullness, be filled or filled up, be full; to be satisfied or sated; to be performed, be finished, be complete; to fill up, heal (as a wound); to be covered (as a mare), be lined (as a bitch); to be poured in; to abound, be replete (with, *-se*); to be loaded or laden, be charged (as a gun); to be stuffed, crammed, choked, stopped up (but in this sense *bhar-jānā* is the usual form); to be stored, stacked, heaped up, accumulated; to be watered or irrigated (as a field); to be steeped (in, *-meṅ*), soaked, drenched; to be painted, coloured, daubed, stained, polluted, defiled; to be cast (in a mould); to be paid in full (a debt), be refunded, be remitted; to be made good, be restored; to be full or ripe, come to a head, be full to bursting; to swell (as the feet, &c.); to develop, become plump or well-conditioned (the body);—v.t. To fill; to satisfy; to bestow in abundance, make rich; to perform, do, fulfil, complete, make good, discharge; to liquidate, pay, repay, re-imburse; to load, charge; to fill (colour, in *-meṅ*), to daub, paint, stain, defile, pollute; to soak or steep (in, *-meṅ*); to weave, plait, intertwine; to wind, twine; to give (evidence); to repeat (a creed, &c.); to pay (the penalty of), to undergo, suffer, bear, endure; to make (one) pay; to stir up, excite, instigate, incite:—*bhar-ānā*, v.n. To be or become full (as the heart, &c.); to be possessed or seized (by a spirit):—*bhar-jānā*, v.n. (intens. of, and=*bharnā*), To be filled, became full, &c. (see *bharnā*); to be broken-winded (a horse):—*bhar-denā*, v.t. intens. of, and=*bharnā*, q.v.:—*bhar-lānā*, v.t. To fill, to suffuse (used with *āṅsū*, e.g. *āṅsū bhar-lānā*, q.v.s.v. *āṅsū*):—*bhar-lenā*, v.t. To take the full amount due (to one), to exact a demand.
भरोसो	H بھروسا भरोसा *bharosā* [S. भद्र+आशा], s.m. Hope, dependence, trust, reliance, assurance, confidence, faith (syn. *āsrā*):—*bharosā denā*, v.t. To give (one) hope; to reassure:—*bharosā karnā* (*-kā*, and *-par*), To hope (in), rely (on), trust (to), confide (in).
भलो	H بھلا भला *bhalā* [S. भद्रकः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Good, excellent, virtuous, righteous; honest, respectable; benevolent, kind; healthy, well, sound; fortunate, prosperous; strange, wonderful, admirable; comical, droll;—adv. & intj. Well, very good; how fortunate! forsooth, in sooth, of a truth; strange;—s.m. Good, welfare, &c.

	(=*bhalā'ī*, q.v.):—*bhalā ādmī*, s.m.=*bhalā mānus*, q.v.:—*bhale-bure*, s.m. All sorts of people; bad men, bad characters:—*bhalā-burā sunānā*, *bhalā kahnā*, v.t. To speak ill of; to inveigh against, rail at, reproach, villify, abuse:—*bhalā-ćangā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), In good order or condition, in sound health, well, hale and hearty; good, perfect:—*bhalā karnā*, v.t. To do good (to, -*ko*); to do well; to do wisely; to prosper (see *aććhā karnā*):—*bhalī kahī*, intj. Well-said! you don't say so! strange! no matter!:—*bhala lagnā*, v.n. To appear or look well; to become, &c. (=*aććhā lagnā*), q.v.:—*bhalā mānus*, *bhalā mānas*, s.m. Courteous, polite, or humane person; good, honest, or respectable man; gentleman; man of position or rank, nobleman; (*ironic*.) silly fellow, simpleton, fool; wicked fellow, rascal:—*bhalā mannā*, v.t. To take well, take in good part.
भळावणो	To inform. v.t. To deliver over, to hand or make over, to consign, give, intrust (to), deposit (with); to give in charge, to commit; to give up, resign, surrender, cede.
भाई	H بهائي *bhā'ī* [S. भ्रातृकः; Prk. भाइओ], s.m. Brother; cousin; relative, kinsman; comrade, companion, class-fellow, member of the same caste, or fraternity; one connected by community of origin and joint interest in a common ancestral property; (in familiar phraseology) friend, my friend, dear, my dear (applied to persons of both sexes, and by children to their parents as well as parents to their children):—*bhā'ī-aṅs*, s.m. The share or portion of a brother:—*bhā'ī-bāṅṭ*, s.m. Brotherhood, fraternity; a term applied to a village owned by descendants (brothers) from one common stock:—*bhā'ī-bat* (S. *bhrāṭṛi-vat*), adv. Like a brother, befitting a brother, brotherly, fraternal:—*bhā'ī-band*, *bhā'ī-bandh*, *bhā'ī-bandhu*, s.m. Brethren, kindred, relations, friends; comrades, people of the same caste:—*bhā'ī-bandī*, s.f. Brotherhood, fraternity, kin:—*bhā'ī-bhinnā*, s.m. A Hindū festival held on the twelfth day of *Bhādoṅ badī*, or dark fortnight in August:—*bhā'ī-paṅsī*, s.f. Brother's share=*bhā'ī-aṅs*:—*bhā'ī-ćārā*, s.m. Relationship, connection, relation by blood or marriage; brotherhood, fraternity, community of brethren or of people from one stock; quality or property of brother, brotherly love, fraternal affection or kindness; fields or lands cultivated in common by a community of brethren; tenure in severalty; joint

	undivided estate:—*bhā'ī-ćārī*, s.f.=*bhā'ī-ćārā*, q.v.:—*bhā'ī-ḥiṣṣa*, s.m. Share or portion of a brother=*bhā'ī-aṅs*.
भागणो	H بھاگنا भागना *bhāgnā* [*bhāg°* = Prk. भग्गे(इ), or भग्ग(इ), fr. भग्ग=S. भग्न, p.p.p. of rt. भंज्], v.n. To run, to run off or away, fly, flee, take flight, escape, abscond, make oneself scarce:—*bhāg-jānā*, v.n. Intens. of, and=*bhāgnā*.
भाजणो	= भागणो, q.v.
भाणेज	Sister's son.
भाभा	A respectful term for a relation, elder, or brother. = H P بابا बाबा *bābā* [S. वप्रा or वप्र:; cf. *bābū* and *bāp*], s.m. Father; grandfather; old man, sir, sire (respectfully); a *saṅyāsī*, a *faqīr*; the head of the order of monks called Calendars or *Qalandar*; a form of address used by beggars in addressing the master of a house, and *vice versâ*; (amongst native servants of European masters), child, children:—*bābā-jān*, Father dear! dear child!:—*bābā-log*, s.m. Children.
भार	S بهار भार *bhār*, s.m. Load, burden (= *bojh*); weight, gravity; a weight of gold equal to 2,000 *palas*; fagot; yoke for carrying burdens; charge, trust, responsibility:—*bhār utārnā* (-*kā*), To put down a load or burden; to throw off the responsibility (of); to deliver (from), to redeem, make atonement (for):—*bhār-kas*, s.m. A cart (=P. *bār-kash*); the strap which fastens a horse, &c. to the shafts or pole of a carriage, or cart, &c.:—*bhār-grasta*, adj. & s.m. Weighted, loaded, burdened, oppressed;—an oppressed person, &c.:—*bhār-vāha*, *bhār-vāhik*, s.m. Bearer of burdens, porter, carrier (syn. *moṭiyā*; *kahār*):—*bhār-vṛiksh* (vulg. *bhār-bṛiksh*), s.m. A fragrant substance (commonly called *kākshī*), considered variously as a vegetable and a mineral product.
भारी	S بهاري भारी *bhārī*, adj. Heavy, weighty, ponderous, massive, unwieldy; large, big, bulky; great, grand; crowded (as a meeting or fair); swollen, inflamed; of importance, important, momentous, grave, serious; valuable, costly; patient; difficult, hard, laborious, burdensome, troublesome, grievous, oppressive, unsupportable, insufferable, distressing; dull, dun, dark (as colour); heavy-footed, slow, sluggish (of pace); hoarse,

	deep, bass (voice); hard-of-hearing; loud-sounding; sad, dull, dejected (in mind or spirits), languid;—s.m. Carrier of burdens, porter, &c.:—*bhārī āwāz*, s.f. Hoarse, or deep, sound or tone; bass or deep voice:—*bhārī-bharkam*, adj. Grave, serious, solemn; sedate; patient, long-suffering:—*bhārī patthār ćūmkar ćhoṛnā*, To withdraw from a difficult or impracticable undertaking:—*bhārī lagnā*, v.n. To weigh heavily (upon); to feel the burden (of); to be heavy, tedious, or tiresome:—*bhārī honā*, To be heavy, or burdensome; to feel the burden (of), be weary (of); to be heavy, dull, dejected; to weigh heavier (than, *-par*), to outweigh.
भावै	From भाना bhānā [*bhāti*], v.i. 1. to be approved of, or liked (by, को); to seem good (to). 2. to suit, to fit (clothes). — भावै ... भावै, Av. whether...or. फूँटी आँखों नहीं, fig. to be thoroughly disliked (a person: by, को). RHSK 963 = Either, or.
भिन	S بھن भिन्न *bhinna*, *bhinn* (rt. भिद्), part. adj. & s.m. Broken, split, divided, disunited; scattered, separated; separate, apart, distinct, diverse; distinguished; other, different; opened, unfolded, expanded, blown;—(in Arith.), a fraction (syn. *kasr*):—*bhinnābhinn* (*bhinna*+*abhinna*), adj. Separate and not separate, distinct and not distinct:—*bhinna-bhāg-har*, s.m. (in Arith.), Division of fractions:—*bhinn-bhinn*, adj. & adv. Various, diverse, separate, different;—separately, severally, one by one:—*bhinna-saṅkalit*, s.m. (in Arith.), Addition of fractions:—*bhinna-guṇān*, s.m. (in Arith.), Multiplication of fractions:—*bhinn-gotra*, s.m. One not belonging to the same family or tribe, one of a different lineage:—*bhinna-ghan*, s.m. (in Arith.), Cube of a fraction:—*bhinna-vat*, adj. Disjoined, divided, scattered:—*bhinna-varg*, s.m. (in Arith.) Square of a fraction:—*bhinna-varṇ*, adj. & s.m. Of different colour; of a different tribe or caste;—a man of a different caste:—*bhinnodar* (*bhinna*+*udara*), s.m. Brother not by the same mother, half-brother:—*bhinnodarī*, s.f. Half-sister:—*bhinna-vyavakalit*, s.m. (in Arith.) Subtraction of fractions.
भिळणो	= H بھڑنا भड़ना *bhiṛnā* [fr. S. अभ्यर्ण, 'near'; rt. *ṛi*], v.n. To draw near, approach, come together, close to (as shutters, &c.); to be placed in contact, be joined; to come in contact (with), to close (as two armies, &c.), come into collision, to clash, slam, bang (as

	a door, &c.); to join battle, to contend, fight; to twine the arms (round, *-se*), to clasp, embrace.
भी	H بهي भी *bhī* [S. अपि], conj. Also, too, even, and, with; yet, still, besides, likewise, moreover, furthermore;—soever (in comp. e.g. *kućh-bhī*, Whatsoever, whatever:—*ko'ī-bhī*, Whosoever).
भीतरवाड़ीयो	भीतरीयो ? بهيترياभीतरिया *bhītariyā*, *bhītaryā*, s.m.f. The people who live in a house or family (opp. to *bāhariyā*, 'outsiders'), inmates; domestic; one admitted to the inner apartments of a house; guest at a marriage feast (who eats in company with the relations of the bride);—one who betrays a secret.
भीतर	H بهيتر भीतर *bhītar* [S. अभ्यन्तर], adv. & postposn. Interior, in, into, in the space (of, *-ke*), inside, within:—*bhītar ānā*, v.n. To come in, to enter:—*bhītar-bāhir*, *bhītarā-bāhirā*, adv. Half in half out:—*bhītar-se*, adv. From within; internally:—*bhītar-wālā*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), Inmate:—*bhītār honā*, v.n. To be inside or within; to be in, be contained, included, or comprehended.
भुवाळ	Hair.
भूंजाई	Food; a feast.
भूख	H بهوکهہ भूख *bhūkh* [S. बुभुक्षा, desid. of rt. भुज्], s.f. Desire of eating, appetite, hunger; desire of enjoying anything, craving (for, *-kī*):—*bhūkh-piyās*, s.f. Hunger and thirst; desire for food, appetite;—*bhūkh-piyās mārnā* (*-kī*), To repress (one's) appetite; to mortify (oneself):—*bhūkh lagnā* (*-ko*), To feel hunger, be hungry, have an appetite:—*bhūkh-mu'ā*, s.m. Famished or starving person, starveling; greedy person:—*bhūkh marnā*, v.n. Hunger or appetite to pass away.
भूखो	H بهوکها भूखा *bhūkhā* [S. बुभुक्षितः], adj. (f. *-ī*), & s.m. Hungered, hungry, famished, starving, pinched with hunger; greedy, ravenous; desirous (of), craving (for); poor, indigent, destitute;—hungry or starving person; poor man; beggar:—*bhūkhā marnā*, *bhūkhe marnā*, *būkhon marnā*, v.n. To be in a famishing state, to famish, die of hunger, starve to death.
भूत	S بهوت भूत *bhūta*, vulg. *bhūt*, part. & s.m. Been, become, produced, formed, being, existing, existent; actually being, really

	happened, true; right, proper; past, gone, former;—a created being, child, son, youth; a great devotee or ascetic; a kind of demigod; a kind of malignant spirit (believed by the Hindūs to haunt graveyards, lurk in trees, animate carcases, and delude or devour human beings), evil spirit, demon, ghost, goblin, imp; a vicious or wicked person, a devil; an ugly or hideous-looking person; an epithet of *Śiva*; (in Gram.) the preterite tense; (in Philos.) an element (of which, according to the Hindūs, there are five, viz. earth, water, fire, air, ether); (in Law) the real state of the case, the matter of fact:—*bhūt-ātmā*, s.m. *lit*. 'Composed of the five elements'; an epithet of the body; the elementary or vital principle, the proximate cause of life and action; an epithet of Brahmā and of *Śiva*:—*bhūt-āri*, s.m. *lit*. 'Enemy of evil beings'; asafœtida:—*bhūt-ālā*, s.m. 'The refuge of created beings,' an epithet of the Supreme Being:—*bhūt-āvishṭ*, adj. & s.m. Possessed by an evil spirit;—one who is possessed, a maniac:—*bhūt-āveś*, s.m. Possession by an evil spirit:—*bhūt utārnā*, v.n. To remove the influence of an evil spirit (from), to exorcise:—*bhūt bannā*, v.n. To become a devil, be like a devil; to be intoxicated: *bhūt-pret*, s.m. Ghosts and goblins:—*bhūt-jaṭā*, s.f. Indian spikenard, *Valeriana jatamansi*:—*bhūt jalānā* (*-kā*) = *bhūt-utārnā*, q.v.:—*bhut-rāj*, s.m. The plant *Ophioglossum flexuosum*:—*bhūt-sṛishṭi*, s.f. Creation or origination of existing things:—*bhūt-sanćār*, s.m. Possession by an evil spirit:—*bhūt-kā pakwān*, s.m. *lit*. 'Devil's dish'; (*met.*) ill-gotten wealth, &c. (soon spent or lost):—*bhūt-kāl*, s.m. (in Gram.), Past time, past tense:—*bhūt-kālik*, adj. Appertaining to past time, or to past tense:—*bhūt-grast*, adj. & s.m. Possessed by an evil spirit;—a maniac:—*bhūt-gaṇ*, s.m. The aggregate or whole collection of beings; the troop or whole class of demons or spirits:—*bhūt-gandhā*, s.f. A particular perfume:—*bhūta-ghna*, s.m. *lit*. 'Destroying or removing evil spirits'; garlic: a camel:—*bhūta-ghnā*, s.f. Holy basil:—*bhūt-nāth*, s.m. 'Lord of beings or spirits'; an epithet of *Śiva*:—*bhūt-nāśan*, s.m. *lit*. 'Destroying evil beings'; the marking-nut plant, *Semicarpus anacardium*; the berry or seed of the Eleocarpus (used for rosaries):—*bhūt-vārttā*, s.f. Conversation about the past:—*bhūt-vās*, s.m. *lit*. 'Abode of evil beings'; the tree Belleric myrobalan, *Terminalia bellerica* (the nuts of which are used as dice):—*bhūt-vṛiksh*, s.m. *lit*. 'Demon-tree'; the tree *Trophis aspera*; the tree *Bignonia indica*:—*bhūt-vikriyā*, s.f. Possession by an evil spirit; epilepsy:—*bhūt-vīr*, s.m. Name of an ancient race of people:—*bhūt-veśī*, s.f. A white flowering *Vitex negundo*:—*bhūteśvar* (*bhūta+īśvara*), s.m. Lord of beings; lord of evil beings, an epithet of *Śiva*; name of a town and temple

	situated between Agra and Etawah, on the banks of the *Jamnā*, being one of the sacred places of the Hindūs:—*bhūt ho-ke lipaṭnā*, v.n. To cling (to one) like a devil or a ghost:—*bhūt honā*, v.n. To become a devil, to become mad or furious with rage, be distracted with rage.
भूमियो	Literally, "one of the soil (***bhom/bhūm***)"; one with intimate knowledge of a local area, a local; one who controls or asserts a dominant right over a small area of land.
भेलो	= भेळो, q.v.
भेळणो	To bring together, to join, to mix with, to cause to meet.
भेळो, भेळी, भेळा	Together with, joined with. X + भेळो = joined with x.
भोळै	Mistakenly, in error.
भौ	1. H ﻭﻫ़भव *bhaw*, भौ *bhau*, s.f. Eyebrow (=*bhauṅ*, q.v.):—*bhaweṅ tānnā*, *bhaweṅ teṛhī karnā*, *bhaweṅ ćaṛhānā*, v.n. To raise the eyebrow, to knit the brow, to frown. 2. H ﻭﻫ़भौ *bhau*, s.m. Fear (=*bhay*, q.v.). 3. H ﻭﻫ़भौ *bhau*, s.m.=*bhava*, *bhav*, q.v. 4. H ﻭﻫ़भौ *bhau*, s.f. (prov.)=*bahū*, q.v. 5. H ﻭﻫ़भौ *bhau*, s.f.=*bhauṅ*; *bhūmi*, qq.v. 6. S ﻭﻫ़भव *bhava*, *bhav*, and H. *bhau*, s.m. Being, existing; existence, life; birth, origin; the place, or the means, of being; the world; time; acquisition, gain; prosperity, welfare; excellence; a god; an epithet of *Śiva*, and of *Rudra*:—*bhavārnav* (*bhava+arnava*), s.m.=*bhavāmbu* (*bhava+ambu*), *bhavāmbu-rāsi*, *bhavāmbu-nāth*, s.m. The ocean of life or of worldly existence, the world of being, the present life, the state of mortals:—*bhava-bhāmā*, s.f. Woman-kind, woman:—*bhava-bhanjanī*, s.f. *lit*. 'Destroyer of existence'; an epithet of the goddess *Kālī*:—*bhava-ćāp*, s.m. The bow of *Siva*:—*bhava-ćakra*, s.m. The wheel or course of nature; the established order of created things:—*bhava-jāl*, s.m. Concerns of the world, sublunary cares; the world's snares:—*bhava-rajnī*, s.f. *lit*. 'Night or darkness of existence'; moral blindness:—*bhav-sāgar*, *bhau-sāgar*, *bhava-samudra*, *bhava-sindhu*, s.m. The ocean of the world or existence, &c. (=*bhavāmbu*,

	q.v.):—*bhava-nāśinī*, s.f. *lit*. 'Destroying worldly existence'; an epithet of the river *Sarju* (which flows from the Himalayas into the *Ghāgra*, in which it is lost).
मंगळाचार	= *मंगलाचार maṅgalāćār*, or *maṅgalāćaran* (*˚la+āć˚*), s.m. Benediction; prayer for the success of anything; pronouncing a blessing, wishing joy, congratulation; a song of congratulation; a marriage-song, epithalamium; an auspicious ceremony or observance; pious custom or usage; festive decoration; festivity, rejoicing;—worship or salutation to Ganeś at the commencement of an undertaking, or of a written work; (hence) preface, introduction:—*mangal-āćār karnā*, v.n. To make rejoicing, to rejoice, to revel;—to wish joy (to, *-kā*), to congratulate;—to sing a marriage-song; to join in marriage, to marry.
मंगसिर	S مارگشیرشه मार्गशीर्ष *mārgaśīrsha*, vulg. *mārgsīrs* = S مارگشر मार्गशिर *mārgaśira*, vulg. *mārgsir* (fr. *mṛiga-śiras*), s.m. The Hindū month corresponding to Nov.-Dec. (in which the full moon enters the constellation *Mṛiga-śiras*.)
मंगाणो	H منگانا मंगाना *maṅgānā* [caus. of *māṅgnā*;—*maṅgā˚* = *maṅgāw˚* = Prk. मग्गावे(इ)=S. मार्ग+आपय(ति)], v.t. To send for; to ask for; to call for; to procure:—*maṅgā-bhejnā*, &c., See s.v. *maṅgā*, conj. part. of *maṅgānā*.
मंगाड़णो	H منگوانا मंगवाना *maṅgwānā* (doub. caus. of *māṅgnā*, q.v.), v.t. To cause to be sent for;—to cause to ask for, or to send for, &c. (i.q. *maṅgānā*, q.v.).
मंगित	H منگت मंगत *maṅgat* = H منگتا मंगता *maṅgtā* (prob. for *māṅgat*, and *māṅgtā*, imperf. part. of *māṅgnā*), s.m. A beggar, mendicant; a borrower.
मंडणो	H منڈنا मण्डना *maṇḍnā*, or मँडना *maṅḍnā* [*manḍ˚* = Prk. मंड(इ) or मंडे(इ)=S. मण्डय(ति), caus. of rt. मण्ड्], v.t. To adorn, deck; to array.

मंडणो	H مانڈنا मांडना *māṅḍnā* [*māṅḍ°* = Prk. मड्ड(इ)=S. मर्द(ति), or मृद्ना(ति), rt. मृद्;+*nā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To rub; to press down, to flatten; to tread or trample on, to crush; to tread out (corn), to thresh; to knead;—to stir up, excite, commit, perpetrate, make; to set on foot, set up, establish, institute;—to jot or note down, to enter, to commit to the books (an item, or a memorandum, &c.); to write (a letter);—to intend, determine. मंडणो is the intransitive form.
मंही	In.
मजल	A منزل *manzil* (n. of place fr. نزل 'to alight, to descend,' &c.), s.f. A place for alighting, a place for the accommodation of travellers, a caravansary, an inn, a hotel; a house, lodging, dwelling, mansion, habitation, station; a mansion of the moon; story or floor (of a house); deck (of a ship);—a day's journey;—a stage (in travelling, or in the divine life);—place of destination, goal; boundary, end, limit:—*manzil-ba-manzil*, adv. From stage to stage; by stages;—at every atage:—*manzil pahuṅćānā*, v.t. To convey (one) to his destination; to convey (one) to his last resting-place, to perform the obsequies of;—to bring (a thing) home to (a person), to prove to:—*manzil denā* (*-ko*), To lay down (a corpse) for a while on the way to its resting-place:—*manzil kāṭnā*, or *manzil karnā*, To finish a journey; to get over a stage; to go one stage:—*manzil mārnā*, v.n. To finish a difficult task:—*manzil-ĕ-maqṣūd*, s.f. The goal of desire; goal, destination:—*manzil-ĕ-maqṣūd-ko pahuṅćnā*, To reach (one's) destination;—to gain (one's) object:—*kaṛī manzil*, A stiff journey or stage; a long stage or march.
मढी	= ***maṭh***: S مٹھ मठ *maṭh*, s.m. A hut; the retired hut of an ascetic; a building inhabited by a devotee and his disciples; a monastery; college, school (especially for young Brāhmaṇs prosecuting sacred studies);—a pagan temple, a pagoda:—*maṭh-dhārī*, s.m. An abbot; a monk; an ascetic.
मत	H مت मत *mat* (dialec.) मति *mati* [Prk. म + (prob.) अदि (3rd pers. sing. of the pres. of the auxiliary verb 'to be'); S. मा+अति], prohib. adv. (used with the imperat. only), Do not, don't (e.g. *mat jā*, 'don't go').

मतो	H متا मता *matā* [S. मत + कः], s.m. Opinion, mind; counsel, advice; consultation:—*matā ṭhānnā*, To agree in a consultation; to resolve;—*matā karnā* (*-ko*), To advise;—to hold consultation (with, *-se*); to conspire:—*ek-matā*, adj. Of one mind; unanimous. H متا मता *matā* [Prk. मत्तओ; S. मत्त+कः], adj. (dialec.)=*matt*, q.v.
मन	मन man [*manas*-], m. 1. the mind (as seat of perception and feeling). 2. the heart. 3. the soul. 4. wish, inclination; will; purpose. 5. character, temperament. — अटकना, or उलझना, the mind or heart to be captivated (by, से); to fall in love (with). आना, the mind or heart to turn towards: to fall in love (with, पर). उकटाना, the mind or heart to grow weary (of, से). उचटना, the mind or heart to turn away (from, से: as in distaste, disgust). उठना, the mind or heart to be withdrawn (from, से), to be tired (of); to be displeased, or disgusted (with). उलझना, = अटकना. कच्चा करना, to lose heart; to discourage (another); to deter. करना, to desire, or to long. का, adj. pleasing, congenial. का मारा, adj. dejected; troubled; का मैला, adj. disingenuous, deceitful; disaffected. अपने ~ का होना, to be in a desired situation or condition. की बात, f. sthg. in the mind = a secret thought; a dear wish. की ~ में रहना, sthg. desired to remain unaccomplished. की मौज, f. = मन मौज. के लड्डू खाना, or फोड़ना, fig. to build castles in the air. के ~ में, adv. in the depths of the heart, or soul. खट्टा होना(का), to feel displeasure or chagrin. खराब होना(का), to feel displeasure: to feel unwell. चलना, to wish, or to long or to crave (for, पर); to become crazy. छूना, to touch the heart. टटोलना(का), to attempt to fathom (a person's) mind. डोलना, the mind to waver; appetite or desire to be awakened. तोड़ना, to discourage, to depress (hope, enthusiasm, &c.). देना, to give one's heart (to, को); to apply one's mind (to, में), to be intent; to be attentive (to). पक्का करना, to take a firm resolve. पर आना, to come into the mind (a thought, a resolve). पर धरना, or लाना, to resolve. फटना,

	the heart to be torn: dislike to be felt. फिरना, affection or attention to be withdrawn; aversion to be felt. बढ़ना (का), courage, or morale, to rise. बढ़ाना (का), to encourage; to raise the morale (of). ~, or ~ में बसना, to dwell in the heart (of, के). बहलाना(का), to divert or to amuse (oneself). बुरा करना, to take offence, to be displeased. बूझना, = लेना, 2. भरना, the mind to be filled, to be satisfied, content; the mind to be sated or cloyed (with, से); to be fed up. भाना, to be pleasing to the mind. भारी करना, to burden the mind; to give way to grief; to take to heart. मनाना, to cause (one, का) to agree, to persuade; to talk (one) round. मानना, the heart to accept (sthg.): to be comforted (as by consolation); to agree (to sthg.). न माना, (he) could not bring himself (to do or to say sthg.). मारना (अपना)), to repress or to restrain feelings or desires; to deny oneself (a pleasure, &c.); to be dejected, or troubled. मिलना, hearts to meet (in love); temperaments to be congenial. मिलाना, to adjust to (another's mood); to feel accord or sympathy (with, से). में, adv. in one's heart, mind. ~ में आना, sthg. to occur (to, के); sthg. to win the approval or liking (of). में कहना, to say to oneself. में गाँठ पड़ना, displeasure, ill-will or disaffection to arise in the heart. में ठानना, to resolve firmly. में लाना, to conceive (an idea, a resolve). रखना(का), to carry out a wish (of), to gratify. लगना, the mind to be fixed (on, में); the affections to be given (to, से); pleasure to be felt. यहा ~ लगता है, I like it here, I feel at home here. लगाना, to fix the mind, or the attention (on, में); to set the heart (on, से), to love. लेना(का), to captivate, to charm; to fathom the mind (of). से, adv. sincerely. अपने ~ से, adv. willingly, voluntarily. से उतरना(के), to fall in the opinion (of); to be forgotten (by). हरा होना, to be mentally or emotionally refreshed; to cheer up. हलका होना, to feel a sense of relief. होना, the heart to be inclined, to wish; to long; to crave. ही, adv. in the heart, to oneself (of unspoken thoughts, words). - मन-कामना, f. Av. heart's desire, wish,

	objective. मन-गढ़ंत, adj. & f. fabricated; fanciful; a fabrication. मन-चला, adj. capricious, self-indulgent; flirtatious. ˚चली, f. मन-चाहता, adj. wished for; dear. ˚चाहा, adj. = id., 1. ˚चाही, f. self-will; obstinacy. मनचाही करना (अपनी), to act wilfully, &c. मन-चीता, adj. = मन चाहता. मन-पसंद, adj. pleasing, agreeable. मन-बच-क्रम, m. Brbh. Av. thought, word and deed. मन-बहलाव, m. relaxation. मन-भाया, adj. pleasing, agreeable; amusing; charming. मनमति, adj. 19c. self-willed. मन-मानता, adj. = next. मन-माना, adj. & m. agreeable to heart or mind: soothing; charming; optional; arbitrary; sweetheart, darling. ˚माना करना, to act arbitrarily, or at will. ˚-माने, adv. arbitrarily; as one pleases, to the heart's content. ˚मानी, f. heart's desire; self-will; arbitrary choice. मन-मुटाव, m. ill-will; aversion. मन-मोदक, m. an imaginary sweet: a castle in the air. मन-मोहन, adj. & m. enchanting heart or mind, captivating, charming; sweetheart, darling; a title of Kṛṣṇa. मन-मौज, f. a fancy; whim, caprice; delight, rapture. ˚ई, adj. ˚ईपन, m. मनवांछित, adj. Brbh. desired by the heart. मन्मथ, m. heart-arouser: a title of Kāmdev.
मनसफदार	= A منصب *manṣab* (n. of place fr. نصب 'to erect, set up,' &c.), s.m. Post, office, station, dignity; ministry; magistracy:—***manṣab-dār*, s.m. One in office; an officer or official of rank; a functionary; a magistrate:**—*manṣab-dārī*, s.f. Office, post, appointment; official position:—*manṣab-ĕ-sarkārī*, s.m. A government, or an official, post or position.
मनाणो	H منانا मनाना *manānā* [caus. of *mānnā*;—*manā˚* = *mān˚+ā* = *āw* = Prk. आव or आवे=S. आपि caus. augment], v.t. To cause to mind; to put in mind (of, *-se*); to cause to agree to, &c.; to cause to trust; to reason with, to persuade, prevail upon, win over; to soothe; to coax; to conciliate; to propitiate; to assuage, to appease;—to turn the mind or attention to; to pay (one's) devoirs to; to invoke, to call upon (God); to desire (of, *-se*), to pray for;—to meditate, reflect upon;—to practise, to carry on (?):—*manānā-danānā*, v.t. To conciliate, to appease, &c. (i.q. *manānā*).

मनु	S منو मनु *manu*; and H. मनू *manū*, s.m. A man (in general); the representative man, and father of the human race, Manu, the legislator and saint, son of Brahmā, or personification of Brahmā himself (the name is, however, a generic term; and in every *kalpa*, or interval from one creation to another, there are fourteen successive Manus presiding over the universe, each of them for a period called *manvantara*; the first in order of these Manus is called Svayambhuva, as sprung from Svayam-bhū, 'the Self-existent,' and to him is ascribed the celebrated law-book known as the 'code of Manu'; the next five Manus in regular succession are called Svārocísha, Auttami, Tāmasa, Raivata, Ćākshusha; the seventh Manu, called Vaivasvata or 'Sun-born,' is the Manu of the present period);—a symbolical expression for the number fourteen:—*manu-ja*, vulg. *manuj*, adj. & s.m. (f. -*ā*), Manu-born, sprung from Manu;—a human being, a man:—*manu-jād* (˚*jād* = *ja*+*ad*), adj. & s.m. (f. -*ā* or -*ī*), Man-eating, devouring human beings;—a Rākshas:—*manu-smṛiti*, s.f. The code of laws promulgated by Manu:—*manv-antar*, s.m. The period or age of a Manu (supposed to be equal to 12,000 years of the gods, or 4,320,000 human years).
मया	H میا मया *mayā*, s.f. contrac. of *māyā*, 'pity,' &c., q.v. = compassion, pity, sympathy, mercy, kindness, affection, feeling. Favor, kindess. मया करणो = to favor, to show kindness [toward].
मरणहारो	One who is about to die.
मरणो	H مرنا मरना *marnā* [*mar˚* = Prk. मर(इ)=S. म्रिय(ते), but Vedic also मर(ति), rt. मृ], v.n. To die, expire; to cease; to be dead (as in a game); to fade, wither; to be lost (as a stake, or a bad debt); to become bankrupt or insolvent (in these senses *mar-jānā* is the more com. form);—to die or be dying (for, -*par*), to set the heart (upon), to be desperately enamoured (of), or in love (with), to desire vehemently;—to labour or toil hard (for, -*ko*), to sweat and groan, to suffer hardship;—(as a gerund) s.m. Dying, death:—*mar-paćnā*, v.n. To work (oneself) to death, to labour excessively; to suffer pain or sorrow:—*mar-jānā*, v.n. To die; to fade, &c. (see

	marnā); to die away, die off; to be as though dead; to swoon:—*mar-jīwnā*, v.n. To recover from death;—s.m. Escape from the jaws of death:—*mar-rahnā*, v.n. To die; to be dead; to lie dead;—to be dying (for, *-par*), &c., see *marnā*:—*mar-khapnā*, v.n.=*mar-jānā*, and *mar-paćnā*, qq.v.:—*mar-miṭnā*, v.n. To die and be effaced; to be killed or slain;—to be ruined, be sacrificed (for, *-ke pīćhe*):—*maran-hār*, or *marne-hārā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), & s.m. Doomed to die, dying, perishable, mortal;—a mortal:—*marne-jog*, adj. Fit or deserving to die:—*marne-ko*, About to die, at the point of death:—*marne-kī furṣat na honā*, To have no time to die; to be overwhelmed with work, to have too much to do to think of dying:—*bin ā'ī marnā*, To die prematurely; to die a violent death.
मराड़णो	To have killed, to cause to die, to have struck.
मरोड़ाणो	= Causative form of मरोड़णो = H مروڑنا मरोड़ना *maroṛnā* [*maroṛ*, prob. fr. intens. of rt. मृद्; or by redupl. fr. caus. of rt. मुर्; cf. *muṛnā*; *moṛnā*], v.t. To turn, bend, double up; to twist, writhe, contort, distort; to gripe; to yearn;—to squeeze to death;—to crunch up, to devour.
मर्दन	मर्दन mardan [S.], m. 1. rubbing; anointing (with oil or cosmetic paste). 2. crushing, grinding. 3. trampling; destroying. — करना, to rub, &c. f. 1. rubbing (as of oil on the body). 2. massage.
मवजूद	A موجود *maujūd* (pass. part. of وجد 'to be found, to exist,' &c.), part. adj. Found;—brought into existence; existing; extant;—present; standing before; ready, at hand; available:—*maujūd rahnā*, To exist; to subsist; to continue;—to be present; to attend, to wait (on):—*maujūd karnā*, v.t. To make present, to bring before, to produce;—to provide, supply.
मसलत	मसलहत maslahat [A. *maṣlaha*: P. *maṣlaḥat*], f. sthg. good or advisable; advice, counsel. P مصلحت *maṣlaḥat* (for A. مصلحة, inf. n. of صلح 'to be good, or right,' &c.), s.f. A cause, means, or occasion, of good; a thing or affair conducive to good, or that is for good; a thing that is good and right; welfare; that which is best, a prudent measure, advisable thing; advisability, sound or good policy; an urgent occasion;—convenience, expedience; an expedient; fitness;—

	advice, counsel;—an affair, business; subject:—*maṣlaḥat-kār*, adj. Doing that which is for good;—expert or skilled in affairs;—fitted to advise:—*maṣlaḥat karnā* (*-se*), To consult (with), to deliberate (with); to hold a consultation; to counsel, advise;—to conspire, combine:—*maṣlaḥat ma'lūm honā* (*-ko*), To appear good and right (to); to be deemed advisable, or expedient:—*maṣlaḥat nahīṅ*, It is not right and proper; it is not advisable, or expedient:—*maṣlaḥat-ĕ-waqt*, adj. Good and proper for the time or occasion; suited to the time, seasonable; opportune:—*muqtaẓā-ĕ-maṣlaḥat*, adj. Advisable; expedient.
मसल	***Masalī*** = ***misal*** = group, herd, flock. Possibly from: A مثل *maṣal* (v.n. of مثل 'to compare, liken'), s.f. Fable, tale; parable, apologue; proverb, adage, proverbial saying;—example, instance, case in point;—comparison, simile, allegory, metaphor;—**post, station; department**.
महतत्व	S مہت महत् *mahat*, adj. & s.m. Great, large, big, bulky, huge; mighty, strong; great, important, eminent, high, noble, chief, excellent, illustrious, glorious; greatest, best, pre-eminent;—a great or eminent personage; a religious superior, a prior, an abbot; a chief of *faqīrs*; a monk (i.q. *mahant*);—greatness, magnitude; infinity;—importance, grandeur, dignity; pride, haughtiness, conceit, airs (in this sense, com. used by women, and pronounced *maht*, and also used as a fem.);—kingdom, dominion;—the great intellectual principle, the intellect:—*mahad-āśray*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Dependent upon, or attached to, the great;—one who is dependent on the great:—*mahad-oj* (S. *mahat*+*ojas*), adj. Having great vigour or energy, very vigorous; full of vital power, very mighty or powerful; having great splendour or glory:—*mahad-aushadh*, s.m.=*mahaushadh*, q.v. + तत्व tattvă [S.], m. 1. real state or nature; essence; the supreme spirit. 2. one of the five traditionally distinguished elementary substances (ether, air, fire, water, earth). 3. *chem*. an element. 4. a basic principle; an axiom. 5. an element, aspect or factor (in a system). 6. *philos*. the real nature of the human soul (as identical with the all-pervading supreme spirit). — तत्वज्ञ, m. one who knows the real nature of things; a philosopher. तत्व-ज्ञान, m. knowledge of the real nature of things, or of any matter; philosophical knowledge. ॰ई, m. one who knows the real nature

	of things; a specialist; a philosopher. तत्वतः, adv. truly, really; essentially. तत्ववाद, m. a philosophical view, or system; adherence to a philosophical view. ˚ई, adj. & m. philosophical; a philosopher. तत्वविद्, m. = तत्त्वज्ञ. ˚-विद्या, f. philosophy. ˚-वेत्ता, m. inv. = तत्त्वज्ञ. तत्व-शास्त्र, m. philosophy. तत्व-शून्य, m. devoid of true worth or value. तत्व-संबंधी, adh. having to do with the real nature of things, &c. तत्वावधान [˚*va* + *a*˚], m. supervision, direction; aegis.
महभूत	Mahābhūta: in Hinduism's sacred literature, the "great" or "gross" elements (*mahābhūta*) are fivefold: space (or "ether"), air, fire, water and earth. The Sanskrit term *mahābhūta* (lit. great being) mostly occurs in the plural and is generally used as a noun with the neuter gender. It is commonly translated as “great element,” sometimes also as “material element,” or just as “element,” and in the classical period of South Asian thought it comprises the following: 1. earth (*pṛthivī*); 2. water (*āpaḥ*); 3. fire (*tejas*); 4. wind (*vāyu*); and 5. space/ether (*ākāśa*). The Sanskrit terms given here are the most commonly used ones.
महल	A محل *maḥall*, vulg. *maḥal* (n. of place fr. حلّ 'to alight, or descend, &c. (in a place)), s.m. Place (in general; but orig. 'place of alighting, or of abiding'), position, situation; abode, residence, house, building, mansion, palace; hall, or chamber (of a grandee's residence); a seraglio;—post, station; district, quarter;—(*met.*) the wife of a noble; consort of a king, a queen (from the fact of each queen occupying a separate palace);—time; occasion, opportunity, opportune moment:—*maḥal-ĕ-k̲h̲āṣ*, s.f. The chief spouse, the head wife:—*maḥal-dār*, s.m. The watchman of a district or quarter:—*maḥal-dārnī*, s.f. The female superintendent of a lock hospital;—the midwife of a quarter or district;—the head of a brothel, the mother-bawd:—*maḥal-sarā* or *sarā'e*, s.f. Private apartment or chamber (of a noble, or a king);—female apartments, seraglio:—*maḥal-ĕ-mujrā*, s.m. Place of obeisance;—clearance of accounts:—*bar-maḥal*, adj. In place; suitable to the occasion, appropriate, fitting, apropos:—*be-maḥal*, adj. Out of place; inappropriate, unsuitable, &c.

महले	***Mahale*** must be a misreading or miscopying of ***majal*** / HIndī ***mañjil***, “stage of a journey.” Arabic منزل *manzil* (n. of place fr. نزل 'to alight, to descend,' &c.), s.f. A place for alighting, a place for the accommodation of travellers, a caravansary, an inn, a hotel; a house, lodging, deck (of a ship);—a day's journey;—a stage (in travelling, or in the divine life);—place of destination, goal; boundary, end, limit:—*manzil-ba-**manzil***, adv. From stage to stage; by stages;—at every stage. Platts, 1076.
महलो	H محلا महल्ला *maḥallā*, vulg. मुहल्ला *muḥallā*, s.m. corr. of محله *maḥalla*, q.v. P محله *maḥalla*, (corrupt) *muḥalla* (for A. محلة *maḥallat*, fr. *maḥall*, q.v.), s.m. A district, division, quarter (of a city or town), ward, parish;—a camp;—a review or muster (of troops):—*maḥalla-dār*, vulg. *maḥalle-dār*, s.m. The head man of a district or parish; an officer in charge of a ward, an alderman;—a householder;—a sweeper:—*maḥalla dekhnā*, To make a review or muster (of troops). محلي *maḥallī*, vulg. *maḥalī* (A. *maḥall*+*ī* = S. इन्), adj. & s.m. Belonging to the seraglio (a servant, &c.);—a eunuch.
महसल	***Mahsal*** = advisor according to Sarasvat and Lāḷas, but it may be from the Arabic ***muḥaṣṣil***, m. = collector, gatherer, revenue agent. Platts, 1009.
महा	S महा *mahā*, adj. & adv. (used as an inseparable prefix), Great, illustrious; mighty, strong; big, large; ample; excessive; grievous, &c.
महां	In, inside.
महामहोच्छव	S महा *mahā*, adj. & adv. (used as an inseparable prefix), Great, illustrious; mighty, strong; big, large; ample; excessive; grievous, &c. + महा + S उत्सव *utsav*, s.m. Public demonstration of joy, rejoicing, festival; jubilee;—impatience, wrath.
महाराजकुंवार	= महाराजकुमार, q.v.
महाराजकुमार	= *Rāj-kumār*, vulg. *rāj-kumbar*, *rāj-kuṅ'ar*, *rāj-kuṅwar*, *rāj-kuwar*, s.m. A king's son, a prince + prefix ***mahā***, “great.”

महाराजा	*Mahā-rāj*, s.m. A great king; reigning prince, supreme sovereign, paramount power (i.q. *mahā-rājā*);—a form of address to a Brāhmaṇ, or a superior; your Majesty! your Excellency! your Honour!
महाराजाधिराज	*Mahārājādhirāj* (*˚ja+adh˚*), s.m. Lord paramount, king of kings, universal emperor
महाराय	***Mahā*** + H راي राय *rāy*, *rā'e*, राए *rā'e*, (old H.) राइ *rā'i* [Prk. राया, राय; S. राजा], s.m. Prince; chief; a Hindū title (cf. *rā'o*); (in comp. as first member) any principal object, anything the best or largest of its kind:—*rā'e-bāṅs*, s.m. A kind of spear:—*rā'e-bel*, s.f. A species of jasmine, *Jasminum zambac*:—*rā'e-jāman*, s.f. A species of the jamblong tree, *Calyptranthes caryophyllifolia*:—*rā'e rāyān*, s.m. 'Prince of princes,' a title among Hindūs; the Dīwān of the Khālisa or chief treasurer:—*rā'e-zāda*, s.m. A prince's son, a young prince:—*rā'e-manī* (or *munī*), *rā'e-maniyā*, s.m. A kind of rice (in the husk):—*rā'e-munī*, s.m. The *lāl* or male bird of the *Fringilla amandava* (see *muniyā*).
महाराव	***Mahā*** + H راو राव *rā'o*, (dialec.) राऊ *rā'ū*, राउ *rā'u* [S. राजकः], s.m. King, prince; chief; a Hindū title of honour:—*rā'o-kṛishak*, s.m. Headman of a village.
महासती	***Mahā*** + S ستي सती *satī* (f. of *sat*), adj. & s.f. Virtuous, true, chaste, constant, faithful;—a virtuous wife; the faithful wife who burns herself with her husband's corpse; an epithet of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī;—the ceremony of a widow burning herself on her husband's funeral pile:—*satī-kapaṭ*, s.f. (m. ?) The dissimulation of Pārvatī when she went to Rām-ćandr pretending that she was Sītā:—*satī-maṭh*, s.m. and *satī-wāṛ*, s.f. A burning-ground, a place where a widow (*satī*) has been burned; tomb, grave (of a *satī*).
महिमानी	P مہمان*měhmān* (*měh+mān*, qq.v.), s.m. & f. A stranger ; a guest; an inmate, a lodger;—a son-in-law:—*měhmān-parwar*, adj. Hospitable:—*měhmān-parwarī*, s.f. Hospitality:—*měhmān-k̲h̲āna*, or *měhmān-sarā'e*, s.m. A house for the reception or entertainment of travellers and strangers; an inn, a caravansary; a hospitable hall, a dining-room:—*měhmān-dār*, s.m. A hospitable man; one who has the charge of receiving and entertaining guests; an entertainer, a host;—an officer

	appointed to receive and entertain an ambassador, &c.:—*měhmān-dārī*, s.f. Entertainment; hospitality, a waiting upon guests:—*měhmān-dārī karnā* (*-kī*), To show hospitality (to), to entertain:—*měhmān-dost*, adj. Hospitable:—*měhmān-nawāz*, adj. Hospitable;—s.m. A hospitable man (i.q. *měhmān-dār*):—*měhmān-nawāzī*, s.f.=*měhmān-dārī*, q.v. P مہمانی*měhmānī* (fr. *měhmān*), s.f. Entertainment; hospitality; an entertainment, a feast, a banquet;—adj. Of or pertaining to a guest:—*měhmānī karnā* (*-kī*), To give an entertainment (to), to prepare a feast (for), to entertain, to treat hospitably.
महुर	P مہر *muhr*, or *mŏhr*, vulg. *muhar*, *muhur*, *mohar* (=S. मुद्रा), s.f. A seal; seal-ring;—impression of a seal; a stamp;—a gold coin (current in India for about £1 16s.), a gold-mohur;—a cautery, or the instrument which makes the impression;—maidenhood, virginity;—*mŏhr-bar-dār*, s.m. Keeper of the seal:—*mŏhr-ĕ-taqlīdī*, s.f. A counterfeit seal:—*mŏhr-ĕ-ḥākim*, or *mŏhr-ĕ-manṣabī*, s.f. An official seal:—*mŏhr-ĕ-ḵẖāṣ*, or *mŏhr-ĕ-dastī*, s.f. A private seal; a signet:—*mŏhr-dār*, s.m. Holder or keeper of the seal:—*mŏhr-ĕ-shāhī*, s.f. Privy seal; royal signet:—*mŏhr karnā*, or *mŏhr lagānā* (*-meṅ*, or *par*?), To put a seal (on), to seal; to stamp:—*mŏhr-kan*, s.m. A seal-engraver; a lapidary:—*mŏhr-kanī*, s.f. Seal-engraving:—*mŏhr lagānā* (*-mĕṅ*), To put a seal (on); to seal up;—to close, shut.
महूरत	S مہوتमुहूर्त *muhūrt*, and H. महूर्त *mahūrt*, महूरत *mahūrat*, and महुर्त *mahurt*, महुरत *mahurat*, s.m. A particular division of time (=12 *kshaṇ*, or 2 *ghaṛī*); the thirtieth part of a day, a period of 48 minutes;—any short space of time, a moment, an instant;—an auspicious moment;—an astrologer, or astronomer:—*mahūrat bićārnā*, or *mahūrat dekhnā*, To ascertain the auspicious moment (for any work):—*mahūrat karnā*, To begin (a work) in an auspicious moment.
महोच्छव	= ***mahā*** + ***utsava*** = S اتسو उत्सव *utsav*, s.m. Public demonstration of joy, rejoicing, festival; jubilee;—impatience, wrath.
मां	In, inside.

मांग	A woman with whom a forthcoming marriage is established, a betrothed.
मांगळीक	मांगलिक māṅgălik [S.], adj. auspicious: propitious.
मांगणो	H مانگنا मांगना *māṅgnā* [*māṅg°* = Prk. मग्ग(इ)=S. मार्ग(ति), or मार्गय(ति), fr. मार्ग्, (rt. मृग्)], v.t. To ask for, request, demand, beg, solicit, entreat, pray, crave; to want, desire, seek; to borrow;—to ask in marriage; to betroth:—*māṅg-tāṅg karnā*, v.t. To ask for; to borrow.
मांडणो	H مانڈنا मांडना *māṅḍnā* [*māṅḍ°* = Prk. मड्ड(इ)=S. मर्द(ति), or मृद्ना(ति), rt. मृद्;+*nā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To rub; to press down, to flatten; to tread or trample on, to crush; to tread out (corn), to thresh; to knead;—to stir up, excite, commit, perpetrate, make; to set on foot, set up, establish, institute;—to jot or note down, to enter, to commit to the books (an item, or a memorandum, &c.); to write (a letter);—to intend, determine.
मांन	S مان मान *māna*, vulg. *mān* (rt. *man*), s.m. Good opinion of self (or of any person or thing, &c. connected with self), conceit; self-confidence; pride, haughtiness, arrogance;—honour, respect, reverence, consideration, regard for others; paying honour (to), honourable reception or estimation;—dignity, rank, character, reputation; worth, value;—right, claim, title. privilege;—place, province, proper office or business;—a wounded sense of honour, anger or indignation (excited by jealousy, &c.); female caprice; sulkiness; blandishment;—an agent;—a blockhead;—a barbarbian:—*mānā-pamān* (*°na+ap°*), s.m. Honour and dishonour; esteem and disesteem:—*mān-bhaṅg*, s.m. Loss of honour, injury to reputation, dishonour, disgrace, indignity, humiliation:—*mān-pān*, s.m. Honour, respect;—the rights of an official or person in authority; the privileges and perquisites attached to an office:—*mān rakhnā* (*-kā*), To show respect (to), treat with honour; to respect, reverence, honour;—to pay heed (to), to mind, to obey.—*mān-ṛahit*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Without honour, unhonoured, despised;—wanting in respect, disrespectful:—*mān rahnā* (*-ke*), To be dependent (on):—*mān-sanmān*, or *mān-sanwān*, s.m. Honourable reception; welcome:—*mān-se marnā* (*-ke*), To be dead to pride (for), to lose all pride, to be humbled or crushed (by calamity):—*mān karnā* (*-kā*), To be vain or proud (of); to give oneself airs:—*mān-gumān*, s.m. Honour, dignity,

	state;—pride, haughtiness:—*mān-gaun*, s.m. Respect, honour, &c.:—*mān-mahat*, s.m. Dignity, state, honour, respect:—*mān-vat*, or *mān-vant*, or *mān-vān*, adj. (f. *-matī*), Possessing honour or pride; proud, haughty, disdainful; high-spirited; angry, indignant:—*mān-vatī*, s.f. A proud woman, a haughty or disdainful woman:—*mān-varjit*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Stripped of honour; destitute of pride, humble, lowly:—*mān-varjitā*, s.f. Lowliness, humility:—*mān-hāni*, s.f. Loss of honour or respectability:—*mān honā* (*-ke*) = *mān rahnā*, q.v.:—*mān-hīn*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Void of haughtiness or pride; destitute of honour or respectability:—*mān-yukt*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Connected or associated with honour; possessing honour or reputation
मांन	S مانमान *mān* (rt. *mā*), s.m. Measuring; measure (in general), dimension; height; weight; magnitude; quantity, amount; computation of time, &c.;—a measure, standard, rule;—warrant, authority, grounds for assurance or admission;—definiteness, exactness, determinateness (of time, place, amount, &c.);—likeness, resemblance;—adj. Like, resembling.S ستيتوसतीत्व *satī-tva*, s.m. = S ستيتاसतीता *satī-tā*, s.f. Virtuousness, purity, chastity, fidelity (especially as evinced by a widow ascending the funeral pile with her husband's corpse).
मांस	H مانسमांस *māṅs*, (dialec.) मान्स *māns* [Prk. मंसं; S. मांसं], s.m. Flesh, meat:—*māṅs-ād*, or *māṅs-ādhārī*, or *māṅs-āśī*, or *māṅs-āhārī*, or *māṅs-bhaksh*, adj. & s.m. Flesh-eating, carnivorous;—flesh-eater, carnivorous animal:—*māṅs-poshak*, s.m. Cattle-breeder.
मांहरो, मांहरी, मांहरा, मांहरै	My.
मांहां, मांहा, मांहां, मांहि, मांहे, माम्हे, माहां, माहि, माहे	In, inside.
माटी	H ماٹی माटी *māṭī* [Prk. मट्टिआ; S. मृत्तिका], s.f. Earth, mould, soil; clay; dust, &c. (syn. *maṭṭī* or *miṭṭī*):—*māṭī phaknā*, 'To chuck dust or mud into the mouth'; to be consumed with envy, to be envious (of).

माणस	H مانس मानुस *mānus*, मानम *mānas* [Prk. माणुसो=S. मानुषः], s.m. A human being, a man;—husband.
माता	S ماتا माता *mātā*, s.f. Mother;—an affectionate or respectful term of address to a woman (syn. *mā*, *mā'ī*);—the small-pox (so named from the goddess Devī; cf. *sītalā*):—*mātānand*, or *māttānand* (˚*tā*+*ān*˚), s.f. Joy of a mother (esp. at the birth of a son):—*mātā-pitā*, or *mātā-piṭṛi*, s.m. Mother and father, parents;—lord, master, protector:—*mātā pūjnā*, To worship the goddess of small-pox:—*mātā-sītlā-ke dīn*, The days (or time) when small-pox rages:—*mātā-kā maṇḍh*, s.m. A small dome or building dedicated to the goddess of small-pox:—*māṭā-maha*, or *mātā-mah*, s.m. Maternal grandfather:—*mātā-mahī*, s.f. Maternal grandmother.
माथै	On, above. See also माथो.
माथो	H ماتها माथा *māthā* [Prk. मत्थअं; S. मस्तकं], = H ماتھہ माथ *māth* [Prk. मत्थं; S. मस्तं], s.m. The head; the forehead; the top or upper part (of anything); summit;—ridge (of thatch); prow (of a boat; syn. *galahī*):—*māthā bhaṛaknā*, v.n. The head to throb; to have a headache:—*māthā piṭṭan karnā*, or *māthā pīṭnā*, To beat the head (in despair, or in making strenuous effort); to make strenuous effort, to labour hard (for):—*māthā ṭikānā*, 'To fix the head' (on the ground), to prostrate oneself:—*māthā ṭhanaknā*, 'The head to ring or throb'; to have a presentiment of evil with respect to anyone, or any affair (from anything observed or heard):—*māthā ragaṛnā*, To rub the forehead (on the ground); to supplicate, implore humbly (of the Deity, or a saint, or a king, &c.):—*māthā kūṭnā*, To beat the head (in sorrow or despair):—*māthā godnā* (*-kā*), To tattoo the forehead (esp. of a slave, or a life-prisoner):—*māthe-par ćaṛhnā* (*-ke*), 'To mount on the head' (of); to take advantage (of), impose (upon), take liberties (with), to be rude or insolent (to); to tyrannize (over), to oppress (syn. *sir ćaṛhnā*):—*māthe mārnā*, To strike on the head (of, *-ke*); to beat the head; to rack the brains, make strenuous efforts, &c. (=*sir mārnā*):—*ūṅćā māthā*, A high forehead.
मानणो	H ماننا माननना *mānnā* [*mān*˚ = Prk. मान(इ), or माने(इ)=S. मानय(ति), caus. fr. rt. मन्;+*nā* = Prk. अनअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To respect, revere, esteem; to regard, heed, mind, attend to, observe, obey; to believe, trust, credit; to admit, allow, acknowledge, confess, own; to permit; to acknowledge the superiority of, to submit,

	yield; to agree to, assent to; to consent; to accept, receive; to take, assume, suppose; to take for granted, to grant; to hold, view, consider, regard as, deem, account; to hold to be true or right; to consider of importance; to approve;—to feel, experience, entertain;—to be set on:—*mān-jānā*, (intens.) To heed, mind, &c.; to acknowledge the superiority of; to submit, yield, come to terms with; to comply with; to acknowledge, confess, own, &c.:—*mān-lenā*, v.t. intens. of and=*mānnā*:—*mānne-jog*, adj. Worthy of honour or veneration, venerable, &c.; worthy of acceptance or belief, credible, &c.
मानो	H مانو मानो *māno*, (dialec.) मानौ *mānau*, and मानु *mānu* (2nd pers. pl. of the aorist of *mānnā*), conj. You would suppose; one might suppose; as if, so to speak, as it were; in effect, virtually; suppose; let it be granted (that, *-ki*), grant.
मामू	= मामो, q.v.
मामो	Mother's brother. H ماما मामा *māmā* [S. मामकः], s.m. A maternal uncle;—(dialec.) a respectful compellation for a father-in-law, and also for a male person in general;—a snake; a rat (terms used euphemistically at night, when the use of the plain name is held to be unlucky).
माया	S مایا माया *māyā*, s.f. Extraordinary or supernatural power, magical or wonderful power;—illusion; trick, artifice, deceit, deception, fraud; delusion; jugglery; wickedness, villainy;—an illusory image or apparition, phantasm, phantom; anything unreal; a mirage; anything which deceives the sight; a show;—a deception depending on the power of the deity whereby mankind believe in the existence of external objects which are in fact purely ideal; the external world, natural phenomena, nature (considered as a mere illusion without reality, and personified in mythology as a female, the wife of Brahmā, and the immediate operative cause of the creation);—philosophic illusion, idealism;—the wife of a juggler;—a woman;—prosperity, opulence, riches; life; light;—compassion, pity, sympathy, mercy, kindness, affection, feeling:—*māyā-bhūmi*, s.f. A place of deception; a locality where wickedness abounds:—*māyā-pātra*, s.m. 'A vessel of wealth'; a wealthy person;—adj. Opulent, wealthy, rich:—*māyā-pati*, s.m. 'Lord of illusion'; a master in illusions; the husband of Illusion personified; an epithet of the deity or of Rāma:—*māyā-paṭu*, adj. & s.m.f. Skilled in illusion, or

	in magical arts; expert in deceiving; delusive, deceptive, fraudulent:—*māyātīt* (˚*yā*+*at*˚), adj. Beyond the influence of illusion (said of the saints and the deity);—beyond the influence of compassion, without compassion, merciless, unfeeling (syn. *māyā-rahit*):—*māyā-rūp*, or *māyā-rūpī*, adj. Illusory, unreal, false, deceptive:—*māyā-rahit*, adj. (f. -*ā*), Without compassion, pitiless, merciless, unfeeling; unloving:—*māyā-moh*, s.m. Illusion and ignorance:—*māyā-may*, adj. (f. -*ī*), Consisting of illusion; formed of or creating illusion; illusive, illusory, unreal, deceptive; enchanted; magical; wonderful:—*māyā-vat*, *māyā-vant*, or *māyā-vān*, adj. & s.m. (f. -*vatī*), Possessing powers of illusion; having magical powers; skilled in magical arts; employing deceit, or tricks; deceptive; magical; illusory, unreal;—a deceiver, &c.;—an epithet of Kans;—*māyā-vatī*, s.f. A female deceiver;—an epithet of the wife of Kām:—*māyā-vidyā*, s.f. The science of illusion; magic.
मार	S مار मार *māra*, vulg. *mār*, adj. & s.m. (f. -*ī*), Killing, slaying, destroying;—killer, destroyer (as last member of compounds);—death; pestilence, plague, epidemic disease;—the god of love (*Kāmdev*); the passion of love;—slaying, killing;—hindrance, impediment, obstruction:—*mārātmak* (˚*ra*+*āt*˚), adj. & s.m. Essentially destructive, murderous, fatal, deadly; of a cruel disposition;—a cruel person, &c. H مار मार *mār* (fr. *mār-nā*, q.v.), s.f. Beating, striking;—a beating, a blow, stroke; punishment; affliction;—battle; a firing (at), cannonading, bombarding;—a rushing upon, a crowding round;—plunder, extortion, exaction;—cure, remedy (e.g. *khūjlī-kī mār ghī hai*);—lure, temptation, snare;—a kind of stiff clay or loamy soil with sand and vegetable mould; a rich black soil:—*mār paṛnā* (-*par*), A beating (or punishment) to fall (upon); to be beaten:—*mār-pīṭ*, *mār-piṭā'ī*, *mār-dhār*, or *mār-kuṭā'ī*, s.f. Beating and bruising; assault and battery; fight, affray, struggle:—*mār denā* (-*ko*), To give a beating (to), to beat, to smite:—*mār-kuṭā'ī*, s.f. = *mār-pīṭ*, q.v.:—*mār-kuṭiyā*, adj. & s.m. Quarrelsome, turbulent;—a turbulent fellow, a brawler:—*mār khānā*, v.n. To suffer a beating, to get a drubbing, to be beaten (by, -*se*):—*mār khilānā* (-*ko*), To get (another) a beating, to cause (one) to suffer punishment, to have (one) punished; to punish:—

	mār-meṅ jānā, To go in plunder or spoliation, &c., to be made away with. H مار मार *mār* [conj. part. of *mārnā*, and=Prk. मारिअ or मारि; S. मारयित्वा], part. Having beaten, &c. (see *mārnā*;—*mār* is frequently prefixed adverbially to other verbs, and intensifies or otherwise affects their signification, as will be seen from the following examples):—*mār-bhagānā*, v.t. To beat and drive away; to put to flight:—*mār-rakhnā*, v.t. To lay dead, to slay, kill;—to withhold (wages, &c.) wrongfully:—*mār-khānā*, v.n. To live by plunder or spoliation, to earn by robbery, to prey (upon):—*mār-girānā*, v.t. To knock down; to complete the destruction of:—*mār-lānā* (*-ko*), To take or obtain by plunder or robbery, to plunder, rob:—*mār-lenā*, v.t. See s.v. *mārnā*:—*mār-marnā*, v.n. 'To smite oneself and die,' to commit suicide;—to slay (some of the enemy) and die, to do and die (also *mārke marnā*):—*mār-hārnā*, v.t. To beat severely:—*mār-haṭānā*, v.t. To beat and drive back, to beat back; to overthrow.
मारग	S مارگ मार्ग *mārga*, vulg. *mārg*, and H. मारग *mārag*, s.m. Search, investigation, inquiry; trace, track; road, course, path, way, highway; passage, channel; the intestinal canal, the anus;—way, method;—cure, remedy, antidote;—a saw-kerf;—doctrine, creed, belief:—*mārg-ādhīś*, s.m. (f. *-ā*), Lord or sovereign of the way:—*mārg-pāl*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), Guardian of the road, *custos viarum*; patrol, watchman:—*mārag-patr*, s.m. Clearance certificate:—*mārg-darsak* (f. *-ikā*), or *mārg-darśī* (f. *-iṇī*), adj. & s.m. Showing the way, guiding;—way-shower, guide, conductor:—*mārag-gīrī*, s.f. 'Taking the road,' journeying, marching, proceeding:—*mārg-lūṭ*, s.f. High way robbery:—*rāj-mārag*, s.m. Royal road, highway.
मारणो	H مارنا मारना *mārnā* [*mār˚* = Prk. मार(इ), or मारे(इ)=S. मारय(ति), caus. of rt. मृ;+*nā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To beat, strike, thump, smite; to hit, knock; to punish;—to kill, slay, slaughter; to destroy, ruin, mar, spoil, blight, blast; to crack, break; to deaden or blunt (the edge of a knife, &c.); to destroy the active qualities of, to kill (quicksilver, lead, &c.), to calcine;—to strike out; to thrust out;—to attack (villages, houses, or travellers); to rob or seize with assault (i.e. with killing, or personal violence), to plun der; to embezzle; to withhold wrongfully;—to earn smartly and cleverly; to make (profit in business);—to stop, close; to fine;—

	to overcome, conquer, vanquish, defeat; to seize, take, capture, catch; to master subdue. tame, mortify (affections, appetites, or lusts); to calm, quench, allay, suppress, smother; to counteract (poison, &c.);—to press down; to stamp;—to drive; to drive or ram in; to insert; to apply, fix, fasten, clap on;—to set; to throw, to pelt with, to cast (a spell); to toss; to shoot, discharge, fire (a gun), dart or hurl (a missile), lay on (a sword, &c.); to fight (a battle); to strike or make (a sudden assault); to strike up (a run, dance, strain, &c.); to strike out (the hands or legs); to pitch (a tent); to chuck in, or toss off (a morsel); to raise or set up (a cry); to make or do (generally with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness);—(as a gerund) s.m. Striking, beating, &c.:—*mār-baiṭhnā* (*-ko*), To strike, beat, &c.:—*mār-denā*, v.t. intens. of and=*mārnā*:—*mār-ḍālnā*, v.t. (intens.) To kill outright, to slay, to murder:—*mār-lenā*, v.t. (intens.) To beat completely, to overcome, conquer, &c.:—*mārne-hārā*, or *māran-hārā*, s.m. Smiter; slayer, &c.
मावले / मावल हाई भाई	= ***māvḷeyāī bhāī*** **=** First cousin on the mother's side; son of one's mother's brother.
मास	S ماسमास *māsa*, vulg. *mās*, s.m. The moon (cf. Pers. *māh*);—a month, the twelith part of the Hindū year (usually, a lunar month consists of thirty *Tithis*; there may be also a solar month, equal to the sun's passage through a sign of the zodiac; a *Sāvana* month, consisting of thirty risings and settings of the sun; a *Nakshatra* month, regulated by the lunar asterisms, and a *Bārhaspatya* month, depending on the motions of the planet Jupiter;—the lunar month, being of two kinds as reckoned from the new or full moon, completes six modes of monthly computation):—*māsānt* (*˚sa+an˚*), s.m. The last day of the (solar or lunar) month, the day of new moon:—*mās-kabār*, s.m. The last day of a month;—a monthly statement or abstract (of cases decided in a court, &c.;—according to Shakespear, this word is corr. fr. the Portuguese *mes-acobar*; but, more prob., it is a corr. of *māsik-wār*, or *mās-kā wār*):—*mās-nimās*, s.m. Interest added to capital and subject to compound interest:—*mās-vṛiddhi*, s.f. An intercalary month;—monthly interest.
मिरजो	P مرزا *mirzā* (for *mīrza*; *mīr* = *amīr+zā* = *ẓāda*, qq.v.), s.m. A Persian or Mogal title; a prince (when it is put after a proper name, it usually means 'prince'; as *Ibrahīm mirzā*, Prince Ibrahīm; but when it appears before, it means a gentleman only, as *mirzā*

	Ibrahīm, Mr. Ibrahīm):—*mirzā be-parwā*, s.m. A reckless fellow;—three small delicate golden chains, worn as the *ṭīkā*, fixed to the hair by small hooks (the lower ends being sometimes set with precious stones):—*mirzā-phoyā*, s.m. A very delicate person:—*mirzā-mizāj*, adj. Fastidious, nice:—*mirzā-manish*, adj. Of a princely nature or disposition; genteel.
मिरी	My.
मिळणो	H ملنا मिलना *milnā* [Prk. मिलणअं; S. मिलनीयं, rt. मिल्], v.n. To be mixed, be mingled, be blended; be confounded; be amalgamated; be shuffled; to be joined, be united; to become connected (with, *-se*); to be met with, be found, be obtained, be attained, to come to hand (to a person, *us-ko*), come into possession;—to mix, mingle, blend; to join, unite, combine; to come together, to come into contact (with); to meet; to touch; to take into the arms, to embrace; to associate (with); to visit, to have an interview (with); to assemble; to coincide (with), to coalesce (with); to agree, accord; to be reconciled (to); to harmonize; to correspond; to suit, fit, tally; to occur:—*mil-baithnā*, v.n. To live together in harmony or unity:—*mil-jānā*, v.n. To mix together; to come together; to have an interview (with); to be met with, be found, be obtained; to be recovered; to hold together, &c. (see *milnā*, of which it is generally intensive):—*mil-rahnā*, v.n. To be regularly or constantly obtained or met with;—to unite and live with; to live in harmony (with):—*milnā-julnā*, or *milnā-jhulnā*, v.n. To meet cordially; to have unrestricted intercourse (with):—*milnā sanjonā*, To get the intended presents ready:—*milnā-hilnā*, v.n. To be together; to act together; to join, combine, coalesce:—*milne-ko jānā*, To go to meet or receive; to go on a visit (to, *-ko*).
मिसल	Group, herd, flock. Possibly from: A مثل *maṣal* (v.n. of مثل 'to compare, liken'), s.f. Fable, tale; parable, apologue; proverb, adage, proverbial saying;—example, instance, case in point;—comparison, simile, allegory, metaphor;—**post, station; department**:—*maṣal lānā*, To bring a proverb into use, to apply or to employ a proverb.

मिहरवाणो	= मेहरबानी mehrbānī [P. *mĕhrbānī*], f. kindness, favour. — करके, adv. by (your) kindness. से पेश आना, to show kindness. आपकी ~ (है), it is very kind of you. P مہربانی *mihrbānī*, *mĕhrbānī* [*mihrbān*, q.v.+*ī* = Zend *i* = S. इ], s.f. Friendliness, kindness, goodness, favour:—*mĕhrbānī-se pesh ānā*, To show kindness (to), to treat kindly:—*mihrbānī karnā* (-*par*), To show friendship or kindness (to), to be kind or gracious (to), to confer favour (on), to favour, to befriend:—*āp-kī mĕhrbānī hai*, It is your kindness or favour; it is very good or kind of you; thank you.
मीचणो	H میچنا मीचना *mīćnā* = H میچھنا मीछना *mīćhnā* [*mīćh˚*, *mīć˚* = Prk. मिच्छ(इ), or मेच्छ(इ)=S. मेक्ष्य(ति), future (used in sense of present) of rt. मिष्], v.t. To shut or close (the eyes); to wink (cf. *mićnā*). Also, to die, to kill.
मींचि मरणो, मीच मरणो	H میچنا मीचना *mīćnā* = H میچھنا मीछना *mīćhnā* [*mīćh˚*, *mīć˚* = Prk. मिच्छ(इ), or मेच्छ(इ)=S. मेक्ष्य(ति), future (used in sense of present) of rt. मिष्], v.t. To shut or close (the eyes); to wink (cf. *mićnā*) + मरणो to die = to die peacefully.
मुंह	H منھہ मुंह *muṅh* [Prk. मुहं; S. मुखं], s.m. Mouth; face, countenance; aspect; presence;—aperture, orifice, opening; inlet, outlet;—source;—respect, regard, esteem; complaisance; partiality, bias;—strength, power; capacity, ability, fitness, qualification; pretension; pretence;—demand, charge, price (e.g. *us wakīl-kā baṛā muṅh hai*):—*muṅh utarnā* or *utar-jānā* (-*kā*), The face to become shrunken, or reduced, or drawn, or thin:—*muṅh uṭhā-kar*, or *muṅh uṭhā'e*, adv. With the face up, or turned upwards; without looking before one; blindly; head-foremost, headlong:—*muṅh uṭh* or *uṭṭhe*, adv. On waking, or rising (from bed):—*muṅh ujlā honā*, v.n. 'The face to be bright or white,' not to incur disgrace or dishonour; to come off with credit, or with flying colours:—*muṅh-akhrī*, adj. & adv. By word of mouth, verbal;—verbally (syn. *zabānī*):—*muṅh-ā-muṅh*, or *muṅhāṅ-muṅh*, adj. Face to face; to one's face;—brimful (syn. *lab-ā-lab*);—*muṅhā-muṅh bharnā*, v.t. To fill to the brim; to stuff; to overstock:—*muṅhā-muṅh mārnā* (-*ko*), To censure (one) to his face;—to slap

	(one) on the face:—*muṅhā-muṅhī*, s.f. Altercation, squabble, wrangling, dispute:—*muṅh ānā* or *ā-jānā* (*-kā*), To be or become salivated;—to have the thrush;—to utter taunts (against, *-par*);—s.m. Salivation:—*muṅh-andherā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Dark, obscure;—s.m. Dusk, twilight; evening; dawn of day, daybreak;—*muṅh-andhere*, adv. Before daybreak; at dawn:—*muṅh bārnā* (*-se*), 'To stop the mouth (from),' to refrain:—*muṅh bānā*, To open the mouth, to gape;—to give a forced laugh;—to expire:—*muṅh bāṅdh-ke baiṭhnā*, 'To sit with the mouth bound up or closed,' to sit silent:—*muṅh burā banānā*, To make a wry face, to look displeased or sour, to frown or scowl:—*muṅh bigāṛnā* (*apnā*, or *kisī-kā*), To make a wry face, to frown, scowl; to look sulky, to pout;—to make faces;—to spoil or disfigure the face (of another); to put one out of countenance;—to leave a bad taste in the mouth:—*muṅh bigaṛnā*, v.n. 'The face to be soured,' to be displeased;—to have the taste blunted or depraved;—to have a bad taste in the mouth:—*muṅh banānā*, To fashion the face (of, *-kā*);—to make faces (at), to mock;—to express feeling through the features:—*muṅh-band*, s.m. A muzzle;—adj. With the mouth closed:—*muṅh band karnā*, To hold one's tongue;—to stop the mouth (of, *-kā*), to silence; to give hush-money (to), to bribe (i.q. *muṅh bharnā*):—*muṅh-band kalī*, s.f. A bud;—a virgin:—*muṅh-bandhe*, s.m. pl. A sect of *Sewṛās* who keep a cloth hanging before their mouths:—*muṅh banwānā*, To make (oneself), or to put on, a good face;—to fit or qualify oneself (for):—*muṅh-bolā*, adj. (f. *-bolī*), Nominal, in name or appellation, so-called; adopted:—*muṅh-bolā bhā'ī*, s.m., or *muṇh-bolī bahan*, s.f. A brother, or a sister, so-called, an adopted brother or sister; an intimate friend:—*muṅh-boltā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Speaking:—*muṅh-boltī mūrat*, s.f. A speaking statue:—*muṅh bhar-ānā*, v.n. The month to water;—to feel nausea, to be squeamish:—*muṅh-bharā'ī*, s.f. Hush-money, a bribe, a sop:—*muṅh-bhar-ke*, adv. 'Filling the mouth'; fully, completely, thoroughly (used by women; cf. *peṭ-bhar-ke*):—*muṅh-bhar-ke kosnā*, v.t. To heap curses on:—*muṅh-bharnā* or *bhar-denā* (*-kā*), To fill the mouth (of); to stop the mouth (of) with a sop, to give hush-money (to); to bribe:—*muṅh-bharī*, s.f.=*muṅh-bharā'ī*, q.v.:—*muṅh pānā* (*-kā*), To find (one) favourably disposed; to get into the good graces (of); to presume on the favour (of):—*muṅh-paṭṭā*, s.m. Head-stall (of a horse):—*muṅh-par*, adv. On or upon (one's) mouth or face;—before the face, in the presence (of, *-ke*, or *mere*, &c.):—*muṅh-par thūk-denā* (*-ke*), To spit on the face (of);—(*fig.*) to disgrace, or insult:—*muṅh-par jānā* (*-ke*), To be restrained through respect or regard (for another):—*muṅh-par dāna na rakhnā*, 'Not to put a grain to

	the mouth,' to go without a morsel of food:—*muṅh-par shafaq phūlnā*, To be flushed with joy:—*muṅh-par fāḵẖta uṛ-jānā*, 'A dove to fly across the face (of),' to change colour; to be or become confounded; to look blank or astounded:—*muṅh-par garm honā* (*-ke*), To get warm or angry in the presence (of); to behave disrespectfully in the presence (of a superior):—*muṅh-par lānā*, To bring to the lips; to utter, say, speak of, tell, relate:—*muṅh-par mŏhr karnā* or *kar-denā*, To place a seal on the lips (of, *-apne*, or *uske*, &c.), to seal the lips:—*muṅh-par nāk na honā*, 'To be without a nose on the face'; to be shameless:—*muṅh-par hawā'ī* (or *hawā'iyāṅ*) *uṛnā*, or *phirnā*, or *phir-jānā*, or *ćhuṭnā*, 'To have a squib or rocket discharged against one's face'; to be or become confounded; to change colour; to look blank or astonished:—*muṅh paṛnā* or *paṛ-jānā* (*kisī-ke*), To fall into the mouth (of);—to be eaten;—to behave with boldness or presumption (before):—*muṅh-paṛī*, adj. f. (m. *-paṛā*), On the tongues (of people;—syn. *zabān-zad*):—*muṅh pasārnā*, v.n. To open the mouth wide, to gape (with wonder, &c.):—*muṅh pakaṛnā* (*-kā*), To stop the mouth (of):—*muṅh-paknā*, s.m.=*muṅh-andherā*, q.v.:—*muṅh-phaṭ*, adj. & s.m. Outspoken, fearless, unconcerned; foul-mouthed, abusive;—an outspoken, or fearless, &c. person;—a vain babbler:—*muṅh phirnā* or *phir-jānā*, v.n. The face to be turned or distorted, the face to be paralyzed;—the face to be turned away (from, *-se*), to be satiated or cloyed; to be disgusted (with); to be displeased (with):—*muṅh phulānā*, To distend the cheeks; to make a wry face, &c. (i.q. *muṅh bigāṛnā*, q.v.):—*muṅh phoṛ-ke kahnā*, 'To burst open the lips and speak'; to break silence; to make bold to say:—*muṅh phernā* (*-se*, or *-kī ṭaraf-se*), To turn the face away (from); to be averse (to);—to abstain (from); to avoid, shun:—*muṅh phailānā*, To gape (i.q. *muṅh bānā*, and *muṅh pasārnā*), to yawn;—to desire much;—to presume;—to demand a high price (for); to raise one's price:—*muṅh taknā* (*-kā*), To gaze, or stare, at the face (of); to be astonished, or afflicted; to look blank, or foolish:—*muṅh-topā*, s.m. A bribe (=*muṅh-bharā'ī*):—*muṅh to dekho*, Just look at his face! what assurance! what cheek!—*muṅh toṛnā* (*-kā*), To break the mouth (of);—to harass:—*muṅh thutānā* or *thuthānā* = *muṅh banānā*, or *muṅh phulānā*, qq.v.:—*muṅh ṭhaṭhānā* (*-kā*), To slap the face (of), to box the ears (of):—*muṅh ṭerhā karnā*, To distort the face; to make wry faces (see *muṅh bigāṛnā*):—*muṅh joṛnā*, 'To join face (to face),' to draw close together and whisper; to talk scandal in an under-tone:—*muṅh ćāṭnā* (*-kā*), To lick the face (of); to caress; to make much (of), to curry favour (with), to toady:—*muṅh ćiṛānā* (*-kā*), To make mouths or faces (at), to

	mock;—to make a bad imitation (of), to caricature:—*muṅh-ćaṛhā*, adj. Attached (to), intimate (with); possessing the ear (of), having an ascendancy (over):—*muṅh ćaṛhnā* (*-ke*), To be or become familiar or intimate (with); to attach oneself (to);—to face, confront (with hostile intention):—*muṅh ćalānā*, To bite, to snap (as a horse); to open the mouth (to devour);—to work the mouth or jaws, to eat:—*muṅh ćalnā*, The mouth to be moving or working; to chew the cud;—to be foul-mouthed:—*muṅh-ćang*, s.m. A jew's-harp (see *mućang*):—*muṅh-ćor*, adj. Sheepish, shamefaced, bashful, timid;—keeping at home, not visiting friends:—*muṅh-ćorī*, s.f. Bashfulness, &c.:—*muṅh ćhipānā* or *ćhupānā* (*-se*), To hide or veil the face (from bashfulness, &c.); to keep *parda*;—to be bashful;—to be in hiding, to hide, skulk;—to avoid, shun, to evade:—*muṅh-ćhipā'ū*, s.m. & f. One who hides his (or her) face;—a bashful person;—a skulker, &c.;—blind-man's buff:—*muṅh ćhuṭ*, adj.=*muṅh-phaṭ*, q.v.:—*muṅh ćhūnā* (*-kā*), To touch the face (of);—to give (one) a formal invitation (to):—*muṅh ćhetnā* (*-kā*), To slap the face (of):—*muṅh-dar-muṅh*, adv. Face to face, before, in the presence (of):—*muṅh dikhānā* (*-ko*), To show one's face (to), to appear before (one) with confidence and satisfaction (e.g. *kyā muṅh dikhā'ūṅgā*? 'how can I show my face?'):—*muṅh-dikhā'ī*, s.f. A present given (by the female relations of the bridegroom, and the friends of the family) on the first visit to a bride:—*muṅh-dekhte rah-jānā* (*-ke*, &c.), To continue staring at (one) with surprise, to be lost in astonishment:—*muṅh dekh-kar bāt kahnā*, To say pleasant things (to), to flatter:—*muṅh dekhnā* (*apnā*, or *kisī-kā*, &c.), To see one's face (in a glass);—to look at the face (of); to look about idly;—to stare at in astonishment or helplessness;—to look to (one, for aid, &c.), to depend (on);—to have a regard (for one):—*muṅh-dekhe kī ulfat*, or *prīt*, or *ćāh*, or *maḥabbat*, Show of regard or friendship before a person; apparent friendship or affection:—*muṅh-dekhī bāt kahnā* = *muṅh dekh-kar bāt kahnā*, q.v.:—*muṅh denā* (*-meṅ*), To put the mouth or lips (into, or to);—to make familiarized, to favour, to countenance:—*muṅh ḍālnā* (*-meṅ*), To put the mouth (into, or to); to thrust the muzzle (into); to eat;—to bite (a horse); to peck or seize with the beak (a cock, in fighting);—to beg, request:—*muṅh rakhnā*, To keep a good countenance; to keep on good terms (with):—*muṅh-zabānī*, adj. Verbal (message, or evidence, &c.), oral, *vivâvoce*:—*muṅh zard honā*, 'The face to become yellow,' to turn pale (from fear):—*munh-zor*, Hard-mouthed (a horse); restive;—headstrong, stubborn, obstinate;—outspoken, &c. (i.q. *muṅh-phaṭ*, q.v.):—*muṅh-zorī*, s.f. Hardness of mouth; headstrongness, &c.;—foul-

	mouthedness, abusiveness:—*muṅh sujānā*, To puff out the cheeks; to pout, to sulk;—to cause the face (of another, *-kā*, &c.) to swell (by a slap, or blow;—i.q. *muṅh phulānā*, and *muṅh bigāṛnā*):—*muṅh sukaṛnā*, v.n. To change colour:—*muṅh sukeṛnā*, To contract the face, to make a wry face:—*muṅh sambhālnā*, To bridle the mouth or tongue; to hold one's tongue:—*muṅh sūkhnā* or *sūkh-jānā*, The mouth to become dry or parched;—the face to become thin or emaciated:—*muṅh-se bāt lenā* (*-ke*, or *mere*, &c.), To take the words out of the mouth (of); to anticipate (and to prevent from speaking) one who is on the point of speaking:—*muṅh-se phūl jhaṛnā*, Flowers (of rhetoric) to fall from the lips (of, *-ke*);—(ironic.) to rate in round terms, to reproach, to abuse:—*muṅh-se dūdh ṭapaknā*, Milk to drop from the mouth (of); to be yet a child, to have no sense:—*muṅh sīnā* or *sī-denā* (*-kā*), To sew up the mouth (of);—to close or seal the lips (of, i.q. *muṅh-par mŏhr karnā*); to silence (a person);—to give hush-money (to, i.q. *muṅh bharnā*):—*muṅh faq honā* or *ho-jānā* (*-kā*), To change colour, to turn pale (esp. from fear):—*muṅh-kā phūhaṛ* or *phūṛā*, adj. Rude, disrespectful, impudent, abusive:—*muṅh-kā kaććā*, adj. Tender-mouthed (a horse):—*muṅh-kālā*, s.m. Disgrace;—adj. Disgraced:—*muṅh kālā karnā*, To blacken one's own face; to incur disgrace;—to blacken the face (of another, *-kā*); to disgrace, bring disgrace on; to punish;—to turn out with disgrace; to break off all connection (with):—*muṅh kālā honā* or *ho-jānā*, The face to be or become black or blackened; to incur disgrace, be disgraced:—*muṅh-kā laććhan jhaṛnā* = *muṅh-kī lo'ī utarnā*, q.v.:—*muṅh-kā muṅh-meṅ hāth-kā hāth-meṅ*, 'With the mouth's (morsel) in the mouth and the hand's (spoonful) in the hand'; staggered, aghast:—*muṅh-kā mīṭhā* (f. *muṅh-kī mīṭhī*), adj. Sweet-tongued, sweet-spoken:—*muṅh-kā nawālā*, s.m. A morsel;—anything easily attained:—*muṅh karna* (*-kī ṭaraf*, or *kī or*), To turn the face (to or towards), to direct the steps (towards); to face, confront;—to attack; to abuse;—to regard with favour, be partial (to);—to direct the attention (to), to be greedy or miserly; to come to a head, to burst or, open (as a boil, or an abscess, &c.);—to make the first attempt at seizing game (a young hound, or other animal used in hunting):—*muṅh-ko lahū lagnā* (*-ke*), To get a taste for blood; vice to grow (on one):—*muṅh khulnā* or *khul-jānā*, The mouth to become open;—to become foul-mouthed or abusive:—*muṅh khulwānā* (*-kā*), To cause (one's) mouth to become opened; to make (or to provoke one to) speak:—*muṅh kholnā*, To open the mouth;—to abuse;—to uncover the face; to present to view; to reveal:—*muṅh-kī bāt ćhīn-lenā* (*kisī-ke*) = *muṅh-se bāt lenā*,

	q.v.:—*muṅh ke bal* (or *bhal*) *girnā*, To fall on the face, or face foremost:—*muṅh-ke kawwe uṛ-jānā = muṅh-par fāḵẖta uṛ-jānā*, q.v.:—*muṅh-kī khānā*, To eat one's own words; to be convicted out of one's own mouth;—to be browbeaten;—to receive a blow on the face;—to suffer disgrace; to be put to the blush:—*muṅh kīlnā* (*-ke*), To plug the mouth (of), to gag; to silence;—to tie the tongue (of a person) with a charm or spell;—to exorcise:—*muṅh-kī lo'ī utarnā*, or *jānā*, To lose (one's) brightness of countenance, or (one's) good looks;—to lose the sense of shame;—to lose (one's) good manners, to become corrupted, or depraved:—*muṅh lāl karnā*, To redden the mouth or lips;—to make the face (of another, *-kā*) red (by slapping):—*muṅh lāl honā*, v.n. The mouth or lips to be tinged with red;—the face to become red, or to flush (with anger, &c.);—to be honoured, to get a good name:—*muṅh lapeṭ-ke paṛ-rahnā*, 'To muffle up the face and lie down'; to lie down in the sulks; to take to one's bed in grief:—*muṅh laṭkānā* or *laṭkā-lenā*, To hang down the face or head;—to make a long face, to be down in the mouth:—*muṅh lagānā*, To apply the mouth or lips (to, *-meṅ*):—to be intimate or familiar with an inferior; to familiarize; to countenance, favour; to fondle, caress:—*muṅh lagnā* (*-ke*, or *mere*, &c.), To have the mouth burned or affected (by a pungent substance, &c.);—to suit the mouth or palate (of), to be agreeable to the taste (of);—to become used, or accustomed (to), or familiarized (with);—to become intimate (with), to become a favourite (of);—to dispute, or bandy words (with):—*muṅh mārnā* or *mār-denā*, 'To attack (one) with the mouth,' to bite; to sting; to say biting or stinging things;—to attack, to fall upon;—to stop the mouth (of a person, *-kā*); to silence;—to feed:—*muṅh-māṅgā*, or *muṅh-māgā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Demanded, requested, or asked for by word of mouth:—*muṅh-māṅgā mol* or *dām*, s.m. Price demanded or asked for;—*muṅh-māṅgī murād*, s.f. Any thing or object obtained in accordance with expressed wish;—heart-felt wish:—*muṅh-māṅgī maut*, s.f. The death asked or wished for:—*muṅh maskoṛnā*, To make a wry face;—to turn up the nose;—to frown, to be displeased, or offended:—*muṅh moṛnā* (*-se*), To turn away the face (from); to disregard; to be averse (to); to avoid, shun; to abstain or desist (from);—to turn (against), to rebel, revolt;—to turn a deaf ear (to); to give the cold shoulder (to):—*muṅh mīṭhā karnā* (*-kā*), To sweeten the mouth (of); to give (one) a treat;—to give a sop or bribe (to):—*muṅh-meṅ pānī bhar-ānā*, The mouth to water; to feel eager desire (for);—to be tempted, or seduced:—*muṅh-meṅ pānī ću'ānā* (*-ke*), To drop water into the mouth (of);—to perform the last offices (for):—*muṅh-meṅ*

	paṛhnā, To read to oneself, to mumble:—*muṅh-meṅ tinkā lenā*, To take a straw in one's mouth (as a sign of humility, or submission); to humble or abase oneself, to lick the dust;—to submit (to), resign oneself (to):—*muṅh-nāl*, s.m.f.(?) The mouth-piece of a *ḥuqqa*:—*muṅh nipoṛnā*, To look blank or foolish;—to simper:—*muṅh na paṛnā*, v.n. Not to have the face (to):—*muṅh nikal-ānā*, v.n. The cheeks to sink, &c. (i.q. *muṅh utar-jānā*, q.v.):—*muṅh-hāth ṭūṭnā*, 'The face and hands to break'; the limbs to be broken; to meet with a bad accident:—*muṅh-hāth dhonā*, To wash the face and hands:—*muṅh-hī muṅh-meṅ*, adv. Within oneself, to oneself:—*apnā-sā muṅh leke phir-jānā*, To return (from any enterprise) with a face (expressive of disappointment) peculiarly one's own; to return disappointed; to fail of success:—*apnā muṅh leke rah-jānā*, To put the hand to the mouth (in admiration, or astonishment, or shame) and remain motionless; to be astonished, or ashamed, &c.:—*tere muṅh-meṅ ḵẖāk* or *khe*, or *ḵẖāk tere muṅh-meṅ*, Dirt in your mouth! may your mouth be fouled!:—*kālā muṅh*, (May his, or your,) face (become) black! may disgrace overtake him!
मुंहडो	= मुंह, q.v.
मुकाम	A مقام *maqām*, or *muqām* (inf. n., and n. of place, of قام (for قوم) 'to stay, stop,' &c.), s.m. Staying, stopping, resting, halting; abiding, residing (in any place); stay; halt;—place of residence, or of encamping or halting; residence, abode, dwelling, mansion; station; place; site; position, situation; ground, or basis (of an action, &c., e.g. *maqām-ĕ-shikāyat*, 'ground of complaint'); circumstance; contingency; state, condition; dignity;—occasion, opportunity;—a musical tone:—*maqām bolnā*, To declare or order a halt:—*maqām-ĕ-parda*, s.m. The private parts, privities:—*maqām* (or *muqām*) *denā* (*-ko*), To go out to condole with:—*maqām-ĕ-siyāsat*, s.m. House of correction:—*maqām karnā*, To stay, stop, remain; to abide, to put up; to settle; to encamp; to halt:—*ba maqām*, adv. In the place (of, *-ĕ*); instead.
मुजरो	P مجرا *mujrā* (for A. مجري *mujrā*, pass. part. of اجري 'to cause to run, or to flow,' iv of جري 'to run; to flow'), part. Carried to account or to credit, credited (to);—appointed as an allowance or maintenance;—s.m. That which is carried to the account or credit (of), credit;—that which is appointed as an allowance, maintenance; allowance, premium, deduction; a set-off (against);—obeisance, respects; visit; audience; presentation;

	presentation of arms (to);—a dirge;—a trial of professional singing:—*mujrā pānā* (*-kā*), To receive credit (for a sum);—to receive an allowance, &c.:—*mujrā ćāhnā* (*-kā*), To claim credit, or abatement, or a set-off (for):—*mujrā denā* (*-ko*), To give credit (for a sum); to grant an allowance; to allow an abatement or a deduction (to):—*mujrā-ṭalabī*, s.f. A counter-claim:—*mujrā karnā*, v.t. To give (one) credit (for);—to make allowance, or deduction, to allow for, &c. (=*mujrā denā*);—to make obeisance (to), pay respects (to), to wait on; to present arms (to), to salute:—*mujrā lenā* (*-se*), To deduct (from), subtract (from):—*mujrā honā*, v.n. To be carried to account or credit; to be appointed as an allowance, &c.;—to be deducted, to be retrenched:—*mujre-gāh*, s.i. Place of visiting; audience; salutation.
मुड़णो	H مڑنا मुड़ना *muṛnā* (see the trans. *moṛnā*), v.n. To be turned; to be turned back, or down, or over; to be or become twisted; to be or become bent, or crooked;—to turn; to bend; to twine; to double over, or under, or back; to pucker up (as cloth, paper, leaves, &c.);—to turn back, to return;—to turn or draw aside; to diverge:—*muṛ-jānā*, v.n. (intens.) To be or become turned, or bent, or twisted, &c. (see *muṛnā*).
मुणार	A منار *manār* (n. of place fr. نار (for نور) 'to shine,' &c.; see *nūr*), s.m. (orig. Place for a light; candlestick; lamp; lantern); a lighthouse; a minaret, the slender lofty turret of a mosque (from the projecting balcony of which the people are called to prayers, as they use no bells); a turret; a watch-tower.
मुसिकल	A مشکل *mushkil* (act. part. of اشکل 'to be or become dubious, or confused,' iv of شکل 'to be or become like, to resemble'), adj. Difficult, hard; painful; intricate, knotty;—dubious, doubtful; obscure; ambiguous;—s.f. Difficulty, hardship; intricacy, perplexity:—*mushkil ā-paṛnā* (*-par*), A difficulty to come (upon), or to beset (one); to meet with a difficulty:—*mushkil āsān karnā* (*-kī*), To remove a difficulty (from the path of), to relieve (one) of a hardship or difficulty; to clear or smooth the path (of):—*mushkil ānā*, or *mushkil bannā*, or *mushkil-paṛnā*, v.n. See *mushkil-ā-paṛnā*:—*mushkil-pasand*, adj. & s.m. Delighting (or one who delights) in difficulties; fond (or one who is fond) of big or obscure words:—*mushkil-pasandī*, s.f. Delight in, or fondness of, difficulties, &c.:—*mushkil-se*, adv. With difficulty;—hardly, scarcely:—*mushkil karnā*, v.t. To make or render difficult or

	hard:—*mushkil-kushā*, s.m. Solver, or remover, of difficulties:—*mushkil kushā'ī*, s.f. The solving, overcoming, or removing, of difficulties:—*mushkil-guẕar*, or *mushkil-guẕār*, adj. Difficult to pass:—*mushkil-meṅ paṛnā*, v.n. To fall into a difficulty; to get into trouble, or into a mess;—to fall (or get) into a state of doubt or perplexity, to be at a loss.
मुहकम	A محکم*mŏḥkam* (pass. part. of احکم'to make or render firm or strong,' &c.; iv of حکم'to prevent, restrain,' &c.), part. adj. Made (or rendered) firm, &c.; firm, stable, strong, solid, compact, &c.; robust; tight; fortified, strengthened;—(a passage of the Qor'ān, &c.), of which the meaning is secured from change or alteration; not abrogated; which still holds good;—incontrovertible; clear, perspicuous; unambiguous, unequivocal;—adv. Firmly, strongly, strenuously; tightly, &c.:—*mŏḥkam karnā*, v.t. To render firm, or stable, or strong, &c.; to strengthen; to fortify.
मुहत	= मुहूरत, q.v.
मुहूरत	S مہوتमुहूर्त *muhūrt*, and H. महूर्त *mahūrt*, महूरत *mahūrat*, and महुर्त *mahurt*, महुरत *mahurat*, s.m. A particular division of time (=12 *kshaṇ*, or 2 *ghaṛī*); the thirtieth part of a day, a period of 48 minutes;—any short space of time, a moment, an instant;—an auspicious moment;—an astrologer, or astronomer:—*mahūrat bićārnā*, or *mahūrat dekhnā*, To ascertain the auspicious moment (for any work):—*mahūrat karnā*, To begin (a work) in an auspicious moment.
मूंकणो	See मूकणो.
मूंग	H مونگ मूंग *mūṅg* [Prk. मुग्गो; S. मुट्गः], s.m. A species of pulse, *Phaseolus mungo*:—*mūṅg-phalī*, s.f. The ground-nut, or pig-nut, of the West Indies, *Arachis hypogœa*:—*mūṅg-kī phalī*, The bean of *Phaseolus mungo*;—(dialec.) Moringa pods:—*mūṅg-kī dāl*, *Mūṅg*-pulse, pulse of the *mūṅg* kind:—*mūṅg-kī dāl khāne-wālā*, s.m. One who lives on the pulse *mūṅg* (a contemptuous term for a *Baniyā*).
मूंडो	H منڈا मुण्डा *muṇḍā* [Prk. मुंडओ and मुंडअं; S. मुण्डकः and मुण्डकं], adj. (f. *-ī*) & s.m. Shaven; bald; uncovered; having no horns,

	hornless (an ox, a ram, &c.); stripped of top leaves or branches, lopped (as a tree); docked; headless, topless; without a pinnacle (a mosque, &c.); having no point, not pointed (a shoe, &c.);—s.m. The head;—the head (of a paper kite);—the *Kaithī* or *Muriyā* character or writing (i.q. *muṇḍākshar*, q.v.s.v. *muṇḍ*);—a shaveling;—a disciple (syn. *ćelā*);—(dialec.) a boy (*lit.* 'shaveling');—a kind of uncovered *pālkī*;—a boot. H مونڈا मूंड़ा *mūṅṛā* [Prk.मुडअं; S. मुण्डकं], s.m. (rustic) Pretence; humbug:—*mūṅṛā karnā*, To pretend, &c. (i.q. *bahānā karnā*).
मूकणो	To release, to let go, to free.
मूर्च्छा	S مورچھا मूर्छा *mūrćhā*, or मूर्च्छा *mūrććhā*, s.f. Fainting, loss of consciousness; state of insensibility, a faint, a swoon; stupor, stupefaction:—*mūrćhā ānā* (*-ko*), or *mūrćhā khānā*, v.n. To faint, to swoon, to become insensible:—*mūrćhā-rog*, s.m. A fainting-fit, a swoon:—*mūrćhāgat* (*ćhā+āg˚*), and *mūrćhāpann* (*˚ćhā+āp˚*), adj. Fallen into, or afflicted with, insensibility, or stupor; in a fainting fit, &c. (i.q. *mūrćhit*, q.v.):—*mūrćhāgat* (*˚āgat* = S. *āgati*), s.f. A state of swoon, or stupefaction; insensibility;—bewilderment, astonishment.
मेघ	S میگھہ मेघ *megha*, vulg. *megh*, s.m. A cloud;—rain (i.q. *meṅh*);—name of a *rāg* or musical mode, appropriated to the rainy season, and last watch of the night before the dawn of day (said to have proceeded from the head of Brahmā, or from the sky);—a kind of fragrant grass, *Cyperus rotundus*;—name of a *rākshas* or demon:—*meghāćhann* (*˚gha+āć˚*), adj. (f. *-ā*), Overspread or covered with clouds, shaded by clouds, clouded:—*meghāḍambar*(*˚gha+āḍ˚*), s.m. = *megh-ḍambar*, q.v.:—*meghārambh* (*˚gha+ār˚*), s.m. A gathering of clouds:—*megh-āruṛh*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Seated on the clouds:—*meghāgam* (*˚ga+āg˚*), s.m. 'Approach of clouds,' the rainy season, the rains:—*meghā-ghām* (*meghā* = S. *megha+kaḥ*, or *maigha+kaḥ*), s.f. Heat of a cloudy day; sultriness:—*megh-bānar*, or *megh-banar*, s.m. An epithet of the clouds:—*megh-baran*, or *megh-banar.* s.m.=*megh-varṇ*, q.v.:—*megh-pati*, vulg. *megh-patī*, s.m. 'Lord of the cloud,' the thunderer, an epithet of Indra:—*megh-pushp*, s.m. 'Cloud-blossom'; water; river-water; hail;—name of one of the four horses of Vishṇu or Krishṇ:—*megh-timir*, s.m. 'Cloud-darkness,' darkness resulting from a clouded sky, cloudiness; cloudy or rainy

	weather:—*megh-jyotis*, s.m. Cloud-light,' a flash of lightning:—*megh-dvār*, s.m. 'Cloud-gate,' heaven, the sky, ether:—*megh-dhanush*, s.m. The rainbow:—*megh-dīp*, s.m. 'Cloud-light,' lightning:—*megh-ḍambar* or *ḍambur*, s.m. Thunder;—a mass of clouds; shadow of clouds;—the umbrella of Indra; an umbrella, or a canopy (over an elephant's *hauda*, or over an idol, &c.);—a large, high tent;—a kind of palanquin:—*megh-rāj* or *rājā*, s.m.=*megh-pati*, q.v.:—*megh-rāg*, s.m. The musical scale *megh*, q.v. (it is supposed capable of bringing down rain from heaven):—*megh-rūpī*, adj. In the form of clouds; cloud-like; resounding, or thunder-ing; black and threatening:—*megh-kāl*, s.m. 'Cloud-time'; the rainy season, the rains:—*megh-garjan*, s.m. 'Cloud-rumbling,' thundering, thunder:—*megh-ghaṭā*, s.f. A mass of clouds:—*megh-mālā*, s.f. A line or succession of clouds; a gathering of clouds:—*megh-nād*, s.m. 'Cloud-noise,' rumbling or thundering of clouds; sound of rain; thunder;—an epithet of Varuṇ, and of a son of his, and of a son of Rāvaṇ (i.q. *indra-jit*);—a species of amaranth, *Amaranthus polygonoides*;—the *palās* tree, *Butea frondosa*:—*megh-nādānulāsī* (*˚nāda* + *an˚*), s.m. 'Rejoicing in the rumbling of thunder-clouds,' an epithet of the peacock:—*megh-varṇ*, vulg. *megh-baran*, or *megh-banar*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), 'Cloud-coloured,' having the hue of a cloud; dark like the clouds;—a proper name; name of a crow in the Hitopadeś.
मेरे	My (Hindī).
मेलणो	H ميلنا मेलना *melnā* [*mel˚* = Prk. मेल(इ), or मेले(इ)=S. मेलय(ति), caus. of rt. मिल्; see *milnā*], v.t. To cause to meet, or come together; to congregate together, to convene;—to halt (an army, &c.);—to put (in), to mix (with); to thrust (in or into), cram (in), force (in); to penetrate;—(dialec.) to send, send forth; to give forth, to utter (a cry); to cry to, to call (cf. *melwo*).
मेल्हांण	Encampment.
मेह	Rain.
मै, मैं	1. In. 2. I.
मैदांन	A ميدان *maidān*, corr. *medān* (v.n. fr. ماد (for ميد) 'to be moved, or agitated,' &c.), s.m. An open field (without buildings); an extensive plain; a plain, field, lawn, area; a race-ground; any place for exercise or walking; a parade; a field of battle;—war, battle,

	conflict;—a scene (in a play, or poem, &c.);—body, ground, middle part (of a garment, &c.):—*maidān jānā*, v.n. To go to the rear:—*maidān-ĕ-jang*, or *maidān-ĕ-kār-zār*, s.m. Field of battle (syn. *raṇ-kshetr*):—*maidān ćhoṛnā*, To fly from the field of battle; to take flight:—*maidān denā* (*-ko*), To give room (to), give a wide berth (to); to make room (for):—*maidān karnā*, v.t. To convert into a level plain; to raze to the ground;—to wage war, to fight:—*maidān-ĕ-qalam* (or *qalam-kā maidān*), s.m. The shaft, or the nib, of a pen:—*maidān-kashī*, s.f. Drawing out for battle:—*maidān mārnā* (*-kā*), To win a battle:—*maidān-meṅ*, adv. In the plain; in the open:—*maidān-meṅ ānā*, To come into the plain, or field; to come out (to fight).
मो	= Hindī मेरा मुझ मुझको.
मोकळो	मोकला moklā [cf. **mukna*: Pa. *mukka-*; ? × *mokṣa-*], adj. opened, extended; unrestricted. H موكلا मोकला *moklā* [Prk. मोक्कडओ or मोक्कलओ; S. मुक्त+ल+कः, or मोक (rt. मुच्)+ल+कः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Loose, free, unbound, unconfined, unrestrained, at large;—opened, expanded, extended;—open, wide open (as a box, or door, or road, &c.);—loose, separate, distinct, apart;—free (from inconvenience, or distress, &c.); relieved; having the heart expanded; refreshed, cheerful (syn. *kushāda*);—enough, ample, abundant;—s.m. A plant; a vegetable:—*moklā-rūp*, s.m. (dialec.) A young shoot, a sprout.
मोजड़ी	A small shoe or slipper.
मोटो	H موٹا मोटा *moṭā* [Prk. मुट्टओ, or मोट्टओ; S. मूर्त्त+कः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Fat, plump, stout, corpulent; big, bulky; great, large; gross; dense, thick; coarse; inferior; capital (as a letter); material, important; rich, wealthy;—palpable, plain (e.g. *moṭī bāt*):—*moṭā-tāza*, adj. Plump, fat, well-conditioned:—*moṭā dikhā'ī denā*, To see indistinctly, to be dim-sighted:—*moṭā qalam*, s.m. A thick reed-pen (for writing capitals with):—*moṭī*, s.f. A fat woman:—*moṭī āsāmī*, A wealthy or well-to-do person; a prize, a catch;—a heavy purse.
म्हां	We.
म्हारो, म्हारी, म्हारै	My.

म्हे	We.
यदि	S یدِ यदि *yadi*, conj. If; in case that; if perchance; whether;—though; since (see the pop. form *jadi* or *jadī*).
यहु	This.
या	Or.
युग	S یُگ युग *yuga*, vulg. *yug*, *jug*, s.m. A yoke;—a pair, brace, couple;—a term used in the game of *ćausar* (the opp. of a blot, two or more men standing on the same square);—an age, a period, &c. (see the pop. form *jug*).
युद्ध	H یدھ युद्ध *yuddh*, or युध *yudh* [S. युद्धं], s.m. War, battle, &c. (see the pop. form *judh*):—*yuddh-mān*, or *yudh-mān*, adj. & s.m. (f. -*matī*), Fighting, warring;—a warrior, a soldier.
येस्ट	= S جیِیشٹھ ज्येष्ठ *jyeshṭha*, vulg. *jyeshṭh*, adj. & s.m. Eldest-born, oldest, &c. (=*jeṭh*, and *jeṭhā*, qq.v.):—*jyeshṭhādhi-kār* (˚*ṭha*+*adh*˚), s.m. Birthright, right of primogeniture:—*jyeshṭhāńś*, s.m.=*jeṭhāńś*, q.v.s.v. *jeṭh*:—*jyeshṭha-tāt*, s.m. Father's elder brother:—*jyeshṭha-varṇ*, s.m. One of the first caste, a Brahman. = H جیٹھ जेठ *jeṭh* [Prk. जेट्ठो; S. ज्येष्ठः], adj. & s.m. Eldest, eldest-born, oldest, very old; head, chief, &c. (=*jeṭhā*, q.v.);—an elder brother; a husband's elder brother;—a professional wrestler, a champion wrestler (*jaṭṭhī*, *jeṭhī*);—the second Hindū month, the month May-June:—*jethāńśā*, *jeṭh-aṅs*, s.m., *jeṭh-aṅsī*, s.f. The eldest brother's share; the right of the eldest son (to a larger portion of the patrimonial property than his brothers), the right of primogeniture; the best share:—*jeṭh raʻīyat*, s.m. Head villager, chief man of a village.
योजन	S یوجن योजन *yojan* (rt. *yuj*), s.m. Joining; junction; union, connection;—the Supreme Being or Soul of the Universe;—a particular measure of distance, commonly reckoned equal to four *kos* or nine miles (see *jojan*).
योड़णो	= जोड़ना *joṛnā* [*joṛ*˚ = Prk. जोड(इ) or जोडे(इ)=S. जोटय(ति) rt. जुट्], v.t. To join, unite, connect, bind, tie, attach (to, -*se*); to mend, patch; to cement, solder; to stitch together; to set (a bone, &c.);

	to bind up, heal, or comfort (a broken heart, &c.; e.g. *ṭuṭe dil-kā joṛnā*); to yoke; to harness (=*jotnā*); to match, mate, pair; to add together, cast up, sum up; to reckon, calculate, compute; to bring or get together, to collect, to assemble; to accumulate, amass, to scrape together, to save up; to consolidate; to coagulate; to compose (verses, &c.); to make up (a fire); to brighten up, to light (a lamp); to contrive, scheme, devise, plan; to invent, fabricate, concoct:—*joṛ-denā*, v.t. intens. of and=*joṛnā*.
योत्राड़णो	= जोत्राड़णो, q.v.
रकेबी	P ركابي *rikābī*, vulg. *rakābī* [*rikāb*, q.v.+Zend *ī* = S. इ], s.f. A broad flat dish, a plate, a copper saucer;—a drinking cup, a bowl;—a kind of rupee current in Lakhnau:—*rikābī-maẕhab*, adj. & s.m. Parasitical;—a parasite. रकाबी rakābī [P. *rakābī*], f. a dish, plate; bowl.
रखाणो	H رکھانا रखाना *rakhānā* (caus. of *rakhnā*), v.t. To cause to keep, to give in charge; to put, place (=*rakhnā*);—to cause to be kept, &c. (=*rakhwānā*, q.v.):—*rakhā-lenā*, v.t. To take in charge.
रखावणो	= रखाणो, q.v.
रखणो	H رکھنا रखना *rakhnā* [Prk. रक्खणअं; S. रक्षणीयं, rt. रक्ष्], v.t. To protect, preserve, keep, take care of, save; to keep, maintain; to keep, put, place, lay (upon or before), set, station, deposit, lay down, pledge, stake; to keep back, reserve; to put by, put aside; to leave; to stop; to possess, own; to have, hold, harbour, entertain; to deem, esteem, consider; to engage, employ, take into service; to apply, ascribe, impute:—*rak-ćhoṛnā*, v.t. To put away, lay aside; to place, keep; to have; to keep back, withhold, detain; to give in charge:—*rakh-denā*, v.t. (intens.) To put down, put by; to place, keep, &c. (=*rakhnā*):—*rakh-kar kahnā*, To speak with reservation: to speak in innuendoes:—*rakh-lenā*, v.t. (intens.) To take in, entertain; to engage, employ; to take in charge; to keep, &c. (=*rakhnā*).
रख्या	रक्षा rakṣā [S.], f. 1. protection; preservation; protection against spirits. 2. custody, care. 3. defence. 4. ash. — करना (की), to protect, &c. (from, से); to defend (against). - रक्षा-कवच, m. protective armour; fig. a safeguard, amulet, charm. रक्षाबंधन, m. *hind*. the festival of *rakṣābandhan* held on the full moon of the

	month Sāvan, when sisters tie a talisman (*rākhī*, q.v.) on the arm of their brothers and receive small gifts of money from them. रक्षात्मक [˚*śā* + *ā*˚], adj. protective; defensive.
रज	***Raj*** = ***rajas*** = prestige, what makes a ruler a ruler, etc.
रजू	**Pleased**? Possibly from A رجوع *rujū‘* (inf. n. of رجع 'to return'), s.f.(m.?), Returning, return; turning (towards); inclination, leaning, bent, bias; appearing; recourse, reference, appeal, bringing (into court, as a suit):—*rujū‘ karnā*, To turn (from, -*se*); to return (from); to return, to revert (to, -*kī ṭaraf*); to turn (to, or towards), incline (to); to have recourse (to), repair (to); betake (oneself to); to refer (to), allude (to); to appeal (to); to bring (into court):—*rujū‘ lānā* (-*meṅ*), To turn (to, or towards), &c.=*rujū‘ karnā*, q.v.; to side (with); to submit, yield:—*rujū‘ honā*, v.n. To be returned; to be referred;—to turn (to, or towards, *kī ṭaraf*); to incline (to).
रत्न	रत्न ratn [S.], m. 1. jewel, precious stone; treasure. 2. रत्न. fig. sthg. precious or excellent. — रत्नकार, m. a jeweller. रत्न-जटित, adj. set with jewels. रत्नमय, adj. made of or consisting of jewels; bejewelled. रत्न-माला, f. necklace of jewels. रत्न-शाला, f. treasure-room; bejewelled, lavishly decorated hall. रत्नसिंहासन, m. bejewelled throne. रत्नाकार [˚*na* + *ā*˚], m. mine for precious stones; the sea. रत्नावली [˚*na* + *ā*˚], f. = रत्न-माला.
रमणो	? رمنا रमना *ramnā* [*ram*˚ = Prk. रम(इ)=S. रम(ते), rt. रम्], v.n. To walk about for pleasure, to roam, range, wander; to turn; to go;—v.t. To enjoy, delight in, luxuriate in; to have carnal intercourse with:—*ram-rahnā* (-*meṅ*) = *ramnā*.
रळणो	To blend with, unite with, join together with.
रळियइत, रळियाइत	= रळियायत = **Happy**, **pleased**. Love, affection.
रहणो	H رهنا रहना *rahnā* [*rah*˚ = Prk. रक्ख(इ)=S. रक्ष्य(ते), pass. of rt. रक्ष्; or=S. रह्य(ते), pass. of rt. रह्], v.n. To remain, to be left; to escape; to remain, abide, tarry, stay, stop, halt; to remain, lie; to be, exist, live; to inhabit, dwell, reside; to last, stand, continue, endure:—*rah-jānā*, v.n. To remain, tarry, &c. (=*rahnā*); to be left; to be left behind; to hold back; to remain (without, -*se*), to be left without,

	to be deprived (of, *-se*); to be left out, be omitted; to fail (of, *-se*); to be incapable of motion or action (as a limb through over-exertion, &c.), to be benumbed, be paralyzed; to lie impotent or helpless:—*rahnā-sahnā*, To abide, take up (one's) abode, to live (in or at), reside:—*rahan-hār*, *rahne-wālā*, *rahne-hārā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Remaining, tarrying; abiding, lasting; living, dwelling;—dweller, inhabitant, occupant, inmate:—*rahne-denā*, v.t. To allow (one) to remain, &c.; to let alone, not to meddle with; to keep back.
रांधणो	H راندھنا रांधना *rāṅdhnā* [*rāṅdh˚* = Prk. रंध(इ), or रंधे(इ)=S. रन्धय(ति), caus. of rt. रध्], v.t. To cook, prepare food.
रांवटी	रावटी rāvṭī, f. 1. a small ridge tent. 2. Brbh. a small room; pent-house room; summer-house. H راوٹي रावटी *rā'oṭī*, s.f. A kind of small quadrangular tent (without boots), a 'rowtie';—a small room on the top of a house. A pavilion.
राखणो	H رکھنا रखना *rakhnā* [Prk. रक्खणअं; S. रक्षणीयं, rt. रक्ष्], v.t. To protect, preserve, keep, take care of, save; to keep, maintain; to keep, put, place, lay (upon or before), set, station, deposit, lay down, pledge, stake; to keep back, reserve; to put by, put aside; to leave; to stop; to possess, own; to have, hold, harbour, entertain; to deem, esteem, consider; to engage, employ, take into service; to apply, ascribe, impute:—*rak-ćhoṛnā*, v.t. To put away, lay aside; to place, keep; to have; to keep back, withhold, detain; to give in charge:—*rakh-denā*, v.t. (intens.) To put down, put by; to place, keep, &c. (=*rakhnā*):—*rakh-kar kahnā*, To speak with reservation: to speak in innuendoes:—*rakh-lenā*, v.t. (intens.) To take in, entertain; to engage, employ; to take in charge; to keep, &c. (=*rakhnā*). H راکھنا राखना *rākhnā*, = H راکھنون राखनौं *rākhnauṅ*, (rustic) v.t. = *rakhnā*, q.v.
राछ	H راچھ राछ *rāćh* [prob. S. राक्षसः; cf. S. राक्षसी 'a large tooth'], s.m. A toothed instrument (as a weaver's); instrument, implement, apparatus;—the innermost or oldest portion of a tree or

	timber:—*rāćh-raćhīnḍe*, s.m. pl. Implements; utensils;—*ćakkī-kā rāćh*, The pivot on which a hand-mill turns.
राज	S ج ا राज *rāja*, vulg. *rāj* (fr. राजन्; cf. *rājā*), s.m. (used in comp.) King, prince, sovereign, chief, master; any principal object, anything the best, or the largest, of its kind;—a master-mason, mason, builder, bricklayer:—*rājābhishek* (*˚ja+abh˚*), vulg. *rāj-abhishek*, s.m. Consecration or coronation of a king, royal inauguration or installation (syn. *rāj-tilak*);—*rājājnā*, vulg. *rājāggyā* (*˚ja+āj˚*), s.f. King's edict, royal decree or command, mandate, ordinance:—*rājādhirāj*, vulg. *rāj-adhirāj* (*˚ja+adh˚*), s.m. King of kings, supreme ruler of princes, paramount sovereign, emperor, mighty potentate:—*rājādḥikār*, vulg. *rāj-adhikār* (*˚ja+adh˚*), s.m. Paramount power; royal prerogative:—*rājādhikārī*, vulg. *rāj-adhikārī*, s.m. (f. *-inī*), 'Royal official'; one who holds sway, regent, governor, ruler, king:—*rājāvart* (*˚ja+āv˚*), s.m. A kind of diamond or other gem (=*rāj-paṭṭ*, q.v.):—*rājāwali* or *rājāwalī*, vulg. *rājā'olī* (*˚ja+āv˚*), s.f. Line of kings, royal dynasty or genealogy, royal house (=*rāj-vaṅś* or *rāj-baṅs*):—*rāj-basīṭ*, s.m.=*rāj-dūt*, q.v.:—*rāj-baṅs*, *rāj-baṅś*, s.m.=*rāj-vaṅś*, q.v.:—*rāj-baṅsī*, adj. & s.m.=*raj-vaṅśī*, q.v.:—*rāj-bahā*, vulg. *raj-bahā*, s.m. Principal channel, main distributory, the principal or common branch (of a canal, &c.):—*rāj-bhanḍār*, s.m. Royal storehouse; public warehouse; royal exchequer, public treasury; royal kitchen:—*rāj-bhavan*, *rāj-bhūwan*, s.m.=*rāj-mandir*, q.v.:—*rāj-bhog*, s.m. Food placed before an idol at noon; endowment of a temple:—*rāj-bheṭ*, s.f. A present made by an inferior on admission to the presence of a great man;—fee paid to a public functionary for permission to reap the harvest:—*rāj-baiwasthā*, s.f.=*rāj-vyavasthā*, q.v.:—*rāj-pāṭ*, s.m. Royal cushion or throne (=*rāj-paṭṭ*; see also s.v. *rāj*, 'government'):—*rāj-pati*, vulg. *rāj-pat*, s.m. 'Lord of kings,' prince (a Hindū title):—*rāj-putr*, vulg. *rāj-put*, s.m.=*rāj-pūt*, q.v.:—*rāj-patnī*, s.f. King's wife, royal consort, queen:—*rāj-path*, s.m. King's highway, public road, main road, principal street:—*rāj-paṭṭ*, s.m. Royal fillet, a tiara; royal cushion, throne; a kind of precious stone, a diamond of inferior quality (said to be brought from *Vīrāṭ-deś*, in the north-west of India):—*rāj-paā*, Rank of a king; kingship:—*rāj-pad-dhārī*, s.m. One who accedes to the position and office of king:—*rāj-pur*, s.m. and *rāj-purī*, s.f.=*rāj-dhānī*, q.v.:—*rāj-pratāp*, s.m. Royal power and splendour, kingly dignity, majesty:—*rāj-prabandh*, s.m. Royal government; royal or public policy; administration:—*rāj-pratinidh*, s.m. Regent; viceroy:—*rāj-pūt* (S. *rāja-putra*), s.m. (f. -

	nī), *lit*. 'King's son or descendant'; name of a military tribe of Hindūs (of the second or Kshatriya caste); name of a class of Hindūs who claim descent from the ancient Kshatriyas;—a member of the Rājpūt caste, a Rājpūt:—*rāj-pūt-āna*, adj. Like, or belonging to, the Rājpūts;—prop. n. A name for the province of Ajmīr, the country of the Rājpūts:—*rāj-pūtī*, s.f. The essential quality of a Rājpūt, courage, prowess in war:—*rāj-phoṛa*, s.m. The king's evil (?); a kind of carbuncle or large boil (which generally rises at the back of the neck and commonly proves fatal):—*rāj-tilak*, s.m. The mark placed on the forehead of a royal personage on the occasion of coronation; coronation, installation (cf. *rājābhishek*); a mark put on the forehead of a royal personage by his vassals:—*rāj-tejas*, s.m. Royal splendour or dignity, majesty:—*rāj-ṭīkā*, s.f.=*rāj-tilak*, q.v.:—*rāj-ćakr*, s.m. The discus of Krishna;—fear or perplexity occasioned by a monarch:—*rāja-ćinh*, s.m. The insignia of royalty:—*rāj-dār*, s.f. King's wife, royal consort:—*rāj-datt*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Given or allowed by the king or by Government:—*rāj-datt-bhūmi*, s.f. An allowance of land by the king or by Government:—*rāj-darbār*, s.m. Royal audience, court, *levée*:—*rāj-darśan*, s.m. The act of seeing, or appearing before, a king, a royal audience, royal *levée*:—*rāj-darśan-śālā*, s.f. The royal hall of audience, presence chamber:—*rāj-droh*, s.m. 'The act of injuring a king.' high treason, rebellion;—tyranny:—*rāj-drohī*, adj. & s.m. Rebellious, disloyal;—'king-injurer,' traitor, rebel:—*rāj-dulār*, s.m, (f. *-ī*), 'King's darling,' a prince:—*rāj-dulārī*, s.f. A princess:—*rāj-danḍ*, s.m. King's sceptre, royal sceptre; kingly authority; punishment inflicted by order of a king; tax or fine payable to royalty:—*rāj-danḍāpaharan* (*-danḍa+apa°*), s.m. 'Seizure of property in execution of a royal or of a legal decree,' confiscation:—*rāj-dwār*, s.m. The king's gate, gate of a royal palace, palace-gate, royal entrance:—*rāj-dūt*, s.m. (f. *-i*, *-in*, *-nī*, or *-ī*), A king's ambassador:—*rāj-dhām*, s.m.=*rāj-dhānī*, q.v.:—*rāj-dhān* or *rāj-dhānī*, s.f. King's residence, a palace; royal city, seat of government, capital, metropolis:—*rāj-dhurā*, 'The king's yoke,' the burden of government, kingly responsibility, royal functions:—*rāj-dharm*, vulg. *rāj-dharam*, s.m. A king's duty; the duties of a sovereign, the functions or obligations of government;—duties of the military caste:—*rāj-dhan*, s.m. Royal revenue or right to property; public property:—*rāj-ḍanḍ*, s.m.=*rāj-danḍ*, q.v.:—*rāja-rāj*, *rāj-rāj*, s.m.=*rājādhi-rāj*, q.v.:—*rāj-ṛāṇī*, s.f. Queen-consort, royal spouse;—an epithet of the goddess Kālī:—*rāj arshi* (*rāja+ṛishi*), s.m. A royal Rishi or saint; Rishi of royal descent; that holy and superhuman personage which a king or man of the military class may become by the

	performance of great austerities:—*rāj-rog*, s.m. A mortal disease; consumption; (*fig.*) any great affliction or evil (as a long-pending law-suit, &c.); a mania of any kind (as for building, &c.):—*rāj-sabhā*, s.f. A royal assembly or court; an assemblage of princes; an assembly in which the king is present, royal council; king's privy council; parliament:—*rāj-sattā*, s.f. Royal dignity, majesty:—*rāja-sthān*, vulg. *rāj-asthān*, s.m. King's palace, &c. (=*rāj-mandir*, or *rāj-dhānī*);—prop. n. Another name for the province of Rājpūtāna:—*rāj-sarp*, s.m. 'Monster-serpent'; the boa:—*rāj-siṅhāsan* or *rāj-siṅghāsan*, s.m. Royal throne:—*rāj-sūya*, vulg. *rāj-sū*, s.m. A great sacrifice or religious ceremony performed at the coronation of a supreme sovereign or universal monarch by the king himself and his tributary princes:—*rāja-sva*, s.m. Royal possessions: royal revenue, tribute, tax:—*rāj-sewā*, s.f. King's service, royal service:—*rāj-sevak*, s.m. Attendant on a royal personage, a king's servant; a courtier:—*rāj-śāsan*, s.m. Royal edict, decree, mandate; king's sway:—*rāj-śāhī*, s.f. Royal status, kingship, royalty:—*rāj-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Royal, national, public:—*rāj-kāj*, *rāj-kārva*, s.m. King's business, royal duties, state affairs, functions of government, public administration:—*rāj-kar*, corr. *rāj-kār*, s.m. Tax paid to royalty, king's taxes, royal tribute, revenue:—*rāj-kaseru*, s.m. The fragrant grass *Cyperus rotundus*; the root of *Cyperus pertenius*:—*rāj-kul*, s.m. King's family, royal family, royal race or dynasty; king's court; court of justice;—(f. *-ā*), a king's son, a prince:—*rāj-kumār*, vulg. *rāj-kumbar*, *rāj-kuṅ'ar*, *rāj-kuṅwar*, *rāj-kuwar*, s.m. A king's son, a prince:—*rāj-kumārī*, and *rāj-kanyā*, s.f. King's daughter, princess:—*rāj-kavi*, s.m. Poet laureate (syn. *maliku'sh-shu'arā*):—*rāj-gādī*, *rāj-gaddī*, s.f. Royal cushion or seat, king's throne, royal throne (=*rāj-siṅghāsan*):—*rāj-guru*, s.m. Royal counsellor, spiritual preceptor of a king, or prince, or chief:—*rāja-g̱ṛih*, s.m. King's house, royal dwelling, palace:—*rāj-grīva*, s.m. A species of flat fresh-water fish:—*rāj-ghāt*, s.m. Regicide:—*rāj-ghātī*, *rāja-gha*, *rāja-ghna*, s.m. King-killer, a regicide:—*rāj-gīrā*, s.m. The plant *Amaranthus polygamus*:—*rāj-gīrī*, s.f. Masterly work, workmanship; mason's work, masonry:—*rāj-lakshmī*, s.f. Good fortune or glory of a king;—a royal welcome:—*rāj-lakshaṇ*, vulg. *rāj-laććhan*, s.m. Royal sign or token, any mark (on the body, &c.) indicating a future king; marks of royalty; royal insignia, regalia:—*rāj-lekh*, s.m. Royal letter or edict:—*rāj-mārg̱*, s.m.=*rāj-path*, q.v.:—*rāj-maḥal*, s.f. Royal residence, palace, royal apartment:—*rāj-mudrā*, s.f. Royal signet or seal, privy seal:—*rāj-marāl*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), A very beautiful swan:—*rāj-mistrī*, s.m. Master-mason, head bricklayer:—*rāj-mukuṭ*, s.m. Royal crown or

	diadem:—*rāj-mantrī*, s.m. Minister or counsellor of state, prime-minister, chancellor, privy counsellor:—*rāj-mantrī-sabhā*, s.f. Senate, cabinet council, privy council;—*rāj-mandir*, *rāj-mandil*, s.m. Palace of a king, royal mansion or residence:—*rāj-nay*, s.m.=*rāj-nīti* or *nīt*, s.f. Royal conduct or policy, administration of government, regal polity, princely duties; science of government; statesmanship; politics;—code of law, jurisprudence:—*rāj-nīl*, s.m. An emerald:—*rāj-wāṛā*, s.m. Country of *rājās*, royal domains; a kingdom (cf. *rajwāṛā*):—*rāja-vat*, adj. & adv. Like a king, kingly, royal, princely:—*rāj-var*, s.m. Excellent king, chief king:—*rāj-vaṅś*, s.m. Family of kings, royal race or family, dynasty:—*rāj-vaṅśi* (f. *-inī*), *rāj-vaṅśīya*, (f. *-ā*), *rāj-vaṅśya* (f. *-ā*), adj. & s.m. Belonging to a royal family, of regal race or descent;—offspring of royalty; a tribe of Rājpūts:—*rāj-vījī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Of royal seed, sprung from a royal race; a royal personage:—*rāj-vaidya*, s.m. King's physician:—*rāj-vīr*, s.m. Prince of heroes; an epithet of any man of superior bravery:—*rāj-vyavasthā*, s.f. Royal institute or order, mandate, edict, decree; royal administration (=*rāj-prabandh*):—*rāja-hā*, *rāja-han*, s.m. A regicide (=*rāj-ghātī*):—*rāj-hāsak*, s.m. A species of fish, *Cyprinus catla* or *Niloticus*):—*rāj-haṅs*, *rāj-hāṅs*, s.m. A goose; a white goose with red legs and bill, the flamingo:—*rāj-haṭ*, s.f. 'King's perverseness'; despotic power, absolute government, despotism, tyranny:—*rāj-yudhvā*, s.m. One who makes war against a king, rebel, mutineer, traitor:—*rājeśvar* (*˚ja+īś*), s.m. King of kings, supreme sovereign; sovereign, prince, governor:—*rājendra* (*˚ja+in˚*), s.m. Lord of Kings, king of kings, supreme sovereign, emperor; powerful king:—*rāj-yogya*, adj. Befitting a king, suitable for royalty; kingly, princely, royal. H راج राज *rāj* [S. राज्यः], s.m. Royalty, sovereignty, reign; kingdom, realm, state, dominion, empire, monarchy, government; administration or exercise of government, administration, government, rule, sway, sovereignty:—*rāj-bhugol*, s.m. Political geography:—*rāj-pāṭ*, s.m. 'Kingdom and throne'; kingdom, dominion; administration or policy of a state:—*rāj-pīṛak*, s.m. Oppressor of a kingdom, tyrant:—*rāj-dhar*, s.m. 'Exercising rule'; prime-minister:—*rāj rajānā*, v.t. To cause to rule; to keep (one) in princely state, or in ease and comfort:—*rāj rajnā*, v.n. To rule (=*rāj karnā*); to live like a prince:—*rāj karnā*, v.n. To exercise rule or sway, to rule, reign, govern.

राजकुंवार	*Rāj-kumār*, vulg. *rāj-kumbar*, *rāj-kuṅ'ar*, *rāj-kuṅwar*, *rāj-kuwar*, s.m. A king's son, a prince.
राजलोक	The royal people, the royal family, the ruler's family.
राजवी	A Rajpūt of high rank.
राजस	राजस rājas [S.], adj. concerning, characterised by or arising from passion (रजस्). रजस् rajas [S.], m. 1. *philos.* the quality of *rajas*: activity, or passion (the second of the three inherent qualities or *guṇas* of living beings). 2. [cf. 1*raj*] रजस. menstrual discharge. — रजस्वला, adj. f. menstruating; of marriageable age (a girl).
राजा	राजा rājā [S.], m. inv. 1. a rajah, king. 2. lord, master; governor. 3. *hist.* title awarded during the period of British rule in India. 4. colloq. an extravagant and careless person.
राजाजी	Rājā Rāysiṅgh of Bīkāner.
राजावत	A descendant or son of a Rājā.
राणी	H راني राणी *rāṇī*, रानी *rānī* [Prk. रणी; S. राज्ञी], s.f. Queen, princess.
राणो	H رانا राणा *rāṇā*, राना *rānā* [Prk. राइणओ, रणओ; S. राज्ञ+कः], s.m. Title of a prince or *rājā* (among Hindūs, esp. Rājpūts); name of a tribe of Rājpūts.
रात	H رات रात *rāt* [Prk. रत्ती; S. रात्रिः], s.f. Night:—*rāt-bas-kar*, adv. After staying a night or for the night:—*rāt-bhar*, adv. The whole night, all night:—*rāt thoṛī aur sāng bahut*, 'The night is short and the business great (or the play long)'; much to do and little time to do it in, or the task is arduous and the time short; (cf. *Ars longa vita brevis*, and 'Art is long and time is fleeting'):—*rāt-ćar*, s.m. *lit*. 'Night-wanderer'; a goblin, evil spirit; a thief:—*rāt-din*, adv. Night and day, continually:—*rāt-din-barābar-ćakr*, s.m. The equinoctial line:—*rāt-din barābar honā*, Day and night to be equal:—*rāt-ko*, *rāt-ke waqt*, adv. At night, by night, during the night:—*rāt-kī rāt*, adv. For one night, for the night, the one night; the night long, the whole night:—*rāt-meṅ*, adv. In the night, at night (=*rāk-ko*):—*rāt-wālā*, s.m. The bird of night, the owl; cholera (used by women):—*rātoṅ-rāt*, adv. In the middle of the night; during the

	whole night; night after night:—*ādhī rāt*, s.f. Midnight:—*baṛī rāt*, adv. Late at night, in the dead of night:—*bhārī rāt*, s.f. A long, wearisome, or bad night.
रातो	H راتا राता *rātā* [Prk. रत्तओ; S. रक्त+कः, rt. रञ्ज्], adj. Red, crimson, dyed red; dyed, coloured, tinged, stained, &c. (see *rātnā*).
रामत	A game.
राय	H راي राय *rāy*, *rā'e*, राए *rā'e*, (old H.) राइ *rā'i* [Prk. राया, राय; S. राजा], s.m. Prince; chief; a Hindū title (cf. *rā'o*); (in comp. as first member) any principal object, anything the best or largest of its kind:—*rā'e-bāṅs*, s.m. A kind of spear:—*rā'e-bel*, s.f. A species of jasmine, *Jasminum zambac*:—*rā'e-jāman*, s.f. A species of the jamblong tree, *Calyptranthes caryophyllifolia*:—*rā'e rāyān*, s.m. 'Prince of princes,' a title among Hindūs; the Dīwān of the Khālisa or chief treasurer:—*rā'e-zāda*, s.m. A prince's son, a young prince:—*rā'e-manī* (or *munī*), *rā'e-maniyā*, s.m. A kind of rice (in the husk):—*rā'e-munī*, s.m. The *lāl* or male bird of the *Fringilla amandava* (see *muniyā*).
राव	H راو राव *rā'o*, (dialec.) राऊ *rā'ū*, राउ *rā'u* [S. राजकः], s.m. King, prince; chief; a Hindū title of honour:—*rā'o-kṛishak*, s.m. Headman of a village.
रावळो, रावळी, रावळा, रावळै	1. = "Your" when used with reference to rulers. 2. The Rajpūt quarter of a village. 3. A kingdom (synonym of the later term P ریاست *riyāsat* (for A. رئاسة, inf. n. of رأس 'to be or become high in rank'), s.f. Governing, ruling; government, dominion, sway, rule, headship, command; nobility, nobleness, highmindedness:—*riyāsat-ĕ-jamhūrī*, s.f. A republic, a democracy.
रिण	S رن रण *raṇa*, vulg. *raṇ*, and H. रन *ran*, s.m. Sound, noise; battle, war, combat, fight, conflict; battle-field (=*raṇ-bhūmi*);-a mosquito; anxiety:-*raṇāngan* (˚*na*+*an*˚), s.m. Battle-place, field of battle:—*raṇ-bhūmi*, vulg. *ran-bhūm*, s.f. The region or locality of war, battle-field:—*raṇ paṛnā*, Fight to take place, battle to be fought;—to lie in the battle-field, to be slain in battle:—*raṇ-jīt*, s.m. 'Battle-winner,' victor, conqueror:—*raṇ-ćhoṛ*, s.m. An

	epithet of Krishṇ:—*raṇ-dhīr*, *raṇ-dhīrā*, adj. & s.m. Firm, steady, or composed in battle;—a calm and cool soldier, a gallant or brave man:—*raṇ-raṇak*, s.m. Anxiety, anxious regret, care:—*raṇ-sthal*, s.m.=*raṇ-bhūmi*, q.v.:—*raṇ-stambh*, s.m. 'Battle-pillar,' monument of war or battle, trophy, column:—*raṇ-siṅgā*, *raṇ-siṅghā*, *raṇ-siṅhā*, s.f. Battle-conch, war-trumpet, trumpet:—*raṇ-kāmī*, adj. & s.m. Desirous of war, wishing to fight;—a warlike man:—*raṇ-kankaṇ*, s.m. 'War-bracelet,' a kind of bracelet used as an offensive weapon in battle:—*raṇ-gaṛhā*, s.m. Lines of intrenchment:—*raṇotsāh* (*˚ṇa+ut*), s.m. Prowess, bravery in battle.
रींछ	= H ریچھ रीछ *rīćh* [Prk. रिच्छो; S. ऋक्षः], s.m. (f. *-in*, or *-nī*), A bear:—*rīćh-pati*, s.m. 'Lord of the bears,' Jambavant:—*rīćhes* (S. *ṛiksha+īśa*), s.m.=*rīćh-pati*.
रीसांणो	H رسنا रिसना *risnā*, रुसना *rusnā* [*ris˚* = Prk. रिस्स(इ)=S. रिश्य(ते), rt. रिष्; and *rus˚* = Prk. रुस्स(इ)=S. रुश्य(ति), rt. रुष्], v.n. To take offence, be displeased or angry, be vexed, &c. (=*rūsnā* or *rosnā*, q.v.).
रुपइयो	H روپیا रुपया *rupayā*, रुपिया *rupiyā*, *rupyā*, रुपीया *rupīyā*, रुपैया *rupaiyā* [Prk. रुप्पअं; S. रूप्यकं], s.m. A rupee (the silver coin so called); coin, cash, money, wealth (in Urdū the word is frequently written روپیا *rupayā*; but the و is inserted merely to indicate that the vowel of ر is *u.* The Calcutta sicca rupee is worth about two shillings, and the silver of it is better than English standard silver by 2¾d. the ounce. By the regulations of Government passed in May 1793 the rupee should weigh 179⅗ grains Troy):—*rupiyā-wālā* or *rupa'e-wālā*, s.m. A rich man, wealthy person.
रुख	रूख rūkh [*vṛkṣa-*], m. Brbh. Av. a tree.
रूड़ो	= Hindī H روڑا रूरा *rūrā* [Prk. रूवडओ; S. रूप+र+कः], adj. (dialec.) Beautiful; good.
रूप	S روپ रूप *rūp*, s.m. Outward appearance or phenomenon, form, figure, shape, appearance, semblance, image, representation, picture; face, countenance, aspect, features; colour; beautiful appearance; handsome form, mien, or figure, shapeliness, beauty, elegance, grace; natural state or condition, case; natural

	disposition, nature, character; feature, sign, symptom; kind, sort, species; mode, manner, method; (in Arith.) discrete quantity, the number one, arithmetical unit; integer number;—(in Hindī poetry) a symbolical expression for one; (in Alg.) the known or absolute number, known quantity;—a drama, play, dramatic composition; (*rūp* is commonly employed as the last member of compound adjectives, of the *bahu-vrīhi* class, in the sense of 'having the figure or appearance of,' 'like,' 'resembling,' 'consisting of,' e.g. *manushya-rūp*, 'of the shape of a human being'; and also in forming adverbial phrases, e.g. *samān-rūp-se*, 'evenly'; 'equally'; 'flatwise' *sampūrṇ-rūp-se*, 'Quite,' 'altogether,' 'entirely'):—*rūpāntar* (˚*pa*+*an*˚), s.m. Another form, change of appearance or form, transformation:—*rūpāntar karnā*, To transform:—*rūp badalnā* (*apnā*), To change (one's) form, or appearance, or countenance, &c.:—*rūp bigāṛnā* (-*kā*), To spoil the form, &c. (of), to deform, deface, disfigure, mar the beauty (of); to sully, tarnish, soil, blot, smear:—*rūp-banānā* (-*kā*), To assume the appearance or the character (of), to personate; to pretend to be; to represent; to act a part;—to beautify or adorn (oneself, *apnā*):—*rūp-bhānu*, adj. Resembling the sun, sun-like:—*rūp bharnā* (-*kā*), To assume the appearance (of), to personate (=*rūp banānā*, q.v.):—*rūp-jnān*, vulg. *rūp-gyān*, s.m. Acquaintance with forms; perception of colours; discrimination between visible objects:—*rūp-darśan*, s.m. A rupee; money (used by women):—*rūp dikhānā* (*apnā*), To display (one's) charms; to make a display:—*rūp-dhāraṇ*, s.m. The assuming a shape or form or guise:—*rūp-dhārī*, adj. & s.m. Bearing a form, assuming a form or shape, disguised, in disguise; endowed with a good figure, possessed of beauty;—a disguised person, &c.:—*rūp dharnā* = *rūp banānā*, q.v.:—*rūp-rekh*, *rūp-rekhā*, s.f. Countenance, features, visage:—*rūp-sāgar*, s.m. 'Ocean of beauty,' an epithet of a very beautiful person:—*rūp-karan*, s.m. (in Gram.) Declension:—*rūp lānā* (-*se*), To assume an appearance of anger, or a threatening appearance (towards):—*rūp-mān*, adj.=*rūp-vān*, q.v.:—*rūp-nidhān*, s.m. 'Receptacle or abode of beauty,' an epithet of a very beautiful person:—*rūp nikālnā*, To develop (one's or its) beauty, to become beautiful:—*rūp-vān*, *rūp-vant*, adj. (f. *vatī*), Having form or colour, possessing shape or figure; possessed of body, formed, embodied, corporeal; having a beautiful form or figure, handsomely formed, well-shaped, comely, handsome, elegant, beautiful, lovely:—*rūp-vatī*, *rūp-vantī*, s.f. A handsome or well-formed woman, a beautiful woman.

रेती	H ريتي रेती *retī* [*ret*, q.v.+Prk. इआ=S. इका), s.f. Sandy ground on the bank of a river, a tract of alluvial land.
रो, री, रै, रा	Genitive particle: masculine, femine, oblique, plural, respectively.
रोणो	H رونا रोना *ronā* [*ro*˚ = Prk. रुव(इ), or रुअ(इ), or रोव(इ), or रोअ(इ)=S. रोदि(ति), or (Vedic) रुदि(ति), rt. रुद्], v.n. To cry, weep, wail, lament, complain; to be displeased, be sad or melancholy;—s.m. Weeping, wailing, lamentation, grief, distress;—adj. (f. -*ī*), Crying; addicted to crying; sad, rueful, melancholy:—*ro-baiṭhnā*, v.n. To be disappointed (of, -*se*); to have done with weeping; to be or become resigned (to):—*ro-denā*, v.n. (intens.), To burst into tears, to weep, cry; to be displeased, be filled with indignation:—*ronā-dhonā*, v.n. To weep copiously, be bathed in tears;—s.m. Weeping and wailing:—*ronī-ṣūrat*, s.f. A crying face, a rueful or sad countenance;—adj. Having a rueful or dejected countenance, of a sad countenance.
रोझ	= नील-गाय, m. a species of large antelope (iron-grey in colour).
लंघणो	लंघन laṅghan [S.], m. 1. leaping over; crossing over or beyond. 2. overstepping (bounds); transgression. 3. fasting, fast. S لنگھن लंघन *laṅghan*, s.m. Leaping, jumping; springing, going by leaps or jumps;—leaping or jumping over or across, passing or crossing over, stepping across; exceeding, going beyond bounds, transgressing; transgressing propriety;—springing upon, mounting, bestriding; coition;—fasting, abstinence; fast; starvation;—catching (a disorder) by stepping over (infectious matter,—e.g. catching syphilis by stepping over the urine of one suffering from that disorder—which is popularly believed to be a fact):—*laṅghan paṛnā*, To catch (as a disorder):—*laṅghan karnā* (-*ko*), To cross or pass over, &c. (=*laṅghnā*);—to go without food, to fast.
लकड़ी	H لکڑي लकड़ी *lakṛī* [S. लकुट+इका], = H لکڑیا लकड़िया *lakaṛiyā*, or *lakaṛyā*(rustic) s.f. A stick, staff; wood, timber; fire-wood;—a stalk;—the tough stringy substance in the heart of some fusiform roots (as carrots, turnips, &c.);—adj. Like a stick; stiff, rigid;—emaciated, thin, lean:—*lakṛī pheṅknā*, s.m. Cudgel-playing:—*lakṛī-ḵẖāna*, s.m. (in Mech.) A block:—*lakṛī-hārā*, s.m. (f. -*ī*), Wood-cutter, woodman; wood-seller, timber-merchant:—*lakṛiyāṅ denā* (-*ko*), To place wood on the funeral pyre (of):—*ek lakṛī sab-ko hāṅknā*, 'To drive everyone with the same stick'; to

	treat all alike; to fail in showing the consideration due to each one's position:—*sūkh-ke lakṛī honā*, To dry up to a stick, to become lean or emaciated.
लगन	S لگن लग्न *lagna* (rt. *lag*), part. Attached (to), joined (to), connected (with), applying (to); adhering (to); in contact (with); intent (on), set (upon); assiduously engaged (in), occupied (in), concerned (with);—s.m. A bard, minstrel, panegyrist;—(vulg. लगन *lagan*), point of contact; point where the horizon and ecliptic (or path of the planets) meet; the oblique ascension; the divisions of the equator as rising in succession with each sign in an oblique sphere; the rising of a sign of the zodiac above the horizon; the sun's entrance (also, the moment of the sun's entrance) into a sign of the zodiac; (hence) an auspicious moment; a moment; the appointing the day of marriage, or the letter or message appointing the day (sent by the bride's father to the father of the bridegroom);—marriage, espousal; nuptials, a wedding:—*lagan-kunḍalī* (or *-kunḍlī*) or *lagan-kundalī*, s.f. A circle for a horoscope; a horoscope.
लगाणो	H لگانا लगाना *lagānā* (caus. of *lagnā*, q.v.), To attach, unite, join, connect (with, *-se*, or to, *-meṅ*); to fasten; to fix; to affix; to put, place; to put to (a boat), to moor; to put or set (to work), to employ, to engage; to put to, to shut, close (a door, &c.); to put on; to apply; to use; to spread; to impose; to lay on (a whip or stick); to inflict; to put in, to plant, set; to put together (figures), to sum up, to add; to adjust, arrange; to direct; to fix an imputation (upon), to impute (to), to charge (with); to report (anything) in the way of scandal or malice; to sow discord, to set (people) by the ears:—*lagānā-bujhānā* (*-meṅ*), To sow discord (between) and then make peace;—to sow dissension:—*lagā-denā*, v.t. intens. of and = *lagānā*:—*lagā-rakhnā*, v.t. To detain, keep;—to put by, lay by; to hoard up:—*lagā-lenā*, v.t. (intens.) To put to (a boat); to put in, plant, set, &c. (=*lagānā*);—to attach or unite (one, to oneself), to conciliate, to win over; to fold (to one's bosom), to clasp, to embrace:—*lagā-mārnā*, v.t. To impute; to charge (with); to injure by imputation; to calumniate.
लघुसंक	*laghu-śaṅkā*, s.f. Making water; urine:—*laghu-śaṅkā karnā*, To make water *laghu-śaṅkā*, s.f. Making water; urine:—*laghu-śaṅkā karnā*, To make water.

लचपचाणो	= लचलचाना laclacānā [cf. **lacc*-], v.i. 1. to bend; to be supple, &c. (= लचकना). 2. to be sticky, &c. (= लिजलिया लसलसा).
लड़ाई	H لڑائي लड़ाई *laṛā'ī* [*laṛ*(*nā*)+*ā'ī* = Prk. एअव्वअइआ=S. (इ)तव्य+ता+इका], s.f. Fighting, wrestling; fight, contention, quarrel, squabble, brawl; conflict, combat, battle, war; discord, hostility, enmity:—*laṛā'ī bāṅdhnā*, To make a quarrel:—*laṛā'ī baṛhānā*, To extend a quarrel; to foment or aggravate a quarrel:—*laṛā'ī-bhiṛā'ī*, s.f.=*laṛā'ī*:—*laṛā'ī palle bāṅdhnā*, To involve (oneself) in a quarrel:—*laṛā'ī tulnā*, Strife or war to be imminent:—*laṛā'ī ḍālnā* (-*meṅ*), To sow discord (between), to set (people) by the ears; to make (dogs, &c.) fight:—*laṛā'ī-kā*, adj. (f. -*kī*), Of or relating to war, warlike, martial (e.g. *laṛā'ī-kā bājā* 'martial music'; *laṛā'ī-kā jahāz*, 'war-ship,' 'man-of-war'; *laṛā'ī-kā sāmān*, 'materials of war, ammunition';—*laṛā'ī-kā ghar*, 'the abode of strife; cause of quarrel; a firebrand; an incendiary'; *laṛā'ī-kā gīt*, 'war-song'):—*laṛā'ī karnā* (-*se*), To wrangle or quarrel (with); to fight, make war; to give battle (to):—*laṛā'ī laṛnā* (-*se*), To fight (with), to wage or carry on war:—*laṛā'ī lenā* (-*se*), To engage in combat or a fight:—*laṛā'ī honā*, v.n. A quarrel to exist (between, -*meṅ*), to be at strife or war:—*mulkī laṛā'ī*, A foreign war:—*andarūnī laṛā'ī*, or *desī laṛā'ī*, A civil war.
लपेटणो	H لپیٹنا लपेटना *lapeṭnā* (caus. of *lapaṭna* or *lipaṭnā*, q.v.; for *eṭ*, cf. S. *ćapeṭa* and *ćapaṭa*), v.t. To roll up; to roll or wrap (round, -*par*), to wind or twine (round), to furl; to wrap up, to enwrap, to envelop; to cover by wrapping round; to fold, coil, enclose, pack; to involve, implicate;—to smear, to spread (over, -*par*):—*lapeṭ-denā*, and *lapeṭ-lenā*, v.t. intens. of and=*lapeṭnā*.
लसकर	P لشکر*lashkar* [said to be corr. fr. A. العسکر; but more prob.=S. नश+कर], s.m. An army, a host, a military force;—a camp;—an encampment (the word, in India, is sometimes used with especial reference to Sindia's army):—*lashkar ikkhaṭṭā karnā*, or *lashkar jam' karnā*, To collect an army, to levy forces:—*lashkar ḵẖalās*, s.f. A trull, a strumpet:—*lashkar-kā*, adj. (f. -*kī*), Of or belonging to an army or a camp; military (syn. *lashkarī*):—*lashkar-kī bolī*, s.f. 'Camp-language,' a mixed language; Urdū:—*lashkar-kash*, s.m. One who levies forces; a commander, general:—*lashkar-kashī*, s.f. Collecting an army, levying forces, a levy, mobilization;

	conduct of an army, generalship; leading forth an army, invasion (syn. *ćaṛhā'ī*):—*lashkar-gāh*, s.f. A camp; a cantonment; a camping-ground; a parade:—*lashkar-wālā*, s.m. (in the dialect of women) A king:—*pas-lashkar*, s.m.
लहणो	H لہنا लहना *lahnā* [*lah°* = Prk. लह(इ)= लभ(ते), rt. लभ्], v.t. To find, get, experience;—v.n. To get on well, to prosper, flourish;—to accrue; to avail, answer, boot, signify;—s.m. Profit, gain; outstanding debt;—lot, portion, fortune, fate, destiny:—*lahnā-pā'onā*, adj. Lucky, auspicious
लहुड़ो	= H لوہڑا लौहड़ा *lauhṛā*, लोहड़ा *lohṛā* = H لوہرا लौहरा *lauhrā*, लोहरा *lohrā* [Prk. लहुडओ; S. लघु +र+कः], adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Younger, junior;—a junior; a cadet.
लाणो	H لانا लाना *lānā* (contrac. of *le-ānā*, *lit.* 'having taken to come, or to take and come'), v.t. To bring, fetch; to bring forward, to adduce; to bring in, introduce, usher in; to import; to bring under, to include (in); to bring (a person) to agree (to, *-par*), to induce, persuade, win over (to); to apply; to purchase, buy; to bring forth, beget, breed, yield, produce, make (N.B.—*lānā*, although it governs the acc. case, is, since a neut. verb enters into its construction, treated as a neuter verb in the tenses formed by means of the perfect part.; the nom. case, and not the agent being employed; e.g. *maiṅ usko lāyā hūṅ*, 'I have brought him or it,' not *maiṅ-ne usko lāyā hai*):—*lānā-bandī*, s.f. Assessment of land according to the number of ploughs employed on it:—*lānā lagānā*, s.m. Taking cattle in lieu of money (from a debtor).
लागणो	H لاگنا लागना *lāgnā*, v.n. (dialec. or rustic)=*lagnā*, q.v. H لگنا लगना *lagnā* [*lag°* = Prk. लग्ग(इ)=S. लग्य(ते), rt. लग्+*nā* for *anā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.n. To be attached (to, *-se*, or *-meṅ*), to be joined (to), be connected (with), to be fastened (to, *-meṅ*); to be moored (a ship); to come to anchor; to be or become fixed (in or on); to come to a stand-still; to be inserted (in); to be planted or set (trees, &c.); to be added (to), to be appended; to fix itself (in or into); to take root, to become rooted (in); to be settled (on or upon); to settle down (in), to make a haunt (of), to hang about, to haunt, to frequent (e.g. *wahāṅ sher lagtā hai*); to lie in wait;—to be applied (to); to be put, or laid, or imposed (upon), to be staked (on, *-par*); to be invested (as money); to be

	spent, or expended, or consumed (on); to cost; to be valued at;—to be put (in or into); to be posted (as a letter); to be disposed of (to, *-meṅ*), to be sold (to), to be taken (at,—e.g. *sau jildeṅ sarkār-meṅ lag-ga'īṅ*);—to be put in order, to be arranged;—to be employed, be occupied or engaged (in); to be intent (on), to be set or bent (on);—to be close (to), be contiguous (to), to adjoin; to join; to touch; to come into contact, or connection, or correspondence (with); to be in close intimacy (with, *-se*); to enter (into) and form the substance (of), to be duly concocted and assimilated; to be joined in sexual congress, to lie (with, *-se*); to copulate (with);—to attach (to, *-ko*), to cling (to); to be incurred, or contracted (as blame, disgrace, &c.); to attach oneself (to), to be with, or on the side (of);—to come (to); to fall (to or together), to close, shut (as doors, shutters, eyelids or eyes, &c.); to fall or draw (in, to collapse, to become shrunk or shrivelled (e.g. *māre bhūk-ke peṭ lag-gayā*);—to attain or reach (to), to arrive (at);—to stick, adhere (to); to catch; to falter (in speech), to stutter, stammer (e.g. *zabān lagnā*);—to light (on); to hit or strike (on or against, *-meṅ*);—to be discovered (a clue or trace, &c.); to act or operate (on, *-ko*), to take effect (on), to affect; to have the intended or natural effect, to answer, succeed, take, come off; to be achieved, be effected;—to get on foot, to get into vogue or fashion;—to touch, affect, move, melt (with *dat.*); to come home (to), to tell (upon);—to hurt or wound; to bite or sting; to burn or smart (as anything acrid or pungent); to taste (e.g. *khaṭṭā lagnā*); to be felt or perceived, to have a sense or feeling (of); to feel, perceive (e.g. *sardī lagtī hai*);—to act or operate hurtfully or disagreeably (as food, &c.), to be unwholesome (as the water of a place, e.g. *pānī wahāṅ-kā lagtā hai*); to bear or press (upon), to gall, pinch, rub (as a saddle on the back of a horse, &c.); to receive or sustain a galling or abrasion, to be galled, &c.;—to fall (upon, *-ko*), to attack (as blight, &c.); to be affected with blemish or damage; to be burnt or scorched (as food in cooking, or clothes in drying before a fire); to be or become touched, or tainted, or corrupted, or rotten, to rot;—to be imputed (to); to be falsely accused;—to be wanting or necessary (to);—to come or arise (upon or to), to happen (to), befall, betide;—to form an affection (of,—e.g. *bhūk lagnā*, *pyās lagnā*, &c.), to feel or have the desire (for,—e.g. *jhāṛā lagnā*, *peshāb lagnā*);—to be met (with); to be caught or overtaken (by,—as disease, calamity, &c.); to fall in the way (of), come (before), present itself (to);—to be found or obtained (by,—as service or employment);—to arise or come (upon); to be borne or produced (as fruit); to bear (as fruit-trees); to shoot, sprout,

	germinate;—to be or become, to have some certain condition, or quality, or accident; to be found to be; to look (like), to seem to be; to seem, appear;—to be kindled, to catch, to break out (as fire); to apply (to, -*ko*), to be applicable or pertinent, to hold good; to apply oneself (to); to be about, to begin (in this sense employed to form Inchoative compounds, e.g. *kahne lagā*, 'he began to say');—to arise and proceed; to set in (as rains, cold, heat, &c.); to be proceeding or in progress, to be in full fling or activity (as a market, &c.);—to have suitableness, or agreeableness, or harmonious relation; to fit, suit, become; to refer (to); to bear (on); to be related (to), to be a relation (of, -*kā*); to appertain (to), to belong (to); to be the concern, or province, or proper office or business (of); to be incumbent or obligatory (on, -*ko*; to be necessary to be done or suffered (by);—(as a gerund) s.m. Applying, application, &c.:—*lag-ćalnā*, v.n. For this and other similar compounds, see s.v. the past conj. part. *lag*:—*lag-jānā*, v.n. intens. of, and=*lagnā* (*lag-jānā* is the more com. form):—*lag-lenā* (-*ke pīche*), To follow (in the track of), to go (after).
लाधणो	To be obtained, to be found.
लाल	P H لال लाल *lāl* [from the Persian; prob. akin to S. रक्त], adj. Red (syn. *surk̲h̲*), ruddy; red-hot; inflamed; enraged;—s.m. A ruby (cf. *la'l*); the male of the bird *Fringilla amandava* (cf. *muniyā*);—the seed of *Abrus precatorius* (syn. *ghuṅgćī*):—*lāl-angārā*, or *lāl-surk̲h̲*, or *lāl-lāl*, adj. Very red; red-hot; fiery, flushed with passion:—*lāl baćlā*, s.m. Basella rubra:—*lāl bhaṛak*, adj. Flaming red; fiercely or vividly red:—*lāl pānī*, s.m. Blood;—the menstrual discharge:—*lāl paṛnā*, v.n. To become (or turn) red, to redden; to become red-hot; to flush; to get into a rage:—*lāl-pīlī āṅkheṅ nikālnā*, 'To show red and yellow eyes'; to glare fiercely; to fly into a passion:—*lāl joṛā*, s.m. A red (or scarlet) suit:—*lāl ćitrā*, or *lāl ćitr-mol*, s.m. *Plumbago rosea*:—*lāl ćamak*, or *lāl-lau*, s.f. Red flame:—*lāl ćandan*, s.m. *Juniperus cedrus*:—*lāl rag*, s.f. An artery:—*lāl rahuā*, v.n. To flourish, to be prosperous, to be **happy** (e.g. *lāl raho*, 'Continue flourishing! be prosperous!'):—*lāl sāg*, s.m. Red amaranth (used as a vegetable), *Amaranthus paniculatus*, or *A. gangeticus*:—*lāl-samudra* or *samundar*, s.m. The Red Sea:—*lāl sem*, s.f. *Dolichos lablab*:—*lāl qumrā*, or *lāl kaddū*, s.m. The red pumpion, *Curcurbita maxima*:—*lāl kitāb*, s.f. The red book; a book to which an ignoramus refers for the solution of every difficulty;—a book of reference;—*lāl kurtī*, s.f. A red coat;—the European infantry lines in an Indian

	cantonment:—*lāl kurtī-kī palṭan*, A regiment of red-coats, i.e. of British infantry:—*lāl-karne-wālā*, adj. (in Med.), Rubefacient:—*lāl kaner*, s.f. Red oleander, or rose-bay, *Nerium odorum*:—*lāl-golā*, s.f. (local), Light reddish sandy soil:—*lāl mirć*, s.f. Red pepper; cayenne; red chilli, capsicum:—*lāl honā* or *ho-jānā*, v.n. To become red, &c. (=*lāl paṛnā*, q.v.);—to be on the point of winning (at play); to be 'hot,' or on the point of discovering anything (as a hidden handkerchief, &c.).
लावणो	= लाणो, q.v.
लिखणो	H لکھنا लिखना *likhnā* [*likh*˚ = Prk. लिख(इ)=S. लिख(ति), rt. लिख्], v.t. To write, to enter, register, note; to copy; to compose (a work, &c.); to delineate, to paint;—s.m. Writing; handwriting:—*likh-denā*, or *likh-lenā*, v.t. To write down, to record; to write out, to copy, &c.:—*likhnā-paṛhnā*, s.m. Reading and writing; education:—*likhnā ba-nām-ĕ-falāṅ*, To draw (a bill) upon so-and-so:—*likhne-hārā*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), Writer, scribe; composer, author.
लिगार	A little, somewhat.
लिपरको	The act of trembling in certain limbs because of worry or fear.
लेणो	H لینا लेना *lenā*, (dialec.) लैना *lainā* [*le*˚ = Prk. ले(इ)=लह(इ)=S. लभ(ते), rt. लभ्;+*mī* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To take, accept, receive; to hold, grasp, lay hold of; to get, obtain, acquire; to reach; to buy, purchase; to borrow;—to absorb, consume; to take possession of, to appropriate; to seize, capture; to win; to overcome, master, conquer; to browbeat; to extort;—to take to task, to chide, rebuke, reprove;—to pick, pluck out (hair); to cut, pare (the nails);—(as a gerund), s.m. Taking, receiving, &c. (=*len*);—money to be realized, outstanding debt (the verb *lenā* is frequently annexed to the base of another verb to form intensives, and it becomes neuter itself when the leading verb is such; it is also occasionally used to form nominal verbs, e.g. *kām lenā* (*-se*), 'to take work' (from), 'to make use' (of);—*mol lenā*, 'to purchase'):—*le-ḍālnā*, v.t. To master completely; to thoroughly overpower or subdue;—to take sharply to task, to rebuke severely; to rate, scold, &c.; to disgrace, to humiliate:—*le-lenā*, v.t. To take, receive, &c. (=*lenā*); to take away (from, *-se*); to conquer or master completely; to take possession of, to seize upon; to take by force; to extort:—*lenā-denā*, s.m.=*len-den*, q.v.:—*lenā ek na denā do*, 'Nor one to receive nor two to give'; having nothing to gain or lose:—*lene ānā* (*-ko*), To come out (or

	forth) to receive (a person):—*lene-ke dene paṛnā*, 'To have to pay instead of receiving'; to be drawn into a difficulty; to be or become a loser (by);—to be on the point of death, to be past all hope.
लुंकड़ी	= H لومڑي लोमड़ी *lomṛī* [Prk. लोमडिआ; S. लोम+र+इका], s.f. A fox (*lit.* & *fig.*).
लुंगी	लुंगी luṅgī [P. *lungī*], f. 1. a rectangular cloth worn wrapped round the waist and falling to the ankles, by men. 2. (*HŚS.*) a kind of red cloth used for the above purpose. 3. sheet spread by barbers over their customers' legs (to catch hair).
लूटणो	H لوٹنا लूटना *lūṭnā* [*lūṭ°* = Prk. लुंट(इ)=S. लुण्ट(ति), rt. लुण्ट्;+*nā* = *anā* = Prk. अणअं=S. अनीयं], v.t. To plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage;—to rob, steal, filch; to extort (anything) from;—to squander; to revel or riot in (e.g. *bahār lūṭnā*, *maza lūṭnā*):—*lūṭ-lenā*, v.t. intens. of and=*lūṭnā*.
लूगड़ो	Clothing. H لگڑا लुगड़ा *lugṛā* [Prk. लुग्ग+डओ=S. रुग्ण+र+कः], s.m. (f. -*ī*), Ragged or worn-out cloth; tatter; old clothes; (*rustic*) garment, wrapper, mantle, sheet (syn. *lūgṛā*, *lokrā*, *kapṛā*).
लूगो	H لوگا लूगा *lūgā* [Prk. लुग्गओ; S. रुग्ण+कः], s.m. A cloth; a wrapper (cf. *lugā*, *lugṛā*).
लूण	H لون लवण *lavaṇ*, or लवन *lavan*, or लोण *loṇ*, or लोन *lon*, or लूण *lūṇ*, or लून *lūn* [Prk. लवणं or लोणं=S. लवणं], s.m. Salt; rock or fossil salt; sea. salt;—saltness;—the sea of salt water;—adj. Salt, &c. (=*lonā*, q.v.):—*lavaṇākar* (*°ṇa+āk°*), s.m. A salt-mine;—(*met.*) a mine of grace or beauty:—*lavaṇāmbu* (*°ṇa+am°*), s.m. 'A mass of salt water'; the sea, the ocean:—*lavaṇ-samudra*, or *lavaṇ-sindhu*, s.m. The sea of salt-water, salt sea; sea, ocean:—*lavaṇ-khāni*, s.f. A salt-mine;—name of the district of Sāmbhar in Ajmere (celebrated for its fossil salt):—*lavaṇottam* (*°ṇa+ut°*), s.m. 'Best salt'; river or rock salt; nitre:—*lon-bā'ī*, s.m. (dialec.), A seller of salt (cf. *nān-bā'ī*):—*loṇ-drohī*, adj. Having an aversion to salt:—*lon-mirć lagānā* (*-meṅ*), To apply salt and chillies (to);—to use

	highly seasoned language; to speak hyperbolically, or in lofty diffuse language.
लेज	Taking.
लोक	S لوك लोक *loka*, vulg. *lok*, s.m. The world, the universe, a world, a division of the universe (in general three *Lokas* are enumerated, *Svarg-lok*, 'heaven', *Pātāl*, 'hell'; and *Mṛitya-bhavan*, 'earth.' Another classification enumerates 1˚ *Bhūr-lok*, 'earth': 2˚ *Svarg-lok*, 'heaven'; 3˚ *Bhūvar-lok*, 'intermediate space.' A fuller classification enumerates fourteen; see Monier Williams' Sanskrit Dictionary, s.v. *loka*);—region, country, tract, province;—the inhabitants of the world, mankind, people, folk, man, men; a multitude;—seeing, looking; sight; regard:—*lokāpavād* (˚*ka*+*ap*˚), s.m. Reproach or censure of the world, general evil report, public scandal; popular accusation or blame; calumny, slander:—*lokāćār*, s.m., or *lokāćārī*, s.f. (˚*ka*+*ać*˚), Usage, practice, or custom of the world, the way of the world (i.q. *lok-rīti*); common practice, custom of a people; general or popular custom, universal habit; honour or credit of a people:—*lokālok* (˚*ka*+*al*˚), s.m. The visible and invisible world;—name of a mythical belt of mountains surrounding the outermost of the seven seas and dividing the visible world from the region of darkness:—*lokāntar* (˚*ka*+*an*˚), s.m. Another world; the other world, the next world; a future life; decease, death:—*lok-buddhi*, adj. Worldly-wise;—s.m. & f. One who knows the ways of the world:—*lok-behwār*, s.m.=*lok-vyavahār* = *lokāćār*, q.v.:—*lok-pāl*, or *lok-pālak*, or *loka-pa*, s.m. A world-protector; guardian of the world; any presiding deity (especially a class of deities, as Indra, Yam, Varuṇ, Kuver, &c., who are believed to protect the various regions of the universe);—a protector or ruler of the people, a king, sovereign, prince:—*lok-pati*, s.m. Lord of the world; an epithet of Brahmā, and of Vishṇu;—a lord or ruler of people, a king (=*lok-pāl*):—*lok-prasiddh*, adj. Celebrated or notorious in the world; generally established or received, universally known or acknowledged; well-known, notorious:—*loka-tray*, s.m. The three worlds (viz. heaven, earth, and the lower regions), the whole universe:—*lok-jit*, or *lok-jīt*, s.m. Conqueror of the world; a sage; name of a Buddha:—*lok-rākshas*, s.m. The spirit of a wicked man converted into a demon:—*lok-ranjan*, s.m. Pleasing the world; gaining public confidence; popularity:—*lok-rīti*, s.f.=*lokāćār*, q.v.:—*lok-sankhyā*, s.f. A numbering of the people; a census:—*loka-kṛit*, s.m. Creator of the world or universe, an epithet of Brahmā, Vishṇu, and Śiva:—*lok-lāj*, s.f. The honour or

	credit of a people (=*lokāćār*):—*lok-nāth*, s.m. Lord of the world; an epithet of Brahmā, Vishṇu (or Krishṇa), and Śiva;—a proper name:—*lok-nindā*, s.f.=*lokāpavād*, q.v.:—*lok-vyavahār*, vulg. *lok-behwār*, s.m.=*lokāćār*, q.v.:—*tīn lok*, s.m.=*loka-tray*, q.v. (cf. *tri-lok*).
लोपणो	To leap over, cross; to transgress, violate; to destroy to conceal.
लोह	S لوہ लोह *loha*, vulg. *loh*, s.m. Iron (either crude or wrought); steel; metal;—a weapon;—blood;—aloe-wood, Agallochum:—*lohābhisār* (˚*ha+abh*˚), s.m. Name of a military ceremony performed on the tenth day of the light half of the month *Aśvin* (this ceremony or lustration of arms was formerly observed by kings before commencing a campaign, but is now usually confined to the domestic decoration and worship of the soldiers' weapons):—*loh-bandā*, adj. & s.m. (f. -*ī*), Loaded with iron; iron-bound;—an iron-bound club; a life-preserver:—*loha-ja*, vulg. *lohaj*, s.m. Bell-metal;—rust of iron;—iron-filings:—*loh-jit*, s.m. A diamond (*lit.* 'conquering iron' in hardness):—*loh-ćun*, *loh-ćūr*, *loh-ćūrā*, *loh-ćūn*, *loh-ćūrṇ*, s.m. Iron-filings:—*loh-drāvī*, s.f. (*lit.* 'fusing metal'), Borax:—*loh-sār*, s.f. An iron-mine;—calcined iron:—*loha-śalākā*, s.f. An iron missile, iron dart, &c.:—*loha-kār*, s.m. (f. -*ī*), A worker in iron, an iron-smith, a blacksmith; a lock-smith; a cutler (see *lohār*):—*loh-kānt*, s.m. The loadstone, a magnet:—*loh-kiṭṭ*, s.m. Rust of iron, iron-filings:—*loh-kanṭak*, s.m. A kind of thorny shrub, *Vanguiera spinosa*:—*loh-lāṭh*, s.m. An iron mace or club:—*loh-mārak*, s.m. ('calcining metal') The plant *Achyranthes triandra*:—*loh may*, adj. Made of iron, composed or consisting of iron, iron; abounding in iron.
लोहड़ो	H لوہڑا लौहड़ा *lauhṛā*, लोहड़ा *lohṛā* = H لوہرا लौहरा *lauhrā*, लोहरा *lohrā* [Prk. लहुडओ; S. लघु +र+कः], adj. & s.m. (f. -*ī*), Younger, junior;—a junior; a cadet.
लोही	Blood.
वंस	= S ونش वंश *vaṅś*, s.m. A bamboo; a bamboo-cane, a staff;—a reed-pipe, tube, pipe, flute, fife;—the backbone, spine;—the line of a pedigree or genealogy, lineage, race, &c. (i.q. *bans*, q.v.);—offspring, son, child;—an assemblage, a multitude, host:—*vaṅśāvalī* (˚*śa+āv*˚), s.f.=*bans-āwalī*, q.v.:—*vaṅś-bhojya*, adj. (f. -*ā*), To be possessed by a family, hereditary;—(S. -*bhojyam*), s.m.

	An hereditary estate:—*vaṅś-paramparā*, s.f. Family succession, lineage, descent:—*vaṅś-ćaritr*, s.m. History of any race or dynasty; genealogical account of the doings of a family:—*vaṅś-roćanā*, s.f., or *vaṅś-loćan*, s.m., or *vaṅś-loćanā*, s.f.=*bans-loćan*, q.v.:—*vaṅś-samāćār*, s.m. Family, usage;—family affairs, family history:—*vaṅś-kram-āgat*, adj. Descended or inherited lineally; lineally acquired, obtained by family inheritance, hereditary:—*vaṅś-vṛiddhi*, s.f. Prosperity of a family:—*vaṅśī-dhārī*, or *vaṅśī-dhar*, vulg. *bansī-dhar*, adj. & s.m. Holding or carrying a flute or pipe;—a flute-player, piper;—a name of Krishṇ;—a proper name. (For other compounds see *bans*.)
वखत	P بخت *baḳẖt* [Pehl. *bakht*; Zend *bakhta*, perf. part. rt. *bag*; S. *bhakta*, rt. *bhaj*], s.m. Portion, lot, fortune; good fortune, luck, prosperity (syn. *bhāg*, *naṣīb*):—*baḳẖt-āzmā'ī*, s.f. Trial of fortune or luck:—*baḳẖt-āwar*, adj. Fortunate, lucky;—s.m. Fortunate or lucky man:—*baḳẖt-āwarī*, s.f. Good fortune, luckiness; prosperity:—*baḳẖt-bāzī*, s.f. Playing with fortune, trying (one's) luck; chance:—*baḳẖt-bargashta*, adj. & s.m. Unfortunate;—unfortunate person:—*baḳẖt-balī*, adj. Favoured of fortune, fortunate, lucky:—*baḳẖt-bedār*, s.m. One whose fortune is wide awake, prosperous person:—*baḳẖt-ĕ-tīra*, s.m. Misfortune:—*baḳẖt* (or *baḳẖtoṅ*) *jalnā*, v.n. To lose (one's) luck, become unfortunate:—*baḳẖt-ḳẖufta*, s.m. One whose fortune is asleep, unfortunate person:—*baḳẖt-ĕ-siyāh*, s.m. Misfortune (=*baḳẖt-ĕ-tīra*):—*baḳẖt-war*, *baḳẖt-yār*, adj. Fortunate, &c.=*baḳẖt-āwar*, q.v.:—*baḳẖt-yārī*, s.f. Good fortune, &c.=*baḳẖt-āwarī*:—*baḳẖtoṅ-jalā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Unfortunate, wretched; unfortunate person, wretched creature, miserable wight.
वडपत	RS, 1: Banyan tree leaf.
वडो	H बड़ा *baṛā* [S. वृद्ध+कः; वडः], adj. (f. *-ī*), Large, great, big, vast, immense, huge; grand, noble, high, exalted, eminent; grown up, old, senior, elder; superior, supreme, principal; grave, serious; vital, essential, important:—adv. Very, excessively, exceedingly:—*baṛā abbā*, s.m. Uncle; father-in-law; (slang) an astute fellow, consummate knave:—*baṛā ādmī*, s.m. Great or rich man; man of eminence or rank, grandee:—*baṛā afsar*, s.m. Superior officer, head of a department:—*baṛā bāṅṭne-wālā*, s.m. (Math.) The greatest common measure (syn. *maqsūm-ilaih 'āẓam*):—*baṛā bol*, s.m. Boasting, tall talk, self-applause:—*baṛā bhā'o*, s.m. A kind of appraisement; money borrowed at a very

	high interest:—*baṛā beṭā*, s.m. Elder son:—*baṛā darja*, s.m. High rank or station; dignity, consequence, importance, distinction: *baṛā din*, s.m. Great, or long, day; Christmas day:—*baṛā rasta pakaṛna*, v.n. *lit*. 'To take the long journey or road'; to die:—*barā samundar*, s.m. The ocean:—*bārā sāhib*, s.m. Great man; chief civil functionary; a resident (at court):—*baṛā kār-ḵẖāna*, s.m. Large workshop, or establishment; extensive business;—*baṛā karnā* or *kar-denā*, v.t. To enlarge, increase, angment, lengthen; to exalt, promote; to extinguish (a light=*baṛhānā*):—*baṛā konā*, s.m. Obtuse angle (syn. *zāwiya-ĕ-munfarija*):—*baṛā ghar*, s.m. Large house or building; grand house; great, rich, or noble house or family:—*baṛā nām*, s.m. Great name or reputation;—*baṛā nām karnā*, v.n. To acquire a great name, win a great reputation, become famous:—*baṛoṅ* (obl. pl. of *baṛā*), the great; grown up people, &c. (see *baṛe*);—*baṛoṅ-meṅ milnā*, v.n. To be grown up; to associate with elders or seniors, or with the great:—*baṛe*, *bare-buṛhe*, *baṛe-log*, s.m. pl. Grown-up people, elders, seniors, superiors; the great, the eminent; forefathers, ancestors:—*baṛī asāmī*, s.m. Great man, person of high position or rank;—s.f. High appointment; high position:—*baṛī bāt*, s.f. Great matter, important thing or affair; difficult affair;—*baṛī bāt huʻī*, A great thing has been accomplished;—intj. thank Heaven!:—*baṛī bahu*, s.f. Elder son's wife;—a wife who is older than her husband:—*baṛī bī*, s.f. A form of address to an elderly or respectable woman:—*baṛī goṭī*, s.f. Cow-pox, the rinderpest:—*baṛe miyāṅ*, s.m. Old man;—master of the house;—intj. Aged sir! reverend sir!
वणणो	***Vaṇṇo*** = ***baṇṇo***, one of the many meanings of which is “to change from one form to another.”
वदळ	See अदळ वदळ.
वदि	= बदी badī [ad. *vadi-*], f. the dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon).
वधाई	= H بدھائي बधाई *badhāʻī*, s.f. Increase, growth, development, &c. (=*baṛhāʻī*, q.v.); propagation; offspring, issue, child; hope of issue (in the language of women). = H بدھاوا बधावा *badhāwā* [S. वर्धापकः, rt. वर्ध], s.m. Congratulations on the birth of a child; presents distributed at the ceremony of cutting the umbilical cord, or at the birth of a

	child; presents carried to the house of a woman on the sixth or the fortieth day after childbirth; song of congratulation, congratulations; merry-making, revelry;—*badhāwā denā*, To congratulate, &c. बधाई badhāī [cf. *vardhāpayati2*], f. 1. congratulation(s). 2. festivity, festivities. 3. congratulatory gift. 4. growth, increase. — देना (को), to congratulate (one: on, पर, के लिए, की).
वधावणो	H بدھانا बधाना *badhānā*, v.t. To increase, &c.=*baṛhānā*, q.v. H بڑھانا बढ़ाना *baṛhānā* [*baṛhā˚* = *baṛhāw˚* = Prk. वड्ढावे(इ) or वड्ढाव(इ)=S. वर्ध + आपय(ति), rt. वृध् with caus. aug. आपि], v.t. To increase, enlarge, extend, lengthen, produce, prolong, stretch, draw out; to advance, promote, raise, exalt, aggrandize; to amplify, magnify, exaggerate; to move forward, move on, carry forward, move away, remove (as a table-cloth), close (a shop, &c.), stop (a child's milk, e.g. *dūdh baṛhānā*, 'to wean'); to postpone, delay; to extinguish (a lamp):—*baṛhā-lānā*, v.t. To bring forward, lead on (an army, &c.).
वधणो	H بدھنا बधना *badhnā* [S. वर्धनीयं], v.n. To increase grow, &c.=*baṛhnā*, q.v. H بڑھنا बढ़ना *baṛhnā* [*baṛh˚* = Prk. वड्ढ(इ)=S. वर्द्ध(त), rt. वृध्], v.n. To increase, enlarge, be enhanced, be extended, be produced, be prolonged; to extend, lengthen; to grow, rise; to swell (as a stream); to be raised, be elevated, be exalted, be promoted; to prosper, flourish, thrive, become rich or powerful, acquire strength or dignity; to gain, acquire (as profit); to go on, proceed, advance, make head; to get beyond, surpass, exceed (with abl.); to be set or put aside; to be cut off, be stopped (as a supply, &c.; e.g. *dūdh baṛh-jānā*, 'to be weaned'), to be removed or taken away (as a table-cloth); to be closed (as a shop); to be extinguished (as a lamp); to be lowered, to fall (as a rate or price):—*baṛh-jānā*, v.n. Intens. of, and=*baṛhnā*, q.v.:—*baṛh-ćalnā*, *baṛh-ke ćalnā*, v.n. To be arrogant, proud, &c.=*itrānā*, q.v.
वरस	बरस baras [*varṣa*-], m. year. — दिन, m. & adv. = भर. दिन का, adj. a (whole) year's, annual (festival, &c.). ~ भर, m. & adv. the whole

	year; all the year round. वह दस ~का है, he is ten. - बरस-गाँठ, f. ceremony of tying a knot on one's birthday; birthday; anniversary. बरस-बधावा, m. celebration of (the first) year: the taking away from the bride of the *god* (q.v.) given to her at marriage.
वरसणो	H برسنا बरसना *barasnā* [S. वर्षणीयं, rt. वृष्], v.n. To rain, be wet; to fall like rain, fall in showers, be poured or showered down; to be showered, shed, scattered; to shed or cast forth beams (of light), to sparkle, glow; to burst, discharge (as a boil); to be winnowed, be sifted (as grain):—*baras-paṛnā* (*-par*), A torrent (of invective, &c.) to be poured out (on).
वर्ष	वर्ष varṣ [S.], m. a year. — आगामी, adv. next year. गत, adv. last year. - वर्ष-गाँठ, f. year-knot: birthday; anniversary. वर्ष-फल, m. a horoscope made for a single year. वर्षारांभ [˚*śa* + *ā*˚], m. beginning of the year, new year.
वळणो	To return, turn around, penetrate.
वळे, वळै	Again, more, additional.
वसतवानो	Goods, stuff, etc.
वस	वश vaś [S.], m. 1. power (= 2बस). 2. state of subjection. 3. in comp. because of, out of. अभ्यासवश, adv. out of habit. — ~, or ~ ~मे. होना, to be in the power or control (of, के). - वश-क्रिया, f. the act of overpowering (by drugs or magic); enchanting. वंशवर्ती, adj. subject to, dominated by (as by a passion); amenable to authority. वशीकरण, m. overpowering, subjugating; enchanting. वशीकृत, adj. made subject: overpowered; enchanted. वशीभूत, adj. become subject: helpless; enchanted.
वस्तु	वस्तु vastu [S.], f. 1. anything real or existent; essence, substance. 2. a thing, object, article; pl. goods; possessions. 3. a commodity. 4. वस्तु. subject-matter (of a story, a drama). — वस्तुगत, adj. material, existent, real; objective. वस्तुत, adv. because of the nature of a thing, as a consequence; in fact, really. वस्तु-निष्ठ, adj. objective. ˚ता, f. वस्तु-रचना, f. arrangement, structure (of a

	narrative, a work). वस्तुवाद, m. materialism. ॰ई, adj. & m. materialist(ic). वस्तु-संकलन, m. linking or organisation of subject-matter. वस्तु-स्थिति, f. real state of affairs.
वहिल	H بہلي बहली *bahlī* [S. वह+ल+इका], s.f. A small two-wheeled vehicle without springs, drawn by two oxen (= *bahal*). बहल bahl [*vahala*-], m. a two-wheeled covered cart pulled by oxen. — बहल-ख़ाना, m. place for carts. बहलवान, m. driver of an ox-cart. बैल = बहल bahl [*vahala*-], m. a two-wheeled covered cart pulled by oxen.
वांसे, वांसै	= Hindī पीछे. See under वांसो.
वांसो	Synonym for Hindī H پیچھا पीछा *pīćhā* [Prk. पच्छओ=S. पक्ष्च+कः], s.m. The hinder or back part, the rear; following; pursuit; persecution;—absence:—*pīćhā bhārī honā*, v.n. To be pursued; to have (an enemy) in the rear:—*pīćhā phernā*, To turn away, to leave, withdraw:—*pīćhā ćhurānā* (-*kā*), To get rid (of), shake off; to get away (from):—*pīćhā choṛnā* (-*kā*), To give up following, or persecuting; to let (one) alone; to give over, cease:—*pīćhā karnā* (-*kā*), To follow, pursue, chase; to press, importune, persecute;—to back (as a horse); to recoil (as a gun, &c.):—*pīćhā na ćhoṛnā* (-*kā*), To stick to, to pursue unremittingly; to persecute:—*pīćhe*, *pīćheṅ*, adv. & postpn. In the rear (of, -*ke*); in pursuit (of); behind, astern; after (both in time and space); afterwards, subsequently; back, ago; besides;—in the absence (of); after the death (of);—in consequence (of); on, upon; on account (of); for the sake (of), for:—*pīćhe ānā*, v.n. To come after; to follow; to ensue; to come late:—*pīćhe paṛnā* (-*ke*), To run after, to dance attendance (on); to importune, dun, persecute, torment; to pursue doggedly or tenaciously; to make a point (of);—to drop behind, to be outstripped:—*pīćhe-pīćhe*, adv. (intens. of *pīćhe*), One after another, in succession; in a train, row, or series:—*pīćhe ćhornā* or *ćhoṛ-denā*, v.t. To leave behind:—*pīćhe ḍālnā*, *pīćhe rakhnā*, v.t. To put or leave behind; to outstrip, surpass;—to lay by, store up:—*pīćhe rahnā*, v.n. To remain behind or back, to fall or lag behind; to be left remaining; to survive;—*pīćhe rahā-hu'ā*, adj. Remaining; surviving:—*pīche-se*, adv. From behind; in the rear;—afterwards, subsequently:—*pīćhe karnā*, v.t. To put behind; to cast behind the back; to keep back, to restrain:—*pīćhe-ko phirnā*, v.n. To retreat; to depart or withdraw (through fear):—*pīćhe*

	lagnā or *lag-jānā* or *lag-rahnā* (*-ke*), To follow, pursue, prosecute, &c. (=*pīćhā karnā*, q.v.):—*pīćhe ho-lenā* (*-ke*), To get or go behind; to follow after; to go in the wake or train (of).
वाखर	Entrails, intestines, part of the interior portion of the abdomen.
वाग	वाग H باگ/باग *bāg* [S. वल्गा; Prk. वग्गा], s.f. Rein; bridle (=*lagām*):—*bāg uṭhānā* (*-kī*), *lit*. 'To lift the rein'; to give (a horse, &c.) the rein; to set (a horse) at full gallop:—*bāg-pakṛā'ī*, s.f. Holding the horse of a bridegroom by the sons-in-law of his family (part of a *Hindū* marriage ceremony);—the reward or present given to those who hold the bridegroom's horse:—*bāg phernā*, v.n.=*bāg mornā*, q.v.:—*bāg-ḍor*, s.f. A long rope with which horses are led; halter:—*bāg ḍhīli karnā* or *chhornā*, To give a loose rein (literally and figuratively); to give the rein, let (a horse) out, set (a horse) at full gallop; to leave one to himself:—*bāg khaiṅćnā* or *lenā* (*-kī*), To rein in (a horse, &c.); to curb, check, restrain, control:—*bāg-gīr*, s.m. A groom, syce=*bāl-gir*:—*bāg mornā*, v.n. To turn the reins; turn away or back; to take a turn, to dry up (the pustules of small-pox):—*bāg-hāth-se ćhūṭnā* (*-kī*), To lose control or power (over); to get beyond control; to lose a chance or opportunity:—*bāg hāth-se ćhoṛnā* (*-kī*), To let the rein loose, &c.=*bāg ḍhīlī karnā*, &c.
वागो	A garment bound at the waist and extending down to the knees. बागा bāgā [? *valgu-*], m. 1. knee-length outer garment worn by men. 2. wedding garment (of bridegroom; also of members of groom's party).
वाघरी	H واگھري वाघरी *wāghrī*, vulg. *bāghrī* [Prk. वग्गुरिआ; S. वागुरिकः], s.m. Name of a caste who ensnare and catch wild animals;—a man of that caste; a hunter; a trapper.
वाजणो	H باجنا बाजना *bājnā* [*bāj°* = Prk. वज्ज(इ)=S. वाद्य(ते), pass. of the caus. of rt. वद्], v.n. To sound (as a musical instrument, &c.); to strike (as a clock); to ring, resound (=*bajnā*); to be published; to be known, be notorious or famous (as);—v.t. To sound, play upon, &c.=*bajānā*, q.v.
वाटळो	A cup.

वाढ़णो	= बाढ़ना bāṛhnā [*vardhayati*1], v.t. *Pl.* to cut, to cut off. H باڑھنا बाढ़ना *bāṛhnā*, v.n. To increase, &c.=*baṛhnā*, q.v.
वाणी	S واني वाणी *vāṇī*, vulg. *bāṇī*, s.f. Sound, speech, language; voice; praise, laudation; a literary production;—a name of Sarasvatī (the goddess of speech and eloquence).
वात	= बात bāt [*vārttā*-], f. 1. sthg. said, a word, remark; speech, talk, words; conversation; discussion. ~, or बातें, करना, to talk, &c. 2. a matter, topic, subject, concern; fact; thing. क्या ~ है? what is it? what's the matter? अच्छी ~, or अच्छी ~ है, very good, very well. तो यही है की, the fact of the matter is that.... 3. news, account; report. — ~ आँचल में, or गाँठ में, बाँधना, to remember sthg. carefully. आगे आना, sthg. to happen in due course. आना, conversation or discussion to turn (to or on, पर). उठाना, to raise a matter; to neglect to carry out (a duty, &c.); to endure hostile remarks (from, की). उठा न रखना, to leave nothing undone. उलटना(की), to contradict. ऊँची रखना, to keep one's word. करते में, or कहते, adv. in an instant, all at once. का धनी, or पक्का, or पूरा, or सच्चा, adj. true to one's word. का बतंगड़ करना, or बनाना, to exaggerate; to make a mountain out of a molehill. काटना(की), to interrupt (another's words). कान पड़ना, a matter to be learnt of (by, के). की ~ में, adv. in an instant, forthwith. खुलना, a matter to become known; to transpire. ~, or बातें, गढ़ना, to choose one's words carefully; to speak to the point, or with effect; to fabricate, to romance. गाँठना, to remember carefully. चबा चबाकर करना, to speak with suppressed anger; to speak off-handedly, or non-committally. चलाना, to start a conversation (about, की), to broach (a subject). चिकनाना, to speak unctuously. छाँटना, to talk much; to be a great talker. छेड़ना(की), to broach (a subject). टालना, to put off; to make excuses; to prevaricate. डालना, to ask in vain; to propose (sthg. unusual or unlikely). ढालकर कहना, to speak allegorically, in a parable. धराना, to make continued

	excuses; to evade (decision of a matter). तोड़ना, = काटना. धराना, to cause sthg. to be delayed or deferred (by making excuses). न करना, not to deign to converse (with, से), or to deal (with). न पूछना, not to make inquiry (of, से); not to take due notice (of), not to show care or feeling (for). पकड़ना(की), to carp or to cavil (at). पर आना, to come as promised; to maintain or to insist upon a point. पर जाना, to heed, or to accept the words (of, की). पलटना, to go back on one's word; to prevaricate. पाना, to get to the bottom of a matter; to understand (another's, की) purpose; to attain (one's, अपनी) purpose. पीना, to swallow one's words, to bear in silence; to suppress one's feelings. फूटना, = खुलना. फेंकना(पर), to taunt. फेरना, = पलटना. बघारना, colloq. to be a great talker. बढ़ना, a difference or a quarrel to grow more serious. बढ़ाना, to make more serious, or to prolong, a quarrel, &c. बदलना, to equivocate, to prevaricate. बनना, sthg. to prove a success; to gain credit or honour, to prosper. ~ ~ में, adv. in every word, or case; at every point; throughout, altogether; for the least thing. बनाना, to invent a story; to invent excuses; to boast. बिगड़ना, a plan, &c. to be spoiled; to lose credit, to be disgraced. बिगाड़ना, to spoil a plan, or a plot; to thwart; to bring disgrace (on). बेबात पर, adv. at any occasion (at all). मत करो, hold your tongue! मन में उतरना, or बसना, words, &c., to be borne in mind, or taken to heart. मानना, to heed what is said; to obey; to accept a matter. मारना, to lead conversation away from a subject; to neglect (a person's) words; to make (a person) silent; to taunt. में, adv. in a short time, in a moment. में पड़ना, to interrupt. में फ़रक़ आना, (one's, की) words to prove not to hold good: credit or repute to be lost (by). में फ़ी, or पाख निकालना, to find fault unnecessarily. में ~ कहना, to interrupt while another is speaking. ~ में से ~ निकालना, to drag out an argument, or dispute; to carp, to cavil; to draw inferences. में बोलना, to interrupt. रखना, to assent (to, की), to comply (with); to act as one has said. रहना,

	(one's) words to be fulfilled; to prevail in argument; a matter to be accepted. लगाना, to speak (of or about, की); to impute (to), to lay to the charge (of). लाना, to make a marriage proposal. ~, or बातें, हाँकना, to tell tall stories; to talk much. बातें मिलाना(में), to agree (readily) with what is said. बातें लगाना, = लगाना, 2. बातें सुनना, to listen attentively; to bear (abuse, &c.) tolerantly. बातें सुनाना (को), to speak harshly (to), to censure; to abuse; to tell one's story (to). बातों का झाड़, or की झड़ी, बाँधना, to pour out a flood of words. बातों में आना, to be taken in, deceived. बातों में उड़ाना, to make light of (an unwelcome remark, &c.); to make excuses. बातों में गिरा देना, or धर लेना, to overcome in argument. बातों में पड़ना, to fall into conversation. बातों में फुसलाना, or बहलाना, to beguile by one's words; to delude. बातों में लगाना, to engage (one) in conversation. कोई ~ नहीं, it doesn't matter. जहाँ तक ... की ~ है, as for... बस की ~ न होना, to be beyond the powers (of, के). सौ साल पहले की ~ है, this happened a hundred years ago (sthg. about to be related). बातों बातों, or बातों बातों में, adv. while talking; by the way. — बातचीत [*-citti*-1], f. conversation; discussion. बातचीत करना, to converse, &c. (with, से). बात-फ़रोश, [P. *-faroś*], m. seller of tales: romancer. बात-बनाऊ, m. one who makes excuses; one who speaks as he thinks is in his interest. लंबी-चौड़ी बातें, f. boastful, pretentious or exaggerated remarks.
वादित्र	वादित्र vāditr [S.], m. Brbh. = वाद्य, 1. वाद्य vādyă [S.], m. 1. a musical instrument. 2. instrumental music. — वाद्यकर, m. a musician. वाद्यकार, m. id. वाद्य-मंडली, f. an orchestra. वाद्य-वृंद, m. id.
वाय	H واي वाय *wāy*, or *wā'e*, or वाई *wā'ī*, s.m.=وايو *vāyu*, q.v. S وايو वायु *vāyu*, s.m. Air, wind;—the god of the wind, and regent of the north-west quarter;—the air of the body, a vital air (of which five are reckoned, *prāṇ*, *apān*, *samān*, *udān*, and *vyān*);—

	morbid affection of the windy humour;—a symbol for the number 49:—*vāyu-bhakshaṇ*, s.m. Living on air, fasting:—*vāyu-jal*, s.m. 'Air and water,' climate:—*vāyu-sam*, adj. (f. -*ā*), Equal to the wind; swift;—like air or wind; unsubstantial:—*vāyu-śūl*, s.m. The wind-colic;—flatulence:—*vāyu-koṇ*, s.m. 'Wind-corner,' the north-west quarter:—*vāyu-grast*, adj. (f. -*ā*), 'Wind-seized,' affected by wind; flatulent;—epileptic;—hypochondriac;—insane:—*vāyu-gulma*, s.m. 'Wind-cluster,' a whirlwind, hurricane;—a whirlpool, an eddy:—*vāyu-gaṇḍ*, s.m. 'Wind-swelling,' flatulence; indigestion:—*vāyu-golā*, vulg. *wāy-golā*, or *wā'e-golā*, s.m. Colic; flatulency, &c. (i.q. *bā'o-golā*, q.v.):—*vāyu-māpak-yantra*, s.m. A barometer:—*vāyu-maṇḍal*, s.m. The atmosphere:—*vāyu-nivṛitti*, s.f. Cessation of wind,' a calm, lull;—cure of windy disorders
वार	वार vār [S.], m. 1. particular time; turn; chance. 2. esp. -वार. day of the week. सोमवार, m. Monday.
वारी।	= बारी bārī [*vāra*-2], f. 1. time, turn (for duty, or to play, &c.) आपकी ~ आई, its your turn. 2. shift, spell (of work). — ~ ~, or ~ ~ से, adv. in turn; by turns. H باري बारी *bārī* (dim. of *bār*, 'time,' &c.), s.f. Time, turn; turn for duty; a mode of keeping up the village watch;—a small door, wicket; window:—*bārī-bārī*, adv. In turn; turn about, each in due course:—*bārī-dār*, s.m. (f. *bārī-dārnī*), An attendant who waits in turn with others:—*bārī-kī tap*, s.f. Intermittent fever.
वारो	Both Lāḷas and Rāvat Sarasvat define ***vāro*** as smallpox (***cecak***), but in fact ***vāro*** = a period time, time.
वाळणो	To cause to return, to cause to turn around, to turn away, or aside; to turn back; (dialec.) to drive back (an army), to repulse, defeat, put to rout;—to give back, to return.
वास	H باس बास *bās*, = H باسا बासा *bāsā*, [S. वास and वासकः, rt. वस्], s.m. Dwelling, lodging, abode, residence, shelter; nest (of a bird):—*bās karnā*, *bāsā karnā*, v.n. To lodge, stay (with); to abide, dwell, reside; to make (its) nest, to roost (a bird).

वासतै	A واسطےwāsṭe (obl. of *wāsṭa*), postpn. On account (of, -*ke*), for the sake (of), in behalf (of), for; by reason (of), because; in order (to).
वासणो	= H بسانا बसाना *basānā* (caus. of *basnā*, q.v.), v.t. To cause to dwell; to settle a country; to bring into cultivation; to people, colonize, found a colony.
वाहणहारो	A thruster, one who thrusts, one who shoots, hurls, etc.
वाहळो	A water course, creek, rivulet, small canal, etc.
वाहणो	H باهنا बाहना *bāhnā* [S. वहनीयं, rt. वह्], v.t. To lay open, unfold, open, spread; to expose, show (the teeth, &c.); to open out, comb (the hair); to plough, till; to drudge, toil, labour; to carry on, drive, prosecute, to shoot, discharge (a weapon); to pierce, penetrate, drive in; to cover (an animal), impregnate. बाहना bāhnā [*vāhayati*1], v.t. 1. to carry forward; to drive (as a horse, a vehicle). 2. to load. 3. to plough. 4. fig. to toil. 5. to shoot, to fire (a weapon). 6. to copulate (a male animal). 7. to open out; to show (the teeth); to comb out (the hair). To thrust [a weapon, as a spear or lance].
वाहिर	H باهر बाहिर *bāhir*, बाहर *bāhar* [S. वहिस्, वहिर्], adv. & postposn. (governing gen., -*ke*, or abl., -*se*), Outside, exterior; externally, outward; out, out of; beyond, exceeding; beyond the effect or influence (of, -*se*); without, abroad, away;—intj. Out! away!:—*bāhar-bhītar*, s.m. Outside and inside; ingress and egress; going out, visiting;—adv. In and out; within and without:—*bāhar jānā*, v.n. To go out; to go away or on a journey:—*bāhar se*, adv. From without; externally; seemingly:—*bāhar-kā*, adj.=*bāharī*, q.v.:—*bāhar-kar-ke*, adv. Left out, excluded, excepted, exclusive of (see next):—*bāhar karnā* or *kar-denā*, v.t. To leave out, omit, exclude; to put out, turn out, eject, expel; to put away (a wife):—*bāhar-kī bū*, s.f. *lit*. 'Odour of the country,' rusticity, clownishness, boorishness:—*bāhar-kī phirne-wālī*, s.f. A woman who goes out into the streets and markets usually without a veil (in contradistinction to *parde-wālī*):—*bāhar le-jānā*, v.t. To take away; to take abroad, to export:—*bāhar nikalnā* (-*se*), To come out (of); to come outside; to go about in public; to be out or

	abroad; to withdraw (from):—*bāhar honā* (*-se*), To be outside (of), to be excluded (from); to be beyond the effect or influence (of), to disregard (e.g. *wŏh to mere kahne-se bāhar hai*); to dissent (from), disapprove (of), not to agree to (e.g. *ham kisī bāt-se bāhar nahīṅ*, 'I agree to everything').
वाहिरो	Outside (adj.). Cf. Hindī H باهر ي बाहरी *bāharī*, बाहिरी *bāhirī*, adj. & s.m. Outward, outer, exterior, external; extraneous, extrinsic, strange, foreign;—stranger, foreigner; outsider (=*ūparī*); upstart.
विखो	H بکھا बिखा *bikhā*, *bikkhā* [S. विषमा?], s.f. Difficulty, trouble, misfortune (syn. *biptā*).
विगर	= बग़ैर, without.
विचळणो	H وچلنا विचलना *vićalnā* [S. विचलनीयं, rt. वि+चल्], v.n. To move about, to move to and fro; to move, shift, slip, become displaced; to waver, totter, to be unsteady; to turn, bend; to deviate, swerve (from), to go astray; to commit an infringement or violation (of, *-se*), to break one's promise.
विचार	S وچار विचार *vi-ćār*, vulg. *bićār*, s.m. The exercise of judgment or reason; consideration, reflection, meditation, thought, &c. (see *bićār*):—*vićārādhyaksh* (˚*ra+adh*˚), s.m. A chief justice:—*vićār-sthān*, or *vićār-sthal*, s.m. A place for discussion or investigation, a court of justice, a tribunal:—*vićār-se*, adv. With consideration, &c.; considerately, thoughtfully, deliberately, &c.:—*vićār-śīl*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Disposed to deliberation or reflection, considerate, deliberative, reflective, thoughtful;—a person of a considerate or judicious disposition, &c.:—*vićār-kartā*, s.m. (f. *-trī*), One who makes investigation, investigator, discriminator, administrator of justice, a judge:—*vićār karnā* (*-kā*), To deliberate, consider, &c. (i.q. *vićārnā*).
विचारणो	H بچارنا बिचारना *bićārnā* [*bićār*˚ = Prk. विचारे(इ) or विचार(इ)=S. विचारय(ति), rt. वि+चर्], v.n. and t. To think, deem, opine, conceive, apprehend; to consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate; to comprehend; to examine, discriminate, judge, investigate, estimate, calculate; to think of, resolve on, determine, decide, pronounce judgment on; to feel (pity, fear, &c.).

विचाळै, विचाळो	In the middle, in between.
विच	= H ہیچ बीच *bīć* [S. व्यचस् 'expanse,' 'amplitude'], s.m. Middle, midst, centre; difference, interval; room, space; average, mean;—quarrel, hostility;—prep. & postp. (governing the gen. with *-ke*), in the midst (of), in, into; between, among; during; meanwhile:—*bīć-ā-bīć*, *bīćam-bīć*, *bīćoṅ-bīć*, s.m. & adv. The very middle, the very midst;—in the very midst (of); in the exact middle or centre:—*bīć-bićā'o*, s.m. Interposition, intervention, mediation, intercession; arbitration, settlement, reconciliation (=*bić-bićā'o*):—*bīć-bićā'o karnā* (*-meṅ*), To interpose, mediate; to intercede; to arbitrate, settle, adjust, reconcile, pacify:—*bīć-badal kon*, s.m. Alternate angles (syn. *zāwiya-i-mutabādala*):—*bīć-badal nisbat*, adv. Permutando:—*bīć-barābar zor*, s.m. Parallel forces:—*bīć-barābar sikhar kāṭ*, s.f. Parabola:—*bīć barābar khet*, s.m. Parallelogram (syn. *mutawāziyu'l-aẓlā*):—*bīć-barābar lakīr*, s.f. Parallel lines (syn. *samānāntar rekhā*; *ḵẖuṭūṭ-i-mutawāzī*):—*bīć bolī*, s.f. Middle language or dialect; mixture of *Urdū* and *Hindī*:—*bīć paṛnā*, v.n. To differ; to raise a quarrel between:—*bīć jagah*, s.f. Middle point:—*bīć-ćakkar ṭukṛā*, s.m. Sector of a circle:—*bīć-kā konā*, s.m. Vertical angle (syn. *zāwiya-ĕ-darmiyānī*:—*bīć-kī unglī*, s.f. Middle finger:—*bīć-kī rās*, adj. Middling; mediocre; passable:—*bīć-ke ghaṛe-kī*, adj. The very best; strong (wine, &c.):—*bīć-kī lakīr adh-kaṭ*, s.m. Diagonal:—*bīć-meṅ ānā*, *bīć-meṅ paṛnā*, v.n. To interpose, intervene, interfere; to negotiate (in a bargain, marriage, &c.); to be surety or security (for):—*bīć-meṅ denā* (*-ko*), To give a pledge:—*bīć-wālā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Situated in the middle or between;—the middle one, &c. (=*bićauliyā*, q.v.):—*bīćoṅ-bīć*, s.m. & adv.=*bīć-ā-bīć*, q.v.
विजयराज्य	The "Kingdom of Victory" (Bīkāner).
विढणो	To fight, to do battle.
विणकहियै	Without having spoken.
विणासणो	H بناسنا बिनासना *bināsnā*, v.t. To ruin, destroy, &c.=*binās karnā*, q.v.s.v. *binās*.
विद	= विदा, q.v.

विदा	H بدآ बिदा *bidā* [S. विदाय; cf. A. وداع], s.f. Permission to depart, dismission, taking leave; departure; farewell:—*bidā karnā* (*-ko*), To dismiss, permit (one) to depart; to bid farewell; to see (one) off:—*bidā lenā*, To take leave (=*bidā honā*):—*bidā ho*, intj. Farewell! Good bye!:—*bidā honā*, v.n. To take leave, say farewell, depart; to depart this life, to die.
विद्यमान	विद्यमान vidyamān [S.], adj. existent, actual; presently existing or alive.
विपरीति	H بپریتबिपरीत *biparīt*, *biprīt* [S. विपरीत], adj., adv. & postposn. (governing gen. *-ke*, or abl. *-se*), Reversed, inverted, disordered; inverse, converse, contrary, opposite, perverse, repugnant, hostile; contrariwise (to), otherwise (than), differently (from); in opposition (to);—s.f. Opposition, contrariety, contrary declaration; hostility, disaffection, mischief, ruin:—*biparīt āgyā denā*, To reverse an order or decision:—*biparīt buddhi*, s.f. Misconception:—*biprīt barnan karnā*, To misrepresent; to make a false statement:—*biparīt samajhnā*, To misapprehend, misconceive, misunderstand, mistake:—*biparīt karnā* (*-ke*), To pervert; to turn away or aside, to be hostile; to violate:—*biprīt-lekh*, s.m. Misquotation; unfounded assertion.
विभूषित	S وبھوشت विभूषित *vi-bhūshit*, part. (f. *-ā*), Adorned, decorated, ornamented.
विरस करणो	To become disaffected, to become hostile, show hostility toward. वि- without + S رس रस *rasa*, vulg. *ras*, s.m. Sap, juice; syrup; a liquid, fluid; water; liquor; gravy, soup, broth; (*met.*) the best or prime part (of anything), essence, marrow, pith; potion, poisonous drink, poison; constituent fluid or essential juice (of the body); humour; serum; chyle; *semen virile*; quicksilver, mercury; exudation; gum, myrrh;—taste, savour, flavour, relish (of which there are six kinds, *viz.* sweet, sour, salt, bitter, acrid, astringent; hence, in Hindī poetry), a symbolical expression for the number six;—taste, inclination, appetite, enjoyment (of anything); love, affection, desire; pleasure, charm, grace, piquancy, elegance, beauty;

	sweetness, softness, spirit, wit, taste, style, character;—taste, sentiment, feeling, emotion, pathos, affection, passion (ten such sentiments are enumerated in dramatic composition, *viz. śṛingār-ras*, 'the erotic sentiment,' 'love'; *hāsya-ras*, 'the sentiment of humour,' 'comic vein,' 'facetiousness,' &c.; *karuṇa-ras*, 'the pathetic sentiment'; *vīr-ras*, 'heroism'; *raudra*, 'indignation, anger'; *bhayānak*, 'terror'; *bībhatsā*, 'disgust'; *adbhut*, 'wonder, surprise'; *śānt*, 'tranquillity or contentment'; *vātsalya*, 'paternal tenderness'):—*rasād* (*˚sa+ad*), adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Taking or drinking juice, absorbing moisture;—sucker or drinker of juice, &c.:—*rasālay* (*˚sa+ālˊ*), s.m. The seat or abode of the Rasas; the seat of enjoyments:—*rasānjan* (*˚sa+an˚*), s.m. A sort of collyrium prepared from the calx of brass with *Amomum anthorrhiza* (or, according to some, prepared from vitriol of copper with the addition of *Curcuma*):—*rasāyan*, vulg. *rasā'in* (*˚sa+ay˚*), s.m. Alchemy; chemistry; a mineral or metallic preparation; the employment of mercury in medicine, or for magical purposes; a medicine supposed to prevent old age and prolong life, an elixir, elixir vitæ; buttermilk; poison;—an alchemist; a name of Garuḍ:—*rasāyan banānā* (*-kā*), To turn base metals into gold or silver:—*rasāyan-mel*, s.m. Chemical affinity:—*rasāyan-vidyā*, s.f. The science of alchemy, or of chemistry:—*rasāyanī*, s.m. An alchemist (=*rasāyan*), a chemist;—s.f. A canal or channel for the fluids (of the body), a vessel conveying chyle, a lacteal or absorbent vessel:—*ras-bharā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Full of juice or sap; full of taste or sentiment; juicy, succulent; liquid; luscious; tasteful; sensuous, voluptuous:—*ras-bhasman*, s.m. Calx, oxide of mercury:—*ras paṛnā* (*-meṅ*), To be or become full of juice, or sap, or serum; to become juicy;—to attain to maturity or puberty; to be **pleased** or delighted (with), to receive enjoyment (from):—*ras-pushp*, s.m. A muriate of mercury (formed by subliming in close vessels a mixture of sulphur, mercury, and common salt):—*ras-ṭapaknā*, v.n. Juice to drop or trickle (from); to be ripe (*lit.* & *fig.*), to be mature, be in full bloom or vigour; to be full of sexual desire:—*rasa-jna* (vulg. *rasaggya*), adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Knowing tastes, discriminating or appreciating flavour or excellence, knowing what gives real enjoyment; knowing the true essence (of), capable of discerning the spirit or beauty (of);—a man of discrimination; a writer who understands the different sentiments (*ras*), a poet; an alchemist, one who understands the magical properties of mercury; a physician, a preparer of mercurial and chemical compounds:—*rasa-jnā*, vulg. *rasa-gyā*, s.f. The tongue:—*rasa-jnatā*, vulg. *rasa-gyatā*, s.f. Knowledge of flavours; acquaintance with the true

	essence of things; poetical skill or taste; alchemy:—*ras cūnā*, v.n.=*ras ṭapaknā*, q.v.:— *ras-dhāta*, s.m. 'Fluid-metal,' quicksilver, mercury:—*ras-rāj*, s.m. 'King of fluids,' quicksilver:—*ras-rās*, s.m.=*rās-ras*, q.v.s.v. *ras*:—*ras-ras*, adv. Slowly, gently (=*rasā'in-se*):—*ras-sindūr*, s.m. A sort of factitious cinnabar made with zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre fused together:—*ras-karpūr*, vulg. *ras-kapūr*, s.m. Corrosive white sublimate, or a muriate of mercury similar to it (made with sulphur, mercury, and common salt):—*ras-khān*, s.m. 'A mine of *ras*,' an epithet of Krishṇa:—*ras-khīr*, s.m. Rice-milk, rice boiled in milk, rice and milk:—*ras lenā* (*-kā*), To take or draw out the essence (of); to extract pleasure (from), to enjoy:—*ras-nivṛitti*, s.f. Cessation or loss of taste, flavour, &c.:—*ras-vād*, adj. & s.m. Quarrel-exciting;—a fomenter of quarrels, mischief-maker:—*ras-vān*, *ras-vat* (f. *ras-vatī*), adj. Having juice or sap, juicy, succulent; well-flavoured, tasteful, agreeable, savoury, luscious;—tasty, charming, elegant, piquant; spirited, witty:—*ras-vatī*, s.f. An agreeable or charming woman;—a cook-room, kitchen:—*rasendra* (˚*sa+in*˚), s.m. 'Chief of fluids or metals,' quicksilver; the philosopher's stone (the touch of which turns iron, &c. to gold).
विरागणो	To become free from worldly desires. Derived from वैराग्य vairāgyă [S.], m. freedom from worldly desires, asceticism.
विराजणो	H براجنا बिराजना *birājnā* [S. विराजनीयं], v.t. To impart splendour or lustre to, to adorn, grace, beautify;—v.n. To shine, be splendid or conspicuous; to appear; to sit in state, sit majestically; to preside; to lord it, live at ease, enjoy oneself; to live in health, ease, content, or independence.
विश्रामणो	To rest, to become weary, to die.
विस	S وش विष *vish*, vulg. *vis*, *bis*, s.m. Poison, venom, bane, &c. (see *bis*, the pop. form);—water;—the film or fibres attached to the stalk of the lotus or water-lily;—gum-myrrh:—*Aconitum ferox*:—*vishāpah* (˚*sha+ap*˚), adj. (f. *-ā*), Poison-repelling, antidotic;—s.m. An antidote:—*vishāpahā*, s.f. A kind of birth-wort, *Aristolochia indica*:—*vish-āsā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Desirous of poison:—*vishāsya* (˚*sha+ās*˚), s.m. A snake (*lit.* 'poison-mouthed'):—*vishāsyā*, s.f. The marking-nut plant, *Semecarpus anacardium*:—*vish-baṭī*, vulg. *bis-baṭī*, s.f.=*vish-vaṭī*, q.v.:—*vish-bhujaṅg*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), Any venomous snake:—*vish-bharā*, vulg. *bis-bharā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), 'Full of poison,' poisonous, venomous:—*vish-bhakshaṇ*, s.m. The act of

	eating poison; taking poison:—*visha-da*, vulg. *vishad*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Yielding or giving poison; poisonous;—shedding water;—s.m. A cloud;—green vitriol:—*vish-dhar*, vulg. *bis-dhar*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Holding or containing poison, poisonous, venomous;—a snake:—*vish-sā*, vulg. *bis-sā*, adj. (f. *-sī*), Like poison:—*vish-sūćak*, s.m. 'Poison-indicator'; the Greek partridge, *Perdix rufa* (syn. *ćakor*):—*vish-kapra*, vulg. *bis-kapra*, s.m.=*vish-khaprā*, or *bis-khaprā*, q.v.s.v. *bis*:—*vish-kīṭ*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), A kind of insect that lives in (and subsists on) poison:—*vish-grast*, adj. & adv. (f. *-ā*), Having taken poison;—under the influence of poison:—*vish-ghātī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Poison-destroying, poison-counteracting, antidotal;—an antidote;—the tree *Mimosa sirissa*:—*vish-mān*, s.m. The plant *Arum cucullatum* or *cordifolium*:—*vish-miśrit*, part. adj. (f. *-ā*), Mixed with poison:—*vish-mantr*, s.m. A snake-charmer, snake-catcher; one who cures the bite of snakes;—a charm for curing snake-bites:—*vish-nāśak*, vulg. *bis-nāsak*, adj. (f. *-ikā*), Poison-destroying, antidotal;—s.m. An antidote:—*vish-nāśan*, and *vish-nāśī*, adj. & s.m.=*vish-nāśak* (syn. *vish-ghātī*):—*vish-vat*, adj. Like poison;—possessing poison, poisonous:—*vish-vaṭī* or *vaṭi*, vulg. *bis-baṭī*, s.f. A pill or bolus of poison:—*vish-vidyā*, s.f. 'Poison-science,' the administration of antidotes; the cure of poisons by drugs or charms:—*vish-vaidya*, s.m. 'Poison doctor,' a dealer in antidotes; one who professes to cure snake-bites:—*vish-har*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Removing venom, antidotal; s.m. An antidote:—*vish-harā* or *harī*, s.f. The goddess who protects from the venom of snakes; the sister of Vāsuki and wife of Jarat-kāru and goddess of the serpent-race:—*vish-hṛiday*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), 'Poison-hearted,' cherishing hatred or hostility, malicious, malignant;—a person who cherishes hatred, &c. (For other compounds see *bis*.)
विसतार	See विस्तार.
विसावो	Hostility, enmity.
विसेख	विशेष vi-śeṣ [S.], adj. & m. 1. adj. particular, special, distinctive; unusual, exceptional. 2. choice, excellent. 3. esp. adv. extreme(ly). 4. m. characteristic difference or feature, special quality. 5. -विशेष. particular kind or type. e.g. व्यक्ति-विशेष, m. particular type of person. — विशेषकर, adv. especially, particularly, chiefly. विशेषज्ञ, m. a specialist. ॰ता, f. possession, cultivation, or field of specialised knowledge. विशेषतः, adv. =

	विशेषकर. विशेषतया, adv. = विशेषकर. विशेषांक [˚*ṣa* + *a*˚], m. special number (of a journal). विशेषाधिकार [˚*śa* + *a*˚], m. particular right: privilege. विशषीकृत, adj. specialised. ˚-ईकरण, m. making particular or special.
विस्तार	S وستار विस्तार *vi-stār* (rt. *vi-stṛi*), s.m. Spreading; spread, extension, expansion, diffusion, development (i.q. *bistār*);—breadth, amplitude; vastness, expanse;—copiousness, abundance;—particularizing at length, detail, amplification, prolixity;—diameter (of a circle);—the branch of a tree with its new shoots; a shrub:—*vistār-pūrvak*, adv. In detail, at length, fully, &c.:—*vistār karnā* (-*kā*), To spread, extend, enlarge, &c.
वींटणो	To roll up; to roll or wrap (round, -*par*), to wind or twine (round), to furl; to wrap up, to enwrap, to envelop; to cover by wrapping round; to fold, coil, enclose, pack; to involve, implicate;—to smear, to spread (over, -*par*). To surround, encompass; to invest, lay siege (to), blockade
वीच	In the middle.
वीजो	Second, other, another. (=बीजो, q.v.).
वीनमणो	= वीनवणो, q.v.
वीनवणो	= H. *bintī karnā* (-*kī*), To entreat (of), beseech, implore, supplicate, &c.;—*bintī-kar*, adv. Supplicatingly, beseechingly.
वीवाह	S وواه विवाह *vi-vāh*, and H. विवाहि *vivāhi* (rt. *vivah*), s.m. Bringing home a wife, taking a wife, marriage; a wedding, nuptial form (see *bibāh*, and *byāh*, pop. forms).
वुगचो	***Vugco*** = ***bugco*** = large sack for the keeping of womens' clothing. RSK, 2:908. *bugća*, s.m. A small bundle, &c.=*buqća*, q.v. P بقچه *buqća*, s.m. A small bundle (as of clothes, &c.), wallet, knapsack. Platts, 158-159.
वुरो	H برا बुरा *burā* [prob. S. अवरः], adj. (f. -*ī*), Bad, evil, ill, wicked, vicious, evil-minded, immoral, unprincipled, vile, base, villainous, mischievous, injurious, calamitous, destructive, baneful; ugly, ill-

	looking; disagreeable, unpleasant; odious, hateful;—s.m. Evil, ill, harm, injury; evil person:—*burā bāman*, s.m. A sect of Brahmans who perform the obsequies of the dead (syn. *aćāraj*):—*burā banānā*, v.t. To depreciate, represent as bad or worthless; to detract, defame, disparage:—*burā-bhalā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Middling, tolerable, passable;—bad or evil person; reproach; abusive language;—*burā-bhalā kahnā*, To reproach, revile, abuse:—*burā ḥāl*, s.m. Bad state; sad, deplorable, or wretched condition;—*burā ḥāl karnā* (*-kā*), To reduce to a bad or wretched condition; to ill-treat; to ruin:—*burā kām*, s.m. Any act forbidden by law; malpractice, vice; adultery, fornication (syn. *bad-fĕ'lī*):—*burā karnā* (*-kā*), To do wrong, harm, &c. (to), to wrong, harm, injure:—*burā kahnā* (*-ko*), To speak ill (of), to pronounce or call (one) bad, evil, wicked, &c.; to vilify, abuse:—*burā lagnā* (*-ko*), To prove disagreeable, be unpleasant:—*burā mānnā*, v.t. To take ill or amiss, to be displeased or angry, to be affronted, feel oneself insulted:—*burā waqt*, *burā zamāna*, s.m. Evil hour, evil time, evil days, hard times:—*burī bāṭ*, s.f. Bad thing; bad language, abuse; bad conduct:—*burī-ćuṛī*, s.f. Screech-owl, owlet, *Strix*:—*burī ḥālat*, *burī gat*, s.f.=*burā ḥāl*, q.v.:—*burī ghaṛī*, s.f.;—*bure din*, s.m.=*burā waqt*, q.v.
वुलावंणी	= ***vaulāvṇī*** = 1. act of giving leave, dismissal. 2. Funeral rite for the corpse of a dead person.
वुलावणो	= H بلانا बुलाना *bulānā* (caus. of *bolnā*), v.t. To call, send for, invite, bid, summon, cite; to challenge;—to cause to sound, to sound (as a *ḥuqqā*):—*bulā-bhejnā*, *bulā-denā*, *bulā-lānā*, v.t.=*bulānā*:—*bulā-lenā*, v.t. To call, &c.=*bulānā*; (and intens) to call off or away.
वूहणो	= H بہنا बहना *bahnā* [S. वहनीयं, rt. वह्], v.n. To flow; to go or swim with the stream; to float; to drift; to glide, slide; to run (as a sore); to blow (as a breeze); to pass, drive; to be carried away, be separated; to be lost, ruined, or destroyed; to be wasted, squandered, or dissipated; to melt, dissolve, become watery:—*bah-jānā*, v.n.=*bahnā* (esp. in an intens. sense); to run off or away; to blow away, &c.
वेखरच	= ***be*** (without) + P خرچ *k̲harć*, vulg. *k̲harać* (for A. *k̲harj*, q.v.), s.m. Outgoings, disbursements, outlay, expenditure, expenses; means of meeting expenses, resources;—price, cost, charge; debit, the debit side (of an account);—*k̲harć uṭhānā* (*-kā*), To take upon oneself or be responsible for the expense, cost, or charge

	(of); to bear the expense, &c. (of); to act as a disbursing officer;—to spend, &c. (=*ḵẖarć karnā*):—*ḵẖarć-iḵẖrājāt*, s.m. Disbursements, expenditure:—*ḵẖarć-ĕ-bālā'ī*, s.m. Additional or extra expenses, contingent expenses, &c.:—*ḵẖarć-bar-dār*, s.m. 'The bearer of the expenses,' a servant whose office it is to supply the requirements of a household:—*ḵẖarć-pāt*, s.m. Expenses for betel-leaf, &c.:—*ḵẖarć paṛnā*, v.n. To be expended, &c. (=*ḵẖarć honā*):—*ḵẖarć-ĕ-ḵẖāna-dārī*, s.m. Expenses of house-keeping; household expenses:—*ḵẖarć-ĕ-ḵẖairāt*, s.m. Charge or allowance for charitable gifts or endowments:—*ḵẖarć-ĕ-ḵẖaima*, s.m. Tentage:—*ḵẖarć-ĕ-rozmarra*, s.m. Daily or current expenditure:—*ḵẖarć karnā*, v.t. To disburse, expend, spend:—*ḵẖarć-ĕ-mutafarriqāt*, s.m. Miscellaneous expenses or charges; contingencies:—*ḵẖarć-ĕ-mulk*, s.m. Imperial expenditure:—*ḵẖarć-meṅ likhnā*, v.t. To enter in the column of disbursements; to enter as cost; to charge (to), to debit:—*ḵẖaṛć honā*, v.n. To be expended, be spent; to be consumed, be exhausted.
वेगो	Quickly.
वेढ	A battle, a fight.
वेढी	= वेढ, q.v.
वेथी	Death? वेथी होणो = To die?
वेदन	H بیدن बेदन *bedan* [S. वेदन], s.m. = H بیدنا बेदना *bedanā* [S. वेदना], s.f. Perception, knowledge, knowledge conveyed by the senses; pain, smart, ache, agony, torment, affliction, sickness, distress.
वेळा	S ویلا वेला *velā*, s.f. Time, while, period, moment, season (i.q. *belā*, q.v.);—opportunity; interval, leisure;—tide, flow, stream, current;—coast, sea-shore; boundary, limit:—*velā-ku-velā*, adv. In season and out of season.
वै	= Hindī वह.
वैकुंठ	वैकुंठ vaikuṇṭh [S.], m. *hind*. the heaven of Viṣṇu, paradise.
वैगा	= वेगो, q.v.
वैगो	= वेगो, q.v.
वैद	S ویدیه वैद्य *vaidya* (fr. *veda*), adj. & s.m. Relating or belonging to the Vedas; conformable to the Vedas, Vedic; conversant with the

	Vedas;—relating to medicine; practising medicine; medical;—a follower of the Veda; one well versed in the Vedas, a Panḍit, a learned man, doctor;—a man of the medical caste (originally the offspring of a Brāhmaṇ by a Vaiśya woman); a medical man, physician (i.q. *baid*; syn. *ḥakīm*):—*vaidya-nāth*, s.m. 'Lord of physicians'; epithet of Śiva;—and of Dhanvantarī (chief physician in the court of Indra):—name of a poet;—and of a country.
वैर	S ویر वैर *vair*, and (dialec.) H. वयर *wayar* or *wair* (fr. *vīra*), s.m. Heroism, valour, prowess;—enmity, hostility, &c. (i.q. *bair*, q.v.):—*vair-bhāv*, s.m. Heroism, &c. (i.q. *vair*):—adj. Heroic, &c. (i.q. *vairī*, q.v.):—*vair karnā* (*-se*), To be inimical or hostile (to), to hate, &c. (For other compounds see *bair*.) H بیر बैर *bair* [S. वैर], s.m. Enmity, hostility, animosity, ill-will, hatred, revenge, malice, rancour:—*bair-ā-kharī*, s.f. Jarring, wrangling, quarrelling; dissension:—*bair bāṅdhnā*, *bair bisānā*, *bair rakhnā*, *bair karnā* (*-se*), To be at enmity (with); to bear a grudge (against), to bear malice, to hate:—*bair-karne-wālā*, s.m. Provoker of enmity; bearer of malice, one who owes a grudge; enemy:—*bair-ke rishte*, s.m. Hostile relations; (wife's) natural enemies (viz. the *saut* or co-wife; the *nand* or husband's sister; the *sās* or mother-in-law; the sisters-in-law; and the other relations):—*bair lenā*, *bair nikālnā* (*apnā*), To take revenge, avenge oneself, to retaliate:—*bair-yut*, *bair-yukt*, adj. Inimical, hostile, revengeful, malicious.
वैरागी	H بیراگي बैरागी *bairāgī* [S. वैरागी], adj. & s.m. Separated from passion or worldly attachments; austere, recluse;—one who has subdued his worldly desires and passions, one who abandons the pursuits of this world; ascetic, devotee, stoic, recluse; a class of *Hindū faqīrs* who roam the country and practice certain austerities.
वैसणो	= बैसणो, q.v.
व्याधि	H بیادھہ ब्याधि *byādhi*, व्याध *byādh*, बियाध *biyādh* [S. व्याधि], s.m. Illness, sickness, ailment, disease; pain, anguish; contention, wrangle, quarrel.
शृंगारहार	= शृंगार =S شرنگار शृङ्गार or शृंगार *śṛingār*, s.m. Love, sexual passion, erotic sentiment; sexual union, coition;—a mark or

	marks with red-lead on an elephant's head and trunk by way of ornament; a mark; fragrant powder for the dress or person; red-lead; cloves (see *singār*) + H هار हार *hār* = H هارا हारा *hārā* [Ap. Prk. अडं and अडअं (with euphonic *h* inserted); S. क+रं or र+कं], suff. (f. *-ī*), added to infinitives to form, 1˚ part. fut. act., or 2˚ nouns of agency (the inf. aff., in Western Hindī, generally takes the form *an* or *ne* = Prk.अणअ or अणिअ=S. अनीय; in East. H. *ani* or *ni* = Prk. अणिअ, &c.), e.g. *karan-hār*, or *karne-hār* or *hārā* (E. H. *karani-hār* or *hārā*), 'about to do; one who is going to do; doer';—*hon-hār*, or *honi-hār*, 'what is to be; possible; future.' In W. H. this suff. frequently takes the form *wālā* or *wārā* (euphonic *w* taking the place of *h*), e.g. *dene-wālā* or *dene-wārā* (f. *-wālī*, &c.), 'about to give; one who is about to give; a giver.' The suff. *hār* and *hārā* are frequently confounded with the secondary suff. *wālā*, q.v.; e.g. *lakaṛ-hārā*, 'a woodman.' (It would perhaps be more correct to regard these suff. as being *˚anhār*, *˚anehār*, *˚anihār*, &c., and to consider them as attached to the *roots* of verbs; e.g. *mar-anhār*, fr. rt. *mar*; but the popular notion is that the suffixes are *hār*, &c., and are joined to infinitives; and hence, probably, the confusion between these suffixes and the suffix *wālā*.)
श्री	S شري श्री *śrī*, vulg. *srī*, s.f. Prosperity, **happiness**, success; wealth, property; beauty; light, lustre, splendour, glory; decoration; intellect;—name of Lakshmī, wife of Vishṇu, and goddess of plenty and prosperity; name of Sarasvatī; the three objects of life collectively, *viz.* love, duty, and wealth, &c. (see *srī*):—*śrī-pati*, s.m. 'Husband of Lakshmī,' Vishṇu:—*śrī-phal*, s.m. The wood-apple tree, *Aegle marmelos*, and its fruit:—*śrī-ćakr*, A kind of magical circle; the circle of the earth:—*śrī-rāg*, s.m. The third of the *Rāgas* or personified musical modes (it is appropriated to the afternoon in winter, and proceeds from the womb of the earth):—*śrī-ras*, s.m. Turpentine; resin:—*śrī-raṅg*, s.m. 'Holy Ranga,' a name of Vishṇu:—*śrī-khaṇḍ*, s.m. Sandal-wood:—*śrī-mat*, *śrī-mān*, *śrī-mant*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-matī*), Possessed of fortune, fortunate, prosperous, thriving; wealthy, opulent; famous, illustrious; beautiful, pleasing;—an epithet of Vishṇu (as husband of Śrī); of Kuver (the god of wealth); of Śiva; a title applied to any exalted or venerable person;—a famous man, &c.:—*śrī-matī*, s.f. A famous or a beautiful woman;—name of the mother of Mādhavāćāryan-name of Rādhā:—*śrī-mad*, s.m. The intoxication produced by prosperity:—*śrī-mukh*, s.m. Epithet of the seventh year of Jupiter's cycle of sixty years;—the word *śrī*

	written on the back of a letter:—*śrī-nagar*, s.m. 'City of fortune,' name of several Indian towns:—*śrī-nivās*, s.m. 'The dweller with Śrī,' epithet of Vishṇu:—*śrī-vatsa*, s.m. 'The favourite of the goddess of fortune,' epithet of Vishṇu;—a particular mark (or curl of hair) on the breast of Vishṇu or Krishṇ (and used as his mark or symbol);—a hole made through a wall by a house-breaker;—name of one of the lunar asterisms:—*śrī-hastinī*, s.f. The sunflower, *Heliotropium indicum* (so called as held in the hand of Lakshmī):—*śrī-yut* or *śrī-yukt*, adj. (f. *-ā*), Attended or endowed with prosperity, prosperous, **happy**, fortunate, auspicious; wealthy, opulent; famous, illustrious;—*śrī-yut*, An honorific title; your Honour. (For other compounds see *srī*.)
श्रीजी	Bīkāner Rājā Rāysiṅgh.
संकळ	H سنکلसंकल *saṅkal*, s.f. A chain, &c. (=*sāṅkal* or *sāṅkar*, q.v.):—*saṅkal-tālā*, s.m. Lock and chain (as of a door). S سنکلसंकल *saṅkal*, s.m. Collection, accumulation, heap, quantity; (in Arith.) addition. H سانکلसांकल *sāṅkal*, s.f. A chain, &c. (=*sāṅkar*, q.v.).
संख	शंख śaṅkh [S.], m. 1. a conch shell (trad. used to pour libations). 2. *mus*. horn made from a conch shell. 3. a notional high number: ten, or a hundred, billions. — शंखचूड़, m. name of a demon killed by Kṛṣṇa. शंखासुर [˚*kha* + *a*˚], name of a demon (*daitya*) killed by Viṣṇu in his fish avatār
संखेप	= संक्षिप्त saṅ-kṣipt [S.], adj. abridged, abbreviated; concise (as a dictionary), condensed. — ~ रूप से, or में, adv. concisely, succinctly. - संक्षिप्तीकरण, m. abridging; summarising. OHED, 962. S سنکشپت संक्षिप्त *saṅkshipt*, part. Thrown together, heaped up; compressed, abridged, condensed, abbreviated; succinct, compendious; concise, compact, small. Platts, 685.
संचीत	= सचिंत sa-cint [S.], adj. filled with anxious thought; attentive, considerate.
संजोह	Armor; a wooden frame.

संतोख	S سنتوش सन्तोष *santosh*, vulg. *santokh*, s.m. Contentedness, content, satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, joy, delight, **happiness**; satiety; patience;—the thumb and forefinger:—*santosh* (or *santokh*) *karnā*, To exercise contentedness, to be content; to practice patience, to be patient; to take comfort.
संदळ	A صندل *ṣandal* (=S. चन्दन), s.m. Sandal-wood, sanders;—a perfumed embrocation obtained by rubbing a piece of sandal-wood with water on a stone (called *ṣandalāsā*):—*ṣandal-āsā*, vulg. *ṣandlāsā*, s.m. A flat circular stone on which sandal-wood is ground:—*ṣandal-sil*, s.f.=*ṣandal-āsā*, q.v.;—(and) a slab for grinding spices or drugs on:—*ṣandal-kā khor*, s.m. The heart of sandal-wood:—*ṣandal-ke ćhāpe muṅh-par lagnā* (*kisī-ke*), 'To have marks of ground sandal-wood made on the face'; to be distinguished; to come off with honour or with flying colours. s.f. A quilt, a coloured coverlet.
संपणो	= H سونپنا सौंपना *sauṅpnā*, सोंपना *soṅpnā* [*sauṅp˚* = Prk. समप्प(इ), or समप्पे(इ)=S. समर्पय(ति), caus. of rt. सम्+ऋ], v.t. To deliver over, to hand or make over, to consign, give, intrust (to), deposit (with); to give in charge, to commit; to give up, resign, surrender, cede:—*sauṅp-denā*, v.t. Intens. of and=*sauṅpnā*. OHED, 1048: सौंपना sauṁpnā [*samarpayati*], v.t. 1. to hand over, to entrust. 2. to deposit (with, को). 3. to hand over (as to police). 4. to hand over, to give up (sthg.).
संबाहणो	= H سمبهالنا सम्भालना, संभालना *sambhālnā* [*sambhāl˚* = Prk. संभार(इ), or संभारे(इ)=S. सम्भारय(ति), caus. of rt. सम्+भृ;—or a denom. fr. S. सम्भार], v.t. To support, sustain, hold up, uphold, prop; to take care of, to look after; to maintain; to assist, help; to set right, to arrange, settle; to manage; to superintend; to regulate (expenses, revenue, &c.); to moderate; to stop, retain; to restrain, control, curb, check, keep in check; to repress; to correct, punish:—*sambhāl-lenā*, v.t. intens. of and = *sambhālnā*.
संभाळणो	H سمبهالنا सम्भालना, संभालना *sambhālnā* [*sambhāl˚* = Prk. संभार(इ), or संभारे(इ)=S. सम्भारय(ति), caus. of rt. सम्+भृ;—or a denom. fr. S. सम्भार], v.t. To support, sustain, hold up, uphold, prop; to take care of, to look after; to maintain; to assist, help; to

	set right, to arrange, settle; to manage; to superintend; to regulate (expenses, revenue, &c.); to moderate; to stop, retain; to restrain, control, curb, check, keep in check; to repress; to correct, punish:—*sambhāl-lenā*, v.t. intens. of and = *sambhālnā*.
संवत	S سنوت संवत *saṅ-vat*, vulg. *samwat*, *sambat*, s.m. A year; an era; the era of Vikramāditya (reckoning from about 56¾ B.C.):—*saṅvat* (or *sambat*) *bāṅdhnā*, To establish an era; to mark or fix an epoch; to distinguish oneself by illustrious actions:—*saṅvat-sar*, s.m. A year:—*saṅvat-sarī*, s.f. Any annual ceremony.
संवत्	= संवत, q.v.
संवराणो	To have repaired, fixed, mended, rectified.
सकळ	S سكل सकल *sakal*, adj. All, entire, the whole, every, each and all:—*sakal-ur-bāsī*, s.m. *lit.* 'Dwelling in all hearts'; an epithet of Vishnu.
सकणो	H سكنا सकना *saknā* [*sak˚* = Prk. सक्क(इ)=S. शक्य(ते), pass. (used actively) of rt. शक्], v.n. To be able, can (commonly annexed to the base of a verb, or to an inflected infinitive, to form potentials; e.g. *khā-saknā*, 'to be able to eat'; *jāne-saknā*, 'to be able to go').
सगडि	***Sagaḍi*** might be = सगड़ी sagṛī [cf. H. *saggaṛ*], f. small cart, or trolley. H سگڑي सगड़ी *sagaṛī*, *sagṛī* [Prk. सगडिआ; S. शकट+इका], s.f. A small cart.
सगळो	= H سگرا सगरा *sagrā* (dialec.) सिगरा *sigrā* [Prk. सगलअं; S. सकल+कं], adj. (f. -ī), All, entire, the whole, every, one and all, each and all.
सजा	P سزا*sazā* [rt. Zend *śać*; cf. Pehl. *śajak*], s.f. (orig.) 'Worthy, deserving'; correction, chastisement, nunishment; penalty, retribution:—*sazā pānā*, To receive punishment, to be punished:—*sazā denā* (*-ko*) or *sazā karnā* (*-kī*), To inflict punishment (on), to punish, chastise; to avenge:—*sazā-yāb*, adj. Liable to punishment, punishable:—*sazā-yāfta*, adj. & s.m. Who, or one who, has been punished; an old offender.

सजोसणियो	Bearing armor, prepared for battle.
सज्झा	= सजा, q.v.
सत्त	H ست सत्त *satt*, सत *sat*, adj. & s.m. contrac. of *satya*, q.v.:—*sat-bādī*, adj. & s.m.=*satya-vādī*, q.v.:—*sat-baćan*, s.m.=*satya-vaćan*, q.v.;—adv. or intj. True, very true, quite true:—*sat-baćaniyā*, s.m. One who admits the truth (of); one who says 'true' to everything, or who corcurs in everything, one who has not an opinion of his own; a committee-man (*kumaiṭī-wālā*):—*sat-bhāmā*, s.f.=*satya-bhāmā*, q.v.:—*sat-par ćaṛhna*, To stand on (one's) dignity; to be firm in what is right, or in (one's) faith;—to be prepared for *satī*, to mount the funeral pile (here *sat*, prob.=*satī*):—*sat-par rahnā*, To be or remain true to one's word; to be or remain firm in honesty, or virtue, or chastity:—*sat-jug*, s.m.=*satya-yug*, q.v.:—*sat ḍignā*, *sat ḍolnā*, To be shaken in (one's) faith or virtue, &c., to waver:—*sat karnā*, v.t. To make true, make good, ratify, fulfil; to verify; to justify, vindicate:—*sat-lok*, s.m.=*satya-lok*, q.v.:—*sat-mat*, s.m. The true or right way in morals or in religion:—*sat-vādī*, adj. & s.m.=*satya-vādī*, q.v.:—*sat-hīn*, adj. Devoid of good qualities, or of reality; destitute of credit, without reputation, in disrepute:—*sat-yug*, s.m.=*satya-yug*, q.v.
सदको	P صدقه *ṣadqa* (for A. صدقة *ṣadaqat*, v.n. fr. صدق; see *ṣidq*), s.m. An alms; a gift, donation; a propitiatory offering, a sacrifice (to avert misfortune, or sickness, &c.); a person or thing devoted;—devotion (to); favour, grace, kindness:—*ṣadqe utārnā*, v.t. To draw off or away (an evil spirit) by a sacrifice (or by walking round the person, repeating an incantation, &c.):—*ṣadqe jānā* (*-par*), To become, or to offer oneself, as a sacrifice for the welfare, &c. (of another); to move round (a person) by way of exhibiting devotion, or affection, or reverence (for him or her):—*ṣadqe denā* or *ṣadqe karnā*, v.t. To sacrifice (a thing, or oneself, for, *-par*, the welfare of another); to devote oneself (for, *-par*):—*ṣadqe* or *ṣadqe-wārī*, My life is devoted to you; my life for you:—*ṣadqe honā*, v.n.=*ṣadqe jānā*, q.v.
सदा	S سدا सदा *sadā*, adv. Always, perpetually, continually, ever:—*sadā-brat*, or *sadā-bart* or *barat*, s.m.=*sadā-vrat*, q.v.:—*sadā-bahār*, adj. Always blooming, evergreen, perennial:—*sadā-pushpī*, s.f. The white variety of the gigantic swallow-wort:—*sadā-phal*, adj. & s.m. Always bearing fruit;—a tree which bears

	fruit every year, (as) the cocoa-nut tree; the glomerous fig-tree; the jack, *Artocarpus integrifolia*; the sweet-lime; the *bel* or Vilva, *Aegle marmelos*, &c.:—*sadā-tan*, adj. & s.m. Eternal;—an epithet of Vishṇu:—*sadā-sa*, vulg. *sadās*, adj. Always honouring or giving:—*sadā-sthir*, adj. Always firm; of eternal duration, abiding, permanent:—*sadā-sar-vadā*, adj. At all times, constantly, for ever and ever:—*sadā-suhāgan*, s.f. Name of a bird, *Trogon dilectus*;—a kind of flower, *Hibiscus phœniceus* (the white variety);—a class of Moḥammadan *faqīrs* who wear bangles and dress like women; an individual of that class;—a faithful and beloved wife; an unchaste woman or wife, a harlot:—*sādā-śiv*, vulg. *sadā-siv*, adj. & s.m. Always **happy** or prosperous;—an epithet of Śiva or Mahādev; a proper name:—*sadā-kā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), Perpetual, constant, incessant, regular:—*sadā-kāl*, adv. At all times, always, constantly, &c. (=*sadā*):—*sadā-gati*, s.m. *lit.* 'Ever-going'; air, wind; the Universal or Supreme spirit; the sun;—everlasting **happiness**, final emancipation:—*sadā-gulāb*, s.m. The China rose:—*sadā-nart*, s.m. *lit.* 'Always dancing'; the wagtail:—*sadānand* (˚*dā*+*ān*˚), adj. Always joyful, constantly or eternally **happy**:—*sadā-vrat*, vulg. *sadā-vart*, and *sadā-bart* or *barat*, s.m. Alms or food distributed daily to the poor, or to travellers, &c.:—*sadā-hī*, and *sadā-ī*, adv. emphat. of *sadā*, q.v.:—*sadaiv* (˚*dā*+*eva*), adv.=*sadāhī*.
सधणो	= सिधणो, to go.
सन्यासी	S سنياسي सन्नयासी, संन्यासी *sannyāsī*, and H. सन्यासी *sanyāsī*, s.m. One who abandons or resigns; one who has abandoned all worldly possessions and affections, an ascetic, a devotee; a Brāhmaṇ of the fourth order or *āśram*, a religious mendicant.
सबळ	S سبل सबल *sabal* (*sa*+*bala*), adj. (f. -*ā*), Strong, powerful, forcible, energetic.
सभा	S سبها सभा *sabhā*, s.f. Assembly, meeting, company; council; a sitting of the king in council; a judicial court; a levee; hall of audience; a gaming-house; a much-frequented place;—place, house:—*sabhā-pati*, s.m. President or chairman of an assembly;—keeper of a gaming-house:—*sabhādhyaksh* (˚*bhā*+*ad*˚), s.m. President or chief of an assembly:—*sabhā-sad*, s.m. One of a company, a member of an assembly, or society, or council, an assistant at an assembly or meeting; (in law an assessor; an arbitrator:—*sabhā-sammat*, s.f. Award of a

	council:—*sabhā karnā* (*-kī*), To convene or to hold a meeting:—*sabhā-nāyak*, s.m.=*sabhā-pati*, q.v.:—*sabhā-wālā*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), Member of an assembly:—*rāj-sabhā*, s.m. See s.v. *rāj*.
समइयो	= समय, q.v.
समदाव	Wealth, prosperity.
समय	H سمي समय *samay*, vulg. *sama'e*, समै *samai*, समे *same*, समई *sama'ī*, and समइ *sama'i* [Prk. समयो; S. समयः], s.m. Agreement, compact, covenant, treaty, contract, bargain; concurrence of circumstances, fit or proper time, right moment, opportunity, occasion; emergency; time, season, period; leisure; plenty, abundance; general condition of things, state, condition; concord, harmony, unison (see *samā*):—*samāyānu-gāmī* (*˚ya+anu˚*), adj. & s.m. Going according to the time, time-serving;—a time-server:—*samay bāṅdhnā = samā bāṅdhnā*, q.v.s.v. *samā*:—*samay-pākar*, adv. In due time or course; on opportunity occurring:—*samay-paṛne-se*, adv. On occasion arising, on occasion:—*same-dast̲k̲ha̲t̲*, s.m. Signature to an account in acknowledgment of its correctness:—*samay-samay*, or *samai-samai*, or *same-same*, adv. From time to time, periodically, at times, now and then, here and there, at intervals, occasionally, sometimes:—*samay-samay-par*, adv. At certain times or seasons, on certain occasions; according to the times.
समराणो	= संवराणो, q.v.
समराड़णो	= संवराणो, q.v.
समर्थ	S سمرتھ समर्थ *sam-arth*, corr. H. समरथ and समरत्थ *samrath*, adj. Well-suited, fit, suitable, proper; capable, competent, adequate; powerful, strong, able;—rich;—having the same sense or meaning, connected in sense; having the same construction; having meaning or significance, significant, intelligible;—s.m. The construction of words.
समाचार	S سماچار समाचार *sam-āćār*, s.m. Proceeding, going; performance, practice, conduct, behaviour; usage, way; proper practice or behaviour; state, condition, circumstances, doings, news, report, information, tidings, intelligence, message, advice (of a bill), account of circumstances, health; an occurrence; tradition:—*samāćār-patr*, s.m. Newspaper:—*samāćār-dāyak*, s.m. Newsman, intelligencer, herald, courier:—*samāćār-kahnā* (*-kā*),

	To give news or tidings (of), to report:—*samāćār-likhak*, s.m. News-writer.
समाधणो	To get well, recover from an illness, become healthy.
समान	S سمان सम्मान, संमान *sammān*, s.m. Honour, respect, homage (=*sanmān*, q.v.). H سنمان संमान, सन्मान, सनमान *sanmān* [S. सम्मान, rt. मन् with सम्], s.m. Respect, regard, esteem, consideration, deference, veneration, reverence, honour, homage:—*sanmān karnā* (*-kā*), To respect, honour, show deference (to), &c.
समियाणो	शामियाना śāmiyānā [P. *śāmiyāna*], m. 1. a large tent, marquee; pavilion. 2. canopy, awning. P شامیانه*shāmiyāna*, s.m. A kind of tent, a pavilion; a canopy, an awning (supported on poles). P شمیانه*shamiyāna*, s.m. A pavilion, a canopy, an awning.
समेत	S سمیت समेत *sam-et*, corr. समैत *samait* (rt. *e*, i.e. *ā+i*, with *sam*), part. Assembled, joined or united together, collected, associated (with), banded, agreed, covenanted;—adv. (gov. preceding noun in the formative), Together with, along with, with, inclusive of.
समै	= समय, q.v.
सर	H سر सर *sar* [Prk. सरो; S. शरः], s.m. A sort of reed (of which arrows are made), *Saccharum sara*; an arrow:—*sarāsan* (S. *śara+asana*), s.m. 'Arrow-shooter,' a bow:—*sar-ćāp-dhārī* or *dhar*, s.m. 'Holder of a bow and arrow,' an archer. P سر *sar* [Pehl. *sar*; Zend *śara*; S. सिरस्], s.m. Head, top, pinnacle, tip, end, point; front, face; origin, beginning; head, chief; intention, end, aim; inclination, will, desire, love.
सरण	S شرن शरण *śaraṇa*, vulg. *śaran*, and *saraṇ*, s.m. & f. Protection, preservation, security, safety, defence, help; a place of shelter or refuge, refuge, asylum, retreat; a house, habitation;—s.m. (f. *-ā*), Protector, preserver, defender;—adj. Protecting, preserving, &c.:—*śaraṇāpanna* (*˚na+āp˚*), part. (f. *-ā*), Gone to for protection, taken refuge:—*śaraṇārth* (*˚ṇa+ar*), adv. For the sake of protection:—*śaraṇārthī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Soliciting an

	asylum, seeking refuge, dependent on others for protection or aid; unfortunate, wretched;—one who solicits an asylum, &c.:—*śaraṇāgat* (*˚ṇa+āg˚*), part. adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Come for protection;—one who comes for protection or refuge, a refugee, fugitive; a complainant, an appellant:—*śaraṇāgat-vatsal*, adj. & s.m. Compassionate or merciful to those who come for sanctuary;—an epithet of the Deity:—*śaraṇāgati*, or *śaraṇāgatī*, s.m. A taking refuge, flying (to) for protection:—*śaraṇāgatī*, s.m.=*śaraṇāgat*, q.v.:—*śaraṇ ānā* (*-ke* or *-kī*), To come (to one) for protection, to seek the protection (of), to take refuge (in), to have recourse (to):—*śaraṇa-da*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Shelter-affording;—shelterer, protector:—*śaraṇ lenā* (*-kā* or *-kī*) = *śaraṇ ānā*, q.v.
सरम	P شرم *sharm* [Pehl. *sharm*; Zend *fharema*], s.f. Shame, bashfulness, modesty:—*sharm-ā-sharmī*, adv. Through shame; modestly:—*sharm ānā* (*-ko*), To feel shame; to be abashed:—*sharm dilānā* (*-ko*), To put to shame, to make (one) ashamed:—*sharm rakhnā* (*-kī*), To preserve from shame or disgrace, to guard the honour (of the beard, &c.):—*sharm-zada*, and *sharm-sār*, adj. Stricken with shame; bashful; ashamed, abashed:—*sharm-sārī*, s.f. Bashfulness, modesty; shame, disgrace:—*sharm karnā*, and *sharm khānā* (*-kī*), To feel ashamed, to be bashful or shy; to be abashed:—*sharm-kī bāt hai*, and *jā'e sharm hai*, It is a shame:—*sharm-kī jagah*, and *sharm-gāh*, s.f. The privities:—*sharm-gīn*, vulg. *sharm-gīṅ*, adj. Bashful, ashamed, modest, abashed:—*sharm-gīnī*, s.f.=*sharm-sārī*, q.v.:—*sharm lagnā* (*-ko*) = *sharm ānā*, and *sharm khānā*, qq.v.:—*sharm-nāk*, adj.=*sharm-gīṅ*, q.v.:—*sharm-wālā*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Shame-faced, bashful, shy;—a shame-faced or bashful person:—*be-sharm*, adj. Shameless, immodest, brazen-faced.
सरव	= सर्व, q.v.
सर्व	S سرو सर्व *sarva*, vulg. *sarv*, and *sarb*, adj. All; every; whole, entire, complete, universal (see *sab*);—s.m. An epithet of Vishṇu; and of Śiva:—*sarvātmā* (*˚va+āt˚*), s.m. The supreme or all-pervading spirit;—all beings collectively:—*sarvādarmān*, vulg. *sarb-ādarmāṅ* (*˚va+ād˚*), adj. Respected or honoured by all:—*sarvādhi-kār* (*˚va+adh˚*), s.m. General superintendence or control:—*sarvādhikārī*, s.m. Head or general superintendent:—*sarvārtham* (*˚va+ar˚*), adv. For all, on account of all:—*sarvāśray* (*˚va+āś˚*), adj. & s.m. Affording shelter or protection to all;—universal protector, an epithet of Śiva:—*sarvāng* (*˚va+an˚*), s.m.

	The whole body (from head to foot); all the *aṅgas* or *vedāṅgas* collectively, all the auxiliary branches of sacred science:—*sarvāṅgī*, vulg. *sarb-angī*, adj. Possessing all the limbs or parts, entire, complete, perfect, (in Bot.) polygamous:—*sarv-bhāv*, s.m. Whole being or nature, entire disposition; all one's thoughts and purposes:—*sarv-bhaksh* or *sarv-bhakshī*, vulg. *sarb-bhaćhī*, adj. & s.m. Eating all sorts of things, all-devouring, omnivorous;—an omnivorous animal; a goat:—*sarv-bhūt*, s.m. All beings, all created things; all the elements;—*sarv-bhūt-may*, adj. Containing all living beings or existences, comprising all elementary matter;—s.m. The supreme all-pervading spirit:—*sarv-bhūt-vyāpak*, s.m. An epithet of the supreme spirit considered as pervading all existences:—*sarv-pradhān*, s.m. Chief of all; an epithet of the Supreme Being:—*sarv-pūrakār*, adv. Of all kinds; in all ways:—*sarv-priya*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Dear to all, universally beloved; loving all, generally friendly;—a much-loved person; one who is universally beloved;—a much-loving person:—*sarv-pavitr*, adj. All-holy:—*sarv-pūjit*, adj. Worshipped by all, universally worshipped; an epithet of Śiva:—*sarv-pūrṇaṭā*, s.f. Entire fulness or completeness; complete preparation or provision:—*sarv-tejas*, s.m. All splendour; all power, omnipotence:—*sarv-tejo-may*, and *sarv-tejmān*, adj. Consisting of all splendour, all-glorious; containing all power, omnipotent:—*sarv-jit*, adj. All-conquering, all-subduing, irresistible; all-surpassing, excellent, incomparable;—s.m. An epithet of the twenty-first of Jupiter's cycle of sixty years:—*sarv-jagat*, s.f.m. The whole world, the universe:—*sarva-jna*, vulg. *sarvagya*, *sarvag*, *sarbag*, adj. & s.m. All-wise, all-knowing, omniscient;—epithet of Śiva; of a Jina or Buddha deified sage:—*sarvu-jnānī*, vulg. *sarb-gyānī*, adj. Omniscient, all-wise:—*sarva-jnatā*, vulg. *sarvagyatā*, s.f. Omniscience:—*sarv-dātā*, s.m. Giver of all things; an epithet of the Supreme Being:—*sarv-darśitva*, s.m. or *sarv-darśitā*, s.f. Omniscience:—*sarv-darśak*, and *sarv-darśī*, adj. & s.m. All, seeing, omniscient;—an epithet of the Supreme:—*sarv-dukh-kshay*, s.m. Destruction of all pain, final emancipation from separate existence, beatitude:—*sarv-daman*, adj. & s.m. All-subduing, all-taming, irresistible;—'all-tamer,' an epithet of Bharat (son of Śakuntalā):—*sarv-dhārī*, adj. & s.m. All-sustaining;—all-holder; epithet of Śiva;—s.f. Epithet of the twenty-second year of Jupiter's cycle of sixty years:—*sarv-dhan*, s.m. The total amount of (one's) wealth or property; (in Arith.) sum total; sum of a series, sum total of a progression:—*sarv-deva-may*, adj. Made up of all the gods:—*sarv-rātr*, s.m. The whole night:—*sarv-sāmarth*, adj. All-powerful, almighty,

	omnipotent:—*sarv-sāmarthatā*, s.f. All power, omnipotence:—*sarv-sāmarthī*, adj. All-powerful, omnipotent:—*sarv-siḍdhi*, s.f. Accomplishment of every object, universal success;—s.m. The *vilva* or *bel* tree:—*sarv-sarv-nāśak*, adj. Mutually destructive:—*sarv-sukh*, s.m. All **happiness**, universal **happiness**; all pleasures:—*sarv-sukh-dā'ī*, adj. & s.m. Bestowing all or perfect **happiness**; all-healing; one who bestows or is the source of all happiness, &c.:—*sarv-samatā*, s.f. Sameness or identity with all things; equal regard for all, impartiality; equanimity:—*sarv-saṅćayī*, adj. & s.m. Niggardly, miserly;—a niggard, miser:—*sarv-saṅgā*, s.f. (?) A medley:—*sarv-saṅgat*, adj. (f. -*ā*), United with all; met with universally;—*sarv-saṅgrā*, adj. All-uniting:—*sarva-sva*, vulg. *sarbasu*, *sarbas*, s.m. The whole of a person's property or possessions, one's all, everything; whole substance or essence (of anything);—*sarva-sva-daṇḍ*, adj. & s.m. Fined to the extent of one's all;—confiscation of the whole of a property;—*sarva-sva-haraṇ*, s.m. Seizure or confiscation of the whole of one's property:—*sarv-svāmī*, s.m. Owner or master of all; universal monarch; epithet of the Supreme Being:—*sarv-sah*, adj. (f. -*ā*), All-enduring, bearing the whole, bearing all things with firmness and patience, very patient;—s.m. Bdellium:—*sarv-śaktimān*, adj. Almighty, all powerful, omnipotent:—*sarv-kārī*, s.m. Maker or doer of all things; the Creator:—*sarv-kāl*, s.m. and adv. All seasons, all times;—for all seasons; at all times:—*sarv-kālīn*, adj. Of or belonging to all times or seasons, perpetual:—*sarvaga*, vulg. *sarvag*, adj. & s.m. Going everywhere; all-pervading, ubiquitous; omnipresent;—spirit, soul; epithet of Brahmā; and of Śiva:—*sarv-gat*, adj. Going everywhere; universally diffused, all-pervading, omnipresent:—*sarv-grās*, s.m. *lit.* 'Swallowing all'; a total eclipse:—*sarv-grāsī*, adj. & s.m. All-devouring, omnivorous, rapacious, voracious, greedy;—a voracious or greedy person:—*sarv-grahaṇ*, vulg. *sarb-gahan*, s.m. Total eclipse (of the sun or moon):—*sarv-guṇ*, s.m. All qualities; every good quality;—adj. Possessing all qualities (an epithet of the Deity):—*sarv-gandh*, s.m. *lit.* 'Having all perfumes'; a class of four aromatic substances (*viz.* cloves, *kakkol*, olibanaum or gum benjamin, and agallochum):—*sarv-lok*, s.m. All worlds, the universe:—*sarv-may*, adj. Made or consisting of all, all-containing, comprehensive, universal, general;—s.m. An epithet of the Supreme Being:—*sarv-nāś*, s.m. Destruction of all, complete ruin:—*sarv-nāśī*, adj. All-destroying:—*sarv-nām*, s.m. (in Gram.) A pronoun or pronominal adjective:—*sarvopari* (˚*va+up*˚), adv. Over all:—*sarvottum* (˚*va+ut*˚), adj. Best of all, most excellent;—an epithet of the Supreme Being:—*sarv-vid*, and *sarv-vedī*, adj. &

	s.m. All-knowing, all-wise, omniscient;—all-knower, an epithet of the Supreme Being:—*sarvaushadhi*, s.f.=*sarvaushadhi-gaṇ*, q.v.:—*sarvaushadhi-ras* (*˚va+osh˚*), s.m. The juice or infusion of a number of plants (see the following) as used at a royal inauguration:—*sarvaushadhi-gaṇ*, s.m. A class of certain medicinal herbs or drugs (viz. *Murā*, *Ćampā Jaṭā-māṅsī*, turmeric, orris-root, benzoin, zedoary, *Costus speciosus*, sandal, camphor, red sanders, *Cyperus*, &c.):—*sarv-vyāpitva*, s.m. All-pervadingness, universality; the embracing all the particular circumstances of a case:—*sarv-vyāpak*, vulg. *sarb-biyāpak*, adj. All-pervading, universal (in the Pantheistic sense);—an epithet of the Supreme Being:—*sarv-vyāpakatā*, s.f. and *sarv-vyāpakatva*, s.m.=*sarv-vyāpitva*, q.v.:—*sarv-vyāpī*, adj.=*sarv-vyāpak*, q.v.:—*sarv-hār*, s.m. Confiscation of a whole property:—*sarveś* (*˚va+īś˚*), s.m. 'Lord of all,' the Supreme Being; a universal monarch.
सलांमत	= सलामत, q.v.
सलांमति	= सलामति. q.v.
सलामत	P سلامت*salāmat* (for A. سلامة, inf. n. of سلم; see *salām*), s.f. Safety, salvation; tranquillity, peace, rest, repose; immunity; liberty; soundness; recovery; health;—adj. & adv. (used predicatively) Safe, sound, well;—in safety, safely, securely:—*salāmat-rav* or *rau*, s.m. An economist; a good manager or administrator; a well-conducted person:—*salāmat-ravī*, or *rau'ī*, s.f. Economy, good management; moderation; good behaviour:—*salāmat rahnā*, v.n. To be or remain safe and sound, to live long, to prosper.
सलामति	P سلامتي*salāmatī* (fr. *salāmat*), s.f. Safety, security, protection; peace, tranquillity; health; good condition, well-being; the being alive and in health;—a kind of coarse cloth;—adv. In peace or safety; in health:—*salāmatī-kā jām pīnā* (*-kī*), To drink to the health (of), to quaff a cup to the health (of).
सवळ	= सबळ, q.v.
ससो	H سسا ससा *sasā*, (dialec.) सस्सा *sassā*, and सुस्सा *sussā* [Prk. ससओ; S. ससकः], s.m. Hare; rabbit.

सहर	P شہر *shahr* [Pehl. *shatan*; old P. *khsatra*; Zend *khshathra*, rt. *khshi*; S. क्षत्र, rt. क्षि], s.m. A city, town:—*shahr-āshob*, s.m. A disturber of the peace of a city; (*met.*) a mistress;—a poem on a ruined city:—*shahr-āshobī*, s.f. Disturbance of the peace of a city:—*shahr-ba-dar*, s.m. Banishment;—an exile; an outlaw:—*shahr-ba-dar karnā*, v.t. To expel from the town, to banish:—*shahr-band*, s.f. Wall of a city;—a prison:—*shahr-panāh*, s.f. Wall round a town; fortifications of a town, intrenchments round a town;—*shahr-pūrā*, s.m. Suburbs:—*shahr-ḵẖabrā*, s.m. An intelligencer; a newsmonger, quidnunc:—*shahr-ĕ-ḵẖamoshāṅ*, s.m. 'The city of the silent'; a cemetery:—*shahr-dār*, s.m. A bird-catcher; a huntsman:—*shahr-g̱arīb*, s.m. A stranger, a traveller:—*shahr-gard*, s.m. A city patrol:—*shahr-gasht*, s.m. A city patrol;—patroning a city; a marriage procession through a city.
सहि	All.
सहिजादो	= साहिजादो, q.v.
सहित	S سہت सहित *sahit*, and corr. H. सिहत *sihat*, adj. & postpn. Accompanied by, attended by; in company with, along with, together with, with; associated with, connected with; possessed of; inspired by (commonly annexed to subst. to form adj. & adv.)
सहु	All.
सो	H P سا सा *sā* [Prk. सरिअओ or सलिअओ; S. सट्टश+कः], adj. suffix, (f. -*ī*), Like, resembling, as (it is annexed to the accusatival base of adjectives, substantives, and participles, and to the formative or oblique base of the personal pronouns, and forms adjectives; e.g. *kālā-sā*, 'black-like,' 'blackish'; *laṛkā-sā*, 'boy-like,' 'boyish'; *tujh-sā* (rarely *tu-sā*), 'like thee'; *terā-sā*, 'like thine'). H سو सो *so* [Prk. सो; S. सः], pron. He, she, it; that, that one, that person or thing;—adv. & conj. So, so that, therefore, hence, consequently, accordingly; but then; thereupon; now, well:—*so-ū* or *so-ūṅ* (Braj)=*so-hī*, or *so-hīṅ*, or *so'ī*, pron. (emphat.) That very one, that same; he himself; he (she, or it) too:—*so-bhī*, That too or also; he (or she, or it) too, or even, or also.
सांकुड़ो	A few, few.
सांजति	f. 1. arrangement, &c. 2. decoration, &c.; splendour.

सांढि	= सांढ female camel.
सांपणो	Causative of संपणो = to cause to obtain, to entrust [to].
सांभळावणो	To cause to hear, to have someone listen.
सांभळणो	To hear, listen to.
सांमु	See साम्हो.
सांमुही	See साम्हो.
सांम्हो	See साम्हो.
सांस	H سانس सांस *sāṅs* [Prk. सासो; S. श्वासः], s.f. Breath, breathing, respiration; sigh;—a unit of time (equal to six breathings); a crack or fissure (which lets in air):—*sāṅs ulṭī lenā* (or *ulṭe sāṅs lenā*), To draw in the breath, to gasp (as a person in agony):—*sāṅs bharnā*, To draw a deep breath; to heave a sigh, to sigh, to regret; to gasp, pant:—*sāṅs ćurānā*, To hold in (one's) breath, to pretend to be dead:—*sāṅs ćaṛhnā* (*-kī*), To be short of breath; to gasp, pant:—*sāṅs ruknā* or *ruk-jānā* (*-kī*), The breath to be stopped, to be suffocated, be stifled; to be smothered, be throttled:—*sāṅs roknā* (*-kī*), To stop the breathing (of), to suffocate, stifle; to throttle:—*sāṅs-kā rog*, s.m. Asthma:—*sāṅs khaiṅćnā*, To take a long breath; to hold in the breath; to pretend to be dead:—*sāṅs lenā*, To take breath, to breathe, to draw breath; to sigh, to repine.
साजो	Healthy, without disease.
साठि	H ساٹھ साठ *sāṭh*, साठि *sāṭhi* [Prk. सट्ठि; S. षष्टिः], adj. Sixty.
सात	H سات सात *sāt* [S. सप्त; Prk. सत्त], adj. Seven:—*sātārohaṇ* (S. *sapta+ār°*), s.m. Seven wolves which keep together; a dog which associates with six wolves;—a company (of persons); a large family:—*sāt-bhā'ī*, s.m. *lit*. 'Seven brothers'; a name of certain gregarious birds (so called from their being generally seen in flocks of seven):—*sāt-pāṅć*, adj. & s.m. *lit*. 'Five or seven'; five or six; several; a few;—five or six persons, a number of persons;—s.f. Tricks, trickery:—*sāt-pāṅć karnā* (*-se*, or *-ke sāth*), To wrangle (with);—to practise tricks or trickery (with or upon);—to be in doubt, to be unable to decide what to do:—*sāt-samundar*, s.m. *lit*. 'Seven seas'; name of a game.

सात्विक	S ساتوك सात्त्विक *sāttvik*, सात्विक *sātvik* (fr. *sat-tva*), adj. Endowed with the *Sattva Guṇ* (i.e. purity or goodness; see *guṇ*, and *sattva*); appertaining to that quality; real, genuine, true, veritable, honest, sincere, good, virtuous, pure, excellent, amiable;—s.m. An excellent or amiable, &c. person; a Brāhmaṇ.
साथ	H ساتھہ साथ *sāth* [Prk. सत्थो; S. सार्थः; and Prk. सत्थं; S. संस्थं], s.m. Troop, band, herd, flock; company, society; accompaniment, regular attendant, concomitant, that which regularly or invariably accompanies or is taken with (a thing, as a relish, &c.);—postpn. & adv. In the company (of, *-ke*, or *mere*), in company (with), along (with), in connection (with), with, together; towards; for:—*sāth iske* (or *us-ke*), adv. Along with this (or that), besides, moreover; notwithstanding this, although:—*sāth-* (or *sāt-*) *baṭe ʻadad*, s.m. (in Alg.) Commensurable number:—*sāth denā* (*-meṅ*), To take part (in), lend oneself (to), to join, to associate (with), to co-operate (with), to help; to take the part or side (of):—*sāth-sāth*, adv. With, together, in one company, along (with, *-ke*), in society (with); keeping together, in order or time, evenly, &c. (as in marching, &c.):—*sāth kone-kī nāp*, s.f. (in Trig.), Cosine of an angle:—*sāth lag-lenā* (*-ke*) = *sāth ho-lenā*, q.v.:—*sāth-lage phirnā* (*-ke*), To follow (one) about:—*sāth lenā*, v.t. To take with (one, *apne*), take in (one's) company; to carry away with (one):—*sāth-* (or *sāt-*) *na-baṭe ʻadad*, s.m. (in Alg.), Incommensurable number:—*sāth-wālā*, s.m. Companion, &c. (=*sāthī*, q.v.):—*sātho-sāth*, or *sāthoṅ-sāth*, adv.=*sāth-sāth*, q.v.:—*sāth ho-lenā* (*-ke*), To go in the company (of), to accompany, to become or make one of a company, to join:—*sāth-hī*, adv. Along (with, *-ke*); immediately, immediately upon:—*sāthī-sāth* (*sāth*+emphat. part. *ī*), adv.=*sāth-sāth*, q.v.
साधणो	H سادھنا साधना *sādhnā* [*sādh˚* = Prk. साध(इ), or साधे(इ)=S. साधय(ति), rt. साध्], v.t. To accomplish, effect, perform; to observe, keep; to practise, to use; to prepare, make, shape, fashion, mould; to familiarize gradually (to any habit), to habituate, accustom; to teach; train, discipline; to learn, to acquire; to show, to prove, demonstrate, substantiate; to settle, fix, determine; to regulate, order, arrange; to correct, rectify, improve, ameliorate; to modulate; to steady, balance, poise; to point (a gun); to conciliate, pacify; to propitiate, adore, worship; to hold or stop (the breath):—*sādh-jānā* (intens.), To stop or hold

	(the breath):—*sādh-lenā*, v.t. (intens.) To prove, test, examine the correctness (of).
सामधरमी	S سوامی स्वामी *svāmī*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-inī*), Possessing proprietary rights, owning;—proprietor, owner; master, lord; sovereign, king, monarch; a lover, a husband; a spiritual preceptor; head of a religious order; name of the *ḍanḍī faqīrs* or mendicants; epithet of the Supreme Being; of Vishṇu; of Śiva; of Kārttikeya; of Garuḍa;—(in direct address) your worship, your reverence (cf. *sā'īṅ*):—*svāmi-bhakt*, adj. Attached to one's own protector or husband:—*svāmi-dharm*, s.m. The duties specially incumbent on a master or a sovereign:—*svāmī-droh*, s.m. The injuring one's master or sovereign, treachery, perfidy:—*svāmī-drohī*, s.m. A perfidious person, a traitor:—*svāmi-kārttik*, s.m. An epithet of Kārttikeya:—*be śvāmī*, adj. & s.m.f. Having no master or protector; one who has no master or protector; a woman who has lost her husband, a widow. Loyal to one's master. = *svāmi-bhakt*, adj. Attached to one's own protector or husband.
साम्हां	See साम्हो.
साम्हो	H سامنا सामना *sāmnā* = H سامهنا साम्हना *sāmhnā* [Prk. संमुहडओ; S. सम्मुख+ल+कः], s.m. Encountering, confronting, meeting, opposing, facing; opposition; front, front part:—*sāmnā* (or *sāmhnā*) *karnā* (*-kā*), To confront, face, encounter, oppose; to be insolent:—*sāmne* or *sāmhne*, postpn. Before, facing, in front (of, *-ke*, or *mere*, &c.), in presence (of); confronting, opposite, over against; by the side (of), in comparison (with);—*sāmne-kā* or *sāmhne-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Confronting, opposite; of or appertaining to (one's) presence or life-time or age (e.g. *sāmne-kī bāt*, 'A thing said or done in (one's) presence, or during (one's) life-time'):—*sāmne-kī nāp* (in Math.) A secant:—*sāmne* (or *sāmhne*) *honā* (with gen.), To come in front, come forward, come before (one); to confront, oppose, brave, defy.
सारो	H سارا सारा *sārā* [Prk. सयलओ; S. सकल+कः], adj. (f. *-ī*), All, the whole; whole, entire, complete, universal:—*sārā ḥāl*, The whole matter, all the facts (of a case), full particulars.

सारिखो	H سریکھا सरीखा *sarīkhā* [Prk. सरिच्छो; S. सदृक्षः; cf. also S. सादृक्ष्यं; Prk. सारिक्खं], s.m. Similitude; pattern;—adj. (f. *-ī*), & postpn. (governing the formative, or the genitive), Like, resembling, after the pattern or type (of), such as, as, so (e.g. *ham-sarīkhī abalā*, 'such weak women as we are'; *tum-sarīkhe mūrkhoṅ-ko pakaṛne-ke liye*, 'for the purpose of catching fools like you'; *us-sarīkhe-ko mat māno*, 'don't heed the like of him,' 'don't heed a fellow like that').
सालांमति	P سلامت *salāmat* (for A. سلامة, inf. n. of سلم; see *salām*), s.f. Safety, salvation; tranquillity, peace, rest, repose; immunity; liberty; soundness; recovery; health;—adj. & adv. (used predicatively) Safe, sound, well;—in safety, safely, securely:—*salāmat-rav* or *rau*, s.m. An economist; a good manager or administrator; a well-conducted person:—*salāmat-ravī*, or *rau'ī*, s.f. Economy, good management; moderation; good behaviour:—*salāmat rahnā*, v.n. To be or remain safe and sound, to live long, to prosper. P سلامتي *salāmatī* (fr. *salāmat*), s.f. Safety, security, protection; peace, tranquillity; health; good condition, well-being; the being alive and in health;—a kind of coarse cloth;—adv. In peace or safety; in health:—*salāmatī-kā jām pīnā* (*-kī*), To drink to the health (of), to quaff a cup to the health (of).
साळो	Wife's brother.
सावज	A lion cub.
सावटू	Expensive silk clothing; clothing given at the time of a marriage from the groom's side to the bride's side. Also, a type of stone from near Jaisaḷmer.
साह	P شاہ *shāh* [Zend *khshaya*, rt. *khshi* = S. क्षि(क्षयति)], s.m. King, prince, monarch, &c.; the king (at chess or cards); a title assumed by *faqīrs*;—adj. (in comp.) Royal, noble, great, excellent, principal; the longest, largest, or best (of its kind), &c.
साहिजादो	*Shāh-zāda* (and *shah-zāda*), s.m. 'King's son,' the prince-royal; a prince; (in the language of women) a dear son.
साहो	H ساھا साहा *sāhā*, s.m. 1˚=*sākh*, or *sākhā*, q.v.;—2˚ Day of a marriage, wedding-day.

सिंगारणो	To be adorned. (From शृंगार).
सिकार	P شکار*shikār* [prob. *shi* = Zend *uz* or *uś* = S. उद्+*kār*, rt. Zend *kar* = S. कर् (कृ, कॄ); or Zend *kareṭ* = S. कर्त् (कृत)], s.m. Hunting, the chase; prey, game; plunder, booty, pillage, spoil;—perquisites:—*shikār-afgan*, s.m. Game-killer:—*shikār-bāz*, s.m. A sportsman:—*shikār-band*, s.m. Cords, &c. for tying game in (or to fasten it to the saddle):—*shikār-pesha*, adj. & s.m. Whose trade or business is hunting;—a professional hunter:—*shikār-farebī*, s.f. Deceiving of game:—*shikār karnā*, v.t. To hunt, take, catch as prey; to prey upon; to bring into one's clutches:—*shikār-ko jānā*, v.n. To go a-hunting:—*shikār-khelnā* (-*kā*), To hunt, to go a-hunting; to catch, take (fish, &c., e.g. *maćhliyoṅ-kā shikār khelnā*):—*shikār-gāh*, s.f. Hunting-ground, chase; preserve for game:—*shikār mārnā*, To kill game; to hunt, &c. (=*shikār karnā*).—*shikār-ĕ-māhī*, s.f. Fishing;—a tax on fishing:—*shikār honā*, v.n. To be hunted; to fall a prey, become the prey (of).
सिगळो	= सगळो, q.v.
सिधाणो	H سدھانا सिधाना *sidhānā*, v.n.=*sidhārnā*, q.v. H سدھارنا सिधारना *sidhārnā* [fr. S. सिध्+कार], v.n. To set out, set off, start; to go, depart; to depart this life, to die (the word is, generally speaking, one of affection or tenderness).
सिधावणो	= सिधाणो, q.v.
सिपाई	P سپاهي *sipāhī* [*sipāh*, q.v.+*i* = S. इन्], s.m. Soldier (in India, a native soldier, in contradistinction to *gorā*, 'an English soldier'); a beadle; a peon, messenger of a court.
सिर	सिर sir [*śiras*-], m. 1. head. 2. crown; top, summit. 3. beginning. — आँखों पर बिठाना, or रखना, to receive (a guest) with all honour. आँखों पर होना, to be cherished; to be performed willingly (as a command). आँखों से, adv. with all one's heart, willingly. आना, to get into the head (of, के), to possess (one: an evil spirit). उठाकर चलना, to walk with the head held high; to walk on tiptoe; to strut. उठाना, to raise the head; to grow prominent; to look up; to hold up (one's) head (being unashamed, or feeling pride); to rebel; to

	be refractory or truculent; to turn aside (from pressing tasks). ऊँचा करना, = उठाना, 1.-5. करना, to lay on the shoulders (of, के), to hold (one) responsible (for); to do the hair. ~ का बोझ उतारना, to free (oneself) of a burden; to shuffle off (a duty). का बोझ हल्का होना, a burden to be removed from (one's) shoulders. की आफ़त, f. an impending or threatening disaster. ~ की क़सम! I swear by my (or your) life! ~ के ज़ोर, adv. with all (one's) might; impetuously; head first, headlong. ~ के बल, adv. on the head, head first; head downwards. खपाना, to destroy, or to exhaust, the head: to rack the brains; to bother (one's) head; to put one's head or life at stake. ~ खाना, to pester, to plague (one, का). ~ (अपना) ~ खाओ! go to the devil! खुजाना, to make the head itch: to scratch the head; fig. to court punishment. गूँथना, to plait the hair; to adorn the hair (as with flowers). घुठनों में देना, to place the head on the knees: to hang the head (in dejection, shame or embarrassment). घूमना, or चकराना, to feel giddy, or faint; the head to be turned. ~ चढ़कर बोलना, to talk under the influence (of an evil spirit, &c.). चढ़कर मरना, to die laying the guilt for one's death at the door (of another, के). चढ़ना, to mount on (one's) head: to take advantage (of, के), to take liberties; to be insolent; to tyrannise (over); to be laid, or debited, to the account (of); to be attributed or imputed (to). ~ चढ़ाना, to place on the head: to make much of; to allow to obsess one, to spoil (a child); to honour, to revere; to offer oneself as a sacrifice, to devote oneself; to hold (one's, अपना) head high, to act arrogantly. चीरना, to split the skull (of, का); to insist on having one's own way. जाना, to be left to the responsibility (of, के: a matter). चला जाना, to die. ~ जोड़कर बैठना, to put heads together; to plot; to deliberate. झाड़ना, to comb out the hair. झुकाना, to bow the head (as in greeting; or as in sorrow); to be submissive; to be shamed, humiliated. टकराना, fig. to go to great pains (esp. pointlessly; to rack the brains). ~ टूटना, fig. to have a splitting headache. डालना, to lay (upon, के: as a task); to foist (upon). ~ तोड़कर लेना, to take (sthg.) by force; to extort (money) by threatening to mutilate

	oneself. तोड़ना, to crack the skull, to knock out the brains (of, का); to subdue. ढाँकना, to cover the head (with the end of her sari, in respect: a married woman). थामना, to hold, or to clutch, the head (as in grief). थोपना, = डालना. धरना, to place (one's) head (low): to be submissive or obedient; to place the responsibility for sthg. (on, के). दे मारना, to beat the head or brow (as in despair). देना (का), to lay down (one's) life (for, के लिए). धुनना, to beat the head or brow; to mourn. न पाँव का, adj. without head or foot: nonsensical (words, a matter). नवाना, = झुकाना. नीचा करना, to lower the head, = नवाना. पटकाना, to dash the head (against the ground); = मारना. पड़ना (के), to come upon, to befall (as a misfortune); to devolve (upon). पर, adv. on the head (of, के); close at hand (to protect one); burdening or besetting (one: as a misfortune, or a responsibility). ~ पर आना, to be impending. ~ पर आसमान उठाना, fig. to raise a great clamour or hullabaloo. ~ पर उठाना, to turn on (its) head: to reduce to a state of confusion (as a household). ~ पर काल चढ़ना, death to be close at hand. ~ पर काली हाँडी़ उठाना, colloq. to place a black pot on (one's) head: to be disgraced; to be shameless. ~ पर खडा़ होना, to be impending (sthg. unpleasant). ~ पर खा़क उडा़ना, or डालना (के), to throw dust on the head (of): to mourn, to lament. ~ पर चढ़ना, to impose oneself (on, के), to plague, to harass; to behave rudely or insultingly; to possess (one: an evil spirit); to be spoilt by (a child). ~ पर चढा़ना, = ~ चढा़ना, 1.-3. ~ पर जिन, or भूत, or शैतान, सवार होना, a fiend to ride one's head: to be possessed by a demon; to be hell-bent (on some purpose). ~ पर पड़ना, = ~ पड़ना. ~ पर पत्थर रखना, to place a stone on one's head: to be burdened or to suffer constantly. ~ पर पाँव रखकर भागना, to take to one's heels. ~ पर बीतना, to be experienced, to befall (one, के). ~ पर रखना, to place on the head; to honour, to revere. ~ पर लेना, to take responsibility (for); to risk one's life (for). ~ पर सवार होना, fig. to obsess (one, के). ~ पर हाथ धरना, or रखना, to put the hand on the head: to take under one's protection or care; to swear by (one's, अपने) head or

	life. ~ पर हाथ फेरना, fig. to comfort, to caress; = ~ पर हाथ धरना, 1. ~ पीटना, to beat the head, to lament. ~ फिरना,, = सिर घूमना, 1.; to go off one's head. ~ फेरना, to turn the head (from, से), to look away; to be refractory, to rebel; to turn the head (of, का); to take in, to deceive. ~ फोड़ना, to break or to crack the head (of, का); to wrangle; to rack the brains vainly. ~ बाँधना,, to tie up the hair; to plait the hair. ~ भारी होना, the head to be heavy: to have a headache; to feel giddy. ~ माथे चढ़ाना, to place the forehead: to indicate compliance or acceptance. ~ मारना,, to beat the head or brow: to rack the brains; to make great efforts; to take pains (as in searching); colloq. to strike on the head (with), to hand (sthg.) over (to). ~ मूँड़ना, to shave the head (of); to cheat, to fleece. ~ में ख़ाक डालना,, = ~ पर *क डालना.. ~ रँगना, to bloody the head (of, का), to beat. ~ रहना, (one) to remain alive; to apply (oneself) steadily (to, के), to persevere; to pursue doggedly, to plague (one, के). ~ लगाना, to be imputed (to, के), levelled (at: a charge, &c.); to be suffered (hardship). ~ लगाना, = ~ डालना; to impute, &c. ~ से कफ़न बाँधना, to wrap the shroud round the head: to take one's life in one's hands. ~ से टलना, to pass, to be escaped from (a threatened misfortune, &c.). ~ से बोझ उतारना, to get free (of a burden, a care or a responsibility). ~ से बोझ बाँधना, to take a burden, &c. upon oneself. ~ सेहरा बँधना,, or रहना, to have the badge of honour or distinction, to be the head or leader (of). ~ सूँघना (का), to sniff the head: to bless (a child). ~ हिलाना, to nod the head (in agreement); to shake the head (in disagreement). ~ होना, to pester, to harass, to be at (one, के); to pursue; to keep (one, के) at work, &c.; fig. to be laid at the door (of, के:: a misfortune or misdeed). न ~ ~ का न पैर का, adj. = ~ ~ न पाँव का. -सिर-ठठौवल, m. a displeased greeting. सिर-ताज, m. the crown of the head; chief, leader. सिर-दर्द, m. a headache (= सर-दर्द). सिर-धरा, m. head (as of a family); patron, master. ˚-धरू, m. id. सिर-नाई [cf. H. *navānā*], f. bowing the head, obeisance. सिर-नामा, m. caption, heading. सिर-फिरा, adj. giddy, crazy. सिर-फुटौवल, m.

	wrangling. सिर-मुँडा, adj. having the head shaved. सिर-मौर, m. Brbh. crown, crest, diadem; fig. a paragon.
सिरजणो	H سرجنا सृजना *sṛijnā*, सिरजना *sirajnā*, सिरिजना *sirijnā*, *sirjnā* [*sṛij˚* or *sirij˚*, &c. (trans.)=S. सृज(ति), rt. सृज्;—(as an intrans. or pass.)=S. सृज्य(ते), pass. of rt. सृज्], v.t. To create, produce, form, make, invent;—v.n. To be created, &c.
सिरदार	= P سردار *sardār* (*sar+dār*, qq.v.), s.m. Head man, head, chief, commander, officer of rank, general; chief (in any department); representative (of a community); president (of a committee, &c.); a head 'bearer' (among the servants of Europeans in India)
सिरपाव	Literally, "head-foot," a long dress or cloth such as a cloak reaching the length of the body, given by a ruler to a subordinate for particular actions of service, such as bravery in battle, etc. By the beginning of the nineteenth century ***sirp□v*** had also come to mean more generally an honorary gift or reward.
सिरै रो	= सिरे का, adj. excellent, first class; extreme, excessive.
सिलह	A سلاح *silāḥ*, s.f. Weapon, weapons, arms, implement of war (as a sword, spear, &c.); armour:—*silāḥ-bar-dār*, s.m. Armour-bearer, an esquire; an officer who has charge of the armoury:—*silāḥ-band*, adj. Armed, accoutred:—*silāḥ-posh*, adj. & s.m. Covered with armour; armed;—one who is armed:—*silāḥ-poshī*, s.f. The wearing of armour:—*silāḥ-ḵẖāna*, s.m. Armoury; arsenal, magazine:—*silāḥ-dār*, s.m.=*silāḥ-bardār*, q.v.:—*silāḥ-sāz*, s.m. Armourer:—*silāḥ-shor*, s.m. Champion, gladiator; fencing-master; a breaker or trainer of horses.
सीख	Leave, departure. सीख करणो = to take one's leave. सीख देणो = to give leave to someone, to dismiss.
सीतळा	H سیتلا सीतला *sītalā*, *sītlā* [S. शीतला], s.f. Small-pox; the goddess presiding over or inflicting small-pox:—*sītlā-pūjā*, s.f., or *sītlā-pūjan*, s.m. The worship of the goddess of small-pox:—*sītlā-kā khājā*, s.m. (colloq.) 'Food of small-pox,' i.e. children:—*sītlā-kī phūṭī āṅkh*, An eye lost from small-pox; (*fig.*) an irretrievable

	loss:—*sītlā-khāyā*, *sītlā-muṅh*, or *sītlā-muṅh-dāg*, adj. Pitted with small-pox. S شيتلا शीतला *śītalā*, vulg. *śītlā*, *sītlā*, s.f. Small-pox; the goddess presiding over or inflicting small-pox;—name of several plants.
सीधो	H سيدها सीधा *sīdhā* [Prk. सिद्धओ; S. सिद्ध+कः], adj. (f. -*ī*), Straight, direct, even; to the point; close (as a translation); point-blank; opposite, facing; erect, upright; accurate, correct, right, proper, excellent; plain, simple, artless; easy (to be accomplished, &c.); straightforward, honest, fair, candid; quiet, gentle, tractable; favourable, kind; right (hand); auspicious, lucky;—adv. Directly, straight, &c.;—s.m. Undressed victuals, provisions; forage; a settled allowance;—a charge made for provisions or supplies (to travellers, &c.);—*sīdhā banānā* (-*ko*), To make straight, to straighten; to set right, to regulate, to correct; to tame, train, teach(=*sīdhā karnā*):—*sīdhā-sādhā*, adj. Simple, artless, &c. (=*sīdhā*):—*sīdhā-saććā*, adj. Simple and straightforward:—*sīdhā karnā*, v.t. To straighten; to smooth, plane; to rectify, to adjust, correct, set right, put to rights, make proper; to chastise; to tame, train, teach;—to level (a gun); to take aim:—*sīdhā honā* or *ho-jānā*, v.n. To be or become straight, to come right, to be on the right path; to be rectified or corrected; to be chastised; to be tamed, be trained:—*sīdhī rāh-se phirnā*, To deviate from the straight path, to go astray:—*sīdhī-sādī 'ibārat*, s.f. A plain and simple style:—*sīdhe-subhā'o*, adv. Naturally; in a straightforward manner, in all honesty:—*sīdhī sunānā* (-*ko*), To speak plainly (to), to rate (one) soundly; to abuse roundly or in set terms:—*sīdhī ṭaraḥ*, adv. In a direct or straightforward manner, fairly, honestly; smoothly, softly, quietly; civilly, respectfully.
सीमफड़ीस	Desert grass seeds. ***Sīmphaṛīs*** = ***sīm*** (wasteland, desert) + ***phaṛīs*** (= ***phaṛūs***). ***Phaṛūs*** = seeds or grains of ***bhuraṭ***. SRSK, 2:132. ***Bhuraṭ*** (cenchrus biflorus) = A burr grass, particularly abundant in years of scarcity, when it is used as food. The seeds are about the size of a pin's head and are enclosed in a prickly husk which readily clings to clothing or animal hair or fur. The seeds are ground to use as flour.
सीरख	= शीर्ष śīrṣ [S.], m. 1. the head. 2. top part; tip; vertex (of a triangle). — शीर्षबिंदु-, f. uppermost point; apex; vertex; crown (of the head). शीर्षस्थ, adj. standing at the head: in a leading position.

सीह	H سيه सीह *sīh* [Prk. सीहो; S. सिंहः], s.m. A lion, &c. (=*siṅgh* or *siṅh*).
सु	= H سو सो *so* [Prk. सो; S. सः], pron. He, she, it; that, that one, that person or thing;—adv. & conj. So, so that, therefore, hence, consequently, accordingly; but then; thereupon; now, well:—*so-ū* or *so-ūṅ* (Braj)=*so-hī*, or *so-hīṅ*, or *so'ī*, pron. (emphat.) That very one, that same; he himself; he (she, or it) too:—*so-bhī*, That too or also; he (or she, or it) too, or even, or also.
सुणो, सूणो	H سونا सोना *sonā* [*so॰* = Prk. सोव(इ), or सुव(इ)=S. स्वप(ति), rt. स्वप्], v.n. To sleep; to lie down, repose recline; to die; to lie (with, *-ke-sāth*), to cohabit (with):—*so-jānā*, v.n. (intens.) To go to sleep, to fall asleep:—*so-rahnā*, v.n. To keep or remain asleep; to go to sleep (=*so-jānā*); to be asleep.
सुकन	= H سكن सकुन *sakun* [S. शकुनः], s.m. An omen (=*sagun*, *shugūn*).
सुख	S سكهہ सुख *sukh*, s.m. **Happiness**, pleasure, delight, joy, gratification; comfort, solace, ease, tranquillity; prosperity, easy circumstances, contentment; rest, relief, alleviation; easiness;—heaven, paradise;—water;—adj. **Happy,** joyful, delighted; delightful, agreeable, sweet; easy; virtuous, pious:—*sukhārth* (*॰kha+ar॰*), adv. For the sake of happiness, or ease, &c.:—*sukhārthī*, adj. & s.m. Seeking or wishing for happiness; desirous of ease;—a seeker after happiness; one who is desirous of ease:—*sukh-āsan*, s.m. An easy chair; a couch; a palanquin:—*sukhāsvād* (*॰kha+ās॰*), adj. & s.m. Pleasant-flavoured, agreeable, delightful;—pleasant flavour, pleasantness, enjoyment:—*sukh-ālay*, s.m. Blissful place, abode of happiness, paradise:—*sukh-bās*, s.m. Abode of comfort, ease, or happiness (=*sukh-dhām*):—*sukh-bilās*, s.m. Enjoyment, pleasure, gaiety:—*sukh-bilāsī*, s.m. One who devotes himself to enjoyment, a pleasure-seeker:—*sukh-bhāg*, Good fortune, happiness, bliss:—*sukh-bhāgī*, adj. & s.m. Fortunate, **happy**, delighted, in the enjoyment of ease;—a fortunate person, &c.:—*sukh-bhog*, s.m. The enjoyment of pleasure:—*sukh-bhogī*, adj. & s.m. Enjoying pleasure or happiness, luxurious;—a luxurious person, &c.:—*sukh-pāl*, s.m. A kind of palanquin; an easy chair; a couch:—*sukh-prāpti*, s.f. The attainment or enjoyment of happiness, or ease, &c.:—*sukh-pra-da*, adj.=*sukh-da*, q.v.:—*sukh-pūrvak*, vulg. *sukh-pūrbak*, adv. With ease or pleasure, without difficulty, easily:—*sukh-talā*, s.m. A piece of leather placed on the sole within a shoe to protect the

	foot from friction:—*sukh-ćain*, s.m. Ease, rest, peace, tranquillity; leisure:—*sukha-da*, vulg. *sukhad*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ā*), Ease-affording, pleasure-giving, comfortable; salubrious; pleasant; comforting, solacing;—one who (or that which) confers happiness, or affords ease or comfort, &c.; ease-giver, comforter;—an epithet of Vishṇu:—*sukh-dā*, s.f. A woman who affords happiness;—a courtezan of Indra's heaven:—*sukh-dātā*, *sukh-dāṭṛi*, adj. & s.m.=*sukh-da*, q.v.:—*sukh-dās*, s.m. Name of a very superior and delicious kind of rice:—*sukh-dān*, adj.=*sukh-da*, q.v.;—s.m. The act of imparting happiness, or comfort, or ease, &c.; beneficence:—*sukh-dānī*, *sukh-dāyak*, *sukh-dā'ī*, and *sukh-dāyī*, adj. & s.m.=*sukha-da*, q.v.:—*sukh-darśan*, vulg. *sukh-darsan*, s.m. The shrub *Crinum asiaticum* or *C. zeylanicum* (the juice of which is given for the ear-ache):—*sukh-dukh*, s.m. Pleasure and pain:—*sukh-dhām*, s.m. Abode of happiness or tranquillity, &c.; blissful place, paradise:—*sukh-dain*, adj. Imparting happiness, pleasure-yielding;—s.m. Happiness and unhappiness, joy and sorrow, prosperity and poverty:—*sukh-rās*, s.m. Melodious sound; pleasant speech:—*sukh-rāśi*, vulg. *sukh-rāsī*, s.m. Accumulation of happiness (an epithet of the Deity):—*sukh-ras*, s.m. Butter:—*sukh-sadhya*, adj. Easy to be accomplished, easy of attainment; easy to be cured; easy to be managed or subdued:—*sukh-sāgar*, s.m. 'Ocean of pleasure'; an epithet of the Bhāgavat Purāṇ; and of any popular deity (as Rāmćandra, &c.):—*sukh-sthān*, s.m. 'Place of happiness,' an epithet of paradise or heaven:—*sukh-sandoh*, s.m. 'Accumulation of happiness'; an epithet of the Deity:—*sukh-se*, adv. In comfort, comfortably, at ease; leisurely:—*sukh-śīl*, vulg. *sukh-sīl*, adj. Of a **happy** or pleasant disposition:—*sukh-kārak*, *sukh-kārī*, *sukh-kar*, adj. & s.m. Causing happiness or pleasure, imparting happiness; generous, benevolent; delightsome;—one who imparts happiness or pleasure, a generous or benevolent man:—*sukh karnā*, To take rest or repose, to lie down, to sleep:—*sukh-lav*, s.m. A minute portion of happiness, a trace of happiness:—*sukh-leś*, s.m. A little pleasure, a small portion of happiness, insignificant pleasure:—*sukh-may*, adj. Consisting of happiness, full of joy or pleasure, blissful, joyous:—*sukh-nidhān*, s.m. 'Abode of bliss,' an epithet of the Supreme Being:—*sukh-nīd*, or *sukh-nīṅd*, s.f. Good or sound sleep, refreshing slumber:—*sukh-vās*, s.m. = *sukh-bās*, q.v.:—*sukhopayagī* (*˚kha+up˚*), adj. Contributing to or producing happiness, pleasure, or ease, &c.:—*sukhoday* (*˚kha+ud˚*), s.m. The occurrence or the realization of

	happiness or pleasure:—*sukh-vilās*, s.m.=*sukh-bilās*, q.v.:—*sukheććhā* (˚*kha+ić*˚), s.f. Hope or desire of happiness.
सुख करणो	*sukh karnā*, To take rest or repose, to lie down, to sleep.
सुखपाल	H سکھپال सुखपाल *sukh-pāl*, s.m. See s.v. *sukh*. *sukh-pāl*, s.m. A kind of palanquin; an easy chair; a couch.
सुणणो	H سننا सुनना *sunnā* [*sun*˚ = Prk. सुण(इ)=S. श्रटणो (ति), rt. श्रु], v.t. & n. To hear, to listen, to hearken, to heed, mind, attend to, observe; to hear abuse, to be abused:—*sun-pānā*, v.t. To get to hear, to come to know; to overhear;—*sun-lenā*, v.t. To hear, &c. (=*sunnā*); to get to hear, to overhear:—*sunne-wālā*, s.m. Hearer, listener; (in gram.) the second person.
सुदि	सुदि *sudi*, and H. सुदी *sudī*, s.f. The light half of the lunar month (from the new to the full moon):—*sudī-ćauth*, s.f. The fourth day of the light half of the month.
सुधो	A suffix = along with, including. An example: ***Rājā vasī sudho gāṃv gayo*** = The Rājā went to the village along with [his] ***vasī***. Note the agreement with the subject of the sentence.
सुवराड़णो	To have shaved.
सुवार	Morning.
सूं	= से se [*sahita-*; ? *samena*], ppn. 1. by means of: by; with. क़लम ~ लिखना, to write with a pen. गाडी़ ~ आना, to come by car, &c. डाक ~ भेजना, to send by post. 2. because of: of, from, for. इस वजह, for this reason. दुख ~ मरना, to die of grief. 3. (in expressions of manner formed on nouns) with; by, in; -ly. आसानी ~, adv. easily. इस तरह ~, adv. in this way. जल्दी, adv. quickly. मुश्किल, adv. with difficulty. किस ~ काम है? who do you want to see? तुम्हारा इस ~ क्या मतलब है? what has that to do with you? (see also 6). 4. (denoting literal or fig. connection.) to, with. आप किस ~ कहेंगे?

	who will you speak to? उस ~ बोलिए, please speak to him. उस ~ पुछिए, please ask him. किश्ती बल्ली ~ बँधी है, the boat is tied to the pole. 5. (in comparisons.) आप उन ~ बड़े हैं, you are bigger than he. एक ~ एक बढ़िया, pl. each nicer than the one before. 6. in respect of. अधिकार ~ वंचित, deprived of (one's) right(s). तुम्हारा इस ~ क्या मतलब है? what do you mean by that? (see also 3). दुख ~ रहित, adv. free of sorrow. 7. (denoting separation.) from, away from. भारत ~ दूर, adv. far from India. 8. (referring to passage of past time). since, for. कब? adv. since when? बहुत दिनों ~ आप दिखे नहीं, (I) haven't seen you for a long time. 9. [? f. Engl. *with*] colloq. with, accompanied by. समान ~ आना, to come with (one's) luggage.
सूंटी	s.f. The navel .
सूंपणो	H سونپنا सौंपना *sauṅpnā*, सोंपना *soṅpnā* [*sauṅp˚* = Prk. समप्प(इ), or समप्पे(इ)=S. समर्पय(ति), caus. of rt. सम्+ऋ], v.t. To deliver over, to hand or make over, to consign, give, intrust (to), deposit (with); to give in charge, to commit; to give up, resign, surrender, cede:—*sauṅp-denā*, v.t. Intens. of and=*sauṅpnā*.
सूअर	A pig. H سوأر सूअर *sū'ar* [Prk. सूअलो; S. शूकरः], s.m. (f. -*ī*), A hog, pig; a term of abuse (cf. Fr. *cochon*):—*sū'ar-k̲h̲āna*, s.m. A pig-sty; a pork-establishment, any place where swine are slaughtered or sold:—*sū'ar-kā khubhār* or *sū'ar-kī bhār*, A pig-sty:—*sū'ar-kā gosht*, Pork; ham; bacon:—*sū'ar-kī ćarbī*, Lard:—*sū'ar-kī musāṅḍ*, 'Boar's onset,' a desperate onset or attack.
सूक्ष्म	S سوكشم सूक्ष्म *sūkshma*, vulg. *sūksham*, *sūććham*, adj. (f. -*ā*), Subtle, minute, atomic, atom-like; little, small; slender, thin, fine, attenuated; delicate, tender; exquisite, refined; nice; sharp, acute; shrill; ingenious; artful, crafty; accurate, correct, exact, precise;—s.m. An atom; fine thread; subtlety; craft, fraud; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit;—the clearing-nut plant:—*sūkshma-buddhi*, s.f. Sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen;—adj. Sharp-witted, witty, acute, shrewd, intelligent, penetrating, ingenious; abstracted:—*sūkshma-bodh*, s.m. = *sūkshma-buddhi*:—*sūkshma-darśak*, and *sūkshma-darśī*, adj. & s.m. Sharp-sighted, keen-eyed; of acute discernment; acute, quick, intelligent;—a sharp-sighted person, an acute person:—*sūkshma-śarīr*, s.m. (in Philos.) 'The atom-like body,' the subtle

	body which is invested by, and is the archetype or pattern of, the gross material frame.
सूर्य	S سوريه सूर्य *sūrya*, s.m. The sun; (in Hindū poetry) a symbolical expression for the number twelve (in allusion to the sun in the twelve signs of the zodiac);—the swallow-wort, *Calotropis* (or *Asclepias*) *gigantea*;—name of the son of Bali:—*suryāst* (˚*ya+asta*), s.m. Sunset:—*sūrya-bhagwān*, s.m. The sun personified (*esp.* as Vishṇu):—*sūrya-tanay*, s.m. *lit.* 'Son of the Sun'; an epithet of Karn; and of Sugrīv:—*sūrya-tanayā*, s.f. 'Daughter of the sun,' the river Yamunā (Jamnā):—*sūrya-ćamak*, s.f. Splendour or glare of the sun:—*sūrya-dev*, and *sūrya-devatā*, s.m. The sun-deity, the sun personified as a deity:—*sūrya-siddhānt*, s.m. Name of a celebrated Sanskrit work on astronomy (by Varāmihir):—*sūrya-sankrānti*, s.f. (in Astron.), The sun's entrance into a new sign:—*sūrya-kānt*, s.m. *lit.* 'Sun-loved'; the sun-stone, sun-gem, crystal:—*sūrya-kānti*, s.f. (in Astron.) The course of the sun:—*sūrya-grahaṇ*, s.m. 'Sun-seizure'; a solar eclipse:—*sūrya-sūrya-mukhī*, s.f. The sun-flower, *Helianthus annuus*; a kind of fan or sun-shade, &c. (see *sūraj-mukkhī*):—*sūrya-manḍal*, s.m. Thesun's orb or disc:—*sūrya-maṇi*, s.m. The sun-stone or sun-gem (=*sūrya-kāṅt*: it is supposed to yield its possessor whatever he may desire);—the shrub *Hibiscus phœniceus*:—*sūrya-nārāyaṇ*, s.m. The sun personified (*esp.* as Vishṇu); a proper name:—*sūryoday* (˚*ya+ud˚*), s.m. Sunrise:—*sūrya-vaṅś*, vulg. *sūraj-bans*, s.m. The solar race or dynasty:—*sūrya-vaṅśī*, vulg. *sūraj-bansī*, adj. & s.m. Of or belonging to the soiar race;—a descendant of the Sun, a person of the solar race; name of a tribe of Kshatrlyas who claim descent from the sun.
सृस्टि	S سرشٹي सृष्टि *sṛishti*, s.f. Creating; creation, production, invention; the creation, the world; nature; natural disposition; natural state; natural property;—a liberal gift:—*sṛishṭi-ćakr*, s.m. *lit.* 'The wheel of creation,' the entire system of created things, the universe:—*sṛishṭi-kartā*, s.m. Creator, maker, inventor.
सेंहथि	With one's own hands.
सेई	= से + ई = in such a way, of this sort.
सेक	H سينكसेंक *seṅk* (see *seṅknā*), s.f. Warming, fomentation; warmth; toasting; basking;—the hooked iron instrument with

	which bread is drawn from ovens:—*seṅk karnā* or *seṅk-sāṅk karnā*, v.t. To warm, foment; to toast (=*seṅknā*).
सेती	By, from.
सेवा	سیوا सेवा *sevā*, s.f. Service, servitude, tending, attendance (on, -*kī*); employment, situation, office, post, province; honouring, adoration, worship, homage; piety; devotion, addiction (to, -*kī*); use, practice; resorting (to), frequentation:—*sevā-sthān*, s.m. Place of worship, temple:—*sevā karnā* (-*kī*), To serve; to attend (on), wait (on); to worship, &c.
सेहति	Sound state, health, ease.
सेहथि	With hands, with one's own hands.
सै	Oblique of सो, q.v.
सैंमुख	= स्वयं + मुख = [Before] one's own face, in front of oneself, before oneself.
सोनो	Gold. H سونا सोना *sonā*, (Braj) सौना *saunā* [Prk. सुवणअं, or सोणअं; S. सुवर्ण+कं], s.m. Gold:—*sonā-ćāṅdī*, s.f. Gold and silver; riches, wealth; bullion:—*sonā-sā*, adj. (f. -*ī*), Like gold; of a golden hue:—*sonā-sugandh*, adj. & s.m. 'Sweet or pure as gold'; pure, spotless, innocent;—a man of high birth or of great ability:—*sone-kā pānī*, s.m. Gilding:—*sone-kā niwālā*, s.m. A delicious morsel; dainty food; an expensive banquet:—*sone-kā waraq*, s.m. Gold-leaf:—*sone-kī ćiṛiyā*, s.f. 'A golden bird'; a rich person; a fat prize:—*sone-kī salākh*, s.f. An ingot of gold:—*sonā-makkī*, or *son-mākhī*, s.f. Gold-stone; marcasite; iron pyrites.
सोळह	Sixteen.
सोवन	Gold.
सोहला	सोहला sohlā, m. = 1सोहर. सोहर sohar [cf. *śobhā*-] m. 1. auspicious song sung by the women of a household on the birth of a son. 2. song of praise or welcome, auspicious song. 3. Av. marriage song.
स्याळ	H سیال सियाल *siyāl* (i.q. *siyār*, q.v.), s.m. A jackal:—*siyāl-kāṅṭā*, s.m. 'Jackal's thorn'; the prickly poppy, *Argemone mexicana*; the plant *Zizyphus scandens*.

स्यूं	By, with.
स्वेत	S شويت श्वेत *śveta*, vulg. *śvet*, and *svet*, adj. White; dressed in white;—s.m. (f. *-ā* or *-nī*), The colour white; a person clothed in white; a conch; a small white shell used as a coin, a cowrie; a white cloud; cumin-seed; silver; name of one of the *dvīpas* or minor divisions of the world (see *śvet-dvīp*); name of the planet Venus, or its regent *śukra*; name of the sixth range of the mountains which are fabled to divide the known continent, *viz.* the white mountains separating the *varshas* of Hiranmay and Romanak:—*śvetārk* (˚*ta*+*ar*˚), s.m. The gigantic swallow-wort, *Asclepias gigantea*, bearing white flowers:—*śvet-cīṅṭī*, s.f. The white ant:—*śvet-dvīp*, s.m. 'The white island,' name of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent (by some supposed to be Britain; by others identified with Vaikuntha):—*śvet-dhātu*, s.m. A white mineral; chalk; the milk-stone, opal, chalcedony:—*śvet-sarp*, s.m. (f. *-ī*), A white snake;—the tree *Tapia cratœva*:—*śvet-varṇ*, adj. (f. *-ā*), White-coloured:—*śvet-hastī*, s.m. (f. *-inī*), A white elephant.
हंड	= *hāṇḍ*, a large cooking / water pot.
हक	A حك *ḥakk*, vulg. *ḥak* (inf. n. of حكّ 'to scratch'), s.m. Scratching out, erasing, erasure:—*hak karnā*, v.t. To scratch out, to erase:—*ḥak-honā*, v.n. To be erased.
हजरत	P حضرت *ḥaẓrat* (for A. حضرة, inf. n. of حضر 'to be present'), s.f. Presence;—dignity;—a title applied to any great man, the object of resort, your or his Majesty, Highness, Excellency, Eminence, Worship, or Holiness, &c. (when so used respectfully instead of a pronoun or name the gender of the person to whom it has reference is adopted):—*ḥaẓrat-salāmat*, Greeting to your Highness, &c.;—I bow to your Highness:—*ḥaẓrat ẓill-ĕ-subḥānī*, His Majesty the Shadow of God, the king:—*ḥaẓrat ʻīsā*, Jesus Christ:—*ḥaẓrat maryam*, The Virgin Mary:—*baṛe ḥaẓrat*, s.m. A superior;—a consummate knave or rascal.
हजामत	हजामत hajāmat [A. *ḥajāma*: P. *ḥajāmat*], f. shaving; a shave. — ~ बनाना (की), to shave; fig. to rob, to fleece. ~ होना (की), to be robbed, fleeced.

	हजामती hajāmătī [cf. H. *hajāmat*], adj. having to do with barbering or shaving: as utensils.
हजार	P هزار *hazār* [Zend *hazaṅra*; S. सहस्त्र], adj. & coll. s.m. Thousand;—a thousand;—a bird called 'the thousand voices,' the nightingale (i.q. *hazār-dāstān*):—*hazār-pā*, s.m. A centipede, scolopendra:—*hazār-ćashma*, s.m. Cancer (the disease):—*hazār-k̲h̲āna*, adj. 'Having a thousand cells';—honey-combed;—s.m. The second stomach (of beasts), tripe:—*hazār-dāstān* or *dastān*, s.m. The nightingale (*lit.* 'of a thousand tales'):—*hazār rang badalnā*, To vary or change greatly; to be very fickle:—*hazār-gā'īda*, or *hazār-me.k̲h̲ī*, s.f. A common strumpet; a harridan.
हजूर	A حضور *ḥuẓūr* (inf. n. of حضر 'to be present'), s.m. Presence, attendance; the royal presence; the presence of a superior authority (as a judge, &c.); the person of the monarch or of any high functionary;—the presence chamber, hall of audience, the court; the government; government estate;—your Majesty, or Highness, &c.;—postpn. In the presence (of, *-ke*):—*ḥuẓūr-taḥṣīl*, s.f. The collection of revenue by the chief fiscal officer of the government without the intervention of a third party;—the *taḥṣīl* of the head-quarters of the collector of a district:—*ḥuẓūr-ṭalab*, adj. Being called to the presence.
हथाळी	= हथेळी: हथेली hathelī [cf. *hastatala*-], f. 1. palm (of the hand). 2. impression made by the palm. — ~ का फफोला, a blister on the palm: sthg. fragile. ~ खुजलाना, the palm to itch (a sign that money will be received); the desire to strike a blow to be felt. ~ देना (को), to give a helping hand (to). ~ पर दही जमना, = next, 2. ~ पर सरसों जमाना, to make mustard seed sprout on the palm: to perform wonders; not to let grass grow under one's feet. ~ बजाना, or पीटना, to clap the hands. ~ में आना, to be obtained, got hold of. ~ लगाना (को), = ~ देना. जान ~ पर रखना, or लेना, to take one's life in one's hands. सिर ~ पर रखना, or लेना, = जान ~ पर रखना.
हद्द	हद्द hadd, f. see हद.

	हद had [A. *ḥadd*], f. 1. boundary. 2. limit, bounds; extent. 3. bar, obstruction. 4. adv. extremely, very. ~ बुरा मालूम होता है, (it) looks extremely bad. 5. adv. at most; at least. — ~ करना, to do sthg. excessive, to go as far as (to, की). ~ दरजे का, adj. colloq. of the very best kind: superb. ~ पहुँचना, to reach a limit. ~ बाँधना, to fix boundaries, or limits (of or to, की). ~ में रखना, to keep within limits. ~ से ज़्यादा, adj. & adv. unlimited, very numerous; too many; extremely. ~ से बढ़ना, to go beyond limits. ~ से बाहर, adv. beyond bounds, extremely. किस ~ तक? to what extent? बहुत ~ तक, adv. to a great extent, largely. - हदबंदी [P. *-bandī*], f. fixing limits or boundaries (of); demarcation.
हम	हम ham [*asmade*: Pa. *amhe*], pron. pl. 1. we (by women often used in m. pl. verb concord: e.g. ~ जाते हैं). 2. I (this usage can, but does not necessarily, imply assumption of superior status on a speaker's part).
हमारो	हमारा hamārā [cf. *asmāka-*: Ap. *amhāra-*], adj. 1. our; ours. 2. my; mine (see हम).
हराम	A حرام *ḥarām* (inf. n. of حرم 'to be prohibited,' &c.), adj. Forbidden, prohibited, unlawful, wrong; excluded; sacred, inviolable;—illegitimate, spurious (=*ḥarām-zāda*);—disingenuous, dishonest;—s.m. An unlawful act, wrong-doing, iniquity; fornication, adultery;—a wrong-doer; fornicator, &c. (=*ḥarām-kār* and *ḥarām-kārī*):—*ḥarām-ḵẖwār*, *ḥarām-ḵẖor*, s.m. One who lives on the wages of iniquity, a venal or corrupt person (as one who takes bribes or other unlawful gains), a dishonest fellow, an idle, worthless fellow:—*ḥarām-ḵẖorī*, s.f. The wages of iniquity, unlawful gains (e.g. peculation, malversation, &c.), dishonesty; the bread of idleness:—*ḥarām rakhnā*, v.t. To hold or keep sacred; to probibit, &c.:—*ḥarām-zāda*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Unlawfully begotten, illegitimate, spurious, base-born;—a bastard; a wicked person, a rogue, villain, scoundrel:—*ḥarām-zāda-gī*, s.f. Illegitimacy;—wickedness, roguery, rascality, villainy:—*ḥarām-zādagī karnā* (*-se*), To behave ill (to), ill-treat; to abuse:—*ḥarām-kā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Unlawful; ill-gotten (as wealth, &c.); illegitimate, spurious;—*ḥarām-kā pillā* or *nuṭfa*, s.m. A

	bastard; a term of abuse:—*ḥarām-kār*, s.m. An evil-doer, a fornicator, an adulterer:—*ḥarām-kārī*, s.f. Any forbidden act (but especially fornication and adulterey):—*ḥarām karnā*, v.t. To regard or determine as unlawful or wrong;—v.n. To do what is forbidden or wrong, to commit fornication or adultery:—*ḥarām khānā*, To receive the wages of iniquity:—*ḥarām-magz*, s.m. The spinal marrow; the spinal cord:—*ḥarām maut*, s.f. A violent or unnatural death, suicide:—*ḥarām honā* (*-par*), To be unlawful (for), &c.
हरामखोर	*ḥarām-ḵẖwār*, *ḥarām-ḵẖor*, s.m. One who lives on the wages of iniquity, a venal or corrupt person (as one who takes bribes or other unlawful gains), a dishonest fellow, an idle, worthless fellow.
हरामखोरी	*ḥarām-ḵẖorī*, s.f. The wages of iniquity, unlawful gains (e.g. peculation, malversation, &c.), dishonesty; the bread of idleness.
हरामजादो	*ḥarām-zāda*, adj. & s.m. (f. *-ī*), Unlawfully begotten, illegitimate, spurious, base-born;—a bastard; a wicked person, a rogue, villain, scoundrel.
हलावणो	To cause to go, to cause to move.
हळवो	Light, not heavy.
हवाई	हवाई havāī [P. *havāī*], adj. & m. 1. adj. pertaining to the air, aerial. 2. pertaining to flying, or to aircraft. 3. pneumatic (a drill, &c.). 4. fig. imaginary, unreal; whimsical. 5. obs. exc. fig. a rocket. — ~ अड्डा, m. an airfield, air base; airport. ~ आतिशबाज़ी, f. a rocket (firework). ख़बर, f. a rumour. छतरी, f. parachute. ~ जहाज़, m. an aircraft. ~ डाक, f. air mail. ~ पट्टी, f. airstrip. ~ बेड़ा, m. air fleet, air force. ~ स्थिति, f. hypothetical nature (of, की). मुँह पर हवाइयाँ उड़ना, or छूटना, rockets to fly across the face (of, के): to flush, then to turn pale. - हवा-हवाई, adj. colloq. vanished completely.
हवाल	हवाल havāl [conn. A. *aḥvāl*, pl.], m. E.H. state, condition.
हवाल	P حواله*ḥawāla* (for A. حوالة*ḥawālat*, fem.; v.n. fr. حول'to change; to shift,' &c.), s.m. Transfer; commitment; charge, trust, care, custody; possession; consignment (of any property, duty, or liability in trust); assignment (for payments);—reference,

	allusion;—*ḥawāle*, adv. & postpn. In the charge, or care, &c. (of, *-ke*):—*ḥawāla-dār*, s.m. One employed to protect the grain before it is stored; a steward or agent employed for the management of a village;—a military officer (in native regiments) of inferior rank;—a head constable:—*ḥawāla denā*, v.t. To make a reference; to quote an authority:—*ḥawāle karnā*, v.t. To give in charge or possession (of, *-ke*), to hand or make over, to transfer, to consign, commit, doliver in trust, to intrust; to deposit:—*ḥawāla honā*, v.n. To be in charge, &c.
हाई	Part of phrase मावले हाई भाई, a form of ***māvḷeyāī bhāī =*** First cousin on the mother's side; son of one's mother's brother.
हाको	***Hāko*** = Hindī ***hāṅkā***, a group of men making noise to drive animals before them for a hunt. Cf. OHED, 1066: a hunt with beaters and driving of animals.
हाजिर	A حاضر *ḥāẓir* (act. part. of حضر 'to be present,' &c.), adj. Present, in attendance, at hand, ready, prepared, at the service of, willing, content; (in Gram.) the second person:—*ḥāẓir ānā*, v.n.=*ḥāẓir honā*, q.v.:—*ḥāẓir-bāsh*, s.m. *lit*. 'Be ready'; a constant or regular attendant, one who is never absent from his post; a follower, retainer:—*ḥāẓir-bāshī*, s.f. The act of waiting; constant attendance:—*ḥāẓir-jawāb*, adj. Ready with an answer or reply; ready-witted, pert:—*ḥāẓir-jawābī*, s.f. Readiness in replying; repartee:—*ḥāẓir rahnā*, v.n. To remain or continue present, to be in attendance; to attend, to wait (on):—*ḥāẓir-ẓāmin*, s.m. Surety for the appearance of another, bail, one bound with the personal surety:—*ḥāẓir-ẓāmnī*, s.f. Security for the appearance of another, the act of giving bail for another; bail-bond:—*ḥāẓir karānā* (caus. of next), v.t. To cause to be present, cause to appear:—*ḥāẓir karnā*, v.t. To bring before (one), to bring forward; to deliver up (a person); to introduce, present, to lay before; to make ready, to prepare:—*ḥāẓir-o-nāẓīr*, adj. Present and seeing (an epithet of the Deity, used in formal oaths, &c.):—*ḥāẓir honā*, v.n. To be present, be in attendance, to attend; to be at hand, be ready, be willing, be at the service of, to consent; to be a witness (of a writing, or event):—*gair-ḥāẓir*, adj. Not present, absent, not forthcoming.
हाट	हाट hāṭ [*haṭṭa*-], f. 1. a market. 2. a shop, stall. 3. market day. — ~ करना, to go to market, to shop; to open a shop, &c.; to keep a

	shop. ~ लगाना, to prepare a shop for trading (by laying out goods). - हाट-बाज़ार करना, = करना.
हाड	H هڈّيहड्डी *haḍḍī* [S. हड्ड+इका; see *haḍḍā*], s.f. Bone;—a spavin;—the hard part in the centre of a carrot or other similar root:—*haḍḍī bolnā*, v.n. A bone to crack:—*haḍḍī-ṭūṭnā*, s.m. (in Surg.) A fracture:—*haḍḍī-sā*, adj. (f. *-sī*), Bone-like, osseous:—*haḍḍī-sī ho-jānā*, v.n. To become like bone, to ossify:—*haḍḍiyāṅ toṛnā* (*-kī*), To break the bones (of);—to beat severely:—*haḍḍiyāṅ nikalnā* (*-kī*), The bones to stick out; to be reduced to a skeleton.
हाथ	H هاتھ हाथ *hāth* [Prk. हत्थो; S. हस्तः], s.m. The hand; arm;—paw; trunk (of an elephant);—a cubit (measure);—a hand (in an office, or a factory, &c.);—a hand (at cards);—a blow, slap;—(*met.*) reach; possession, clutches; power; protection, patronage;—adv. By the hands (of, *kisī-ke*), by, through;—to (e.g. *kisī-ke hāth de-denā* or *beć-denā*, 'to make over to, or to sell to, any one):—*hāth ānā*, v.n. To come to hand, to reach, be received; to come into the possession, or power (of, *-ke*, or *mere*, &c.); to fall (to); to be gained, be obtained, be found:—*hāth utarnā*, v.n. The hand to be dislocated:—*hāth uṭhā-ke denā* (*-ko*), To give with the hand;—to give reluctantly:—*hāth uṭhānā*, To raise the hand or hands (in salutation, or prayer, &c.), to salute; to pray (for); to give alms;—to raise the hand (against, *-par*), to strike, beat:—*hāth uṭhānā* or *uṭhā-lenā* (*-se*), To withdraw the hand (from); to keep the hands off; to leave off, cease, desist (from), refrain (from), keep (from); to abandon, forego, relinquish, renounce, resign;—to release, let go, set at liberty (i.q. P. *dast bar-dāshtan*);—to give up hope (of), to despair (i.q. *hāth dhonā*):—*hāth uṭhā'o*, intj. Hands off! (P. *dast bar-dār*):—*hāth-oṭ lenā*, v.t. To take or receive with both hands open and stretched out together:—*hāth ūṅćā honā*, v.n. 'The hand (of a person) to be raised'; to be in a position (or to be able) to give; to be well-off:—*hāth bāṅdhnā*, To join the hands in a supplicating posture:—*hāth-bāṅdhe rahnā* or *khaṛe rahnā*, v.n. 'To remain standing with hands joined,' to continue standing in attendance (on), to wait upon:—*hāth baṛhānā*, To stretch out the hand (towards, or for); to endeavour to get (anything); to hand or pass (a thing);—to gain possession of the property (of another); to encroach (upon), to exceed bounds (i.q. *hāth dauṛānā*):—(*kisī-ke*) *hāth bikānā*, To be sold or made over (to):—*hāth band honā*, 'The hands (of a person) to be tied'; to be in

	straitened circumstances, to be poor or helpless;—to be much engaged in business, to have no leisure:—*hāth bharnā*, v.n. The hands to become wearied or fatigued;—the hands to be covered or stained (or daubed or smeared, by or with):—*hāth baiṭhnā*, or *baiṭh-jānā*, v.n. The hand to be set or used (to); to have the hand in practice, to acquire perfection by practice (in any art, &c.);—to be driven home, to be effective:—(*kisī-ke*) *hāth bećnā*, v.t. To sell or dispose of (to another):—*hāth-pāṅw*, or *hāth-pāṅwoṅ*, or *hāth-pā'oṅ*, s.m. Hand and foot; hands and feet;—a right-hand man, a factotum:—*hāth-pā'oṅ bāṅdhnā* (*-ke*), To tie the hands and feet (of), to bind (one) hand and foot:—*hāth-pā'oṅ baćānā*, To protect oneself, to look out:—*hāth-pā'oṅ phūlnā* or *phūl-jānā*, The hands and feet to be or become swollen;—to be or become distressed or confounded:—*hāth-pā'oṅ phailānā*, To extend (one's) business or schemes;—to obtain (things) fraudulently; to take bribes:—*hāth-pā'oṅ tharrānā*, The hands and legs to tremble; to tremble or shake all over:—*hāth-pā'oṅ toṛnā* (*-ke*), To break the hands and feet (of); to maim; to cripple:—*hāth-pā'oṅ ṭūṭnā* or *ṭūṭ-jānā*, The hands and feet to break or be broken;—to suffer breaking pains in the limbs (as in incipient fever, &c.):—*hāth-pā'oṅ ćalnā*, v.n. The limbs to be movable or active; to be able-bodied, to be able to work:—*hāth-pā'oṅ dhonā*, To wash the hands and feet;—to go to the necessary:—*hāth-pā'oṅ-se ćhūṭnā*, To get off safe and sound;—to have a safe delivery:—*hāth-pā'oṅ mārnā*, To throw about the hands and legs; to work the hands and legs; to sprawl; to flounder;—to strike out (in swimming);—to throw the arms about and jump about (in agony);—to be agitated;—to strive hard, struggle, endeavour, strain, toil, labour:—*hāth-pā'oṅ nikālnā*, 'To put forth the hands and feet'; to begin to show off;—to begin one's pranks; to pursue a loose (or an evil) course of conduct; to show one's teeth;—the limbs (or the body) to become well-developed:—*hāth-pā'oṅ hārnā*, v.n. To lose courage, to become dispirited:—*hāth-pā'oṅ hilānā* = *hāth pā'oṅ mārnā*, q.v.:—*hāth-pānī lenā*, i.q. *āb-dast lenā*, q.v.:—*hāth patthar-tale dabnā*, 'The hand to be crushed under a stone'; to be entangled in a difficulty;—to be helpless, to be unable to act;—to be brought to a dead stop:—*hāth-par*, adv. On the hand;—on the nail:—*hāth-par dharā rahnā*, To be placed on the hand (ready for another to take); to be in readiness (for another to take or accept):—(*kisī-ke*) *hāth-par qŏr'ān* (or *gaṅgā-jalī*) *rakhnā*, 'To put the Qor'ān (or Ganges-water) in the hands' (of anyone, to swear by); to make one swear by the Qor'ān, &c.; to administer an oath (to):—*hāth-par nāg khilānā*, 'To feed a serpent on (one's) hand'; to place life in jeopardy, to risk life:—

	hāth-par hāth-dhare baiṭhnā or *baiṭhe rahnā*, To sit (or to continue sitting) with folded hands; to do nothing:—*hāth-par hāth marnā*, To strike the hands together; to wring the hands (in grief, or despair, &c.);—to join hands (in token of confirming a promise, &c.); to make a promise; to pledge oneself (to); to bet:—*hāth paṛnā* or *paṛ-jānā*, To fall into the hands (of), to come into the possession (of, *-ke*, or *mere*, &c.);—the hand (of another) to fail (on one), to be robbed or plundered (e.g. *āj bāzār-meṅ hāth paṛ-gayā*):—*hāth pasārnā*, or *hāth phailānā*, To stretch or hold out the hand; to ask (for), to beg:—*hāth-pasāre jānā*, To depart (this life) empty-handed:—*hāth pakaṛnā*, To seize or take the hand (of, *-kā*, or *merā*, &c.), to take by the hand; to hand (a person); to shake hands;—to protect, aid, foster:—*hāth-pakṛe le-jānā*, To lead away by the hand; to hand (a person):—*hāth-phūl*, s.m. A kind of plant, *Pothos*:—*hāth phernā* (*-par*), To pass the hand (over); to feel; to rub, stroke, caress;—to retouch;—to fleece, rob:—*hāth-pheṛ*, s.f. Lending; loan:—*hāth-pheṛ denā*, To give on loan, to lend:—*hāth pheṅknā*, To brandish, to wield (a sword, &c.); to fence:—*hāth-pair mārnā = hāth-pā'oṅ mārnā*, q.v.:—*hāth pīle karnā* (*-ke*), 'To stain the hands (of a girl) with turmeric,' to get (a girl) married; to have a quiet or inexpensive wedding:—*hāth taknā* (*-kā*), To look wistfully at the hand (of);—to depend upon (another) for subsistence:—*hāth-tale*, adv. Under the hand (of):—*hāth-tale ānā* (*-ke*, or *mere*, &c.), To come under the hand (of), to come into the power or clutches (of):—*hāth tang honā*, v.n.=*hāth band honā*, q.v.:—*hāth thirkānā*, or *hāth naćānā*, To shake or wave the hands, to gesticulate:—*hāth jamnā*, v.n.=*hāth baiṭhnā*, q.v.:—*hāth-joṛ*, (conj. part. of next), adv. With the hands folded in the manner of entreaty:—*hāth joṛnā*, v.n. To join or clasp the hands (in humility, or entreaty, &c.); to pay reverence or homage (to, *-ko*); to bow (to), submit (to), to knuckle down; to hold in fear or awe;—to entreat earnestly, to supplicate:—*hāth jhāṛnā* (*-par*), To let fly or drive (at), to strike (at); to strike a blow; to beat;—to empty the hand (of money, &c.), to give, bestow:—*hāth jhāṛ-ke khaṛā ho-jānā*, To stand up empty-handed, or after having emptied the hand (or the purse):—*hāth jhūṭā* (or *jhūṭhā*) *karnā*, To defile the hand (by touching food), to touch (food), to taste (a mouthful; i.q. *ulush karnā*):—*hāth jhūṭā* (or *jhūṭhā*) *honā*, or *ho-jānā*, The hand to be or become smeared or dirty or defiled (with food);—the hands to fail one, or to be rendered unserviceable; to lose the power of the hands:—*hāth-jhulā'ī*, s.f. Waylaying and robbing or plundering (a traveller, or a caravan):—*hāth-ćāṭnā*, 'To lick the hand,' to relish (any food) exceedingly, 'to lick the lips':—*hāth-*

	ćālāk, adj. Light-fingered; thievish;—quick of hand, dexterous, expert, skilful; nimble, active, alert, smart, laborious (i.q. P. *ćālāk-dast*):—*hāth-ćālākī*, s.f. Dexterity, expertness, skilfulness; nimbleness, alertness, activity; laboriousness;—sleight of hand;—thievishness:—*hāth-ćiṭṭhī*, s.f. A letter in the handwriting of; an a tograph letter:—*hāth ćaṛhnā*, v.n. To come into the hands (of), i.q. *hāth ānā*, or *hāth lagnā*, qq.v.:—*hāth-ćalā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Quick of hand, &c. (i.q. *hāth ćālāk*, q.v.);—using the hands freely, free or ready with the fist:—*hāth ćalānā*, To stretch out the hand (towards);—to use the hands freely; to strike (at, *-par*) with the hand, to strike, beat, attack;—to pass the hand (over, *-par*, or *ūpar*, i.q. *hāth phernā*):—*hāth ćhoṛnā* (*-par*), To strike (at; to hit, strike;—to give a sword-cut, to make a pass (at):—*hāth ḵẖālī*, adj. Empty-handed, penniless, destitute;—having the hand disengaged; idle; at leisure:—*hāth ḵẖālī jānā*, A hand (at cards) to be without a picture-card:—*hāth ḵẖālī na honā*, To have the hands full (of work), to be engaged; to have no leisure:—*hāth dikhānā* (*-ko*), To show the hand or palm (to a fortune-teller);—to let (a physician) feel the pulse:—*hāth dauṛānā*, To put forth the hand with rapidity; to stretch (at or after, *-par*);—to go beyond bounds, to commit excess, to encroach (upon; i.q. *hāth baṛhānā*):—*hāth dharnā* (*-kā*), To take hold of the hand (of), to take by the hand; to afford protection (to), to protect, patronize; to support, maintain:—*hāth dhonā*, To wash the hands:—*hāth dhonā* or *dho-baiṭhnā* (*-se*), To wash the hands (of); to despair (of); to renounce, relinquish:—*hāth dho-ke pīćhe paṛnā* (*-ke*, &c.), To pursue (an object closely, allowing nothing to turn (one) aside; to persecute:—*hāth dekhnā* (*-kā*), To look at the hand (of);—to tell the fortune (of a person) by examining the palm of the hand;—to feel the pulse (of):—*hāth denā* (*-ko*), To give the hand (to); to lend a hand;—to make a secret bargain by taking hold of the hands (of the other party) under a cloth (a practice chiefly used in settling the price of horses and jewels);—to pledge oneself (to); to support (a cause);—to place the hand (in, or on, *-meṅ*, or *-par*), to touch, feel;—to put out (a light);—to feel the hand (of a person) in order to ascertain whether or not he (or she) is possessed by an evil spirit;—to exercise;—to concern oneself (in or about), to undertake;—to meddle, interfere:—*hāth de-jānā*, to dry up (said of the pustules of small pox; e.g. *mātā rānī hāth de-ga'ī*):—(*kisī-ke*) *hāth de-denā*, To put into the hands (of anyone), to make over (to):—*hāth ḍālnā* (*-meṅ*, or *-par*), To thrust or put the hand (into or in, or on), to meddle, interfere (in);—to lay hands (on), to touch; to insult (a woman, by laying hands on her);—to encroach (on); to plunder;—to put the hand

	(to, *-meṅ*), to undertake:—*hāth-ḍanḍī*, s.f. A pair of hand-scales:—*hāth rakhnā* (*-kā*), To keep hold of the hand (of); to take by the hand, &c. (i.q. *hāth dharnā*, q.v.):—*hāth raṅgnā*, To stain or dye the hands (with henna);—to take bribes;—to pilfer:—*hāth roknā*, To hold or stay the hand (of); to prevent;—to refrain (from giving, &c., *-se*), to keep back, to withhold the hand; to use sparingly:—*hāth sādhnā*, To form (one's) hand, to practise handwriting, &c. (i.q. *hāth ṣāf karnā*):—*hāth sir-par rakhnā*, To put the hand on the head (by way of solemn asseveration), to swear by the head;—to place the hand on the head (of another, *-ke*), to take under (one's) protection, to patronize:—*hāth sikoṛnā* or *sukeṛnā*, or *hāth sameṭnā*, To withhold the hand (from, *-se*), to be sparing (of); to refrain (from giving, or expenditure, &c.), to retrench:—*hāth-sūṅ jānā*, v.n. (dialec.) To be taken out of (or to escape from) the hands (of); to be lost;—to be without choice; to be helpless:—*hāth-se*, adv. By the hands (of, *-ke*), by, through:—*hāth-se denā* or *de-baiṭhnā*, To give away, to part with;—to allow to slip from the hands, to lose:—*hāth-se gayā*, part. adj. Slipped from the hand, gone, lost, flown:—*hāth-se nikalnā* or *nikal-jānā*, To pass through (one's) hands; to slip through (one's) fingers, to be lost:—*hāth ṣāf karnā*, To form the hand, to learn, practise, or exercise (handwriting, or any art);—to beat, trounce;—to cut (one) down; to slay;—to fleece, to plunder:—*hāth qabẓe-par rakhnā*, To place the hand on the hilt or handle (of a sword or dagger, with the intention of drawing it):—*hāth-kāṭnā*, 'To bite the hand'; to express regret, to grieve:—*hāth kāṭ-denā*, To cut off the hand;—to pledge or bind oneself:—*hāth-kā jhūṭā*, s.m. A false person, an untrustworthy man; a dishonest man:—*hāth-kā diyā*, s.m. 'What has been given with one's own hand'; a gift, donation:—*hāth-kā saććā*, adj. & s.m. Trastworthy, honest;—a trustworthy man, &c.:—*hāth-kā mail*, s.m. 'Filth of the hand,' what defiles the hand; filthy lucre; trash (e.g. *rupayā paisā hāth-kā mail hai*):—*hāth kānoṅ-par rakhnā*, To place the hands on the ears (by way of denial, or protest, &c.); to deny vehemently;—to express astonishment (at):—*hāth kaṭnā*, The hand to be cut off;—to be bound (to):—*hāth karnā* (*-par*), To cut (at);—to subdue; to have possession (of):—*hāth kamar-par rakhnā*, To place the hands on the loins (in order to support oneself), to be very feeble:—*hāth-kaṅgan*, s.m. A bracelet:—*hāth-kaṅgan-ko ārsī kyā*, prov. 'What need of a mirror (to see) a bracelet?'; the thing is evident of itself; it is as plain as a pikestaff (the proverb is employed when a thing is self-evident, or when it will very shortly become evident):—*hāth kholnā*, To open the hand; to spend liberally, to be open-handed,

	to be generous:—*hāth khaiṅćnā* (*-se*), To draw or hold back the hand (from), to refrain, desist, abstain;—to be sparing (in the use of):—*hāth-kī ćiṭṭhī*, s.f. A letter under one's own hand;—a certificate or testimonial (from);—a receipt (cf. *hāth-ćiṭṭhī*):—*hāth-kī lakīreṅ*, s.f. pl. The lines on the palm of the hand;—fate:—*hāth-ke nīće ānā* = *hāth tale ānā*, q.v.:—*hāth-gāṛī*, s.f. A hand-barrow; a truck syn. *ṭhelā*):—*hāth-lapak*, s.m. A light-fingered knave:—*hāth lagānā* (*-ko*), To put the hand (on), to touch; to lay hands (on), to strike, beat; to reprove, punish; to torment;—to thrust the hand (into, *-meṅ*), to meddle, or interfere (in; i.q. *hāth ḍālnā*, q.v.);—to put the hand (to), to set about or begin (a work), to be employed (in any business); to lend a hand:—*hāth lagnā* (*-ke*, or *mere*, &c.), To come to hand, &c. (i.q. *hāth ānā*, q.v.);—(in addition of figures) to carry (e.g. *pandrah-ke pāṅć hāth lagā ek*):—*hāth-lage mailā honā*, To become soiled by the touch of the hand:—*hāth mārnā* (*-par*), To strike (at), to strike, to give a thump or blow; to strike down, to slay;—to acquire;—to pilfer, purloin;—to embezzle; to plunder;—to swallow ravenously, to eat with a good appetite;—to join hands (in confirmation of an agreement), to promise (i.q. *hāth-par hāth-mārnā*, q.v.):—*hāth milānā* (*-se*), To join hands; to shake hands;—to claim equality;—to join hands (previous to wrestling), to prepare to wrestle;—to close a bargain (by joining hands), to make a purchase;—to give alms (e.g. *hāth-se hāth-milānā*):—*hāth malnā*, To rub the hands; to wring the hands (in regret), to regret, repent, lament:—*hāth-meṅ*, adv. In the hand (of, *-ke*, or *mere*, &c.);—in the possession (of); in the power (of), at the mercy (of), under the control (of), liable (to):—*hāth-meṅ ānā* (*-ke*), To come into the hands (of), &c. (i.q. *hāth-ānā*, q.v.):—*hāth-meṅ ṭhīkrā denā* (*-ke*), To put a (beggar's) bowl into the hands (of);—to reduce (one) to beggary:—*hāth-meṅ ṭhīkrā lenā*, 'To take a (beggar's) bowl into the hands'; to take to begging, become a beggar:—(*kisī-ke*) *hāth-meṅ dil rakhnā*, To place one's heart in the hand (of anyone), to have a strong regard (for); to gratify every wish (of):—*hāth-meṅ rakhnā* (*-ko*), To have in hand; to possess; to hold in subjection:—*hāth-meṅ lānā* (*-ko*), To bring into (one's) hands, or grasp, or possession; to make (oneself) master of; to bring under subjection or control;—to win:—*hāth-meṅ lenā*, v.t. To take into (one's) hand or hands; to hold, grasp:—*hāth-meṅ hāth denā* or *de-denā*, To put the hand (of, *-kā*, or *terā*, &c.) into the hand (of another, *-ke*); to give the hand (of a daughter) in marriage;—to put the hand in (another's) hand, to take the hand (of);—to hand over (to), to give into the charge (of):—*hāth-meṅ hunar honā*, To be skilled in any handicraft or art:—*hāthoṅ* (obl. pl. of *hāth*; Ap.

	Prk. *hatthaham*; S. *hastānām*, gen. pl. of *nasta*), adv. In or into the hands;—by the hands (of; i.q. *hāth*, q.v.):—*hāthoṅ-ćhā'oṅ rakhnā* or *karnā* (*-ko*), To take under (one's) protection:—*hāthoṅ-se nikalnā* or *nikal-jānā* (*-ke*, or *mere*, &c.), To pass or slip through the hands (of); to escape from the control (of):—*hāthoṅ kalejā ućhalnā*, The heart to palpitate:—*hāthoṅ lenā* (*-ko*), To take into (one's) hands; to handle roughly:—*hāthoṅ-meṅ rakhnā* (*-ko*), 'To keep in one's hands or arms'; to bring up tenderly:—*hāthoṅ-hāth*, adv. From hand to hand;—out of hand;—hand over hand, quickly, expeditiously:—*hāthoṅ-hāth uṛ-jānā*, or *hāthoṅ-hāth biknā*, To go off, or to sell, quickly; to find a ready sale:—*hāthoṅ-hāth le-jānā* (*-ko*), To carry away quickly; to snatch away at once or suddenly:—*hāthoṅ-hāth lenā* (*-ko*), To receive (one) with all respect:—*hathī-hāth*, or *hāthe-hāth* (*hāthī* or *hāthe* = Prk. *hatthe* = S. *haste*, loc. of *hasta*), adv. Hand in hand; in accord:—*hāthī-hāth karnā*, 'To put hand in hand'; to act in accord; to pull together:—*apne-ūpar hāth ćalānā*, To lay violent hands upon oneself; to attempt. or to commit, suicide:—*ulṭā hāth mārnā* (*-ko*), To give one a back-handed blow:—*pīṭh-par* (*kisī-ke*) *hāth phernā*, To stroke or pat the back (of), to soothe, pacify; to satisfy, assure:—*donoṅ hāthoṅ sameṭnā*, v.t. 'To collect with both hands'; to make money fast:—*kālak-ke hāth lagānā* (*-ko*(?) or *-par*), To bring disgrace (on anyone):—*kisī-ke hāth bhejnā*, v.t. To send by the hand of anyone, to send by:—*kisī-ke hāth bećnā*, v.t. To sell to someone:—*muṅh-hāth dhonā*, To wash the face and hands;—to go to the necessary (i.q. *hāth-pā'oṅ dhonā*).
हाथड़	= हाथ, q.v.
हाथो	H هاتها हाथा *hāthā* [Prk. हत्थओ; S. हस्त+कः], s.m. The hand, &c. (i.q. *hāth*):—*hāthā-pā'ī*, or (dialec.) *hāthā-bāṅhī*, s.f. Hitting and kicking; scuffling or sparring (between two or more people, whether in play or in anger), fighting, pulling and hauling, scuffle, struggle, tussle:—*hāthā-pā'ī karnā*, To scuffle, spar, to pull and haul, to struggle, &c.:—*hātha-phaćī*, s.f. A kind of rough game:—*hāthā-joṛī*, s.f. The plant *Lycopodium imbricatum*, or *Heliotropium indicum*:—*hāthā-ćhāṅṭī*, s.f. Peculation, embezzlement;—unfair dealing:—*hāthā-hāthī* (cf. S. *hastā-hasti*), Passing from hand to hand, handing about.
हाथी	H هاتهي हाथी *hāthī* [Prk. हत्थिओ; S. हस्तिक: (हस्तिन्+कः)], s.m. An elephant;—(at chess) the castle or rook;—name of the thirteenth

	Nakshatra or lunar mansion:—*hāthī-pāṅw* or *pā'oṅ*, s.m. Elephantiasis (syn. *fīl-pā*);—fossil remains of elephants:—*hāthī-ḵẖāna*, s.m. Elephant's house or stable, elephant-shed:—*hāthī-dāṅt*, s.m. Elephant's tusk;—ivory:—*hāthī-sā*, adj. (f. *-sī*), Elephant-like, big as an elephant, huge, bulky:—*hāthī-sunḍ-kā pānī*, s.m. A waterspout:—*hāthī-kī rāh*, s.f. The galaxy or milky way (syn. *ākāś-gaṅgā*):—*hāthī-nāl*, s.f. A small cannon carried on an elephant:—*hāthī-wān*, (dialec.) *hāthi-wān*, s.m. Elephant-driver;—name of the thirteenth *Nakshatra*:—*hāthī-haṅgām*, s.m. Remission of rent, &c. for losses arising from depredations by wild elephants:—*nishān-kā hāthī*, s.m. The elephant which leads a procession.
हालणो	H ہالنا हालना *hālnā* [*hāl˚* = Prk. हल्ल(इ)=S. व्हल्य(ते), pass. (used actively) of rt. व्हल्], v.n. To move, shake, tremble, vibrate; to be agitated;—(gerund) shaking, trembling; ague-fit, paroxysm (e.g. *yah dawā mat khānā tap-ke hālne-meṅ*).
हिरण	H ہرن हरिण *hariṇ*, हरिन *harin*, हरण *haraṇ*, हरन *haran*, हिरण *hiraṇ*, or हिरन *hiran* [Prk. हरिणो; S. हरिणः], s.m. (f. *-ī*), A deer; an antelope; a hart, a buck; a stag:—*hariṇākshī* (*˚na+ak˚*), s.f. A gazelle-eyed damsel:—*hiran-khurī*, s.f. A kind of creeping herb which grows in the rainy season, *Convolvulus sphœrocephalus* (the leaf of which resembles an antelope's hoof):—*hariṇ-loćanī*, or *hariṇ-nayanī*, s.f.=*hariṇākshī*, q.v.:—*hiraṇ ho-jānā*, 'To become as a deer'; to flee, to take to flight.
हिव	= हिवै, q.v.
हिवड़ां	Right now.
हिवै	Now.
ही	An inclusive particle, as ***Rām hī*** = "Rām too." Also, an emphatic particle for adjectives: ***ghaṇā hī*** = "Very many."
हीज	An exclusive particle: ***Rām hīj*** = "Just Rām, only Rām."
हुकम	हुक्म hukm [A. *ḥukm*], m. 1. order, command; instruction. 2. judgment, finding (of a court); order, decree. 3. jurisdiction, authority; rule. 4. leave, permission, sanction. 5. (in cards) spade. — ~ करना, to give an order, &c.; to exercise authority; to rule.

	उठाना, to execute an order; to countermand an order. ~ चलाना, = ~ करना, 2., 3. ~ तोड़ना, to disobey an order. ~ देना (को, and के लिए), to give an order, &c.; to authorise, to empower; to sanction. ~ में रहना, or होना, to be under or subject to the authority (of, के). जो ~! as you command! - हुक्म-नामा, m. a written order; writ, warrant; decree; injunction. हुकम-रानी [P. - *rānī*], f. U. government, rule; administration.
हुजदार	An administrative official concerned primarily with the collection of revenues.
हुडियार	A ram.
हुवाल	State, condition.
हूंता	From.
हेक	= एक ek [*eka*-: Pk. *ekka*-; also P. *yak*], adj. 1. one. 2. single, sole; alone. 3. the same, identical. 4. united; at one, in harmony. 5. unique. 6. pre-eminent. 7. adv. approximately. पाँच ~, half a dozen; दो ~, a couple, a very few; कुछ ~, some, a few. 8. एक-. one, uni-, mono- (see also s.v. इक-, and separate hww.). — ~ ~, each; one by one; one after the other. ~ ~ करके, adv. one by one. ~ ~ के दो दो, two for one, twice as much (of time, number, price; or of effort, &c.). ~ अंदाज़ से, adv. after the same manner; equal, uniform. ~ आँख (से) देखना, to look impartially on. ~ आँख न भाना, the sight (of) to be intolerable (to, को). ~ आध, adj. one or two, a few. ~ आवाज़, adv. with one voice, unanimously. ~ और ~ ग्यारह, fig. two heads are better than one. ~ क़लम, adv. at a stroke of the pen. ~ चने के दो दाल, the two halves of a gram seed: two equal shares; blood brothers. ~ चने से भाड़ नहिं फूटता, one grain of gram won't burst the oven: a single error, or misfortune, will not bring disaster. ~ जगह, adv. in one place, together. ~ ज़बान, adv. with one voice; unanimously. ~ जान दो क़ालिब, one soul, two bodies: close friends. ~ जैसा, adj. of similar kind. ~ ढंग से, adv. after the same manner or order; symmetrically. ~ तरफ़, adv. on one side;

	apart. ~ तो, on the one hand; for one thing (as opposed to another). ~ न एक, adj. one or the other, either. ~ न चलना, not to succeed: उसकी ~ नहीं चलती, nothing he does succeeds. ~ पंथ दो काज, one road, two tasks: killing two birds with one stone. ~ पर ~, adv. one over or above the other; one better than the next; one after the other. ~ बात, f. one and the same thing, all one; one unvarying price; sthg. uttered and then held to (as faith, promise). ~ बार, adv. once. ~ भाव, adv. at the same rate or price. ~ में, adv. at one, united. ~ लाठी हाँकना, to drive with the same stick: to treat all alike. ~ वक़्त, adv. at one time, simultaneously. ~ संग, adv. = next. ~ साथ, together, in a body; simultaneously; suddenly. ~ से इक्कीस होना, one to become twenty-one, to multiply, to flourish. ~ से ~ बढ़िया, or बढ़कर, adj. one better than another. ~ होना, to be united; to be at one; to stand alone, to be unique. ~ होकर, adv. together, united (with, के साथ). - एक-चश्म, m. one-eyed: a profile. एकचित्त, adj. single-minded; attentive; of one mind. एकछत्र, adj. (symbolised by) a single (royal) parasol: sole, undisputed (sway, right). एकज, adj. & m. *HŚS.* single; once-born: a śūdra; a king. एकजात, adj. of one parentage; (× Ar. *ẕāt*) = एकजाति. एकजाति, adj. of one caste, family, or sort. एकजातिक, adj. = next. एकजातीय, adj. of one community; of one nation, national. एकजान, adj. having one soul or heart, united; true, sincere; homogeneous. एकजुट, adv. linked into one, united. ॰ता, f. एकजुट होकर, as one. एकटंगा, adj. one-legged. एकटक, m. a fixed gaze; adv. (w. देखना, &c.) steadily, fixedly. एकडाल, adj. made of one piece (as a knife). एकतः, adv. from one side; in one quarter; in one way. एकतंत्र, adj. single (of rule, control); autocratic, absolute. एकतरफ़ा [A. *ṭaraf*], adj. inv. one-sided; one-way (ticket); unilateral. एकतल्ला, adj. one-storeyed. एकतान, adj. closely attentive, absorbed (to or in, में); f. m. *mus*. harmony, unison. एकतारा, m. a single-stringed instrument. एकदंत, adj. Brbh. one-toothed; single-tusked (a title of the god Gaṇeś).

	एकदरा [P. *dar*], adj. having a single door; m. room; hallway. एकदलीय, adv. consisting of, or concerning, a single party; totalitarian. एकदलवाद, m. belief in a one-party system; ˚ई, adj. & m. एकदिल, adj. of one heart, or mind; unanimous, at one. ˚ई, f. एकदेशीय, adj. having to do with a single or the same country or region: internal (to a nation); regional; m. a compatriot. एकनयन, adj. having a single eye: *mythol.* a title of Śiva, and of Kuvera; a crow. एकनिष्ठ, adj. devoted to, or believing in, a single entity (deity, person, thing) only. ˚आ, f. एकपत्नी, f. a faithful wife. ˚-व्रत, m. vow of faithfulness to (one's) wife. एकप्राण, adj. of one soul or being (with, से). एकबारगी [P. *yak bāragī*], adv. at once, simultaneously; suddenly; quite, completely. एकबारी, adv. id. एकमंज़िला [P. *-manzil*], adj. single-storeyed. एकमत, adj. of one opinion, agreed. ˚इ, f. unanimous. एकमहला [A. *-maḥalla*], adj. single-storeyed. एकमात्र, adj. single, only. ˚इक, adj. *pros.* consisting of one metrical instant. एकमुँह, adj. being of one voice: agreeing; unanimous. ˚आ, adj. id. एकभाषी, adj. monolingual. एकमुट्ट, adv. as a handful; as one quantity or amount. एकमुश्त [P. *yak muśt*], adj. lump sum (a payment); = prec. एकरंग, adj. of one colour; of one sort or character, similar, uniform. एकरदन, adj. Brbh. = एकदंत. एकरस, adj. of one flavour, or character; monotonous; pleased with one thing only, unchanging, constant. ˚ता, f. एकरुखा़ [P. *rukẖ*], adj. inv. having a single face or side: worked or usable on one side only. एकरूप, adj. of the same form or appearance, similar. ˚ता, f. एकलव्य, m. *mythol.* name of a king of the Niṣadas (an enemy of Kṛṣṇa). एकवचन, m. *gram.* singular. एकविवाह, m. monogamy. एकवेणी, f. singly braided (a widow's hair). एकसत्तात्मक [˚*tā* + *ā*˚], adj. totalitarian. एकसत्ताधारी, m. dictator. एकसमान, adj. = एक-सा .एक-सां. एक-सा [P. *yak-sān*], adj. = next. एक-से, adj. similar; identical. दिन न रहना, times to change (esp. for the better). एक-सार [P. *yak-sār*], adj. = एक-सा. एकसाला [P. *yak-sāla*], adj. inv. of one year's duration. एकसुरा, adj.

	constant, or monotonous of sound. एकसूत्र, adj. connected together, connected directly; of similar type; m. a small drum (= डमरू). एकस्वरता, f. unison. एकहत्था, adj. one-handed; controlled by one person. एकहत्था करना, to monopolise (trade, &c.). एकांकी [˚*ka* + *a*˚], adj. & m. f. one-act; a one-act play. एकांग [˚*ka* + *a*˚], adj. having only one limb or member: mutilated, deformed; one-sided. एकांग घात, m. stroke affecting one side of the body. एकांगी, adj. one-sided; uniform. एकाक्षर [˚*ka* + *a*˚], adj. monosyllabic. एकात्म [˚*ka* + *ā*˚], adj. of one nature or essence; single, undivided. ˚अक, adj. unitary; ˚अकता, f. unitary state; identity. एकाधिक [˚*ka* + *a*˚], adj. more than one. एकाधिकार [˚*ka* + *a*˚], m. sole right; monopoly. ˚ई, adj. exclusive; monopolistic. एकाधिकृत [˚*ka* + *a*˚], adj. monopolised. एकाधिप [˚*ka* +*a*˚], m. sole, or supreme monarch. एकाधिपति, m. id. एकाधिपत्य, m. absolute power, sway (over, पर); exclusive right (to). एकांतर [˚*a* + *a*˚], adj. alternate; returning on alternate days (a fever). एकांतिक [˚*a* + *a*˚], adj. (?) applying particularly to, exclusive (as a right); having to do with one locality: regional, local. एकानन [˚*ka* + *ā*˚], m. having one face (human beings as opposed to gods). एकान्विति [˚*ka* + *a*˚], f. state of unity. एकार्थ [˚*ka* + *a*˚], adj. of the same sense, synonymous; having the same aim or object. ˚अक, adj. id. एक-आवाज़, adv. with one voice, as one. एकाह [˚*ka* + *a*˚], adj. performed during one day. एकीकरण, m. unification, union. एकीकृत, adj. unified, united. एकीभूत, adj. unified; integral (as a part). एकेश्वरवाद [˚*ka* + *ī*˚], m. monotheism. ˚ई, adj. & m. monotheistic; a monotheist. एकोत्तर [˚*ka* + *u*˚], adj. greater by one; (?) more than one.
हेकठो	= इकट्ठा ikaṭṭhā [*ekastha*-], adj. 1. collected, assembled; (gathered) together. 2. taken together, totalled. — ~ करना, to collect; to accumulate; to call together, to convene; to sum up, to total; to concentrate, to consolidate (as resources).
हेकरसो	= एकरसो, q.v.

हेकलो	= एकलो, q.v.
हेको	= एको, q.v.
हेठ	हेठ heṭh [**adhiṣṭāt*: Pa. *heṭṭhā*], adv. 1. adv. below; down. 2. ppn. w. के. beneath; at the bottom (of). 3. adj. lowered, bowed; submissive.
हेल	= हेळ = Evil; difficulty; bad state of things; penury, want, misery, wretchedness; pain, uneasiness, affliction, acuteness of pain, agony, suffering, distress, hardship; vehemence, violence; inconvenience, trouble, labour, effort, pains
होठ	H هوٹھہ होठ *hoṭh*, = H هوٹ होट *hoṭ*, s.m. (dialec.)=هونٹھہ *hoṅṭh*, q.v. H هونٹھہ होंठ *hoṅṭh* [Prk. ओट्ठो; S. ओष्ठः], s.m. The lip:—*hoṅṭh ūde paṛnā*, The lips to turn blue (with cold, &c.):—*hoṅṭh phaṭnā*, v.n. The lips to crack or become chapped:—*hoṅṭh ćabānā*, or *hoṅṭh kāṭnā*, To bite the lips; to bite the lips (from regret, or vexation, &c.); to be mortified; to be penitent; to be apprehensive:—*hoṅṭh ćāṭnā*, To lick the lips; to smack the lips:—*hoṅṭh-kaṭā*, adj. Having a fissure in the lip; hare-lipped:—*hoṅṭh laṭkānā* or *bićkānā*, v.n. To make a lip, to pout:—*hoṅṭh hilānā*, To move the lips; to speak.
होणो	H هونا होना *honā* [*ho* ॰ = Prk. हो(इ), or हुव(इ), or हव(इ) or भव(इ)=S. भव(ति), rt. भू], v n. To be, to exist; to subsist; to be born; to become; to attain (to);—to come; to accrue, result; to be effected, be accomplished; to be committed (as sin, fault, &c.);—to come to pass, to take place, to happen, occur; to turn out, to prove to be, to prove;—to serve, answer, do; to succeed;—to pass as;—to stand (for);—to belong (to);—to come to an end, to be over; to cease, to stop, to desist; to die (in these senses, gen. *ho-jānā*);—to be exhausted, (vulg.) to be done up;—(as a gerund) s.m. Being; becoming; existence; possibility;—adj. Possible:—*ho-ānā*, v.n. To become all at once; to come forth, or to come forth suddenly; to spring up, to arise:—*ho-baiṭhnā*, v.n. To be laid up (with);—to settle down as; to set up for; to pass oneself off (as):—*ho-jānā*, v.n. To become; to be born, &c. (i.q. *honā*, of which it is the intens. form);—to be and go; to have been (chiefly in the past, e.g. *ho gayā*, 'he has been and gone, or he has been'):—*ho-ćuknā* (completive), v.n. To be finished, be completed; to come to an end; to have taken place; to pass, to have elapsed;—to be all over;—to pass away, to die;—to be

	already; to be irrevocably or positively:—*ho-ćalnā*, v.n. To set in, begin, commence;—to be well advanced; to be well in hand; to be approaching completion, to be nearly finished or done:—*ho-rahnā*, v.n. To be; to become; to remain, continue, keep; to remain or abide as;—to come into possession, to abide or remain in the possession (of, e.g. *māl bahuterā phir ho-rahegā*):—*ho-saknā* (Potential), v.n. To be possible of accomplishment; to be possible, or practicable:—*ho-guẓarnā*, v.n. To come to pass;—to be finished or done, to be over (i.q. *ho-jānā*):—*ho-lenā*, v.n. (intens.) To be completed; to be perfected; to become thoroughly;—to be born;—to betake oneself, to go (in company with;—e.g. *kisī-ke pīćhe ho-lenā*, 'to go behind or after anyone,' 'to follow':—*kisī-ke sāth*, or *saṅg ho-lenā*, 'to go along with, or to accompany anyone'):—*ho-nikalnā*, v.n. To pass, pass by or near; to turn up (at or by):—*honā-na-honā*, s.m. The being or not being; existence and non-existence:—*honā ho so ho*, Happen what will or may;—neck or nothing:—*hone-jog*, adj. Fit or worthy to be or take place; likely to be or to happen; possible;—promising:—*hone-kā* (f. *-kī*), That is to be; future;—likely to be, possible:—*hone-wālā*, or *hone-hārā*, adj. (f. *-ī*), Being, existent, occurrent;—about to be, on the point of happening, impending, imminent; to be expected to result; eventual;—what is to be, or to happen, &c. (i.q. *honhār*, q.v.).
होळी	H هولی होली *holī* [S. होलिका], s.f. The great spring festival of the Hindūs, held at the approach of the vernal equinox;—the pile of fuel prepared for burning the *holī*;—a class of songs sung during the festival:—*holī khelnā*, To observe the *holī* festival; to sprinkle one another with red or yellow powder (*abīr*, or *gulāl*).