NEUINDISCHE STUDIEN

Herausgegeben von Hermann Berger, Lothar Lutze und Günther Sontheimer

BAND 10

KONRAD MEISSNER

# MĀLUSHĀHĪ AND RĀJULĀ

## A ballad from Kumāūn (India)

as sung by

GOPĪ DĀS

Part I

Kumāūni text, translation and appendices

1985

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

KONRAD MEISSNER

# MĀLUSHĀHĪ AND RĀJULĀ

## A ballad from Kumāūn (India)

as sung by

GOPĪ DĀS

Part I

Kumāūni text, translation and appendices

FKW
PK
2465
.M1
C5

1985

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

CIP-Kurztitelaufnahme der Deutschen Bibliothek

**Meissner, Konrad:**
Mālushāhī and Rājulā : a ballad from Kumāūn (India) as sung by Gopī Dās / Konrad Meissner. – Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz
(Neuindische Studien ; Bd. 10)
Einheitssacht. d. kommentierten Werkes: Māluśāhī
ISBN 3-447-02567-0

NE: Mālushāhī and Rājulā; EST d. kommentierten Werkes; GT

Pt. 1. Kumāūnī text, translation and appendices. – 1985.

© Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1985. Alle Rechte vorbehalten. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft. Photographische und photomechanische Wiedergabe nur mit ausdrücklicher Genehmigung des Verlages.
Gesamtherstellung: Buchdruckerei Hubert & Co., Göttingen. Printed in Germany.

Dedicated to

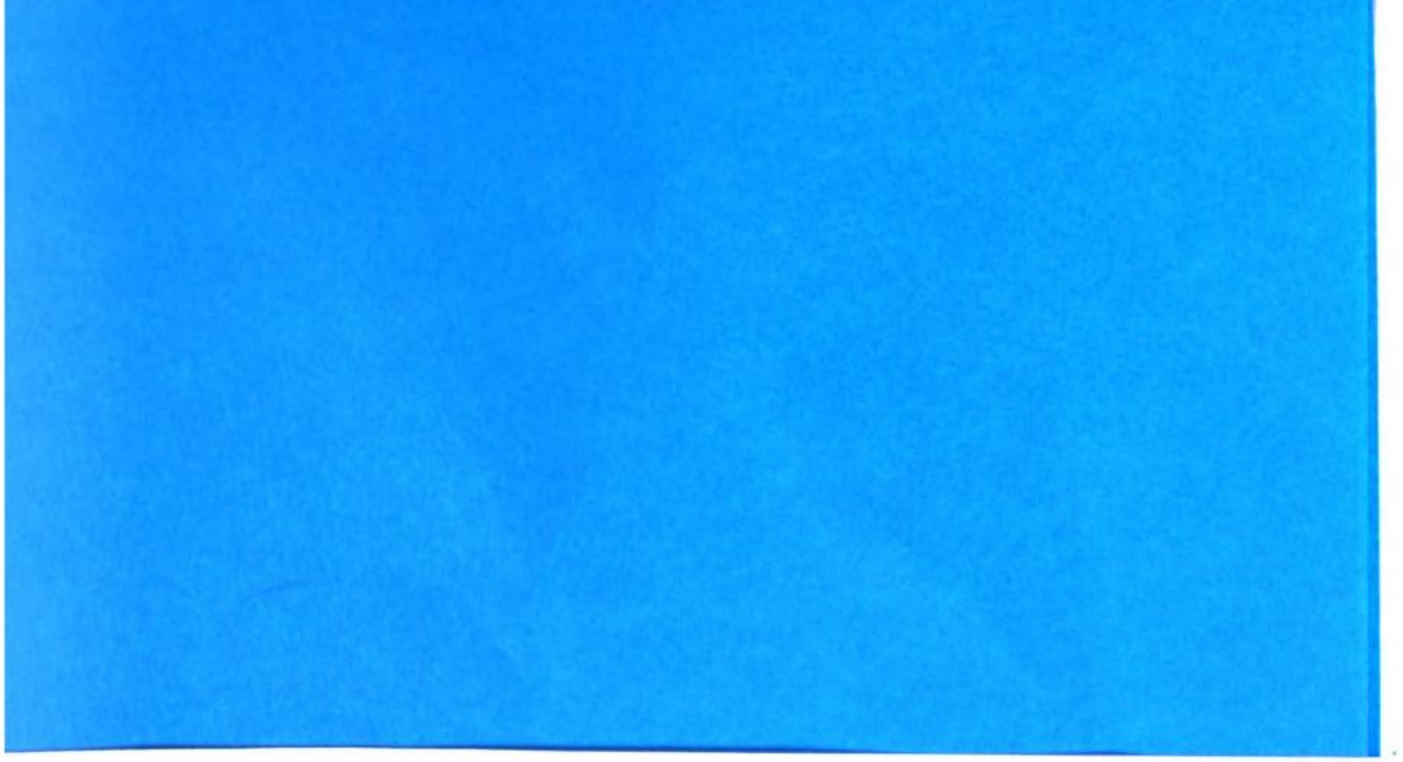
*Gopī Dās*

and
all other singers of Kumāūn
known and unknown

gānero suṇanero,
tumu sab amar hai jājā! –

Singers and listeners of Mālushāhī,
you all shall be immortal!

(Māl. 22.46)



# P r e f a c e

The preliminary work for this edition of the Mālushāhī-song was made possible by a joint scholarship (1965-67) from the Government of India and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). Looking back upon these two years of study and fieldwork I remember with gratitude my Indian friends and informants who were always ready to sit with me, answer my questions and help me in many ways: Mr. Brajendra Lāl Shāh, his sister Mrs. Premā Mehta and Mr. Navīn Candra Verma (all of them from Almorā, Kumāūn); Mr. Prem Singh and Mr. Sher Singh Rāwat (both from Kausānī), Mr. Balvant Singh from Garūr, Dr. Jīvan Singh Mehta (Almorā) and Dr. Trilocan Pāṇḍey. I would like to express my special gratitude to Prof. Hardev Bāhrī of Allahabad University for his advice and interest.

In Germany I would like to thank Profs. Buddruss (Mainz), Nespital (Bamberg), Schlingloff (München) and Schneider (Münster) for their many suggestions and encouragement. In Paris Mr. Marc Gaborieau spent many hours with me discussing problems of the text. I wish to extend my special gratitude to Prof. H. Berger (Heidelberg) who, throughout the years, wholeheartedly encouraged and supported this work. I gratefully acknowledge the financial aid received from the DFG (German Research Society): a scholarship 1970-72, a travel-allowance in 1973 and, last but not least, a generous grant to meet the printing costs.

In addition, I would like to mention one particular source of inspiration which considerably encouraged me in my work - namely the enthusiasm and pleasure in the eyes of my Indian friends to whom I read sections of the text. One of the main reasons for using the Hindī-alphabet and the Devanāgarī-characters in publishing this text, was to make this Mālushāhī-song accessible to them and to many other Kumāūnī speaking Indians, whose interest in their own folklore is increasing more and more.

München / Weilheim July 1985 K. M.

Table of contents

Part I: T e x t and t r a n s l a t i o n

Preface VII
Table of contents IX
Introduction
I. The Māluśāhī song XI
II. Summary of the story XI
III. The song in the literature about Kumāūn XIII
IV. On the song and its origin XVI
V. This edition XX
1. The Kumāūnī text XXII
2. The translation XXV
3. The alphabet used XXV
4. The commentary XXVI
5. The glossary XXVII
VI. Gopī Dās - 66 questions to him XXIX
VII. Gopī Dās' way of singing XXX
Abbreviations and signs used XXXI
Description of photographs XXXV
T e x t and t r a n s l a t i o n 2

A p p e n d i c e s 209
Gopī Dās - 66 questions to him 211
Other versions of the Māluśāhī:
1. Mohan Singh's version 251
2. Jogarām's version 256
3. Trilocan Pāṇḍey (Kumāūṃ kā lok sāhitya) 258
4. Govind Cātak (Gaṛhvālī lokgīt ...) 261
5. Nitya Nand Misra (Mālūśāhī, Kumāūnī text and translation) 264
6. Oakley / Gairola 279
7. Gopī Dās (specimen of the 2nd recording made 1967 in Almora), text and translation 280
Sample of Dr.Candrākar's Māluśāhī in Hindi 284

B i b l i o g r a p h y 285
Map of Kumāūn 291

Part II: C o m m e n t a r y 3

Addenda et corrigenda 215

Abbrevations and signs used 218

Part III: G l o s s a r y 1

Addenda et corrigenda 238

English - Kumāūnī index 245

Abbrevations and signs used 257

# Introduction

## I. The Māluśāhī song

The song of Māluśāhī and Rājulā is the love story of Māluśāhī, the king of Bairāṭh in Kumāūn, and Rājulā, the daughter of Sunapati Shauk (śauk), a merchant from the Indo-Tibetan border (jalnar deś, śaukān, Johār). According to Indian authors and the Kumāūnī people themselves this is not only one of the longest, but one of the most beautiful and beloved songs of Kumāūn (Kumaon) and Garḫvāl. It is so well-known that it has been retold in verse and prose in Hindi (Candrākar: Mālūśāhī; Ashok: Rajula-Malushahi; see bibliogr.) and that in English and Hindi several summaries and essays on the subject have appeared. However, in its own dialect, in Kumāūnī, only a comparatively short version of 49 pages or 1480 lines (K.Jośī: p.18-67) has been published in 1982 by Dr.Kṛiṣṇānand Jośī. In it Dr.Jośī gives the Kumāūnī-text and explains, in footnotes, many words and phrases. The singer is Śrī Khuśālsiṃh from Bāgeśvar (K.Jośī, p.(ii)). Though being the same love story of Rājulā and Māluśāhī, Khuśal Siṃh's version is quite different from the version of this edition.

The singer of this version is G o p Ī D ā s (or Gopī Rām, Gopāl Rām, as he also called himself; died in 1975), a tailor from Kausānī (district Almoṛā). For a portrait of him see 'Gopī Dās - 66 questions to him' (app.). A detailed and balanced discussion of the song in its Kumāūnī background can be found in Mohan Upreti's 'Malushahi - the ballad of Kumaon'.

## II. Summary of the story

1. The trader Sunapati Shauk and Gāngulā, his wife, long for a child and so go on pilgrimage from Johār (jvār) to Māyāpuri Gaulīghāṭ, there meet the King of Hundesh and his wife, promise their children - yet unborn - into marriage and return home. Rājulā is born to Gāngulā and Candra Bikhepāl to the queen of Hundesh. 1.1 - 2.59

2. Rājulā grows into a beautiful girl. The Huns come to the engagement-ceremony. 2.60 - 94
3. Sunapati Shauk prepares to go once more to Talādeś to barter salt for rice. Rājulā begs him to take her along. 3.1 - 98
4. Passing Kankarī Khāl, Ūṇṭādhura, Jvār Manusār (Johār Munsyār), Dānpur, Bāgīśvar (Bageshwar), Girechina, Phaya Rau (Someśvar), Sutolī kā Serā, Chupul Caur, Lode Thal, Kaṛai Rau, Chiṛā Pāṇī, Biṇḍa Bhatora, Ukhala Lekh, Syālde kā Pokhar, Kuthalāṛ kī Gāṛ and other places they reach Cakhuṭiyā in Gāṛī Gīvāṛ. Here they pitch tent near the temple of Aganyārī Devī. While Sunapati is away trading, Rājulī takes care of the tent and goats. 4.1 - 82
5. Nearby in Bairāṭh lives king Māluśāhī of the Katyūr dynasty. His palace is in Tali Bairāṭh whereas his seven queens and his mother Dharmā De Māyeṛī live in Mali Bairāṭh. While taking his bath in the Rahaub (Rahap)-Gangā he sees, meets and falls in love with Rājulī. After much coquetry she becomes friendly with him and they meet day after day. 4.83 - 6.46
6. When Sunapati discovers Rājulī's affair, he leaves immediately in the darkness of the night, fearing that king Māluśāhī might keep his daughter. On the same route they reach their home, Suniyā Koṭ. 6.47 - 7.99
7. Rājulī is married to Candra Bikhepāl and brought against her will to Hundesh. 8.1 - 10.33
8. At the first opportunity Rājulī escapes and, in Bāgīśvar, asks god Bāgnāth the way to Māluśāhī's Bairāṭh. 10.34-11.69
9. Rājulī's adventure with the 240 Ganās. 11.70 - 12.29
10. Her adventure with Kālū Kahaṛ. 12.30 - 13.43
11. Her adventure with Pacuā Doryāl. 13.44 - 14.12
12. Her adventure with the 7 Mahar-brothers. 14.13 - 94
13. Having met Māluśāhī's queens near a well Rājulī finally comes to the king himself. She puts him to a test of fidelity which he fails. Thus, while he sleeps, she leaves him again the same night. 14.95 - 16.83

14. Māluśāhī is desperate, becomes a yogi for the sake of Rājulā and wants to follow her. His mother Dharmā De Māyeṛī tries to stop him by offering to arrange a new marriage for him. 16.84 - 17.54
15. Māluśāhī, his men and his Guru Khegdās, all disguised as yogis, journey to Jalnar Deś to search for Rājulā. 17.55 - 18.79
16. Here they find Rājulā's home. Māluśāhī and Rājulā meet. Turned into a parrot by his Guru, the king flies to Rājulā every night. He annoys his Guru, and as a result, her parents get a chance to poison Māluśāhī. 18.80 - 20.71
17. After six months Māluśāhī appears to his mother in a dream requesting her to bring a few of his bones to Bairāṭh for the funeral rites. She sends Guru Bhegdās to Jalnar Deś where he meets Guru Khegdās and the others. They search and find the king at Kālā Bhyol. With the help of magic and mantras the Guru brushes out the poison and Māluśāhī opens his eyes again. 20.72 - 21.65
18. Together with Rājulā they all return to Bairāṭh. 21.66 - 22.16
19. Happy end of the story. Epilogue of the song: The singer, Gopī Dās, gives his name ('Gopāl Māsṭar'), praises the song, the ancient kings and Gurus, singers and listeners of 'Māluśāhī' and assures us of the quality and completeness of his rendering of the song 'Māluśāhī'. 22.17 - 56

## III. The song in the literature about Kumāūn

Neither the song of Māluśāhī and Rājulā nor a king Māluśāhī is mentioned in the famous 3-volume work by Atkinson (1882-86) which gives a detailed description of Kumāūn and the neighbouring districts in 2577 pages. Geology, flora and fauna, history, religion, topography and history of localities and regions of Kumāūn - it offers everything with exception of a chapter on oral literature and folklore. Also in the 431 pages on history and 235 pages on religion no mention is made of our song or persons of the song. Nor does Pandit Gangā Datt Upreti mention in his excellent book 'Pro-

verbs and Folklore of Kumaun and Garhwal' (1894) the existence of any other form of oral literature apart from proverbs, such as great songs like our Māluśāhī. In 1935 Oakley and Gairola published a collection of legends and stories from Kumaun and West Nepal ('Himalayan Folklore: Kumaon and West-Nepal'). Among the 32 'Legends of Heroes' our legend of 'Malu Sahi and Rajula' (p.92-94) can be found. Gairola's text, a short summary of 2 1/2 pages, is given in its entirety in the appendix. This version differs greatly from ours. In 1977 Marc Gaborieau wrote an interesting preface of 44 pages to the reprint of this important work. Therein he describes a 'jāgar'-session with Gopī Dās, the singer of our Māluśāhī.

In the next year (1936), the edition of a very short version of the song, in Kumāūnī and English, by Nitya Nand Misra appeared. This text ('Māluśāhī - A romantic poem of the hills'), only 14 pages long, gives a rather fragmentary impression. The main features of the narrative differ considerably from our version, whereas many details and formulas completely agree with each other. Misra does not tell us from which part of Kumāūn and from which singer he obtained his version. As early as 1936 he seems to foresee the nearing end of this type of oral literature: "At present the poem has fallen into disuse and very few persons are found, even in a large village, who can recite the whole story" (p.26). The 'History of Kumāūn' ('Kumāũ kā itihās') by Badrīdatt Pāṇḍe (1937) contains no chapter on literature, although the people, castes, religion, customs, temples atc. are discussed on 200 pages.

After achieving independence following the second world war, folklore and oral literature gained widespread interest. Many valuable books with titles such as 'Khaṛībolī kā Lok-Sāhitya' (The folklore of 'khaṛībolī'-area) by Dr.Satya Gupta, 'Avadhī kā lok-sāhitya' by Dr.Sarojanī Rohatgī or 'Hariyānā pradeś kā loksāhitya' by Dr.Shākar Lāl Yādav begin to appear. Often they are Ph.D. dissertations, descriptive inventories which give only very short summaries of lengthy stories like our Māluśāhī. Aside from all merits they have, this had one

definite disadvantage. A Ph.D.-dissertation had to be more than a mere collection and edition of texts; it had to present a detailed characterization as well as to discuss the texts in their relationship to Indian cultural history as a whole. In many cases this had the result that we now possess learned publications a b o u t the oral literature, but no editions of the texts themselves. And soon there will be no more singers alive, so that all that is left of these wonderful songs will be meagre summaries standing in library shelves.

To this group of Ph.D.-dissertations belong two very useful works by Trilocan Pāṇḍey ('Kumāũ kā loksāhitya', 1962) and Govind Cātak ('Garḥvālī lokgīt: ek sãskṛitik adhyayan', 1968), both of which deal with our Māluśāhī (see app.!). Certainly questionable are their attempts to date the origin of the song on the basis of lists of kings of the Katyūr and other dynasties as well as their efforts to prove Māluśāhī as an historical king of the Katyūrs. Mohanlāl Bābulkar, in his book 'A thorough examination of the Garḥvālī folklore' ('Garḥvālī lok-sāhitya kā vivecanātmak adhyayan', 1964), gives the same version of the song as Govind Cātak.

A new Māluśāhī-version in Hindi by Dr.Puttūlāl Shukla 'Candrākar' ('Mālūśāhī, kumāũnī lok-kathā par ādhārit āñcalik prabandh kāvya', 1966) shows how little the original version of a song is sometimes treasured and how often it is used only as so much raw material which can be exploited indiscriminately. Dr.Shukla tries to mould the song into strict metrical form. He uses 20 or more different metres which he collected from Kumāũnī songs. One can see - in my opinion - from the example in the appendix, that not much more comes from this than a stiff and wooden textbook version.

A very informative work that I know of about the Māluśāhī song is by Mohan Upreti ('Malushahi - the ballad of Kumaon'; without date, before 1982), a well-known expert on Kumāũnī folklore. In it he gives us a detailed and balanced account of the Māluśāhī-versions as sung by Mohan Singh, Gopī Dās and Jogarām, three famous Māluśāhī-singers. The 13-page summary of Gopī Dās' version contained therein, corresponds with our

text in all details. Jogarām's version hardly deviates from that of Gopī Dās (see app.). Upreti's summary of Mohan Singh's version, very different from Gopī Dās, is given in the appendix. Mohan Singh is a 'high caste Kshatriya' (p.73), whereas Gopī Dās and Jogarām belong to a 'family of low caste professional ballad singers'. Mohan Upreti knows all three versions of the song and even sings it in public. He tries to combine all three styles. His opinion about Gopī Dās' way of singing and story-telling should therefore be of interest: "As compared to Mohan Singh, the other two singers are simple and direct, and of all the three the simplest is Gopi Das. His narrative seems to be nearest to the original. Mohan Singh runs riot, and Jogaram describes subsidiary events in great detail. ... But Gopi Das altogether avoids such minor situations or refers to them passingly. His characters appear more like humans. His use of primitive magic is minimal. His version leaves out fights. His treatment is more natural and convincing. ... His music also stands apart, containing richer tones and colours" (p.42).

## IV. On the song and its origin

The roughly 2200 sentences of the song were recited by Gopī Dās in about 9 1/2 hours. The greater part is sung, the smaller part is spoken. The spoken parts are almost always a repetition of the passage which has just been sung. The language of the part sung makes an older impression because of its longer forms (tvikəṇi, H tujhko), whereas the language of the part spoken appears to be identical with present day spoken Kumāūnī as can be seen from the many shorter forms ('tukə̃' instead of 'tvikəṇi'). A definite metre is not to be found, even though the passages sung show at times a natural flowing rhythm and certain features of rhyme (e.g. 1.64 'nayo dhoyo śaukə khayo piyo'). Indian authors call the Māluśāhī 'gāthā' in Hindi and 'song' or 'ballad' in English.

Many relevant questions have not been discussed here, because it was thought to be of more importance to give the text - as a basis for future research - a detailed commentary, additional data to compare with and a glossary. It was also thought to be too early to discuss certain questions, because no complete critical edition of any other version has yet been published. Some of these questions are: Origin and age of the text (local tradition of Kumāūn-Gaṛhvāl or outside influence from northern India, e.g. love-stories from Rajasthan ('premākhyān'-tradition) or legends about king Gopi Cand), the relationship between song-part and spoken part, an analysis of its language and literary form, a possible historical background (Katyūr dynasty?) and an evaluation of the cultural data contained therein. A thorough discussion of all these questions would go far beyond the limits of this edition.

But at least a few words should be said about the possible origin of the song, about which direction future research might take. It appears that the legends surrounding king Gopīcand are one of the sources of the Māluśāhī-song. There are some striking similarities. The essential features of the Gopīcand-legend, which are important for us, are conveniently put together by S.K. Chatterji (ODBL p. 121):

"Gōrakh-nāth was the 'guru' of a queen Mayanā-vatī of Bengal; and Mayanā-vatī's son was the famous Rājā Gōpī-canda, who, while quite a young man, gave up his kingdom and his wives, and became a Yōgī, and followed Jālandhari-pāda, as his 'guru'. Gōpī-canda's renunciation is the theme of a large mass of folk poetry, songs, ballads and romances, in Bengali, Oṛiyā, Bhōjpuriyā, Hindī, Panjābī, Marāṭhī, Gujarātī and other languages, and is the subject even now sung by itinerant Yōgī beggars in Hindustan and in the Deccan. According to some versions, including Tibetan ones, Jālandhari-pāda in common with Mayanā-vatī, was a disciple of Gōrakṣa-nātha" (underlines by KM).

The following points are to be noticed:

1. In Māluśāhī 22.47 king Gopīcand is mentioned without any

regard to the narrative. Why particularly him? Many other persons would have just as well suited this context.

2. In the Māluśāhī-song there are a number of well-attested names for border-areas between India and Tibet like 'huṇ(ə)-deś, bhoṭ, śokaṇ, jvarə mənusarə'. Apart from that a land 'jələnərə, jəlnər, jələnər' appears approximately 40 times as the home of Rājulā and Sunapati Shauk. The name in this form is found neither in Atkinson and Turner nor in KI and KLJ. The comments of the informants and the singer on it are also rather vague. Most likely 'jələnərə' goes back to 'jə-ləndhərə'. Thus Govind Cātak and Mohanlāl Bābulkar use 'jə-ləndhər' instead of 'jələnərə' in their Gaṛhvālī-versions. The developement of 'nd' > 'n' is normal in Kumāūnī. Compare the present participle: Ku. kərənɛ, kərənɔ (Hi. kərte, kərta); Panj. kərda (doing), janda (going); OIA 'nt' > NIA 'nd/d/n/t' respectively.

Aside from Jālandhar (Jullundur), a place and district in Panjāb, our 'jələnərə' could have its origin in the person of 'Jālandhari-pāda' in a roundabout way. Just like king Gopīcand, as a yogi, left mother, kingdom and wives in order to follow his Guru Jālandhari-pāda, king Māluśāhī left his mother, kingdom and wives for 'jələnərə deś' to search for Rājulā. So, perhaps, the <u>person</u> Jālandhari-pāda may have become the <u>land</u> Jalanara-deś in the course of time.

3. Guru Gorakhnāth plays a certain role in the Gopīcand-legend as well as in the Gaṛhvālī-version of the Māluśāhī-song (G.Cātak p. 258 ff.).

4. In our version Māluśāhī's father is not mentioned at all, whereas his mother, Dharma De Māyeṛi, plays an important part. Gopīcand's father seems to be just as unimportant, while it is said of his mother: "prəsiddh hɛ ki gopīcəndne əpnī mata mɛnavətī ke upədeś se əpnī do raniyõ ... tyagkər vɛragyə dharəṇ kər liya tha" ('It is well-known that Gopī-cand left his two queens on the advice of his mother Mainā-vatī and took up a life of renunciation'; HSK II p.139). In other Māluśāhī versions however Māluśāhī's father is mentioned by the name of 'Dulāsāhī' (T.Pāndey p. 158 ff.), who also does not seem to play any part in the story.

5. Also the name of MāluśāhĪ's mother, Dharmā De Māyeṛī, is strange and worth perhaps a deeper investigation. Why the word 'māyeṛī/māyaṛī' (mother) instead of the usual 'ijā, ijū, mātā' or 'mai (mɛ)'? Was the word 'māyeṛī' possibly chosen because the sound 'māyeṛī' (which tends to sound nasalized 'māyeṇī/māyaṇī') reminded the singers of the name 'MaināvatĪ', GopĪcand's mother, a kind of folk-etymology?

These remarkable similarities of names and events, which in our MāluśāhĪ-story cannot be understood from the text itself, can hardly be accredited to coincidence, aspecially as it is well-known that the GopĪcand-legend has spread over the whole of North India. Future research should at first lead in this direction.

Another example, the adventure of Rājulā with Pacuā Doryāl (M 13.44 - 14.12), may show, also in which direction an examination of the origin of motifs may go. Judging from her adventures with the 240 Ganās, Kālū Kahaṛ and the seven Mahar-brothers it would only be necessary for the course of action that she meets Pacuā Doryāl, that he invites her to go with him and that she somehow or other escapes. But the context does not explain why, out of all possibilities, Pacuā Doryāl goes just to a 'śrāddha'-ceremony, and why Rājulā just uses the particular trick with the scarf thrown over a thornbush. She could have simply run away or else thought of any other trick. And here a report by Atkinson may be brought in where there are some striking similarities between our Pacuā-story (funeral ceremony, scarf thrown over a thornbush) and an account of a custom about 'śrāddha/sarād', a funeral ceremony (Atk. II p.832): "When a person has attended the funeral ceremonies of a relative and is about to return from the burning-ground, he takes a piece of the shroud worn by the deceased and hangs it on some tree near the ghāt as an offering to the spirits which frequent such places. Another method of preventing the spirit of the deceased from giving any trouble is that a person of the funeral party when returning places a thorny bush in the road from the burning-ground wherever it is crossed by another path, and the nearest male relative of the deceased on seeing this puts a

stone on it and pressing it down with his feet, prays the spirit of the deceased not to trouble them!" Here even the pressing down of the stone reminds us of the stones piercing Pacuā's skull while dancing on his head (M 13.84; 89 and 90). Is it now a mere coincidence that Pacuā Doryāl goes to the 'śrāddha' and that Rājulā uses the trick with the scarf? These motifs or elements, not self-evident from the Pacuā-story, thus seem to have their origin somewhere else, here for instance in religious practice.

## V. To this edition

My first acquaintance with the Māluśāhī-song I made in 1966 through Trilocan Pāṇḍey's book about the folklore of Kumāūn. And Gopī Dās (Gopāl Rām) was recommended to me as a good Māluśāhī-singer by my later friend, Brajendra Lāl Shāh from Almora. Being well versed in the folklore of Kumāūn and being acquainted with the main Māluśāhī-versions, he considered Gopī Dās' version to be the best and most interesting for the edition planned - for which we should be thankful to him. We should remember here again what Mohan Upreti said about Gopī Dās, that "His narrative seems to be nearest to the original." (M.Upreti, p.42)

By rail and bus to Almora and from there by bus and with a few letters of recommendation it was then easy to find the tailor and Māluśāhi-singer Gopī Dās in Kausānī. I will never forget the first time I met him in the summer of 1966. A friendly teacher led me down a steep footpath to the North to Gopī Dās' worn-down cottage. And there, from where one has an overwhelming view of the main range of the Himalaya, on Nanda Devī and Trisūl, sat Gopī Dās in front of the door of his house. I had hardly greeted him when he stretched his hands towards me which, because of a skin disease, were completely covered with salve. He thought I wanted him to sew something for me and, with his outstreched hands, he tried to convey to me that he could not work at the time. I must confess that, at the time, I was very shaken up. After all the preparations in order to find one of the last singers

of this famous song, I came to him full of expectations - and then this picture. However, the misunderstanding was cleared up and Gopī Dās agreed to sing this song of king Māluśāhī for me, so that the people in Germany - as I explained to him the purpose of my recording - would have the opportunity to get to know this well-known story of Māluśāhī and Rājulā.

In the hall of an āshram, in which Mahatma Gandhi had stayed for some time many years ago, Gopī Dās sang on tape the Māluśāhī in about 9 1/2 hours in the course of four days. The recording was made with an 'Uher 4000 Report' taperecorder powered by Indian flashlight-batteries. While singing Gopī Dās accompanied himself on a 'huṛkā', a drum the pitch of which can be changed any time by tightening or loosening the tension of the strings. A second singer supported him in singing the meaningless syllables and names of characters and gods following almost every sentence. I believe that in the breaks he sometimes strengthened his singing force with a little pinch of 'bhāng' (hashish). There were only a few listeners since the recording took place during the day and not on a special occasion, such as a traditional festivity.

The first transcription from the tape was made by Prem Singh, a young man about 20 years old who lived in Kausānī. Although he was able to write fluently, he was no expert on the folklore of Kumāūn. He wrote what he heard without understanding everything. His text is therefore full of mistakes and shortcomings. Back in Allahabad I found a much better informant in Balvant Singh, a student from Garūr (near Kausānī) who had just finished his studies in economics. Besides Kumāūnī he spoke Hindi and English quite well. Word by word the recording was compared with Prem Singh's transcription. Most explanations are credited to Balvant Singh, although he of course also did not know everything and a few quickly spoken or unclearly sung passages remained incomprehensible also to him. To many phrases and expressions I asked him to write down examples.

In the next year (1967) I once again travelled to Gopī Dās in order to have certain dark passages clarified, but

this proved to be more difficult than I expected. Therefore only a few explanations come from the singer himself. Inspite of several difficulties it finally became possible to make a second recording of the song in spring 1967. This recording is just about 8 hours long. In it the story of the 240 'ganā' (goitre-people) is missing. More noticeable, however, is another difference. In the 1967 version, the Guru sends King Māluśāhī - changed into a parrot - already from Bairāṭh to Rājulā in Shaukān. Thus the description of the long and adventurous march of King Māluśāhī and his men does not occur in this version. This corresponds to the section 15 (17.55 - 18.79) in the 1966 version. Apart from these two deviations both versions agree entirely in content. Rājulā's adventures also are told in the same order (section 8, 10 , 11 and 12). Language and style are the same. Only the succession of words, phrases, formulas and whole sentences in the description of any given scene differs in the two versions. And also, any given scene in one version may be shorter or longer in the other. It is intended to eventually publish a complete and critical text of the second recording also. A sample of this is to be found in the appendix. However, for obvious reasons, only a tentative transcription and translation have been presented here.

In 1973 I presented the whole text to several informants from Kumāūn, who were well-versed in its folklore, who had a personal relationship to it and knew to appreciate it. Together with Navīn Candra Varmā and Premā Mehta, both of whom were teachers from Almora, I once again went through the entire text, while with Brajendra Lāl Shāh, the brother of Mrs. P. Mehta, and Gopī Dās, I discussed only a few difficult questions. Not all problems could be solved satisfactorily. Sometimes the statements of the informants contradict each other or even the singer himself (see M 7.70 com.!).

## 1. The Kumāūnī text

The Kumāūnī text follows first of all Gopī Dās, the singer, as he actually sounds on the tape. Where it was thought necessary the spelling has been adjusted on the basis

of internal evidence of clearer passages, Turner's Nepālī- and Indo-Aryan dictionaries, my informants and printed Kumāūnī texts. Wherever the spelling used differs noticeably from the sound of the tape it has been indicated in the commentary. Thus, unless stated otherwise therein, the Kumāūnī text represents the actual sound of the tape recording, the words as sung and spoken by the singer himself.

The accuracy of the transcription is limited by the Nāgarī alphabet which has been used instead of a phonological transcription in order to make the text accessible to a wider public, especially Kumāūnī speaking Indians for whom this song holds a high position in their literature and history.

In the song part ('gaya hua') the quality and length of vowels are very much affected by Gopī Dās' way of singing. All vowels are long. 'ə' sounds like 'a'. This long 'a' has not been indicated in the text. So, in the text, the name of the Shauk trader is written 'sunəpəti' while on tape it really sounds 'sūnapatī' (all vowels long). 'sunəpəti' is the form found in clear passages of the spoken part ('bola hua') and also in printed Kumāūnī works. The meaningless sing-forms at the end of a sentence (a, əha, əho, ho, heiya, əheiya etc.) and also the very frequent 'abə, abu, avə' at the beginning of a sentence are the only forms which were occasionally simplified, shortened and made uniform. Otherwise no attempts were made to standardize the spelling, not even with proper names. The often changing pronounciation of the singer and the difference between the older and longer forms in the song part and the shorter present-day forms in the spoken part (e.g. 'tvikəṇi - tukə̃', H tujhko = for you) have been maintained in the text as far as possible. The written form corresponds to the spoken form. Thus the text can be read as it is written, like a text in Hindi. The 'virām'-sign (oblique stroke beneath a consonant) indicates the absence of short 'ə'. Different from standard Hindi a short or very short 'ə' is heard at the end of a word even in spoken passages (e.g. M 1.74 'əgilə, pəchilə, janə'). The difference in quality and length of 'ə' and 'a' is in general distinctly audible and shows a clear phonological oppo-

sition 'ə' - 'a'. Another picture is given by 'i/ī' and 'u/ū', where the 'long' and 'short' sounds seem to merge into each other and assume a middle value depending on its phonetical environment. Thus, 'i/ī' and 'u/ū' are mere spelling symbols. They are used where there is a tendency, though not uniform, among printed Kumāūnī works and my informants to write 'i/u' or 'ī/ū' for traditional reasons (usage, etymology, influence of Hindi).

As to the clarity of writing a short nasal 'ə̃' at the end of a word, there is a certain difficulty, especially with the short form 'kə̃' of the postposition 'kəṉi' (Hi. 'ko') in pronominal forms like 'mikə̃, tukə̃, ukə̃' (Hi. 'mujhko' etc.) and so on. How to write this in Devanāgarī? To avoid this difficulty, written forms such as 'mikɛ̃, tukɛ̃, ukɛ̃' (mikãi, tukãi, ukãi) seem to be used instead, which can be written more clearly in Devanāgarī than forms like 'mikə̃'. Historically these forms like 'mikɛ̃/mikãi' represent intermediate stages between 'mikəṉi' and 'mikə̃' and exist even today. But in the mouth of our singer, they sound as if they had been further shortened to 'mikə̃, tukə̃' and so on. The characters 'ai' and 'au' represent a sound to be pronounced mostly like a monophthong, namely 'ɛ' and 'ɔ', but sometimes more or less also like a diphthong, 'ay/ai' and 'av/au' (e.g. phəyarɔ/phəyarau). The palatal 'ch' has a dental affricate variant 'ts' (like German 'z' or English 'ts' in 'cats, bits'), e.g. 'chə, chu' often sounds 'tsə, tsu' (Hi. hɛ). This 'tsə'-variant of 'chə' is not indicated in the text. As to this sound 'chə/tsə' compare Hindi 'cə', a "stimmloser Palatal, zur Affrikata neigend" ('voiceless palatal leaning towards affricata'; Vermeer, Hindi-Lautlehre, p. 4 and 30). The retroflex nasal 'ṉ' has been used according to Kumāūnī spelling tradition (Turner included). From the tape it is impossible to hear a clear difference between retroflex and dental 'n', leaving aside a few exceptionally clear passages. 'ś' and 'ṣ' do not differ in pronounciation. 'ś' often alternates with 's', e.g. 'śauk/sauk', the Shauk trader.

The words 'gaya hua' (sung) and 'bola hua' (spoken), unclear and questionable passages on the tape and side-remarks

of the singer which have nothing to do with the text are given in parenthesis (...), e.g. 8.55; 19.4 and 22.56.

## 2. The translation

The translation attempts to be as literal as possible and as free as necessary. In parenthesis, short notes, explanatory words which do not appear in the Kumāūnī text (1.24), dubious passages with more than one translation possible (e.g. 12.52) and side-remarks of the singer are given. Words of the Kumāūnī text which have been left out of the translation for stylistic reasons or which have been very freely translated are given in parenthesis and quotation marks (e.g. 5.49). With proper names the usual transliteration 'a, ā, ai, au' instead of 'ə, a, ɛ, ɔ' has been used. Place names are also given sometimes in that form in which they appear on maps (e.g. 1.52; 57).

## 3. The alphabet used

In the commentary and glossary the Devanāgarī-alphabet is used in the following way:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ə | a | i | ī | u | ū | ṛ/ṛi | | e | | ɛ/ay/ai | | o | ɔ/av/au |
| kə | | khə/kẖə | | gə | | | ghə | | | ñə/ngə | | | |
| cə | | chə | | jə | | | jhə | | | ñə | | | |
| ṭə | | ṭhə | | ḍə/ṛə/ḷə | | | ḍhə/ṛhə | | | ṇə | | | |
| tə | | thə | | də | | | dhə | | | nə | | | |
| pə | | phə | | bə | | | bhə | | | mə | | | |
| yə | | rə | | lə | | və | | | | | | | |
| śə | | ṣə | | sə | | | | | | | | | |
| hə | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

In the translation and introduction a few letters are transliterated in the usual way: 'a, ā' instead of 'ə, a', e.g.

'Aganyārī, Alamoṛā' instead of 'əgənyarī, ələmoṛa'; 'ai, au' instead of 'ɛ, ɔ', e.g. 'Bairāṭh, Kairairau' instead of 'bɛraṭh, kɛrɛrɔ'. As an exception in the glossary the Sanskrit words in Turners's Indo-Aryan Dictionary are also written with 'a, ā' instead of 'ə, a'. Proper names are sometimes simplified, e.g. 'Malushahi, Kalu Kahar, Almora, Bageshwar' instead of 'Māluśāhī, Kālū Kahaṛa, Alamoṛā, Bāgīśvar'. The syllabic 'ṛ/ṛi' ('ṛi' is written where the 'i'-quality is audible) is found between consonants (bṛdə/bṛidə), the retroflex 'ṛ' between vowels (buṛə) and thus cannot be confused with each other.

## 4. The commentary

As a critical apparatus the commentary gives the deviating forms of the informants (PS, BS, TP, PM, NCV, BLS etc.) and also of the singer Gopī Dās ( GR, as he always referred to himself to me as Gopāl Rām or Gopī Rām). The letters 'GR' thus are equivalent to 'actual sound on tape'. The spelling of the informants, where it differs from Gopāl Rām (GR), is usually not without interest. It either gives a kind of standard Kumāūnī written form, some other dialect form, an older form of etymological interest, or it simply shows what a Kumāūnī ear hears on the tape.

The Hindi-equivalents (H) are not so much a translation as a means to make the Kumāūnī forms - especially verbal forms - more transparent. The equivalent form in Hindi may actually not exist at all, have another meaning or may be used in a different context. Here in the commentary and also in the glossary the formal Hindi-equivalent is used to make the corresponding Kumāūnī form clearer. See e.g. 2.83 Ku. 'puchəṇə re lɛ rəya' = Hi. 'pūchne ləg rəhe', a Hindi-form, which actually does not exist. Even if not or no longer in use in Hindi, such a form as M 1.40 H 'təhã ka' can explain Ku. 'tãko' more easily than words could do. Or Ku. 'kənɔ' (he says) is explained by giving its formal Hi.-equivalent 'kəhta', and Ku. 'kɔn chə/kəno chə/kənɔ chə/kən chə/kəno chu' (he says) by its formal Hi.-equivalent 'kəhta hɛ'.

The statement of an informant begins with his initials and

generally ends with the next semicolon (e.g. 1.3: BS' comment goes from 'yeĪ' until 'pas') or with any other punctuation mark, where the initials of other informants follow (1.1 GR ... , PS ...;). The comments of the editor, often additionally marked with 'KM', are thus separated by semicolon from those of the informants (1.9: GR,PS ...; BS ... used; (KM) but ...; NCV ... villages). The Hindi-equivalents (H) of Kumāūnī forms, if not otherwise noted, are from the editor. Hindi paraphrases of Ku. sentences are marked either with the initials of the respective informant or by their position between the informant's initials and the following semicolon (1.3 BS ... , H ... pas;). With regard to the spelling, the examples of the informants (especially BS) have been left untouched. They often differ therefore from the same words in our text and other printed Kumāūnī works. The Hindi paraphrase of a Kumāūnī example is given by that same informant unless otherwise stated (1.67: the Hindi-paraphrase 'H mɛ̃ ... hũ' is by BS).

## 5. The glossary

The glossary contains all words of the text including their variants (e.g. 'ikələ, ikəlɛ, ekələ, ekəlɛ'), inflected forms (vĪlɛ, vĪl, vĪkəṇi, ukə̃) and especially the various forms of verbal conjugation. The references try to be complete. Only a few but very frequent words like 'abə, raja, devə, devəta' and others have been marked with 'etc.' as incompletely indexed. In order to get a clearer picture of a word and its variants the corresponding Kumāūnī and Sanskrit forms in Turner's Indo-Aryan and Nepali Dictionary are given as points of reference. In addition many forms and phrases of the informants and Ku. literature are quoted (e.g. 'ə̃valə'). The two Ku. works cited by D and KLJ have, beside their Ku. text, a complete Hindi paraphrase, which has also been used (e.g 'əghil(ə) ... D; ... KLJ ... H ghər ke samne'). 'KLJ' without page number means KLJ-index. A short 'ə' in parenthesis (ə) at the end or in the middle of a word indicates that both forms are to be found under the given entries

(e.g. 'əghil' and 'əghilə' from 1.44 to 22.1). The full form of the infinitive in '-ɳo' (karaɳo) is used as the entry of a verb, although this form hardly occurs either in our text or in spoken Kumāūnī. Instead of 'kərəɳo' our text has only 'kərəɳə, kərəɳ, kərɳ'. The verbal forms are normally listed in the following order: the infinitive (-ɳə, -ɳ, -ɳo), nomen agentis (-er/-ner), adverbial participle (-nɛ), absolutive (-iber/-ber/-i), imperative (stem, -o, -iye), present tense without auxiliary 'chə' ('kərnū, kərnɛ, kərnɔ, kərnī' etc.), present tense with 'chə' ('kərən chə' etc.), imperfect (kərno chī), perfect (dekho, dekhī, dekhī chə), plusquamperfect (dekhī chī); perfect with auxiliary 'jaɳo' (e.g. 'ɔɳo': ɛ go, ɛ ge, ɛ go chə, ɛ ge chə), plusquamperfect with 'jaɳo' (ɛ ge chī); future (huɳo: holo, holī) and finally verbal compounds like 'ɛ janī, kər diyo, kər rakho, dekhi rɔ, hɛ ro chə, hɛ jan chə' and many others.

Gopī Dās, our singer, was born, grew up and lived most of his life in the vicinity of Almora, that is not any further away than 50 km. Thus the language of this area is also his language and therefore the language of our song. The best description of this particular Kumāūnī dialect can still be found in Grierson, LSI vol.IX, part IV on Kumāūnī, in the chapters 'Grammar of Standard Dialect' and 'Khasparjiyā'. The grammar by Apte/Pattanayak describes above all the language of one informant from "Pantagao, a place about 30 miles from Pithoḍgad, the heart (sic!) of the Kumauni speaking area" (p.2).

A kind of <u>s k e l e t o n g r a m m a r</u> of our text is to be found in the glossary under the following entries: <u>Pronouns and pronominal adverbs</u>: mi, həm, tū, tum, u, ũ; yə, yəhī, tə, təhī; jo; kɛ, ko, kuch, koī; apəɳə, apũ, səb, hər, ituk; - yã, vã, jã, jahũ, kã, kəhĩ, kẽ, yəti, təti, uti, itha, utha, kətha, jətha; ɛs, usi, təs, jəs, kəs, kəsī, kəsikə; kilɛ, kehuɳi, jəkə. <u>Nouns</u>: celo, baṭo. <u>Postpositions</u>: ujyan, una, upərə, kəɳi, ko, khatir mẽ, tək, carə(?), tərəp, tirə, thĩ, dəgəṛə, pər, pas, bəṭi, bad, bigər, bīc, bina, mədhe, ma, majə, mẽ, ləgə, liber, le, lɛ (up to, till), vaste, sə̃g, samən, huɳi, hɛber.

Verbs: oɳo, kərəɳo, koɳo, khaɳo, chə, jaɳī, jaɳo, dekhəɳo, dekhīɳo, dekhūɳo, niɳo (cp. liɳo!), nhɛ-, nhɛti, phɛ-, bhə-, boləɳo, bhɛʈəɳo, maro maro kərnɛ, rakhəɳo; roɳo, ~ as auxiliary, ~ + pres.part. (possibly we have here a noun of agency in -(n)er / - (n)ar, and not a form of 'roɳo'); lagəɳo, infinitive + lɛ/lagi + roɳo; liɳo (cp. niɳo!), haləɳo, huɳo; (in Addenda et Corrigenda:) lagəɳo, haləɳo.
-kɛ, -kə, -k (suffix to form adverbs).
Some of the more problematic words: una, kəʈh-putəyã, kĪ-kĪ, khətgula, gəś/ɖəsaɳə, carə, cyoɳʈə, jəgənī, jətūlə, jələnərə deś, jan, jhip, tətvaɳī-śevaɳī, nəya ka chɛluva, niɳo, nisal-nisalə, noɳī, bəstərə, baga, bɛrəkhə (? = Engl. 'barrack'; after comparing again all possibilities this identification seems to be more likely than the seldom used Urdu word 'bɛrəkh' = flag); bhəgiya, murcẽg, mɛkhalɛ, rẽg-birẽgə, rəthə, lagəɳo (lɛ < lagi?), varəta/bharəta, sərəpəʈə, sukalo, suta-paʈ, pəlẽg, haləɳo (hɛ < hali?).

## VI. Gopī Dās - 66 questions to him

The interview with Gopī Dās (see appendix) has been given unchanged in wording, length and order, although from a methodological point of view certain objections had been raised. The reasons for presenting the interview in this manner, however, are as follows:

1. The death of the singer (1975) made it impossible to close gaps and clarify some obvious contradictions in the text by asking him again.
2. Gopī Dās' answers in Kumāūnī serve as a valuable, yes, singular example of his actually spoken dialect in contrast to his narrative style.
3. What I consider the main reason for doing so: The original wording - the way Gopī Dās responds to the questions - may give the reader a livelier picture of the singer than any treatment or discussion of the interview would provide, especially since the material would not be sufficent for that purpose.

## VII. Gopī Dās' way of singing

A thorough analysis of the style of singing of Gopī Dās would be a difficult and above all time-consuming task even for an experienced musicologist. However, in order to give the reader at least a rough idea of this way of singing, the liberty is taken of citing the opinion of a specialist. Prof.Dr.Josef Kuckertz (Berlin) was kind enough to listen to a few samples of the song and to allow me to present his first impressions (partial translation of his letter from March 8, 1983). He writes:

"The melodies are all based on the text. A musical metre does not exist, not even in the short sections with drum accompaniment. ... ... The ambitus of the melodies and the tones used is clearly discernible. The melodies in verse 1.1 ff. move mainly within and on the tones e-g-a. In verse 22.1 ff. the tones used are e-g-a-$b^{+}$, the main tones being e and a. Verse 5.86 ff. is comparable to 1.1 ff.. Verse 6.1ff. in addition uses low d in the melody in such a way that one can clearly hear d-e-g-a with e and a as the main tones."

# A b b r e v i a t i o n s

| | |
|---|---|
| A.D. | Almora Dūms, a group of low-caste people |
| AHK | Angreẓī hindī koṣ, by H. Bāharī |
| AK | Avadhī koṣ, by R.Dvivedī |
| AKL | The Accent of the Kumauni Language, by S.Varma |
| AKN | An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal..., by Hamilton |
| app. | appendix |
| Ashok | Y.D.Vaishnav 'Ashok', Rajula-Malushahi (a novel) |
| Atk. | E.T.Atkinson, The Himālayan Districts of the North-Western Provinces of India, vol. I, II, III |
| Atkinson | map of Kumaun and Garhwal from 1875, by Atkinson and others |
| B. | Bengali |
| B | Bhāneśvara, the legend of ~ , sung by Gopi Das, not published |
| Batten | J.H.Batten, Official Reports on the Province of Kumaon (1851) |
| BFB | 50 Bhojpuri Folksongs from Ballia District, Hertig |
| BIA | The Book of Indian Animals, by S.H.Prater |
| BLG | Bhojpurī lok-gīt, by K.D.Upādhyāy, vol I and II |
| BLS | Brajendra Lāl Shāh, one of my informants |
| BPL | Bihar Peasant Life, by G.A.Grierson |
| BS | Balvant Singh, one of my informants |
| BSK | Brajbhāṣā Sūr-koś, by D.Gupta and P.Ṭaṇḍan |
| C | see CM |
| c | chanted |
| CGA | A comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, by J.Beames |
| CGL | A Comparative Grammar of the Gauḍian (Aryo-Indian) Languages, by R.Hoernle |
| CM | Mālūśāhī (in Hindi), by Dr.P.L.Shukla 'Candrākar' |
| CN | Central Nepali |
| com. | commentary |
| cp. | compare |
| D | The Dashakumara Charita..., by J.D.Joshi (1892) |
| Danp. | Dānpuriyā, a sub-dialect of Kumāūnī |
| DED | Dravidian Etymological Dictionary, by Burrow, Emeneau |
| dem. | demonstrative (pronoun) |
| DIL | see T |
| dir. | direct case (nominative) |
| DNL | Dictionary of the Nepali Language, by R.L.Turner |
| do. | dito('the same') |
| DPS | District Population Statistics, 37 Almora, 38 Garhwal |
| Drav. | Dravidian |
| ed. | editor (= KM) |
| E.H. | Eastern Hindi |
| EHD | English Hindi Dictionary, by K.Bulke |
| EHG | Einführung in die Hindi-Grammatik, by Sharma/Vermeer |
| esp. | especially |
| EWA | Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen, by M.Mayrhofer |
| ex. | example |
| excl. | exclamation |
| ext. | extention |
| f.,ff. | following |
| FML | The Formation of the Marāṭhī Language, by J.Bloch |
| fut. | future |

| | |
|---|---|
| G. | Gujarātī |
| G | Gangnāthjāgar, story of Gangnāth |
| GHB | Grāmīṇ hindī boliyā, by H.Bāharī |
| GHK | Gaṛhvālī hindī kahāvat-koś, by C.Shekhar 'Āzād' |
| GL | Gaṛhvālī lokgīt: ek sāskṛitik adhyayan, by G.Cātak |
| glos. | glossary |
| gng. | Gaṅgoī dialect of Kumāūnī |
| GR | Gopāl Rām (= Gopī Dās), the singer of Māluśāhī, GR (1973) = what he told me in 1973 |
| GRI | Gopāl Rām Interview (66 Questions) |
| Gy.eur. | Gypsy/Romani, European (Gypsy) |
| H | Hindī |
| HA | Handbook of Agriculture, by C.G.R.Kurup |
| HB | Hindī bhāṣā, by Bh.Tivārī |
| HDK | Hill Dialects of Kumaun, by G.D.Upreti (1897/1900) |
| HF | Himalayan Folklore, by Oakley/Gairola/Gaborieau |
| HG | = EHG |
| HGA | Historical Grammar of Apabhraṁśa, by G.V.Tagare |
| Hi. | Hindī |
| HKK | Hindustānī kahāvat koś, by S.W.Phailan, K.N.Gupta |
| HLS | Hindī kā loksāhitya (from: Hindī sāhitya kā bṛihat itihās, vol.16), by R.Sāṁkṛityayan |
| HM | Hindī - muhāvare, by P.Agarvāl |
| HMK | Hindī muhāvarā koś, by B.Tivārī |
| hon. | honorific |
| HSK | Hindī sāhitya koś, 2 vols., by Dh.Varma |
| HSS | Hindī śabda sāgar, 11 vols., by Shyāmsundardās |
| HW | Hindu World, 2 vols., by B.Walker |
| IA | Indo-Aryan, by J.Bloch |
| IDL | An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, by H.A.Gleason |
| imp. | imperative |
| IN | Introduction to Nepali, by T.W.Clark |
| inf. | infinitive |
| IPA | International Phonetic Alphabet |
| ipf. | imperfect |
| itr. | intransitive |
| JH | = BFB |
| JJ | Jaidutt Joshi, Śiśubodh ... kamāũnī aur ãgreẓī bhāṣākī pustak |
| JKL | K.N.Joshi, Kumāũ kā loksāhitya |
| JLS | Jīvan Lāl Shāh, one of my informants (1973) |
| JM | Jīvan Mehta, one of my informants |
| Joh. | Johārī, a sub-dialect of Kumāūnī |
| K | Kumāũ, by R.Sāṁkṛityāyan |
| KA | Kumāũnī ... ke kaviyõ kā vivecanātmak adhyayan, by N.D.Pālīvāl |
| KBA | Kumāũnī bhāṣā kā adhyayan, by Bh.D.Upretī |
| KBK | Kumāūnī bhāṣā kī kahāvtẽ (?) |
| KBS | Kṛiṣak jīvan sambandhī brajbhāṣā śabdāvalī, by A.P.Suman |
| KEW | Kluge, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache |
| KFL | The Khasa Family Law ..., by L.D.Joshi |
| KG | An Outline of Kumauni Grammar, by M.L.Apte and D.P.Pattanayak |
| KHS | Kumaon Hill Songs, by N.Joshi |
| KI | Kumāũ kā itihās, by B.D.Pāṇḍe |

| | |
|---|---|
| KIA | Kumāũ kā itihās, by Y.V.Ashok |
| KJN | N.J.Koroljev, Jazyk Nepali (in Russian) |
| KK | Kabīr koś, by P.Caturvedī |
| KKB | Kṛiṣi-koś, by V.Prasād |
| KKP | Kahāvat koś, by Bh.Miśra 'Mādhav' |
| KL | Kumāũ kā lok sāhitya, by T.Pāṇḍey |
| KLG | Kumāũnī lok gāthāe, by P.Joshi |
| KLJ | Kumāũ kā lok-sāhitya...sangrah, by K.N.Jośī |
| KM | the editor, K.Meissner |
| KrK | Kṛiṣi-koś (= KKB) |
| Ku. | Kumāūnī |
| KVA | = KA |
| l. | line |
| LCPH | Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan, by K.M.Ashraf |
| LIA | Indische Alterthumskunde, by C.Lassen |
| LP | The Legends of the Panjab, by R.C.Temple, 2 vols. |
| LSI | Linguistic Survey of India, vol.IX, part IV, by G.A.Grierson |
| M | Māluśāhī, the present text as sung by Gopī Dās (Gopāl Rām) in 1966 in Kausānī |
| M. | Marāṭhī |
| MG | Marc Gaborieau (verbal communication) |
| MGR | Marc Gaborieau, Ramola-text (not published) |
| MH | The Music of Hindostan, by A.H.Fox Strangways |
| MHK | Mānak hindī koś, 5 vols., by R.Varmmā |
| MMJ | Malik Muhammad Jāysī, Padmāvat (ed. by M.Gupta) |
| MPA | Madhya Pahāṛī kā bhāṣāśāstrīya adhyayan, by G.Cātak |
| MPI | Medicinal Plants of India and Pakistan, by J.Dastur |
| MPM | The Miracle Plays of Mathurā, by N.Hein |
| MW | Monier Williams, Sanskrit-English Dictionary |
| N. | Nepālī |
| NCV | Navīn Candra Verma, one of my informants |
| NHRH | Notes on the history of religion in the Himalaya, by Atkinson |
| NIA | New Indo Aryan (languages) |
| NMM | Nitya Nand Misra - Mālūśāhī (-text), 1936 |
| nom. | nominative (= dir., direct case) |
| obl. | oblique (form), inflected form of a noun |
| ODBL | Origin and Developement of the Bengali Language, by S.K.Chatterji |
| OIA | Old Indo Aryan |
| P. | Panjābī |
| P | = PKG, Proverbs and Folklore of Kumaun, by Upreti |
| PA | Parmānand, informant from Caukhuṭiya |
| part. | participle |
| perf. | perfect |
| PHD | Platts, Urdū,Classical Hindī and English Dictionary |
| PIP | Useful Plants of India and Pakistan, by J.F.Dastur |
| PJ | = KLG |
| PKG | Proverbs and Folklore of Kumaun and Garhwal, by G.D.Upreti |
| pl. | plural |
| Pl | Platts = PHD |
| PM | Premā Mehta, one of my informants |
| pop. | popularly |
| poss. | possibly |
| postp. | postposition |
| ppp. | part. perf. pass. |

| | |
|---|---|
| pres. | present (participle) |
| pron. | pronoun |
| PS | Prem Singh one of my informants |
| PSM | Pāia-sadda-mahaṇṇavo, by H.Trikamcand Seṭh |
| ptcl. | particle |
| q.v. | quod vide |
| R | Ramola, the legend of Ramola |
| rel. | possibly related to |
| rel. | relative (pronoun) |
| RIT | The Religion of an Indian Tribe, by V.Elwin |
| RK | 50 Rätsel aus Kumaon, by K.Meissner |
| RSK | Rājasthānī sabad kos, by S.Lāḷas |
| s. | = sp. (spoken) |
| Sangrām | Prem Cand, Sangrām |
| SEH | The Social Economy of the Himalayans, by S.D.Pant |
| sg. | singular |
| Sk./Skr. | Sanskrit |
| SK | = BSK |
| sp. | spoken |
| SSR | Sher Singh Rāwat, interpreter of my interview with Gopī Dās; a former resident of Milam (Johār), Sher Singh Rāwat lived in Kausānī in 1966/67. |
| T | Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages (also: DIL); forms with asterisk (hypothetical) are not indicated as such. |
| Tam. | Tamil |
| t.b. | to be |
| TED | Tibetan English Dictionary, by S.Ch.Das |
| Th | tale in Hindi, by Gopī Dās (manuscript) |
| TP | Trilocan Pāṇḍey, one of my informants |
| Ts | tale of a soldier, by Gopī Dās (manuscript) |
| TSS | Tulsī śabdasāgar, by H.Tivārī and Bh.Tivārī |
| TT | Tawi Tales: Folk Tales from Jammu, by Mayeda/Brown |
| TYP | Teach Yourself Books - Punjabi, by C.Shackle |
| UHS | Urdū hindī śabdakoś, by M.M.Khān 'Maddāh' |
| VC | Verbal Compound |
| Vp | Das Verbum 'paraba'...als Simplex..., by D.Kapp |
| WN | Western Nepālī |
| WPah. | Western Pahāṛī |
| YRM | Yoga Rām's Māluśāhī, ed. by M.Gaborieau (manuscript) |

S i g n s

| | |
|---|---|
| = | after entry in glossary and commentary: Not sign of equality; it is used more like the colon (:); |
| -- | (has) nothing, e.g. PS -- = PS has nothing; |
| / | or, e.g. a/ə = 'a' or 'ə'; |
| < | is derived from |
| > | has become |
| ? | doubtful |
| x | -times, -fold, e.g. 12 x 20 = 12 times 20 = 240. |

Description of photographs

1 Gopī Dās, the singer of Mālushāhī.

2 Gopī Dās with his (grand?)-daughter in front of his house in Kausānī.

3 The temple of Bāgnāth in Bāgīśvar at the confluence of the Sarju and a smaller river. Bāgīśvar was the most important halting-place and market on the route from Johār to Caukhuṭiyā (Bairāṭh), from the barren Himalaya to the fertile valleys of the Rāmgangā.

4 Bāgīśvar was famous for its fair held in January, visited regularly by merchants like our Sunapati Shauk.

5/6 The entrance of 'Shrī Bāgnāth Mandir Bāgīśvar'. Rājulā had asked god Bāgnāth to show her the way to Bairāṭh.

7 The spire of 'Shrī Bāgnāth Mandir'.

8 Interior of a water-mill.

9 Looking west in the valley of the river Mansyārī Raul (rol) towards the low pass of Bidhonchina (crosspoint of arrows). A fertile and well irrigated side-valley of the Kosī valley.

10 Looking east from the low pass of Bidhonchina into the valley of Mansyārī Raul, the old trade-route from Bāgīśvar to Someśvar. The river seen comes from Girechina, the higher pass between Someśvar and Bāgīśvar.

11 Looking west from the low pass of Bidhonchina towards Someśvar. Sunapati's route continues further west along the valley which can be seen in the background.

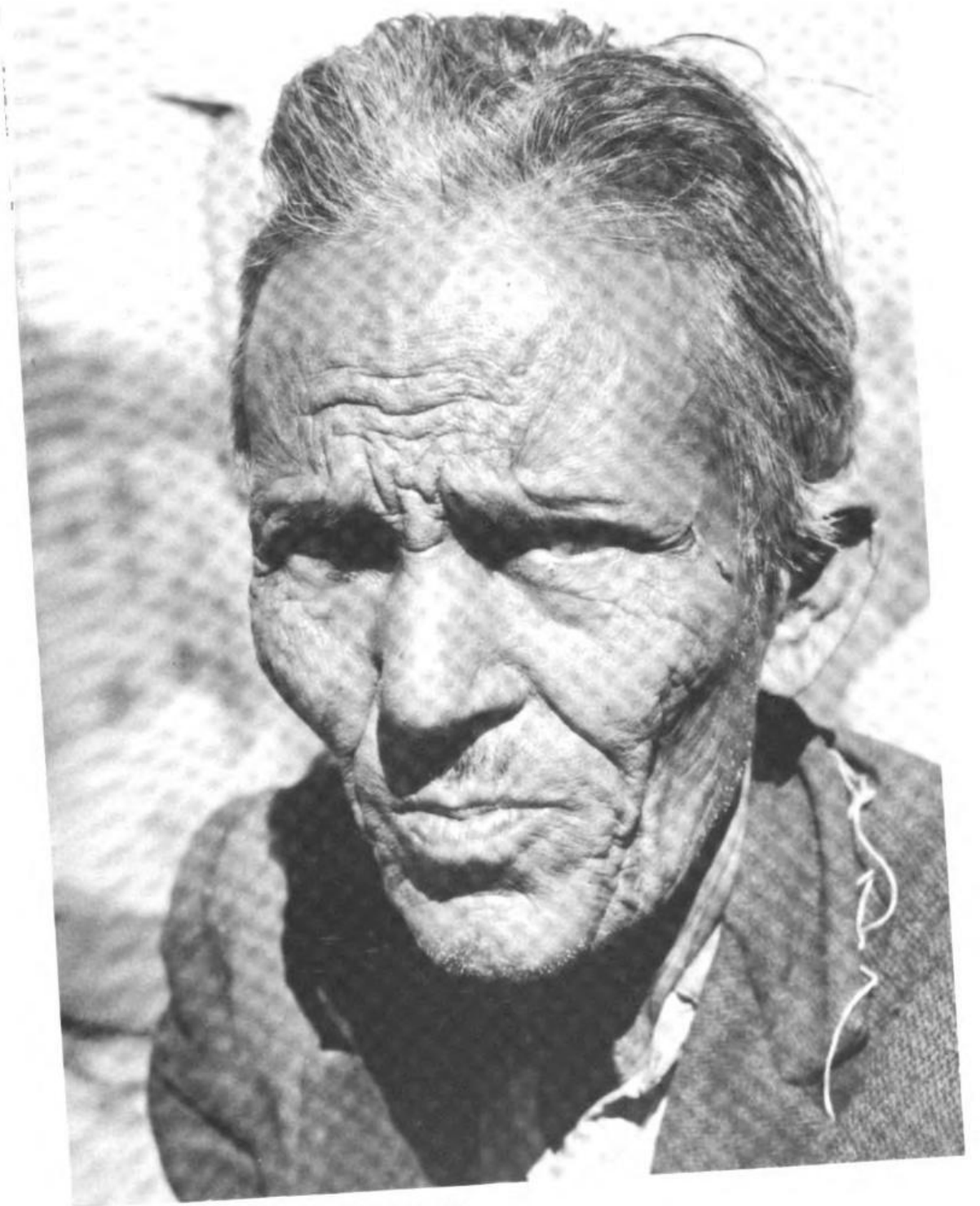
12 Dvārāhāṭ, a place on this trade-route, between Someśvar and Caukhuṭiyā (Bairāṭh).

13 The temple of Aganyārī Devī (Mandir) at the Rāmgangā near Caukhuṭiyā (Bairāṭh). There King Māluśāhī is said to have met Rājulā, the daughter of Sunapati Shauk, the merchant.

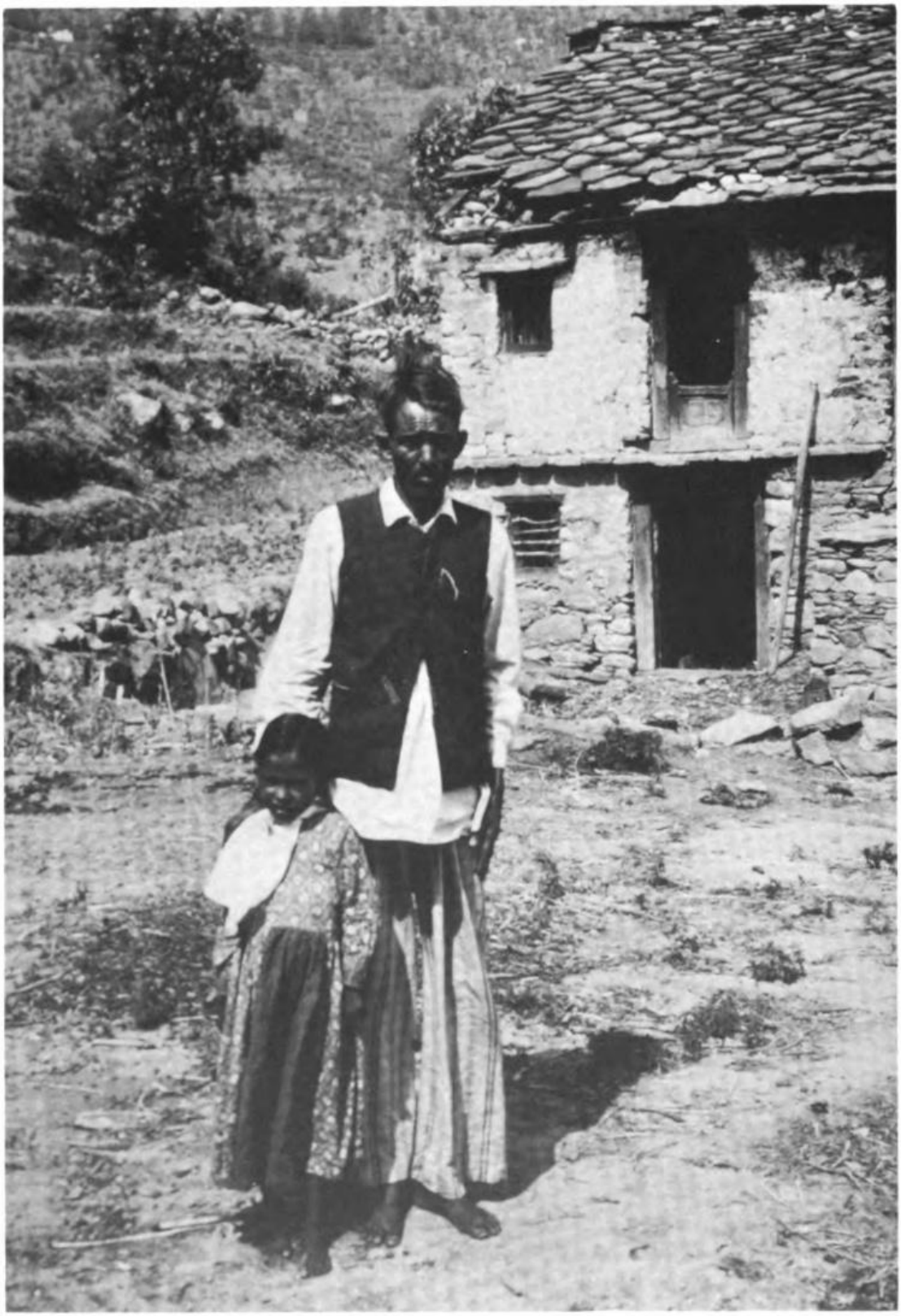
14 Navīn Candra Varmā, one of my informants, at work on a watercolour of Aganyārī Devī Mandir.

15 A row of 'bākhalī'-houses with their cowsheds below and the living-quarters upstairs.

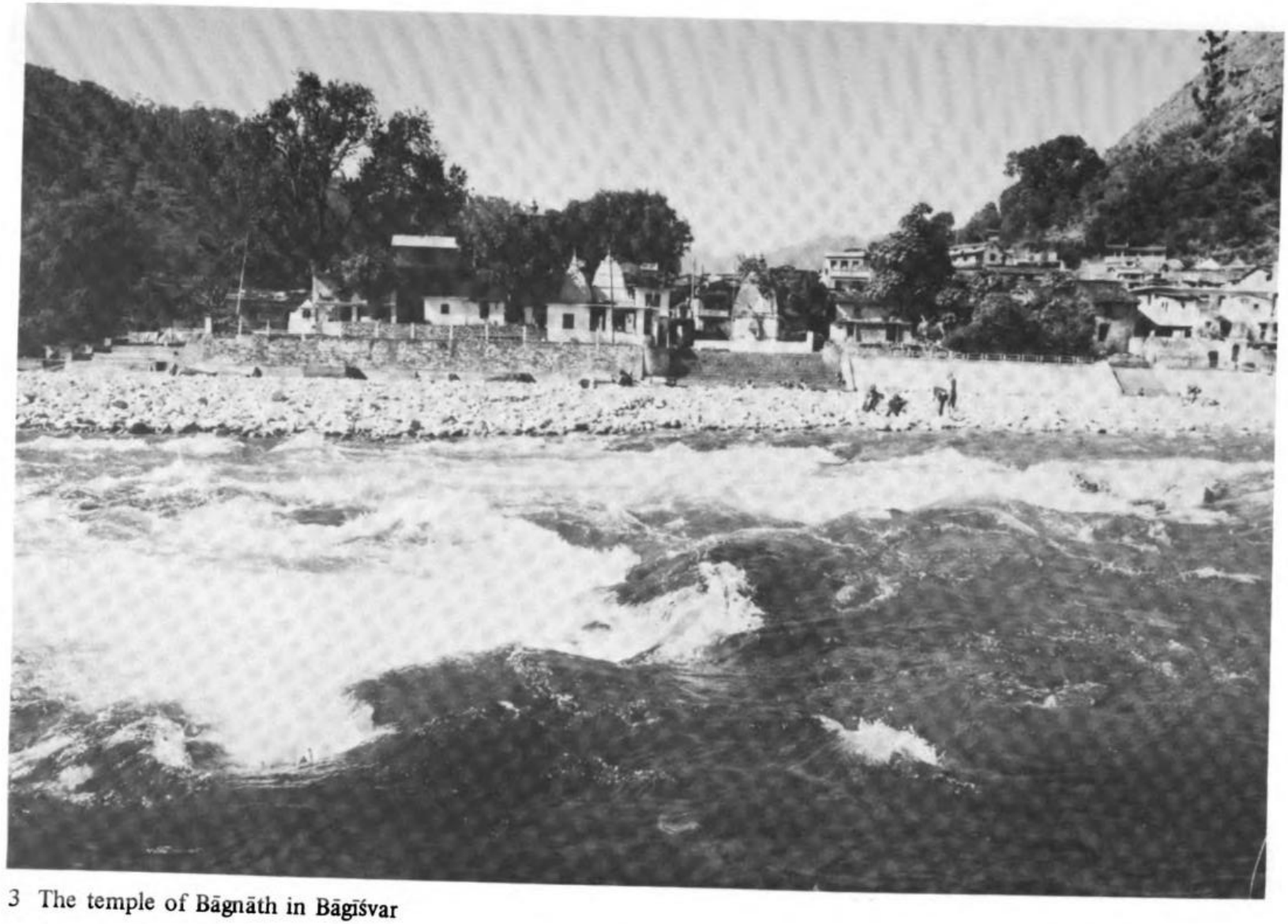
16 Gopī Dās and the editor at the singer's place in Kausānī. Trisūl (7120m) and Nanda Devī (7816m) in the background.



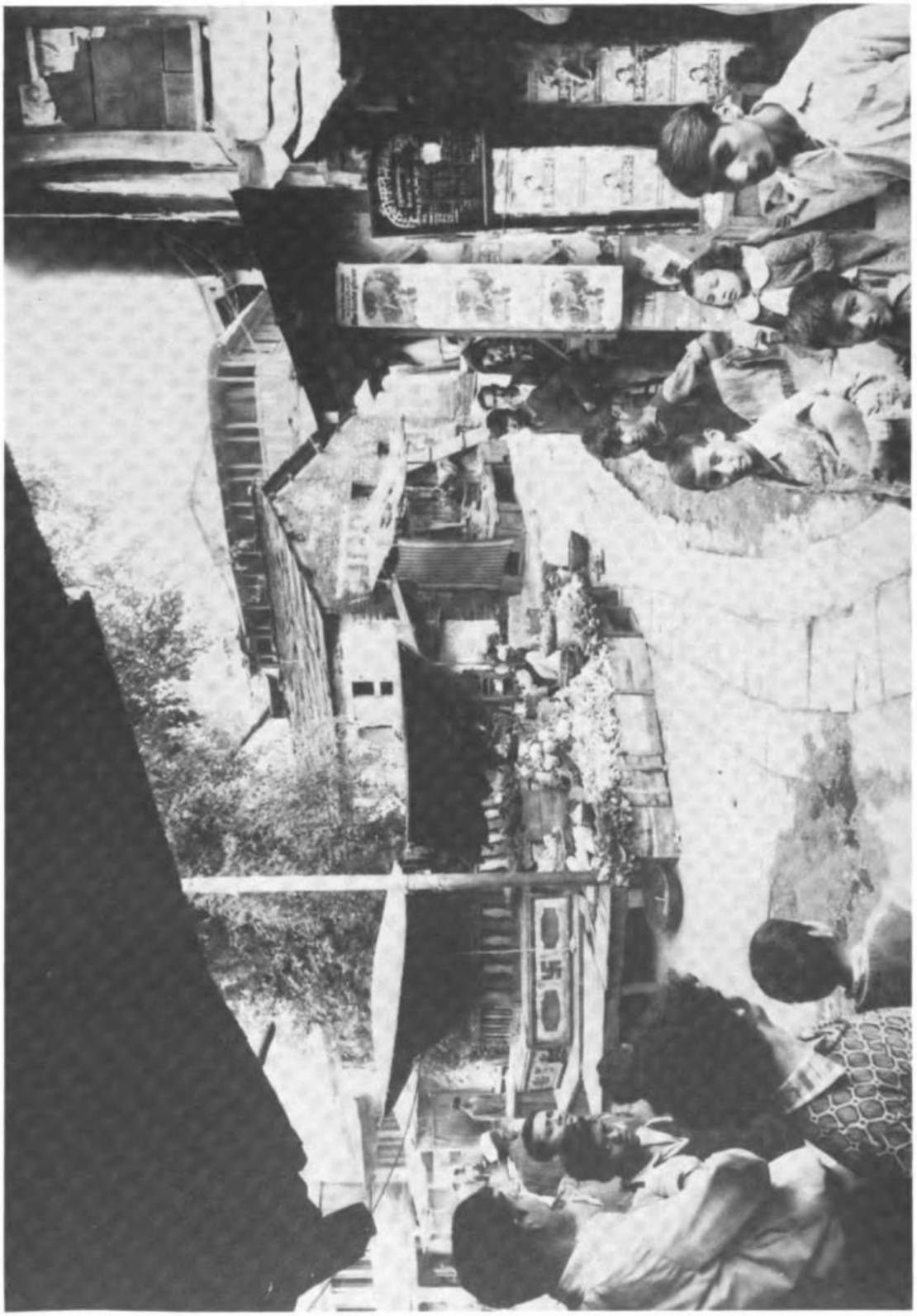
1 Gopī Dās, the singer of Mālashāhī.



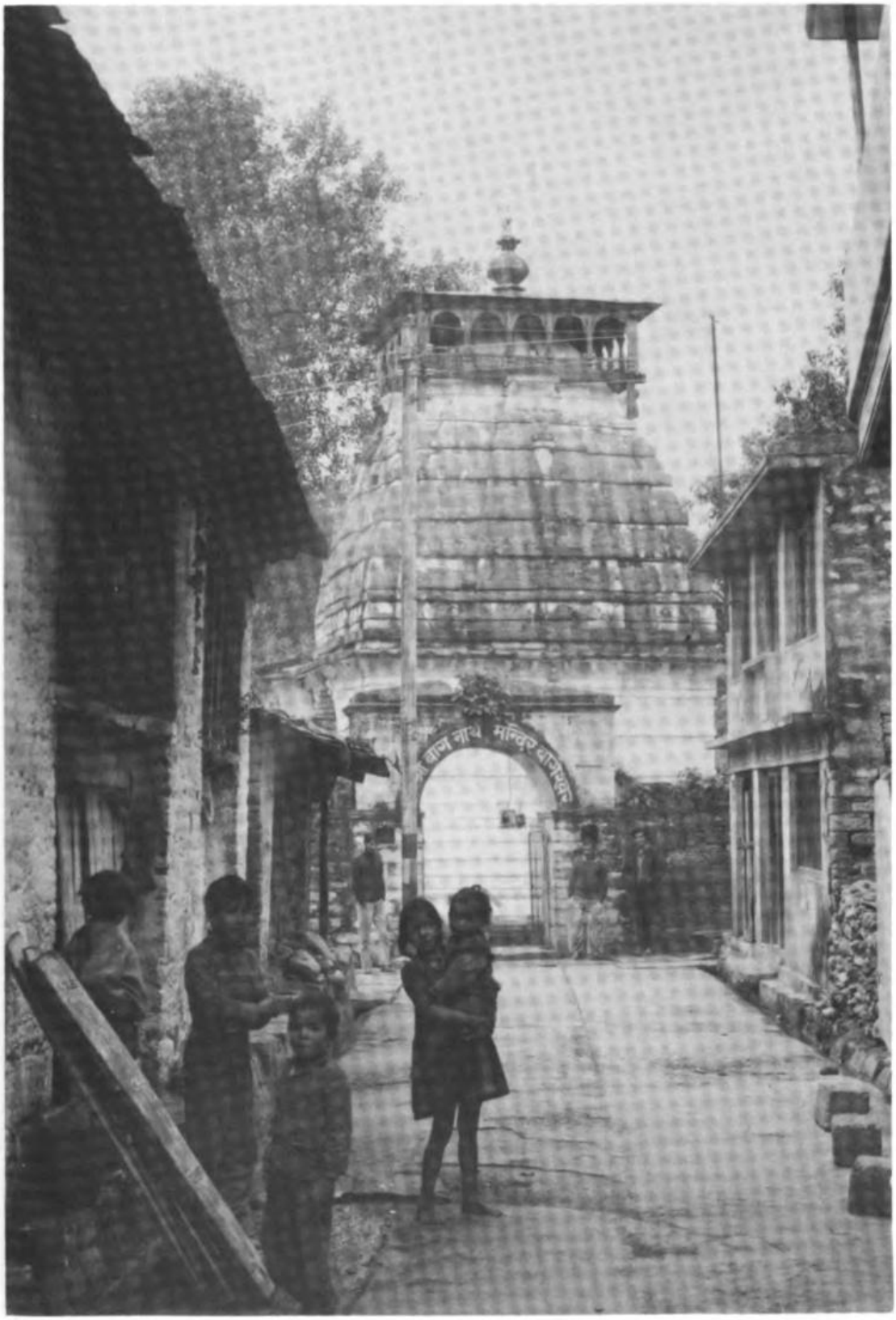
2 Gopī Dās with his (grand?)-daughter.



3 The temple of Bāgnāth in Bāgīśvar



4 Bāgīśvar.



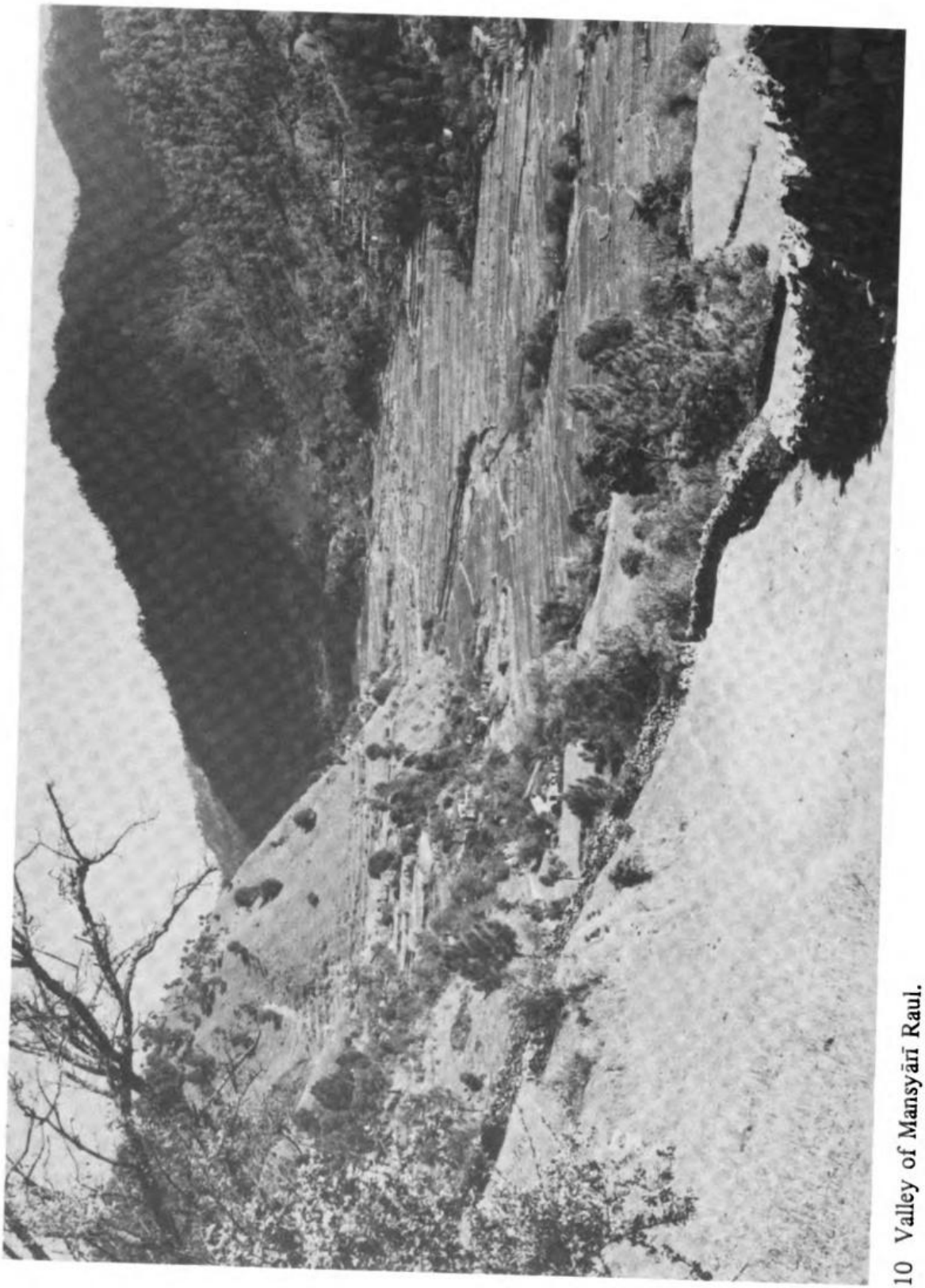
5 Entrance of 'Shrī Bāgnāth Mandir Bāgīśvar'.

6 Entrance of 'Shrī Bāgnāth Mandir Bāgīśvar'.

7 Spire of 'Shrī Bāgnāth Mandir'.

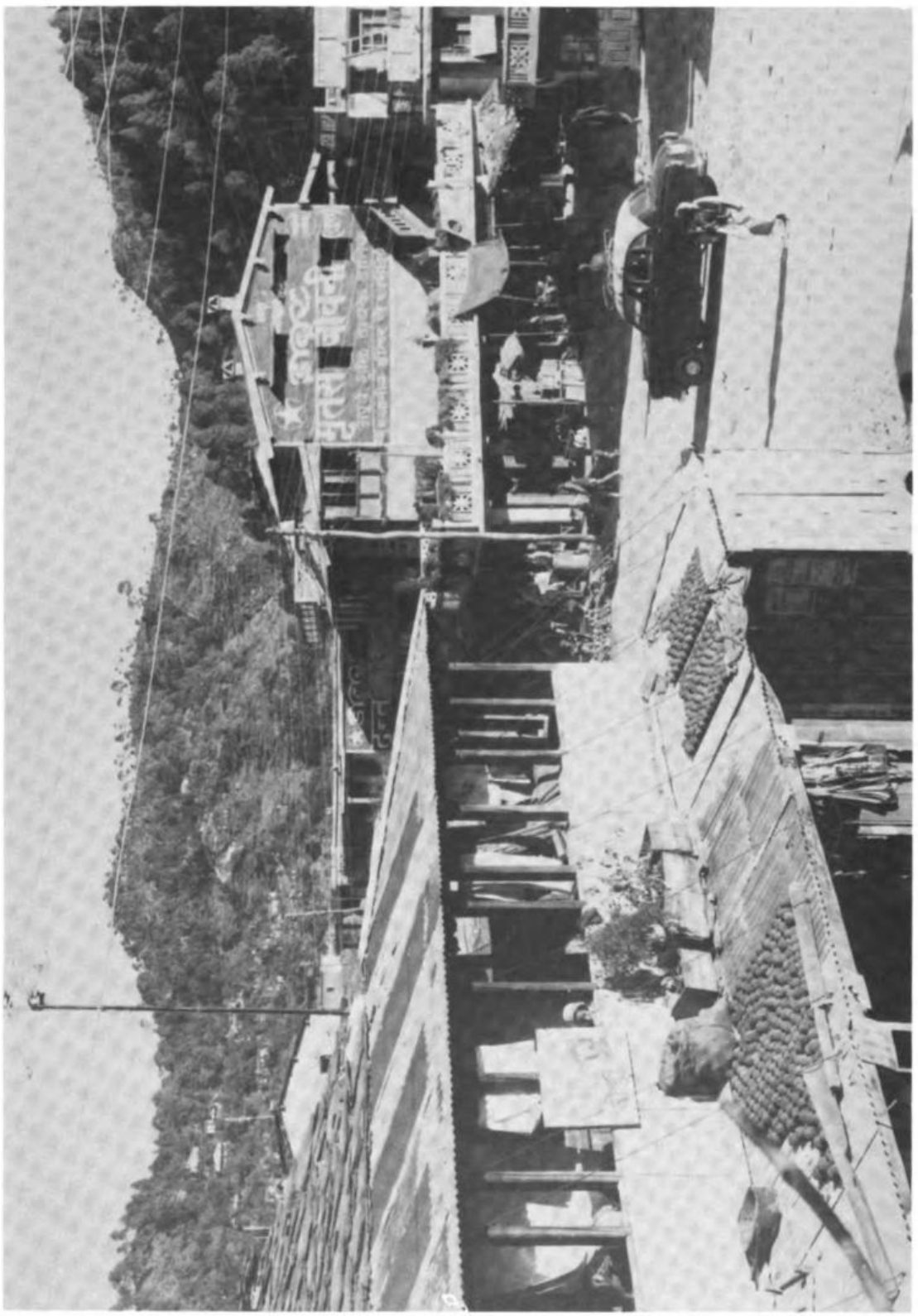
8 Interior of a water-mill.

9 Valley of the river Mansyārī Raul.



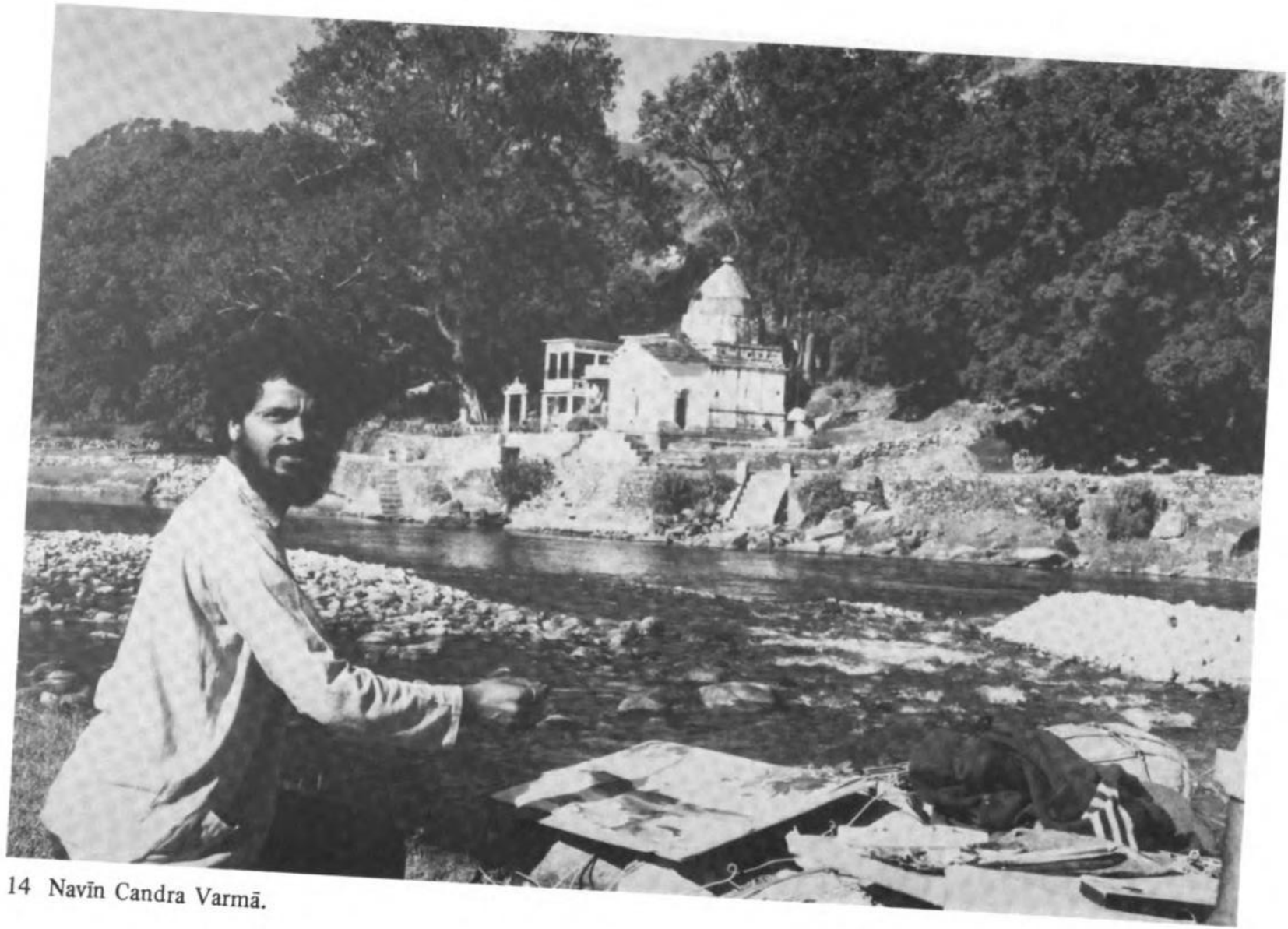
10 Valley of Mansyārī Raul.

11 Looking west from the low pass of Bidhonchina.



12 Dvārahāt.

13 Temple of Aganyārī Devī (Mandir).



14 Navīn Candra Varmā.

15 A row of 'bākhalī'-houses.

16 Gopī Dās and the editor.

# Text and translation

# मालुशाही और राजुला

## कुमाऊँ की

## एक लोक-गाथा

गायक: : गोपाल राम (उर्फ़: गोपी दास)

स्थान और वर्ष: कौसानी, कुमाऊँ, उत्तर प्रदेश, सन् १९६६ ई.

---

१. १ (गाया हुआ) सुनपति शौक छियो जलनर देश माजु आ,

२ जैका छिया, राजा, सुनु का बिरालु अहा,

अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

३ सुना का बिरालु छिया, सुनै का बिरालु छिया जेइ शौकनों का.

४ आब छियो वीक नाम म सुनपति शौक अहा,

अहा आबु मेरा इजू अहो हेइया.

५ आबु हौण फै गो शौक को बृद काल वखत.

६ वीकी, देवता, औलाद रे नि भई अहा, अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

७ औलाद का नाम, वीको मुस लै नि भयो मे, हरि जगदीश.

८ जैले देवूँ का नाम में, ए राजा व, ढुंगा पूजि दिया अहो,

अहे मेरा इजू हो हेइया.

९ देवतूँ का नाम ढुंगा पूजि दीन, जैले गंगानों का नाम गधेरा ना दिया.

१० आब, शौक, तेरी कोई औलाद नि भई अहो, अहे मेरा देवता हो हेइया.

११ अपुत्री रै गो, पुत्र नि भयो, शौक, सुनपति शौक को.

१२ जैकी स्त्री को नाम छु, ए देव, गांगुला रे शौक्याण अहो,

अहे आबु मेरी गांगुला अहो हेइया.

१३ आब गांगुला शौक्याण कूण फै गे शौक थिन्:

(जल्दी से गाया हुआ)

१४ गंगूँ का नाम गधेरा नै दी, देवूँ का नाम ढुंगा पूज् दी,

हमरी औलाद नि भई.

# M ā l u s h ā h Ī and R ā j u l ā

## A folksong from K u m ā ū n

Singer: Gopāl Rām (also called: Gopīdās)
Place and year
of reciting: Kausāni, Kumāūn, Uttar Pradesh, 1966

---

1. 1 (sung) Sunapati Shauk lived in Jalanaradesh.
2 He had golden cats, o king, aha aho my Shauk.
3 Golden cats he had. These Shauks had golden cats.
4 Now, his name was Sunapati Shauk,
aha aho my mother.
5 Now Shauk began to grow old.
6 He had no child, o God, aha aho my Shauk.
7 Not the name of a child, not even a mouse he had,
Hari Jagadīsh.
8 Who in the name of the gods, o king, had worshipped
even stones, aha aho my mother.
9 In the name of the gods he had worshipped even stones,
who in the name of the Gangās had bathed in small rivers
10 (But still), Shauk, you had no child, aha aho my God.
11 Childless he remained. Sunapati Shauk had no son.
12 His wife's name is, o God, Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ,
aha aho my Gāngulā.
13 Now Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ began to speak to Shauk:
14 In the name of the Gangās we have bathed in small rivers,
in the name of the gods we have worshipped stones, but
still we have no child.

१.१५ (ग.) मायापुरि गौली-घाट में, ए हरि (नमै) नौला, महादेव अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा स्वामी अहो हेइया.
१६ सुण सुण, मेरा स्वामी, सुनपति शौक,
१७ किथा जानू - कैन् छ - आब म, गौली-घाट माज अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा स्वामी अहो हेइया.
१८ वाँहि नाइबेर हमुकणि मिलि जालो -
१९ आज कैंछ गांगुला शौक्याण् इजू - आज म पुतुर को बर अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा स्वामी अहो हेइया.
२० आब सुनपति शौक कौन् छः सुण सुण, गांगुला,
२१ (जल्दी से ग.) आब हमरो बृद काल हण फै गो, आधी उमर् है गे.
२२ के कर्नू बर ल - कौन् छियो - (ग.) ओ गांगुला एक नि माननी अहो,
अहा आबु म देवतो अहो हेइया.
२३ त्रिया को मान छियो, वीलै नि मानीः
२४ हिट जानू गौली-घाट मायापुरि में.
२५ (ज.ग.) महादेव की पर्दछिण कर्नू, पुत्र को बर् मांग ल्युनू.
२६ (ग.) आब शौक मि बटिण रे फै गय् अहो,
अहा आबु देवतो अहो हेइया.
२७ सुण सुण, गांगुला आबु मि बणोण फै गे पै सत्तू रे सामल.
२८ बणोण रे फै गे छ अहो आबु सत्तू आ रे सामल अहो.
२९ हरि, आबु जलनर-देश माजु, आब हरि, सुन-रे-पति शौक आ,
३० सुण, मेरा शौक, धरण फै गो पै सत्तू आ रे सामल अहो.
३१ सातु धरो सामल उनूलै, बीतर-बिस्तर आ.
३२ हरि नारायण, शौक बटिण फै गो छ अहो.
३३ (बोला हुआ) गौली-घाट मायापुरि हुँ बटिण फै गो सुनपति शौक्.
३४ (ग.) हरि, आपणा घर को शौक लै बनोबस्त रे करिबेर
३५ ए पहर ग्वाला कणि छोड़ि ग छ सुनिया को कोट अहो.
३६ तही जलनर बटि शौक मि बाटो रे लागि गो छ आ,
३७ सुनपति शौक आब बाटै लागि गो छ अहो.
३८ आइ गो छ, शौक, आपणा मि घर बटि कंकरी-खाल माज आ,

1.15 In Māyāpuri Gaulī Ghāṭ, o Hari, I will bathe (?),
o Mahādev, aha aho my Lord.
16 Listen, listen, my Lord, Sunapati Shauk,
17 where should we go? - says she - , (if not) to Gaulī
Ghāṭ, aha aho my Lord.
18 If we bathe there, right there, - says Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ,
19 the mother - we shall get the boon of a son,
aha aho my Lord.
20 Now Sunapati Shauk says: Listen, listen, Gāngulā,
21 now our old age has begun, half our life has passed.
22 What shall we do with such a boon? - said he. But
Gāngulā didn't pay any attention, aha aho my God.
23 She had the stubborness of a woman. She paid no heed.
24 (She said:) Off, let's go to Māyāpuri Gaulīghāṭ.
25 I'll worship Mahādev by going around his temple and
I'll ask for the boon of a son.
26 Now Shauk began to get ready for the journey,
aha aho o God.
27 Listen, listen, now Gāngulā began to prepare the parched
barley-flour and other provisions.
28 She began to prepare now the parched barley-flour and
other provisions.
29 Hari, now in Jalanaradesh, Hari, Sunapati Shauk,
30 listen, my Shauk, he began to pack the parched barley-
flour and the other provisions.
31 They packed the parched barley-flour, other provisions
and also all their bedding.
32 Hari Nārāyaṇa, Shauk began to prepare his journey.
33 (spoken) Sunapati Shauk set out on his journey to
Māyāpuri Gaulīghāṭ.
34 (sung) Hari, Shauk made arrangements for his house
35 and entrusted Suniya Koṭ to his cowherd.
36 From Jalanara Shauk set out on his way.
37 Now Sunapati Shauk set out on his journey.
38 From his house Shauk came to Kankarī Khāl,

१.३९ आइ गो छ शौक ए कंकरी-साल माज अहो.

४० हरि, तांको ऐ गो सुनपति ह्यूंली-गंगे वार आ,

४१ तांको ऐ गो शौक हूमा-धुर माज अहो.

४२ एक बासो है गो, शौक, तैकणि ऊण्टा-धुर माज आ,

४३ एक बासो है गो छ ऊण्टा-धुर माज अहो.

४४ एक दिन अघिल सुनपति गांगुला वे ऐ गीं, हरि जगदीश आ,

४५ एक दिन पछिल औन छ हुणदेश-पति अहो.

४६ ए राम गुरु अहा, हुणदेश माज छियो जलनरी हुणिया अहो,
अहा आब मेरा हुणिया अहो हेइया.

४७ हुणिया लग अपुत्री छियो, जल्नरी जो हुणियाँ छी हुणदेश को राजा आ,

४८ वीकैं लै खबर है गे, गौली-घाट में महादेवज्यू बर दिनी.

४९ ऊ लग हुणदेश बटि आपणी स्त्री लिबेर, ए देव, बाटा लागि गो छ अहो,
अहा आब मेरा हुणिया अहो अहो.

५० (ज.ग.) एक एक बासा को फरक है रौ, एक दिन अगिल शौक जानो,
एक दिन पछिल हुणिया औनौ.

५१ (ग.) आइ ग छ, शौक मेरा, बाबू, आब निंगाली का बण अहा,
अहा आज मेरा सुनपति अहो हेइया.

५२ तांको ऐ गो सुनपति शौक आब मि ज्वार-मनुसार अहा,
अहा आज मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

५३ मलि-मनुसार ऐ गो शौक आब तलि-मनुसार्.

५४ आब ऐ जांछ शौक सिरे-दानपुर अहो, अहा आब मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

५५ तांको बासो, शौक म, तेरो तलि-दानपुर अहो,
अहा आब मेरा शौकज्यू अहो हेइया.

५६ (ज.ग.) एक एक दिन को फरक है रो, पछिल् बै हुणियाँ औनी,
अगिल बै सुनपति शौक जानो आ.

५७ (ग.) तेरो बासो है जाँ, शौक, बागीश्वर माज अहो,
अहा आब मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

५८ (बोला हुआ) सुनपति शौक् को डेरा बागीश्वर् में पड़ गो.

५९ जल्नर्-कल्नर् जो हुणिया औनी, उनर् डेर् पड़ गो तलि-दान्पुर् में,

1.39 Shauk came to Kankarī Khāl.
40 Hari, from there Sunapati Shauk came to this side of the Hyũlī Gangā, (the Snow River).
41 From there Shauk came to Hūmādhura.
42 One night you spent, Shauk, in Ūṇṭādhura,
43 one night you spent in Ūṇṭādhura.
44 Sunapati and Gāngulā were always one day ahead,
Hari Jagadīsh,
45 the Lord of Hundesh was one day behind.
46 E Rām Guru, in Hundesh lived the Jalanarī Huṇiyā,
aha aho my Huṇiyā.
47 The Huṇiyā too was sonless, the Jalanarī Huṇiyā, who was King of Hundesh.
48 He too had got news that in Gaulīghāṭ Mahādev would grant a boon.
49 With his wife he too had started from Hundesh, o God,
on the (very same) journey, aha aho my Huṇiyā.
50 There was always the difference of one day's journey between them. Shauk is one day ahead, the Huṇiyā comes one day behind. (51) Now he has come, my Shauk, Bābū, to the Ningālī-Bamboo-Forest, aha aho my Sunapati.
52 From there Sunapati Shauk came now to Jvār Manusār (Johār Munshyār), aha aho my Shauk.
53 From Mali Manusār Shauk came to Tali Manusār.
54 Now Shauk comes to Sire Dānpur, aha aho my Shauk.
55 The next stop, Shauk, you make in Tali Dānpur,
aha aho my Shaukjī.
56 There was always the difference of one day's journey between them. Behind comes the Huṇiyā, ahead goes Sunapati Shauk.
57 You stop for the night in Bāgīśvar (Bāgeshwar),
aha aho my Shauk.
58 (spoken) Sunapati Shauk camped for the night in Bāgīshvar.
59 The Jalnar-Kalnar Huṇiyā - who were coming - ,
their camp was in Tali Dānpur. There was always the

१.५९ एक् एक् दिन् को फरक् है रौ, बासा पड़ (गीं ... अब्).

६० (ग.) तई रैणी-रातुड़ा बागीश्वर में, सुनपति,

६१ ए तेरो म बासो रे पड़ि गो अहा,
अहा आब मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

६२ आबु भोल को दिन ले गो, रैणी-रात ब्यै गे, घणी घाम ले गो.

६३ सुनपति शौक बागीश्वर में करो गंगा सिनान अहो,
अहा आज मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

६४ नायो धोयो शौक खायो पियो, तति बटि सुनपति को डेरा उठि गो छ
अहा, अहा आबु मेरा देव अहो हेइया.

६५ औने-औने, शौक मि, तेरो बासो पड़ो अलमोड़ी-हाट अहा,
अहा आब मेरा गुरू हो हेइया.

६६ ए राम जगदीश, अलमोड़ी-हाट को डेरा, शौक, तेरो पड़ो
गागरा-धुर माज अहा, अहा आज मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

६७ हे गुरू, मारो-मारो के सुनपति शौक बाटो ले रो,
एक एक दिन को फरक है रौ.

६८ आबु न्है गो, शौक मेरा, भीमि-ताल माज अहा,
अहा आब मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

६९ भीमि-ताल को बासो आबु कौं हुंछ तेरो? -

७० शौक, न्है जान् छै मायापुरि माज अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

७१ मायापुरि गौली-घाट में न्है गो सुनपति, ए तेरो डेरा बसि गो छ अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा सुनपति अहो हेइया.

७२ एक बासा हौ छियो सुनपति शौक गौली-घाट मायापुरि में.

७३ दूसरा दिन हुणियाँ ले न्है गो छ आ,
अहा आव मेरा शौक वे अहो हेइया.

७४ (ब.) एक् दिन् अगिल हुणि, एक् दिन् पछिल हुणि,
इसी कर्नै जान छी शौक्.

७५ मायापुरि में सुनपति शौक्, हुन्देश् को राजा - जो छी - , जनरल्-कनरल्
हुणिया, उनर् - जो छी - वाँ (जैबेर्) और् है गे जाण-पछाण् है गे.

1.59 difference of one day between them. They camped ... .
60/61 (sung) That night, Sunapati, you spent in Bāgīshvar,
aha aho my Shauk.
62 Now the next day dawned, the night had passed and
the intense heat made itself felt again.
63 In Bāgīshvar Sunapati Shauk took a bath in the Gangā,
aha aho my Shauk.
64 Shauk bathed and washed himself, he ate and drank. From
there Sunapati started off again, aha aho my God.
65 You went on and on, Shauk, and stopped next in Almoṛī-
hāṭ, aha aho my Guru.
66 Eh Rām Jagadīsh, after Almoṛīhāṭ, Shauk, you stopped in
Gāgarā Dhura, aha aho my Shauk.
67 Eh Guru, in haste Sunapati Shauk set off again. A one
day's difference was between (him and the Huṇiyā).
68 Now he went, my Shauk, to Bhīmitāl, aha aho my Shauk.
69 After Bhīmitāl - where will you stay next?
70 Shauk, you go to Māyāpuri, aha aho my Shauk.
71 Sunapati went to Māyāpuri Gaulī Ghāṭ. There you set up
camp, aha aho my Sunapati.
72 Sunapati Shauk was in Gaulī Ghāṭ Māyāpuri one day
ahead,
73 and the next day the Huṇiyā too arrived,
aha aho my Shauk.
74 (spoken) One day ahead, one day behind -
in this way Shauk was travelling.
75 In Māyāpuri Sunapati Shauk, the King of Hundesh
- who was - , there all the Hun-chiefs - who were -
they introduced themselves and got to know each other.

१.७६ वल्ले, तुम कब् आ छा? ऊ कनौः हम् एक् दिन् अघिल् ऐ (गयूँ).

७७ तुमुल् हमु(कैं) खबर् नि दी, हम् तुम् संग औन् छी याँ. (७८) तो के बात् नि भय्. (७९) तुम् के आ छा पै? (८०) हम् ले अपुत्री छूँ, हमर् ले पुत्र न्हैतीं. (८१) शौक् ले कनौः (८२) हमर् ले न्हेई. (८३) गंगू का नाम् गधेरा नै दी, देवन का नाम् ढुंगा पूज् दी, (८४) औलाद नि भय्.

८५ तब् य गौली-घाट् मायापुरि में महादेव्जी का पर्दच्छिण् कर्ण् (हूँ) आय्.

८६ महादेव्ज्यू बर् द्याल् कय्.

८७ (ग.) सात सात दिन की जातुरा करी उनुले, गया गौली-घाट मायापुरि में, महादेव की, (८८) ए देव, मैं तब मांगू बर अहा, अहा आज मेरा महादेवज्यू हो हेइया.

८९ (ब.) सात् सात् दिन् की जातुरा करी, हुणिया, सुन्पति शौक्, नानी गंगा नानी और् महादेव् की पर्दछिणा कर्नी, महादेव् (थीं) बर मांगनी.

९० सात दिन् जब् उनूकैं वंहाँई गौली-घाट में हौ छिया, तब् गंगा किनार् में जब् उनूल् ना छी, धो छी, (९१) सुनपति शौक्, गांगुला, जल्नरी हुणी, वीकी स्त्री, गंगा किनार् (मैटि) के धाना कर्नी?

९२ (ग.) हरि, सुण सुण म, हुणिया, गांगुला कै बात रे बोलैन् छः

९३ तेरो मेरो - कैंछ गांगुला - गरबै पिठैं हुन् छ अहो.

९४ (ब.) हुणी थीं कनै, हुणियाँ थीं:

(ग.) तेरो चेलो होलो, मेरी वे चेली होली,

९५ मेरी चेली होली - कैंछ - मैं त्वीकणि द्यूंल अहो.

९६ तेरी चेली होली - कैंछ गांगुला - तू मिकणि देली.

९७ गांगुला, सुनपति, हुणियाँ को हे गो वाँ गरबै रे पिठैं अहो.

९८ गरब पिठैं हे गो उनरो पै बोल रे बचन आ,

९९ हरि नारायण, आब गंगे के किनार अहो.

(ब.) हुणियाँ गांगुला को गरब् पिठैं हे गोः तेरी चेली होली, तू मिकैं देली. मेरी चेली होली, मि तुकैं द्यूल. तब् गरब् पिठैं हे गो.

२. १ तब् महादेव्ज्यू मन्दिर् में ऐ गीं

२ (ग.) हरि, सुण सुण, महादेवज्यू, हम आयो पुतुर का लिजिय आ, तुमरो नाम, सुण, आया गौली-घाट माज अहो.

1.76 (The Huṇiyā:) Vallee, when did you come? (Shauk), he says: We came yesterday.

77 You didn't inform us, otherwise we could have come here together with you. (78) Well, it doesn't matter.

79 Why did you come? (80) (The Huṇiyā:) We (I?) too are sonless, wee too have no son. (81) Shauk says:

82 We too have none. (83) In the name of the Gangās we have bathed in small rivers, in the name of the gods we have worshipped stones, (84) but a child we didn't get. (85) Then we came here to this Gaulī Ghāṭ in Māyāpuri to worship Mahādevjī. (86) Mahādevjī will grant a boon - so they thought.

87/88 (sung) They had made a journey of many days, they had gone to Gaulī Ghāṭ in Māyāpuri , - of Mahādev - ; o God - (the Huṇiyā said:) Then I'll ask for a boon, aha aho my Mahādevjī. (89) (spoken) They had made a journey of many many days, the Huṇiyā and Sunapati Shauk. And now they bathe in the Gangā, they bathe and worship Mahādev, they ask Mahādev a boon. (90) When they had spent many ('seven') days right there in Gaulī Ghāṭ, then, on the bank of the Gangā - when they had bathed and washed themselves - (91) Sunapati Shauk, Gāngulā, the Jalnarī Huṇī and his wife, sitting (?) on the bank of the Gangā: What do they do? (92) (sung) Hari, listen, listen, Huṇiyā, what is Gāngulā going to say? (93) You and me - Gāngulā says - we'll make a 'garab piṭhẽ'-contract.

94 (spoken) To the Huṇī-(queen) she says, to the Huṇiyã̄: (sung) If you get a son, and if I get a daughter,

95 if my child is a daughter - says she - I'll give her to you. (96) If your child is a daughter - says Gāngulā - you shall give her to me. (97) Thus a 'garab piṭhẽ'- contract was made there between Gāngulā, Sunapati and the Huṇiyās. (98) The 'garab piṭhẽ'-contract was made, they gave their word and promise, (99) Hari Nārāyaṇa, on the bank of the Gangā. (spoken) Between the Huṇiyā-(queen) and Gāngulā a 'garab piṭhẽ'-contract was made: If you get a daughter, you shall give her to me. If I get a daughter, I'll give her to you. Thus was made a 'garab piṭhẽ'.

२. ३ हुणियाँ लग शौक लग मांगनी पुतुर को बर आ,
४ ए तई गौली-घाट महादेव थीं बर मांगि ल्याया अहो.
५ (सुवरणं फेटो दाड़य ?) हात जोड़नी, देव आ,
६ हमरी मन की मन्सा पूरी करि दिया अहो.
७ तही गौली-घाट बटि बाटो रे लागि गयीं.
८ ए बर मांगिबेर शौक बाटो लागि गो छ अहो.
९ शौक हुणियाँ को तति बटि दगड़ रे है गो छ आ.
१० सुनपति शौक आब जलनरी रे हुणियाँ अहो,
एक बासो ऐ गीन, देवो, दूसर बासो ऐ गीं.
११ मारो मारो करनै ऐ गीन गंगोली-हाट अहो.
१२ तांको बासो, शौक, आब पड़ छ बागीश्वर माज आ,
१३ अलमोड़ा को बासो पड़ बागीश्वर माज अहो.
१४ तहीं बासो बसा हुणिया शौक, हरि जगदीश आ,
१५ तब लागो, देवता हो, आज पै भोल को दिन अहो.
१६ बागीश्वर को बासो तुमरो तलि-दानपुर आ,
१७ तब न्है गीं हुणिया शौक, हरि, आज मलि-दानपुर अहो.
१८ हरि, मलि-दानपुर बटि न्है गीं तलि-मनुसार आ,
१९ तांको डेरा तुमरो है गो मलि-मुनुसार अहो.
२० (ब.) ज्वार्-मनुसार् में ऐ गीं, गंगा नैबेर् सुनपति शौक्, कल्नरी हुणी.
२१ (ग.) हरि, तांको डेरा म आबु पड़ छ निंगाली का बण आ,
२२ तुम न्है गो छा, राजा, आज ऊण्टा-धुर माज अहो.
२३ ऊण्टा-धुर बटि न्है गीन हूमा-धुर माज आ,
२४ आबु न्है गीन, शौकज्यू, आब ह्यूंली-गंगा पार अहो.
२५ हुणिया सुनपति आबु न्है गीं कंकरी-खाल माज आ,
२६ ते कंकरी-खाल माजु उनरो मैटक है गो छ अहो.
२७ तति बटि हुणिया जानी हुणदेश हणि, शौक जानी आपणी रे शौकाण अहो.
२८ जाओ जाओ हुणियो, तुमरो हमरो पै बोल रे बचन,
जो गंगा तीर है छु, तो बात पक्की है गे अहो.
२९ (ब.) शौक कनो छ हुणियाँ थीं: जा, गरब् पिठा है गो तेरो हमर्.

2. 1 Then they came into the temple of Mahādevjī. (2) (sung) Hari, listen, listen, Mahādevjī, we have come for a son. Listen, in your name we have come to Gaulī Ghāṭ.
3 The Huṇiyās as well Shauk ask for the boon of a son.
4 Here in Gaulī Ghāṭ they asked Mahādev for a boon.
5 (Stretching out the end of their golden (?) sheet/turban ?) they fold their hands, o God. (6) (They pray:) Fulfill our heartfelt wish. (7) From Gaulī Ghāṭ they started on their way again. (8) After they had asked for the boon, Shauk started out on his way again. (9) From there Shauk and the Huṇiyās travelled together. (10) Sunapati Shauk and the Jalanarī Huṇiyā, they came to their first night's camp, they came to their second night's camp.
11 In haste they came to Gangolīhāṭ. (12) After that, Shauk, you stopped in Bāgīshvar, (13) after Almoṛā you stayed in Bāgīshvar. (14) There the Huṇiyā and Shauk set up camp, Hari Jagadīsh. (15) Now then, o God, the next morning dawned. (16) Your next stay after Bāgīshvar was Tali Dānpur. (17) Then they went, the Huṇiyā and Shauk, Hari, to Mali Dānpur. (18) Hari, from Mali Dānpur they went to Tali Manusār. (19) Your next stop was Mali Manusār.
20 (spoken) After bathing in the Gangā they came to Jvār Manusār, Sunapati Shauk and the Kalnarī Huṇī.
21 (sung) Hari, they next stopped at the Ningālī-Bamboo-Forest. (22) Now you went, king, to Ūṇṭādhura.
23 From Ūṇṭādhura they went to Hūmādhura. (24) Now they went, Shaukjī, to the other side of the Hyũlī Gangā.
25 The Huṇiyā and Sunapati went now to Kankarī Khāl.
26 Here in Kankarī Khāl they sat together for the last time.
27 From there the Huṇiyā goes to Hundesh, Shauk goes to his Shaukāṇ. (28) (Shauk says:) Go, go, Huṇiyā! The contract we made on the bank of the Gangā is a settled matter.
29 (spoken) Shauk says to the Huṇiyā: Go! The 'garab piṭhɛ̃'-contract has been made by us.

२.२९ आब् तू जा आपुण् देश् हूँ. त बात् पक् रई आज् बट्.

३० हुणिया हुण्देश् हूँ न्है गो, शौक् - जो छी - आपुण् शौकाण् हूँ
न्है गो, सुनिया-कोट में.

३१ (ग.) सुण सुण, गांगुला मुये बर मांगि ऐ गे छ आ,

३२ आबु न्है गे गांगुला आपण रे महल अहो.

३३ हरि, अड़ोस-पड़ोस का औनी अयाणा-सयाणा.

३४ भलो करि ऐ गे छा, आज तुमु बर मांगि ला छा अहो.

३५ देवता, जैकी मन्सा जैसी हैन् छ, ए देव, उसै फल हौनी आ,

३६ यो गांगुला शौक्याण आब अंाग है गे छ भारी अहो.

३७ दिन जानी, गांगुला, त्वैकणि पै मास रे लागनी.

३८ एक मास भय, देव, द्वी मास भया अहो, द्वी मास भया मि,
त्वीकणि तीन चार मास आ, ऐसा होने-हने है गीं दस मास पूरा अहो.

३९ दस मासु माज मि, आज वीका घर में ए कन्या हैन् छु पैदा.

४० सुनपति का घरा आज कन्या है गे पैदा अहो.

४१ हरि, यैसी कन्या पैदा है छ सुनी का घरा,
जैका रूप देखि सुनपति गांगुला के कोण रे नि उन अहो.

४२ आबु सुनपति लै यैको, हरि मि, आज नाम-कण ठर्यायो.

४३ इग्यार दिन माजु वीलै ब्रिम्माजी बुलाय अहो.

४४ (ब.) जो शौक् को बामण् छी, बामण् बुलाय् इग्यार् दिन में.
तब् कन्या क् नाम्कण् ठैर्या. (४५) तब् वीक् चिन्-पत्र जो बामण्
बणूण् फैटो, नाम् धरण् फैट्(छ आब्) उकन्.

४६ (ग.) हरि, वीको चिन-पतर कोनलो बणोंछ,
वीकणि बामण पै नाम रे धरौंछ.

४७ नाम पड़ो वीकणि ए "राजुला मोती" नाम अहो.

४८ "राजुला मोती" नाम पड़ो मि सुनपति की कन्या.

४९ आज हो शौकाण में, हरि, उनूलै खूब खुशी मानी अहो.

५० (ब.) गांगुला, च्यल नि भ, के बात् नि भय्, औलाद क् मुंह
देखि हैलौ. च्यल् नि भ, कोई हर्ज् नैई, कन्या इ सही.

५१ (ग.) सुण सुण, देवो, तही लगन माज हुणदेश में

2.29 Now you go to your country. It's a settled matter from now on. (30) The Huṇiyā went to Hundesh, and Shauk - who was - went to his Shaukāṇ, to Suniyā Koṭ.

31 (sung) Listen, listen, dear (?) Gāngulā has come home with the boon she had asked for.

32 Now Gāngulā went to her house. (33) Hari, all the young and old people of the neighbourhood are coming.

34 (They say:) You've been successful. Today you've brought home the boon you asked for. (35) O God, whatever you wish with all your heart, God will grant and give you.

36 Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ now became heavy with child.

37 The days go by, Gāngulā, the months bear on you.

38 One month has passed, o God, then two. Two months have passed, then three and four. So time went by, now full ten months have passed. (39) After ten months now a daughter is born in his (Sunapati's) house.

40 A daughter was born today in Sunapati's house.

41 Hari, such a girl was born in Sunapati's house - seeing her beauty Sunapati and Gāngulā were not able to say a word. (42) Now Sunapati, Hari, fixed the date of her name-giving. (43) On the eleventh day he called the Brahmin. (44) (spoken) The Brahmin - who was Shauk's Brahmin - he called on the eleventh day. Then (the Brahmin) fixed the date of the name-giving-ceremony for Shauk's daughter. (45) Then the Brahmin began to make her horoscope and determined the name for her.

46 (sung) Hari, he is preparing her horoscope, the Brahmin is determining the name for her.

47 The name 'Rājulā Motī', the Pearl, was given her.

48 Sunapati's daughter was given the name 'Rājulā Motī'.

49 Today in Shaukāṇ, Hari, they felt very happy.

50 (Sunapati says:) (spoken) Gāngulā, it isn't a son, doesn't matter, at least we have seen the face of our child (BS). It isn't a son, there's no harm in it, a daughter is all right too.

51 (sung) Listen, listen, o God, under the very same constellation of moon and stars

२.५१ हुणिया को चेलो लैग है गो आ,

५२ एकै दिन पैदा, एकै दिन नामकण अहो.

५३ (ब.) एक् दिन् पैद. याँ राजुला नाम् पड़ गो, शौकाण में सुनपति शौक् का घर् में. वाँ हुणदेश् में कल्नरी हुणियाँ (क्) च्यल् है गो. वीक नाम् के पड़ौ ?

५४ (ग.) हरि, वीको नाम पड़ो हुणदेश माज "चन्द्रै बिसेपाल", हुणिया को नाम लागो "चन्द्रे बिसेपाल" अहो.

५५ सुण सुण, राजुली ऐसी भई दूतिया कसी जून आ,

५६ दूतिया कसी जून, राजुला, पून्यों कसी चानणा अहो.

५७ देव-रूपी म जनमी राजुली सुनिया का घरा आ,

५८ ए जैका रूप देखि होनी सूरज, हरि, मधुर अहो.

५९ (ब.) हरि, ऐसी त्रिया जनमी, जैक रूप देख्बेर् सूरज् मधुर है जानी, ऐसी राजुला जनमी सुनपति शौक् का घर में.

६० (ग.) राजुली, म्हैन छुटनी. तैकणि, राजुला, बरस वे लागनी, ए म्हैन छुटनी, राजुली, बरस लागनी अहो.

६१ सुण सुण, राजुली मुये, हरि जगदीश, बाबू, हरि नारायण.

६२ (ज.ग.) ऐसो रूप लिबेर ऐ छै तू, राजुली, सुन्पति शौक् का घर् में.

६३ (ग.) आज राजुली मुये म जलनर देश अहो, अहा आबु शौकी अहो हेइया.

६४ त हरि, जैका रूप देखिबेर हिटना लैग आदिमी देखियै रै जानी.

६५ आज हरि, ऐसी कन्या सुनपति शौक् का घर में.
एक साल की राजुला द्वी साल की जसी देखीन् छ.

६६ आब हुणदेश माज हुणियों कणि मालूम् है गे छः सुनपति का घर में कन्या है रै.

६७ (ज.ग.) हमुल जाण चैं कबेर् हुणियाँ - जो छी - हुणदेश बै, हरि.

६८ (ग.) सुण सुण, राजुली, तेरा भाग माज छियो हुणिया बर, राजुली.
हुणदेश बै हुणियाँ आबु बटिण रे फै गया अहा,
अहा आबु शौकी अहो हेइया.

६९ कलनरी-जलनरी हुणिया कनीः आबु हमूले जाणो चैन् छ सुनपति का घरा.

७० (ज.ग.) उनरो हमरो गरब्-पिठैं है रौ. वीकी कन्या है गे - कनी - वीकणि हम पिठेउं लगैऊंला अहो, अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

2.51 a son also was born to the Huṇiyā in Hundesh.
52 On one and the same day they were born, on the same day their name-giving ceremony was performed.
53 (spoken) On the same day they were born. Here the name Rājulā was given, in Shaukāṇ, in Sunapati Shauk's house. There in Hundesh a son was born to the Kalnarī Huṇiyā. What name was given him? (54) (sung) Hari, the name 'Candra Bikhepāl' was given him in Hundesh. The Huṇiyā's name was Candra Bikhepāl. (55) Listen, listen, Rājulā was as beautiful as the moon on the second day of the lunar fortnight. (56) Like the moon on the second day, Rājulā is as beautiful as the light of the fullmoon.
57 Beautiful as a goddess Rājulī was born in Sunapati's house. (58) On seeing her beauty, Hari, the sun becomes mild. (59) (spoken) Hari, such a beautiful woman was born: On seeing her beauty even the sun becomes mild. Such a beautiful Rājulā was born in Sunapati Shauk's house. (60) (sung) Rājulā, the months pass by, Rājulā, the years pass by. You grow by months, Rājulī, you grow by years. (61) Listen, listen, dear Rājulī, Hari Jagadīsh, Bābū, Hari Nārāyaṇa. (62) With such a beautiful form, Rājulī, you have come to Sunapati Shauk's house.
63 Now Rājulī dear, Jalanaradesh, aha aho Shauk-girl.
64 Hari, seeing her beauty people even stopped walking to look at her. (65) Now Hari, such a girl (was born) in Sunapati Shauk's house: One year old Rājulā looks like two years old. (66) In Hundesh by now it has become known to the Huṇiyās: There is a girl in Sunapati's house.
67 We must go - said the Huṇiyās, who were - off from Hundesh (we must go), Hari. (68) Listen, listen, Rājulī, your destiny was a Huṇiyā-bridegroom, Rājulī. From Hundesh now the Huṇiyās started on their journey, aha aho Shauk-girl. (69) The Kalanarī Jalanarī Huṇiyās say: Now we must go to Sunapati's house.
70 Between them and us there is a 'garab piṭhẽ'-contract. He's got a daughter - they say - we'll put the red powder on her (as a sign of her bridal state), aha aho o Rājulī.

२.७१ सेत मुनड़ी लिबेर हुणिया हुणदेश बटि आज ऐ गईन, आ हरि म,
सुनिया का घरा अहो, अहा आबु मेरा हुणिया अहो हेइया.

७२ (ब.) हुणदेश बै हुणी सेत लिबेर, पिठाउँ लिबेर् सुन्पति शौक् का
घर् में ऐ गीं.

७३ (ग.) हरि, त रैणी-रातुड़ा उनूले हुणिया खवाया पिवाया, हरि जगदीश्.

७४ आब, समदी, हमरी ब्वारी है गे कबेर् खुशी है गूं.

७५ हम आपणी ब्वारी कणि - कनी - सेत लगे जानूं अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

७६ सुनपति शौक कनीः रे भलो रे भलो, हमरी जबान हार नि हण.

७७ (ज.ग.) जो तुमर हमरो बचन बांधि गो, गरब्-पिठैं है गो,
ते बात कैं झूटी नि करण.

७८ (ग.) ए भली बात भई, बोलाई राजुली, हरि, राजुला कणि
सेत लगै है छ अहो, अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

७९ (ब.) राजुली, हुणियाँ को सेत पिठैं लाग् गो तुकैं. हुणदेश् बे ऐबेर्
सेत पिठैं लगै गीं, हुणी.

८० (ग.) आज राजुली, हरि जगदीशु, हरि नारायण,
ते रैणी-रातुड़ा हुणिया शौकाण में रया.

८१ (ज.ग.) भोल को दिन लाग् गो, हरि, हुणिया उनूले खवाया पिवाया.
आज न्है गीं (ग.) हुणियाँ आबु हुण-रे-देश हणि अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा हुणिया अहो हेइया.

८२ मारो-मारो कर्ने हुणियाँ मि आपणा हुणदेश न्है गीं, कंकरी का देश में.

८३ आब जो उनर घर का छिया, अयाणाँ-सयाणाँ हुणणियाँ, आज
हुणियाँ कणि पुछण रे लै रया अहो, अहा अहे मेरा गुरू अहो हेइया.

८४ (ब.) कस् छु बान्, ब्योली कस् छु, कन्या कस् छु कबेर् पुछनी हुणियाँ.
हुणी यस् कनीः

८५ (ग.) सुण सुण, यारो, हरि जगदीश, हरि नारायण, ऐसी कन्या छु,
आज तक हमूल् ऐसी कन्या कहीं का नि देखी, नि न्हैतिन अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा हुणियो अहो हेइया.

८६ (ब.) कल्नरी हुणी यस् कनी-नाः पैली हमर् मुख् पर् औण नि लै रै छी,

2.71 From Hundesh to Sunapati's house now the Huṇiyās came with the silver-ring (for Rāj.'s neck), Hari, aha aho my Huṇiyā.

72 (spoken) With the silver-ring and powder the Huṇiyās came from Hundesh to Sunapati Shauk's house.

73 (sung) Hari, that night they served the Huṇiyās food and drink, Hari Jagadīsh. (74) (They say:) Now, relatives, we are happy, because we've got a daughter-in-law.

75 We want to put on - they say - the silver-ring for our daughter-in-law, aha aho my Shauk. (76) Sunapati Shauk says: Well, well, my tongue must never tell a lie.

77 The promise which we made, you and we, and the 'garab piṭhẽ'-contract we made, these words we must not make untrue. (78) All right then - (said Shauk and) called Rājulī, Hari. And so they put the silver-ring on Rājulā, aha aho o Rājulī. (79) (spoken) Rājulī, the silver-ring and the red powder of the Huṇiyās was put on you. They had come from Hundesh, the Huṇiyās, and put ring and powder on her. (80) (sung) Now Rājulī, Hari Jagadīsh, Hari Nārāyaṇ, that night the Huṇiyās remained in Shaukāṇ.

81 The next morning dawned, Hari, they served the Huṇiyās food and drink. And now the Huṇiyās went off to Hundesh, aha aho my Huṇiyās.

82 In haste the Huṇiyās went to their Hundesh, to Kankarī-desh. (83) The young and old Huṇiyās who belonged to their household, but who'd stayed at home, now start asking the Huṇiyās, (those who had come back), aha aho my Guru.

84 (spoken) How is the pretty girl? How is the bride? How is the girl? - so the Huṇiyās ask. The Huṇīs (who have seen Rājulā) speak like this:

85 (sung) Listen, listen, friends, Hari Jagadīsh, Hari Nārāyaṇ, she's such a beautiful girl, until now we've never seen such a beautiful girl anywhere, there has never been anyone like her, aha aho my Huṇiyā.

86 (spoken) The Kalnarī Huṇī speak like this:
At first she didn't want to come before us,

२.८६ फिर् वीक् मै-बाप् ल्यायीं. (८७) आज् तक् हमूल् ऐसी कन्या नि देखी,
ऐसी त्रीया नि देखी. हमूल् वीक् मुख् उज्यौं चै नि सक् भलि के.
८८ हमर् आंख् जग्मग् ज ह गे छ - यैसी छु. कै कोनू तुमूथी आब्?
८९ (ग.) आब तांकी बात है गे छ, हुणिया सैत लगैबेर आपुण् हुणदेश नै गीं.
९० (ज.ग.) राजुला मोती नाम पड़ि गो उकन्, आज हरि, हमूले ऊ तो
देव जैक देखी अहो, अहा आबु मेरा हुणियो अहो हेइया.
९१ (ब.) हमूले उकन् देब्ता सम्जो, देब्ता जै देखी, (९२) ऐस् कनौ हुणी
आपण् वाँ जैबेर्. (९३) ऐसी हमूल् कभी देखी नि, जैक मुख् उज्यान्
(चाइणै नि ले रौ). ऐसी छु. (९४) राजुला मोती नाम पड़ गो.
हुणदेश् में न्है गे, राजुला, तेरी खबर्.
३. १ (ग.) चार दिन जब और है गीन, तब सुनपति शौक कौण फै गो छः
ए गांगुली, त्विथीं कौ छिय हमूले "बर नि मांगो, आबु कैई नि जाण्",
(ब.) त्वील नि मानी.
२ (ग.) आब हमरा - कौन् छ शौक - चांउल बीति गया अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा शौकज्यू हो हेइया.
३ यही बृद काल माजु त्वी ले बर मांगि ले छै, चांउल बीति गीन आबु.
४ (ज.ग.) हम चुआ फापर खै ल्यूल्. (ग.) तो राजुली - कौन् छ -
कसिक खाली - कनौ - चुवा फापर को रोटा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा सुनपति हो हेइया.
५ (ब.) गांगुला, हमु चू फापर् ले खोल्, तो ऐसी कन्या, ओ, त कसिक्
खाली चू फापर्? (६) आब् चांउल् बीत् गीन् म्येर्. (७) पछा मि फिर्
नि जै सकूल् चांवल् साटण् हुण्. (८) बहुत् बृद है जानू मि, कसिक् ज्यूल्
फिर् तला देश् में चांवल् साटण् हौं? (९) आब् कै कर्नू? तो, राजुला
वास्ते चांवल् ल्युनू मि, लूण् साटि ल्युनू आब्. (१०) सुनपति शौक् -
जो छी - लूण् साटणै ठैर्यूण् फै गो, राजुला उपर् में.
११ (ग.) मैं तो जानू - कौन् छ सुनपति शौक - , आबु आज हरि जगदीश,
१२ आब, गांगुला, तला-देश मि जानू, औ म चांउल साटि ल्युनू अहा,
अहा आबु वे गांगुली अहो हेइया.
१३ (ब.) गांगुला, तू सत्त सामल् बणा हमर् वास्ते. (१४) आब् मि

2.86 but then her parents brought her. (87) Until now we've never seen such a beautiful girl, never seen such a woman. We couldn't look at her face properly.

88 Our eyes became dazzled as it were - so beautiful is she. We simply cann't describe it. (89) (sung) Now there (in Shaukāṇ) the matter is settled. The Huṇiyās had put the silver-ring (on Rājulā) and now went to their Hundesh.

90 The name Rājulā Motī was given her, Hari. We looked at her as if at a goddess, aha aho my Huṇiyā.

91 (spoken) We considered her a goddess, we looked at her as if at a goddess. (92) So speaks the Huṇī after he'd gone home. (93) A girl like this we never saw; we could not look properly at her ('whose') face. That's what she is like. (94) The name Rājulā Motī was given her. The news about you, Rājulā, has reached Hundesh.

3.1 (sung) When a few more days had passed, then Sunapati Shauk began to say: Eh Gāngulī, I had told you "don't ask for a boon, don't go anywhere now!" - (spoken) But you did not obey. (2) (sung) Now - says Shauk - our rice is finished, aha aho my Shaukjī. (3) Not thinking of our old age you have asked for a boon. And now the rice is finished. (4) We'll eat 'cuā' and buckwheat, but this Rājulī - says he -, how will she eat - he says - bread of 'cuā' and buckwheat? - aha aho my Sunapati. (5) (spoken) Gāngulā, we'll eat even 'cuā' and buckwheat, but such a girl, how can she eat 'cuā' and buckwheat? (6) Now my rice is finished. (7) In the future I won't be able to go and barter rice. (8) I'm getting very old. How will I be able to go to the Lowlands - to Talādesh - to barter rice?

9 What shall I do now? All right then, for Rājulā I'll bring rice, I'm going to barter salt (for rice).

10 Sunapati Shauk - who was - began to make arrangements to barter salt (for rice), all for the sake of Rājulā.

11 (sung) So I go - says Sunapati Shauk -, Hari Jagadīsh,

12 I go to Talādesh now, Gāngulā, I'll get rice by bartering (salt), aha aho o Gāngulī. (13) (spoken) Gāngulā, you prepare parched barley and other provisions for me.

14 I go to the goat-mountain (where the goats are grazing).

३.१४ बकरिया धुर में जानू. (१५) वाँ मि बकरिया धुर बै बकरा ल्योनू.

१६ भोल् लूण लादनू बकरा में. (१७) प मि लूण् साटण हुण् जानू तला-देश में.

१८ (ग.) सुनपति शौक, हरि नारायण, हरि जगदीश, आब न्है जान् छ
शौक बकरिया धुर अहो, अहा आबु मेरा सुन अहो हेइया.

१९ बकरिया धुर बटि रे सुनपति शौक बार-बिसी बाकरा ल्यौन् छ,
आज शौक, सुनिया-कोट में.

२० आज हरि, ए शौक मि, के धाना रे करंछ अहो,
अहा ए राम जगदीश अहो हेइया.

२१ तही रैणी-रातुड़ा शौक सुनिया-कोट में, हरि जगदीश, बार-बिसी
बाकरा ली.

२२ तै भोल का दिन में आब खोलन् छ शौक लूण की रे कोठेड़ी अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

२३ (ब.) तब् भोला दिन् में सुन्पति शौक् ले खोली लूण की कोठेड़ी.

२४ करबोजा बणूण फे गो बार-बिसी.

२५ (ग.) एक दिन सुनपति ले लूण का करबोजा बणाया.

२६ गांगुला शौक्याण थीं कनौ छः सत्त सामल तू धर दै हम हुणि, हरि.

२७ तला-देश जानू मि, लूण सांटि लि उनू, हरि. त राजुला की तू -
कन् छ - भली हिफाजत् करण अहो,
अहा आबु मेरी राजुली अहो हेइया.

२८ (ब.) ऐस् कनौ सुन्पति शौक्: राजुला की भली हिफाजत् करिये.
मि तला-देश् में जानू, लूण सांटि लि उनू. (२९) गांगुला थीं जब् ऐस् बात्
कनो छी, गांगुला सत्त सामल् बणोनै उनूहुण्: सातू, चुआ, फापर भुटिबेर्.

३० सुनपति शौक् - जो छी - मलि बै आब् बटिनी तलि देश् हूँ.

३१ राजुला के कनै बीच् में? सुनपति शौक्. गांगुला जब् भैट् र छी,
तब् न्है गे गांगुला मुख् पर्.

३२ (ग.) सुण सुण, मेरी इजू, तू, चितै की वे बारता,
सुण सुण, इजू, आब चित की बारता अहो.

३३ हरि, बौज्यू का दगड़ में, इजू, मैं लग वे जै औनू आ,

३४ बौज्यू का दगड़, इजू, मैं लग जै उनू अहो.

3.15 There, from the goat-mountain, I'll fetch the goats.
16 Tomorrow I'll load the salt on to the goats.
17 Well, I go to Talādesh to barter salt. (18) (sung) Sunapati Shauk, Hari Nārāyaṇ, Hari Jagadīsh, now Shauk goes to the goat-mountain, aha aho my Sunapati.
19 From the goat-mountain Sunapati Shauk brings the twelve times twenty goats to Suniyā Koṭ, o Shauk. (20) Hari, eh Shauk, what is he doing now? - aha aho eh Rām Jagadīsh.
21 That same night in Suniyā Koṭ, Hari Jagadīsh, Shauk took the twelve times twenty goats to get them ready for the journey. (22) The next day Shauk opens the storeroom for salt, aha aho my Shauk.
23 (spoken) Then, the next day, Sunpati Shauk opened the salt-room.
24 He began to prepare the 12 times 20 saddle-bags.
25 (sung) On one day (only?) Sunapati prepared the salt-bags.
26 To Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ he says: You pack up for us parched barley and other provisions, Hari.
27 I go to Talādesh and barter salt (for rice), Hari. And you - he says - take good care of Rājulā, aha aho my Rājulī.
28 (spoken) Thus speaks Sunapati Shauk: Take good care of Rājulā. I go to Talādesh and barter salt.
29 When to Gāngulā he had spoken like this, Gāngulā prepared parched barley and other provisions for him: flour of parched barley, 'cuā' and buckwheat, all parched.
30 Sunapati Shauk - who was - now travels from the High-(lands) to the Lowlands.
31 What does Rājulā say in the meantime? When Gāngulā was sitting (at her work/ease?), she went to Gāngulā.
32 (sung) Listen, listen, my mother, you, to the tale of my heart. Listen, listen, mother, to the tale of my heart:
33 Hari, me too, mother, I want to go with father.
34 I also, mother, want to go with father.

३.३५ चेली, तसौ कै बोलैन् छै? मि कसिक रौंलो यई घरै माज आ,

३६ जब तू "जानू" कैन् छै, राजुली, मेरो पराण नि रोन अहो.

३७ (ब.) राजुला कनै आपण मा थीं: मि, इजा, बौज्यू दगड़ जानू.

३८ मै कनै: तू जैस, मि रै नि सकन्, तू बिना. (३९) ऐसी कन्या, तू बिना
नि रै सकन्. चेली, नि जा. (४०) ऊ कनै: नै, नि जाण् दिनी, मि
मर् जूंल्. ज़रूर् जानू बौज्यू का संग् में.

४१ (ग.) सुण सुण, गांगुला न्है गे छ शौक रे मुख तिर,

४२ सुण सुण, गांगुला न्है गे सुनी मुख तिर अहो.

४३ सुण, मेरा स्वामी, आज य राजुला के बोलैन् छः

४४ तुमरा दगड़ औनू - कनै छ राजुली पै - लूण सांटण अहो.

४५ (ब.) सुन्पति शौक् कै कोनी गांगुला शौक्याण् थीं आपण्:

४६ (ग.) सुण सुण, गांगुला, आब तेरी तिरिया की जात,

४७ इनूं बातूं कणि तू समजि नि सकनी अहो.

४८ (ब.) देख् ले, - सुन्पति शौक् कनी, आपणी इस्त्री थीं कनी -

४९ (ग.) इतुक सुरूपा - कनी - देश नि घुमण आ,
इतुक वे सुरूपा - शौक कनी - देश नि घुमण अहो.

५० देश हैबेर हुन् छु, ओ गांगुला पै, देश वे अगल आ,

५१ ए चेलन हैबेर हुनी पै चेला वे बलिया अहो.

५२ (ब.) देश देश का लोग्, चेला है चेलो बलिया (भय्).

५३ तो ऐसी राजुला कणि कसिक् लि जानू? - कन छै तू.

५४ (ग.) त छु पर्याई बान, कसिक लि जानू मि आपणा संग आ,

५५ मेरी हे इकली पराणी, तैकी कसिक वे जतूल अहो.

५६ (ब.) सुन्पति शौक् ऐस् कनी. (५७) तब् राजुला ऐ गे फिर् बाबू क्
मुख पर्. (५८) ऊ कनै: नैई, बौज्यू, मिकन् लि जै जा, लि जा,
नतर् जीब् ठुंग्बेर् मर् जानू. (५९) नतर् तुमर् संग् में तला-देश् देखि उनू मि,

६० फिर् कसिक् देखुल्, को देखाल् तल्-देश् कण् मिकैं.

६१ तुम लूण् साटण् जान् छा, मि लै उनू (तल्-देश्).

६२ (ग.) बौज्यू, तुम लूण सांटला, बौज्यू, मि डेरै पहर्यूल आ,
तुम लूण सांटला, बौज्यू, मैं डेरै पहर्यूल अहो.

3.35 Daughter, why do you speak like this? How can I stay alone in this house? (36) If you say "I go", Rājulī, then life will no longer be mine. (37) (spoken) Rājulā says to her mother: I, mother, I want to go with father.
38 Her mother says: You - as you are, I can not live without you. (39) Without you - such a nice girl - I can not live. Daughter, do not go! (40) She (Rāj.) says: No! If you won't let me go, I shall die. For sure, I go with father. (41) (sung) Listen, listen! Gāngulā went to Shauk.
42 Listen, listen! Gāngulā went to Sunapati. (43) (She says:) Listen, my lord, what this Rājulā is saying today!
44 "I come with you" - says Rājulā - "to barter salt."
45 (spoken) What does Sunpati Shauk say to Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ?
46 Listen, listen, Gāngulā! Now, that's how you women speak!
47 These things you can not understand. (48) (spoken) Look! - says Sunpati Shauk, says he to his wife.
49 (sung) Such a beauty - he says - should not roam the country, such a beauty - says Shauk - should not roam the country.
50 I will be travelling from country to country.
51 And there are fellows - one stronger than the other.
52 (spoken) So many countries, so many people - (you know how they are!) -, and one fellow is stronger than the other. (53) How then can I take along such a girl like Rājulā? - you say. (54) (sung) She's engaged already, how can I take her along with me? (55) She is my one and only life. How can I take care of her (while travelling)?
56 (spoken) Thus speaks Sunpati Shauk.
57 But then Rājulā came to her father. (58) She says: No! Father, you take me along, do take me! - if not I'll bite off my tongue and die.
59 Unless I come with you to see Talādesh,
60 how shall I ever see it? Who will show me Talādesh?
61 You go to barter salt. Me too, I come along to Talādesh.
62 (sung) Father, you will barter salt, father, I shall watch the camp. While you'll be away bartering salt, father, I'll look after the camp.

३.६३ तुम डेरा पहर्‌याला, बौज्यू, मि बाकरा ओ चर्‍ंल आ,

६४ तुम डेरा पहर्‌याला, मैं बाकरा चरै ल्यूँल अहो.

६५ (ब.) फिर् लै नि माननी.

६६ (ग.) रूज्यूनी-बुज्यूनी राजुली कणि.

६७ एकै नि माननी.

६८ मैकणि नि लि जाना जब, बौज्यू, मैं जीव ठुंगि मरि जूंल अहो.

६९ के करनी, शौक, आबु के कोण रे नि आयो आ,

७० कै करन् छ, सुन, तैकणि कै कोण रे नि आयो अहो.

७१ बृद्द काल को बर आज मि कै धाना रे करनूं आ,

७२ लूण सांटण नि जानौ, फिरि य राजुला कै खाली अहो.

७३ (ब.) सुनपति शौक् ऐस् कनौः लूण साटण् नि जानो, यो राजुल् कै खाली भोल् हुण्? चांवल् बित् गीं मेर घर् में. (७४) पछा मि बृद्द है जुल्, पछा नि जै सकूं मि तला-देश् में चांगुल् साटणा वास्ते. (७५) आब् येकै नि लि जानूं, कहीं मर् गे, तो लै मुश्किल् भय्. ऐसी राजुला (कै, ... ति) कौं देखुल? (७६) यस् कनौ सुनपति शौक्. - चुप् - कै हालौ. तब् गांगुला थीं कनौः (७७) गांगुला, के कर्‌नू पै आब्? आब् बटै दे तकै लै, बटै दे मेरा संग् में. (७८) लूण् साटण् (हुं औनू -कनै तौ). (७९) ... ... नतर् मर् जानू - कुनै त. (८०) लि जूल्, तकै ले लि जुल्.

८१ (ग.) आब राजुला, ज बखत करै ज "लि जुल" कौ छियो, राजुला म हिया है गे खुशी अहा, अहा आब वे शौकी अहो हेइया.

८२ ए राम जगदीश, आज बणाण कै गो, राजुली, बाटा को पै सत रे सामल अहो, अहा आब मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

८३ (ब.) राजुली, तेर् लिजि सत् सामल् बणौण् कै गोः सातू, ओ चुआ भुटिबेर्, फापर् भुटिबेर्, राजुला वास्ते सत सामल् धरण् कै गीं.

८४ सुनपति शौक् बार-बिसी बाकरा - जो छिया - लादण कै गीं.

८५ करबोजा भर् राखीं लूणल्.

८६ (ग.) हे गांगुला, तुथीं "नै" कौ छियो मील, त्वील नि मानी, आब य बृद काल में बर लै छै.

८७ एसो बर मिलो, गांगुला. के धाना रे कर्‌ंल अहो,

3.63 And when you'll be watching the camp, father, I can go grazing the goats. (64) When you'll be watching the camp, I'll take the goats grazing. (65) (spoken) Still she doesn't obey. (66) (sung) They try to persuade Rājulī and make her understand. (67) But she pays no heed.

68 (She says:) If you don't take me along, father, I'll bite off my tongue and die. (69) What does he do, Shauk? He doesn't know what to say. (70) What d'you do, Sunapati? You don't know what to say. (71) (A curse on such a) boon in my old age! What am I to do now?

72 If I don't go to barter salt (for rice), then what will she eat, this Rājulā?

73 (spoken) Sunapati Shauk speaks like this: If I don't go to barter salt, what will she eat then tomorrow, this Rājul? The rice in my house is finished. (74) Soon I'll be too old. Soon I won't be able anymore to go to Talā-desh to barter rice. (75) But if I don't take her along now, she might even kill herself. And that also would be difficult. Where shall I find such a Rājulā again?

76 Thus speaks Sunapati Shauk. - (Be quiet! - he said). Then again he says to Gāngulā: (77) Gāngulā, what shall I do now? Get her ready too! Get her ready to go with me!

78 "I come along to barter salt" - says she.

79 ("Take me along), if not - I'll kill myself" - says she.

80 So I'll take her, I'll take her along too.

81 (sung) Now Rājulā, the very moment he said "I'll take her along", Rājulā rejoiced in her heart, aha aho o Shaukgirl.

82 Eh Rām Jagadīsh, he began to prepare, Rājulī, parched barley and other provisions for the journey, aha aho my Shaukī. (83) (spoken) Rājulī, for you he began to prepare parched barley and other provisions: the flour of parched barley, parched 'cuā' and parched buckwheat. For Rājulā they began packing the parched barley and the other provisions. (84) Sunapati Shauk put loads on to 12 times 20 goats - which were. (85) The saddle-bags he filled with salt. (86) (sung) Eh Gāngulā, I had said to you "No!" - but you didn't listen. At this old age you brought home a boon. (87) Such a boon you got, Gāngulā!

३.८७ अहा आज मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

८८ (ब.) के कर्नू, गांगुला, त्वील नि मानी उ दिन. आब् बर ले छै, आब् जे कैंछ्, तै करो.

८९ (ग.) हे सुनपति शौक, बार-बिसी बाकरा शौकाण बटि, शौक ले लूण लादि है छ अहो, अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

९० राजुली येसी खुशी है रै छो.

९१ रेशमीय फीता, हीरा-मोती की माला गला में राजुली. तै बखत छी राजुली दस बरस की, अहा आज वे शौकी ए अहो हेइया.

९२ (ब.) दस वर्ष की राजुला कन्या छी, तब् हीरा-मोती - जो छी - हार् गला में खित् दी है, रेशम का फीता बाद् हालीं, शौक्याणी, ऊनी क गांठ लगै है, तब् राजुली,

९३ (ग.) ए शौकी, अहो हेइया, गांगुला शौक्याणी वे (ज.ग.) धाना करनै. चेली, मि कसिक रौनू ये महल में इकल? कतुक् कैंछी इजू, (ग.) राजुला एक नि माननी अहो, अहा आबु वे शौकी अहो हेइया.

९४ आज सुनपति शौक, ऐसो अस छियो, ऐसो छियो सुनपति शौक, बार-बिसी बाकरा - जो छी - लादि हालीं.

९५ आब राजुली, ए शौकी, बटिबेर तैयार है गे छ अहो, अहा अहवा ए राजुला अहो हेइया.

९६ ढकिण-बिछोण वीको शौक ले आपणा पिठी भारो लगायो, अहा आज मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

९७ ठूला ठूला लासा पर धानो खेपो ला रो छी (याः लागो छी?), इजू.

९८ आब राजुला न्है गे अघिल-अघिल, शौकी, बाकरा वे हकेन् छ अहो, अहा आबु शौकी अहो हेइया.

४. १ (ब.) अघिल्-अघिल् न्है गे आज्, रोक् दिनी मिकैं कबेर् डर्नै.

२ अघिल्-अघिल् न्है गे बाबू संग् में, बाकरा संग् में अघिल् कैं न्है गे, आपण् बाकरा हकोण् फै गे.

३ सुनपति शौक्, ढकिण-बिस्तर् पिठ भारो लगायो, सत्त सामल् पिठ् भारो लगायो.

४ (ग.) खोलि हालीं, शौक, भोटिया कुकुरों का जनजीरा अहो,

3.87 What shall I do now? - aha aho my Shauk.
88 (spoken) What am I to do, Gāngulā? You didn't listen that day. You brought home a boon. Now you do what I say!
89 (sung) Eh Sunapati Shauk, from Shaukāṇ the 12 times 20 goats ... ; Shauk has loaded the salt (on to his goats), aha aho my Shauk.
90 Rājulā is so happy all the while. (91) Silken ribbons, round her neck a necklace of diamonds and pearls, Rājulī. At that time Rājulī was ten years old, aha aho eh Shaukī.
92 (spoken) Rājulā was a girl, ten years old. A necklace of diamonds and pearls - which was - was put round her neck. Ribbons of silk were tied, o Shauk-girl, a woolen dress was put on her. Then, Rājulī,
93 (sung) eh Shaukī, Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ says once more: Daughter, how can I stay alone in this house? However much her mother said, Rājulā did not listen, aha aho eh Shaukī. (94) Now Sunapati Shauk, such a one he was, such a one was Sunapati Shauk. He's put loads on his 12 times 20 goats - which were.
95 Now Rājulī, the Shauk-girl, is prepared and ready, aha aho eh Rājulā.
96 The bedding Shauk loaded on to his (?) back, aha aho my Shauk.
97 For the big, strong goats he had brought bells and broad iron collars. (98) Now Rājulā went ahead, far ahead, Shaukī, driving the goats, aha aho eh Shaukī.
4.1 (spoken) On and ahead she went being afraid they might stop her. (2) On and ahead she went, with her father, with the goats she went ahead. She began driving the goats.
3 Sunapati Shauk, the bedding he loaded, the parched barley and the other provisions he loaded on to (his? / the) back (of his goats?).
4 (sung) Shauk, he undid the leashes of the Bhoṭiyā-dogs, aha aho my Shauk.

४. ४ अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

५ उतुक् कणि शौक ले घानो खेपो लगायो, उथा ले छोड़ि दिया
अघिल-अघिल. आज, शौक मेरा, क्या बैन रे बोलन् छ अहा,
अहा आजु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

६ गांगुला, छइ म्हैना मीं लौटूंल मि लूण साटण बटि.

७ तू घरै की, ए गांगुला, आपणा पहरा भलि कै करिये अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा शौकज्यू हो हेइया.

८ (ब.) गांगुला, पै छै म्हैन् में ऊंल् लूण् साटण बै. तू घर क् पहर् भलि कै
करिये, खबर्दार् रै, गांगुला शौक्याण्, शौकाण् म. (९) राजुला बाबू क्
संग् में लूण् साटण् हूँ तला-देश् हूँ, मला-देश् बै तला-देश् हूँ. गांगुला -
जो छी - डाड़ मारनै, राजुला मानी नि.

१० (ग.) हे राम जगदीश, आज राजुली अघिल-अघिल, शौकी, बाकरा
हकैन् छ अहा, अहा आव अवे शौकी अहो हेइया.

११ तेरो ढांकर, शौक, आबु ऐ जाँ कंकरी-खाल माज अहा,
अहा आजु मेरा सुन अहो हेइया.

१२ (ब.) सुनपति, कंकरी-खाल में बाकर् ऐ गीं शौकाण् बै. जो छी -
राजुला अगिल्-अगिल बाकरा हकोनै.

१३ (ग.) हे राम, उड़िय तितली, जागिय दीपक जसी, राजुली,
जनि पै देब-गड़ुवा अहा, अहा आव अवे राजुली अहो हेइया.

१४ (ब.) राजुली अगिल्-अगिल् बकरा हकोनै, देब-गड़ुवा जसी.

१५ (ग.) हरि, राजुली, तू सुण, तेरो नाम "राजुला मोती".

१६ शिप कसी सिकड़ा, राजुली, आब कैरुवा कसी काता,
अहा शौकी अहो हेइया.

१७ आबु मेरा शौक, तेरो ढांकर ऐ गो छ हूमा-धुर माज,
अहे राम गुरु हो हेइया.

१८ हे राम जगदीश, आजु, हरि, शौक को ढांकर राजुला ऐ गे छ
ऊण्टा-धुर मा अहा, अहे आबु मेरा देव अहो हेइया.

१९ शौक को ढांकर ऐ गो निंगाली का बण अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा सुन अहो हेइया.

4.5 To so many (goats and dogs) Shauk fastened bells and broad iron collars, and on ahead he let them go. Now, my Shauk, what does he say? - aha aho my Shauk.

6 Gāngulā, in six months I shall return from bartering salt.

7 Gāngulā, you take good care of the house and of yourself (?), aha aho my Shaukjī.

8 (spoken) Gāngulā, in six months I'll come back from bartering salt. You take good care of the house, Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ, be careful in Shaukāṇ. (9) With her father Rājulā went to Talādesh to barter salt, from Malādesh to Talādesh. Gāngulā - who was - is crying, but Rājulā didn't listen.

10 (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh, now Rājulī, the Shauk-girl, is driving the goats on ahead, aha aho eh Shaukī.

11 Your caravan, Shauk, now comes to Kankarī Khāl, aha aho my Sunapati.

12 (spoken) Sunapati, from Shaukāṇ the goats came to Kankarī Khāl. Rājulā - who was - is driving the goats on ahead.

13 (sung) Eh Rām, (you are), Rājulī, like a flying butterfly (?), like a lamp lit, like a beautiful waterjug, aha aho eh Rājulī

14 (spoken) Rājulī drives the goats on and ahead. She's as beautiful as the waterjug kept for God's honour.

15 (sung) Hari, Rājulī, you listen! Your name is Rājulā Motī, the Pearl.

16 (You are tender) like a twig of a 'jhip'-plant, Rājulī, tender like the leaves of a 'kɛruā'-plant, aha aho eh Shaukī.

17 Now, my Shauk, your caravan has come to Hūmādhura, eh Rām Guru. (18) Eh Rām Jagadīsh, Hari, now Shauk's caravan and Rājulā have come to Ūṇṭādhura, aha aho my God.

19 Shauk's caravan came to the Ningālī-Bamboo-Forest, aha aho my Sunapati. Eh Rām Jagadīsh, from there the caravan and Rājulā have come to Jvār Manusār.

४.१९ हे राम जगदीश, तांको ढांकर राजुली ऐ गे छ ज्वार-मनुसार अहा अहो.

२० ओ आबु, मेरा शौक, आपणा बाकरा, राजुली, लै गो छ सिरे-दानपुर,
अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

२१ आबु राजुली जस-जस तलि औनै ज्वार्-मनुसार बै, शौकाण बै,
तस-तस खुशी है रै.

२२ ऐ गे छै, राजुला, आज तलि-दानपुर अहा, अहा आबु शौकी अहो हेइया.

२३ हे राम जगदीश, शौक को ढांकर ऐ गो पाती-बगड़ अहा अहो,
अहा आज मेरा सुनपति शौक अहो हेइया.

२४ तेरो ढांकर ऐ गो, बार-बिसी बाकरा, शौक, बागीश्वर माज अहा अहो,
अहा आब मेरा सुनपति अहो हेइया.

२५ हे राम गुरु, तांको ढांकर आब तेरो ऐ गो तलि-का-उकाल अहो,
अहा अहे राम जगदीश अहो हेइया.

२६ बार-बिसी बाकरा, राजुला, ऐ गे छै गिरेछिन माज अहा,
अहा आव अवे राजुली अहो हेइया.

२७ (ब.) राजुली, गिरेछिन में ऐ गीं, बार-बिसी बाकर्, राजुला.

२८ गिरेछिन में ऐ छी जब्, भल् (जसी) द्वार् ज खुल् गीं, देखन् छै पछूं का
दिश्, गाड़ी-गिंवाड़, सब् देखीनो. (२९) सुन्पति शौक् कनी: चेली,
झिट भैटि जा, झिट यौं बाकर् चरा, यौं जंगल् छु. - कुछ् देर् बकरा-
हकरा चराया सुनपति शौकल्. (३०) तत् बै बाट लागो फिर् तलि हूँ.

३१ (ग.) आब, मेरा सुनपति शौक, तेरो ढांकर ऐ गो छ मनसारी मा अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.
तेरो ढांकर ऐ गो मनसारी-रौल, शौक, औनै-औनै दुमण-गांव् माज अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

३२ (ब.) बार-बिसी बाकरा दुमण-गांव् में ऐ गो मन्सारी-रौल (हैबेर्).

३३ (ग.) शौक, हरि जगदीश, वांका तेरो ढांकरु आबु ऐ गो, ए राम,
फया-राउ माज अहा, अहा आब मेरा हो हेइया.

३४ (ब.) चेली, ये बौरैरौ में द्वी चार् दिन् लूण् सांटि लिनू आब्.

३५ ओ पै उथा हुण् जूल्, चेली, पै जाण् छु हमूल् गाड़ी-गिंवाड़,
पाली-पछूं में जानू, बार-बिसी बाकर् छन् हमर्.

4.20 Now, my Shauk, he has brought his goats and Rājulī (?) to Sire Dānpur, aha aho my Shauk.

21 The further down Rājulī comes from Jvār Manusār, from Shaukāṇ, the happier she feels.

22 Now you've come, Rājulā, to Tali Dānpur, aha aho Shaukī.

23 Eh Rām Jagadīsh, Shauk's caravan came to Pātī Bagaṛ, aha aho my Sunapati Shauk.

24 Your caravan came, - the 12 times 20 goats - to Bāgīshvar, aha aho my Sunapati.

25 Eh Rām Guru, from there your caravan came now to the foot of a steep ascent, aha aho Rām Jagadīsh.

26 The 12 times 20 goats and you, Rājulā, have come to Girechina, aha aho eh Rājulī.

27 (spoken) Rājulī, they came to Girechina, the 12 times 20 goats and Rājulā.

28 When they had come to Girechina, it was as if a door had opened: You see the western lands - Gāṛī Gĩvāṛ, everything can be seen.

29 Sunpati Shauk says: Daughter, sit down for a while, let the goats graze for a while, here's jungle, (good grazing land). For a short time Sunapati Shauk allowed the goats to graze.

30 From there he continued his way down again.

31 (sung) Now, my Sunapati Shauk, your caravan has come to Manasārī (Raul), aha aho my Shauk. Your caravan came to Manasārī Raul, Shauk, and going on and on (you came) to Ḍhumaṇagaon, aha aho my Shauk.

32 (spoken) The 12 times 20 goats came to Ḍhumaṇagaon, after they'd been in Manasārī Raul.

33 (sung) Eh Shauk, Hari Jagadīsh, from there your caravan came now to Phayā Rāu, aha aho my (Shauk), eh Rām.

34 (spoken) (Shauk says:) Daughter, for a few days now I'm going to barter salt here in Borārau.

35 Then we'll go on, daughter, there - to Gāṛī Gĩvāṛ we'll have to go. We go to Pālī Pachũ. There are 12 times 20 goats with us! (which means: We have so much salt with us to barter for rice.)

४.३६ (ग.) हे राम, फया-राउ माजु सुनपति शौक लै डेरा रोक दी,
ढांकर उतारो - जो छी - करबोजा को ... (?) ...

३७ (ग.) आबु, मेरा शौक, बौरैरौ में सांटनी,

३८ शौक म, दु माण चाँउल अहो, अहा आबु मेरा शौकज्यू हो हेइया.

३९ राजुली डेरा पहरेन् छ, बौज्यू लूण सांटनी. एक माण लूण दिनी,
लिनी, शौक, द्वी माण चाँउल, अहा आज मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

४० द्वी चार दिन, हरि, बाकरा लै पटै बिसै है - कनौ.

४१ (ज.ग.) द्विव माण चाँउल हूँ एक माण लूण् दि छ बौरैरौ में,
द्विव माण चाँउल् ल्हि छ. (४२) द्विव चार दिन चांवल जो सांटा,
(ग.) आज कौन् छः सुण, जानू, चेली, कड़ैरौउ माज,

४३ आव मेरा शौक अहो हेइया. तेरो ढांकर राजुला न्हे गे छ म
सुतोली-का-सेरा अहा अहो, अहा आव वे राजुली अहो हेइया.

४४ अघिल-अघिल राजुली शौकी बाकरा हकैन् छ अहा,
अहा आव मेरी शौकी ए हो हेइया.

४५ आब मेरा सुनपति शौक, तेरो ढांकर न्हे गो छुपुल-चौर माज अहा,
अहा आव शौक अहो हेइया.

४६ तांको तेरो म बाकरा, राजुला, छुपुल-चौर को न्हे गीन, शौक म,
लोदे-थल माज अहा, अहा आव वे राजुली अहो हेइया.

४७ झिट घड़ी लोदैथल में, राजुली, बाकरा रुकि गीन, शौक म,
हरि जगदीश अहो, अहा आव मेरा सुनपति शौक अहो हेइया.

४८ तति बटि, शौक मै, तेरो ढांकर आबु न्हे गो कड़ै-राउ हणि अहा अहो,
अहा आव मेरा सुनपति शौक अहो हेइया.

४९ तेरा बाकरा, राजुला, तेरो ढांकर न्हे गो छ म छिड़ै-पाणी माज अहो,
अहा आव ए राजुली अहो हेइया.

५० आबु न्हे गीं. बाकरा कण् न्ह्इ ने गो (?), ढांकर कैं, सुनपति ए शौक,
बिण्ड-मतोर अहा, अहा आज मेरा सुनपति अहो हेइया.

५१ (ब.) हरि, फयारौ में - सुनपति शौक् को डेरा, बार-बिसी बाकरा
न्हे गीं बिण्ड-मतौर् में केड़ैरौ में सुन्पति शौक् ले डेरा रोक दी,
बाकरा उतार् दी.

4.36 (sung) Eh Rām, in Phayārāu Sunapati Shauk pitched his tent. He unloaded the bags from his goats - which were - ... ... (?). (37) (sung) Now, my Shauk, in Borārau he barters, (38) Shauk, two measures of rice (for one measure of salt), aha aho my Shaukjī.

39 Rājulī guards the tent, while her father goes bartering salt. He gives one measure of salt, Shauk, and gets two measures of rice for it, aha aho my Shauk.

40 He says: After a few days, Hari, the goats will have regained their strength. (41) In Borārau he gives one measure of salt for two measures of rice, he gets two measures of rice. (42) When he had bartered rice for a few days, he said: Listen, daughter, we'll go on to Kaiṛarau, aha aho my Shauk.

43 Your caravan of goats and Rājulā went to Sutolī-kā-Serā, the Fields of Sutolī, aha aho eh Rājulī.

44 Always going ahead (of her father) Rājulī, the Shaukī, is driving the goats, aha aho my Shaukī.

45 Now, my Sunapati Shauk, your caravan went to Chupul Caur, aha aho eh Shauk. (46) From there, from Chupul Caur, Rājulā, your goats went, o Shauk, to Lode Thal, aha aho eh Rājulī.

47 For a short time, Rājulī, the goats rested in Lode Thal, o Shauk, Hari Jagadīsh, aha aho my Sunapati Shauk.

48 From there, Shauk, your caravan went to Kaṛai Rāu, aha aho my Sunapati Shauk.

49 Your goats, Rājulā, your caravan has gone to Chiṛā Pāṇī, aha aho eh Rājulī.

50 They went on. Sunapati Shauk took his goats, his caravan, to Biṇḍa Bhatora, aha aho my Sunapati.

51 (spoken) Hari, in Phayā Rau - ; Sunapati Shauk's caravan, the 12 times 20 goats, went to Biṇḍa Bhator in Kaiṛai Rau. There Sunapati Shauk stopped his caravan and unloaded the goats.

४.५२ (ग.) आबु मेरा शौक, अहा, कैड़ैराउ माजु सांटन् छै, शौक,
आब तू तिं माण चांगुल अहा, अहा आज मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

५३ एक माण लूण दिंछ, तिन माण चाँउल लिंछ कैड़ैरो में.

५४ मेरा शौक, दि्व चार दिन तुमुल लूण सांटि है छ अहो,
अहा आव मेरा देवता अहो हेइया.

५५ (ब.) तब् सुनपति शौक् कनौः चेली, राजुला, यां कड़ैरो में तिन माण्
चांवल् (मिलनी?), एक् माण लूण् दिनू, तिन् माण् चांवल् दिनी.

५६ आब कुछ लूण् हमर् पास् बकाय् छु, आब् जानूँ गाड़ी-गिंवाड़ में,
वाँ चार् माण चांवल् मिलिनी, एक् माण् लूण् दिनू.

५७ गिंवाड़ मि धान् खूब् हौनि ज्यादद, आब् गिंवाड़ में न्है जानू.

५८ हिट्, यां बै. कैड़ैरो बै डेर् सुन्पति शौक् उठूण् फै गो आब् गिंवाड़ वास्ते.

५९ (ग.) हरि, काड़ैराउ बटि शौक को डेरा फै गो उठण आ,
ए काड़ैराउ बटि तेरो डेरा फै गो उठण अहो.

६० राजुला, बाकरा तति बटि बाटा रे लागि गयीं, नासि ग छै,
शौक, तू उखल-लेख माज अहो.

६१ तेरो ढांकर न्है गो, शौक मि, स्याल्दे-का-पोखर आ,
तेरो ढांकर न्है गो आज स्याल्दे-का-पोखर अहो.

६२ तति बटि शौक आबु न्है गो छ कुथलाड़ै-की-गाड़ आ,
राजुला बाकरा न्है गीं कुथलाड़ै-की-गाड़ अहो.

६३ शौक को ढांकर आबु न्है गो चखुटिये माज,
शौक को रे ढांकर न्है गो चखुटिये माज अहो.

६४ बार-बिसी ढांकर आब खिड़ैचौर माज,
बार-बिसी ढांकर तेरो खिड़ाचौर माज अहो.

६५ सुनपति शौक आबु क्या बैन रे बोलन् छ आ,
सुनपति शौक हो आज क्या बैन रे बोलन् छ अहोः

६६ सुण सुण मि राजुली आज चेली - सुण तैकी वारता - ,
हम डेरा रोकि दिनू, चेली, अगन्यारी देवी माज अहो अहो.

६७ (ब.) चेली, यो गिंवाड़ में घाम् लागनी. तुम हिंवाल क चड़ा छा.
अगन्यारी देवी मंदिर् में श्योल छु. वाँ डेरा रोक दिनू.

4.52 (sung) Now, my Shauk, in Kaiṛai Rāu, Shauk, you get three measures of rice, aha aho my Shauk.

53 He gives one measure of salt and takes three measures of rice, in Kaiṛairo. (54) My Shauk, for a few days you have bartered salt, aha aho my God.

55 (spoken) Then Sunapati Shauk says: Daughter, Rājulā, here in Kaṛairo I get three measures of rice. I give one measure of salt, they give three measures of rice.

56 We still have some salt left, now we go to Gāṛī GĨvāṛ. There we get four measures of rice, and I give only one measure of salt. (57) In GĨvāṛ there is rice in great plenty, now we set off to GĨvāṛ.

58 Let's go away from here! In ('from') Kaiṛairo now Sunpati Shauk began to break camp for GĨvāṛ.

59 (sung) Hari, from Kāṛairāu Shauk's caravan ('camp') began to start; from Kāṛairāu your caravan began to start ('tent began to get up').

60 Rājulā, from there the goats started on their way. Shauk, you went to Ukhala Lekh. (61) Your caravan, Shauk, went to Syālde-kā-Pokhar; today your caravan went to Syālde-kā-Pokhar. (62) From there now Shauk has gone to Kuthalāṛ-kĨ-Gāṛ; Rājulā, the goats have gone to Kuthalāṛ-kĨ-Gāṛ.

63 Shauk's caravan now went to Cakhuṭiyā; Shauk's caravan went to Cakhuṭiyā.

64 The caravan of 12 times 20 goats is now in Khiṛe Caur; your caravan of 12 times 20 goats is now in Khiṛācaur.

65 Sunapati Shauk, what does he say now?
Sunapati Shauk, what does he say now?

66 Listen, listen, RājulĨ, my daughter -
(Gopāl Rām to audience?): listen to his words! -
we stop and pitch our tent in AganyārĨ DevĨ,
my daughter.

67 (spoken) Daughter, here in GĨvāṛ it is very hot. You are a bird of the Himalaya. At the temple of AganyārĨ DevĨ there is shade. There we'll pitch ('stop?') our tent.

४.६८ सुन्पति शौक् को - जो छी - ढांकर् रहौब् (= रहब्) तरबेर् पार जैबेर् अग-
न्यारी देवी मीं शौकल् - जो छी - डेरा रोक दी, करबोजा उतार् दी.

६९ (ग.) आबु सुण मि, राजुली, वाँ तेरो पाल रे ओड़ि गो छ आ,
अग-न्यारी देवी माजु तेरो पाल ओड़ि गो छ अहो.

७० सुनपति शौक कनी: द्वी चार दिन हमु, चेली, यति वे डेरा रौला,
द्वी चार म्हैन - जो होला - हमु यति डेरै रौला अहो.

७१ (ब.) राजुली, गिंवाड़ में घाम लागनी. द्विव म्हैन् चार् म्हैन् येई
हमर् लूण् साटण् छु. यई डेर् रौल्. (७२) तू याँ श्योल् में भैट रौली.
तू हिंवाल की चड़ी छै. तुकैं घाम् लाग् जाल् याँ, खबर्दार्.

७३ (ग.) राजुली, बाकरा हकै लिये, चेली, जोरास का डाना आ.

७४ तू भैटि रये, राजुली, अग-न्यारी देवी माज अहो.

७५ मैं लूण सांटनू, राजुली, तलि-मलि-गिंवाड़,
मैं लूण रे सांटनू आज मलि-गिंवाड़ अहो.

७६ गिंवाड़ मीं सांटन् छ शौक दो माण रे चाँउल आ,
एक माण लूण दिंछ, लिंछ चार माण चाँउल अहो.

७७ (ब.) सुनपति गिंवाड़ में एक् माण लूण द्यूँ, चार् माण चाँउल् लिंछ.
गिंवाड़ की गाड़ में, तलि-मलि-गिंवाड़ में लूण सांटन्.

७८ राजुला थीं कनी: चेली, खबर्दार्, ये गिंवाड़ में घाम् लागनी. तू घाम्
में केई झन् जै. (७९) मि ऐबेर् आफी बाकरा दुन् ल्यूल्. (८०) ब्याल् के
मि हका ल्यूल् बाकरा कैं जोरास् बटि.(८१) तू खबर्दार् पाल् हैबेर्
भैर् जन् आए. (८२) तब् राजुला भैटि रैं, डेरा पहरें बकरा जोरास् में
रुनी, बाप लूण् साटं गिंवाड़ में.

८३ (ग.) ए राम हरि, कत्यूरों को बंस छियो, जैक नाम कनी आज म
राजा मालुशाही अहा अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठी अहो हेइया.

८४ सेरा मेंजु वीकी बैराठ छु, हरि जगदीश, एसो राजा छु, कत्यूरिया बंस.

८५ मालुशाही (ज.ग.) ए रंग-बिरंग में रौन् छ. तब बैराठ कनी वीक नाम्.

८६ (ग.) जैकी होली धरमा दे रे मायेड़ी अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

८७ सात राणियाँ मि रौनी, धर्मा दे मायेड़ी मलि-बैराठ,

4.68 When Sunapati Shauk's caravan - which was - had crossed the Rahaub (Rahab)-(river) and gone to the other side, Shauk - who was - pitched camp in Aganyārī Devī and took down the bags (from the goats).

69 (sung) Now listen, Rājulī, there a canopy for you has been put up; in Aganyārī Devī your canopy has been put up.

70 Sunapati Shauk says: We'll camp here for some time, daughter, for a few months - which will be - we'll camp here.

71 (spoken) Rājulī, in Gĩvāṛ it is very hot. Two months, for four months we'll have to barter our salt here. Our camp will be right here. (72) You'll stay here sitting in the shade. You are a bird of the Himalaya. The heat will affect you here; so be careful!

73 (sung) Rājulī, daughter! Drive the goats to the mountain of Jorās! (74) You stay, Rājulī, in Aganyārī Devī!

75 I'll go to barter salt in Tali- and Mali-Gĩvāṛ. Today I barter salt in Mali Gĩvāṛ. (76) In Gĩvāṛ Shauk gets two (should be 'four'!) measures of rice. He gives one measure of salt and gets four measures of rice.

77 (spoken) In Gĩvāṛ Sunapati gives one measure of salt and takes four measures of rice, in the valley of Gĩvāṛ. He barters salt in Tali Mali Gĩvāṛ.

78 To Rājulā he says: Daughter, be careful! Here in Gĩvāṛ it's very hot. Don't you go anywhere in this heat!

79 I'll go myself and look for the goats. (80) In the evening I'll drive home the goats from Jorās.

81 You be careful! Don't leave the shade of the canopy!

82 So Rājulā stays here and guards the camp. The goats are in Jorās, and her father barters salt in Gĩvāṛ.

83 (sung) Eh Rām Hari, there was the dynasty of the Katyūrs. And it's from them that king Mālushāhī takes his name, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (84) In the fertile lowland lies his Bairāṭh, Hari Jagadīsh. Such a king he is, of the Katyūr dynasty. (85) Mālushāhī lives in splendour and glory. In those days people called it 'Bairāṭh' by name

86 Mālushāhī's mother was Dharmā De, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

87 His seven queens and Dharmā De Māyeṛī live in Mali Bairāṭh.

४.८८ (ज.ग.) आपुं रौन् छ राजा चखुटिया में, तलि-बैराठ का सेरा में.
(ग.) मालुशाही म, हरि जगदीश अहो,
अहा आबु मैसाले मेरा राजा अहो हेइया.
८९ "घोल को कपुवा होलो पिंजरि को सुवा" - राजा, हरि जगदीश.
९० (ज.ग.) जैका उपर में तत्वाणी-शेवाणी हूँ, मालुशाही, रंगीली रे
बैराठ अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.
९१ (ब.) मालुशाही, सात राणी सिद्मत् में रौनी, तत्वाणी-शेवाणी कर्नी.
ऊँ तो मलि-बैराठ में रुनी. (९२) मै भय्, सात राणियाँ भय्.
९३ आपुं तलि-बैराठ में, चखुटिया में रुंछी, मालुशाही.
९४ (ग.) सुण मि, "घोल को कपुवा, पिंजरि को सुवा", हरि, राजा म
छियो कत्यूरों को बंश अहो, अहा आबु मैसाले मेरा राजा अहो हेइया.
९५ (ब.) मालुशाही सात् दिन् घर नांछ्, तत्वाणी-शेवाणी कर्नी.
९६ आज् यैस कन् छ, राजा मालुशाही, जब राणी तत्वाणी-शेवाणी ला छी,
९७ उनुथीं कनौः मि आज् तत्वाणी-शेवाणी में नि नान्.
९८ (ग.) आज करनू - कौन् छ राजा, मैसाले मेरो मालुशाही राजा,
हरि जगदीश - , आज, राणियो म, रहौब असनान् अहो हेइया.
५. १ (ब.) राणियो, तुमर् तत्वाणी-शेवाणी आफी रौणु. मि आज्
रहौब गंगा में अस्नान कर्नू, तो तत्वाणी-शेवाणी में नि करन्.
२ (ग.) हात पै गडुवा धरो, काना में धोती धरी.
३ महल बटि राजा न्है गो रहौब गंगे छाल अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.
४ (ब.) मालुशाही रहौब का छाल पर् जब ग छियो, धोती भीं में धरी,
गडुवा भीं धरो.
५ (ग.) आज मालुशाही वारो चान् छ, पारो चान् छ, एथो चान् छ उथा.
६ तेरी नजर न्है गे अगन्यारी देवी माज अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये मालुशाही अहो हेइया.
७ (ब.) एक् वार् पार् देखो रहौब छाल् बटि. नजर् देवी का मंदिर् में
पड़ी छी. (८) देख छी देवी मंदिर् में. (९) मालुशाही मन में, हृदय् में
ऐस् समज् गीं: आज् देवी प्रकट है गे, देवील् दर्शन् दि हाल.

4.88 The king himself lives in Cakhuṭiyā, in the lowland of Tali Bairāṭh. Mālushāhī, Hari Jagadīsh, aha aho my dear (?) king.

89 "The 'Kapuvā'-bird of the nest will become the parrot in the cage!" - o king, Hari Jagadīsh.

90 For him there is hot and cold water to bathe in, o Mālushāhī, o colourful Bairāṭh, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

91 (spoken) Mālushāhī, seven queens are at your service, they prepare the hot and cold water for your bath. They live in Mali Bairāṭh. (92) His mother and the seven queens were there. (93) Mālushāhī himself lived in Tali Bairāṭh, in Cakhuṭiyā.

94 (sung) Listen: "The 'Kapuvā'-bird of the nest (will become) the parrot in the cage!" - Hari, he was a king of the Katyūr-dynasty, aha aho my dear (?) king.

95 (spoken) Seven days Mālushāhī takes his bath in the house, they prepare hot and cold water for him.

96 Today, when his queens brought hot and cold water, king Mālushāhī spoke like this, (97) to them he says: Today I won't bathe in hot and cold water. (98) (sung) Today I'll take - says the king - my bath in the Rahaub-river, my queens. My dear king Mālushāhī, Hari Jagadīsh.

5.1 (spoken) Queens! Your hot and cold water shall remain where it is ('by itself')! Today I take my bath in the Rahaub-Gangā, so I won't take it in warm and cold water.

2 (sung) He took the waterjug in his hand and threw a fresh Dhotī over his shoulder. (3) From the palace the king went to the bank of the Rahaub-Gangā, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

4 (spoken) When Mālushāhī had gone to the bank of the Rahab, he put down his Dhotī, he put down the waterjug.

5 (sung) Now Mālushāhī looks around on this side, he looks over to the other side of the river, he looks here and he looks there. (6) Your eyes looked over towards the temple of Aganyārī Devī, aha aho my Bairāṭhī, o Mālushāhī.

7 (spoken) From the bank of the Rahaub he looked around this side and over to the other side. His glance fell on the temple of the Goddess. (8) He looked towards the Goddess' temple. (9) In his heart and mind Mālushāhī was

५.१० (ग.) हात जोड़न् छ देवी का मंदिर हणिः तुमु हमरी देवी.
(ज.ग.) आज तुमुल हमुकैं दर्शन् दि दी कबेर हात जोड़नौ पार हुणि.
(ग.) मालुशाही भरन् छ म गड़ुवा कैं जल अहो,
अहा आबु मेखाले, मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.
११ (ब.) गड़ुवाल् जल् भर्नौः (ग.) तुमु हमरी सात पीड़ि की देवी
पर्कट है गे छा. (१२)(ज.ग.) भलो करिया, - कनौ, गड़ुवा की धार
दिंछ मालुशाही (ग.) ए देवी मंदिर हणि, मेखाले ए राजा, त दिन
की बात अहो, अहा आबु मे देवो अहो हेइया.
१३ मनखिय तम, तिरिया की जात.
१४ त्वीकणि उति बटि, आज राजुली, त्वीकणि हंसी जै ऐ गे छ अहो,
अहा आबु मेखाली ए शौकी अहो हेइया.
१५ (ब.) मन् में सोचनै राजुलीः यो मन्खी, यैल् कइं सैणि नि देखा, त्रिया
नि देखा हौला. (१६) यो मिकैं द्याप्त समज्बेर् गड़ुवै धार दिनौ,
म्येर् वास्ते हात् जोड़नौ कबेर् (उकैं) हंसी ऐ गे, (अगन्यारी देवी)
मंदिर् बटि. (१७) जब हंसि छी, तब् राजा मालुशाही समज् गोः
ओहो, य तो कोई त्रिया छु, मीले भग्वती सम्जी छी. (१८) छोड़ो
गड़ुवा-सड़ुवा भी में राजा मालुशाही - और् कनी - गर्दन् कन्यून्-
कन्यूनै रहौब (= रहब?) तरो देवी मंदिर् में.
१९ (ग.) ओ आब, मेरा मालू, रहौब तरि न्है गो छ, राजा, आब
अगन्यारी देवी माज अहा, अहा आब मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.
२० (ब.) मालुशाही जब् रहौव् तर्बेर् पार् गो छी, उकैं भलि कै जै
देखूल् कौंछी.
२१ (ग.) हे राम, जथा बै मालुशाही देखूल कौन् छी, उथा राजुला ले
पुठ लगै दी अहा, अहा आब मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.
२२ (ब.) ज तरप् बै जानो - यैक् मुख् भलिक् देखूल्, यैक् चेहर् भलिक्
देखूल् कबेर् - , उ तरप् हुँ पुठ फर्कै दिनै. (२३) ज तरप् बै जानो,
उ तरप् हुँ पुठ् फर्कै दिनै. घंटू है गीं, राजुलाल् मुख् उकैं दिखै नि दी.
२४ (ग.) सुण सुण, मालू मेखाले, कसो जक बोलन् छ आ,
सुण, मेरा राजा, आब कसो रे बोलन् छ अहोः

5.9 thinking like this: Today the Goddess has appeared, the Goddess has manifested herself. (10) (sung) He folds his hands towards the temple of the Goddess, thinking: You are our Goddess. Today you've manifested yourself to us - thinking like this he folds his hands towards the other side. Mālushāhī fills the jug with water, aha aho my dear Bairāṭhī. (11) (spoken) He fills the jug with water, saying: (sung) You have manifested yourself, our Goddess for seven generations. (12) Grant us your favour - says Mālushāhī and pours out some water from the jug, towards the temple of the Goddess, dear king. And that's what happened on that day, aha aho o God. (13) Human you are, a woman by birth! (says the singer to Rājulā?).

14 On seeing this she burst out laughing, Rājulī, aha aho dear Shauk-girl. (15) (spoken) Rājulī thinks in her heart: This man, he has never seen a woman, I guess he's never seen a woman. (16) He pours out water from his jug and joins his hands to salute me, because he takes me for a goddess, at the temple of Aganyārī Devī.

17 When she laughed, it became clear to king Mālushāhī: Oho, this is a woman! I had taken her for the Goddess!

18 King Mālushāhī left the jug on the ground and - as they say (?) - 'scratching his neck' he crossed the Rahaub towards the temple of the Goddess.

19 (sung) Now my Mālū, o king, he has crossed the Rahaub and gone to Aganyārī Devī, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

20 (spoken) When Mālushāhī had crossed the Rahaub and gone to the other side, he said to himself: I'll have a proper look at her.

21 (sung) Eh Rām, Rājulā kept turning her back in Mālushāhī's direction each time he tried to look at her, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (22) (spoken) From which side he comes thinking: I'll have a good look at her face, I'll have a good look at her face - that side she turns her back. (23) From which side he comes, that side she turns her back. Hours passed, Rājulā didn't show him her face.

24 (sung) Listen, listen, Mālū dear, what does he say? Listen, my king, what does he say now:

५.२५ को छ तेरो माइति - कौन् छ - , को छु तेरो सौराशि,

२६ कै छ तेरो नाम - कौन् छ - , कै छु तेरी जात अहो?

२७ हरि, मुख तो नि देखायो. उसिकै पिठ लौटैबेर राजुला कसो दिन् छ

जुवाबः

२८ तू जथा जाणियाँ छै, राजा, न्है जा, तूइ गाली रे मंगालै अहो.

२९ (ब.) जब् मालुशाही कनौः तेरी जात् कै छु, तेरो नाम् कै छु,
और् को माइति छु, को सौराशि छु? - यस् जब् मालुशाही उथौं कौ छी,
राजा लै, (३०) तब् उ जवाब् दिनै उकैः तू जाहुँ जाणी छै, न्है जा,
मन्खी, औ नतर् तुकैं मि गाली द्यूल् आब्. (३१) मालुशाही कैं कुछ्
नक् ज लागो, (राजा कैं). फिर् कनौ उथौं उः

३२ (ग.) सुण सुण, मुये, तू - जो छै - , मेरी चितै की वे वारता आ,
मैं छूँ - कौन् छ - आज कत्यूरिया राजा अहो.

३३ मालुशाही नाम छु मेरो, बैराठ को राजा. मेरा घरा छन - कन् छ -
सात रे राणियाँ अहो.

३४ (ब.) मैं कत्यूरिया राजा छूँ. मेरा घर् मौं सात् राणियाँ छन्.
ये बैराठ् में मि रौनू. राजा मालुशाही मेर् नाम छु.

३५ (ग.) ले, मिले आपणो नाम बतायो, आपणी जात बतै - ,
मिकणि वे के हो छ.

३६ तुथैं पूछी तेरी जात-खात, तू कैन् छै पै "गाली रे हुदुल्" अहो.

३७ (ब.) राजुली, तुथौं जात् पुछी तेरी. कैक् चेली छै, कैक् बौरी छै,
के जात् छु? - कौ. तू कनीः अरे, गाई हुदुल् तुकैं. (३८) मील् आपण्
जात् बतै, मि कत्यूरिया राजा छूँ. यो बैराठ् में - मेरो बैराठ् छु -
मेर घर् छु. मेरा घर् में सात् राणियाँ छन्. राजा मालुशाही मेर् नाम
छु. (३९) आब् मिकैं की हौ, नाम् बतूण् म? (४०) तुथौं पूछ छ, तू
"गाई हुदुल्" कनै छै. (४१) ततुक् में उस्की समज् में ऐ गे. फरिक् गे राजा
मालुशाही उज्यौं. (४२) तब् बतूनै राजा मालुशाही कैं आपण् नाम् आब्.

४३ (ग.) सुण सुण, राजा, हरि जगदीश, राजुली, हरि नारायण.
मैं छूँ सुनपति शौक की चेली, मैं हुनल हुणियों की बान अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

5.25 Who is your mother's family - says he - , who is your father-in-law's family? (26) What is your name - says he -, what is your caste? (27) Hari, she didn't show her face. Keeping her back turned towards him in the same way as before, - what answer does Rājulā give:

28 Go where you are about to go, king! Otherwise you'll be asking for curses.

29 (spoken) When Mālushāhī said "What is your caste, what is your name? And who is your mother's family, who is your father-in-law's family,"- when Mālushāhī, the king, had spoken to her like this, (30) then she gave him this answer: Where you are about to go, man, go! And if not, I shall give you a good scolding. (31) Mālushāhī felt rather slighted, the king. But again he says to her:

32 (sung) You, my dear - who you are - , listen, listen to the tale of my heart! I am - he says - the King of the Katyūrs. (33) Mālushāhī is my name, I'm the King of Bairāṭh. In my house there are - he says - seven queens.

34 (spoken) I'm the King of the Katyūrs. In my house there are seven queens. I live here in Bairāṭh. "King Mālushāhī" is my name.

35 (sung) Look! I've told you my name, I've told you my caste - did it do me any harm? (36) I asked you about your caste - but you say "I'll curse you!"

37 (spoken) Rājulī, I've asked you about your caste. I said: Whose daughter are you? Whose daughter-in-law are you? What is your caste? Speak! - But you say: I'll curse you!

38 I told you my caste. I'm the King of Katyūr. My home is here in Bairāṭh - my Bairāṭh it is. In my house there are seven queens. King Mālushāhī is my name. (39) Now, did it do me any harm to tell you my name? (40) I've asked you, and you say: I'll curse you! (41) When Mālushāhī had said that much, she finally understood. She turned towards King Mālushāhī. (42) Now finally she tells King Mālushāhī her name. (43) (sung) Listen, listen, king, Hari Jagadīsh, Rājulī, Hari Nārāyaṇ. I am Sunapati Shauk's daughter, I am betrothed to the Huṇiyās, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

५.४४ सुनपति शौक की चेली, हुणियाँ की बान छूँ, मेरो नाम कनी
"राजुला मोती" नाम अहो, अहा आबु बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

४५ (ब.) तब राजुला, तब् बते आपण् नाम्: म्येर नाम् राजुला मोती
नाम छु, सुन्पति शौक् की चेली छूँ, हुणियाँ की बान् छूँ मि.

४६ (ग.) ये गिंवाड़ माज मेरा बौज्यू लूण साटण ऐ रयीं.
तब हमुल याँ डेर कर् रखा.

४७ आबु न्है जा तू, राजा, - कैन् छ - आपणा घरै हणि अहो,
अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

४८ कहीं बटि मेरा बौज्यू जब देखला, ऐ जाला, तेरो मेरो - केन् छ
मालुशाही थीं ए राजुली - स्वरग करि देला अहो,
अहा आबु मैखालै मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

४९ (ब.) राजा, न्है जा तू आपण् घर् हुँ. कई बै मेरा बौज्यू आला, तेरो
मेरो - कैं - स्वर्ग कर् द्याल्. (५०) तू न्है जा, जाहुँ जाणी छै.

५१ राजा मालुशाही कनौ राजुला थीं:

५२ (ग.) राजुली, तेरा मुख तिर लै मेरो स्वर्ग है जान, कसी रे क बात हनी.

५३ आज राजा मैखालै, कसो रे बोलन् छ अहो,
अहा आबु बैराठिये हो हेइया.

५४ (ब.) राजा मालुशाहील् राजुला थीं जब् ऐस् बात् कै छी पै, मलिकै
भै गे, मलिकै भै गे, तब् भली बात् कर्ण् फै गे राजा मालुशाही थीं.

५५ राजा मालुशाही के कनो छ राजुला थीं:

५६ (ग.) तेरा मै-बुवा ले, राजुली, तेहुणि बड़ो पाप करो.

५७ राजुली, तेरा रूपया नि खाया तेरा मै-बुवा लै - आज कन् छ मि राजा
व - मासु काटि खाया अहा, अहा आबु शौकी अहो हेइया.

५८ (ब.) राजुला, तेर् मै-बुवाल् पाप करो, तू हुणदेश् में दि दी.

५९ (ग.) एतुक सुरीप (= सुरूप), राजुला, हरि जगदीश, आब कसिक रौली,
राजुली, तू हुणदेश माज अहा, अहो मालुशाही हेइया.

६० (ब.) राजुली, कसी रौली तू हुणदेश् में?

६२ (ग.) हुणियान देखिबेर हमूकणि डर लागन् छ.

६३ हमर देश में औनी, जम्बू-गन्दरैणी साण्टनी.

5.44 I am Sunapati Shauk's daughter, I am betrothed to the Huṇiyās. They call me "Rājulā Motī, the Pearl", by name, aha aho eh Bairāṭhī. (45) (spoken) Then Rājulā told her name: My name is "Rājulā MotīW. I am Sunapati Shauk's daughter, I am betrothed to the Huṇiyās.

46 (sung) My father has just come to GĪvāṛ to barter salt and that's why we have pitched our tent here.

47 Now king, you go to your house! - says she, aha aho eh Rājulī. (48) If my father comes back from somewhere and sees us - says Rājulī to Mālushāhī - he'll make my heaven and yours, aha aho dear Mālushāhī.

49 (spoken) King, go to your house! My father might suddenly come from somewhere - says she - and kill us ('make my heaven and yours'). (50) You go where you are about to go!

51 King Mālushāhī says to Rājulā:

52 (sung) Rājulī, if I would die at your feet, how wonderful this would be! (53) What does he say, the dear king! - aha aho Bairāṭhī.

54 (spoken) When King Mālushāhī had spoken like this to Rājulā, she at last became friendly and sat down. Then she began to talk friendly to King Mālushāhī.

55 What's King Mālushāhī saying to Rājulā:

56 (sung) Your mother and father, Rājulī, have done a great sin against you. (57) Rājulī, not only have your mother and father eaten your rupees - says the king - , but they have cut and eaten your flesh, aha aho eh Shaukī.

58 (spoken) Rājulā, your parents have done a sin: They have given you to Hundesh.

59 (sung) You are so beautiful, Rājulā, Hari Jagadīsh, how can you live in Hundesh, Rājulī, eh Mālushāhī.

60 (spoken) Rājulī, how will you be able to live in Hundesh?

61/62 (sung) We're overcome with fear when we see the Huṇiyās.

63 They come to our country and barter 'Jambū Gandaraiṇī'.

५.६४ (ब.) तो कै मांगनी हमूथीं ऊ? (ग.) आज राजुली, मडुवा को वे
पिशुवा अहा, अहा आजु बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

६५ (ग.) मडुवा को पिशुवा मांगनी. रोटा लै नि पकै जाणना.
ओ पिशुवा को हुणियाँ, राजुली, बाड़ी पकै खानी अहा,
अहा शौकिये हे हेइया.

६६ (ब.) र्वाट् पकौणो सीप् ल नि हुन् रन्कार् कैं. (६७) ऊ मडुवाक्
पिशुवा(क्) बाड़ी बणैबेर् खानी. (६८) हमर् देश् में जम्बू-गन्दरैणी
सांटनी. (६९) तेरा मै-बुवाल् ऐस् पाप् कर् दी, हुणदेश् में दि दी.

७० (ग.) इतुक सुरीप, राजुली, हरि जगदीश - कनी राजा मालुशाही -
कसिक रौली, राजुली, तू हुणियों का संग अहा,
अहा आबु वे राजुली अहो हेइया.

७१ मेरा देश में रनी, राजुली, तू, रंग-बिरंग में रूनी, ए शौकी वे,
दुख भुलि जानी अहा अहो अहेइया.

७२ (ब.) राजुली, हमर् देश् में रनी, दुख भुल् जानी. (७३) तू हुणदेश् में
कसिक् रौली तू? (७४) ततुक् सुरीप, तसी, तू राजुला, देव-रूपी,
देव-गडुवा जसी, (७५) वाँ कसि रौली तू? वाँ हुणियाँ छन्. (७६) हमूकैं
हुणिया देख्बेर् डर लाग. (७७) जम्बू-गन्दरैणी साटण् हौं औनी हमर्
देश् में. (७८) ऐसी बात् राजा मालुशाही जब राजुला थीं कौ,
आब् - आपण् (वाँ राज्) - कनौ राजुला थीं:

७९ (ग.) राजुली, मेरी बैराठ माजु रौनी, आज खानी, राजुली, तू
जीरा-बासुमती अहो, अहा आबु शौकिये अहो हेइया.

८० जीरा-बासुमती खानी, साल-जमोल खानी, आज, राजुली, खानी
उड़द की दाल अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

८१ (ब.) राजुली, हमर् बैराठ में, गिंवाड़ में रूनी, बास्मती-भात खानी,
साल-जमोल् खानी, उड़द की दाल् खानी. (८२) तू हुणदेश् में के खाली तू?

८३ (ग.) मेरी बैराठ माज रनी, राजुला, आब खानी, शौकिये, तू शेता
ग्यों का रोटा अहो, अहा आबु मैं कै धाना कर्नू, देवता हो हेइया.

८४ (ब.) राजुली, श्यत ग्यों रोट खानी.

८५ (ग.) श्येता ग्यों का रोटा खानी, राजुली,

5.64 (spoken) And what do they want in exchange from us? (sung) - now Rājulī - : 'Maḍuvā'-flour! - aha aho Bairāṭhī. (65) (sung) They ask for Maḍuvā-flour. They don't even know how to bake bread. With this Maḍuvā-flour the Huṇiyās bake 'bāṛī', (a very poor kind of bread), aha aho eh Shaukī.

66 (spoken) These sons of widows don't even know how to bake bread. (67) They eat 'bāṛī', which they prepare with Maḍivā-flour. (68) In our country they barter Jambū Gandaraiṇī. (69) Your parents have committed a great sin by giving you in marriage to Hundesh.

70 (sung) You are so beautiful, Rājulī, Hari Jagadīsh, - says King Mālushāhī - how will you live, Rājulī, together with those Huṇiyās? - aha aho eh Rājulī.

71 If you would stay in my country, Rājulī, you would live in splendour and glory, eh Shauk-girl, you would forget all misery.

72 (spoken) Rājulī, if you would stay in my country, you would forget all misery. (73) You, how will you live in Hundesh? (74) Rājulā, you are so beautiful, just like a goddess, like a beautiful waterjug - (75) how will you live there? There, there are only Huṇiyās. (76) We're overcome with fear when we see Huṇiyās. (77) They come to our country to barter Jambū Gandaraiṇī. (78) When King Mālushāhī had said this much to Rājulā; ... ... he said to Rājulā:

79 (sung) Rājulī, if you would stay in my Bairāṭh, you would eat Jīrā Bāsmatī-rice, Rājulī, aha aho eh Shaukī.

80 You would eat Jīrā Bāsmatī-rice, you would eat Sāl Jamol-rice, and, Rājulī, you would eat Uṛad-Dāl, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (81) (spoken) Rājulī, if you would stay in my Bairāṭh, in Gĩvāṛ, you would eat Bāsmatī-rice, you would eat Sāl Jamol-rice, you would eat Uṛad-pulses.

82 You, what will you eat in Hundesh? (83) (sung) If you would stay in my Bairāṭh, Rājulā, you would eat, Shaukī, bread made of white wheat. - What shall I do now? - aha o God. (84) (spoken) Rājulī, you would eat bread made of white wheat. (85) (sung) You would eat bread made of

५.८६ मेरी बैराठ माजु रनी, शौकी, आब खानी तू रहौब (= रहब) का माछा
अहो, अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

८७ कमोज की डाई खानी, थीन की मनुाई खानी, राजुली आब.
आज खानी, राजुली, दूणागिरि को दई अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये राजा हो हेइया.

८८ (ब.) राजुली, दूणगिरि दै खानी, पड्यूँ काटण्.

८९ (ग.) आज शौकी, दूणागिरि को दई खानी, परकोट का गाबा.

९० आब खानी, राजुली, बैराठ में नाकुरी का केला अहा अहो,
हे शौकी ए हेइया.

९१ (ब.) तब् राजा मालुशाही ले राजुला थीं ऐसी बात कैः

९२ राजुली, ऐसी सुरुप् त्रिया, तू शौकाण्, भोट में कसिक् रौली हुणियाँ
संग में? (९३) मेरी बैराठ में रै जानी, दुख भुल् जानी. (९४) साल्-
जमोल्, बास्मती-भात खानी, उड़द की दाल् खानी. (९५) हमर् गिंवाड़
में श्यत ग्यों हुनी, श्यत ग्यों (क) रौट् खानी. (९६) य रहौब गंग में
माछ छन्, माछ ... ... (खानी). (९७) कसि(क्) जाली तू जलनर् देश्,
हुणदेश् हुँ? (९८) आब राजुला जो छी ... ...

६. १ (ग.) कैको नाला, कैको धोला, राजा, हरि जगदीश. त दिन राजुला
देखिबेर - जो छी - नाण धोण ते भुलि गो.

२ कतुक् टाइम् है गो कबेर् त ले भुलि गो.

३ आब राजुला, मालुशाही थैं म कसी बात कैन् छ अहो,
अहा आव मेरा बैराठिये हेइया:

४ आब है गो मेरो बौज्यू को औण-टैम्.

५ लूण साटण बै कईं बै बौज्यू ऐ जाला.

६ आब मैं के धाना रे करूंल अहो, अहा आव मेरा राजा अहो हेइया.

७ राजुली, कसिक जानूँ त्विकणि छोड़िबेर, मेरो मन जाणा हूँ, राजुली,
करणे(र्) न्हैति ना अहा अहे, अहा आव मेरी शौकिये अहो.

८ आब मेरा बैराठिये, तब ऐ गो रहौब का छाल बै, उठाइ धोती गड़ुवा,
ऐ गो छ आपणा रे महल अहा, अहा आव मेरा बैराठिये,
हे मालुशाही हो हेइया.

5.85 white wheat, Rājulī. (86) If you would stay in my Bairāṭh, Shauk-girl, you would eat fish from the Rahaub-river, aha aho eh Rājulī. (87) You would eat the soft roots of the Kamoj-plant (?); you would eat, Rājulī, the head (?) of the Thīn-fish. You would eat, Rājulī, thick sourmilk from Dūṇāgiri, aha aho my King of Bairāṭh.

88 (spoken) Rājulī, you would eat sourmilk from Dūṇagiri, which is thick enough to be served with a flat ladle.

89 (sung) Now, Shauk-girl, you would eat sourmilk from Dūṇāgiri and Gābā-vegetable from Parkoṭ.

90 In Bairāṭh you would eat, Rājulī, bananas from Nākurī, aha aho eh Shaukī. (91) (spoken) Then King Mālushāhī spoke to Rājulā like this: (92) Rājulī, you are such a beautiful woman! How will you live in Shaukāṇ, in Bhoṭ, together with those Huṇiyās? (93) If you would stay in my Bairāṭh, you would forget your misery.

94 You would eat Sāl Jamol- and Bāsmatī-rice, you would eat Uṛad-pulses. (95) In our Gĩvāṛ grows white wheat, - you would eat bread made of white wheat. (96) Here in the Rahaub-Gangā there is plenty of fish, - you would eat fish. (cp. com. 5.96 BS 'bvãṭ' and glossary 'ḍaī' - KI 100 'bəvəṇa'!). (97) How will you go to Jalnardesh, to Hundesh? (98) Now Rājulā - who was - ... ...

6.1 (sung) Why should he bathe, why should he wash himself, o king, Hari Jagadīsh? On that day - because he saw Rājulā - he forgot everything: bathing, washing - everything!

2 How much time had passed - that too he forgot. (3) Now Rājulā, what does she say to Mālushāhī? - aha aho my Bairāṭhī: (4) It's time for my father to come back.

5 From bartering salt, from anywhere my father might come.

6 And what will I do then? - aha aho my king.

7 (The king says:) Rājulī, how can I go and leave you! I can't bear the thought of going! - aha aho my Shauk-girl.

8 Now my Bairāṭhī, then he took up his Dhotī and waterjug and went away from the bank of the Rahaub. He went to his palace, aha aho my Bairāṭhī, eh Mālushāhī.

६. ९ ए राम जगदीश, आबु ब्याल को वखत है गो, लूण सांटण बै ऐ गो छ
सुनपति शौक अहो, अहा आव मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

१० (ब.) चेली, बकरा कौं छी? - जौरास में. मि बकरा चै ल्युनूँ,
तू खाण पिणक् बन्(द)ोबस्त कर दे.

११ (ग.) आब सुनपति शौक न्है गो जौरास का डाना में, ल्यूंछ म बार-
बिसी बाकरा अहा, अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

१२ ए रैणी-रात है गे, बाकरा मैटि गीं, शौक खानी पिनी, सुखाल अरे
है जान अहो, अहा आव मेरा सुनपति अहो हेइया.

१३ हे राम जगदीश, रैणी-रात ब्यै छ, घणी घाम लागो.

१४ फिरि शौक ले खायो पियो, पिठि भारा लगाया करबोजा, न्है जान् छ
पै लूण रे साटण अहो, अहा आव मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

१५ राजुली, बाकरा हके दि छी जौरास का डाना हणि, आपुं राजुली
श्योव मैटि रैन् छ अहा, अहा आब अवे शौकिये अहो हेइया.

१६ (ब.) राजुली, बाकरा डान हके दी, आपुं श्योल मैट रीं.

१७ तो राजा मालुशाही, (ग.) तेरा उपर, राजा, ऐछी मलि-बैराठ बटि
दूद की मलाई, दई की च्योण्ट.

१८ उ ब्याल बटि राजा ले खायो नि आपणा हिस्सा, वीले राजुला हणि
धरि दी अहा, अहा आव मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

१९ तब, - जाणी जब वीले शौक न्है गो हुनलो कैबेर् - दूद की मलाई,
दई(न) का च्योण्ट, शेता ग्यों का रोटा-परोटा उनिहुण् बांधा
रूमाल में, आब मालू मेखाले, तू बाटो लागि गो छ अहा,
अहा आबु बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

२० (ब.) आपुं नि खै, वीक हिस्स, जो औन् छी, सात राणियाँ,
मलि-बैराठ् बै मै देवुं छी, उ धर् दी. (२१) तब् उ ल्हिबेर् राजुला
वास्ते न्है गो अगन्यारी देवी में.

२२ (ग.) आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो, राजुला थें मालुशाही म कसी बात
कौल अहा, अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया:

२३ (ब.) ले, राजुला, मेर् हिस्स, जो औंछ्, तो मील् ब्येलि बै
तुहुण् धरि हेलो.

6.9 Eh Rām Jagadīsh, now evening had come, Sunapati Shauk came back from bartering salt, aha aho my Shauk.

10 (spoken) Daughter, where are the goats? - in Jorās. I'll look for the goats and bring them back, while you prepare something to eat and drink.

11 (sung) Now Sunapati Shauk went to the mountain of Jorās. He brings back the 12 times 20 goats, aha aho my Shauk.

12 Night fell, the goats lay down. Shauk eats and drinks, lies down to rest, aha aho my Sunapati.

13 Eh Rām Jagadīsh, the night is over, the sun shines very warm again. (14) Again Shauk ate and drank and loaded the bags on to the backs of the goats. And again he goes to barter salt, aha aho my Shauk.

15 Rājulī, the goats she drove to the mountain of Jorās. As for herself Rājulī remains sitting in the shade, aha aho eh Shaukī. (16) (spoken) Rājulī, the goats she drove to the mountain, she herself remained sitting in the shade. (17) Then, King Mālushāhī, (sung) from Mali Bairāṭh was brought for you, king, the cream of the milk, the cream (pot?) of sourmilk.

18 From that evening on the king did not eat his share. He kept it for Rājulā, aha aho eh Mālushāhī.

19 Then - when he knew (?) that Shauk must have gone away - he tied up everything in a cloth: cream of milk, cream (pot?) of sourmilk and bread made of white wheat. And now, dear Mālū, you set out on your way aha aho Bairāṭhī.

20 (spoken) He himself did not eat. He kept his share which used to come from Mali Bairāṭh, which the seven queens and his mother used to send him.

21 Then with all this food for Rājulā he went to Aganyārī Devī.

22 (sung) Now my Bairāṭhī, what's Mālushāhī going to say to Rājulā? - aha aho eh Rājulī.

23 (spoken) Take it, Rājulā! Since yesterday I've saved my share for you, (the share) which is sent (by the queens).

६.२४ (ग.) आज शौकी, दई का च्योण्ट, (ज.ग.) दूद की मलाई,
शेता ग्यों का परोट - जो छी - राजुला कैं लागण फै गीं.

२५ (ग.) आब सुण शौकी, दिन भरि मालुशाही म उति भैटि रौन् छ अहा,
अहा आव मेरा राजा अहो हेइया.

२६ आब रोज को एही टैम है गो, रोज राजा मालू यही बाटो ऐन् छ अहा,
अहा आबु वे राजुली अहो हेइया.

२७ राजुली जो मुखे नि देखैन् छी, राजा कैं "गाली हुदुल्" जै कैंछी,
आबु लागि गे तुकणि, राजुली, दूद की मलाई अहा,
अहा आबु मेखाले मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

२८ (ब.) जो "गाली हुदुल्" कैंछी, दूद दई की मलाई लाग् गे, श्यत ग्यों क
परोट लाग् गीं, तो रोज, राजा मालुशाही, वी टैम है गो, राजा
मालुशाही का संग् में राजुला - जो छी - हिल् गे आब्.

२९ (ग.) हे राम, यौं तक, राजुली रैणी-रात धो धो जै काटैं
"कब औं राजा" कैं कैंछ.

३० उसि राजा मालुशाही लै कर(ीं). (३१) हे राम, उनरो म कसो पड़ो
जोग अहा, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

३२ (ब.) राजुली, कस जोग है गो छ, दूद की दई क मलाई लाग् गे तुकणि,
श्यत ग्यों(क्) परौट लाग् गीं. (३३) आब् राजा मालुशाही राजुला
दिन् भर् अग=यारी देवी में रूनी, (३४) शौक दिन् भर् लूण सांटौं.

३५ (ग.) मालू रात दिन बैराग में रौन् छी, राजा, बैरागी बाजा,
उदासी बाजा बाजनी मालुशाही का बैराठ में.

३६ औना-जाना लै बटोला रै जानी, ओना-जाना जोगी लै रै जानी,
एसो राजा छु, ब्याल का वखत बाजनी नौमत का नंगारा अहा,
अहा आबु वे राजुली अहो हेइया.

३७ तबु वीक नाम बैराठ भयो, जब रात-दिन गाणा बजाणा,
रात-दिन खुशी में रोंछी.

३८ "घोल को कपुवा - पिंजरि को सुवा", जै राजा का धन म धन रीठापुर
अहा अहो, अहा मेखाले मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

३९ गिंवाड़ लखनपुर में कत्यूरों को धन छु. दोरिहाट में कत्यूरों ले धन

6.24 (sung) Now Shauk-girl, you got the cream (pot?) of sour-
milk, the cream of milk and cake made of white wheat.
25 Now listen, Shaukī! The whole day Mālushāhī is sitting
there, aha aho my king. (26) And that's what happens
every day now: Daily King Mālū comes the same way,
aha aho eh Rājulī. (27) Rājulī who hadn't shown him her
face, who had said to the king "I'll curse you!" - now
Rājulī, you got the cream of milk, aha aho my dear
Bairāṭhī.
28 (spoken) Who was saying "I'll curse you", this Rājulā
now got the cream of milk and sourmilk, she got cake
(bread?) made of white wheat. So each day, King Mālu-
shāhī, they had a good time (? - 'the same time became';
they had a date?). Rājulā - who was - became friendly
with King Mālushāhī.
29 (sung) Eh Rām, she was so much in love now, Rājulī, that
she was restless at night saying "when comes the king!"
30 It was the same with King Mālushāhī. (31) Eh Rām,
what a coincidence was this! - aha aho my Bairāṭhī.
32 (spoken) Rājulī, what a coincidence was this! You got
the cream of milk and sourmilk, you got cakes (bread?)
made of white wheat. (33) King Mālushāhī and Rājulā
now stay at Aganyārī Devī all day long,
34 while Shauk is away the whole day bartering salt.
35 (sung) Mālū spent day (?) and night in sadness. Sad
instruments, o king, melancholic instruments sound in
Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh. (36) Even the travellers stop as
they come and go, and also the yogis stop as they come
and go. Such a king he is. The kettledrums that are
beaten at regular hours ('naumat') sound in the evening,
aha aho eh Rājulī. (37) Its name was Bairāṭh in those
days when there was singing and instrument-playing day
and night, and when he lived in happiness, day and night.
38 But the (free) "Kapuvā-bird of the nest turns into a
parrot in the cage!" The many (landed?) properties of
this king (are in) Rīṭhāpur, aha aho my dear Bairāṭhī.
39 The landed properties of the Katyūrs are in Lakhanpur in
GĪvāṛ. In Dorihāṭ the Katyūrs have made their fortune

६.३९ बणाइ छ. उनू राजों को वंश छ, ए राजा, बैराठ में अमन-चमन अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा राजा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

४० (ब.) कत्यूरिया राजा छु, जनर् पितरोंक् दोरिहाट में धन छ.

४१ गिंवाड़ में - लखन्पुर् कनी - त में सुनु का कलश् बणाई हुई छी, सुनु
का रीठापुर् छन्, ओ, सुनु(क्) सिंहासन् छु, कत्यूरों को धन छु.

४२ एसो राजा छी, बैराठ में रंग-बिरंग में रून् छी. (४३) तो होणी-हार्
आईः राजुला - जो छी - लूण साटण् हुण् शौक् का संग् में गिंवाड़ में
पहुंच् गे.

४४ (ग.) आबु सुनपति शौक, ए शौक, हरि मि जगदीश आ, आबु है गीं,
शौक, त्विकणि द्वी चार म्हैना अहो.

४५ लूण है छ सांटि, शौक ले चाँउल हालीं बणाइ.

४६ आबु तेरो, शौक हो, सब लूण सांटि गो छ अहो.

४७ एसो पुरूष छियो - (मा) इजू - सुनपति शौक, ए जाणि गो छ शौक
आब राजुला की बात अहो.

४८ लपक-जपक वीले राजा मालुशाही देखि भलो है छ.

४९ आबु मेरा शौक हो, आबु मन में सोचन् छ अहा अहोः

५० आबु हे राम, यो छ पर्याई देश, यो छ हुणियों की बान अहा,
अहा आव मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

५१ हरि, राजुला लै जब मालुशाही का संग में रै जाण छु याँ, मैं इकले
कसिक जूंल जलनर देश अहा, अहा आव मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

५२ य कत्यूरिया राजा छ. मेरी इकली पराणी, मैं के धाना करूंल? मिथें
हुणियाँ कसी बात कौला अहो, अहा आब मेरा सुनपति शौक अहो हेइया.

५३ राजुला कैं नि देखि, यस कौला मिथीं, हे राम जगदीश म, शौक कसी
बात सोच अहा अहो, अहा आबु मेरा देवा अहो हेइया.

५४ हे राम जगदीश, शौक ले लूण साण्टि है छ, तब चाँउल जमा करि हैला
अहो, अहा आव मैखालै सुनपति हेइया.

५५ (ब.) सुनपति मन में सोचनौ छः जब यो राजुला कैं यो राजा मालुशाही
जबर्दस्ती कर्बेर् लिह लि छ, तो मि कसिक् जूल् जल्नर् देश् में?

५६ हुणियाँ मिथीं कौलाः य राजुला कैं बेच् (ऐ गो) - कौल्. तो बड़ी

6.39 (in landed property?). The dynasty of those kings rules in Bairāṭh, a place of peace and happiness, aha aho my King Mālushāhī.

40 (spoken) He is the King of Katyūr. The property of his ancestors is in Dorihāṭ. (41) In Gĩvāṛ - what they call Lakhanpur - in that place golden pinnacles had been erected. Many golden treasures (?) are in Rīṭhāpur, there is a golden throne. (Such) is the wealth of the Katyūrs.

42 Such a king he was. In Bairāṭh he lived in splendour and glory. (43) Then what was to happen happened: Together with Shauk Rājulā - who was - arrived in Gĩvāṛ to barter salt. (44) (sung) Now Sunapati Shauk, eh Shauk, Hari Jagadīsh, now Shauk, you've already spent a few months there. (45) The salt Shauk has bartered in exchange of rice. (46) Now Shauk, all your salt has been bartered.

47 Such a man was Sunapati Shauk - mother! - , Shauk found out about Rājulā. (48) Suddenly one day he saw King Mālushāhī. (49) Now my Shauk, now he is thinking to himself: (50) Eh Rām, this is a foreign country, and she is betrothed to the Huṇiyās, aha aho my Shauk.

51 Hari, if Rājulā remains here together with Mālushāhī, how then can I go back alone to Jalanaradesh? - aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (52) He is the King of Katyūr, and she is my one and only life. What shall I do? What will the Huṇiyās say to me? - aha aho my Sunapati Shauk.

53 If they don't see Rājulā, they'll speak like this to me, eh Rām Jagadīsh. What is Shauk thinking? - aha aho my God.

54 Eh Rām Jagadīsh, Shauk has finished bartering salt for rice, aha aho dear Sunapati.

55 (spoken) Sunapati is thinking to himself: If this King Mālushāhī takes my Rājulā by force, then how can I go to Jalnardesh?

56 The Huṇiyās will say to me: He has sold Rājulā! - they will say. That's a very difficult problem.

६.५६ मुश्किल् की बात्. (५७) तब् मन में सोचनौ, हिया रचन छ. (५८) आब्
कनौ राजुला थिंः (जानू - आनू, के नि करन्). (५९) चांवल्-हांवल्
म्येर् जम् है गीं, लूण्-हूण् सांटि गो, आज् की रैणी-रातुड़ा (म मि)
हिट् दिनू.

६० (ग.) मालुशाही राजुला कैं रोज का वी बात छी, हरि.

६१ आज म, शौक, दिन छिपि गो, रैणी-रात पड़ि गे.

६२ खायो पियो, राजुली मुइय, आज सुकालो है गे छ अहा,
अहा आव अवे राजुला अहो हेइया.

६३ आब मि, सुनपति, आधोरात इथा, आधोरात उथा है रै छी,
आधोरात में शौक आज ठाड़ो उठि गो छ अहा,
अहा अहे राम जगदीश अहो हेइया.

६४ (ब.) सुनपति आधोरात का बीच् में उठि गो. (६५) तब् आधोरात् में
उठबेर् बार-बिसी बाकरा, लूण सांटि है, चाँउल् धर् राख् छी,
ज बार्-बिसी कर्बोजा लादण् फै गो बाकरन् कैं.

६६ (ग.) हे राम जगदीश अहो हेइया, ए लादि हालीं शौक लै बार-बिसी
बाकरा अहा, अहा आव मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

६७ हे राम, बार-बिसी बाकरा लादि हालीं. अघिल जाणिया, जो बटि रैं,
बाकरा लाखा (छी),

६८ उ रहौब तरि न्है गीन खिड़ेचौर माज अहा,
अहा आव अवे सुन अहो हेइया.

६९ (ब.) सुनपति, बाकरा सब् लादि हालीं, करबोजा सब् लादि गीं,
बाकरा-हाकरा न्है गीं.

७० (ग.) खोलि हालीं, शौक, आब् त्वीलै कुतों का रे सांगल अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा शौकज्यू हो हेइया.

७१ (ब.) बकरा लादिबेर् सब् पार् ऐ गीं रहौब (= रहब) तरबेर् वार्
ऐ गीं खिड़चौर में. (७२) तब् सुनपति शौक लै राजुला कैं ब्योंजाईः
चेली, उठ्, बाकर् न्है गीं हमर् दूर्, हिट्, जानू. राजुली आंख्
खोलंछी, देखंछी, आधोरात् है रै.

७३ (ग.) राजुली, कै धाना करैंछै, ए शौकी, के रथ वे बांधैन् छै?

6.57 Then he thinks to himself, he ponders in his heart.
58 Now he says to Rājulā: There is nothing more to be done here. (59) I've got all the rice I wanted, I've sold all my salt. Tonight I'll start on my way home.
60 (sung) Mālushāhī and Rājulā had gone on seeing each other every day.
61 Today Shauk, the day had passed, and night fell.
62 They (she?) ate and drank, Rājulā dear, and then she lay down to rest, aha aho eh Rājulā.
63 Now, Sunapati, half the night was on this side, half the night on that side. At midnight Shauk got up, aha aho Rām Jagadīsh.
64 (spoken) In the middle of the night Sunapati got up.
65 At midnight he got up and began to load the 12 times 20 bags - in which he had filled the rice - on to the 12 times 20 goats. All salt had been exchanged.
66 (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh, Shauk put the loads on to the 12 times 20 goats, aha aho my Shauk. (67) Eh Rām, the loads were put on to the 12 times 20 goats. Those Lākhā-goats which were to go ahead and were ready to do so,
68 went ahead, crossed the Rahaub and came to Khiṛecaur, aha aho eh Sunapati.
69 (spoken) Sunapati, the loads were put on to all the goats. The goats set out.
70 (sung) Now, Shauk, you undid the dog's leashes, aha aho my Shaukjī.
71 (spoken) The goats with their loads went along that side, crossed the Rahaub and reached Khiṛacaur on this side.
72 Then Sunapati Shauk woke Rājulā up:
Daughter, get up! Our goats have gone far ahead.
Come, let's go!
Rājulā opened her eyes and looked around: it was midnight.
73 (sung) Rājulī, what do you do now, Shauk-girl, what do you think?

६.७४ वार चेन् छ पार, है रे छ आधोरात अहो. उठ उठ, चेली, दे हिट्,
हमरा बाकरा वे न्हे गयीं.
७५ आज मेरा शौक, तुमुले कसो कपट करो अहो.
७६ एसो पापी सुनिय, केन् छ चेली, जैका गांठि गांठि में बिष,
७७ तेरो है जो बुरा, बौज्यू, तुमुले "जानू" ले नि कय् अहो.
७८ हरि, तुमुले "जानू" ले नि कयो, आबु मि की धाना रे करनू आ.
७९ ए मिहाति की कौलौ आज राजा मालुशाही अहो.
८० वीको अन्न खायो मिले द्वी चार म्हैना आ.
८१ ए जानी वखत मिले राजा थीं "जानू" ले नि कय् अहो.
८२ ऐसी पापी - कौलौ - जैले मिथीं "जानू" लग नि कयो आ.
८३ ए हम तो वीकणि - ए कौलौ - पकड़ि जैक लिंछी अहा अहो?
८४ सुण, पापी सुनिया, मेरा बौज्यू, त्वीले नको करो.
८५ ए मेरा उपर त्वीले बड़ो पाप करो अहो.
८६ तू "भोल जानू, आज जानू" कौंछी,
८७ मैं राजा संग भेण्ट जै करि लिंछी आ.
८८ एसो, मेरा बौज्यू, तुमुले बड़ो करो पाप अहो.
८९ राजुली, मण-मण का राजुली म नेतर वे छोड़ैन् छ.
७. १ गाती को लहंगा नेतरै भिजैंछ अहो.
२ बौज्यू का डर ले राजुली बाटो लागि गे छ आ.
३ अगन्यारी देवी बटि ऐ गे खिड़ाचौरे माज अहो.
४ (ब.) राजुली, रात है रै. नेतर् ऐस् छोड़नै, जस् कि सौण् भादो मीं
बर्ख लाग रीं. ऐसी नेतर् छोड़नै, आंग् का कप्ड़ा भिजै हैलीं.
५ बाप् कैं गाली दिनै मन मनै में. (६) अस पाप् कर् दे, "जानू" नि कै
मिथीं. "जानू" कौनौ, राजा संग् भेट् कर्नी. "जानू" त कै जान् उथीं.
७ वीक् अन्न्-जल् खेबेर् उथीं "जानू" ले नि कय्. (८) ऐसो पापी सुनिया
निकलौ कै राजुला - जो छी - मण मण का नेतर् छोड़नै. (९) देख्,
चेली, हिट्.
१० (ग.) राजुली अघिल-अघिल, शौकी, बाकरा वे हकैन् छ आ,
११ अघिल कै हिटैन् छ शौकी पछिल कै चेन् छ अहो.

6.74 This side she looks and that: it's midnight still! (Shauk says:) Get up, get up, child, let's go! Our goats are already gone. (75) Today my Shauk, what deceit did you contrive! (76) Such a wicked man, this Sunapati - says the girl - in whose every joint there is poison.
77 Evil shall befall you, father! You did not even say "let's go". (78) Hari, you did not even say "let's go". What shall I do now? (79) What will King Mālushāhī think of me? (80) For several months now I've eaten his food.
81 And now that I'm leaving I haven't even said to the king "I go". (82) Such a wicked girl! - he will say - she didn't even say "I'm going".
83 He will say: Would I had held and kept her back?
84 Listen, wicked Sunapati, my father, you have done a wicked thing. (85) You've done a dirty trick on me.
86 If you had said: We go tomorrow, we go today, -
87 I could have met the king somehow (and said good bye).
88 Such a wicked deed, my father, you did to me!
89 Rājulī, her eyes begin to fill with big tears.
7.1 Her woolen skirt becomes wet with tears.
2 Only for fear of her father Rājulī set out on her way.
3 From Aganyārī Devī she came to Khiṛācaur.
4 (spoken) Rājulī, it is still night. She is shedding tears as if the rains had begun in the months of Sāvan and Bhādõ, the rainy season. She is shedding such floods of tears that the garments on her body become wet through and through.
5 In her innermost heart she is cursing her father:
6 Such a wicked thing he did! He didn't say to me "we go". If he had said "we go", I could have met the king once more. Then I would have said to him "I must go".
7 I enjoyed his food and drink and now I haven't even said to him "good bye". (8) Rājulā - who was - began to shed heavy heavy tears saying to herself: Such a wicked man Sunapati turned out to be! (9) Shauk said: Look, girl, get going! (10) (sung) On and ahead Rājulī is driving the goats, eh Shaukī. (11) Ahead she is going, the Shauk-girl, and back she keeps looking, aho.

७.१२ आधोरात है रै छ, राजुली, आंख नि देखनी अहो.

१३ कतिकणि छ मालुशाही क महल कबेर राजुली व आंख नि देखनी अहो.

१४ चखुटिया बटि ऐ गे राजुला कुथलाड़-की-गाड़ आ.

१५ आबु ऐ गीं बाकरा आज कुथलाड़-की-गाड़ अहो.

१६ राजुला तबु मुणी मुणी चढ़ा च्यां च्यां फै गीं करण आ.

१७ आबु, मेरी शौकी, दिशा फै गे खुलण अहो.

१८ तब देखें राजुली पछिल के, ए आब कां रै गे छ बैराठ आ.

१९ आजि राजुली मुये नेतर छोड़ैन् छ अहो अहो.

२० हरि, हिट हिट, चेली - कनौ छ. ऐ गो शौक दौरिहाट माज आ.

२१ शौक को ढांकर ऐ गो उखले-लेखे माज अहो.

२२ राजुली नेतर पोछैन् छ, अघिल-अघिल बाकरा वे हकैन् छ आ.

२३ तब ऐ गे, शौकी, आब कैड़ैरौउ माज अहो अहो.

२४ तेरो ढांकर ऐ गो आज म, शौक, छीड़ा-पाणी माज आ.

२५ ए राजुला, बाकरा ल्यै गो छ लोद-थल माज अहो.

२६ शौक, लोद बटि ऐ गीं तेरा बाकरा छिपुल-चौर माज आ.

२७ ए तति बटि ऐ गीन आज फया-राउ माज अहो.

२८ फयाराउ बटि आबु लै गो छ मनुसारी-रौल आ.

२९ शौक को ढांकर ऐ गो दुमण-गांव् माज अहो.

३० मारो-मारो कर्नै लै गो छ आज शौक गिरै-छिने माज आ.

३१ कैं बासा नि बसो.

३२ आज शौक ऐ गो म गिरेछिने माज अहो.

३३ (ब.) चेली, हिट्, गिरेछिना में मैट् जा आब्. (३४) ब्याल् को वखत् है आब्, पुजि गो, (३५) मार्-मार् कै नि ऱ्हे गो, राजा मालुशाही डरल्, (३६) कि आजि औनी पछिल् बै कोई पकड़ लि जानी य चेली कैं आब्, पराय् देश् छु य कबेर्. (३७) मार्-मार् कै सुनपति शौक् गिरेछिन में नि ऱ्हे गो, ढांकर और् राजुला, शिट मैट गीन्.

३८ तब् गिरेछिन् बै देखनै राजुली, आब् मन में ऐस् कनैः

३९ (ग.) हरि, आबु कसिक देखनू मैं - कैन् छ - मालुशै की सूरत आ?

४० ए कसिक देखनू आज पछों को मुलुक अहो.

7.12 It is still midnight, Rājulī, her eyes can't see a thing.
13 Where is Mālushāhī's palace? - Rājulī is saying to herself, but her eyes don't see anything, aho.
14 From Cakhuṭiyā Rājulā came to Kuthalāṛ-kī-Gāṛ, aah.
15 Now the goats came to Kuthalāṛ-kī-Gāṛ, aho.
16 Rājulā, then the Muṇī-birds began to make 'cyã cyã', aah.
17 Now my Shauk-girl, slowly it began to dawn, aho.
18 Rājulī looks back: Where is Bairāṭh now? - aah.
19 Dear Rājulī begins to cry. (20) Hari! Go on, go on, child! - says he. Shauk came to Dorihāṭ, aah.
21 Shauk's caravan came to Ukhal Lekh. (22) Rājulī wipes her tears away. She's driving the goats on and ahead.
23 Then she came, the Shauk-girl, to Kaiṛairau, aho.
24 Your caravan, Shauk, came now to Chīṛā Pāṇī, aah.
25 Eh Rājulā, he brought his goats to Lodathal, aho.
26 Shauk, from Lod your goats came to Chipulcaur, aah.
27 From there they came to Phayārāu, aho.
28 From Phayārāu he brought them to Manusārī Raul, aah.
29 Shauk's caravan came to Ḍhumaṇagaon, aho.
30 He made haste and brought them to Girechina, aah.
31 He didn't stop anywhere.
32 Now Shauk came to Girechina, aho.
33 (spoken) Daughter, go on! Soon you can sit down and rest in Girechinā.
34 It was evening when he arrived. (35) For fear of King Mālushāhī he had made haste to bring her here,
36 because he was thinking that even now some men might come from behind and snatch and take away his daughter. After all, this was a foreign country.
37 Sunapati Shauk made haste and brought his caravan and Rājulā to Girechina, where they rested for a short while.
38 Then, from Girechin, Rājulī looks back and speaks to herself like this:
39 (sung) Hari! How can I see - says she - Mālushāhī's handsome figure?
40 How can I see the western country again?

७.४१ घमका चार छाती मारैन् छ फटक चार खौरा.

४२ कसो पाप करो, बौज्यू, तुमुलै "जानू" लै नि कय् अहो.

४३ (ब.) तब राजुला ऐस् कनैछः य बाबूल् पाप कर् दे.

४४ आब् काँ देखनू राजा मालुशाही की सूरत, काँ देखनू गाड़ी-गिंवाड़?

४५ पछों दिश्, काँ देखीं बैराठ्? (४६) ऐस् कनै, छाती मीं मार्नै राजुला - जो छी. (४७) तब् सुन्पति कनीः चेली, दै हिटो, लगा बाकरा कैं बाट्.

४८ (ग.) हरि, गिरेछिन बटि बाकरा ऐ गीं धारी-रे-गांव् आ.

४९ तेरो ढांकर ऐ गो आज बागीश्वर माज अहो,
बागीश्वर माजु शौक तबु बासो कर आ.

५० ए तै रैणी-रातुड़ा रै गो बागीश्वर माज अहो.

५१ सुनपति शौक आजु, हरि मि जगदीश, ए तै रैणी-रातुड़ा रै गो बागीनाथ माज अहो.

५२ (ब.) राजुली, के हुणि नीन् ऐई ?

५३ (ग.) हंस रै गो बैराठ, राजुला, माटी मि बागीश्वर आ,
हंस रै गो छ बैराठ, राजुली, मट्टी बागीश्वर अहो, अहा अहेइया.

५४ ए बागीश्वर बटि, शौक, तेरो डेरा उठि गो छ आ,
अहा आव मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

५५ हे म, राजुली, अघिल-अघिल, शौकी अहे मुये, बाकरा हकोन् छ अहो,
अहा आव वे राजुला हो हेइया.

५६ आब मेरा सुनपति शौक, तेरो ढांकर न्है गो, शौक, ए आब तलि-दानपुर अहो, अहा आव मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

५७ आबु राजुली, जसो-जसो मलि जानै, शौकी, तसो-तसो दिल उदासी है रो छ अहा, अहा आव अवे राजुली अहो हेइया.

५८ (ब.) राजुला, जस्-जस् मलि जानै, तस्-तस् दिल और् उदासी हनौ.

५९ (ग.) वे गुरु - कोनै राजुली - कथा देखनू मैं बैराठ, काँ देखनू राजा मालुशाही अहा, अहा आव मैखाली वे राजुली अहो हेइया.

६० आज सुनपति शौक, मलि-दानपुर न्है गीं तेरा बाकरा, न्है गीन म तलि-मुनसार अहा, अहा आबु मेरी राजुली अहो हेइया.

६१ तलि-मुनसार, मलि-मनसार न्है गीं, हरि, ए राजुला, न्है गीं

7.41 With a bang she beats her breast, and with a blow she beats her head. (42) What a wicked thing you did, father! You didn't even say "we go". (43) (spoken) Then Rājulā speaks like this: My father has done a wicked thing.

44 Where can I see King Mālushāhī's handsome figure again? Where will I see Gāṛī Gĩvāṛ? (45) The western region, Bairāṭh, - when ('where') will I see it again?

46 Like this she speaks, Rājulā - who was - and beats her breast. (47) Then Sunpati says: Daughter, off we go! Get the goats moving! (48) (sung) Hari! From Girechina the goats came to Dhārīgaon. (49) Your caravan came now to Bāgīshvar. Shauk camped in Bāgīshvar.

50 That night he stayed in Bāgīshvar. (51) Sunapati Shauk, Hari Jagadīsh, that night he stayed in Bāgīshvar.

52 (spoken) Rājulī, how could you possibly sleep?

53 (sung) Your heart remained in Bairāṭh, Rājulā, your body in Bāgīshvar. Your heart has remained in Bairāṭh, Rājulī, your body alone is in Bāgīshvar.

54 From Bāgīshvar, Shauk, your caravan set out again, aha aho my Shauk.

55 Rājulī, the dear Shauk-girl, is driving the goats on and ahead, aha aho eh Rājulā.

56 Now, my Sunapati Shauk, your caravan went now to Tali Dānpur, aha aho my Shauk.

57 Now, Rājulī, the higher she goes, Shaukī, the sadder she feels at heart, aha aho eh Rājulī.

58 (spoken) Rājulā, the higher she goes, the sadder she feels at heart.

59 (sung) Eh Guru - says Rājulī - where will I see Bairāṭh, where will I see King Mālushāhī again? - aha aho dear Rājulī.

60 Now, Sunapati Shauk, your goats went to Mali Dānpur. They went to Tali Munsār, aha aho my Rājulī.

61 They went to Tali Munsār, to Mali Mansār, Hari, eh Rājulā, they went to Mali Juvār, aha aho eh Shaukī.

७.६१ मलि-जुआर अहा, अहा आज शौकी ए हो हेइया.

६२ तेरो ढांकर न्है गो, सुनपति हे शौक, निंगाली-का-बण आ,
अहा आजु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

६३ तांको ढांकर तेरो न्है गो ऊण्टा-धुर में, आब न्है गीं, राजुली,
बाकरा हूमा-धुर माज अहा, अहा आज वे राजुला अहो हेइया.

६४ आबु राजुली, नि न्है जा तू ह्यूंली-गंगा पार अहो.

६५ शौक, न्है गीं तेरा बाकरा कंकरी-खाल माज अहा,
अहा आज मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

६६ (ब.) कंकरी-खाल में न्है गो सुनपति शौक्. (६७) बार-बिसी बकर् छन्,
राजुला छ, (६८) नि न्है गो आपण मुलुक्, आपण् देश् हैं.

६९ (ग.) हे गुरु, ब्याल का वखतु माजु पुजि गो छ, सुना, सुनिया का कोट
अहा, अहा आज मेरा शौकज्यू हो हेइया.

७० हरि, सुनिया का कोट, पूरब छाजा, लाल झरोका, सीस मण गोला,
आज सुनिया-कोट, (घड़ी) का बोट, कनी, हरि जगदीश.

७१ आज भीड़ि-पटांगणि ए बाकरा है गीं ठाड़ा अहा,
अहा आज मेरी राजुली अहो हेइया.

७२ (ब.) हरि, सुनपति शौक राजुला कणि, बाकरा कन् नि न्है गो,

७३ खोली-पटांगणि भरि गीं, बकर् - जतुक् छी - ठाड़ है गीं सब्.

७४ तब् निकल् गे बुड़ी गांगुला भितेर बै.

७५ (ग.) सुण सुण, गांगुली शौकी, चित की वारता आ,

७६ सुण सुण, राजुला अहो, आज चित की वारता अहो.

७७ चेली काखि घालि गांगुला नि न्है गे छ पूरुब का छाजा आ.

७८ हरि, गोदी को बालक, गांगुला लै गोदी माजु भैटाली.

७९ ए भौत दिन है गीं, तेरी सूरत नि देखी अहो.

८० चेली, तेरा जाइया बटि को मिकणि, चेली, रात नीन नि भई,
तेरा जाइया बटि का रात नीन नि भई अहो.

८१ कसिक देखनू मि - कैन् छ - राजुला की वे सूरत आ,

८२ कसिक देखनू - कैन् छ - चेली, त तेरी मूरत अहो.

८३ सुण सुण मि, सुनपति ए शौक, हरि जगदीश,

7.62 Your caravan, Sunapati Shauk, went to the Ningālī-Bamboo-Forest, aha aho my Shauk.
63 From there your caravan went to Ūṇṭādhura, Rājulī, and now the goats went to Hūmādhura, aha aho eh Rājulā.
64 Now, Rājulī, you (take the goats?) across the Hyũlī Gangā.
65 Shauk, your goats went to Kankarī Khāl, aha aho my Shauk.
66 (spoken) Sunapati Shauk went to Kankarī Khāl.
67 With him he has Rājulā and the 12 times 20 goats.
68 He brought them to his country, to his land.
69 (sung) Eh Guru, in the evening he reached Suniyā Koṭ, Sunapati, aha aho my Shaukjī. (70) Hari, Suniyā Koṭ (with its) upper verandah towards the east, the red window, (with leaden balls of one maund each?); they call it Suniyā Koṭ, ('ghaṛī'?)-trees, Hari Jagadīsh.
71 Now the goats stood in the courtyard again, aha aho my Rājulī.
72 (spoken) Hari, Sunapati Shauk had brought Rājulā and the goats (home safely). (73) The courtyard was filled: All the goats - so many they were! - were standing there.
74 Then Gāngulā, the old lady, came out of the house.
75 (sung) Listen, listen, Gāngulī Shaukī, the tale of (your?) heart.
76 Listen, listen, Rājulā, to the tale of your (?) heart.
77 Carrying her daughter under her arm Gāngulā took her to the verandah on the eastside.
78 Hari, like a child in arms - so took Gāngulā Rājulā on her lap.
79 (Gāngulā says:) It's many a day since last I saw your beautiful face. (80) Daughter, since you went away, daughter, I couldn't sleep at night. Since you went away I couldn't sleep at night.
81 (I used to say:) How can I see - says she - Rājulā's beautiful face?
82 How can I see - says she - your lovely form, my daughter?
83 Listen, listen, Hari Jagadīsh, Sunapati Shauk

७.८३ उतारण लगाया बाकरों का करबोजा अहो.

८४ बार-बिसी ढांकर शौक ले बोजो खोलि हैलो छ आ.

८५ ए बाकरों का करबोजा, शौक, सबे धरि हाला अहो.

८६ भरि हालीन सुनपति ले चाँउलूं की कोठी,

८७ भरि हालीन, ए राजा, चाँउलूं की कोठी अहो.

८८ (ब.) सुनपति, चांगलन् की कोठी भरि है, बार-बिसी बकार
लि जै रो छी.

८९ (ग.) ते रैणी-रातुड़ा, शौक, हरि जगदीश,

९० आबु लागो छ, राजा, शौक पै, भोल को दिन अहो.

९१ (ब.) रैणी-रात खुली, भोल को दिन लागो.

९२ (ग.) गांगुला, मैं बाकरा पुजै औनू - कौन् छ - बाकरिया धुर आ.

९३ ए ग्वाला-अनालों कणि मैं बाकरा सौंपि औनू अहो.

९४ बार-बिसी ढांकरो, सुन, बाटो लागि गो छ आ.

९५ नि न्है गो छ मि, शौक, आज बाकरिया धुर अहो.

९६ (ब.) हरि, सुनपति शौक् चाँउल् घर् पांज्बेर्, बकरा धुर नि न्है गो.

९७ बकरी धुरा में ग्वाला-अनालों कैं बकर् सौंप्बेर् ऐ गो.

९८ (ग.) एक दिन भय, शौक, द्वी रे चार दिन आ -

९९ ए खबर न्है गे छ आज हुणदेश माज अहो.

८. १ (ब.) खबर् न्है गेः सुन्पति शौक् ऐ गो घर्.

२ (ग.) ए हरि, कलनरी हुणिया - जो छी - आबु क्या बैन रे बोलन् छ आ.

३ ए सुण सुण, मेरा चेला, आबु तेरो ब्याउ करि दिनू अहो.

४ (ब.) यार्, चेला, तेर् ब्या कर् दिनू. आब् मि बामण् बुलै लिनू आब्.

५ हुणिया आपण् बामण् पाम् न्है गो.

६ (ग.) न्है गो छ हुणिया, हरि, बामण की पास आ.

७ ए करण लगायो वीलै ब्याउ को लगन अहो.

८ (ब.) यार्, बामण, मलि सुन्पति शौक् ऐ गीं. (९) घर् ऐ गीं.

१० छै न्हैन् में औनी. (११) आइ न्है जाल् कथा हुँ, शौक् बेपारि भय्.

१२ य हैबेर्, यार्, चेला, ब्या कर् दिनू (आब्). घर् ऐ गीं बलि उ.

१३ तब् हुणियाँ - जो छी - बामणक् घर् जैबेर्, लगन-हगन् ठैरै-ठुरिबेर्,

7.83 began to lift down the bags from the goats.
84 Shauk untied the loads from his caravan of 12 times 20 goats.
85 Shauk, he put aside all the saddlebags of the goats.
86 Sunapati filled the granaries with rice.
87 Eh king, he filled the granaries with rice.
88 (spoken) Sunapati, the granary is filled with rice. The 12 times 20 goats he's taken (to graze).
89 (sung) That night (has passed), Shauk, Hari Jagadīsh,
90 and morning has come, o king, o Shauk.
91 (spoken) The darkness lifted, day began. (92) (sung) Gāngulā, - says he - I bring the goats to the goat-mountain.
93 I'll leave the goats with the herdsman. (94) The herd of 12 times 20 goats, Sunapati, set out on its way.
95 He brought them now, Shauk, to their pasture, the goat-mountain. (96) (spoken) Hari, Sunapati Shauk stored the rice in his house and brought the goats to the mountain. (97) On the goat-mountain he left the goats with the herdsman and returned.
98 (sung) One day had passed, Shauk, a few days had gone by,
99 when news reached Hundesh.
8.1 (spoken) And that's the news that reached Hundesh: Sunapati Shauk has come home!
2 (sung) Eh Hari! The Kalanarī Huṇiyā - who was - what does he say?
3 Listen, listen, my son, now I'll arrange your marriage.
4 (spoken) My friends, son! I'll arrange your marriage. Now I'll call the Brahmin. (5) The Huṇiyā went to his Brahmin. (6) (sung) The Huṇiyā has gone, Hari, to his Brahmin. (7) He began to find out the most auspicious constellation for the marriage.
8 (spoken) My friend, Brahmin, Sunpati Shauk has come up to the mountains. (9) He has come home.
10 After six months he's come. (11) He might go away again somewhere. Don't forget, Shauk is a trader.
12 This being so, my friend, my son, I'll arrange your marriage now. He's just come home, Shauk.
13 Then the Huṇiyā - who was - went to his Brahmin's house.

८.१३ लगन् लै यस् निकाल् ल्याय् कि ब्या - जो आठ् दिन् अन्दर् ब्या -
कर् दियो तुम्, नतर् फिर् साल् भर् जनि तुमुकैं (पैत न्हेति).
१४ तस् किने लगन् उकैं बताय् बामणल्. (१५) तब् हुणियाँ घर् में ऐबेर्
शौकाण् हुँ औन् छ सुन्पति शौक पास्.
१६ (ग.) ओ आव मेरा शौक हो हेइया, हुणदेश मा हुणियाँ बटिण कै गो छ
आ, ए शौक म, हरि जगदीश अहा, अहा आब मेरा गुरु अहो हेइया.
१७ हे राम जगदीश, जे खरच चैन् छियो, हुणियाँ लै खरच-परच जो धरो, हरि.
१८ आज हुणियाँ हुणदेश बै - जो छी - , राजुली, तै दिन बाटो लागि गो छ
अहा, अहा आबु मेरा देव अहो हेइया.
१९ औने-औने आजु ऐ गीं बाटो आधो बाटो, ऐ गीं हुणिया कंकरी-खाल
माज अहा, अहा आजु मेरा देव अहो हेइया.
२० ए राम जगदीश, ब्याल का वखत मि द्वी हुणियाँ न्हे गीन सुनिया
का घर अहा, अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.
२१ (ब.) हुणी जब् महल कैं ग छिया, पुरुब् छाजा में भैट् रै छी राजुला.
२२ (ग.) राजुली, हुणियाँ में नजर पड़ै छी, समजि गे छ म राजा
मालुशाही अहा अहो, अहा आबु अवे राजुली अहो हेइया.
२३ हुणियाँ शौक मी (= में) आलू-जोलू ज्यूजाग-पैलाग नमस्कार-पुस्कार है गे.
हुणियाँ भैटालि हैलीं. राजुला पुरुब छाजा में टोप मारि है छ अहा अहो,
अहा आबु अवे राजुली अहो हेइया.
२४ (ब.) समदी, आब तुम् ऐ ग छा, छै म्हैन् हबेर्. आब् हमुकन् लगन् दियो.
२५ हमु लगन् ठैरैबेर् ऐ रों. (२६) आट् दिन् लगन् मिल् गो हमुकैं.
२७ अट्ठाँ दिन् हमर् बरातल् है जाण् चैं. कौ, कै कुन् छा. (२८) सुन्पति
शौक् कने रौः ठीक् छु, भया, लगन ज तुमुकैं मिल् गो छ, दि द्यूल् पै.
आया, (२९) हम् आब् ऐ गय् याँ. (३०) सुनपति शौक् हुणियाँ थींः
ठैर् गे बर्यात् अट्ठाँ दिन् हैं.
३१ (ग.) तै रैणी-रातुड़ा हुणिया शौकाण में सुकालै बणि गया अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा शौकज्यू हो हेइया.
३२ सुण सुण, राजुला मुये, हरि जगदीश, जे रात बटि हुणिया आ छिया,
राजुला मुख नि बोलाई, हत्थ नि सारो, राजुला लै अन्न नइं खाय अहो,

8.13 And they found out the most auspicious constellation for the wedding and this is the date they figured out: You arrange for the marriage to take place within the next eight days. Otherwise there isn't a date for you again for a whole year. (14) This was the date the Brahmin told him. (15) Then the Huṇiyā came back to his house. Now he goes to Shaukāṇ, to Sunapati Shauk.

16 (sung) Aho my Shauk, in Hundesh the Huṇiyā prepared for his journey, eh Shauk, Hari Jagadīsh, aha aho my Guru.

17 Eh Rām Jagadīsh, the money needed, all this money, the Huṇiyā had ready, Hari. (18) That day, Rājulī, the Huṇiyā - who was - set out on his journey from Hundesh, aha aho my God. (19) Travelling on and on the Huṇiyās covered half of the way and finally came to Kankarī Khāl, aha aho my God. (20) Eh Rām Jagadīsh, in the evening the two Huṇiyās reached Suniyā's house, aha aho my Shauk.

21 (spoken) When the Huṇīs came to the palace, Rājulā was sitting on the eastern verandah.

22 (sung) Rājulī, when her glance fell on the Huṇiyās, she took them for (thought of?) King Mālushāhī, aha aho eh Rājulī. (23) Between the Huṇiyās and Shauk there was greeting, embracing, blessing and touching the feet. The Huṇiyās were invited to sit down. Rājulā was sitting on the eastern verandah hiding her face in her lap.

24 (spoken) (The Huṇiyās to Shauk:) Relative! Now you've come, after six months. Now give us the auspicious date for the wedding! (25) We have fixed the auspicious date and now we've come. (26) Within eight days - that's the date we've got. (27) By the eighth day the marriage procession of the bridegroom has to take place. Speak, what do you say to this? (28) Sunpati Shauk says: All right, brother, so you've got the right date. I too will give you the date (as fixed by the Brahmin). We've come (?).

29 We've just come home. (30) Sunapati Shauk to the Huṇiyās: The marriage-procession has been fixed for the eighth day.

31 (sung) That night the Huṇiyās slept well in Shaukāṇ, aha aho my Shaukjī. (32) Listen, listen, dear Rājulā, Hari Jagadīsh, since the night on which the Huṇiyās came,

८.३२ अहा अहे राजुली अहो हेइया.

३३ कतुक मे बुड़ी गांगुला समजैन् छ राजुली कणि,

३४ कतुक सुनपति समजोनी -

३५ आब राजुली, ए मुये, मुख नि बोलनी अहा अहो,
अहा अहे आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

३६ एक दिन है गो, द्वी दिन है गीं.

३७ तब, राजुली मुये, क्या बैन रे बोलेन् छ अहा,
अहा अहो आबु शौकी अहो हेइया.

३८ (ब.) राजुली तब उठी ठाड़.

३९ (ग.) आबु न्हे गे छ बौज्यू का मुखतिर. राजुली क्या बैन बोलैन् छः

४० सुण, मेरा बौज्यू, एक बात पुछनू - जब नको नि माननां - तुमुथैं, -

४१ कैन् छ राजुली. ए न्हे गे छ बौज्यू का मुखतिर अहा,
अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

४२ (ब.) राजुला, ज दिनु बैराठ मीं राजा मालुशाही ले राजुला थीं
कौन् छीः राजा मीं (= में) मि ठुल् छूँ. य बखत् करै कत्यूरिया राजा छूँ.

४३ पैगों में कहेड़ि-कोट मीं कालू कहड़ छ, (४४) दोरिहाट में पचुवा
दोर्याल्. (४५) दिशा में मेर् पछों दिश् बड़ी छु. (४६) रंगीली
बैराठ् - पछों की दिश् छु. (४७) यस् राजुला थीं कै राखो छी.

४८ आब् राजुला पुछण् फै गे बाप् कैं, इसिक् पुछनै उ आबः

४९ (ग.) बौज्यू, य बताओ, गंगा में को गंगा छु ठुली?

५० ए देवनों मा को देव, बौज्यू, को देव छ ठुल अहो?

५१ अन्नैं मधे को अन्न, बौज्यू, को अन्न हूँ ठुल आ?

५२ ए ब्रिक्ष मा को ब्रिक्ष, बौज्यू, को ब्रक्ष छु ठुल अहो?

५३ दिशा मा की दिशा, मेरा बौज्यू, को दिशा छु ठुली?

५४ राजा मा को राजा, आब को राजा छ ठुल अहो?

५५ (ब.) (य खमिया उसिक् सम्जनेर के नि भय्, के नै.)

५६ (ग.) पैगन मा को पैग, बौज्यू, को पैगो छ ठुल आ?

५७ ए हरि जगदीश, बौज्यू म बते दियाला अहो.

५८ हरि, सुनपति शौक, ए शौक हिया माजु सोचनी,

8.32 Rājulā didn't open her mouth, she didn't lift a finger,
Rājulā did not eat any food, aha aho eh Rājulī.
33 However much Gāngulā, the old lady, reasons with Rājulā,
34 however much Sunapati reasons with her, (35) still Rājulā, the dear, doesn't open her mouth, aha aho eh Rājulī.
36 One day passed, two days passed.
37 Then, dear Rājulī, what does she say? - aha aho eh Shaukī.
38 (spoken) Then Rājulī stood up. (39) (sung) Now she went and stood before her father. What does Rājulī say?
40 Listen, my father, I want to ask you one thing, if you don't mind, - says Rājulī. (41) She has gone to her father, aha aho eh Rājulī.
(The singer informs the audience of a conversation between Mālushāhī and Rājulā when they first met.)
42 (spoken) Rājulā! In Bairāṭh King Mālushāhī had said to Rājulā one day: Among the kings I am the greatest. I am the present king of the Katyūrs. (43) Among the heroes Kālū Kahaṛ in Kahaṛi Koṭ is the greatest.
44 In Dorihāṭ there is Pacuvā Doryāl. (45) Among the regions the western - my region - is the best.
46 Colourful Bairāṭh is the western region.
47 Thus he had spoken to Rājulā. (48) Now Rājulā began to ask her father, and this is what she asks:
49 (sung) Father, tell me this: Among the Gangās which Gangā is the greatest? (50) Among the gods which god, father, which god is the greatest? (51) Among the grains which grain, father, which grain is the greatest?
52 Among the trees which tree, father, which tree is the greatest? (53) Among the regions which region, my father, which region is the greatest?
54 Among the kings which king, which king is now the greatest?
55 (spoken) (If I go on like that, this loafer won't understand anything, nothing at all.)
56 (sung) Among the heroes which hero, father, which hero is the greatest? (57) Hari Jagadīsh, what will her father tell her?
58 Hari, Sunapati Shauk, Shauk is thinking to himself.

८.५९ मन में रचनी, ए कनी: ये राजुला कै बोलेन् छ अहो?

६० चेली, दस बरस की, ए चेली, कै दिशा वे रोजैन् छै?

६१ क्या दिशा रोजैन् छै, चेली, कै भड़ रे खोजैन् छै अहो?

६२ (ब.) राजुली, कै दिश रोजन् छै, कै भड़ खोजन् छै?

६३ (ग.) गंगां मा की गंगा पुछैन् छी? - गंगा रे जमना.

६४ देवं मा को देव? - छन वे महादेव ठुल अहो.

६५ गौली-घाट मायापुरि नायो

६६ हमूलै, चेली, तबु वी बर पायो.

६७ हम समजनूँ देबूं मीं छन ठुल महादेव अहो.

(ब.) जनूल् हमुकैं बर दे, ठुल महादेव्ज्यू छन्.

६८ (ग.) नाज मधे को नाज, ए चेली? - जौं तिल ठुल, जो होम-जग्य में

लागनी, चेली, (६९) - ए कौन् छ सुनपति शौक अहो - ,

७० ब्रक्षों मा को ब्रक्ष ठुल? - मानी जान् छ, चेली, व पयाँ वे पदम.

(ब.) अनेक् काम् में ऊँ.

७१ (ग.) ए हरि जगदीश, राजुली, ए सुण चितै की बारता अहा अहो.

७२ सुण सुण, शौकी, दिशा जै पुछन् छै, - दिशा पछों की दिशा आ.

७३ ए राजा मा को राजा? - ये वखत में छु कत्यूरी वंश को राजा

मालुशाही अहो. (ब.) राजा में मालुशाही छु.

७४ (ग.) पैगनों मा को पैग छु, चेली? - कहड़-कोट माज आ,

७५ कहड़-कोट में पैग छु, चेली, कनी उ कालू रे कहड़ अहो.

७६ दोरिहाटु माजु रौन् छ पचुवा रे दोर्याल आ, दोरिहाट में पचुवा

दोर्याल, कैड़ैरौ में कालू कहड़, आज चेली हरि जगदीश अहो.

७७ तरुणी तिरिया उ हिटण रे नि दिन आ,

७८ ए मोटा बाकरा कणि चरण नि दिन अहो.

७९ (ब.) जैक् भली स्यैणी देखि पकड़ ली, उठै लि जानी.

८० (भल् भल् मोट बकर देख्, मार् दिनी, पकै खानी ...)

८१ (ब.) राजुली आब् सोचनै मन में: ऐसै राजा मालुशाहील् बता छी मिकैं,

ऐसै बौज्यूल् लै बता. (८२) आब् - जो छी - राजुला कैं और् बैराग् ज

चड़ि ग, और् दिल वीक् और् उदासि है गो.

8.59 He ponders in his heart and says to himself: This Rājulā, what is she saying? (60) My daughter, only ten years old, daughter, why are you interested in the four quarters? (61) Why are you interested in the four quarters, my daughter, why do you inquire after dubious heroes? (62) (spoken) Rājulī, why are you interested in the four quarters, why do you inquire after dubious heroes?

63 (sung) Among the Gangās, which Gangā is the greatest? - you were asking. Gangā and Jamnā (Yamunā) are the greatest. (64) Among the gods which god? - Mahādev is the greatest. (65) We bathed in Gaulī Ghāṭ Māyāpuri, my daughter, and then we got that boon. (67) We consider Mahādev is the greatest among the gods, Mahādev, (spoken) who gave us the boon. The greatest is Mahādevjī.

68 (sung) Among the grains which grain, daughter? - barley and sesamum are the greatest, my daughter. They are used in the 'hom'-offering - (69) says Sunapati Shauk.

70 Among the trees which tree? - the greatest, it is thought, daughter, is the cherry tree. (spoken) It serves many purposes. (71) (sung) Eh Hari Jagadīsh, Rājulī, listen to the tale of (her?) heart! (72) Listen, listen, Shauk-girl, you inquire about the four regions. The greatest region is the western region. (73) Among the kings which king? At present King Mālushāhī of the Katyūr dynasty is the greatest. (spoken) Among the kings it is Mālushāhī.

74 (sung) Among the heroes who is the hero? - my daughter. In Kahaṛi Koṭ, (75) in Kahaṛi Koṭ there lives a hero, my daughter. They call him Kālū Kahaṛ. (76) In Dorihāṭ lives Pacuvā Doryāl, in Dorihāṭ Pacuvā Doryāl, in Kaiṛairau Kālū Kahaṛ, my daughter, Hari Jagadīsh. (77) They don't let young women go around unmolested. (78) They don't let the fat goats graze. (79) (spoken) Whose beautiful wife they happen to see, her they snatch and carry off.

80 They kill, cook and eat all the good fat goats they happen to see(?). (81) (spoken) Now Rājulī is thinking to herself: This is what King Mālushāhī told me already, and now my father is telling me exactly the same.

८.८३ (ग.) ओ आबु राजुली, दिल है गो उदासी, जैको मन है गो
बैराग अहा, अहा आव ए शौकी ए अहो हेइया.

८४ राजुला, तेरो हंस उड़ि न्है गो छ, ए शौकी म, मालू की बैराठ
अहा, अहा आब वे राजुली अहो हेइया.

८५ हरि, कसिक देखनू मालुशाही की सूरत, कैं,

८६ कसिक देखनू मि रंगीली रे बैराठ अहा अहा,
अहा आब मैखाली वे राजुली अहो हेइया.

८७ (ब.) राजुला यस कनैः आब् कसिक् देखनू - कनै - मालुशाही सूरत्,
कसिक् देखनू बैराठ्?

८८ आब म्येर् ब्या है जाल्, - कनै - हुणदेश् (हं) न्है जानू मि.

८९ (ग.) हे राम जगदीश, एसो राजुला लै दिल में (ठार राख).

९० हंस उड़ि न्है गो बैराठ, माटी रै गे जलनर देश,
अहा आब वे राजुला अहो हेइया.

९१ शौकी, पांच सात दिन है जानी.

९२ आबु ऐ जाँ हुणिया-देश बै हुणियाँ को मसगल अहा, ए राम हरि हेइया.

९३ (ब.) राजुली, सात दिन् हुनी, हुणियाँ मस्गल ऐ जां आब्.

९४ शौकाण् में हुणदेश् बै चंद्र बिसेपाल् हुणिय बर्यात् ऐ. (९५) सब् हुणियाँ
को न्यूत्-पात है रौ. ऐस् न्यूत् है रौ छुः अस्सी वर्षा क् तलिय क् सब्
हिटिया, दस् बर्ष् मलिय क् सब् हिटिया म्येर् बर्यात् में. (९६) ठुली
बर्यात् करो, हुंदेश् को राजा छु उ लै. (९७) जल्नर्-कल्नर् हुणिया -
जो छु - राज् छी उ लै. (९८) उ लै अपुत्री छी, उ लै गौलीघाट्
मायापुरि जैबेर् पुत्र उनूल् दगड़ै मांग् ल्याइं. (९९) गरब्-पिठैं कर्बेर्
इनर् ब्या हौ.

९. १ हे राम जगदीश, सात दिन मसगल ऐ गो छ, राजुली, सौकाणी देश
माज अहा अहा, आब अवे राजुली अहो हेइया.

२ आव हरि, सात दिन राजुली कैं है गीं, अन्न नि खानी, मुखु
नि बुलानी, हातु नि सारनी.

३ आव रै छ राजुली पूरब का छाजा अहा अहा,
अहा आव वे राजुला अहो हेइया.

8.82 Now Rājulā - who was - became even more dejected and her heart even more distressed. (83) (sung) Now, Rājulī, your heart became distressed, your mind became dejected, aha aho eh Shaukī. (84) Rājulā, your soul has flown away to Mālū's Bairāṭh, aha aho eh Rājulī.

85 Hari, how can I see Mālushāhī's form, - says she -

86 how can I see his colourful Bairāṭh? - aha aho dear Rājulī. (87) (spoken) Rājulā speaks like this: How can I see - says she - Mālushāhī's face ('form'), how can I see Bairāṭh? (88) Now my marriage will take place - she says - and I must go to Hundesh.

89 (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh, so Rājulā pondered in her heart.

90 Her soul has flown to Bairāṭh, her body remains in Jalanara Desh, aha aho eh Rājulā.

91 Shaukī, five-seven days go by. (92) From Hundesh comes now the messenger of the Huṇiyās, eh Rām Hari.

93 (spoken) Rājulī, seven days go by, now the messenger of the Huṇiyās comes. (94) The marriage procession of Candra Bikhepāl the Huṇiyā is coming from Hundesh to Shaukāṇ.

95 All the Huṇiyās have been invited. And this is the invitation: All men under eighty years shall come, all youths over ten years shall take part in my Marriage procession.

96 He had arranged a big marriage procession, after all, he was the King of Hundesh.

97 The Jalnar Kalnar Huṇiyā - who is - he was a real king.

98 He too had no son, he too had gone to Gaulī Ghāṭ Māyāpuri and together they had prayed for a son.

99 They were betrothed by a 'garab piṭhẽ'-contract.

9.1 (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh, after seven days the messenger has come to Shaukāṇī Desh,
aha aho eh Rājulī.

2 Hari, seven days have passed for Rājulī - not eating any food, not opening her mouth, not lifting a finger.

3 Rājulī stays on the eastern verandah,
aha aho eh Rājulā.

९.४ (ब.) हुणिया मस्गलौ आ छी. रात् में खवायो पिवायो - जो छी - सुन्पति शौकल्, सुकालो है गीं. (५) आब् भोल् हुणि रात खुली, दिशा उदय् हनी. हुणिया शौक् को नीन् टुट् जैं. (६) आब् हुणदेश् बै राजुला की बर्यात् ऐं, शौकाण् में, सुनपति शौक् का घर में.

७ (ग.) आबु मेरा हुणियो हेइया, न्यूत-पात-वाला औण फै गीं, हुणदेश में बर्यात जम हुण फै गे छ.

८ बर्यात को सामान वाँ तयार हण फै गो अहा अहा, अहा आबु मेरा हुणिया हो हेइया.

९ (ब.) यस्-यय् औनी, जाखड़ि-जाखड़ि, अस्सी वर्षा ज औनी.

१० (ग.) हरि, चन्द्रे बिसेपाल को डोला बणण फै गो, हुणिया अहो.

११ आब उनरा बाजा-घाजा - जो छी - तयार हण फै गीं, हरि.

१२ हुणदेश में हुणियाँ म भौत खुशि है रा अहा अहा.

१३ (ब.) आब् राजुल् कैं ल्योनूँ कबेर् खुशि है रीं, (ग.) अहा आबु अहो हेइया.

१४ (ब.) सब् कनी: राजुल् कस् हुनल्, राजुल् कस् हुनल्? (१५) आब् राजुला कैं ल्यून् कबेर् खुशी है रीन् सब्, हुणादेश् में - जो छी - चन्द्रे बिसेपाल् का.

१६ (ग.) हे राम, चन्द्रे बिसेपाल हुणिया कणि, हे राजा, मकुट बादि गो छ अहा अहा, हे आबु मेरा हुणिया अहो हेइया.

१७ हुणियाँ को टोल-तोफ़ान जैस, निशान - जो छी - , बाजा-घाजा बटिण फै गीं,

१८ अरे हुणियाँ चन्द्रे बिसेपाल् को, ए राजा म, मखमली डोला अहा, अहा आव मेरा हुणिया अहो हेइया.

१९ अघिल को दल हिल (जा, तो) पछिल को दल हिल नि पून् (?), ऐसी बर्यात् है रै.

२० डम्बू, डमरू, नंगारा, निशान - जो छी - (चल रीं) बाजा-घाजा. हुणियाँ को टोल-तोफ़ान् आज ऐ जान् छ, ए देवा, बाटो आधु बाटा अहा अहा, अहे आबु मेरा हुणिया हो हेइया.

२१ (ब.) बरात् हुणियाँ की - जो छी - , टोल-तोफ़ान्, ओ नंगरा बाजा बाजि रीन्, निशान् उड़ि रीन् - जो छी - हुणियाँ की बर्यात् ऐ गे आब्.

9.4 (spoken) The Huṇiyā-messenger had come. Sunpati Shauk - who was - gave him food and drink, and then they had a good night's rest. (5) Now the next morning the night opened (day dawned), the four quarters rise. For the Huṇiyā and Shauk sleep breaks - they wake up.

6 Now from Hundesh comes the marriage-procession for Rājulā, to Shaukāṇ, to Sunapati Shauk's house.

7 (sung) Now, my Huṇiyās, all those with a letter of invitation started coming. In Hundesh the marriage-procession began to assemble. (8) There everything for the marriage-procession began to be prepared, aha aho my Huṇiyā. (9) (spoken) Such are those who are coming: old, old men of eighty years or so, they come.

10 (sung) Hari, Candra Bikhepāl's palanquin began to be made, eh Huṇiyā. (11) Now they got ready their various musical instruments - which were - , Hari.

12 In Hundesh the Huṇiyās are very happy. (13) (spoken) Now we'll fetch Rājul! - this thought in mind they are happy.

14 They all say: Rājul, how will she look? Rājul, how will she look? (15) Now we'll fetch Rājulā! - this thought in mind they all are happy in Hundesh, Candra Bikhepāl's men - who were. (16) (sung) Eh Rām, to Candra Bikhepāl the Huṇiyā's head the marriage-crown was tied, oh Rājā, aha aho my Huṇiyā. (17) The stormlike crowd of the Huṇiyās, the marriage flags - which were - and the various musical instruments - they all got ready for the journey, (18) and also the velvet palanquin for Candre Bikhepāl the Huṇiyā, eh Rājā, aha aho my Huṇiyā.

19 When the crowd in front moves (?), then the crowd behind cannot move. Such a marriage-procession it is.

20 The big(?) drum, the rattle(?)-drum, the kettle-drum, the flags - which were - the various musical instruments, they all start moving. That same day the stormlike crowd of the Huṇiyās covers half of the way, oh God, aha aho my Huṇiyā. (21) (spoken) The marriage-procession of the Huṇiyās - which was - , the stormlike crowd; the kettle-drum, the musical instruments are playing, the flags are flying - which were. The marriage-procession of the

९.२२ (ग.) आज, मेरा देवा, तेरी बर्‌यातु ऐ गे, राजुली, कंकरी-खाल माज
अहा, अहा आबु अवे शौकिये अहो हेइया.
२३ (ब.) हुणियाँ की बर्‌यात् भैट् गे कंकरी-खाल (इयू). (२४) शौकाण्
हुणादेश् को वी छु चौबटिया. (२५) वाँ बर्‌यात् भैट् गे. उनरा बाजा-
घाजा बाजण फे गीं. (२६) तो शौकाण् बै, सुनिया-कोट बै - जो छी -
राजुला सुणनै, हरि, मण्-मण का नेतर छोड़नै राजुला - जो छी.
२७ (ग.) सुण सुण, राजुली मुये, चितै की वे वारता,
सुण सुण, राजुला हो, चित की वारता हो.
२८ (ब.) राजुला, (ग.) ब्याल का वखत तेरी बर्‌यात ऐ गे खोली-पटांगण,
तेरी बर्‌यातु ऐ गे छ खोली-पटांगण हो.
२९ (ब.) राजुली, खोली-पटांगण्-आंगन् सब् भरि गो हुणियाल्.
३० (ग.) हुणियाँ का मुख देखैन् छ, राजुला चान वे चान रेन् छ.
३१ हुणियान देखिबेर आज के धाना रे करेन् छ अहो?
३२ (ब.) राजुली हुणिया उजान् चानै छ, डांड़ मार्‌नै.
३३ (ग.) तै रैणी-रातुड़ा हुणियाँ को टोल रे तोफ़ान आ -
३४ ए सुनपति शौक ले बर्‌यात खवायी पिवायी अहो.
३५ खवायी पिवायी बर्‌यात सुनपति ले, सुकाला बणि गया.
३६ आज मेरा शौक आज के धाना रे करन अहो?
३७ (ब.) राजुला कणि आठ दिन है गीं, अन्न नि खा राख्, पाणी नि
पि राख्.
३८ (ग.) शौकी, आबु ले जान् छ, राजुली पै, भोल को दिन.
३९ रैणी ब्यै गे रात अहा, आज घणी ले गो घाम अहो.
४० (ब.) महाराज्, आब् बर्‌यात् की नीन् टुट् गे, रैणी-रात ब्यै गे,
घणी घाम लागो छ. (४१) ...?.. (४२) आब् - जो छी - महाराज्,
हुणिया की नीन् टुट् गे, बर्‌यात् - जो छी - ब्युंज् गे. (४३) हात् मुंह
धोनी. (४४) के कर्‌नी, जाणे, वाँ ज. उ दिना(क्) हुणी भय्, के अन्दाज़
भय्? आज हुणिया दूसर् है गीं. (४५) उ दिना(क्) हुणिया - के ऊँ छी
पैलि ऊ? - लुटेरा मैन्चोद्. (४६) राजुला - जो छी - , आब् मुणि मुणि
कै बखत्, दिन् चढ़ि उनौ. (४७) आब् सुनपति शौक, त बुलाण् न्हैतिन,

9.21 Huṇiyās came now. (22) (sung) My God! Rājulī! Your marriage-procession came now to Kankarī Khāl, aha aho eh Shaukī. (23) (spoken) The Huṇiyās' marriage-procession sat down to rest in Kankarī Khāl.
24 This is the cross-road between Shaukāṇ and Hundesh.
25 There the marriage-procession sat down. Their various musical instruments started playing.
26 From Shaukāṇ, from Suniyākoṭ - which was - Rājulā is listening, Hari, and crying bitterly, Rājulā - who was.
27 (sung) Listen, listen, dear Rājulī, to the tale of (your?) heart! (28) Rājulā, in the evening your marriage-procession came into the courtyard, your marriage-procession has come into the courtyard. (29) (spoken) Rājulī, the whole courtyard, everything was filled with Huṇiyās.
30 (sung) When she sees the faces of the Huṇiyās, Rājulā keeps on staring at them.
31 On seeing the Huṇiyās what does she contemplate?
32 (spoken) Rājulā stares at the Huṇiyās and cries bitterly.
33 (sung) That night the stormlike crowd of the Huṇiyās, -
34 Sunapati Shauk gave the marriage party food and drink.
35 Sunapati gave the marriage party food and drink, and they all had a good sleep. (36) My Shauk, what is he contemplating? (37) (spoken) For Rājulā eight days passed. No food did she eat, no water did she drink.
38 (sung) Shaukī, now the next day dawns, Rājulī. (39) The night passed, the sun rose ('intense sunshine began').
40 (spoken) Mahārāj! The marriage party now awoke from sleep, the night had passed, the sun had risen again.
42 Now - who was - Mahārāj; the Huṇiyās awoke from sleep, the marriage party - which was - got up. (43) They wash hands and face. (44) Who knows what they do there. They were the Huṇiyās of those days. Nobody can guess. Nowadays, the Huṇiyās have become different. (45) The Huṇiyās of those days - how did they first come? - as robbers and seducers of (our?) sisters. (46) Rājulā - who was - ; now the time, the day goes slowly by.
47 Now, for Sunapati Shauk, there is no sense in talking to Rājulā. So Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ goes to Rājulā.

९.४७ शौक्याणी जानी राजुला मुख पर्. (४८) उ केहुणि बोलाण् नि लै रे,
केहुणि उठिन् नइ, बोलान् नइ, आब् उनुकैं देखि रै. (४९) आब् के
कनी? आब् - जो छी - हुणी काण् फै गीन् उनुथिं: (५०) सम्दी, अबेर्
है गे हमुकैं. आब् हमूल् - शौकाण् - हुन्देश् जाण् छु. (५१) ब्योल् कैं
बट्याओ. (५२) आब् ब्योलि मुख नि बुलानी. (५३) के ब्योल् बटि
नि रै? (५४) सुन्पति शौकल् कौ, विल् कौ: यार्, जसिक जैन्छ्, जसिक
ऐन्छ्, तुम् लि जाओ, बुतै-बुतिबेर् लि जाओ तुम् (तकैं लै). (५५) हमहुँ
बुलान् नि, न तैल् अन्न् खाय्. (५६) आब् जसिक होय्, तस् करो.

५७ आब् हुणिया - जो छी - , उनर् बामण्, हुणिया - जो छी -, उनुल् कौ:
यार्, त्वीलै कस् दिन् करौ, बार् करौ? य पैत् छी (या) नि छी?

५८ त्वील् सुदा कै दी (के?). (५९) जा (धे वाँ), त्वी जा वाँ. देख् लिजि,
कुनल्-हुनल् मांग् (... ...). (६०) तब् राजुला को चिन्-पत्र - जो छी -
मांगिबेर् बामण् न्है गो वाँ, राजुला मुख पर्, वीक् चिन्-पतर् ल्हीबेर्.

६१ (ग.) सुण सुण, राजुली मुये, चित की वे बारता,
सुण सुण, राजुला, आब चित की वारता हो.

६२ खोलि हालीं तो ब्रिम्मा लै उनरा पै चिन-रे-पतर.

६३ आज, मेरा ब्रिम्मा, आब विचार करन् छ.

६४ (ब.) आब् चिन्-पत्र मिलूनौ, उनर् विचार् कर्नौ, बामण् हुणियाँ क्.

६५ (ग.) शौकी, सुण मि, हुणियाँ को ब्रिमा मि क्या बैन रे बुलान् छ.

६६ (ब.) राजुली, (ग.) य तेरा कुनला में देखनू: त्वीलै हुणदेश रौण नै
दीखन हो.

६७ तेरा जनम-पतर में एसो छु: त्वीलै जाणो मालुशै की बैराठ.

६८ ए हुणदेश में, राजुली, त्वीलै रौणो नै दीखन अहो अहो.

६९ जो मुख नि बोलैन् छी, राजुला, चुडुक भैटि गे छ आ.

७० ए सुण सुण, राजुली मुये, क्या बैन वे बोलैन् छ अहो?

७१ (ब.) राजुला अस् कनै हुणियाँ (थिं):

७२ (ग.) आबु, मेरा ब्रिमा, तेरो मरि जालो.

७३ तू, बामण, तसो कै बुलान् छै? - अहा अहा,
अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

9.48 She doesn't talk to anybody, she doesn't stand up for anybody, she doesn't talk, she only looks at them.
49 What do they say now? Now the Huṇīs - who were - began to speak to him: (50) Relative! We are already late. Now we have to go back to Hundesh. (51) Get the bride ready!
52 The bride doesn't say a word. (53) Isn't the bride ready yet? (54) Sunpati Shauk said, he said: Friends! As she goes, as she comes, you take her! Try to persuade her and take her. (55) She doesn't talk to us, she doesn't eat any food. (56) Now do what has to be done!
57 The Huṇiyās now - who were - to their Brahmin they said - the Huṇiyās who were: Friend! What day have you given us? What date have you given ('made') us? Was it an auspicious date or was it not? (58) You've made a mistake.
59 Please go there! You go there! Look and ask for the horoscope! (60) Then the Brahmin asked for Rājulā's horoscope - which was - and went there, to Rājulā, with her horoscope. (61) (sung) Listen, listen, dear Rājulī, the tale of (your?) heart! Listen, listen, Rājulā, the tale of (your?) heart! (62) The Brahmin opened their horoscope. (63) Now he is thinking, my Brahmin.
64 (spoken) He compares the horoscopes, he ponders over them, the Brahmin of the Huṇiyās. (65) (sung) Shauk-girl, listen to what he says to you, the Huṇiyā's Brahmin.
66 Rājulī, in this your horoscope I see: that you'll stay in Hundesh - that can't be seen anywhere.
67 In your horoscope it is like this: you are to go to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh!
68 That you stay in Hundesh, Rājulī, that cannot be seen.
69 Rājulā, who hadn't said a word up to now, she quickly sat down. (70) Listen, listen, what does she say, dear Rājulā?
71 (spoken) And that's what Rājulā says to the Huṇiyā:
72 (sung) Now, my Brahmin, you and your family shall die! (if you tell anyone that I will go to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh instead of to Hundesh).
73 You, Brahmin, why do you speak like this? -
aha aho eh Rājulī.

९.७४ (ब.) त्यर् मर् जालो. तस् के बुलान् छै तू: "मालशाय् बैराठ् न्है जाल्" - के कुन छै?

७५ (ग.) तैकणि दिनू मि सुनू का निमुआ, भाड़ा दिनू, तेरो जनम को खाणो कर् जानू.

७६ आज को लगन तू, बामण, टालि क न दिनै? - अहा अहा, अहा आबु मेरी राजुली अहो. (७७) (ब.) आब् बर्यातक् दिन् कनै (वी ढपक्) - हेइया.

७८ (ग.) आज को लगन टालि दिंछै, मि न्है जूंलो - कैन् छ - मालू की बैराठ अहा अहा, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

७९ (ब.) बामण् थिं कनै: आज दिन् तू टाल् दे लगन्. (८०) य क दे: "यका पैत न्है" - क दे. (८१) मै रात् में भाज् जुल्, और् तुकं सुनू निमू दिनू मै. (८२) अस् कनै बामण् हाति, राजुला, बामण् हुं बुलैं और् के हुं बुलैं नि. (८३) बामण् यस् कनौ: (ग.) राजुली, तेरा सुनू का निमुआ आग लै जो.

८४ मि आपणा जनम नि बिगोन - कनो छ - झूटी नि बोलन अहा, अहा आव मेरा बामणज्यू हो हेइया.

८५ आगो लै जो तेरा निमुआ सुनू का - कनो छ - ,

८६ मि आपणा जजमान हणि कसो पाप ज के करूं? - अहा अहो,

८७ (ब.) राजुला, त्येर् खौर न्है जो तो बात्. - (ग.) हेइया.

८८ पोथी-पातड़ी पकड़ी बामण ले, ऐ गो छ आबु (आ ऐ जां) सुनुपति क पास अहा अहो, अहा आजु मेरा शौकज्यू हो हेइया.

८९ (ब.) तब् कनौ बामण्: जजमानो, आबु तो राजुला नि उन्. के हुन्छ पै आब्? (९०) बिगर् ब्योलि जै के जाल्? (९१) बर्यातल् जाण छु, देखो, हुणदेश् जाण् छु, कंकरी-क् देश् में. (९२) आब् के हूं? (९३) आब् सुन्पति शौक् - जो छी - आब् के कर् छी?

९४ (ग.) हे राम जगदीश, चुडुके उठो, न्है गो पूरबि का छाजा अहा अहो, अहा आबु अवे राजुला अहो हेइया.

९५ थामई फांगुणी सुनपति ले.

१०. १ आब राजुला, सुनपति शौक लै फांगुणी पकड़ी.

२ जब ली भितेर का खन में, शौक्याणियाँ राजुला कणि आब नऊनी-धोऊनी

9.74 (spoken) You and your family shall die! Why do you speak like this: "You will go to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh." - why do you say that? (75) (sung) I'll give you a golden lemon, I'll give you money, I'll provide you with food for the rest of your life. (76) Why don't you postpone, Brahmin, the auspicious date from today to later on? - aha aho my Rājulī. (77) (spoken) Such words she says on the day of her marriage-procession.

78 (sung) If you postpone the auspicious date from today - says she - I will run away to Mālū's Bairāṭh, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (79) (spoken) She says to the Brahmin: You postpone the auspicious date from today!

80 Say this: There is no date for it, (for the wedding); - say this! (81) I will run away at night and I'll give you a golden lemon. (82) Thus she speaks to the Brahmin, Rājulā, she talks to the Brahmin and doesn't talk to anybody else. (83) The Brahmin says: Rājulī! Fire shall fall on your golden lemon! (84) I'm not going to ruin my life - says he - I'm not going to tell a lie, aha aho my Brahmin. (85) Fire shall fall on your golden lemon! - says he. (86) Why should I commit a sin like this against my employer? (87) (spoken) Rājulā, these sinful words shall fall back on your head!

88 (sung) The Brahmin grabbed his book and almanac and to Sunapati straight he went, aha aho my Shaukjī.

89 (spoken) Then says the Brahmin: Employer! If that Rājulā doesn't come, what now? (90) How can they go without the bride? (91) The marriage-procession has to go, you see, they have to go back to Hundesh, to Kankarī Desh.

92 What now? (93) Sunpati Shauk - who was - what did he do now?

94 (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh, he quickly got up and went to the eastern verandah, aha aho eh Rājulā.

95 Sunapati grabbed hold of Rājulā's arm.

10.1 Now, Rājulā, Sunapati Shauk grabbed her arm.

2 When he had brought her into the inner part of the house, the Shauk-ladies washed and bathed Rājulā, aha aho eh Rājulī.

१०. २ अहा, अहे आजु अवे राजुली अहो हेइया.

३ हे राम, जबर्दस्ती राजुला कैं नऊनी. आब लगूण फै गीन, शौकी,
त्विकणि पै तेल-चुपड़ आ, अहा आब राजुला अहो हेइया.

४ शौकी, त्विकणि आबु पैरोण फै गीं गाती का लहंगा, ए राजुली मुये,
रेशमीय फीता अहा अहा, अहा आव अवे राजुला अहो हेइया.

५ आब पैर्योण फै गीं, राजुली, त्विकणि नौ सौ को जींवर अहो,
अहा आज अवे राजुला अहो हेइया.

६ हीरा-मोती-हार, "राजुली मोती" नाम जैको, अन्यारा कुणा में,
शौकी मुये, उज्यालो है जान् छ अहा, अहा आव अवे राजुली अहो हेइया.

७ (ब.) वैर्याई-पैर्याई ठीक् करी, आब् सैणी कौंछी: दय् हिट भ्यार्,
(मल्?) मखमल् को डोला तयार् है रौ.

८ "हिट" - कन् छी - मै गे. के हुन् जानेर् भय् सैणिया (कौण् पर्)?

९ भ्यार् ल नि गे.

१० (ग.) हे राम, हरि, तब बोला हालीन उनूले सुनपति शौक अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा शौक अहो हेइया.

११ (ब.) शौक, बात ज भय्, हृदय्-हृदय् में भय्. मर्द को प्राण् भय्.

१२ (ग.) पकड़ी फांगुणी सुनपति शौक ले जबर्दस्ती.

१३ (ब.) कैक आंखत् पर्खनी, कै क् आंछत् पर्खनी? - खुटा टेकनी नि.

१४ (ग.) ए राजुला उनूले डोली में भैटाली अहो, -

१५ (ब.) कै? के नि. जबर्दस्ती पकड़ी, डोली में भैटाली -

१६ (ग.) आब मेरा शौकज्यू हो हेइया.

१७ आब राजुली, मैत को तरब को, राजुला, कुकुर ले न्हैतिन.

१८ डोली का डोलिया, सब हुणिये बणि रया अहा हो,
अहा आव अवे राजुली अहो.

१९ (ब.) राजुला, मैत को कुकुर ले नी, डोली ले हुणिये छन्. (२०) उठाई
राजुला की मखमल् की डोली - जो छी - हुणदेश् हुँ हुणियाल्.

२१ (ग.) शौकी, एक आंख सौण, एक आंख भादो है रौ.

२२ आंग् ज को - जो छी - गाती का लहंगा, रेशमीय फेता - जो छिया -
राजुली ले भिजे भलो हैला अहा, अहा आव अवे राजुला हो हेइया.

10.3 Eh Rām, against her will they bathe Rājulā. Now, my Shauk-girl, they began to massage you with oil, aha aho eh Rājulā. (4) Shaukī, they began to dress you in a long skirt out of a woolen blanket, my dear Rājulī, and also silken ribbons they put on you, aha aho eh Rājulā.

5 Now, Rājulī, they put on you many many jewels, aha aho eh Rājulā. (6) A necklace of diamonds and pearls - after all, her name was Rājulā Motī, 'the Pearl' - so that even in a dark corner it becomes light, dear Shaukī, aha aho eh Rājulī.

7 (spoken) After dressing her properly the women said: Go outside! The velvet palanquin is ready. (8) Go! - they said, but she sat down. Why should she go? Just because the women told her to? (9) Out she didn't go.

10 (sung) Eh Rām, Hari, then they called Sunapati Shauk, aha aho my Shauk. (11) (spoken) Whatever his thoughts and feeling were, Shauk kept them in his innermost heart. He had the soul of a real man.

12 (sung) Sunapati Shauk grabbed hold of her arm by force.

13 (spoken) Whose 'ānkhat'-ceremony do they perform? Whose 'ānchat'-ceremony do they perform? - nobody's! She wouldn't even stand on her feet.

14 (sung) They made Rājulā sit in the palanquin.

15 (spoken) What could they do? - Nothing! They grabbed hold of her and forced her to sit in the palanquin, (16) aha aho my Shaukjī.

17 Now, Rājulī, no one from your mother's side of the family, Rājulā, not even a dog was with you.

18 The palanquin-bearers, all were Huṇiyās, aha aho eh Rājulī. (19) (spoken) Rājulā, no one of her mother's side of the family, not even a dog was with her. Even the palanquin-bearers are Huṇiyās. (20) The Huṇiyās lifted Rājulā's velvet palanquin - which was - and set out for Hundesh. (21) (sung) Shauk-girl, one eye is the month of Sauṇ, and one eye the month of Bhādo, - (that much she is crying like the rain in these two months of the rainy season). (22) On her body the long woolen skirt - which was - and the silken ribbons - which were - , everything

१०.२३ रे (= के?) धाना करनै राजुली म, के धाना करें?

२४ आज शौकी, तेरी बर्‌यात न्है गे कंकरी-खाल माज अहा,
अहा आव अवे राजुला अहो हेइया.

२५ (ब.) हुणदेश् हुन् जानई. (२६) कंकरी-खाल में जब् बर्‌यात् गे छी,
भैंटि गीं हुणिया. (२७) कनी: भया, धो ल्याय् ब्योल् कैं - कनी.

२८ हुणिया चाण् हुन् जानी उत्कैं. (२९) उ टोप् मार् है छ, एक उज्यान्
चानेर् नि भय्, टोपै मारिबेर् राजुला.

३० (ग.) राजुली मुये, तेरी बर्‌यात आबु न्है जैन् छ मार-मार के, शौकी,
कंकरी-का-देश अहा, अहा आव अवे राजुला अहो हेइया.

३१ राजुली, कंकरी-देश माज, बिखेपाल, चन्द्र बिखेपाल हुणिया का घर में
तेरो डोला न्है गो,

३२ राजुला, त दिन की बात अहा हो, अहा आबु मेरी राजुला हो हेइया.

३३ (ब.) राजुली, तेरो डोला हुणादेश् न्है गो, कंकरी-देश् में, चन्द्र
बिखेपाल हुणिया घर में, (३४) - जो छी - राजुला डोला है उतारी,
भितेर् का खन् में मैटाली.

३५ (ग.) जागिय दीपक जस, हे राजुला, उड़िय रे सूरिज अहा, -

३६ (ब.) हुणिया भितेर्‌पन् (?) लै सुर्ज ज है गो उज्याल् -
(ग.) अहा आब अवे राजुला अहो हेइया.

३७ (ब.) राजुली, हुणिय भितरै उज्याउ है गो. (३८) आब् बुड़-बुड़,
जो ऐ नि सक् छी बर्‌येती, उँ जानी देखण् हुणि. (३९) राजुला लै
घुनन् मार् राखी टोप. (४०) "ब्योलि देखनू, ब्योलि देखनू."

४१ उ के हुणि, कै कैं मुंह् देखूनेर् न कैक मुंह् देखनेर्. ब्योलीक् त रग् है गे.

४२ बर्‌यात् खवाई पिवाई. न्यूति-पाति आपण्-आपण् देश् हुँ गया, आपण्-
आपण् घर हुँ. (४३) आब् बामणल् क कय् चन्द्रे बिखेपाल हुणि?

४४ (ग.) आब मे राजुली, न्ही नै गो छ चन्द्र बिखेपाल कणि ये बर्मा मे
कुड़ै की पिछाड़ी अहा अहो, अहा आबु अवे राजुला अहो हेइया.

४५ ए हरि, तब ब्रिम्मा कनो छु उथीं:

४६ ए सुण, मेरा जजमान, तू, आपणी राजुला को - कौन् छ - पहरो
करि लिये अहा, अहा आबु अवे राजुली अहो हेइया.

10.22 Rājulā soaked through and through with her tears, aha aho eh Rājulā. (23) What plan does Rājulī make? What plan does she make? (24) Now, Shaukī, your marriage-procession went to Kankarī Khāl, aha aho eh Rājulā.
25 (spoken) They go to Hundesh. (26) When the marriage-procession had come to Kankarī Khāl, the Huṇiyās sat down to rest. (27) They say: Brothers! Only with great difficulty have we brought the bride, - so they say.
28 The Huṇiyās go there to look at her. (29) But Rājulā squats hiding her face on her thighs. She doesn't feel like looking at anybody. Rājulā squats and hides her face. (30) (sung) Dear Rājulī, now your marriage-procession goes quickly to Kankarī Desh, Shaukī, aha aho eh Rājulā. (31) Rājulī, your palanquin came to Kankarī Desh to the house of Bikhepāl, Candra Bikhepāl the Huṇiyā.
32 Rājulā, that's what happened on that day, aha aho my Rājulā. (33) (spoken) Rājulī, your palanquin came to Hundesh, to Kankarī Desh, to the house of Candra Bikhepāl the Huṇiyā. (34) They made Rājulā - who was - alight from the palanquin and bade her sit down in the inner chambers. (35) (sung) She was like a lamp lit, Rājulā, and the sun risen high. (36) (spoken) Even the interior of the Huṇiyā's house became bright as the sun, (sung) aha aho eh Rājulā. (37) (spoken) Rājulī, it became bright inside the Huṇiyā's house. (38) Now the very old people, who couldn't come along with the marriage-procession, they go to look at her. (39) But Rājulā squats
40 there hiding her face on her knees. (40) They say: Let's see the bride! Let's see the bride! (41) She didn't feel like showing her face to anybody, nor did she feel like looking at anybody's face; - why should she? The bride has become obstinate. (42) The marriage-party was given food and drink, and then the guests went each to his country, each to his home. (43) What did the Brahmin now say to Candre Bikhepāl? (44) (sung) Now Rājulī, the Brahmin took Candra Bikhepāl round the back of his house, aha aho eh Rājulā. (45) Hari, then the Brahmin says to him:
46 Listen, my employer, you - says he - keep a good watch

१०.४७ तेरी राजुला ले जाणो छु - कौन् छ ब्रिम्मा - मालुशै की बैराठ अहा,
अहा आजु मेरा जजमान अहो हेइया.

४८ तेरा हुणदेश माजु य राजुला ले - कौन् छ - रौणा न्है दीखन अहा अहो,
अहा आव मेरा हुणिया अहो हेइया.

४९ (ब.) यार्, तू म्यर् जजमान् छै. (५०) तुथिं मि के गूँ, सांचि बात् छु.

५१ ये राजुला ले मालुशाही की बैराठ् जाण् छु, गिंवाड़, पछों का दिश में.

५२ तू यैक् पहर् कर् लिये. यैल् हुन्देश् में रौण् न्हैतिन. (५३) इतु(क्) बामण
के गोय् उथीं आब्. उ बामण् ल न्है गो आपुण् घर् हुँ.

५४ (ग.) चन्द्र बिसेपाल हुणिया मन में सोचुं, हिया में रचुं.
के धाना करों ये राजुला हणि?

५५ गाड़ि है छ वील लुआ की पिजरि अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा हुणिया अहो हेइया.

५६ फांगुणी पकड़ी राजुला की वीलै, इजर्-पिजरि सिति है छ अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा हुणिया अहो हेइया.

५७ (ब.) फांगुण् पकड़बेर् लुअ पिजार् में सिति है, पिजार् टांक् दी
दीवार् में. (५८) आब् तलि बै आपुण् चे रो उकैं, पिजारि कैं.
(आपुण्) भैट् रो धेली में. उकैं टांक् राखी छी.

५९ (ग.) चन्द्र बिसेपाल हुणिया, सुण, आब क्या बैन रे बोलन् छ अहा,
अहा आज मेरा हुणिया अहो हेइया.

६० (ब.) हुणिया ऐस बुलान् छः (ग.) राजुली, तेरी पिंगली फांगुणी में
ले गो छ पिजारि को शेचो (?), तेरी पिंगली फांगुणी ले गो पिजारि
को शेचो अहो.

६१ (ब.) राजुला, त्यर् फांगुण् मारि पिजारा शव लाग् गो छ.

६२ (ग.) त्विकणि खोलि दिनूं, त्वीलै न्है जाणो, राजुली, मालुशै की
बैराठ, (६३) मेरा हुणदेश(T) त्वीलै रौणो न्है दीखन अहो.

६४ (ब.) यस् बतै ज रौ बामण्: तुकैं छोड़ दिनू, तू अलै न्है जाली,
भाज् जाली.

६५ (ग.) राजुली, आबु मेरी शौकी क्या बैन रे बोलैन् छ?

६६ सुण सुण, मेरा स्वामी - आज कैन् छ - चित की वारता हो.

10.46 on your Rājulā, aha aho eh Rājulī. (47) According to her horoscope your Rājulā is to go - says the Brahmin - to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh, aha aho my employer. (48) It cannot be seen in her horoscope - says he - that Rājulā will stay in your Hundesh, aha aho my Huṇiyā.

49 (spoken) Friend, you are my employer. (50) What I've told you is really true. (51) This Rājulā is to go to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh, to Gĩvāṛ in the western region. (52) You keep a watch on her. She is not to stay in Hundesh.

53 So much the Brahmin said to him now. Then the Brahmin, he too, went to his house. (54) (sung) Candra Bikhepāl the Huṇiyā thinks to himself, he ponders in his heart. What's he planning now for Rājulā? (55) He took out an iron cage, aha aho my Huṇiyā. (56) He grabbed Rājulā's arm and threw her into the cage, aha aho my Huṇiyā.

57 (spoken) He grabbed her arm and threw her into the iron cage. The cage he hung up on the wall. (58) As for him, he is looking at her and the cage from below. He is sitting on the doorsteps. He kept her hung up in the cage.

59 (sung) Candra Bikhepāl the Huṇiyā, - listen! - what does he say now? - aha aho my Huṇiyā.

60 (spoken) The Huṇiyā speaks like this: (sung) Rājulī! The marks of the cage are imprinted on your fair brown arms. The marks of the cage are imprinted on your fair brown arms.

61 (spoken) Rājulā, the marks of the cage are imprinted on your arms.

62 (sung) I would let you free, but it is said that you are to go, Rājulī, to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh.

63 It cannot be seen from your horoscope that you will stay in my Hundesh.

64 (spoken) So speaks the Brahmin: If I let you free, you'll go away, you'll run away immediately.

65 (sung) Rājulāi, now my Shauk-girl, what does she say?

66 Listen, listen, my lord - says she - to what my heart has to say!

१०.६७ (ब.) कस् पागल्, हुणी, छै तू.

६८ (ग.)"बामण सांच नि हन - कैन् छ - बगड़ो मेंजु माछा."

६९ (ब.) कै बामण् ल सांच् बात् कनी?

७० (ग.) कथा भई बैराठ - कैंछ शौकी - , को भयो मालुशाही अहो?

७१ राजुली, सुण रे, मेरा स्वामी, आपणा बाला ब्योला छोड़िबेर
नौली जै को बणोल?

७२ दूसरा घर का नाउं - कैन् छ - सतुरै पड़ि जाल अहो.

७३ (ब.) यस् कनैः दूसर् घर नौं सतु कैं पड़ जाल्. (७४) कस् पागल् छै तू.

७५ (ग.) आपणा स्वामी छोड़िबेर दूसरा घरा (= घर?) को जाल आ.

७६ कथा भई बैराठ, को भयो मालुशाही अहो?

७७ (ब.) जाणे, कौं बैराठ् छु, कौं मालुशाही छु, मि के जाण्नू?

७८ (ग.) ऐसी बात, जबु वीलै कै छी, हुणिया का दिल में रमि गे छ.

७९ खोलि हालो, हुणिया, त्वीलै लुआ को पिजर अहो.

८० (ब.) पिजर्-हिजर् खोलो, भी में मैटाइ दी.

८१ मल्-मल् उ मैटाइ दी, तल्-तल् आपुण् भै गो. (८२) आब् चै रो
राजुला उज्यान्. (८३) राजुला कनैः देख् तू, आपण् स्वामी छोड़बेर्
पर्याय् घर् को जाल्? (८४) नौल् घरा नौं दुश्मन् कैं पड़ जाल्. तू कस्
बुलान छै? (८५) किल जूल् मि दुसर् घर्, कौं बैराठ रै गे, कौं राजा
मालशाइ रै गो, मि के जाण्नू, मि के पछाण्नू? (८६) आपण् हुणी
सम्जाय् सम्जाय्. (८७) वीलै मान् गो, वील् छोड़ दी राजुला आब्.

८८ (ग.) द्वी चार दिन करो राजुला को रे पहर आ,
द्वी चार दिन करो राजुला को पहर अहो.

८९ हरि, तस करनै-करनै, राजुला, है गौं दस रे बीस दिन आ.

९० ए आव चन्द्रे बिसेपाल हुणिया आज मन है गो खुशी अहो.

९१ (ब.) आब् कनो छः मेर् राजुला कैं नि जान्. (९२) भाजणी हुनी,
भाज् जान्.

९३ (ग.) आबु, शौकी, हुणिया ढनौल (?) है गौं. तेरो उनूलै पहरो
छोड़ि हालो छ आ.

९४ ए सुण सुण, आव शौकिये मुये, सुण मेरी बात अहो.

10.67 (spoken) How foolish you are, Huṇī! (68) (sung) Brahmins are not true - says she - , as it is not true that fish can live on the dry riverside. (Or perhaps better: their tongue is as slippery as the fish in running water).

69 (spoken) Is there any Brahmin who speaks the truth?

70 (sung) Where is Bairāṭh? - says the Shauk-girl. Who is that Mālushāhī? (71) Rājulī says: Listen, my Lord! Who would leave her young husband and become a concubine?

72 The word 'a second home' (that I marry a second time) - says she - shall fall as a curse on your enemy's head.

73 (spoken) So she says: The word 'a second home' shall fall on your enemy's head. (74) How foolish you are!

75 (sung) Who would leave her lord and go to a second home?

76 Where is Bairāṭh? Who is that Mālushāhī? (77) (spoken) I don't know where is Bairāṭh, where is Mālushāhī. What do I know? (78) (sung) When she had spoken like this, the Huṇiyā was pleased at heart (and convinced that she would not run away). (79) Huṇiyā, you opened the iron cage.

80 (spoken) He opened the cage and made Rājulā sit on the ground. (81) He let her sit higher up (?), and he for himself sat down a bit lower (?). (82) Now he is looking at Rājulā. (83) Rājulā says: You see, who'll leave her lord and go to another house? (84) The curse of marrying into a new home shall fall on your enemy. What are you saying! (85) Why should I go to another house? Where is Bairāṭh? Where is King Mālushāhī? - how can I know, how can I recognize him? (86) She finally convinced her Huṇiyā. (87) He believed her. Now he let Rājulā free.

.88 (sung) For a few days he kept watch over Rājulā, for a few days he kept watch over Rājulā.

89 Hari, so doing, Rājulā, ten to twenty days went by.

90 Candre Bikhepāl the Huṇiyā now became happy at heart.

91 (spoken) Now he says: My Rājulā doesn't go anywhere!

92 If she had wanted to run away, she would have run away.

93 (sung) Now, Shaukī, the Huṇiyās became careless. They stopped watching you.

94 Listen, listen, dear Shauk-girl, listen to my words!

१०.९५ राजुली, एक दिन तेरो, आब राजुला, मौका रे लागि गो छ आ.

९६ हुणिया का नाम घर, ए राजुली, कुकुर लै नि रयो अहो.

९७ (ब.) हुणिया नाम्, पर् कुकुर् लै घर् पर् नि रै. (९८) राजुली, आब्
तेरो मौक् लाग् गो आज्.

९९ (ग.) और्याडी-कौर्याडी, येथा-उथा ढुनैंछ, देखैं राजुली: क्वै
हुणिया नजर नि आय आ.

११. १ आबु मेरी शौकी, आज लै गो तेरो मौका अहो.

२ (ब.) आब् लाग् गो, राजुला, मौक्. क्वै हुणी घर् नि मिल्.

३ (ग.) सुण सुण, राजुला मुये, हरि जगदीश, हरि, सुण तैकी बात.

४ हुणिया का नाम्, मास्रो हुणदेश में नि रयो, देखो ढुनो राजुला लै.

५ आज राजुली मुये, के धाना रे करैन् छ अहा, अहा आबु राजुली
अहो हेइया.

६ घुना सिमड़ी घागरी, कुहणा सिमड़ो अंगिया.

७ बादो रेशमीय फेता, राजुली.

८ हुणदेश बै आज, शौकी, तेरो पैड उठि गो छ अहा,
अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

९ (ब.) राजुला, हुणिया नाम्, मास् घर् नि रयौ. देखो, ढुनो - जो छी.
घुना घागरी, कुहुन् आंगड़ी, उड़ गे हुणदेश् बै.

१० (ग.) राजुली, जागिय दीपक जस, उड़िय निशान जसी, राजुली,
आब मुये शौकी, उड़न रे पुतल अहा, अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

११ भीं खुटा नि पुजना. राजुली, हरि, अघिल कैं हिटैं, पछिल कैं देखैं.
(ब.) हुणी ऐ गीं कबेर् डर् हनै मन में.

१२ (ग.) माथि-माथि जस जानै, शौकी, ऐ गे छै तू बाटा आधो बाटा
अहा, अहा आबु मेरी राजुला अहो हेइया.

१३ (ब.) राजुला, अगिल् कै हिटनै, पछिल् कै चानै, उड़न पुतल जसी,
राजुला, निशान् जस् जानै.

१४ (ग.) हरि, औने-औने ऐ गे राजुली आज, शौकी, कंकरी-खाले माज
अहो, अहा आबु मेरा हरि अहो हेइया.

१५ (ब.) मैट् गे, - हुणदेश् बटि, कंकरी-देश् बटि भाग्ते-भाग्ते - राजुली

10.95 Rājulī, finally one day, Rājulā, your chance has come.
96 Not the shadow of a Huṇiyā, Rājulī, not even a dog was in the house. (97) (spoken) Not the shadow of a Huṇiyā, not even a dog was in the house. (98) Rājulī, now your chance has come, today! (99) (sung) Here and there, everywhere behind the house she looks around. Rājulī looks: Not a single Huṇiyā is in sight.
11.1 Now, my Shauk-girl, today your chance has come. (spoken)
2 Now your chance has come, Rājulā, not a single Huṇī was at home. (3) (sung) Listen, listen, dear Rājulī, Hari Jagadīsh, Hari, listen to her story! (4) Not the shadow of a Huṇiyā, not even a fly was left in Hundesh. Rājulā looked and searched everywhere. (5) Now, dear Rājulī, what preparations is she making? - aha aho eh Rājulī.
6 Her skirt she rolled up to the knees. The sleeves of her blouse she rolled up to the elbows.
7 She tied the silken ribbons, Rājulī. (8) Today from Hundesh, Shaukī, you set out on your journey, aha aho eh Rājulī. (9) (spoken) Rājulā, not the shadow of a Huṇiyā, not a fly was left in the house. She looked, she searched - who was. With her skirt rolled up to the knees, the sleeves of her blouse rolled up to the elbows, she flew away from Hundesh. (10) (sung) Rājulā flew away, like a lamp lit, like a flag raised, like a butterfly in flight, Rājulī, my dear Shauk-girl, aha aho eh Rājulī.
11 Her feet do not touch the ground. Rājulī, Hari, forward she goes, backward she looks. (spoken) Fear is in her heart, that the Huṇīs have come.
12 (sung) Flying, as it were, through the air, Shaukī, you have covered a good part of the way, aha aho my Rājulā.
13 (sp.) Rājulā, forward she goes, backward she looks, Rājulā, like a butterfly flying, like a flag she goes.
14 (sung) Hari, going on and on Rājulī came, eh Shauk-girl, to Kankarī Khāl, aha aho my Hari.
15 (spoken) She sat down. All the way from Hundesh, from Kankarī Desh she had been running. Now Rājulī was tired.

११.१५ आब् थक् गे, मैट् गे कंकरी-साल में. (१६) आब् कंकरी-साल् में मैट् रीं,
मन में सोचनै, हिया में रचनै. (१७) हरि, शौकाण् में जानू, मै-बाबू
घर में, अल्लै हुणी औनी पछिल् बे. (१८) म्यर् बाबु मिकैं उकन् दि द्याल्.
१९ पै जनम् छोड़नेर् न्हेति फिर् उ, जनम् भरि क आब् मि वाँ रोण् पड़ जाल्.
२० आब मि, मालुशाही बैराठ मील् जाणै छु. (२१) प्राण् मेर वाँ न्है गो,
मट्टि याँ रै गे. जरूर्, बैराठ् हुन् जाण् छु मील्. (२२) यो मैत को देश्
लै छोडूं, सौरास छोड़ि ऐ गय्.
२३ (आब् यहाँ बटि बन्द कर् दिनू ... ...)
२४ (ग.) आबु राजुली, सुण, मेरी शौकी, कसो बोलैन् छ?
२५ आग लै जो य मैत का देश, आगो लै जो हुणदेश.
२६ मीलै जाण छु - केन् छु राजुली - आज मि मालू की बैराठ अहा,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी ए अहो हेइया.
२७ सुण, उभादेशी राजुला, ए कंकरी-साल बटि तेरी जातरा पड़ि गे.
२८ आज, शौकी, तेरो पैड उठि गो छ अहा,
अहा आबु राजुली अहो शौकी ए हेइया.
२९ उड़िय निसान, जागिय दीपक जसी, आव राजुली ऐ गे छ
ह्यूंली-गंगै वार अहो, अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.
३० आब ऐ गे शौकी - छोड़ि ऐ गे छै जलनर देश -
३१ आजु ऐ गे राजुली हूमा-धुर माज आ,
अहा आबु मेसाली शौकी ए अहो हेइया.
३२ (ब.) ऐ गे छै, राजुली, ह्यूंली-गंग वार हूमा-धुर में.
३३ (ग.) तांको तेरो लटक ऐ गो, राजुली, ऊण्टा-धुर में,
ऐ गे छै निंगाली का बण.
३४ आज, राजुला, ऐ गे छै ज्वार-मनुसार अहा,
अहा अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.
३५ (ब.) राजुला, ज्वार-मनुसार में ऐ गे छै. देखेन् छैः
३६ (ग.)"आधो सनसार, आधो मनुसार". जे बाटा राजुली हिटनै (छ),
इजू, ए चरना गोरू बच्छा लैक राजुला कणि देखिये रै जाना अहा अहा,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

11.15 In Kankarī Khāl she sat down to rest. (16) Now she is sitting in Kankarī Khāl. She thinks to herself, she ponders in her heart: (17) Hari, if I go to Shaukāṇ, to my parents' home, right away the Huṇīs will come after me.
18 My father will give me back to him. (19) As long as I live he won't let me go again. I'll have to stay there my whole life. (20) So I have to go now to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh. (21) My soul has gone there, my body is here. Sure, I must go to Bairāṭh. (22) I want to leave this land of my parents, now that I have left the home of my parents-in-law. (23) (Now I'll break off here ...).
24 (sung) Now listen to what she says, Rājulī, my Shaukgirl: (25) Fire shall fall on this land of my parents! Fire shall fall on Hundesh! (26) I must go - says Rājulī - to Mālū's Bairāṭh, aha aho my Shaukī. (27) Listen, upcountry-Rājulā, from Kankarī Khāl your journey began.
28 Today, Shaukgirl, your journey started, aha aho eh Shaukgirl. (29) Like a flag raised, like a lamp lit, Rājulī came to this side of the Hyũlī Gangā, aha aho eh Rājulī.
30 Now came the Shaukgirl, - you have left Jalanara Desh -
31 now Rājulī came to Hūmādhura, aha aho my dear Shaukī.
32 (spoken) You have come, Rājulī, on this side of the Hyũlī Gangā to Hūmādhura.
33 (sung) From there your instinct, Rājulī, told you to go to Ūṇṭādhura. You came to the Ningālī-Bamboo-Forest.
34 Now Rājulā, you've come to Jvār Manusār, aha aho eh Rājulī.
35 (spoken) Rājulā, you've come to Jvār Manusār.
And from here you see:
36 (sung) "One half the world, one half Manusār"! (meaning: one half of the creation became the world, the other half Manusār).
Whichever way Rājulā was going, mother, there even the grazing cows and calves kept looking at Rājulā, aha aho my Shaukī.

११.३७ (ब.) ऐस् रूप जेक, ऐसी रूपवान् त्रिया.

३८ (ग.) ऐसी सरूप राजुली, जैकणि म पंछी लै देखन् छ रिंगना
थिरमान (?) है जां.

३९ जैका रूप देखिबेर है जानी म सूरज रे मधुर अहा अहा,
अहा आबु मेरी राजुली अहो हेइया.

४० (ब.) राजुला, जैक रूप् देख्बेर् सूरज् ले मधुर है जानी. (४१) ऐसी
राजुला, जल्नर् देश् छोड़बेर् आब् तलादेश् को पश्थान् है रौ, ज्वार-
मनुसार, मलि-मनुसार्, तलि-मनुसार में ऐ गे.

४२ (ग.) आबु ऐ गे राजुली मुये सिरे-दानपुर अहा,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी ए अहो हेइया.

४३ मलि-दानपुर ऐ गे, तलि-दानपुर ऐ गे, राजुला,
तांको पाती-बगड़ ऐ गे, शौकी.

४४ आब ऐ गे छै बागीश्वर माज अहा अहा, अहा आबु मेरा देवा अहो हेइया.

४५ (ब.) राजुली, बागीश्वर में ऐ गे छै. (ग.) यो जेठ-असाड का दिन
है रौं, मिल-मिलो घाम लागि रौ.

४६ हिंवाल की चढ़ी, ए राजुला, पया-लै ऐ रै छ अहा,
अहा आब राजुली अहो हेइया.

४७ (ब.) राजुली, (ग.) घुघुताव् लै मुनाव् दिरनी - यस घाम् पड़ गयीं (=रौं?)

४८ त्विकणि घाम लै गो छ, राजुला.

४९ बागनाथज्यू मंदिर में श्योल है रौ.

५० आब शौकी झिट श्योव भैटि गे छ अहा,
अहा आबु मेरी राजुला अहो हेइया.

५१ (ब.) बाग्नाथ्ज्यू मंदिर् में श्योव् है रौ छी. (५२) राजुला - घाम
लै रौ छी - झिट श्योल मै गे उत्के (?) सामन्, बाग्नाथ्ज्यू मंदिर् में.

५३ (बीच् बाट् में नि छोड़न्, इत्ति कैं छोड़ दिनू मि, बागीश्वर् में.
बिश्राम् भय् नि, के कर्नू. बन्द् कर्बेर् छोड़नू.)

५४ (ग.) आब राजुली, बागनाथज्यू थैं राजुली मि कसी बात केन् छ? -
अहा, अहे अहा राजुला अहो हेइया:

५५ बागनाथज्यू, मलादेश को भूमिया छै, आज मेरो मेतुआ रे देवता अहो,

11.37 (spoken) Such was her beauty, such a beautiful woman was she. (38) (sung) So very beautiful is Rājulī that on seeing her even the birds stop flying around.

39 On seeing her beauty even the hot and fierce sun becomes mild, gentle and friendly, aha aho my Rājulī.

40 (spoken) Rājulā, on seeing her beauty even the sun becomes mild. (41) This beautiful Rājulā had left Jalnardesh, started now for Talādesh and came to Jvār Manusār, Mali Manusār and Tali Manusār.

42 (sung) Now dear Rājulī came to Sire Dānpur, aha aho my Shaukī. (43) She came to Mali Dānpur, she came to Tali Dānpur, Rājulā. From there she came to Pātī Bagaṛ, the Shauk-girl. (44) Now you've come to Bāgīshvar, aha aho my God.

45 (spoken) Rājulī, you've come to Bāgīshvar.
(sung) These are the days of Jeṭh-Asāḍ (May, June, July), intense heat lies over the land.

46 And Rājulā, the bird of the Himalaya, has been walking on foot (in this terrible heat), aha aho eh Rājulī.

47 Rājulī, even the heads of the 'ghughut'-birds are splitting. Such heat has befallen the land.

48 The heat has made you suffer, Rājulā.

49 There is shade in the temple (-compound) of Bāgnāthjyū (Shiva, as Lord of tiger and leopard).

50 Now the Shauk-girl quickly sat down in the shade, aha aho my Rājulā.

51 (spoken) There was shade in the temple-compound of Bāgnāthjyū.

52 Rājulā - the heat made her suffer - quickly sat down in the shade, there in front, in the temple of Bāgnāthjyū.

53 (I won't break off the story in the middle. I'll break off here, in Bāgīshvar. I haven't had a rest. What shall I do? I'll break off here.)

54 (sung) Now, Rājulī, what does Rājulī say to god Bāgnāthjyū? - aha aho eh Rājulā:

55 Bāgnāthjyū! You are the field-god of Malādesh, the 'Highlands', the god of my mother's family,
aha aho my Bāgnāthjyū.

११.५५ अहा अहे मेरा बागनाथज्यू हो अहा.

५६ मैकणि भिटाये मालुशै की बैराठ, तेकणि चढूंल मैं, देवा, - राजुला -
सुना का रे कलश अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बागनाथज्यू हो हेइया.

५७ सुना को कलश चढूंलु त्विकणि, रूपा को छत्तर चढूल, देवा, मैं,
भिटै दिये राजा मालशाही अहा, अहा आबु शौकी ए हो हेइया.

५८ (ब.) राजुली बागनाथज्यू थें बर्दान् मांगनेः (५९) मिकणि बागीश्वर्
बटि चसुटिया-गिंवाड़, मालुशाही बैराठ् भिटै दिये, कनै उथीं.

६० तुमुकैं सुना कलश् चढूल्, रूपा का छत्तर् चढूल्. (६१) तू मैतुआ देब्ता छै,
मलोदेश् को भुमिया छै, (६२) बागनाथज्यू, मिकैं मालशाही बैराठ
भिटै दिया.

६३ (ग.) हरि, जैका रूप देखिबेर, हरि जगदीश, आज राजुली, बागनाथज्यू
परकट जै है गै अहा, अहा आबु मेरा बागनाथज्यू हो हेइया.

६४ राजुली, द्वी चार दिन तू रै जा, शौकी, आज कौनी बागनाथज्यू,
मेरी बागीश्वरा अहा, अहा आबु शौकी ए हो हेइया.

६५ तू मेरी बागीश्वर में रै जा द्वी चार दिन.

६६ फिरि तू, राजुली, जे बर मांगली, ए त्विकणि मि बर जै दि द्यूल् अहो,
अहा आबु शौकी ए हो अहा.

६७ हरि, सुण मै सुण, देव, तू, मेरो मैतुआ रे देवता,
सुण सुण, देव, मेरो मैतुआ रे देवता अहा अहो.

६८ तेरो बर, देव, - कैन् छ - तेरा स्वरा न्है जो.

६९ मेरो मैतुआ देव हबेर - कनै राजुली - तू पाप जै बोलांछै अहा अहो.

७० हरि, तब उठी राजुला ठाड़, बादो रेशमीय फेता.

७१ तति बटि राजुली आज बाटा लागि गे छ अहा अहो.

७२ शौकी, उड़ना पुतला, राजुला, जागिय रे दीपक,
उड़ना पुतला, राजुली, जागिय रे दीपक अहा अहो.
(ब.) राजुला, उड़ना पुतला, जागिय दीपक जसी, शौकी.

७३ (ग.) तति बटि राजुला ऐ गे छ गिरेछिने माज,
तति बै राजुली ऐ गे गिरेछिने माज अहो.

७४ (ब.) राजुली बागनाथ्ज्यू थीं कस् कै आईः

11.56 Let me reach Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh. I, Rājulā, will offer you, God, a golden waterjug (?), aha aho my Bāgnāthjyū.
57 I'll offer you a golden waterjug, I'll offer you an umbrella made of silver, oh God. Let me meet king Mālushāhī! - aha aho eh Shaukī.
58 (spoken) Rājulī asks Bāgnāthjyū to grant her this boon:
59 Show me the way from Bāgīshvar to Cakhuṭiyā Gĩvāṛ, to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh! - says she to him. (60) I'll offer you a golden waterjug. I'll offer you an umbrella made of silver. (61) You are the god of my mother's family. You are the field-god of Malādesh, the Highlands.
62 Bāgnāthjyū, let me reach Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh!
63 (sung) Hari, on seeing her beauty, Hari Jagadīsh, Rājulī, Bāgnāthjyū appeared before her, aha aho my Bāgnāthjyū.
64 (He says:) Rājulī, Shaukī, you stay a few days in my Bāgīshvar - says Bāgnāthjyū, aha aho eh Shauk-girl.
65 You stay a few days in my Bāgīshvar!
66 Then only, Rājulī, will I grant you the boon you ask for, aha aho eh Shaukī.
67 Hari! Listen, listen, god, god of my mother's family, you! Listen, listen, god, god of my mother's family!
68 Your boon, oh god, - says she - shall fall on your head.
69 You are the god of my mother's family - says Rājulī - and yet you say a sinful word.
70 Hari! Then Rājulā stood up and tied her silken ribbons.
71 From there Rājulā set out on her way,
72 the Shauk-girl, a flying butterfly, Rājulā, a lamp lit; a flying butterfly, Rājulī, a lamp lit; (spoken) Rājulā, a flying butterfly, like a lamp lit, Shaukī.
73 (sung) From there Rājulā has come to Girechina, from there Rājulī came to Girechina.
74 (spoken) Rājulī, what did she say to Bāgnāthjyū?

११.७५ तू मेतू देब्त छिये, पाप ज बोलान् छै, "यौं रौ, मेर् यौं रौ" कन छै.

७६ जेक् रूप् देख्बेर् देब्तां क् लै पलक् खुल् गयीं. (७७) ऐसी रूप्वाली राजुली -
जो छी - बैराठ् हुन् लाग् रै, सेली शौकाण्, जल्नर्देश बै.

७८ आब् ऐ गे गिरेछिन में, आब् देखनै उथा, पछों उज्यान्, राजुला.
द्वार् ज खुलनी, मन् भौत् खुशी है ग.

७९ (ग.) आब राजुला अहो हेइया, तति बै राजुली ऐ गे छ मनसारी-रौल
अहा, अहा आबु अवे शौकी अहो हेइया.

८० मनसारी-रौल ऐ गे राजुला दुमणै-गांव् (उन).

८१ आब शौकी ऐ गे छ, राजुला, बिधोनेछिने माज अहा,
अहा आब वे राजुली हो हेइया.

८२ (ब.) राजुला बिधोनछिन में ऐ छी, ठाड़ है गे.

८३ फयारौ में बार-बिसी गनानन् की सभा भैटि रै, बार-बिसी गना
भैटि रीं. (८४) राजुला पार् बटि, बिधोन्-छिन् में ठाड़ी है गे.

८५ एक् गना की नजर् पड़ गे वौं. (८६) एक् कनौः यार्, पार् के छु उ,
ठाड़ हय्? (८७) दूसर् कुनौः यार्, के हुनोल् पै? (८८) उकैं देख्बेरु
पार् बटि आदिम् ज नि सम्जन. (८९) य के बात् है गे - कैसे सम्जनी?

९० सब् देख् रयीं, बार-बिसी गना भैट् र छी फयारौ में. (९१) तब्
राजुला वौं बै इथा हौन् औनै छी. (९२) तो बार-बिसी गना
राजुला थीं कैसी बात कनी?

९३ (ग.) आबु राजुली अहो, फयारौ में जो बार-बिसी गना छी,
राजुली, त्वी देखि ठाड़ा जै है गया अहा,
अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

९४ राजुला, बिधोनछिन बै राजुली ऐ गे छ म फयारौ माज अहा हेइया.

९५ हरि, चबटिया में जब राजुली ऐ छी, बार-बिसी गनानों में आज
के धाना रे है जान अहा?

१२. १ राजुली, बार-बिसी गना में - जो छी - उनू मैंजि आब
झगड़ो फै गो हुण अहो हेइया.

२ क्वे कनौः यार्, उकणि मी ल्हि लिनू. क्वे कनौः मी ल्हि लिनू.

३ धक्का-मुक्का हौण फै गे आपस् में बार-बिसी गनानों की.

11.75 You were the god of my mother's family. It's a sin what you say: "Stay here, stay with me!" - you say.
76 On seeing her beauty even the gods' eyelids opened wide.
77 Such a beautiful Rājulā - who was - set out for Bairāṭh from Selī Shaukāṇ, from Jalnar Desh. (78) Now she came to Girechina. She looks there, towards the west, Rājulā. Like a door (the western region) opens up. Her heart became very happy. (79) (sung) Now Rājulā aho, from there Rājulī came to Mansārī Raul, aha aho eh Shaukī.
80 (From/along?) Mansārī Raul Rājulā came to Ḍhuman Gaon.
81 Now Rājulā, the Shauk-girl, has come to Bidhonechin, aha aho eh Rājulī. (82) (spoken) When Rājulā had come to the pass of Bidhonechin, she stopped there for a while.
83 In Phayārau the 12 times 20 Ganās, the goitre-people (?), are sitting in council. The 12 times 20 Ganās are sitting.
84 Rājulā has stopped in Bidhonchin on the other side.
85 One Ganā happened to look over there.
86 This one said: Friend! What's that standing over there?
87 Another says: Friend! What can it be? (88) As they see her far off on the other side, they don't take her for a human being. (89) What's going on there - how can they know? (90) All are looking. The 12 times 20 Ganās were sitting in Phayārau.
91 Then, from over there, Rājulā came in this direction.
92 Then the 12 times 20 Ganās, what do they say about Rājulā? (93) (sung) Now Rājulī, the 12 times 20 Ganās - who were in Phayārau - when they saw you, they stood up, aha aho eh Rājulī.
94 Rājulā, from Bidhonchin Rājulī has come to Phayārau.
95 Hari! When Rājulī had come to the crossroads, what happened then among the 12 times 20 Ganās?
12.1 Rājulī, among the 12 times 20 Ganās - who were - , among them a quarrel began.
2 Someone says: Friends! I'll take her. Another says: I'll take her.
3 A scuffle began to take place among the 12 times 20 Ganās.

१२. ४ तो राजुली चाइये रै गे छ अहा, अहा आबु वे शौकी अहो हेइया.

५ राजुली मन में सोचण फै गेः य बार-बिसी गना - जो छी - मेरा
उपर आपस् में लड़नी.

६ आब राजुला, तेरो भी खुट वे नि पुजा अहा,
अहा आबु मेरी राजुली अहो हेइया.

७ (ब.) राजुला, गनानों की डर छी, भी खुट नि जानो, उड़ि गे, -
जानी - उड़न पुतल उड़ गे.

८ (ग.) बार-बिसी गना, राजुला, तेरा खेदा पड़ि गया अहा,
अहा आबु राजुली हो हेइया.

९ राजुला =है गे छ, हे राम, आब सुतोली-का-सेरा अहा,
अहा आज आबु राजुला अहो हेइया.

१० बार-बिसी गना रैत-का-सेरा में, ऐसा जानी, जैसा कुकुर जानी
कांकड़ का पिछाड़ि.

११ राजुली, =है गे छै, मुये, तू छुपुल-चौर माज अहो,
अहा आब वे राजुली शौकी हेइया.

१२ बार-बिसी गना सुतोली में, राजुला छिपुलचौर में.

१३ आबु =है गे राजुली म ढोनी-गाड़ माज अहा,
अहा आब अवे शौकी अहो हेइया.

१४ (ब.) राजुली ढोन्गाड़ में =है गे, बार-बिसी गना छिपल्चौर् में
पहुंच् गीं.

१५ (ग.) उड़न पुतल जसी राजुली =है गे छ, मुये, लोदथल माज अहो हेइया.

१६ (ब.) राजुली लोद में गे छी सोमेश्वर् की दौड़ते-दौड़ते (म उकण् थाक्
गे?), भैट् गे लोदलेख में.

१७ (ग.) बार-बिसी गना, जरा लोद में कुछ उकाल जस लागो,

१८ बार-बिसी गना जब् उकाल पर् लागा छिया, गनानों का गना
फरकण फै गया अहा, अहा आबु मेरी राजुली अहो हेइया.

१९ (ब.) चढ़ाई लाग छी, गना फर्कण फै गीन्. बार-बिसी गना सोमेश्वर्
बटि दौड़-दौड़ने गाजा का फुन्कारा पड़ गीं. (२०) एक्-एक् में हात्
धर छ, ऊ लै छुट् जां, ऊ लै छुट् जां.

12.4 Rājulī kept on looking at them, aha aho eh Shaukī.
5 Rājulī was thinking to herself: These 12 times 20 Ganās - who were - are quarreling with one another because of me.
6 Now, Rājulā, (you ran away so fast) that your feet did not touch the ground, aha aho my Rājulī.
7 (spoken) Rājulā was afraid of the Ganās. She flew away, her feet did not touch the ground. She flew like a flying butterfly. (8) (sung) The 12 times 20 Ganās, Rājulā, set off in pursuit of you, aha aho eh Rājulī. (9) Now Rājulā went to Sutolī-kā-Serā, eh Rām, aha aho eh Rājulā.
10 The 12 times 20 Ganās in Rait-kā-Serā, they run after her like dogs after a barking-deer.
11 Rājulī, you went, my dear, to Chupulcaur,
aha aho eh Rājulī Shaukī.
12 The 12 times 20 Ganās are in Sutolī, Rājulā is in Chipulcaur. (13) Now Rājulī went to Ḍhonīgāṛ, aha aho eh Shaukī. (14) (spoken) Rājulī went to Ḍhongāṛ, the 12 times 20 Ganās reached Chipalcaur.
15 (sung) Like a flying butterfly Rājulī, the dear, went to Lodathal.
16 (spoken) After running all the way from Someshvar she was tired. So when Rājulī had come to Lod, she sat down to rest in Lodalekh.
17 (sung) The 12 times 20 Ganās - in Lod the path became pretty steep - ,
18 when the 12 times 20 Ganās climbed up the steep path, each and everyone of them began to feel exhausted,
aha aho my Rājulī.
19 (spoken) When the path became steep, the Ganās began to feel exhausted. After running all the way from Someshvar the 12 times 20 Ganās started panting, and foam appeared on their lips.
20 They hold each other's hands, but now, one after the other, this one lets go, that one lets go.

१२.२१ (ग.) बार-बिसी गनानों को लोद का उकाला में जरा, ए राजा,
गश्-आण लै गो छ अहा, अहा आब मेरा गना अहो हेइया.
२२ (ब.) बार-बिसी गना वीक ख्यद् पड़ छी जब, उकाल में आब गना -
जो छी - सरासर् लौटण् फै गीं. (२३) बार-बिसी गना - जो छी - ,
गना में गना पड़ गो, गनानों(क्) सेत् लाग्.
२४ (ग.) राजुली झिट घड़ी तक देखि रै छी, फिरि उठी राजुला,
=है गे छ कड़ैरौ हणि, आव हो हेइया.
२५ (ब.) राजुली कड़ैरौ हुन् =है गे. (२६) बार-बिसी गना कुछ देर् में
होस् में जब् आया, एक् एक् कन् चानौ, एक् एक् कन् चानौ.
२७ उठा. कै लै टोपी चाई, कै लै धोती माट तटकाई. (२८) उ कनी:
यार्, त र=कूल् मर् जो, हम् ज मर् ग्या छी, यारो, द हिटो आब्.
२९ बार-बिसी गना लौट् फया उन् आ गीं, राजुला कड़ैरौ हुन् =है गे.
३० (ग.) हरि, सुण सुण, राजुली =है गे छ छीड़ापाणी माज,
सुण सुण, राजुला =है गे छीड़ापाणी माज हो.
३१ छीड़ापाणी मा राजुला मैटि भलो गे छ.
३२ खुटा म ध्वैन् छ, राजुली हात ध्वैन् छ मुख अहो.
३३ खोरा की पिछोड़ी राजुला लै नौर (?) में धरी.
३४ आब शौकी लगोनै खौरा पर पाणी अहा अहो.
३५ राजुली झिट घड़ी मैटि रै छी छीड़ापाणी माजु.
३६ देख, शौकी ए, आज म त दिन की बात अहो.
३७ कहड़ी-कोटु माजु छियो, राजुली, व कालू कहड़.
३८ कहड़ीकोट में छियो कालू रे कहड़ अहो.
३९ (ब.) कालू देखि रौ, बुड़, छाज में मैट् रौ, देखि रौ. (४०) आइ,
चम्चम् यस् देखनौ पार् बै वाँ, राजुला कैं. (४१) आइ आंख् टिपनौ,
उसी-क् भली-क देखनौ. (४२) जब् राजुला उठी, ख्वर् में पिछोड़
खित्बेर् रास्त लागी, तब् चेला हुं कूण फै गो. (४३) सात चेला जूओ
का पांसा खेल्नी, भ्यार् बै भैट रीं, श्योल् में. (४४) अरे चेला, ओ,
देखो, ऐसी त्रिया जानै, जाओ दैं, उकैं पकड़ ल्याओ, जाओ, हमर्
यां हुं ल्याओ, जाओ. (४५) कालू, सात् च्यल् यय् कनी:

12.21 (sung) On the steep path by Lod the 12 times 20 Ganās almost fainted, aha aho my Ganās.

22 (spoken) When the 12 times 20 Ganās had pursued her, now, on that steep path, the Ganās - who were - they soon began to (lag behind and) turn back. (23) The 12 times 20 Ganās - who were - , one fell on the other. A heap of Ganās piled up. (24) (sung) For a short while Rājulī looked on. Then Rājulā got up and went to Kaṛairau, aha aho. (25) (spoken) Rājulī went to Kaṛairau.

26 When the 12 times 20 Ganās regained consciousness after some time; - one looks at the other, one looks at the other. (27) They got up. Some looked for their caps, some brushed off the dust from their Dhotīs.

28 They say: Friends! This bitch of a widow shall die! We almost died. Friends, let's go now! (29) The 12 times 20 Ganās turned and came back to Phayā. Rājulā went on to Kaṛairau. (30) (sung) Hari, listen, listen! Rājulī went to Chīṛāpāṇī-waterfall. Listen, listen! Rājulā went to Chīṛāpāṇī-waterfall. (31) In Chīṛāpāṇī Rājulā sat down for a good rest. (32) Here she washes her feet, Rājulī, she washes her hands and face.

33 Rājulā put her headscarf around her shoulders.

34 Now the Shauk-girl puts water over her head, aha aho.

35 For a short while Rājulī sat resting in Chīṛāpāṇī (near the waterfall).

36 Look, Shauk-girl, what happens this day! (37) In Kahaṛī Koṭ, Rājulī, lived that notorious Kālū Kahaṛ.

38 In Kahaṛī Koṭ there lived Kālū Kahaṛ. (39) (spoken) Kālū is looking, the old man, he is sitting on the upper verandah and looking. (40) Aaii! Over there on the other side he sees something glittering: Rājulā! (41) He draws his eyes together (?), that way he sees better.

42 When Rājulā got up, put her scarf over her head and set off on her way, then he began to say to his sons: -

43 The seven sons play dice sitting outside in the shade. -

44 Sons, look! What a beautiful woman goes there. Go! Grab hold of her! Go and bring her to our place! Go!

45 Kālū! The seven sons say:

१२.४५ मारो बुड़ा खौरन् लट्ठ. कैकी वि सैणी, कैकी वि चेली, कौं हुणि जानै? "पकड़ ल्याओ" - कनौ. मार त बुड़ कैं. (४६) कालू कहड़ - जो छी - मर्द छी. (४७) वील् कौः जुलुम् की बात् है गे. कैसि लगाइ, कैसि खाइ, बांजा घट् की भाग् उधै खाई. (४८) मोटा बाकरा खै दि, तरुणी त्रिया हिटण् नि दि. आजि मिथीं कनी "तकै मारो" - (कनी).

४९ (ग.) आबु मेरा कहड़ज्यू, नहर का बागा तुमरा कमर न्है गया (?) अहा, अहा आबु मेरा कालू हो हेइया.

५० ए बिदा काल में जब् ऐसी त्रिया जब मील् आपण हात है छोड़ दी, मेरो बचिया को, कालू, धरम नि भय् अहा, अहा आबु मेरा पैग अहो हेइया.

५१ (ब.) म्यर् बचिय-क् के धरम् भय्, जब् ऐई त्रिया जब् मेर् हात् है न्है गे.

५२ (ग.) बादी कमर कालू ले, हरि जगदीश हो. (छेड़ा) आंखन का (चेप). (ब.) आंखन का (चेप्) गालन में झलक् रीं. आंख देखन नै. जब् वील् टिपा, तब् देख् सकु आंख्.

५३ (इ)पर् डोरा लगाया. (डोरा) चुई का (शिख्) पर बादो, (प डोरो) लटकै दी पिछाय्.

५४ (ग.) हरि, ऐसो खबीस जसो, बादी कमर कालू. आज भ्यार आइ गो छ अहा, अहा मेरा कहड़ज्यू हो हेइया.

५५ (ब.) कालू भ्यार् ऐ गो, देखन् छः उ ल् बाट् लै रै, जानै सरासरी.

५६ (ग.) आब मेरा कालू कहड़, ऐसी फाल मारनो छ, नांग्यै दिनौ द्वी-द्वी तिन-तिन भिड़ा अहा, अहा आबु मेरा ओ कहड़ज्यू हो हेइया.

५७ "जाग जाग" - कौन् छ पार बटि. कालू राजुला कणि पै हांक मारन् छ अहा, अहा आजु मेरा पैगज्यू हेइया.

५८ राजुली पछिल कै देखन् छीः भिड़ा भिड़ा की लहर मार्नौ.

५९ आब शौकी, तिपर पराण नि रय् अहा, अहा आबु मेरी ए राजुला अहो हेइया.

६० बौज्यू का संग में आयूं, रात दिन चलूं, कइं छल नि देखा. आइ, दिन धुपरि - कैन् छ - खबीस् आइ गो छ अहा, अहा आबु राजुली अहो हेइया.

६१ उड़न पुतल जसी, राजुली न्है गे छ आज बिण्ड-गांव् माज अहा अहो हेइया.

12.45 Beat the old man's head with sticks! Whose wife is she, whose daughter is she? Where does she go? "Grab hold of her!" - he says. Beat the old man! (46) Kālū Kahaṛ - who was - he was a real man. (47) He said: What kind of injustice is this! How did I dress, how did I eat! I used to collect by force the share from mills that weren't even working. (48) I used to eat fat goats. The young women I didn't let pass by unmolested - and today they say ('to me') "beat him!" - rhey say.

49 (sung) Now my Kahaṛajyū, (you became so excited that) the parts of your shoulder went down to your waist (?), aha aho my Kālū. (50) If in my old age I let such a beautiful woman slip from my hands, then there isn't any sense ('dharma') in my staying alive, Kālū, aha aho my hero. (51) (spoken) There is no sense in my staying alive, if such a beautiful woman were to slip from my

52 hand. (52) (sung) Kālū got ready for action - he tied his waist. He scratched the dirt from his eyes. (spoken) The dirt of his eyes was shining even on his cheeks. He could not see properly with his eyes. When he squeezed out (the dirt from his eyes), then only he could see with his eyes. (Or possibly: He pierced his eyelids. His eyelids were hanging down right over his cheeks ('shining'), so he couldn't see anything. Only when he pulled up (?) the

53 eyelids, could he then see with his eyes). (53) On them, (the eyelids), he fastened a thread. The thread he tied to the end of the tuft of hair on his head and let it hang down behind. (54) (sung) Hari! Just like a demon Kālū tied his waist, (ready for action). Now he came out, aha aho my Kahaṛjyū. (55) (spoken) Kālū came out. He looks: She, Rājulā, continues on her way. She goes quickly.

56 (sung) Now, my Kālū Kahaṛ, he makes such big leaps, he jumps over two or three walls (of the terraced fields) at a time, aha aho my Kahaṛjyū. (57) Just you wait, just you wait! - he shouts ('says'). From the other side Kālū shouts provokingly at Rājulā, aha aho my hero. (58) Rājulī looked back. In a zigzag-line he jumps from wall to wall of the terraced fields. (59) Now, Shauk-girl, life

१२.६२ (ब.) कालू भिड़ा-भिड़ा की लहर मार्नो, छीड़ापाणी में न्है गो.

६३ राजुला बिण्ड-का-गांव् में न्है गे.

६४ (ग.) हे राम जगदीश, आब राजुली लै गे छ, ए देव, उखल-लेख उकाल अहा, अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

६५ कालू न्है गो छ बिण्ड-का-गांव् में, एसो जानो खबीस जसो, ए मेरा पैग, न्है गो उकाला का जड़ा अहा, अहा आबु मेरा कहड़ज्यू हो हेइया.

६६ (ब.) राजुला घुमने-घमने दूर् पहुंच् गे, आधा उकाला में. (६७) कालू तीर् बै देख् रौं. (६८) बृद्द (= ब्रिद्द) छी, अस्सी वर्ष् को, मर्द को आद्मी छी. (६९) पैग् ऐसो, मर्द को चेलो, आपूं का आफी गुस्स उठूनौ.

७० कनौ: ब्रिद्द काल में के पैगम नि कर् मील्. मर् गय् मी, ऐस् पैग्, कालू कहड़. (७१) (ग.) कालू, रदगल (?) आंख में खून सरि गो, नीर् का बागा कमर न्है गौं. (७२) आज कालू, आज वैं बटि रे मारन् छ अहा, अहा आबु मेरा ए कहड़ज्यू हो हेइया.

७३ वैं बटि जानी मारि सरपट, कालू, उखललेख में न्है गो राजुला है अघिल, अहा अहो हेइया.

७४ (ब.) राजुला मलि कै जानै, तलि कै देखनै, उखल्लेख् क उकाल कैं.

७५ वील औन् नि द्यख्, और् ल, खुट् ढिल् है रौ. (७६) विल् कौ: फरिक् गो उति बै, उ नि औ आब्. (७७) उ हैबेर् अगिल्, वाँ भैट् रौ रास्त में.

७८ (ग.) कालू, सुण, मेरा पैगो, तलि बे राजुला न्है गे उखललेख माज, अहा मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

७९ हरि, भाजणा लै नि पायो, राजुला, है गे मुख पर भेट, अहा आबु ओ मेरा कहड़ज्यू हो हेइया.

८० (ब.) कहड़ज्यू, "पट्" - पकड़ो राजुला को फांगुणो.

८१ (ग.) राजुली, तू चुकै भै गे छ, वीकणि, शौकी, के कौण नि आय अहो, अहा आब वे राजुली अहो हेइया.

८२ (ब.) "टप्" - भै गे. कौण् नैइ, सुणण् नै, बुलाण् नैइ, के नै.

८३ हिट, राजुली, हिट्. घर् हुन् जानूं. त्वील भौत दौड़ै दि मि, - कनौ - जाणी क्वे कौलौ. मेर छी.

almost left you, aha aho my Rājulī. (60) (She thinks:) I came with my father, night and day we (I?) walked, nowhere did I see a ghost. And now, in broad daylight - says she - a demon has come, aha aho eh Rājulī.

61 Like a flying butterfly Rājulī went to Biṇḍagaon, aha aho.

62 (spoken) Kālū jumps from terrace to terrace in a zigzag-line and went to Chīṛāpāṇī. (63) Rājulā went to Biṇḍagaon.

64 (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh, now Rājulī went, oh God, up the steep path by Ukhal Lekh, aha aho my Shaukī. (65) Kālū has gone to Biṇḍagaon. Like a demon he walks. Then, my hero, he came to where the steep path began, aha aho my Kahaṛjyū. (66) (spoken) Walking ever farther on Rājulā had already covered half the steep path. (67) Kālū is looking from down below. (68) He was old, eighty years or so. A real brave was he. (69) Such a son of a brave! All

70 by himself he let his anger rise. (70) He says: In my old age I haven't done any heroic deed. I am dead, as it were, I, such a hero, Kālū Kahaṛ! (71) (sung) Kālū! Your red(?) eyes became bloodshot ('blood flowed into the red eyes'). The parts of his shoulders went down to his waist (?).

72 Now, Kālū, from there he heads on, aha aho my Kahaṛjyū.

73 From there he goes on, quickly (or: taking a shortcut through the fields.?). So Kālū came to Ukhal Lekh, ahead of Rājulā, aha aho. (74) (spoken) As she walks along high up, Rājulā looks down towards the steep path by Ukhallekh.

75 She didn't see him coming, and also, her feet became weary.

76 She said: He's turned back ('from there'). He's not coming anymore. (77) But way ahead of her, he is sitting there on the road. (78) (sung) Kālū, listen, my hero! From down below Rājulā went to Ukhal Lekh, aha aho my Shaukī.

79 Hari! She didn't get a chance to run away, Rājulā, they met face to face, aha aho my Kahaṛjyū. (80) (spoken) Kahaṛjyū, "paṭ!" - he grabbed hold of Rājulā's arm.

81 (sung) Rājulī, all of a sudden you sat down. Words failed her, Shauk-girl, aha aho eh Rājulī.(82) (spoken) "Ṭap!" - she sat down. She couldn't talk, she couldn't hear, she couldn't speak - nothing could she do. (83) (He said:) Come on, Rājulī, come on! Let's go to my house!

१२.८४ आब् उ बुलां के हुण्? - पकड़ी फांगुणी, कानन् हाली, लागो बाट्.

८५ उखल्लेख् बै राजुला कालू कहड़ दगड़, - कानन् खित्बेर् पिशु जस्.

८६ (ग.) आज, मेरा कालू, ल्यै गो कहड़ी-कोट माज,
अहा मेरा कहड़ज्यू हो हेइया.

८७ फांगुणी पकड़ी, नि न्है गो बुड़ पूरब का छाजा आ राम अहो.

८८ कालू राजुला कैं लिबेर न्है गो छ पूरब का छाजा.

८९ अघिल बै राजुली भैटालि है छ. पछिल बै आपूं ले गो, बुड़ अहो.

९० सुण सुण, भगवान, चित की रे वारता.

९१ ए राजुला देखिबेर, कालू, सात चेला के कौण नि आय् अहो अहो.

९२ (ब.) कालू, सात चेला कैं, जब् राजुला सूरत् देखी छी, के कौण नि आय्.

९३ बुड़ आपण् छाज में नि न्है गो. अगिल् बै भैटा दि, पिछाड़ हुं आपूं लागो,
बुड़. (९४) आब् को देखनी? वी मुख् ले नि देखीन. (९५) सात चेला
न्है गीं आब् पूरब का छाजा में, सात चेला कनी कालू कहड़ हैतीं:

९६ (ग.) बौज्यू, तुमु लैक न्हैतिन, य राजुला हमूकैं दि दियो. तुमु लैक
न्हैतिन, राजुला हमूकैं दि दियो अहा अहो.

९७ (ब.) नैइ, (ग.) चेलो, ब्रिद काल को ब्या छु, ब्रिद्द काल को ब्या
छु मेरा, (९८) चेलो, तुमूकणि नि दिन.

९९ मेरी होली स्यैणी, कालू, तुमरी होली कैंजा अहो.

१३. १ बौज्यू, हमरी होली सैणी, बौज्यू, तुमरी भई ब्वारी.

२ यै तुमू लैक न्हैतिन, बौज्यू, - कनी - हमूकैं दि दियो अहो अहो.

३ (ब.) नैइ, चेलो, नि दिन् मि, य ब्रिदा काल् को ब्या छु म्यर्,

४ नि दिन्, यारो, नि दिन् तुमुकैं. मिर् शैण् है जो, (तुमरी कैंजा) ...

५ च्यला कनी: नै, बौज्यू, तुमू हात खुट खितण् में मर् जाल् (तो आब्).
हमुकैं दि दियो, तुमर् ब्वारी हली.

६ (ग.) बाबु चेला माजु आज, कालू, झगड़ो फै गो हुण.

७ गाड़ि हालीं चेलन् ले, कालू पै, सात मुंगरा अहो.

८ हरि, दिया दिया, बौज्यू. नि दिन, हमु तुमुकणि मारि भलो दिनूं.

९ नि दिन, मेरा बौज्यू, तुमूकैं हमु मारनूं मुंगरन् की चोट अहो अहो.

१० सुण सुण, कहड़ा, तुमुले पुठ लौटै रास छ.

12.83 You fairly made me run - says he - who knows, if anybody can tell (how much you made me run. - ?). But anyhow, now you are mine! (84) Why should he go on talking? He grabbed her arm, threw her over his shoulder and set off on his way. (85) From Ukhal Lekh Rājulā and Kālū Kahaṛ together - like a bag of flour he had thrown her over his shoulder. (86) (sung) Now, my Kālū! He brought her to Kahaṛī Koṭ, aha aho my Kahaṛjyū. (87) Holding her arm tight the old man took her to the eastern verandah.

88 With Rājulā Kālū went to the eastern verandah.

89 He made Rājulā sit in front of him. As for himself, he sat down behind her (and embraced her?), the old man.

90 Listen, listen, God, the story of her heart! (91) Kālū! On seeing Rājulā the seven sons became speechless.

92 (spoken) Kālū, when the seven sons had seen Rājulā's beauty, they became speechless. (93) The old man took her to his upper verandah. He made her sit in front; as for him, he sat down behind and embraced her, the old man (?).

94 Who can see (anything of her)? Not even her face can be seen. (95) Now the seven sons went to the eastern veranda. The seven sons say to Kālū Kahaṛ: (96) (sung) Father, you are not fit for her. Give this Rājulā to us! You are not fit. Give Rājulā to us! (97) (spoken) No! (sung) Sons, why shouldn't I marry in my old age, why shouldn't I marry in my old age? (98) Sons, I won't give her to you.

99 She shall be my wife, Kālū, and she will be your step-
13.1 mother. (13.1) Father! Our wife shall she be, father, and your daughter-in-law. (2) You are not fit anymore, father, - they say. Give her to us! (3) (spoken) No, sons! I won't give her to you. This is the marriage of my old age.

4 No, friends! I won't give her to you. She shall be my wife and your stepmother. (5) The sons say: No, father! You will die while moving your hands and feet (while making love?). Give her to us! She shall be your daughter-in-law. (6) (sung) Between father and sons, Kālū, a fight now began. (7) The sons drew out, Kālū, their seven mallets. (8) Hari! Give her, give her to us, father! If you don't give her to us, we'll give you a sound beating.

१३.११ तुम मारा छाड़ि के करो, चेलो, मैं य राजुला तुमूकैं नि दिन अहो अहो.

१२ (ब.) कालू कहड़ का चेला - जो छी - आब् गुस्स भरि गो.

१३ आब् कनीः य बुड़ मलि क नि दिनो, चुटि दिनू.
लियो साव् (कैं), देखि जाल्.

१४ (ग.) ए कहड़ज्यू, तेरा पुठा में आब चुटनी पै सात मुंगरा अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा पैगज्यू हो हेइया.

१५ सात मुंगरा चुटीं कालू का पीठ में. मारनै-मारनै चेला (का मुश्कि
उठि गीं).

१६ छुटण फै गीं उनरा हातों का मुंगरा अहे अहो हेइया.

१७ कालू, "नहर का बागा कमर, कमर का बागा नहर न्है गीं" -
(रदगली) आंखी जो खून सरि गो, पैग.

१८ देखन् छ चेला की तरप् अहो, अहा आव मेरा पैगज्यू हो हेइया.

१९ (ब.) कालू ऐसी बात कनौः (ग.) मेरा चेला नि भया तुम,
स्याल का भेड़ा जनमा.

२० सात मुंगरा मेरा पीठ में मारीं, मेरा पुठ की खाजि जै नि फीटी,
अहा आबु मेरा पैगज्यू हो हेइया.

२१ रिस का मारिय कालू फिरि आंख नि देखो, उठो, जै लागो गोठ का
भराणा, अहा मेरा पैगज्यू अहो हेइया.

२२ (ब.) कालू गोठ् हुँ गो छी, सात चेला उसिकै अचेत् है रा छी.

२३ (ग.) हरि, राजुला निकली, फिरि न्है गे राजुला दोरिहाट हणि,
अहा अहो हेइया.

२४ (ब.) राजुला फिरि न्है गे उखल्लेख् हुन्. (२५) कालू गोठ गो छी.
(ग.) वे मरदो एसो पैग, एसो योधा जनमि छी उ लै,
कहड़ीकोट में जैक् आज् लै नाम छु.

२६ गोठ को भराण, कालू, भ्यार गाड़ि लिय,
अहा अहो मेरा कहड़ज्यू हो हेइया.

२७ आधो मकान छाजा कालू ले उधारि दी. आबु खड़ो है गो भिड़-
वांड़ी में चानौ छ, राजुला नि देखीनी, अहा अहो हेइया.

२८ (ब.) कालू वार् चानो, पार् चानोः राजुल् कां देखीं?

13.9 If you don't give her to us, my(!) father, we'll beat you up with our mallets. (10) Listen, listen, Kahaṛā, you stand with your back turned (to your sons). (11) What can you do apart from beating, my sons? I won't give you Rājulā. (12) (spoken) Kālū Kahaṛ's sons - who were - now became filled with anger. (13) Now they say: If the old man doesn't give her willingly, we'll beat him. Get hold of this bastard! You'll see! (14) (sung) Now Kahaṛjyū! The seven mallets beat down on your back, aha aho my hero.

15 The seven mallets beat down on Kālū's back. The sons kept on beating till their hands were tired.

16 The mallets began to slip from their hands.

17 Kālū! The parts of your shoulders (?) went down to the waist, and the parts of your waist went up to the shoulders (?). Your eyes became bloodshot, hero.

18 He looks at his sons, aha aho my hero. (19) (spoken) ('Such words') Kālū says: (sung) You are not my sons, you were born as sheep-sons of a jackal (meaning: you are as weak and cowardly as sheep and jackal together?).

20 You have beaten my back with your seven mallets, but still the itch on my back hasn't disappeared, aha aho my hero. (21) Because of his anger Kālū couldn't see again - (he was blind with rage). He got up. He went and got hold of the main beam of the cowshed, aha aho my hero.

22 (spoken) When Kālū had gone to the cowshed, his seven sons fainted just like that. (23) (sung) Hari! Rājulā slipped out and then went to Dorihāṭ, aha aho.

24 (spoken) Then Rājulā went to Ukhal Lekh.

25 Kālū had gone to the cowshed. (sung) He was born a real man, such a hero, such a warrior! And even today his name is wellknown in Kahaṛīkoṭ.

26 The main beam of the cowshed, Kālū, he pulled and dragged out, aha aho my Kahaṛjyū. (27) Kālū tore down half the house and upper verandah. He stopped and stood: he looks in field and garden - Rājulā is not to be seen, aha aho.

28 (spoken) Kālū looks this side, looks that side - where is Rājulā to be seen?

१३.२९ आब् पूछण् फै गो ब्वारियन् (कैं): ब्वारियो, राजुला कौं हुं गे?

३० ब्वारियल् कौः य बुड़ आइ ज जबेर् लिनी आब् उकैं? (३१) उनुल् कौय्: य न्है गे ... ... लोदथल् हुन् न्है गे.

३२ (ग.) कालू, बादी कमर कालू लै, मारी सर्पट, ऐ गो छ लोदथल माज अहा, अहा मेरा कहड़ज्यू हो हेइया.

३३ (ब.) लोद में आ छिय, वार् चानो, पार् चानोः राजुला नि (देख्).

३४ (ग.) हे मरदो, तबु कालू मारी सरपट, ऐ गो छुपुल-चौर माज अहा, अहा मेरा पैगज्यू हो हेइया.

३५ (ब.) छुपुल्चौर् में आ छी कालू, तलि बटि मुसाफिर् जानी मलि हणि.

३६ आपुं ठाड़ है गो. "यारो, तल् बै उनूंछा, तुमुलै मेरी राजुला जान् देखी छ?" (३७) उ कनीः कहड़ज्यू, राजुल् कौं भइ, क्या भइ, को भइ राजुल्? (३८) तुमु "राजुल्" - कुन छा, हमुल् कोई जान् नि देख्, इस्त्री, कोई सैणी नि गय् आज् य बाट्. (३९) हम् औनू फया बटि.

४० सही बात् छ, सही छु.

४१ मुसाफिरी डेर् करियक् छारौण् है रई, थुपुड़ है रो छी छिपुल्-चौर् (में).

४२ धोती कमर् बै खोई. गान्थ्-हान्थ् लगा छारण्-हारण्.

४३ कालूः मि आब् राजुला को जोगी है जानूं. तति बै कालू कहड़ जाहुं ग हौल - हो -

४४ (आब् मि एक् बिड़ि पि लिनू.)

४५ (ग.) आबु राजुली, आज न्है गे छै, मुये, ए राजुला, तू स्याल् दे-का-पोखर अहा, अहो हेइया.

४६ हे राम जगदीश एइया हेइया, दूणागिरि बटि घर हौं औनौ छ, राजुला, पचुआ रे दोर्याल अहा, अहा आबु ओ मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

४७ मुख-भेट है गे. पचुआ ले राजुली फांगुण पकड़ अहो, अहा आव मेरी शौकी ए अहो हेइया.

४८ राजुली, पचुआ ले फांगुणो पकड़ो छी, भैटि ग.

४९ पचुआ लक भैटि गो स्याल् दे का पोखर में.

५० दे, राजुला, हिट, न्है जानू हमरा घर, आज तिथि को सराद् अहा अहो, अहा आबु वे मेरी शौकी ए अहो हेइया.

13.29 He asked his daughters-in-law: Daughters! Where's Rājulā gone? (30) His daughters-in-law said (to themselves): There he goes again, the old man! You think, he'll bring her back? (31) They said: She went ... , she went towards Lodathal. (32) (sung) Kālū! Kālū tied his waist and got ready. He took a shortcut (?) and came to Lodathal, aha aho my Kahaṛjyū. (33) (spoken) He came to Lod. He looks this side, he looks that side - he doesn't see Rājuḷā.

34 (sung) Eh hero! Then Kālū went on quickly (on a short-cut?) and came to Chupulcaur, aha aho my hero.

35 (spoken) Kālū had come to Chupulcaur. From down below some travellers were coming up the road. (36) As for him, he stopped (and said:) Friends! You are coming from down there? Have you seen my Rājulā on your way?

37 They say: Kahaṛjyū, where is Rājul? What is she? Who is Rājul? (38) You say "Rājul"? We haven't seen anybody on the way. No woman, no lady came this way today.

39 We're coming from Phayā. (40) It's true what we say, it's true. (41) The travellers had camped there, so there were ashes there. A heap of ashes was there in Chipulcaur.

42 He took off his Dhotī. In its place he put on a woolen blanket and smeared ashes over his body.

43 Kālū: Now I'll become a jogī of Rājulā. - Where Kālū Kahaṛ went to from there, - (who knows?). (44) (Now I must have a smoke). (45) (sung) Now Rājulī, today you've gone, my dear Rājulā, to Syālde Pokhar, aha aho.

46 Eh Rām Jagadīsh! From Dūṇāgiri-mountain Pacuā Doryāl is coming home, Rājulā, aha aho my Shauk-girl.

47 They met face to face. Pacuā (or: Pacuvā) grabbed Rājulī by the arm, aha aho my Shaukī.

48 Rājulī, Pacuvā grabbed her by the arm, - she sat down.

49 Pacuvā too sat down in Syālde Pokhar.

50 Up you get, Rājulā! We'll go to my house for the Sarād-ceremony of today,
aha aho my Shaukī.

१३.५१ (ब.) राजुली, हिट, घर् न्है जानू, तिथि क सराद् है रौ.

५२ वाँ बामण् ऐ रौ हौल् घरै. (५३) और् - के नाम् य - दुणगिरि बै औनू, मैंस् मेरा दुणगिरि छन. (५४) यौ दै-क् महौंग्, दूद-क् कश्यार् छन. (५५) हिट, जानूं. (५६) तब् राजुला पचुआ थीं कनैः

(ग.) ए पचुआ, ज दिन मी जल्नर बे आ छी, उ दिन बै अन्न नि खायो, पाणी नि पियो. मिकणि, पचुआ, भूक लागि रै छ अहो, अहा आबु मेरा पचुआ अहो हेइया.

५७ (ब.) राजुली, (तेर् खौर् न्है जो ... ...?).

५८ "भूक् लाग् रै" - कनै. खा, ज खांछै.

५९ (ग.) दूद का कसेर धर दी, दई का ठेका धर दी.

६० (ब.) राजुला कनैः पचुआ, एकल जै के खानूं, तु लै खा पै.

६१ (ग.) हे रामो, भुलि गो सराद राजुला देखि. पचुआ खाण फै गो छ दईनों का ठेका अहा, अहा आबु मेरा पैगज्यू हो हेइया.

६२ पचुआ आपुं खां, राजुला खैं. आज, दोर्याल, ऐसी मति औनै छः ठेका फोड़ि दिंछ अहा, अहा आब मेरा दोर्यालज्यू हो हेइया.

६३ दई खान् छ, ठेका फोड़ द्यूं. दूद खान् छ, पि लिनी, राम, कसेर पिटै दिंछ अहा, अहा आबु मेरा पचुआ अहो हेइया.

६४ (ब.) राजुली, दै हिट, जुंगा में हात् धरनौ. (६५) दै क जो महौंग् छी, हात् पर् लि राखो. (६६) दय् हिट, दोरिहाट् हुं जानूं. (६७) दै दूद् खै हालो सब्. (६८) पचुआ, पै दै दूद् खवै दे त्वील् कबेर् - तेर् घर् थोड़ि ऐ जानूं मी पै. (६९) मेरा जल्नर् देश् मैंजि नाच् हौं, कठ्-पुतयां नाच् हुन् छ. (७०) जब् तू मिकैं उ नाच देखूंछै, तब् औनू मि त्येर् दगड़, हतर् (= नतर्) नि ऊन्. (७१) दा, राजुली, तेर् खौर् जो, जतुक् नाच कैंछै मिथीं. (७२) फचुआ दोर्याल् लै बादी कमर्. (७३) दई-क् महौंग्-हौंग् थमाइ भौंर्याइ छोड़ दी, उथ् कै हौं, गिंवाड़ तरफ् हुं.

७४ (ग.) आब मेरा दोर्याल, स्याल् दे का बगड़ में - पोखर में आब पचुआ कसो फै गो नाचण अहो, अहा आजु मेरा दोर्याल अहो हेइया.

७५ बल्द जस दुकन् छ, पचुआ, पैग, श्यूं जसो नाचन् छ अहो हेइया.

७६ नाचनै-नाचनै, पचुआ, तेरो बदन म झकोलि (आइ) गो छ अहा,

13.51 (spoken) Rājulī, up you get! We'll go to my house. The Sarād-ceremony of (today's) lunar day is now taking place.
52 The Brahmin is doubtless already on his way there to my house. (53) And - what's its name? - from Duṇagiri I am coming. My buffalos are on the Duṇagiri-mountain.
54 These are my carrying-pole (pot?) for sourmilk and pot(s) for milk. (55) Up you get! We'll go! (56) Then Rājulā says to Pacuā: (sung) Pacuā, since the day I came from Jalnardesh, ('from that day') I haven't eaten any food, I haven't drunk any water. I am very hungry, Pacuā, aha aho my Pacuā. (57) (spoken) Rājulī! (Hunger and thirst?) shall fall on your head! (58) "I am hungry" - you say? Eat as much as you want! (59) (sung) He put down the pails of milk, he put down the containers of sourmilk.
60 (spoken) Rājulā says: Pacuā! How can I eat alone? You eat as well! (61) (sung) Eh Rām, on seeing Rājulā he forgot the Sarād-ceremony. Pacuā began to eat out of the containers of sourmilk, aha aho my hero. (62) Pacuā eats, Rājulā eats. Now, Doryāl, such an idea occurs to you: He smashes the containers of sourmilk, aha aho my Doryāljyū. (63) He eats the sourmilk, he smashes the containers. He eats, he drinks the milk, he crushes the pails, aha aho my Pacuā. (64) (spoken) Rājulī, off you go! - (says he), placing his hand on his moustache.
65 The pole, which he had for carrying the sourmilk, he took in his hand. (66) Off with you! We'll go to Dorihāṭ!
67 The milk and sourmilk - they have eaten all of it.
68 Pacuā, just because you gave me milk and sourmilk to eat, I scarcely come to your house. (69) In my country, in Jalnardesh, there is a dance, there is a puppet-dance.
70 If you show me that dance, then I'll come with you; otherwise I won't come. (71) Curse on you, Rājulī, for all that dancing you tell me to do! (72) Phacuā Doryāl tied his waist - (he got ready for the dance). (73) The pole for carrying the sourmilk he took and flung away over there in the direction of Gĩvāṛ. (74) Now my Doryāl, in Syālde Pokhar - look! - how he began to dance, aha aho my
75 Doryāl. (75) Like a bullock he jumps, Pacuā, like a tiger

१३.७६ अहा आज मि राजुली अहो हेइया.

७७ हे राम, नाचने-नाचने पचुआ को आंग झकोलि गो,
मर्द को चेलो - जो छी - ऐ गो राजुला मुख् पर्:

७८ (ब.) राजुला, कौ. आब् दय् हिट. आब नाचि है मील् खूब्. हिट.

७९ तेर् खौर् जाल्, त हुन् छ नाच्? मेर् देश् में यस नाच् हुन् छः

८० मुनइ पाताल् कर्नी, खुट अकास् लगूनी. तब् कट्-पुतई नाच् हौं.

८१ राजुली, तेर खौर्. तु अघिये बे कैंछी, मि पैलिये कर् दिंछी.

८२ (ग.) पचुआ, आबु है गे उना मुनलि, सिर टेको, पचुआ, खुटा मलि
करा अहो, अहा आबु मेरा पैगज्यू हो हेइया.

८३ उना मुनलि नाच करण फै गो पचुआ हेइया. पड़ि गो छ, ए राम,
एक सार बयाल अहा, अहा आब मेरा पैगज्यू हो हेइया.

८४ नाचने-नाचने तेरी खौरी में ढुंगा बुड़ण फै गीं.

८५ राजुली, सिर की पिछौड़ी निकाली, मैटि रै छी, काना का बुजा में
आपणी पिछौड़ी की, राजुला, घूंगुट गाड़ि है छ,
अहा मेरी राजुली हो हेइया.

८६ (ब.) राजुला, बयाल् पड़ रौ, उ घूंगुट् हल्कण् फै गे आब्. (८७) राजुला
आपुं - जो छी - तलि गिंवाड़ हुन् सरि गे, गड़ा-क् निसाल्-निसाल.

८८ वाँ पिछौड़ घूंगुट् गाड़ी गे बोट् में, काना बुजन्. (८९) आब् पचुआ, जब
खौर् में ढुंग बुड़ण फैटी - जान् ठुली भै री - कई ढुंग् बुड़ि ग हौल्,

९० (ग.) पचुआ, नाचने-नाचने तेरी खोरी में ढुंगा बुड़ण फै गीं. खोरी में
हात लगौंछ, दोर्याल, लोइ आइ गो छ अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा पचुआ अहो हेइया.

९१ नाचनै-नाचनै पचुआ गुस्सा उठि गो. ऐ गो नाचन्-नाचनै आब
राजुलै मुखतिर अहा अहो हेइया.

९२ मारि खैंची थप्पड़, गुस्स उठि गो. मि य इदुक (= इतुक) नाचनूं,
आइ "नि मय्, नि मय्" कनै.

९३ (ब.) य "नै नै" कनै, मेरा स्वरन् ढुंग् बुड़ गीं, ल्वै ऊण् फै गो,
यैक् मन् में नि आय्.

९४ (ग.) मारी थप्पड़. पचुआ दोर्याल देखन् छ काना बुजै पर,

13.75 he dances, aho. (76) As you danced, Pacuā, your body began to jerk, aha aho eh Rājulī. (77) Eh Rām, the more he danced, the more Pacuā's body began to jerk. The son of a hero - who was - he went up to Rājulā. (78) (spoken) Rājulā, say (something)! Get going now! I've danced enough now. Get going! (79) (This silly dance) shall fall on your head! Is that a dance? - (says Rājulī). In my country there is a dance like this: (80) The head they place on the ground, the feet they thrust up into the sky. Only then is it a real puppet-dance. (81) Rājulī, curse on your head! If you'd told me before, I would have done it right away. (82) Pacuā! Now he put his head down. He supported himself on his head, Pacuā, his feet he thrust up in the air, aha aho my hero. (83) With his head down on the ground Pacuā began to dance. Suddenly, eh Rām, a gentle breeze began to blow, aha aho my hero. (84) As you danced, stones began to pierce your head. (85) Rājulī, she took off her head-scarf - she was sitting down - her headscarf, her headcloth she spread over a thornbush, Rājulā, aha aho my Rājulī. (86) (spoken) Rājulā, a wind was blowing, and so that headcloth began to stir in the breeze. (87) Rājulā for her part - who was - slipped away towards Tali GĪvāṛ, (walking along small) field paths (?). There, the headscarf, the headcloth was still spread over the thornbush. (89) Now, Pacuā, when the stones began to pierce his head - after all his body was heavy - some stones must have pierced his head.

(sung) Pacuā, as you danced, stones began to pierce your head. He puts his hand on his head, Doryāl, blood is coming out, aha aho my Pacuā.

Still dancing, anger welled up in Pacuā. He came - still dancing - to where he thought Rājulā was sitting, aha aho.

(He lifted his arm and) gave a slap on the bush. Anger welled up. (He says:) That much I am dancing and still she says "it's nothing, it's nothing!" (93)(spoken) She says "no, no!" Stones have pierced my head. Blood began to flow, still it didn't please her mind.

(sung) He gave a slap. Then Pacuā Doryāl looks at the

१३.९४ अहा मेरा पैगज्यू हेइया. (ब.) पचुआ मारी थप्पड़, गुस्स उठो,
देखन् छ काना बुज् (पर्).

९५ (ग.) हात पर काना जै बुड़ीं.

९६ पिछोड़ी देखन् छ, वाँ राजुला को निसान नि देखो अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा दोर्यालज्यू हो हेइया.

९७ (ब.) पचुआ घूण्टि खोल छ - वाँ राजुला-हाजुला छइन्. हात पर्
कान् जै बुड़ गीं. आब् पचू दोर्याल् यस् कुनौः

९८ (ग.) हरि, तू, बयाला को गुसैं, मरि-जो. त्वीलै मेरी राजुला
भजे छ. बयाला को गुसैं, मरि-जो, - कौं पचुआ - त्वीलै मेरी
राजुला जै भजे छ अहो.

९९ एथा देखन् छ, उथा देखन् छः राजुला को पता रे नि देखन.

१४. १ हरि जगदीश, पचुआ के धाना रे करन् छ अहा हो.

२ राजुला की पिछोड़ी को वीले गाथ रे लगै हाल आ.

३ आज बणि जानूं - कौं पचुआ - आब मैं राजुला को जोगी अहा अहो.

४ कैको सराद-बिराद? - पचुआ को है गो छ सराद. ए राजुला देखिबेर
पचुआ जोगी बणि गो छ अहो अहो.

५ (ब.) पचुआ कै-क् सराद् कर् छी, घर् कैक् के कर् छी - कैक् के कर् छी,
वहीं बै राजुला को जोगी है गो. (६) ऐसी त्रिया मुची मेर् हात् है -
कनौ. (७) मील् गल्ती कर् दे - कुनौ - मिल् मुनल् टेक्बेर् जो तलि
कर् दे. (८) य बयाव् मर् जालो. य बयाव् जब नि लाग(न्) छियो,
य घूंगुट् नि हल्कैन् छी. (९) मील् सोचि छः आइ "नि भय्, नि भय्"
कुनै उ. (१०) मि तब् अस नाचन्, नतर् मि पकड़ लिंछी उकैं.

११ पचुआ - जो छी - राजुला को जोगीः कथा हुं जानूं, के करनू - के?

१२ वीक् सूर् में - जांहुं ग होल्. (१३) राजुली न्है गे कुथलाड़ गाड़न्.

१४ (ग.) सुण सुण, राजुला मुये, हरि जगदीश, आबु हरि नारायण अहा.

१५ आज न्है गे छै, मुये, राजुला, तू बाखली का तीर अहा अहो,
एहे आबु मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

१६ आबु लै रौ छ घाम राजुला कणि, हिंवाल की चड़ी.

१७ रहौब (= रहब?) बान बटि लिह जै रीं महर ... ...

13.94 thornbush, aha aho my hero. (spoken) Pacuā gave a slap. Anger welled up. He looks at the thornbush.

95 (sung) Thorns pierced his hand. (96) He sees the headscarf, but he didn't see any sign of Rājulā there, oh my Doryāljyū aha aho. (97) (spoken) Pacuā removes the headscarf - but there is no trace of Rājulā. Thorns pierced his hand. Now Pacuā Doryāl says:

98 (sung) Hari! You, lord of the wind, die! You have helped my Rājulā to run away. Lord of the wind, you die! - says Pacuā - you've helped my Rājulā to run away.

99 He looks here, he looks there - no trace of Rājulā is to be seen.

14.1 Hari Jagadīsh! What ('arrangements') does he do now, Pacuā? (2) He put on Rājulā's headscarf as an upper garment. (3) Now I'll become - says Pacuā - a jogi of Rājulā.

4 Whose Sarād-ceremony? - it has become Pacuā's own Sarād. On seeing Rājulā Pacuā became a jogi, aha aho.

5 (spoken) Whose Sarād-ceremony did Pacuā perform? For whom (?) did he do anything at home? For whom did he do anything? There and then he became a jogi of Rājulā.

6 Such a beautiful woman slipped from my hands! - says he.

7 I made a mistake - says he. I put my head on the ground and stood on it. (8) This wind shall die! If this wind hadn't risen, this headscarf wouldn't have stirred.

9 I thought: Again she says "it's nothing, it's nothing!"

10 And then I danced like that! If I hadn't, I would have grabbed her. (11) Pacuā - who was - now a jogi of Rājulā (said to himself): Where shall I go? What shall I do?

12 Thinking of her he must have gone somewhere.

13 Rājulī went to Kuthalāṛ Gāṛ.

14 (sung) Listen, listen, dear Rājulā, Hari Jagadīsh, now Hari Nārāyaṇ!

15 Now, my dear Rājulā, you have gone to Bākhalī Tīr, aha aho my Shaukī.

16 Now the heat again oppresses Rājulā, the bird of the Himalaya.

17 From the main Rahaub-canal the Mahars take (the water for their fields).

१४.१८ आपण सेरा में महराल बान खित राखो कुल में. (१९) पाणी चलि रौ.

२० आज राजुली तति कणि म मैटि भलो गे छ अहा अहो.

२१ ए सुण सुण, राजुली मुये, हरि जगदीश, आब न्है गे छै, मुये, बान की जांगी में. कूल चल् रौ महरा स्यार् हुन्, राजुली अहो.

२२ आज बान में राजुला खुटा कैं - घाम ले पीड़ जै चितूनै - खुट खिति हालीं राजुला लै छमु बान उना अहा, अहा आबु मेरी शौकी ए हो हेइया.

२३ राजुली, ऐस म, हरि जगदीश, कनी त्विथणि, जैक खुटा पर, राजुली, आज पाणी लै गो खेल अहा, अहा आबु मेरी रूपास हो हेइया.

२४ खुटा पाणी में भिजोण खित दे राजुला लै.

२५ पाणी ले खेल लै गो राजुला खुटा पर्.

२६ आज, शौकी, पाणी छोड़िबेर त्विकणि अघिल नि जानौ, कुला में पाणी बन्द हइ गो छ अहो, अहा आबु मेरी शौकी ए हो हेइया.

२७ पाणी है गो बन्द कुला में. वाँ, सात भै महरों को सेरा में, रोपो-सवार्ज है रै.

२८ कुला को पाणी बन्द है गो, महरज्यू भेजि हालो आपणा रे हलिया अहा अहो हेइया.

२९ (ब.) जा. हमर् पाणी कैल् तोड़ो, मार् साले कैं चार् लट्ठ.

३० (ग.) महरा को हलिया ऐ गो छ बान की जांगी में. देखन् छः एक त्रिया मैटि रै छ, खुटा खिति राखीं पाणी में,

३१ जैक खुटा पर पाणी, ए देवता ओ, खेल लागि रो छ अहा अहो हेइया.

३२ (ब.) पाणी लाग् रौ खुटा पर् खेल्, अघिल् कै बन्द् है गो.

३३ हई आ छी चां हुं.

३४ (ग.) हरि, वीका मुख देखि महरों को हलिया कणि के कोण नि आय्.

३५ आज, हरि, लौटि न्है गो छ उ महरों की पास अहा, अहा मेरा महराज्यू हो हेइया.

३६ (ब.) महरा, जुलुम् है रौ, अन्धेर् है रौ वाँ. (३७) एक त्रिया मैटि रै, खुट बानन खित् राखीन्. (३८) पाणी वीक् खुटा पर् अटिक् रौ, तलि हुं औण नि लै र. (३९) आपुं मैट् रै, खुट् खित् राखीं बानन्.

४० मील वीक् मुख् उजां भलि देख् नि सक्.

14.18 The Mahars opened a sluice of the main canal for the water to flow through their small irrigation-canal over their Serā-field ('into their Serā-field the Mahars threw and kept the main canal into the small irrigation-canal').
19 The water is flowing. (20) And now, right there, Rājulā sat down for a good rest, aha aho. (21) Listen, listen, Rājulī dear, Hari Jagadīsh! Now you have gone, my dear, to the dam (?) of the main canal. (The water of the small) irrigation-canal flows to the fields of the Mahars, Rājulī aho. (22) Now Rājulā puts her feet into the canal - she is suffering from the heat - , with a splash Rājulā puts her feet into (the water of) the canal, aha aho my
23 Shaukī. (23) Hari Jagadīsh! And this is what (people) say about you, Rājulī: the water began to play with your feet ('whose feet'). Rājulī, aha aho my beautiful girl.
24 Rājulā put her feet into the water in order to wet and cool them down. (25) Even the water began to play with Rājulā's feet. (26) Now, Shauk-girl, the water doesn't leave you. It doesn't flow on in the irrigation-canal. The water has stopped flowing, aha aho my Shaukī.
27 In the (small irrigation)-canal the water has stopped flowing. Over there, the Serā-fields of the seven Mahar-brothers are being watered and prepared for rice-transplanting. (28) The water of the small canal has stopped flowing. So the Mahars send their ploughman (to find out the reason), aha aho. (29) (spoken) Go! Someone has stopped the flow of our water. Give this scoundrel a sound
30 threshing! (30) (sung) The Mahars' ploughman has come to the (sluice/dam?) of the canal. (What) does he see? - a woman is sitting there with her feet in the water,
31 and the water is playing with her ('whose') feet, aha aho eh God. (32) (spoken) The water is playing with her feet. It has stopped flowing on. (33/34) When the ploughman had come close to look at her, (sung) Hari, and saw her beautiful face, words failed him, the ploughman of the Mahars.
35 Now, Hari, he turned and went back to the Mahars, aha aho my Mahars. (36) (spoken) Maharā! Tyranny is going on! Injustice is going on there! (37) A woman is sitting there.

१४.४१ (ग.) ऐसी बात जब महरों हइया-ल के छी, सात भाइ महरा ऐसा
ऐ गीन, ए हरि, जैसा तितुर में बाज जै पड़ो छ अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा महराज्यू हो हेइया.

४२ (ब.) राजुली, जस् तितुर् में बाज पड़ूं, ऐसा छुट् गीं सात महर्.

४३ (ग.) देखनी, जैका रूप देखि के कोण नि उन.

४४ आज है रो छ सूर्ज लग मधुर - यैसी रूपवन्दी त्रिया पड़ि गे छ ओ
महरों का हात अहा, अहा आबु मेरी राजुली हो हेइया.

४५ (ब.) राजुली, चील जै पड़ीं, फांगुणी पकड़ी, बाखई में नि न्है गीं,
महर्.

४६ (ग.) साणा छोड़ो, रोपो छोड़ो महरों ले, न्है गीन आपणी बाखली में.

४७ (ब.) आब् सात भाइ (ग.) महरा, राजुली, क्या बैन रे बोलाला अहो,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

४८ (ब.) कौ, राजुली, हम् सात मै छूं. तू कैक् घर् जान् छै, कैक् घर् रैन् छै,
बता, तू जैक् घर् जान् छै - तेरी खुश् छ.

४९ (ग.) हरि, राजुला कणि के कोण नि आयो. आज शौकी, के धाना
करैन् छ? (५०) आब मैखाली रूपसा राजुला ऐसो रे बोलेन् छ अहो हेइया.
(ब.) राजुली आब् के कैं? - ऐस् बोलानैः

५१ (ग.) निहणी आयो तुम महरों को. मैहुणि पाप जक बोलान् छा.

५२ निहुणी आयो, महरो, तुमु पाप रे बोलान् छा अहो.

५३ सब ज्येठ महर हुन् छ मेरो रे ठुलो-बाबा,
सब जेठो महर हो हुन् छ मेरो ठुलो-बाबा अहो अहो.

५४ दूसरा भाइ महर - कैन् छ - मेरो बौज्यू भय् आ,
दूसरो भाइ महर मेरो बौज्यू भय् आ अहा अहो.

५५ तिसर भाइ महर - कैन् छ राजुला - मेरा ठुला-कका,
चौथ भाइ महर - कैन् छ - मेरो नाना-कका अहा राजुली.

५६ पांचों मैं महर - कैन् छ - मेरो ठुला-ददा,
छटों भाइ महर - कैन् छ - मेरो नानो-ददा.

५७ सातों भाइ महर - कैन् छ - मेरो भुलि भय् आ,
सातों भाइ महर आज मेरो भुलि भय् अहा अहो.

14.37 She's put her feet in the water of the canal. (38) The water has stopped by her feet, it doesn't flow on down.
39 She is sitting there, she's put her feet in the canal.
40 I couldn't see her face very well. (41) (sung) When the Mahars' ploughman had said this ('such affair'), the 7 Mahar-brothers came (rushing towards Rājulā), Hari, just as a falcon swoops down on a partridge, aha aho my Maharās.
42 (spoken) Rājulī! Just as a falcon swoops down on a partridge, so the 7 Mahars rushed at her. (43)(sung) They look, and on seeing her ('whose') beauty words failed them.
44 Today even the sun becomes mild, - such a beautiful woman has fallen into the hands of the Mahars, aha aho my Rājulī.
45 (spoken) Rājulī! Like hawks they fell on her, grabbed her arm and brought her to their Bākhalī-house, the Mahars.
46 (sung) The Mahars stopped watering the field, they stopped transplanting the rice and went to their Bākhalī-house.
47 (spoken) Now the seven Mahar-brothers, Rājulī, what will they say? - aha aho my Shaukī. (48)(spoken) Say, Rājulā! We are seven brothers. To whose house you (want to) go, in whose house you stay, tell us! To whose house you go - it's your pleasure. (49)(sung) Hari! Words failed Rājulā. Now, Shauk-girl, what plan is she thinking out?
50 Now dear, beautiful Rājulā speaks like this. (spoken) What does Rājulī say now? - She speaks like this:
51 (sung) Destruction shall come over you, Mahars! It's almost a sin what you are saying to me. (52) Destruction shall come (over you), Mahars! It's a sin what you say to me. (53) The eldest Mahar is (the elder brother of?) my grandfather, the eldest Mahar is my grandfather, aha aho.
54 The second Mahar-brother - says she - is my father, the second Mahar-brother is my father, aha aho. (55) The third Mahar-brother - says Rājulā - is my elder uncle, and the fourth Mahar-brother - says she - is my younger uncle. (56) The fifth Mahar-brother - says she - is my elder brother, and the sixth Mahar-brother - says she -
57 is my younger brother. (57) The seventh Mahar-brother - says she - is my youngest brother, the seventh Mahar-brother is my youngest brother, aha aho.

१४.५८ निहणी आयो तुमु महरों को. तुमु मेरा लागा लागन् छा. तस के
बोलान् छा? तुमु मेरा लागा रे लागन् छा अहा अहो.

५९ सात भाइ महरा, तुमुकणि गुस्सा रे उठि गो छः

६० यै तिरिया लै हमुकणि पाप लगै है छ अहो.

६१ (ब.) यारो, ददा, भुलियो, - के कर्नू? यैल हमहुं पाप् बुलै हैलो.

६२ "कोई बाब् भय्, कोई ठुल् बाब् भय्, कोई काक् भय्, कोई दाद् भय्,
कोई भुल् भय्" - कनै. (६३) आव् यैकी बेइज्जत् कर् दियो.

६४ आब् घर् नि धरन् इकैं, बेइज्जत् कर् दियो यैकी. (६५) घर-क् पहर्
छी, साणू पहर् छी. लगाई धात् महराल् साणू पहरी कैं.

६६ (ग.) अो आब मेरा पहरी, मारी धात महरालै, पहरी हाजिर है गो.

६७ मेरा महराओ, कसो जै बोलान् छा,
अहा आव मेरा महरा अहो हेइया.

६८ खोल खोल, साणू, तू तैको पै जर रे जींवर अहा अहो हेइया.

६९ राजुली, "मति भुल - जुग को फेर पड़ गो. बाटो भुल, आब राजुली,
दिनन् को फेर" - अहो हेइया.

७० खोइण फै गो छ नौ सौ क जींवर जो राजुला हेइया. महरों लै जो
जींवर घर में धर ली. आज खोला यैकी पै लैणी रे लुगुड़ी,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

७१ (ब.) लैणी-लुगुड़ी खोली, जींवर खोलो. (ग.) जींवर तो महरूंल
धर लियो, लैणी-लुगुड़ी साणू पहरी कन् दि दी.

७२ तोड़ि हालीं, महरो, तुमूलै भेकुवा का सिकाड़ा,
अहा अहो राजुला अहो हेइया.

७३ (ब.) राजुली, महराल् भेकुवा सिकाड़ तोड़ि हालीं. (७४) नंगी बणै है,
आंग् में लत्-कप्ड़ के नि धर्, जर्-जींवर् के नि धर.

७५ (ग.) हरि, आब पड़ि गो, राजुली, तै माजि भेकुवा का सिकड़ा अहो,
अहे ए देवा अहो हेइया.

७६ (ब.) राजुली, (ग.) जून की सुकणी, राजुली, ओस की भिजणी.
कैरुवा कसी काना, पालंग् कसी डाली.

७७ आज तेरा बदन में छुटि गीं भेकुवा का सिकड़ा, अहा आबु मेरी राजुला

14.58 Destruction shall come over you, Mahars! You are my blood-relations. Why do you talk like that? You are my blood-relations, aha aho. (59) Seven Mahar-brothers, anger welled up within you. (60) This woman has committed a sin against us. (61) (spoken) Friends, brother, youngest brother! What shall we do? She has said something sinful to
62 us: (62) "One is my grandfather, one is my great-grandfather (?), one is my uncle, one is my brother and one is my youngest brother" - says she. (63) Now put her to shame! (64) Now we won't keep her in the house. Put her to shame! (65) There was a house-watchman, Sāṇū the watchman. The Mahars shouted for Sāṇū the watchman.
66 (sung) Now my watchman! The Mahars shouted, the watchman appeared. (67) My Maharās! What do you say? - aha aho my Maharās. (68) Sāṇū! Take off, you take off all her jewelry! - aha aho. (69) Rājulī! Wisdom forgotten - turn of an aeon; path forgotten, Rājulī, - turn of days! (To regain lost wisdome it takes the revolution of a whole 'yuga'/aeon; to find one's way again, is just a matter of
70 days. ?). (70) He began to take off all Rājulā's 900 jewels. The Mahars kept the ('which') jewels in their house. And now he took off her clothes, aha aho eh Shaukī.
71 (spoken) He took off her clothes, he took off her jewelry. (sung) The jewels the Mahars kept for themselves, the clothes they gave to Sāṇū the watchman. (72) Mahars, you broke off branches of the Bhekuvā-tree, aha aho eh Rājulā.
73 (spoken) Rājulī, the Mahars broke off branches of the Bhekuvā-tree.
74 They made her naked. They didn't leave any clothes on her body, they didn't leave any gold(?) or jewelry.
75 (sung) Hari, now Rājulī, the Bhekuvā-rod fell on you, aha aho eh God. (76) Rājulī, even in moonlight she wilts, even from dew she gets wet through and through. She is like the tender shoot of the Kairuvā-plant, she is like the tender stem of the Pālang-plant.
77 Today the Bhekuvā-rods thrashed down on your body, aha aho my Rājulā.

१४.७७ अहो हेइया. (७८) एक चोट में राजुला ले हरिया मंद पिंगलो घाम देखो.
७९ दूसरी चोट में छुटि गे धरती कैं, "पट", अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो राजुली अहो हेइया.
८० (ब.) राजुली द्वी चार् चोट् सहरी - बांकि सहारि नि सक्नेर् भय्.
८१ जून की सुकणी, ओस की भिजणी. (८२) ऐसी राजुला, जै देख्बेर्
देब्ता पलक् खुल् गीं, आज् मेकुवा का सिकड़ा पड़ गीन्, छुटि गै.
८३ (ग.) हरि, बोलानै-छोलानै, राजुली हरि, आब महर क्या बैन रे
बोलाला? - अहा मेरा महरोज्यू हो हेइया.
८४ आबु मे राजुली, साणू पहरी थीं कोण फै गीं:
८५ पकड़ तेकणि. त झिपन् खेड़ि दे दे, अहा आबु अवे राजुली हेइया.
८६ (ब.) महर् कनी नाः पकड़ तकैं. बाखलि बटि त झिपन् खेड़ दियो.
तो मर् जो. (८७) पकड़ी साणू पहरील् राजुला झिपन् खेड़ि दी.
८८ वाँ बै घुरिबेर्, (ग.) हरि, उति बै घुरिबेर् राजुला तलि पाणी माजु
पड़ी, अहा आबु अवे शौकी अहो हेइया.
८९ (ब.) वी बानन पड़ी, राजुला, बानन् पड़ छी, पाणी में छुट्बेर्.
९० कण्ठ जो सुकि रौ छी. खाप् भितेर् पाणी =हे गो.
९१ फिर् आंख् खुल् गयीं, देखन् छी आपुं पर्: हाल् खराब् है रीं.
९२ कुछ् पाणी और् पी राजुलाल्. आब् वार पार चानै, देखनै आपुं कैं.
९३ फिरि तसिकै घसोड़िबेर् वी झिप में मैट् गे, एक् जाग् कैं, आड् पर्,
कहीं पेड़ आड् पर् मैट् गे राजुली. (९४) आब है गो ब्याकुलि बखत्.
महराल् तस् हाल् कर् दी राजुला-क्. (९५) ब्याकुली वखत है गे.
तैक् बाद् में करीब् जब् और् पांच् चार् बजिय-क् वखत् हौ छियौ. -
९६ ऊ झिप में एक् नौउ बणाइ भय्. (९७) राजा मालुशाही लिजी उ नौल्
बै पाणी जानेर् भय् वां. (९८) गिंवाड़ में गरम् जाग् भय्, रहौब (= रहब)
पाणी गरम् ह रनेर् भय्. (९९) ऊ झिप बटि, ऊ नौल् बै पाणी
ल्हि जानेर् भय्, मालुशाही वास्ते.
१५. १ ब्याला-क् वखत् में मालुशाही क राणियां और् पाणी लि हुणि ऐ गीं वाँ.
२ सात् राणियां पाणी वास्ते ऊ नौल् में जब् आ छिया, नौल् बै वील्
औन् देखा छी पार् बटि.

14.78 At the first stroke Rājulā saw green, pale, yellow sunshine. (79) At the second stroke she fell down on the ground, 'pat', Rājulī, aha aho my Shaukī.

80 (spoken) A few strokes Rājulī could bear, more than that she couldn't stand. (81) In moonlight she wilts, from the dew she becomes wet. (82) On Rājulā, who was so beautiful, that even the gods - when they saw her - opened their eyes, on this Rājulā today Bhekuvā-rods were falling down. She collapsed. (83) (sung) Hari, talking talking, Rājulī, Hari, what will the Mahars say? - aha aho eh Maharjyū.

84 Now, Rājulī, they began to speak to Sāṇū the watchman:

85 Grab her! Fling her into these bushes! - aha aho eh Rājulī. (86) (spoken) The Mahars say: Grab her! Throw her into the bushes, away from the house! There she shall die!

87 Sāṇū the watchman grabbed Rājulā and threw her into the bushes. (88) From there she rolled, (sung) Hari, and rolling from there Rājulā fell into the water below, aha aho eh Shaukī.

89 (spoken) Into that canal she fell, Rājulā, into the canal she fell, she fell into the water. (90) Her throat had become dry. Water entered her mouth. (91) She opened her eyes again and looked at herself: her condition was very bad. (92) Rājulā drank some more water. Now she looks this side and that side, she looks at herself.

93 Then, (naked) as she was, she crawled away, sat down under certain bushes, at some place in a shelte. Somewhere in the shelter of a tree she sat down, Rājulī.

94 It was already late afternoon. And in such a (terrible) condition the Mahars had put Rājulā. (95) It was already late afternoon. Afterwards, when it was about four, five o'clock -;(96) by these bushes they had made a small pond (spring?). (97) From that pond the water comes to king Mālushāhī. (98) In Gīvāṛ there are warm places. The water of the Rahaub(Rahap?)-river is usually warm. (99) From those bushes, from that pond they fetch water for Mālu-

15.1 shāhī. (15.1) In the early evening Mālushāhī's queens came there to fetch more water. (2) When the seven queens had come to that pond for water, from that pond she,

१५. ३ उ बुज-उज् बै निकल्बेर नौवा-क् किनार् पर् भैट् गे. (४) ओ, आपण्,
के करौ? इज्जत् - के रै नि छ. भैट् गे उसिके. (५) राजा मालुशाही
राणी जब् आ छी, देख छी उकणि, परलोक् है गीन्. (६) उनुल् कौः
बा बा, य के छु, य कस् त्रिया छु, के है र?

७ (ग.) राजुली, मालू का सैणियां त्विकणि पुछण फै गीनः

८ आज, त्वी जै तिरिया, मुये, आब त हाल वे के छन? - अहा,
अहा आबु मेरी राजुली अहो हेइया.

९ (ब.) राजुली, तेर् हाल् त के छन्? को छै तू? (ग.) काँ की छै,
कति की छै? तो हाल के छन तेरा?

१० आब, हरि, भला घर का सैणियां-राणियां छी. वी देखि उनुकणि म
टीठ जै ऐ गे छ अहा, अहा शौकी ए हो हेइया.

११ राजुली आज कनैः सुण, दिदियो, मि सौरासि लै मारि राखनूं,
मेरो लता-कपड़ा नि न्है गीं सब् आपण.

१२ मिकैं मारिबेर् याँ खेड़ि गीन्, हरि. आबु मैं के धाना वे करनूं? अहा अहो.

१३ राजुली, "करम, जो लेखि छी, टल न्हैतिन" - हेइया.

१४ (ब.) भला घर् का सैणियां. निकाली सिर् की पिछोड़ी.

१५ ले, मेड़ य. (१६) आधो तलि हिस्स में मेड़ो, आधी पिछोड़ी सिर् में
डाली. तब् भलि कै भैटि गे. (१७) छोरी, दे जा पै, जाहुं जाणी छै,
आब् जा. (१८) याँ झन रये तू. (१९) याँ तो मांस्-खाता जोगी स्नी,
औ खत्गुला कुत्ता रनी. (२०) तुकन् कोई देखला, खै द्याल्. तू जा,
जाहुं जाणी छै. (२१) होय्, भया, जूल् पै जूल्. याँ कौं रूल् प मी?
जानेर् भय् मी. (२२) और् जरा कुछ और् रात् अन्यार्-अन्यार् ज
हुन् छ प, रात् में भागनू मि. (२३) अहो, राजा मालुशाही राणियाल्
पाणी-हाणी भरी, घड़ी (दीं) धर सिर् में, आपण् ऐ गीं बेराठ् हुणि.

२४ और्, उधिं के गींः तू जा, याँ बै जा, याँ झन् रये वे. याँ मस्खता
जोगी स्नी. (२५) भले राजा मालुशाही देखलौ. यैक रूप् देख्बेर्
धर् ल्यल् आपण् घर् उकैं. (२६) राजा-क् सैणी एसी बात् कैबेर् न्है गीं
बेराठ् हुणि.

२७ (ग.) राजुली, थोड़ि-थोड़ि क्रनै आबु संध्या वे है गे छ, थोड़ि-थोड़ि

15.2 (Rājulā), saw them coming from the other side (from far).
3 She came out from under those bushes and sat down at the side of the pond (spring?). (4) As for her - what can she do? Of her honour - nothing remains. She sat down just as she was (naked). (5) When King MālushāhĪ's queens came there and saw her, they couldn't believe their eyes
6 ('they became otherworldly'). They said: Woh, wah! What's this? What kind of a woman is this? What's going on?
7 (sung) RājulĪ! Mālū's wives began to ask you: (8) For a woman like you, my dear, what state of affair is this? - aha aho my RājulĪ. (9) (spoken) RājulĪ! What's the matter with you? Who are you? (sung) Where are you from? Where do you come from ('are')? What's the matter with you?
10 Now, Hari, they were of good family, those ladies, those queens. On seeing her they felt sympathy with her, aha aho eh ShaukĪ. (11) Now RājulĪ says: Listen, ('elder') sisters! I've been beaten up by my in-laws. They've taken all my clothes for themselves. (12) After they beat me up, they threw me down here, Hari. What ('plan') shall I do now? (13) RājulĪ, fate ('karma' - deeds) which is written down, cannot be postponed. (14) (spoken) They were women of good family, (one of them) took off her headscarf.
15 Take it! Wrap it round you! (16) The one half she wrapped round the lower part of her body, the other half of the headscarf she put over her head. Then she sat down properly dressed. (17) Girl! Go, wherever you have to go! Go now! (18) Don't you stay here! (19) Here live yogis who eat human flesh, and vicious dogs live here.
20 If any of them should see you, they'll eat you. You go wherever you have to go! (21) (Rājulā:) Yes, sisters ('brothers'). I'll go, I'll go. Where should I stay here anyway? Of course I'll be going away. (22) Later on in the night, when it's dark, at night I'll run away.
23 King MālushāhĪ's queens filled their pitchers with water, put them on their heads and went back to Bairāṭh.
24 And, they had said to her: You go! Go away from here! Don't stay here! Here there are yogis who eat human flesh.
25 (Queens to themselves:) Well(?), King MālushāhĪ will see

१५.२७ कर्नै, राजुली, आब संध्या रे है गे छ अहो.

२८ ब्यावां का वखत में बैराठ बाजनी नाउमत का नंगरा.

२९ बैराठ में बाजनी बेरागी रे बेगुल अहा अहो.

३० बैस बाजा बाजनी, (गाजि जैं) बैराठ (गाजण) की (बाढ़).

३१ आज वे राजुली, आब पन्यारी त्वीलै मालुशै की बैराठ अहो.

३२ आबु, राजुली, लोग-बाग रोटा को खाणा को कर्नी बनोबस्त.

३३ आब है गो, राजुली, खाणा-पीणा को टैम् अहो अहो.

३४ (ब.) मालुशाही राणी पाणी धर् जानी, सब् ठीक् कर् जानी.

३५ फिर् आपुं मलि-बैराठ् में न्है जानी, जाँ धर्मा दे मायड़ी रीं,
राजा मालुशाही की मायड़ी रीं, वाँ न्है जानी ऊ राणी.

३६ ब्याल् हुं वाँ न्है जानी. (३७) राजा मालुशाही तलि-बैराठ् में रौं,
उनर् बन्दोबस्त् कर्बेर् फिर् न्है जानी.

३८ (ग.) हरि, हर् दिन मालू खूब रंग-तमासा में रौन् छी आ.

३९ ए आज का दिन कुछ पैलि ज से गो छ अहो.

४० (ब.) और् दिना है राजा मालुशाही कुछ् अगिल शे गो. (४१) सुतपाट्
पलंग् में, ओ, गेलम-गिनुआ तकिया, (राजा-जन्) बिछोण छा.

४२ (ग.) हरि, कपास कसो कीड़ा, राजा, सुनू कसो गिनुआ.

४३ ए सुतेपाट खाट मालू सुकालै बणि गो छ अहो.

४४ आबु सुकालो बणो. (४५) लै गो स्विणिनों को रथ, य त्विकणि
लै गो, राजा, आज स्विणिनों को रथ हो.

४६ (ब.) मालुशाही स्विणी रथ लागंछ. स्वैणा का रथ में राजुला कैं औन्
देखनौ बैराठ् हुन्. (४७) जल्नर् देश् बै राजुला बैराठ् हुं औन् देखनौ.

४८ एसो स्वपन् को रथ् है रौ राजा मालुशाही कैं. (४९) और् दिना
हैबेर् अगिल् शे गो. (५०) जब् लोग्-बाग् खैबेर् सुन्-सान् जै है गीं,
तब् राजुला वाँ बै निकली झिप् बटि.

५१ (ग.) शौकी, आबु ऐ गे राजुला मालुशै की बैराठ.

५२ आबु ऐ गे शौकी, ए, मालुशै का महल अहा अहो.

५३ मैटि गे राजुली आबु मालुशै का पलंग, मैटि गे छ, शौकी अहो,
मालुशै का पलंग अहा अहो.

her. And when he sees her beauty, he will keep her in his house. (26) Talking like this the king's wives went to Bairāṭh. (27) (sung) Rājulī! Slowly slowly it has become evening; slowly slowly, Rājulī, it has become evening.

In the evening the Naumat-drums sound in Bairāṭh.

The sad trumpets sound in Bairāṭh. (30) The 22 musical instruments sound in Bairāṭh. ...? (31) Now, Rājulī, you recognized Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh. (32) Now, Rājulī, all the people start preparing their bread. (33) Now, Rājulī, it's time to eat and drink. (34)(spoken) Mālushāhī's queens put down the water and prepare everything.

Then they go to Mali Bairāṭh, where Dharmā De Māyaṛī lives, king Mālushāhī's mother ('lives'), there they go, those queens. (36) In the evening they go there.

King Mālushāhī lives in Tali Bairāṭh. They (the queens) prepare everything for him and then they go (back to Mali Bairāṭh). (38)(sung) Hari! Every day Mālū used to indulge in colourful entertainments. (39) But today he's gone to sleep a bid earlier. (40)(spoken) Compared with other days king Mālushāhī went to sleep a bid earlier.

On a fine (cool and white?) bed there is bedding (worthy of a king?) with cushions and pillows. (42)(sung) Hari! Like an insect in cotton-wool, king, like a golden ball - (so the king sleeps in his bed). (43) On his fine(?) bed Mālū lay down to rest. (44) Now he fell asleep.

The chariot of dreams came, the chariot of dreams now came upon you, king. (46)(spoken) The chariot of dreams comes upon Mālushāhī. In the chariot of dreams he sees Rājulā coming to Bairāṭh. (47) He sees Rājulā coming from Jalnardesh to Bairāṭh. (48) Such a chariot of dreams comes ('is') upon king Mālushāhī. (49) Compared with other days he went to sleep earlier. (50) When the people had eaten and all had become quiet, then Rājulā came out from there, from under the bushes. (51)(sung) Shaukī! Now Rājulā came to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh. (52) Now she came, Shaukī, to Mālushāhī's palace, aha aho. (53) Rājulī sat down on Mālushāhī's bed. She sat down, the Shauk-girl, on Mālushāhī's bed, aha aho.

१५.५४ राजा मालशाही कणि नीन जक ऐ रै छ.

५५ आब मेरी राजुला क्या बैन रे बोलैन् छ? - अहा अहो.

५६ कसिकै तोड़ूं मि राजा की नीन, कसि तोड़नूं?

५७ झकोलि ब्यूंजुनूं एकणि लोइ सरि जाल अहा अहो,
झकोलि ब्यूंजुनूं, लोइ सरि जान् छ.

५८ हंकोलि ब्यूंजनूं, य राजा छइ मरि जाल.

५९ कसिकै तोड़नूं - आज राजुली कैन् छ - मालुशै की नीन? - अहा अहो.

६० आबु राजुली, त्वीलै करी चिंगोटि चार, आबु राजा कणि ए राजुला,
चिंगोटि चार अहो अहो.

६१ (ब.) राजुली, चिंगोटि जब् लगै छी, राजा मालुशाही की नीन् टुट् गे.

६२ (ग.) झाड़ि लात मारनी, कौन् छः तुमु घर का वे रांडियो, तुमरो
मरि जालो. तुमूलै मेरो स्वपन बिगै दी अहो अहो.

६३ (ब.) राजा मालुशाही यस् कनी ना -झाड़ि लात् मारनी - :
तुमूल् मेरो स्वप्न बिगै दे. (६४) मैं स्विणी का रथ में राजुला कैं
देखनौ छी. तुमुल् म्यर् स्वपन् तोड़ दे. (६५) यस् कनी राजा मालुशाही.
घरा-क् सैणियां समज्बेर् लात् मार् दे.

६६ तब् राजुला के कुनै? (ग.) हरि, तो खुटी मिखाली तेरी, राजा, पीड़ा
जकै है गे छ. लात किलै मारंछै? तेरा खुटा पीड़ा वे है गे छ अहो अहो.

६७ मालू, तू स्वपन के देखन् छै? मैं तेरी पलंग में मै रय् आ. स्वपन के देखन् छै?
तेरी पलंग में मै रय् अहो.

६८ ठाड़ क न उठनै, राजा, दीपक क न जलोनै, दीपक क न जलोनै,
मेरी सूरत क न देखनै? - अहो.

६९ (ब.) मालुशाही, तू स्विणा के देखन् छै? मि तेरी पलंग में मै रयूं.
ठाड़ उठ, बत्ती जगा, सूरत् देख् ले.

७० (ग.) ठाड़ उठो, राजा, तुमुलै बत्ती जक जलाई, बत्ती जलाई.
देखन् छ ए राजुला की सूरत अहो अहो.

७१ सूरत देखि राजा (बाड़ी) वीलै गलान झेटि ए गला झेटि मारन् छ,
मालू ए राजा, चान-चान रून् छ अहा अहो.

७२ के धाना करन् छ? ए कौन् छः सुण सुण, राजुला.

15.54 King Mālushāhī is fast asleep. (55) What ('words') does she say, my Rājulā? - aha aho.

56 How can I waken the king, how can I waken him?

57 If I waken him by shaking, blood will flow (he will become angry ?), aha aho. If I waken him by shaking, blood will flow. (58) If I waken him by shouting, the king will die (as if attacked by) a ghost (?).

59 How can I waken Mālushāhī? - says Rājulī, aha aho.

60 Now, Rājulī, you pinched him a little, Rājulā, you pinched the king, aha aho. (61)(spoken) Rājulī, when she pinched him, king Mālushāhī woke up ('sleep broke').

62 (sung) He kicks with his foot and says: You bitches ('widows') of the house! You(r) people shall die! You have ruined my dream, aha aho.

63 (spoken) King Mālushāhī says like this: - he kicks with his foot - You have ruined my dream. (64) In the chariot of dreams I just saw Rājulā. You have destroyed my dream.

65 So speaks king Mālushāhī. Taking her for one of the women of the house, he kicked with his foot. (66) Then what does Rājulā say? (sung) Hari! King, you must have felt pain in your foot, so dear to me. Why do you kick with your foot? You must have felt pain in your foot.

67 Mālū, you think you've been dreaming? I'm sitting right here on your bed. You think you've been dreaming? I'm sitting on your bed. (68) Why don't you get up, king? Why don't you light a lamp? Why don't you light a lamp? Why don't you look at me ('my form')?

69 (spoken) Mālushāhī, you think you've been dreaming? I'm sitting right here on your bed. Get up, light a lamp and look at me!

70 (sung) You got up, king, you lit a lamp, you lit a lamp. (And now) he sees (and recognizes) Rājulā's face ('shape').

71 ('When he saw her face'), he embraced her, king Mālū, he keeps on looking at her, aha aho.

72 What ('work') does he do? He says:
Listen, listen, Rājulā!

१५.७३ जा दिन तू गई, राजुली, त्वीले "जानू" ले नि कय् अहा अहो.
तेरा जाइया बटि मैकणि नीन आज ऐ छ.

७४ आज देखो मील, राजुली, - ए कौन् छ पै - तेरो स्वपन अहा अहो.

७५ तेरा जाइया बटि, राजुला, मैंलै पेट भरि नि खायो आ,
आंख भरि नि सोय् आ, मेरो य तेरा (रथों) माज अहो अहो.

७६ (ब.) अच्छा, राजुली, तेर् जाई बटि पेट् भर् अन्न नि खायो, रात में
नीन नि आई. (७७) जब् बै तू गे छी, त्वील "जानू" ले नि कय्,
बड़ो ध्वक् करो मिकैं. (७८) राजुला कनैः राजा, मील् के ध्वक् नि
करो, मेर् बौज्यूल् "जानू" नि कय्. (७९) तब् मिकैं धोक रै गो छी.
तब् मि तेरा धोका लिबेर् यां आयूं बैराठ में. (८०) आब् राजा
मालुशाही राजुला कैं पुछनीः तुकैं औण् में कतुक् दुख् आ, कतुक् सुख् आ?

८१ उ कनैः के पुछंछै य बातूं कैं? (८२) वीक ढंग् देखि वील् कौः के बात्?

८३ कतुक् पुछन छी, "नै" कण ले र छी. वील् कौः नै, बता, के हौंछ,
दुख सुख्?

८४ आब् कनै राजुलाः (ग.) हे राम जगदीश, कोई दिन खायीं मीलै -
कैन् छ - कहड़ का चेला, अहा मेरा मालुशाही हो हेइया.

८५ कोई दिन खाईन मैंलै, राजा - आज कैन् छ - आब पचुवा का
भाण्टा अहा अहे हेइया.

८६ आबु के पुछन् छै, राजा? खाईन मैंले सात मै महर,
अहा मेरा ओ मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

८७ देख मेरा हाल. मेरा बदन में देख ले, राजा, मेकुवा का सिकड़ा,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

८८ हरि, मेरो नौ सौ को जींवर रै गो महरों का घरा अहा अहो हेइया.
मेरी लैणी-लुगुड़ी रै गे, ए राजा, साणू पहरी का घरा अहा अहो हेइया.

८९ (ब.) के पुछ् छै? नौ सौ-क् जींवर् महरा खोला में रै गो, महरा पास्.
लैणी-लुगुड़ी रै गे साणू पहरी पास्. (९०) देख् ले. मेरा बदन् में
भिकुअन् का सिकड़ा छन्.

९१ (ग.) मालुशाही, "नहर का बागा कमर, कमर का बागा नहर
=हे गीं." कत्यूर को वंश.

15.73 The day you went away, Rājulī, you didn't even say "I go" (good-bye). Since you went away, sleep hasn't come to me until today. (74) Today, Rājulā, - he says - I have seen you in my dream, aha aho. (75) Since you went away, Rājulā, I didn't feel like eating, I never closed an eye, such was my longing for you, aha aho.

76 (spoken) Well, Rājulī, since you went away, I didn't feel like eating, at night I couldn't sleep. (77) When you went away, you didn't even say "I go". You played a foul trick on me. (78) Rājulā says: King! It wasn't me who played that foul trick. It was my father who didn't tell me, we'd be going. (79) So I too was deceived.(Then I came here to Bairāṭh to clear up the misunderstanding?) or: Then out of my longing for you I came here to Bai-

80 rāṭh. (80) Now king Mālushāhī asks Rājulā: What pain, what pleasure did you meet with on your way here?

81 She says: Why are you asking all this? (82) On seeing her strange reaction ('mood') he said: What's the matter with you? (83) However much he asked, she kept on saying "No!" He said: No! You tell me what happened, pleasant and unpleasant alike! (84) Now says Rājulī: (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh! One day I cursed ('ate') - says she - the sons of

85 Kālū Kahaṛ, aha aho my Mālushāhī. (85) Another day, king, I cursed - says she - ('the ribs of') Pacuvā, aha aho.

86 Why do you ask (all this), king? I cursed the seven Mahar-brothers, aha aho my Mālushāhī. (87) Look at the condition I am in! Just look, king, at the marks of the Bhekuvā-rods on my body! - aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

88 Hari! All my 900 jewels remained behind in the house of the Mahars, aha aho. All my clothes, king, remained behind in the house of Sāṇū the watchman, aha aho.

89 (spoken) Why do you ask? All my 900 jewels remained in the (long?) Kholā-house with the Mahars. My clothes remained with Sāṇū the watchman. (90) Just look! The marks of the Bhikua-rods are still on my body.

91 (sung) Mālushāhī, he became so furious that the parts of his shoulders went down to the waist, and the parts of his waist went up to his shoulders (?). After all, he had

१५.९२ आबु लगै है छ राजा लै बैरागी रे बेगुल,
अहा आव मेरा बैराठिये राजा अहो हेइया.
९३ बेगुल जबु राजा लै बजा छियो, ओ कत्यूरा सब ब्यूंजि गीं.
९४ (ज.ग.) के भौ छ बैराठ में राजा मालुशाही कैं कबेर् (ग.) हे राम,
आधोरात में कत्यूरा जमा हइ गया, अहा अहो हेइया.
९५ जोगी (ज.ग.) लग स्नेर् भय् बैराठ में. (९६) उ त बैराठवालो राजा भ.
९७ जोगी लै खड़ा है गीं. जोगीन् लै चिमटा पकड़ि हैलीन्.
९८ के होय् भड़ चालो अर् चालो?
९९ (ग.) आधोरात बीच है गो छ कत्यूरों को चालो,
अहा आव मेरा बैराठिये राजा हो हेइया.
१६. १ (ब.) राजुली, चालो अर् चालो है गो आधोरात में.
२ (ग.) चाइण फै गीन ऐड़ा हत्यार लठ मुंगरा.
३ (ज.ग.) हिटो, जानूं महरन की बाखली में, उनरो करि दिनूं
धुवा-धैण मडुवा-ब्वैण. (४) आज महरी बाखली में आग लगै दिनू,
(ग.) अहा मेरा पैगज्यू हो हेइया.
५ (ब.) राजा मालुशाही राजा छी बैराठ-क्. कत्यूरं को वंश छी.
६ कत्यूर भाइ-चेलां की मूल-कत्यूर्. (७) आधोरात में चालो अर्
चालो है गो. (८) हत्यार् चाइ गीं, लट्ठा मुंगरा चाइ गीं.
९ हिटो, जानूं महर-खोला में, महरं की बाखली में जानूं.
१० बाखली मैदान् कर् दिनूं. ऐस् अन्यार् किल करो महराल्?
११ (ग.) राजुली मन में सोचैन् छ, हिया में रचैं:
१२ हे राम जगदीश, ऐसी मीलै भुगुति है, ऐसी बिपदा लै पड़ि गे.
१३ आब ये जब जानी आधोरात में, कुछ यूं मर् जाला, कुछ ऊं मर् जाला.
१४ भोल हुणि है जूंलो मैं - कैन् छ - दुनिया की राण,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी हो हेइया.
१५ (ब.) राजुली यस् कनैः भोल् हुन् दुनिये की रान् है जूल्.
१६ "एक् रन्कूल् ऐ छी, आधोरात् में लड़ाई करै गे" - कौल्.
१७ कुछ यूं मर् जाल्, कुछ ऊं मर् जाल्.
१८ (ग.) शौकी, मालुशाही का खुटा मैंजि राजुला लम्मा हइ गे छ,

15.91 the blood of the Katyūrs in his vein ('dynasty of K.').
92 Now the king ordered the sad trumpets to be played, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (93) When the king had the trumpets sound, all the Katyūrs woke up. (94) What's happened in Bairāṭh to king Mālushāhī? - so saying, eh Rām, the Katyūrs came together in the middle of the night, aha aho.
95 There were also yogis in Bairāṭh. (96) He, Mālushāhī, was the King of Bairāṭh. (97) The yogis too got up. The yogis grabbed their firetongues. (98) What a turmoil, what a mighty commotion is this? (99) In the middle of the night there was a great commotion among the Katyūrs, aha aho my King of Bairāṭh.
16.1 (spoken) Rājulī! There was turmoil and commotion in the middle of the night. (2)(sung) They began to look for mallets, sticks and all kinds of weapons. (3) Up! Let's go to the Bākhalī-house of the Mahars! We'll give them a sound beating! We'll make "sowing millet" of them! (or: We'll burn down their property ready for sowing millet?).
4 Today we'll set fire to the Bākhalī-house of the Mahars, aha aho my hero. (5)(spoken) King Mālushāhī was King of Bairāṭh. It was the dynasty of the Katyūrs. (6) (Bairāṭh was) the original Katyūr-(region) of all the Katyūr brothers and sons. (7) In the middle of the night there was turmoil and commotion. (8) They looked for weapons, they looked for sticks and mallets. (9) Up! Let's go to the Kholā-house of the Mahars! Let's go to the Bākhalī-
10 house of the Mahars! (10) Let's raze the Bākhalī-house to the ground! Why did the Mahars commit such a crime?
11 (sung) Rājulī is thinking to herself, she is pondering in her heart: (12) Eh Rām Jagadīsh, so much have I suffered! Such misfortune has befallen me! (13) If they go now in the middle of the night, some of them (Bairāṭhīs) will die, some of them (Mahars) will die. (14) Tomorrow I will be - says she - a bitch in the eyes of the world, aha aho
15 my Shaukī. (15)(spoken) Rājulī says ('so'): Tomorrow I'll be a bitch in the eyes of the world. (16) "There came a bitch of a woman, and in the middle of the night she caused a fight" - so people will say. (17) Some of them

१६.१८ अहा आबु मेरा देव अहो हेइया.

१९ न कर, न कर, राजा. जो भई - भई. मिकणि दुनिया का नौं पड़ जाला.
तू मेरी बात मान. न जा आधोरात माज, अहा अहो हेइया.

२० (ब.) न जा, आधोरात में लड़ाई नि करो, खबर्दार्.
भोल् दिन जै के नि हौल्?

२१ (ग.) दिन जै के नि आलो, राजा - कैन् छ राजुली ए मुये - रात जै
के नि ब्याली? - अहो, अहा आब मेरा बैराठिये हे हेइया.

२२ (ब.) राजा मालुशाही राजुला ले सम्जाया, बुझाया. (२३) तब् -
जो छी - कत्यूर् आपण्-आपणी जगा हुन् न्है गीन् फिरि.

२४ जोगिन् का अखाड़ा बन्द् है गीन्. जांठा मुंगरा धरि गीन्.

२५ मालुशाही ऐड़ो-हत्यारो सब् छोड़ि गो. (२६) आब् राजा मालुशाही
राजुला भैट गीं.

२७ (ग.) ए राम जगदीश, कतू दिन है गीं, मीले अन्न नि खायो,
पाणी नि पियो.

२८ सुण सुण, मेरा राजा मालुशाही: मैंले अन्न पाणी नि खा राख जैक,
प्रिथवी कैं रिंगन् देखनू.

२९ (ग.) मिहुणि कर तू, मालुशाही, खाणा को बनोबस्त अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

३० (ब.) (येई बात् है गे: खांसि है गे मिकैं आज् पै.)

३१ (ग.) सुण सुण, राजुला, राजा (औढ़िबेर) जो पाणी नि पिन् छियो,
आधोरात में उठिबेर रस्या-खन में न्है गो, आग-हाग जलैबेर्,

३२ राजुला, दि हाली त्विकणि जीरा-बासुमति अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरी ए राजुली अहो हेइया.

३३ पई वखत आपण हात ले, मालुशाही, राजुला ले - जो छी -
भोजन बणाय, हरि, (३४) जीरा-बासमती, उड़द की दाल बणाई, हे
राजुली, आधोरात माज अहो, आज मेरी राजुला अहो हेइया.

३५ बिखोली-हड़ौली-बिषौली देश की राजुली, कैसी अकल बणाई मन में?
कैसो बिचार सोचो? - राजुली, बणाया बैस बाणी का चीज़,
अहा अहो हेइया.

16.17 (Bairāṭhīs) will die, some of the others (Mahars) will die. (18)(sung) Shaukī, Rājulā prostrated herself before Mālushāhī's feet, aha aho my God. (19) Don't do it! Don't do it, king! What's been, has been. All the bad names of the world will fall on me. Listen to what I say! Don't go in the middle of the night! (20)(spoken) Don't go! Don't start a fight in the middle of the night! Think about it twice! Won't there be a tomorrow? (21)(sung) Will day not come? - says Rājulī, the dear. Won't the night go past? -
22 aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (22)(spoken) Rājulā made king Mālushāhī understand and realize. (23) Then the Katyūrs - who were - went back again, each to his place. (24) The yogis' living-places were closed. Their sticks and mallets they put away. (25) Mālushāhī put ('left') all his weapons back. (26) Now king Mālushāhī and Rājulā sat down.
27 (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh! (Rājulā:) How many days have passed since I did not eat any food and did not drink any water! (28) Listen, listen, my king Mālushāhī! I haven't taken food nor water. Everything is dancing before my eyes ('I see the earth spin around'). (29)(sung) Mālushāhī! Get everything ready for me to cook a meal! - aha
30 aho my Bairāṭhī. (30)(spoken) (That's what has happened: Today I've got a cough). (31)(sung) Listen, listen, Rājulā! The king who never drank water when he had to pour(?) it himself (or: when he had to get up (?) for it), - he got up in the middle of the night, went into the kitchen, lit the fire (32) and gave you, Rājulā, good Jīrā Bāsmati-rice, aha aho my Rājulī.
33 For the first time Rājulā - who was - prepared a meal with her own hands, Hari.
34 In the middle of the night she prepared, Rājulī, Jīrā Bāsmatī-rice and Uṛad-pulses, aha aho my Rājulā.
35 Rājulī from that poisonous country, full of bones (?) and poison, what plan did she form in her mind?
What scheme did she think out?
She made, Rājulī, twenty two different kinds of things, aha aho.

१६.३६ बैस बाणी का चीज़ बणाया. दई की मलाई, दूद का कटोरा छन रस्या-खन
मा. आब, हरि, राजुला ल बैस प्येला मांगि हैला अहा अहो हेइया.

३७ बैस प्यला में राजुला ले बैस चीज़ बणाया, धरि हालीं.

३८ आब पसकि हालीन द्वी थाल, एक राजा मालुशाही हुं, एक् आपुं हुं.

३९ आब राजुली कैन् छः सुण, मेरा राजा, आब तू भात खाइ हैल अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी हो हेइया.

४० (ब.) मालुशाही, आ. रसोई बणै है मील्. बैस् प्याला में बैस् तप्किया
धर् राखीं, तो द्वी थाल् पसिक् राखीं.

४१ तब् राजा मालुशाही थीं कुनैः आ. (४२) राजा मालुशाही कनीः
राजुला, ब्याल मि भात कभी नि खान्. (४३) पै राजुला कनैः
तुम् नि जै खाना, मि लै नि खान्. य तुमर् रसोई छु.

४४ (ग.) मालू चुड़ुकै उठन् छ, राजा मेरो मि, हात रे खुटा ध्वैन् छ,
आबु न्है जान् छ, मालुशाही, रस्याखन माज अहा अहो हेइया.

४५ रस्याखन माज चौखा में भैटो, देखो बैस प्यला में. राजुला ले
मालुशाही हुणि बैस् प्यला में धर् राखो छी.

४६ मालू, कसी मति आई त्विकणि, कसो करो काम?

४७ एक एक कैबेर त्वीलै चाखणी रे लगाई अहो,
चाखनै-चाखनै त्वीलै बैस प्येला चाखि लिया.

४८ जब बैस पेला चाखा वीलै, हरि, तब खाण फैटो खाण अहो.

४९ सुण सुण, राजुला आज, मुये, क्या बैन रे बोलैन् छ, मन में सोचेन् छ
शौकी, आब हरि जगदीश अहा अहो.

५० तू छै चटुवा मैंस - राजुली - तेरा संग के कर्नू? ए तू छै चटुवा,
राजा, तेरा संग पति न्हैति रौनेर अहो.

५१ तेरा घर माज छन सात राणियां. मिकणि भलो देखो त्वीले,
राजा, मि धरि ली अहा अहो.

५२ कैको खाण खैन् छ, राजुली, कैको म पाणी पिन् छ? ए मालुशै का संग
वीक कैसी बारता है गे अहो.

५३ भोल का दिन कोई मि हैबेर् भली जाली निकलि, ओ, ये बखत,
राजा, तू विकणि धरि लेलै अहो अहो.

16.36 She made 22 different kinds of things. The best (cream?) of sourmilk and the bowls of milk were ('are') in the kitchen. Now, Hari, Rājulā asked for 22 small bowls, aha aho. (37) Rājulā made 22 different kinds of things and put them in the 22 small bowls. (38) Now she served (the rice on) two plates, one for king Mālushāhī, one for herself. (39) Now Rājulī says: Listen, my king! Now you eat the rice! - aha aho my Shaukī.

40 (spoken) Mālushāhī, come! I've prepared the meal. In the 22 small bowls I've put the 22 vegetables (and pulses?) and I've served (the rice on) two plates. (41) Then to king Mālushāhī she says: Come! (42) King Mālushāhī says: Rājulā! I never eat rice in the evening. (43) But Rājulā says: If you don't eat, I won't eat either. It's your food, after all.

44 (sung) Mālū gets up quickly, my king, he washes his hands and feet and now he goes into the kitchen, Mālushāhī, aha aho. (45) In the kitchen he sat down on a stool and looked into the 22 small bowls. Rājulā had put (the vegetables/pulses) for Mālushāhī in 22 small bowls. (46) Mālū, what idea occurred to you? What ('a work') did you do?

47 One by one you began to taste, and you went on tasting until you had tasted all the 22 bowls. (48) When he had tasted the 22 bowls, Hari, only then did he begin to eat his main meal. (49) Listen, listen! Rājulā dear, what ('words') does she say now? What is she thinking to her-

50 self, the Shauk-girl? - aha aho Hari Jagadīsh. (50) You are a greedy glutton! What shall I do, if I stay with you? - Rājulī. You are a glutton, king! I'll loose my honour, if I stay with you. (51) In your house there are seven queens already. You saw that I was beautiful, king, and you kept me, aha aho.

52 Whose food does she eat, Rājulī? Whose water does she drink? - (She doesn't eat his food, she doesn't drink his water!). What argument does she have with Mālushāhī?

53 Tomorrow someone more beautiful than me will turn up. Then, king, you'll keep her too, aha aho.

१६.५४ आब सोची राजुली मुये पछिल की बात,
आब सोची राजुला, आब, पछिल की बात अहा अहो.
५५ खाण नि खायो राजुला लै, थाल रस्या में पटकि दे छा.
५६ तू एक-राजी हनै, खानै आपणी थाली भात अहा अहो.
५७ (ब.) मालुशाही, बैस प्येला में धर् राख छी मील् तैहुणि.
५८ जो प्येला में धर् राखो, तो तेर् थाल् में लै छी.(५९) तो तू एक्-राजी हनै, तू थाल् में, आपण् थाल में खानै. (६०) तू चटू मैंस् छै. त्वील् त बैस् प्येला में पैली चाट्बेर् पै खाण् फैटा छै. (६१) भोल् हुं मि हैबेर् और् खब्सूरत् कोई दुनी में पैद् है जाली. (६२) तू उकैं लै लिह लिलै, उकैं लै आपुण् घर् धर् लेलै. तो तू आदिम् ठीक् नैहैत.
६३ (ग.) लड़ने-झगड़ने राजुली नैहे गे छ सुतापाटो खाट आ, आबु मेरी शौकी, मालुशाही राजुला सुतापटु खाट अहो अहो.
६४ (ब.) मालुशाही, वै राजुला मालुशाही लड़ने-झगड़ने पलंग में नैहे गे, मैटि गे. (६५) तब् राजुलाल् निकालि हैलो तेल-क् अरक्.
६६ (ग.) सुण सुण, राजुली मुये, तेल को अरक निकालो.
६७ आज राजा मालुशाही कणि ए राजुली म लगैन् छ तेल-चुपड़ अहा अहो, अहा आबु मेरी शौकी ए हो हेइया.
६८ पया को मिनि सिर, सिर को मिनि पया लि नै गे.
६९ राजा मालुशाही कणि "आब् ऐ गे" कबेर् आज नीन रे पड़ि गे छ अहा अहो, अहा आबु मेरी हे शौकी अहो हेइया.
७० राजा मालुशाही कैं नीन पड़ी छी, तब निकाली दवात-कलम्, राजुली.
७१ आज लेखैन् छ पै कस रे बयान अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरी उबादेशी हो हेइया.
७२ (ब.) द्वात्-कलम् निकाली. मालुशाही कैं नीन पड़ी छी, तब् राजुला लेखण् फै गे बयान.
७३ (ग.) तेरो धोको छियो मैकणि, छोड़ि आयूं मैत को देश, छोड़ि दे बालो ब्योंल्.
७४ कसो दुख उठैबेर, मालुशाही, मैं आयूं य तेरी रे बैराठ अहा अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये हे राजा हो हेइया.

16.54 Now Rājulī thought about her future, now dear Rājulā thought about her future, aha aho. (55) Rājulā didn't eat her food. She threw her plate down in the kitchen.

56 If you were content with one thing, you would have eaten the rice on your plate only, aha aho.

57 (spoken) Mālushāhī! I had put (the food) for you into 22 small bowls. (58) What I had put in the bowls, that was also on your plate. (59) So, if you were content with one thing, you would have eaten the food on your plate.

60 You are a greedy glutton ('gluttonous man'). Only when you had first tasted the food in the 22 bowls, did you begin to eat (the food on your plate). (61) Tomorrow someone more beautiful than me might be born in the world.

62 You will take her too. Her too you will keep in your house. So you are not the right man for me.

63 (sung) Quarrelling and argueing Rājulī went to the fine(?) bed, now my Shaukī, the fine bed, aha aho Mālushāhī, Rājulā. (64)(spoken) Mālushāhī, while Rājulā and Mālushāhī were quarrelling and argueing, she went to his bed and sat down. (65) Then Rājulā took out the essence of oil.

66 (sung) Listen, listen! Dear Rājulī, she took out the essence of oil. (67) Now Rājulī begins to rub king Mālushāhī with oil, aha aho my Shaukī. (68) She rubbed him from foot to head, she rubbed him from head to foot.

69 Mālushāhī fell asleep thinking to himself: At last she has come! - aha aho my Shaukī. (70) When king Mālushāhī had fallen asleep, ('then') she brought out pen and ink-('pot'), Rājulī. (71) What statement does she write, my girl from the highlands? - aha aho. (72)(spoken) She brought out pen and ink-('pot'). When Mālushāhī had fallen asleep, then Rājulā began to write a statement. (She writes:) (73)(sung) I had such a longing for you, that I left the land of my parents ('mother's home'), that I left my first husband.

74 What sufferings I had to bear, Mālushāhī, on my way to your Bairāṭh! - aha aho my King of Bairāṭh.

१६.७५ आबु राजा, तेरा कारण मीलै कसो-कसो भुगुतो, कसो-कसो दुख पा छ.

७६ तेरी बैराठ आयूं. आब जब त्विकैं मेर् धोक होलो, आ जाए, हे राजा,
मेरी जलनर अहा अहो, अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो.

७७ (ब.)"जब् बात् बिगड़ गे, तब् अकल् ऐन् छ."

७८ (ग.) ज्यूनी मै को चेलो होलै, मेरा धोका आये जलनर देश में.
नै, मरी मै च्यल हनूं - कौलै, राजा, भैटि रये आपणी रे बैराठ
अहा अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

७९ राजा मालुशाही हुणि तलाक लेखि गे छः तेरो धोक छी, मि जल्नर् बै
यां आयूं. म्येर् धोक करलै, शेली-शौकाण् में आये कबेर्, राजा हेइया.

८० तैकणि नीन पड़ी छी, राजुला लै, हे देव, मारी सरपट अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

८१ राजुली हिंवाल की चढ़ी छी, हिंवाल हुन् ऱ्हे गे छ.

८२ राजा मालुशाही रै गो छ रंगीली रे बैराठ अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

८३ ओ आबु राजुली मालुशाही कैं तलाक दिबेर्, जिकर दिबेर् आपुण्
जल्नर् देश ऱ्हे गे छ.

८४ आज मालू, आब तेरी नीन गे छ टुटि अहा अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

८५ नीन टुटी. पलंग में देखनो छः राजुला की ठौर है रै छ खाली,
अहा आब वे शौकिये अहो हेइया.

८६ चुड़ुक उठन् छ, राजा, और्याडी-कौर्याडी चाण फै गोः

८७ की जै रै छ राजुली - कन् छ - कैं टट्टी रे पिशाब? - अहो,
अहा आब मेरा बैराठिये ए राजा अहो हेइया.

८८ (ब.) राजुला तो जल्नर् देश् ऱ्हे गे. राजा मालुशाही और्याडी-
कौर्याडी ढुनुनी, चानीः कहीं टट्टी पिशाब् जै रै छ? - कबेर्,
राजुला को पत्तो नई.

८९ (ग.) ए राजा, तई वखत मालू ल धूणी जोति है छ,
आज मेखाल, मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

९० तही वखत बटि राजा है गो छ म राजुला को जोगी,

16.75 Now, king, because of you - how much did I suffer! What pain and misery did I have to bear! (76) I've come to your Bairāṭh. Now, if you really love me, king, come to my Jalanara(desh)! - aha aho my Shaukī. (77)(spoken) (Wisdom comes after a fall). When everything is beyond repair, then wisdom comes. (78)(sung) If you want to be the son of a living mother, come to Jalanaradesh out of desire for me; if not, if you say "I am the son of a dead mother", king, remain sitting in your Bairāṭh. (Rājulā means to say: If you really love me, king, I implore you by the life of your mother: Come to my Jalanaradesh! If you don't care for the life of your mother, then stay in Bairāṭh!), aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (79) To king Mālushāhī she wrote a letter of divorce: Such was my love for you, that I came here from Jalnar(desh). If you feel the same love for me, come to Syelī Shaukāṇ, - so she wrote, aha
80 eh king. (80) When sleep had come over you, Rājulā stole away quickly (shortcut?), oh God, aha aho my Shaukī.
81 Rājulī was a bird of the Himalaya, so to the Himalaya she went. (82) King Mālushāhī remained in colourful Bairāṭh, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (83) When Rājulī had given Mālushāhī the letter of divorce, - something to worry about - she went back to Jalnardesh. (84) Now, Mālū, you suddenly
85 woke up, aha aho my Mālushāhī. (85) He woke up. He looks all over the bed: Rājulā's place is empty, aha aho eh Shaukī (86) He quickly gets up, the king. He began to look all around the house, (thinking): (87) Has Rājulī perhaps gone somewhere following the call of nature? - says he, aha aho my King of Bairāṭh. (88)(spoken) Rājulā has gone to Jalnardesh. Mālushāhī searches all around the house. He looks thinking: perhaps she has gone somewhere following the call of nature? - but there is no sign of Rājulā.
89 (sung) Eh Rājā! There and then ('at the same time') Mālū kindled a yogi's fire, my dear Bairāṭhī aho.
90 From then on the king became a yogi of Rājulā,

१६.९० आज मैसाल मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

९१ हरि, मलि-बैराठ में धर्मा दे मायेड़ी रेन् छी.

९२ रात-ब्यान का पहर में जब भ्यार ऐ छी, देखैन् छः बैराठ मालू का
महल में, मैसाल ए राजा, उज्यालो है रो छ अहो,
अहा आब मेरा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

९३ (ब.) मालू, धर्मा दे मायड़ी भ्यार् ऐ छी, रात्-ब्यान करै, दिशा
उदो जस् हनी. (९४) राजा मालुशाही महल् में, तलि-बैराठ् में -
जो छी - उज्याल् है रौ. तब् धर्मा दे मायड़ी कनै छः

९५ (ग.) ए चेला, सांस सितं छियै, च्येला, त्विकणि धूपरी ब्युंजोन् छिया
अहा, अहा आव मेरा चेला अहो हेइया.

९६ आज कै भय् आ, मेरा चेला लै किलै उज्यालो कर् राखो, के बात् है रै?

९७ (ग.) माई को पराण छियो, नि रै सकी. रात-ब्यान कै न्हे गे छ
मालुशाही का महल अहा, अहा आब मेरी इजू हो हेइया.

९८ मालू का महल गे छी, देखैन् छ चेला कणिः धूणी जगै राखी, मालुशाही,
ए राजा, आंख बुजि राखा अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये, ए राजा, अरे अहो हेइया.

९९ धर्मा दे मायड़ी रे (= के?) धाना करेन् छः

१७. १ घुना टेकि हालीं बुड़िया ले. ए ताणी तोड़नै छ,
झांकरी लुछनै, छाती मार्नै छ.

२ कनैः चेला, त्विकणि के विपत्ति ऐ छ,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

३ मालुशाही, तेरा पलंग में धर ज रै छी - कागज लेखिबेर् राजुली -

४ ए आपणी सूरत रे मूरत, आज मैसाली ए शौकी अहो हेइया.

५ मालुशाही, जो राजुला लै धिक्कार लेखि राख छी,
उ कागज लै गो छ आपणी इजू का मुथिर अहा,
आबु मेरा राजा अहो आज ओ मै हरि अहो हेइया.

६ (ब.) इजू, सोरो दुछून् - जिमी ओड़ कर् द्यून्. भाइ दुछून् -
कुड़ी बाण कर् द्यून्.

७ (ग.) तिरिया को दुछाई - कौन् छ - मैं राजा छूं, इजू, कौं मुख रे

16.90 aha aho my dear Bairāṭhī. (91) Hari! Dharmā De Māyeṛī was living in Mali Bairāṭh. (92) At the last watch of the night, when she came outside, - she looks around: there is light in Mālū's palace in Bairāṭh, my dear king, aha aho my Mālushāhī. (93)(spoken) Mālū! Dharmā De Māyaṛī had come outside when the night was fading. The four quarters are rising as it were - it's becoming light.

94 In king Mālushāhī's palace in Tali Bairāṭh - which was - it is light. Then Dharmā De Māyaṛī says: (95)(sung) Son, you used to go to sleep in the early evening, son, we used to wake you up at midday, aha aho my son.

96 What's happened today? Why has my son kindled a fire? What's going on? (97) She had the heart of a mother (or perhaps more correct: He was the very life of his mother). She simply had to find out what was wrong ('she couldn't remain'). Though the night hadn't yet faded she went to Mālushāhī's palace, aha aho my mother. (98) She went to Mālū's palace, she looks at her son: he had kindled a yogi-fire, king Mālushāhī, and was (sitting) there with his eyes closed, aha aho my King of Bairāṭh.

99 Dharmā De Māyaṛī, what (?) does she do?

17.1 The old woman fell on her knees. She tears the strings of her bodice, she tears her dishevelled hair, she beats her breast. (2) She says: Son! What misfortune has befallen you? - aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (3/4) Rājulī has drawn(?) her own face and figure on a paper and put it on your bed, Mālushāhī, aha aho dear Shaukī.

5 Mālushāhī! The paper on which Rājulā had written these insulting words he brought to his mother, aha aho my king, Hari.

6 (spoken) Mother, if my relatives insult me - I'd put boundary-stones between the fields. If my brothers insult me - I would divide the house.

7 (sung) But insulted by a woman - says he - I am the king, after all, mother, where can I show my face? - aha aho my King of Bairāṭh.

१७. ७ देखूंल? - अहा, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये ए राजा अहो हेइया.

८ ज्यूनी मै को चेलो होलै - के लेखि जै रै - तू मेरा धोका जल्नर देश् आये.
मरी मै क चेल हौलै, ए राजा, बैराठ भैटि रये, राजा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

९ तेरो धोको छिय मिकणि, मि जल्नर् देश बै तेरी बैराठ में आयूं.

१० मेरो धोको करलै, सेली-सौकाण् में आये, जलनर देश में.

११ आब, इजू, मिहणि राजुली - ए कौन् छ - यैसो करि गे छ अहा,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

१२ हरि, (ब.) बुड़िया - जो छी - मण मण का नेतर् छोड़ण् फै गे.

१३ पापी देश् - जल्नर् मुलुक, जो छु - बिषौली देश् छु.

१४ (ग.) चेला, बिषौली देश को तू, चेला, नाम जन गाड़िये.

१५ बिषौली देश को, चेला, नाम जन लिये अहो.

१६ जाई देश मा लागन् छ, ओ चेला, हिटण में बिष.

१७ जाई देशा (= देश) लागन् छ, चेला, भैटण में बिष अहा अहो.

१८ जल माजु बिष लागन् छ. बिषौली छु मुलुक.

१९ य बिषौली देश को, मालुशाही, आब नाम झन लिये अहा अहो.

२० नाहीं-नाहीं, इजू, मैं जौंल, मरिया का ज्योना.

२१ ए कत्यूरी राजा छूं मि, आज कत्यूरों को बन्स अहा अहो.

२२ (ब.) कत्यूरी राज् छूं, कत्यूरं वन्स छु, जूंल्.

२३ (ग.) चेला, समजा समजा मि, ए चेला, समजा मेरी बात.

२४ "एक आंख को उज्याल छु मेरो, एक पूत की पुत्याली" - अहा अहो
मालुशाही. (२५) स्झूंछ - बुझून् छ तेरी, मालू, बुड़िया रे मायेड़ी, ए रै
(= के?) धाना रै करैन् छ - राजा एक नि मानन अहो अहो.

२६ धर्मा दे मायेड़ी, मालू, कसी रे बात कैन् छ?
सुण सुण, चेला, तेरो नौलो ब्या करि द्यूल अहो अहो.

२७ नया क छैलुवा लै द्यूल तैहुणि, चेला, कोसियां की बान.

२८ ये तिहुणि लै द्यूल, चेला, बेलनगर की पातर अहा अहो.

२९ (ब.) बेलनगर पातर् लै द्यूल्, नया क छैलू, कोसियां की बान्.

३० (ग.) मालू, राजुला को नाम को मैं तेरो नौलो ब्या करल आ,

17.8 If you want to be the son of a living mother - she writes - you come to Jalnardesh, if you really love me. If you want to be the son of a dead mother, king, you stay in Bairāṭh, king, aha aho my BairāṭhĪ. (9) Such was my longing for you, that I came from Jalnardesh to Bairāṭh.

10 If you really love me, come to SyelĪ Shaukāṇ, to Jalanaradesh. (11) Now, mother, - says he - that's what RājulĪ has done to me, aha aho my ShaukĪ.

12 Hari! (spoken) The old woman - who was - began to shed heavy tears. (13) It's a sinful country, this Jalnardesh - which is - , a poisonous country.

14 (sung) Son! Don't you utter the name, son, of that poisonous country! (15) Son, don't take the name of that poisonous country (on your lips)! (16) In this ('which') country you get poisoned, son, whenever you move.

17 In this country, son, you get poisoned when you sit down.

18 In the water you get poisoned. It's a poisonous country.

19 MālushāhĪ! Don't take the name of this poisonous country (on your lips)! (20) No, no, mother, I'll go, dead or alive. (21) I'm the King of Katyūr, I'm from the Katyūrdynasty.

22 (spoken) I'm the King of Katyūr, I'm from the Katyūrdynasty, I'll go.

23 (sung) Son, believe me, do believe me, son! Believe what I say! (24) Only in one eye do I have light, only one son do I have, aha aho MālushāhĪ. (25) Your old mother, Mālū, is trying to persuade you. No matter what she does, the king doesn't listen to a single word, aha aho.

26 Dharmā De MāyeṛĪ, Mālū, what ('word') does she say? Listen, listen, son! I'll arrange a new marriage for you, aha aho. (27) I'll bring you a girl from Nayā (?), son, a beauty from the KosĪ-river. (28) I'll bring you, son, a dancing-girl from Belnagar, aha aho.

29 (spoken) I'll bring you a dancing girl from Belnagar, a young girl from Nayā and a beauty from the KosĪ-river.

30 (sung) Mālū! I'll make you a new marriage in the name of Rājulā.

१७.३० नौलो ब्या करूल, चेला, मैं "राजुला" नौं धरूल अहा अहा अहो.
३१ मालू, सुण सुण, मिसाले, राजा, कस जक बोलन् छः
३२ मेरो नौलो ब्या करली, इजू, तू "राजुला" नौं धरली अहा अहो.
३३ "राजुला" नौं धरली - कौन् छ - इजू, सूरत कैकी ल्याली? हे
"राजुला" नौं धरली, आब इजू, सूरत कैकी ल्याली? - अहो अहो.
३४ हरि, य पापी पराणी - मालू को - मानण रे न्हैतिन आ.
३५ मैं कसिक देखनूं, मालूशाही, आब राजुला की रे सूरत? - अहा अहो.
३६ मरिया का ज्यूना, मैं जानूं, इजू, राजुला का धोका,
मरिया का ज्यून, जानूं - कौन् छ - राजुला का धोका अहा अहो.
३७ धर्मा दे मायेड़ी, स्ना-स्नै आपणी झांकरी है छ लुछि,
छाती है छ फाड़ि, राजा एक नि मानन अहा.
३८ चेला, तेरा सात राणियां, चेला, कै धाना रे करला?
सात राणियां, चेला, के धाना रे करला? - अहा अहो.
३९ (ब.) मालुशाही, सात राणी के धाना कराल, मी के धाना करूल?
एक् आंख् क उज्याल्, एक् पूते पुत्याल् छी. (४०) के हुण कर् छै?
४१ जल्नर् देश् बिषौली देश् छु, हिटण् में बिष् लागौं, मैटण में लागौं,
जल में बिष् लागौं. (४२) चेला, पापी देश् को नाम नि ल्हे.
राजुला हुण-क् नौल् ब्या कर् दिनू. (४३) ऐस कर् दिनूः नया क छैलू
लै दिनू, कोस्यां हबेर् बान मंगै दिनू, ओ, बेलनगर हबेर् पातर
मंगै दिनू. (४४) जो तेर मन् ऐ, उक्न् धर् ले. (४५) उकैं "राजुला"
नौं धर् दिनू. (४६) मालुशाही कनीः इजू, "राजुला" नौं धरली,
ल्याली तू ज़रूर्, मगर् सूरत् कौं बै ल्याली वीकी, राजुला (की)
सूरत् कौं बै ल्याली? (४७) एक् नि मानन्, राज्हट् जोग्हट् है गे.
४८ मालुशाही, फिर् मै कनैः
४९ (ग.) सुण सुण, मेरा मालू, मैसाले, चेला, भोल पोरूं ऐ जाल, चेला,
आब होली देवाली को वखत अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.
५० होली देवाली को वखत आलो आब, चेला, ए, बाजली चैतुवा रे
ढोलकी अहा, अहा आबु मेरा मालुशाही हो हेइया.
५१ चैतुवा ढोलकी बाजली. ए तलि कनालि में हलिया को हांक पड़लो (?)

17.30 I'll arrange a new marriage, son. I'll give (the bride) the name 'Rājulā', aha aho. (31) Listen, listen, to what he says, Mālū, the dear king: (32) You'll arrange a new marriage for me, mother, you'll give the name 'Rājulā' (to the bride), aha aho. (33) You'll give her the name Rājulā - says he - , mother, but from whom will you take her beauty? You'll give her the name Rājulā, mother, but from whom will you take her beauty? - aha aho.

34 Hari! This wicked heart of Mālū, - he simply couldn't listen. (35) Mālushāhī (says): How can I see Rājulā's face again? - aha aho. (36) Even at the risk of my life, mother, I'm going, in my longing (search?) for Rājulā. Even at the risk of my life I am going - says he - , in my longing for Rājulā, aha aho. (37) Dharmā De Māyeṛī, she cried and cried, she tore at her dishevelled hair, she beat her breast - but the king didn't pay any atten-

38 tion. (38) Son! Your seven queens, son, what ('undertaking') will they do? Your seven queens, son, what will they do? - aha aho. (39)(spoken) Mālushāhī! The seven queens, what will they do? And me, what will I do? You are my one and only son, the light of my only eye ('of one eye the light <you are>, of one son the mother I was').

40 Why are you doing (all this)? (41) Jalnardesh is a poisonous country. While walking you get poisoned, while sitting you get poisoned, through water you get poisoned.

42 Son, don't even utter the name of that sinful country! Instead of this Rājulā I'll arrange a new marriage (with someone else). (43) This is what I'll do: I'll bring you a girl from Nayā, I'll ask for a beauty from the Kosī-valley, I'll ask for a dancing girl from Belnagar.

44 Whichever (girl) comes to your mind, - take her and keep her. (45) And to her I'll give the name 'Rājulā'.

46 Mālushāhī says: Mother, the name 'Rājulā' you can give, you can take, to be sure; but where will you take her beauty from? From where will you take Rājulā's beauty?

47 He didn't pay any attention. The determination of the king has become the determination of the yogi.

48 Mālushāhī! Again his mother says: (49)(sung) Listen,

१७.५१ ज बखत् करै. (५२) आब फूललो, चेला, आज चैतुवा रे बुरुस अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

५३ तही वखत, चेला, मेरी छाती फाटली. मैं के धाना करल? तू, चेला,
समजा समजा, हे मालू, माना मेरी बात अहो,
अहा आबु मैखाले, मेरा चेला, अहो हेइया.

५४ आब मालुशाही, कतुक रुज्यूनी-बुजूनी धर्मा दे मायेड़ी, एक नि मानन.
आब धर्मा दे मायेड़ी के धाना रे करैंछ? - अहा आबु मेरी इजू हेइया.

५५ हरि, कत्यूरं का छिया गुरु, ओ, छिया गुरु, मैखालेः गुरु भेगदास,
गुरु खेगदास - जो छन, (५६) जो रौनी जादू का रे भनार अहो हेइया.
जादू का भनार रनी, जो उनरा गुरु छिया, (५७) - "आब् मेरी बात
नि मानी" कैन् छ - (५८) न्है गे छ, तेरी इजू म, गुरु का अखाड़ा,
आज मेरी इजू अहो हेइया.

५९ आब तेरी, मालू, धरमा दे मायड़ी न्है गे गुरु अखाड़ा में, आब रे (= के?)
धाना रे करैंछ, अहा आज मैखाले मेरा राजा हो हेइया.

६० ए आब, मेरा चेलो, पाप को चेलो मालुशाही, धर्म का चेला तुम.
मेरो मालू बटि गो छु, ओ चेला म, जलनर हणि,
अहा आबु मैखाले मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

६१ चेलो जल्नर हुं बटि गो, राजुला का धोका जोगी बणि गो छ.

६२ मेरो मालुशै को, मेरा गुरु, तुमु दगड़ करि दियो अहा अहो.
(ब.) गुरु, धर्म च्याल् तुम् छा मेरा, पाप को चेलो मालुशाही छु,
राजा, (ग.) अहेइया.

६३ (ग.) बुड़िया का नेतरु देखि - ताणी तोड़नै, झांकरी लुछनै छ -
दयालि मेरा गुरु कणि दया जै ऐ गे छ अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

६४ इजू, तू रोये न, बिला नि, डाड़ नि मार, डुकु नि मार.
तेरो मालुशै को हम दगड़ करि द्यूंला अहा,
आज मैखाले मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

६५ आपणा राजा कणि हम एकले नि जाण द्यूं, इजू. (६६) पैली समजूंला.
जब नि समजलो, पै हम वीको दगड़ करि द्यूंला,

17.49 listen, my Mālū, my dear son! Tomorrow and the day after tomorrow will be, my son, the time of Holī and Divālī, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (50) It will be ('come') the time of Holī and Divālī, my son. The drum of the month of Cait will sound, aha aho my Mālushāhī. (51) The drum of Cait will sound, at which time too the shouting of the ploughman will be heard ('happen') in the lower fields (?).
52 Now, in the month of Cait, my son, the rhododendrons will bloom, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (53) At that time, son, my heart ('breast') will break. What ('undertaking') shall I do? You, son, be reasonable! Be reasonable, I beg you! Listen to what I say, Mālū! - aha aho my dear son.
54 Now, Mālushāhī, however much Dharmā De Māyeṛī reasoned with him, he didn't pay any attention. Now Dharmā De Māyeṛī, what does she do? - aha aho my mother. (55) Hari! The Katyūrs had Gurūs. They had two Gurūs, my dear: Gurū Bhegdās and Gurū Khegdās - who are. (56) They ('who') live in the treasure-house of magic (or: they are a real treasure-house of magic). Those who were their Gurūs are
57 a real treasury of magic (?). (57) "He didn't listen to me" - she says - (and so) (58) she went, your mother, to the place where the Gurūs usually sit, now my mother.
59 Now Mālū, your (mother) Dharmā De Māyaṛī went to the place where the Gurūs usually sit. And what (?) does she do there? - aha aho my dear king. (60) (She says to the Gurūs:) My son, Mālushāhī, is the son of evil. You are the sons of righteousness, of Dharma. My Mālū has got ready for Jalanaradesh, my sons, aha aho my dear Gurūs.
61 My son has got ready for Jalnardesh. In his longing for Rājulā he has become a yogi. (62) My Gurūs, you accompany my Mālushāhī! (spoken) Gurūs, you are the sons of righteousness, of Dharma. Mālushāhī is the son of evil, king aho. (63)(sung) On seeing the tears of the old woman - she is tearing the strings (of her bodice), she pulls at her dishevelled hair - compassion came over my kindhearted
64 Gurūs, aha aho my Mālushāhī. (64) Mother, don't weep, don't wail, don't cry, don't lament! We shall accompany
65 your Mālushāhī, aha aho my dear Bairāṭhī. (65) We won't

१७.६६ अहा आब मेरा गुरु दयालि अहो हेइया.

६७ (ब.) गुरु, जब् खेगदास् भेगदास गुरु कनी नाः इजा, डाड़ नि मार्.
तेर च्यल् कैं इकले नि जाण द्यूं. (६८) हम् ज़रूर् दगड़ कर् द्यूं, नि
पैली सम्जूनूं, (सम्जंछ जब). (६९) चेलो एक् बात् नि सम्जन. कतुक्
बात् कै हाली मील्ः तेर् नौल् ब्या कर् द्युल् - कै हैलौ. (७०) यम्
कनीः नौल् ब्या कर्ली, सूरुत् कौं बै ल्याली? - कनी. (७१) के
कौनू आब्? मानन् नई, बटि गो, जोगी बण् रौ, छारौण्
(फूकि राख्).

७२ तब् गुरु खेगदास-हेगदास - जो छी - (ग.) आब मेरी इजू, आज
गुरु उठि गीन, ऐ गीन मालुशै का पास,
अहा मेरा राजा अहा अहो हेइया.

७३ देखनीः मालुशाही घोल को कपुवा - पिंजरि को सुवा छियो,

७४ आज राजा म जोगी जस मै रौ, अहा आज मैखाले हे राजा अहो हेइया.

७५ गुरु न्हे गीन मालू का आसन में, मेरा गुरु खेगदास - जो छी -

७६ मालुशाही थैं कसी बात कौला? - अहा आबु मैखाले, मेरा बैराठिये
अहो हेइया.

७७ (ब.) राजा, कत्यूरिया राजा छै, कत्यूरं-क् वन्श-क्. किले बण् रो छै
अलखिया जोगी, एक् त्रिया खातिर में?

७८ (ग.) राजुला की लेखिया म लै गो गुरु का हाज़िर.

७९ कौन् छः मेरा गुरु, तुमु देखि लियो बात अहा,
अहा आब मैखाले मेरा मालुशाही राजा हो हेइया.

८० सुण, मेरा मालू, ए राजा, चित की रे वारता,
सुण सुण, राजा, आब चित की वारता (?) अहो.

८१ नहीं माननै, मालू, आब त्विकणि जोगी रे बणै दिनूं आ,
नहीं माननै, मालुशाही, आब जोगी बणै दिनू अहा अहो.

८२ गुरु, मरिया का ज्यून, मैं जानू राजुला को धोका,

८३ कसिक हुनू मैं, मेरा गुरु, आब मरिया मै को चेलो अहा अहो.

८४ राजहट - जोगहट, मेरा राजा, एक हैन् छ हट.

८५ ये राजुला कारण छोड़ि जानू रंगिली रे बैराठ अहा अहो.

17.65 let our king go alone, mother. (66) First we'll try to persuade (him not to go). If he won't be persuaded, then we'll go with him, aha aho my kindhearted Gurū.

67 (spoken) Gurū! ('When') the Gurūs Khegdās and Bhegdās say: Mother, don't cry! We won't let your son go alone.

68 If we don't first manage to persuade him, we'll be sure to go with him. (69) (Dharmā De says:) My son just does not understand anything. What all have I said to him! "I'll arrange a new marriage for you" - I've said.

70 This is what he says: "A new marriage you may arrange - but where will you take her beauty from?" - says he.

71 What more shall I say now? He pays no attention. He's got ready to go, he's become a yogi, he spread(?) ashes (over his body). (72) Then Gurū Khegdās - who was - (sung) now my mother, the Gurū got up and went ('came') to Mālushāhī, aha aho my king. (73) He looks: Mālushāhī, the Kapuvā-bird free in his nest, is now the parrot imprisoned in his cage. (74) The king is seated just like a yogi, aha

75 aho dear king. (75) The Gurū went to where Mālū was seated as a yogi, my Gurū Khegdās - who was. (76) What ('words') will he say to Mālushāhī? - aha aho my dear Bairāṭhī. (77)(spoken) King! You are the king of the Katyūrs. You belong to the dynasty of the Katyūrs. Why have you made yourself an 'alakhiyā'-yogi, all because of a

78 woman? (78)(sung) (Mālū) brought Rājulā's letter before the Gurū. (79) He says: My Gurū, you look at this ('matter')! - aha aho my king, dear Mālushāhī. (80) (The Gurū says:) Listen, my Mālū, king, to what I have to say ('matter of the heart'?). Listen, listen, king, to what I have to say. (81) If you do not listen, Mālū, I'll make you a yogi. If you don't listen, Mālushāhī, I'll make you

82 a yogi. (82) (The king:) Gurū! Even at the risk of my life I'll go, in my longing (search?) for Rājulā.

83 How can I live, my Gurū, as the son of a dead mother (cp.16.78)? (84) The determination of a king and the determination of a yogi, my king, are now one determination.

85 Because of this (?) Rājulā I give up my colourful Bairāṭh.

१७.८६ मालुशाही, आब ठैर्योण फा गीं, मेरा गुरु म, जतुक जानी (उ वाँ).

८७ जतुक बट्योण फैट छिया, (८८) मेरा गुरु, सबै जोगी हौला अहा अहो.

८९ (ब.) कत्यूरो, जतुक् तुम् हिटंछा, सब् जोगी बणला. सब् जोगी बणबेर् जाला. हम् लै जोगी बण्बेर् ज्यूल्.

९० (ग.) हरि, मंगाइण फै गो, ए राजा, सवा-पैसा गेरुवा.

९१ ए बणण फै गे, राजा, तिहुणि भगिया रे चादर अहा अहो, भगुवा चादर सबूं हुणि, भगिया अंचला.

९२ आज बांकी बैराठ में, मालुशाही, जोग्योला हौण फैटी अहा अहो.

९३ आबु सुण सुण, मेरा राजा, तेरा उपर भग्याली चादर. जतुक बट्याया त्वीले आपण संग हुणि - ए सबै तुमु जोगी बणि हिटि देला अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

९४ महीगुरु तक जोगी बणण फै गीन बांकी बैराठ में हरि.

९५ मालुशाही को दगड़ कर्नू - कनी, हरि. कत्यूर बटि भलो गया अहा अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

९६ आब बांकी बैराठ माज, भोल का दिन, जान् छ राजा जलनर हणि.

९७ जतुक बैराठ-नगरी में मैंस छी, हरि, आब सब अपसोस रे करनी अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

९८ ऐसो राजा, जो रंग-बिरंग में रौन् छियो बैराठ में, आज राजा जोगी बणबेर जलनर हुं बटि गा (?).

९९ आब तेरो बैराग को निसान - जो छी - मालुशाही, ए राजा, तयार बणि गो छ अहो, अहा आबु मेरा गुरु अहो हेइया.

१८. १ गुरु खेगदास - जो छी - हरि, खोलि हालीं गुरु ले जादू को भनारो.

२ खोलि हालीं चेड़ा का पिटारा. गाड़ि हालीं, गुरु, तुमूले बाउना रे बिदिया अहो, अहा आबु मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

३ बुकसाड़ी बिद्या, चौबाटा की धूल, बंगाल को चेड़ो, महाकाली को जाप, धरनी गुरु पांच-पत्ती रे सिंवाली अहा अहो, अहा आबु मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

४ दे हरि, नौणी-डमुआ, तमर्-बिजेसार गुरु ले, बाजा लिबेर, =है गीं बैराठ में. (५) आब नि =है गीन् गुरु मेरा उदासी रे मुर्चंग अहा अहो,

17.86 Mālushāhī, they now began to decide, my Gurū, how many should go. (87) All those, they had got ready, (88) my Gurū, they are all to become yogis. (89)(spoken) Katyūrs! All of you who are going, you'll become yogis. You will all go as yogis. We too will go as yogis.

90 (sung) Hari! He asked for ocre-dye for one and a quarter Paisā, eh king. (91) For you, king, a coarse hempen cloth was made. Coarse hempen cloths and hempen loincloths (were made) for all. (92) Now, Mālushāhī, gay Bairāṭh began to look like a camp of yogis. (93) Listen, listen, my king, for you the coarse hempen cloth (was made). All those you (= Mālū) have got ready (to go) with you, - you all (= Katyūrs) will go (disguised) as yogis, aha aho my

94 Bairāṭhī. (94) Even the great Gurū made himself into a yogi, in gay Bairāṭh, Hari. (95) We're going with Mālushāhī! - they say, Hari. The Katyūrs were really ready now, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (96) Now in gay Bairāṭh, the following morning, the king sets out for Jalanara.

97 All the people in Bairāṭh, Hari, feel sad, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (98) Such a king, who used to live in Bairāṭh in colourful splendour, today this king has got ready for Jalanara dressed like a yogi. (99) Now the banner of your ascetics' army (sadness?) - which was - , king Mālushāhī, was ready, aha aho my Gurū.

18.1 Gurū Khegdās - who was - , Hari, the Gurū opened the treasure-house of magic. (2) He (you?) opened the baskets of magic. You took out, Gurū, the 52 sciences (of magic), aha aho my Gurū. (3) The magic art from Buksāṛ, the dust of the crossroads, magic from Bengal, the murmering (of 'mantrās') of Mahākālī and the five-leaved Singvālī-tree, all this the Gurū takes out ('holds'), aha aho my Gurū.

4 Hari, with the 'nauṇī'-drum, the 'tamar-bijesār'-drum and other instruments the Gurū went to Bairāṭh.

5 Now my Gurū brought the sad Jew's harp (bass drum?), aha aho my dear king.

१८. ५ अहा आबु मैखालै मेरा राजा अहो हेइया.

६ तैहणि चलि गो छ म तिरिया को जादू. छोड़ि जान् छै, राजा,
रंगीली रे बैराठ अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिय अहो हेइया.

७ सात राणियां ऐ गीं, ताणी तोड़नी, झांकरी लुछनी.

८ आब, राजा, हमु कै धाना रे कस्ला? - अहा अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा कत्यूरा अहो हेइया.

९ (ब.) सात राणियां ऐ गीं, ताणी तोड़नी, झांकरी लुछनी -
मालुशाही एक नि मानन.

१० (ग.) आज, हरि, भगाई चादर तैहुणि बणि गे. भगिया लुगुड़ा,
भगुआ चादर लै बादि गो. खाग लै पैरि हैलो छ. है गो छ म
राजुला को जोगी, अहा आज मेरा राजा अहो हेइया.

११ द हरि, तही दिन राजा जान् छ जलनर हुणि.

१२ बांकी बैराठ में ऐसो है गो छु बैराग्, बैरागी बेगुल लाग रीं, उदासी
मुर्चंग् (?). (१३) बाजण फै गो, गुरू, तुमरो पै मैदान (?) बाजा
अहा अहो, अहा आबु मैखालै मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

१४ (ब.) बैरागी बाजा, उदासी बाजा बाजण फै गीं. गुरु को मैदान
(बाजा) बाजण फै गो.

१५ (ग.) हरि, पंछी ले रिंगण छोड़ो, थिरमान है गो.
गाई ले चुंगण छोड़ो, देखिये रै गीं.

१६ पंछी, पराणी, मनुष, जतुक छी, देखिये रै गीं. मालुशाही ए, गुरु लै,
मेखालै राजा, जादू फोकि हाल अहा अहो,
अहा मेरा बैराठिये मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

१७ ऐसो बैराग फोकि गो, गुरु, देखना आदिमी ले कनी: हम लैक औनू
तुमर संग में, हरि. (१८) घस्यारी बौड़ी - जो जानै - उ कनै:
हम लग जानूं मालुशाही क संग में जलनर देश् हुणि.

१९ आज तेरो बैराठ बै, मालुशाही, बैरख (?) उठि गो छ अहा,
अहा आब मैखालै मेरा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

२० हरि, (ब.) गुरु को बैराग उठ् गो. बैरागी बाजा, उदासी बाजा,
म्रिचंग् बाजण फै गीं. बैरागी बिगुल् लाग् गो.

18.6 The magic charm of a woman has come over you. You leave, king, colourful Bairāṭh, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

7 The seven queens came. They tear the strings (of their bodices), they pull at their dishevelled hair.

8 Now, king, what ('scheme') shall we do? - aha aho my Katyūrs. (9)(spoken) The seven queens came. They tear the strings of their bodices, they pull at their dishevelled hair, but Mālushāhī pays no attention.

10 (sung) Today, Hari, a coarse hempen cloth has been made for you. The coarse hempen (saffron coloured?) dress, the hempen cloth you tied around you. Ashes too you put on. For Rājulā's sake he has become a yogi, aha aho my king.

11 Hari, on that very day the king goes to Jalnar.

12 Such sadness has fallen over gay Bairāṭh: Sad bugles are sounded and also mournful drums (Jew's harp?).

13 Your (battle-?) field-music, Gurū, began to play, aha aho dear Mālushāhī. (14)(spoken) The sad instruments, the mournful instruments began to play. The Gurū's field(?)-music began to play.

15 (sung) Hari! Even the birds stopped flying around and became motionless. The cows too stopped grazing and stood looking. (16) Birds, beasts and men - as many as there were - , they all kept staring. Mālushāhī, my dear king, the Gurū had cast his magic spell, aha aho Bairāṭhī, my Mālushāhī.

17 Such sadness had spread ('blown'), Gurū, that the people looking on say: We too are coming along with you, Hari.

18 The young woman - as she goes - she says: Me too, I am going with Mālushāhī to Jalanaradesh.

19 Now from Bairāṭh, Mālushāhī, your army of ascetics (banner?) rose, aha aho my dear Mālushāhī.

20 Hari! (spoken) The Gurū's army of yogis (sadness?) arose. The sad instruments, the mournful instruments, the Jew's harp (drum?) began to play. The sad bugle also played.

१८.२१ राजा मालुशाही, आधा कत्यूर् अगिल्, आधा पछिल्, बीच् में राजा
मालुशाही. (२२) अघिल् बै गुरु भेगदास्, तो गुरु को मैदान (बाजा)
बाज् रा, जादू फोकि रा.

२३ (ग.) सुण सुण, मैसालै राजा, चित की रे वारता (?).

२४ ए तिरिया खातिर आज राज करो भंग अहो अहो.

२५ सुण, मेरा राजा, आज तेरो फौज-बैरख ऐ गो कुथलाड़-की-गाड़,
तेरो बैरख (?) ऐ गो छ कुथलाड़-की-गाड़ अहो अहो.

२६ मालू, कुथलाड़-की-गाड़ एक भाग्वाली रे बुड़िया धेली मै (= में) भैंटि रै.
तलि बै औनी, हरि, आजु मालुशाही को बैराग अहो अहो.

२७ भाग्वाली बुड़िया ऱ्हे गे छ घट का रे भितेर, मुणि पिशुवा चुपड़िबेर
उ बाट में ऐ गे छ अहो अहो.

२८ आब गुरु, अघिल-अघिल बुड़िया भगतुवा नाचैं अहा,
अहा आव मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

२९ तुमरा दगड़ - कैन् छ - मैं लग औनू अहा,
अहा आव मैसालै ए मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

३० (ब.) मालुशाही कनोः हो, हिट हिट. तकैं लै ल्हि. (३१) गुरु
कनी-नाः मालुशाही, तिरिया जात्, बुड़ी कैं काँ लि जानू? -
नि लि जान्. (३२) धकेलौ तकैं. (३३) हात् पकड़ो, बुड़िया - जो
छी - खेड़ी उथ् कबेर्. (३४) हम् जल्नर् देश् जानूं. काँ ऐन् छै तू, बुड़ी?

३५ ऐस रंग् लागो उकैं, उदेख् बैराग. वील् कोः मील ऊन् तुमर् संग् में.

३६ बुड़िया कैं छोड़ गय् कुथलाड़-गाड़.

३७ (ग.) हे राजा, मारो-मारो आज कर्नै ऐ गीन म दोरिहाट माज
अहो, अहा आव मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

३८ तांका बैरख (?) ऐ गो उखल लेख में. आब, हरि, बैराठ का जोगी
ऐ गीन काड़ैरौउ माज, अहा मेरा गुरु अहो हेइया.

३९ कैड़ैरौउ का जोगी, मालुशाही को बैरख, जोगिन को बैराग आज
ऐ गो छ आब लोदथल मा, अहा आब मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

४० (ब.) बैराठ का जोगी मार-मार के लोद्-थल् में ऐ गीं, भैंट गीं.

४१ मालुशाही जय्-जस् मलि औनौ, तय्-तस् खुशी हनौ, (४२) और् जो

18.21 King Mālushāhī, half the Katyūrs in front, half behind, in the middle king Mālushāhī. (22) In front Gurū Khegdās ('Bhegdās'!). The Gurū's (battle-?)field-music is playing, the magic has spread. (23)(sung) Listen, listen, dear king, to what I have to tell! (24) For the sake of a woman you've today ruined your reign.

25 Listen, my king! Today your army (-banner?) came to Kuthalāṛ-kī-gāṛ. Your army (banner?) came to Kuthalāṛ-kī-gāṛ. (26) Mālū! In Kuthalāṛ-kī-gāṛ an old mill-woman was sitting alone on the doorstep. They come from below, Hari, Mālushāhī's army of ascetics (sadness / banner?).

27 The old mill-woman went inside the mill, smeared a little flour over herself and came out onto the road.

28 Now, Gurū, right in front the old woman dances (like) a devotee, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (29) Me too, I am coming with you - she says, aha aho dear Mālushāhī.

30 (spoken) Mālushāhī says: Ho! Come on, come on! Take her along too! (31) The Gurū says: Mālushāhī! Womenfolk - this old woman, where shall we take her? We won't take her! (32) (Gurū to someone:) Shove her aside!

33 They grabbed her by the hand, the old woman - who was - they pushed aside. (34) We're going to Jalnardesh. And where do you think you are going, old woman?

35 Such a mood (?) came over her, a deep sadness. She said: I'm coming along with you too. (36) The old woman they left behind in Kuthalāṛ Gāṛ. (37)(sung) O king, by forced march they came to Dorihāṭ, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

38 From there the army (banner?) came to Ukhal Lekh. Now, Hari, the yogis from Bairāṭh came to Kāṛairau, aha aho my Gurū. (39) From Kaiṛairau the yogis, Mālushāhī's army (banner?), the army (sadness / banner?) of yogis came now to Lodethal, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

40 (spoken) By forced march the yogis from Bairāṭh came to Lodthal. There they rested ('sat down').

41 The higher Mālushāhī comes, the happier he feels.

१८.४२ संग छी, उनूकैं, जय्-जस् मलि जानी, तय्-तस् दुख् ज माननी.

४३ (ग.) आब मेरा राजा, तेरो बैरख (?) ऐ जा आज, मालू मैखाले,
फयारौउ माज अहा, अहा आजु मैखाले मेरा मालू हो हेइया.

४४ तांको बैरख जोगीं को ऐ जा आब मनस्यारी रौल,
अहा आबु मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

४५ आब मेरा बैराठी, तेरो बैराग (?) न्है गो, राजा, आज गिरेछिन
माज अहा अहो हेइया. (४६) जोगीं को बैरख, राजा मालुशाही को
टोल-तोफ़ान आज न्है गो छ, मालू, बागीश्वर माज अहा,
अहा आव मैखाले मेरा बैराठी अहा हेइया.

४७ बागीश्वर माजु बासा बस, तेरो बैरख रोकि गो छ,
अहा आजु मेरा मालुशाही अहा हेइया.

४८ ऐ रैणी-रातुड़ा बागनाथ मैंजु सुकाला भया, जोगीं को बिश्राम् करो.

४९ आबु लागो - राजा कौन् छ पै - भोल को दिन अहा अहो हेइया.

५० तही बागीश्वर बटि जोगीं को, राजा, बैरख उठि गो छ,
अहा आबु मेरा राजा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

५१ हे राजा, बैराग् को निशान्, जोगीं को टोल-तोफ़ान, राजा
मालुशाही, आब न्है गीन, राजा, तलि-दानपुर अहा अहो,
अहा आव मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

५२ तलि-दानपुर नै गीन आज मलि-दानपुर अहा,

५३ (ब.) सिरा-दानपुर में न्है गीं.
(ग.) अहा आबु मैखाले मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

५४ तांको बैरख तेरो न्है गो छ, राजा, तलि-मुनुसार अहा अहो.

५५ तेरो बैरख न्है गो, राजा, आज, मालू मैखाले, मलि-मुनुसार,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

५६ आबु, हरि, मलि-मनुसार जुआर में न्है गीन जोगी. आब न्है जानी
निंगाली का बण अहा, आज मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

५७ मालू, तेरो बैरख न्है गो, राजा, ऊण्टाधुर माज अहा हेइया.

५८ बैराठ का जोगी, गुरु खैगदास, राजा मालुशाही आबु जानी, ए राजा,
हूमाधुर माज अहा अहा, अहा आज मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

18.42 And as for those who were with him, the higher they go, the sadder they feel.

43 (sung) Now, my king, your army (banner?) comes, my dear Mālū, to Phayārau, aha aho my dear Mālū. (44) From there the army(?) of yogis comes now to Manasyārī Raul, aha aho my Gurū. (45) Now, my Bairāṭhī, your army of ascetics (sadness?) went to Girechina, aha aho, oh king.

46 The army (banner?) of yogis, king Mālushāhī's stormy crowd now went, Mālū, to Bāgīshvar, aha aho my dear Bairāṭhī. (47) In Bāgīshvar they pitched camp. Your army (?) stopped (for the night), aha aho my Mālushāhī.

48 That night the yogis rested and slept in Bāgīshvar.

49 Now day has dawned, - says the king, aha aho.

50 From Bāgīshvar, king, the army(?) of yogis set out, aha aho my king Mālushāhī. (51) Oh king, the flag of sadness, the stormy crowd of yogis now went, king Mālushāhī, to Tali Dānpur, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

52 From Tali Dānpur they went to Mali Dānpur.

53 (spoken) They went to Sirā Dānpur, (sung) aha aho my dear Bairāṭhī.

54 From there your army (banner?), king, has gone to Tali Munusār.

55 Your army(?) went, king, dear Mālū, to Mali Munusār, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

56 Now, Hari, from Mali Manusār the yogis went to Juār (Johār). Now they go to the Ningālī-Bamboo-Forest, aha aho my Gurū.

57 Mālū, king, your banner(?) went to Ūṇṭādhura.

58 The yogis from Bairāṭh, Gurū Khegdās and king Mālushāhī, they go to Hūmādhura, oh king, aha aho my Gurū.

१८.५९ हूमधुर लागो छी, गुरू, एक पैड सरनी. आबु जोगों (कणि)
रिंगी-रिंगी लागेन् छ अहा अहो हेइया.

६० (ब.) (आब् आवाज़ बदल् लिनू, आवाज़ नि ऊनै.)

६१ (ग.) हरि, दूसरो पग उठौनी. उनूकणि भंगी-भंगी लागैंछ.
दूसरो पग उठोनी. भंगी-भंगी रे लागैंछ अहो.

६२ तीसरो पैड उठूनी. आज देखनी हरिया रे पिंगला. देखण फे गीन सबै,
राजा पै, पिंगलो घाम अहा अहो.
हरिया मंद पिंगलो घाम देखण फे गीं, हरि.

६३ मुणि मुणि कर्नै सबनों को डसाण (?) फे गो लागण.

६४ खड़ा नि रया, एक गुरु. सबूंकणि बिष लागि गो छ.

६५ मेरा गुरु, बिदिया का भार, आज गुरु नेतर रे छोड़नी.

६६ जतुक छिया मेरा कत्यूर - कनी गुरु - सबै मरि गया अहा अहो.

६७ खोलि हालो तुमूलै आब, गुरु, बिदिया को भार.
गाड़ि हाली, गुरु, पांच-पाती रे सिंग्वाली अहा अहो.

६८ आब झाड़नी मेरा आज गुरु बाउना बिदिया. बैस बाणी को बिष
झाड़ण फे गीं, हरि, आज हूमाधुर माज अहा अहो.

६९ लुणकिया बिष झाड़ो, थुणकिया बिष, झुण-झुणिया बिष. झाड़नी पै
कालो धातूर अहो अहो. (ब.) गुरु, कालो धातूर्, सिमलखार्,
बैस बाणी को बिष झाड़नी गुरु.

७० (ग.) जतुक कणि बिष लै रौ छी, गुरु लै सबै करा ठाड़ा आ.

७१ हे राजा मालुशाही मेरा, क्या बैन रे बोलन् छ? - अहा अहो.

७२ हे गुरु, के भली-भली नीन ऐ गे छी. तुमूलै मेरी नीन किलग तोड़ी? - आ.
सुण, मेरा गुरु, तुमूलै मेरी नीन किलै तोड़ी? - अहा अहो.

७३ मालुशाही, तिकणि नीन जै कै ऐ रै छी? हे राजा, बिष लागि रौ छी आ.

७४ दै हिटो अघिल, मालुशाही, आब ह्यूंली गंगै पार अहो.

७५ गुरु को मैदान बाजा, जोगीन को बैरख (?), मालुशै को बैरख आज
न्है गो कंकरी-खाल माज अहा अहो.

७६ तही कंकरी-खाल माज उनरो बैरख रे घैंटि गो छ.

७७ बैराठिया राजा, तुमरो अखाड़ जोति गो छ अहा अहो.

18.59 Where Hūmadhura began, Gurū, they moved forward only one step at a time. Now dizziness befalls the yogis, aha aho.

60 (spoken) (Now I change my voice. My voice doesn't come anymore).

61 (sung) Hari! They make another step - more dizziness befalls them. They make another step - more dizziness befalls them. (62) They make a third step - and now they see green and yellow (before their eyes). All began to see, king, yellow flickering (before their eyes). They began to see a green, dim, yellow flickering, Hari.

63 Then gradually they all began to faint (collaps?).

64 None but the Gurū remained on his feet. The poison had got hold of them all. (65) My Gurū, the bundle of magic knowledge, today the Gurū sheds tears.

66 All ('how many') my Katyūrs - says the Gurū - they all have died. (67) Now, Gurū, you opened your bundle of magic knowledge. You took out, Gurū, (a branch of) the five-leaved Singvālī-tree. (68) Now my Gurū applies ('brushes') his 52 magic arts. The poison of 22 kinds he began to brush away, Hari, today in Hūmādhura.

69 The Luṇakiyā-poison he brushed away, the Thuṇakiyā-poison, the Jhuṇjhuṇiyā-poison. He brushes away the Black Thornapple-poison. (spoken) Gurū, the Black Thornapple-poison and the Simalkhār-poison, the 22 kinds of poison the Gurū brushes away. (70)(sung) As many as were affected by the poison, the Gurū made them all stand up. (71) My king Mālushāhī, what ('words') does he say? (72) Eh Gurū, what a good sleep had come to me! Why did you interrupt my sleep? Listen, my Gurū! Why did you interrupt my sleep?

73 Mālushāhī, so you think it was sleep that came to you? King, it was poison that affected you. (74) Let's go on now, Mālushāhī, to the other side of the Hyũlī Gangā!

75 (Accompanied by) the Gurū's (battle)-field-music the army of yogis, Mālushāhī's army (banner?), went to Kankarī Khāl. (76) In ('that very') Kankarī Khāl their camp ('banner'?) was pitched.

77 King of Bairāṭh, your campside was prepared.

१८.७८ (ब.) जोगिन की धुणी रोकि गै, अखाड़ बादि गो.

७९ (ग.) आब मेरा बैराठिये, कंकरी-साल माजु तेरो, मालू, बैरख (?)
बादि गो छ अहो, अहा आबु मेरा राजा अहो हेइया.

८० एक दिन है गो, राजा, द्वी चार दिन,
अहा आव मेरा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

८१ द्वी चार दिन है गीन. आब राजुला को, हे राजा, कै भेद नि
मिलन अहा, अहा आजु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

८२ हरि, तब मेरा गुरु खेगदास कनी-नाः मेरा कत्यूरो, आब कसो
करनूं? य जलनर देश छ. (८३) आज हमूकन् राजुला को के भेद नि
मिलन आ, अहा आज मेरा ए गुरु अहो हेइया.

८४ सुण सुण म, कत्यूरो, तुमु आबु जल्नर देश में न्है जा, जोगी ओ,
भिचिये करि ल्याओ, अहा आब मेरा राजा अहो हेइया.

८५ (ब.) जाओ, कत्यूरो, जल्नर् देश् की भिच्या करो. तब् राजुला को
पत्तो लगाओः कांई छु, के छु, राजुला कौं छु. (८६) भिच्या करो.
अन्न नि खाया, कहीं जल् नि पीया और् कहीं भोजन् जन् करिया.

८७ कोरी भिच्या ल्याओ, जल्नर् देश् में. (८८) द्वी-द्वी चार्-चार् के
गुरु खेग्दास् लै कत्यूर् भिच्या कर्ण् हुं लगै हालीं, सौकाण् में.

८९ (ग.) ए राम, हरि, आज न्है गीन म, कत्यूरो, भिच्या करनी, राजा,
जलनर देश अहो, अहा आब मेरा बैराठ का राजा अहो हेइया.

९० घर-घर में जोगी "अलख" जगूनी, आज, कत्यूरो, भिच्या करनी अहो,
अहा हे राम जगदीश, हरि हो हेइया.

९१ हरि, भिच्या करनै-करनै एक न्है गो सुनिया का महल,
एक न्है गो छ सुनिया का महल अहा अहो.

९२ "अलख" जगाई में गांगुला भिच्या रे लै गे छ.

९३ पूरब छाजा बटि देखि रै छ राजुला रे रूपसा अहो.

९४ राजुली, पन्यारि हालो छ राजुला ले गिंवाड़ कसो मैंस.

९५ पन्यारि हालो छ, राजुली, त्वीले बैराठ कसो जोगी अहा अहो.

९६ पूरब छाजा बटि राजुला ऐ गे खोली-पटांगण,
आबु ऐ गे राजुला खोली-पटांगण.

18.78 (spoken) The army of yogis stopped ('the yogi-fire was planted'?), their campside was prepared ('tied').

79 (sung) Now, my Bairāṭhī, in Kankarī Khāl, Mālū, your banner(?) was put up ('tied'), aha aho my king.

80 One day passed, king, several ('2-4') days (passed), aha aho my Mālushāhī. (81) Several days passed. Of Rājulā, oh king, they found no trace, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

82 Hari! Then my Gurū Khegdās says: My Katyūrs! What shall we do now? This is Jalanaradesh. (83) (Up to) now we found no trace of Rājulā, aha aho my Gurū.

84 Listen, listen, Katyūrs! You now go to Jalnaradesh, yogis, and beg for alms, aha aho my king.

85 (spoken) Off you go, Katyūrs, beg for alms in Jalnardesh! Then get information about Rājulā: where she is, what's happening, where Rājulā is. (86) Beg for alms, but don't eat any food! Don't drink water anywhere and don't eat anything! (87) Beg and bring uncooked food, in Jalnardesh!

88 By twos and fours Gurū Khegdās sent the Katyūrs to Shaukāṇ to beg for alms.

89 (sung) Rām, Hari! Now they went, oh Katyūrs, oh king, and beg for alms in Jalanaradesh, aha aho my King of Bairāṭh.

90 At every house the yogis call 'alakha' - ('invisible one', the name of God). They beg for alms, oh Katyūrs, aha aho Hari, Rām Jagadīsh.

91 Hari! While begging for alms one came to Sunapati's palace, one came to Sunapati's palace.

92 On hearing the call 'alakha' ('invisible one') Gāngulā brought alms. (93) From the eastern upper verandah beautiful Rājulā is looking down.

94 Rājulī! Rājulā recognized, he was like a man from GĨvāṛ.

95 You recognized, Rājulī, he was like a yogi from Bairāṭh.

96 From the eastern upper verandah Rājulā came down into the courtyard, Rājulā came into the courtyard.

१८.९७ राजुली ऐसो जक बोलैन् छ, ए शौकी, तै घड़ी रे तै सैतः

१९. १ तैकणि हम देखनूं, तू जोगी, बैराठ कसो मैंस अहा अहो.
मैं तैकणि समजनूं - कनै छ राजुला - बैराठ कसो जोगी.
तू कसिक आ छै आज जलनर देश? - अहा अहो.

२ सुण सुण, राजुला, तेरा खातिर मैंजु हमरो राजा आइ रो छ.
कंकरी-खाल माजु हमरो बैरख बादि रो छ अहा अहो.

३ राजुलीः क्या सांची कौन् छै तू झूटी, ए जोगी? राजा की आइ रौ छ?
सांची कौन् छै झूटी - कनै छ - , की राजा आइ रो छ? - अहा अहो.

४ (ब.) (य कफुली कां जानी?)

५ (ग.) राजुला, झूटी के कौनू? तेरा खातिर में जोगी बण्बेर् ऐ रौ.

६ कंकरी-खाल में बैरख बादि रो छ, आज, राजुला, है गीन
द्वी-चार दिन, अहा आव मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

७ आब म राजुलाः दै हिट, तेरा संग मि औनू, राजुली, कंकरी-खाल माज.
आज शौकी ए, हे राम, हरि जगदीश, हरि, राजुला अहो हेइया.

८ राजुली, तब जोगी का संग में राजुला बटि गे कंकरी-खाल हुं कि

९ राजा मालुशाही कणि मि देखनूं, तू के झूटी कौन् छै सांची,
आब मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

१० (ब.) तब् राजुला कनै छः त्विकैं मि बैराठ जस् जोगी देखनूं, गिंवाड़ ज
मनुष्य देखनूं. (११) तू की आ छै जल्नर् देश् में? आज् जोगी बण्बेर्
किलै ऐ रो छै? (१२) तब् कनौ ऊः तेरा खातिर राजा ऐ रयीं,
हमर् मालुशाही ऐ रीं. (१३) कंकरी-खाल में बैरख बादि रो. सब् वां
जम् छन्. (१४) तेरी खबर वास्ते हम् गुरुल् भेजि राखनूः भिच्या करो.
राजुला की खबर् ल्याओ, कां छु, के छु कैबेर्. (१५) तब्, राजुला,
भिच्या कर्नू हम्. (१६) तब् वीक् संग में राजुला - जो छी -
कंकरी-खाल् हुं बटि गे.

१७ (ग.) आबु राजुली घुना घागरी, कुहणा आंगड़ी समेड़िबेर् वीका संग
माजु शौकी ऐ गे कंकरी-खाल माज, अहा आव मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

१८ जब कंकरी-खाल में राजुला ऐ छी, देखैन् छ बैराठ को राजाः

१९ "घोल को कपुवा - पिंजरि को सुवा छियो" - मालू, देखैन् छ,

18.97 This is what Rājulī says, the Shauk-girl, at that hour and that moment:

19.1 (When) I look at you, yogi, you seem to me like a man from Bairāṭh. I take you for a yogi from Bairāṭh - says Rājulā. What ('how') did you come to Jalanaradesh for?

2 Listen, listen, Rājulā! For your sake our king has come. In Kankarī Khāl our camp (banner?) has been pitched ('tied'). (3) Rājulī: Are you speaking the truth or are you telling a lie, yogi? Has the king really come? Are you speaking the truth or are you telling a lie? - says she. Has the king really come? (4)(spoken) (where are

5 these women going?) (5)(sung) Rājulā! Why should I tell a lie? For your sake he has come (is coming?) as a yogi.

6 In Kankarī Khāl the camp (banner?) has been pitched. By now, Rājulā, several days have passed, aha aho my Shaukī.

7 Rājulā: Let's go! I'll come with you to Kankarī Khāl! Oh Rājulī, Shauk-girl, Rām, Hari Jagadīsh, Hari, Rājulā aha aho. (8) Rājulī, then, together with the yogi, Rājulā set off for Kankarī Khāl, thinking:(9) I want to see king Mālushāhī and whether you are telling a lie or speaking the truth, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

10 (spoken) Then Rājulā says: I see in you a yogi from Bairāṭh, I see in you a man from Gĩvāṛ. (11) Why have you come to Jalnardesh? Why have you come today as a yogi?

12 Then he says: For your sake the king has come, our Mālushāhī has come. (13) In Kankarī Khāl our camp (banner?) is pitched ('tied'). All are gathered there. (14) We've been sent by the Gurū for news of you: Beg for alms! Bring news of Rājulā, where she is, what's happening - so he said. (15) Then, Rājulā, we beg for alms.

16 Then Rājulā - who was - set out with him for Kankarī Khāl.

17 (sung) With her skirt drawn up to the knees and the sleeves of her blouse rolled up to the elbows, Rājulī, the Shauk-girl, came with him to Kankarī Khāl, aha aho my Gurū. (18) When Rājulā had come to Kankarī Khāl, she sees the King of Bairāṭh: (19) "The Kapuvā-bird free in his nest has become the parrot imprisoned in his cage" - Mālū, she sees, has become a yogi, aha aho my Rājulā.

१९.१९ जोगी बणि रो छ, अहा आव मेरी राजुला हो.

२० राजुला मालुशै की जबु भैंटु रे हइ गे छी, तै वखत, राजुली,
आब के बात रे है रै छ? - अहा अहो.

२१ हरि, द्वी जणियों ले आज द्विगला रे झेटी मारी.

२२ राजुला, मालुशाही आब के धाना रे करनी? - अहो.

२३ शौकी, तेरा निमत रे मि जोगी बणि ऐ रयूं आ.

२४ तेरा कारण छोड़ि ऐ गूं रंगीली रे बैराठ अहा अहो.

२५ छोड़ि आयूं, राजुली, आपणी धर्मा दे मायेड़ी.

२६ छोड़ि आयूं, वे शौकिये, मैं सात वे राणियां अहा अहो.

२७ (ब.) राजुला, तेर् लिजिया रंगीली बैराठ् छोड़ि ऐ गूं, पछों दिश्
छोड़ि आयूं. (२८) सात् राणियां छोड़ि ऐ गूं, माता धर्मा दे कैं
छोड़ि ऐ गूं. (२९) जोगी बण्बेर् तेरा खातिर् में जल्नर् देश् में आयूं.

३० (ग.) राजुली, आब, हरि जगदीश, राजुला, हरि नारायण, आब
मेरी शौकी ए, राजुला क्या बैन रे बोलैन् छ? - अहा अहो.

३१ मालू, मेरा कारण जे तू आ छै - कैन् छ - मेरा घर हिट. तू मेरा
कारण में आय जबु, राजा, मेरा घर हिट अहा अहो.

३२ गुरु खेगिदास ऐसो बुलानीः सुण सुण, राजुला, (३३) य आपण फौज
लिबेर, राजुली, हम तेरा घर वे नि औना अहो अहो.

३४ (ब.) राजुली, एक् फौज लिबेर् तेर् घर् नि उन्. (३५) पर्याय् देश्
छु. जाण्, कै कर्नी, के कर् फैटनी. (३६) आब् तू दिग मेट् है गे.
तुई जे कुछ् कर् छैः इत् बे यां हुंछै, और् इत् बे हिट छै - जे कर् छै,
कौ. (३७) हमु नि ऐ सकन्. गुरु - जो छी - नै क दे राजुला थीं.

३८ राजुला कनैः गुरु, बिगर् मै-बुवा मि कसी ऐ सकन्, बिगर् मै-बुवा
सलाह् नि ऐ सकन्. (३९) हौ, भली बात् छु. (यां रौ) ... ...
य जल्नर् देश् में भिरूया नि करौ. (४०) राजुली, उनर् खाण-क् सामान्
आपुण घर बटि वहीं, कंकरी-खाल में, राजुला, जम् करि हैल.

४१ ब्याल् हुं आपुण् घर् में न्है जैं, दिन में वां रैं. राजुला दिन् भर्
वां रैं, ब्याल् हुं घर् न्है जैं. (४२) मालुशाही, राजा मालुशाही

19.20 When Rājulā and Mālushāhī had met, at that time, Rājulī, what do they say? (21) Hari! The two of them embraced each other. (22) Rājulā! What does Mālushāhī do now?

23 (He says:) Shauk-girl, because of you I've come as a yogi.

24 Because of you I've left colourful Bairāṭh.

25 I've left, Rājulī, my mother, Dharmā De Māyeṛī.

26 I've left, Shauk-girl, my seven queens.

27 (spoken) Rājulā, for your sake I've left colourful Bairāṭh, I have left the western region. (28) I've left my seven queens, I've left my mother, Dharmā De. (29) For your sake I've come as a yogi to Jalnardesh.

30 (sung) Rājulī, now Hari Jagadīsh, Rājulā, Hari Nārāyaṇ, my Shauk-girl, what does Rājulā say? (31) So you've come because of me, Mālū? - says she;- then let's go to my house! If you have come because of me, king, then let's go to my house. (32) Gurū Khegidās speaks like this: Listen, listen, Rājulā! (33) With this army of ours, Rājulī, we are not coming to your house.

34 (spoken) Rājulī! With an army we cannot come to your house. (35) It's a foreign country. Who knows what they do, what they'll start doing. (36) Now we've met you. Whatever you do, whether you stay here or come along with us, - whatever you do, tell us! (37) We cannot come. No! - said the Gurū - who was to Rājulā.

38 Rājulā says: Rājulā says: Gurū! How can I come without my parents' consent? Without my parents' advice I cannot come.

39 (The Gurū:) Well, that's alright. (Stay here!) ... ... (to the yogis:) Don't beg anymore for alms here in Jalnardesh!

40 Rājulī! Rājulā got together provisions for them (and brought them) from her house to Kankarī Khāl.

41 In the evening she goes home, during the day she stays there. The whole day Rājulā stays there, in the evening she goes home.

42 Mālushāhī, king Mālushāhī says:

१९.४२ कनी: गुरू, के कर्नू आब्? बताओ, पराई देश् में हम् ऐ रनू. ये राजुला वास्ते के कर्नू? (४३) गुरू खेगदास् कनी: मालुशाही, के कर्छै? तुकैं मि राजुला महल् में भेज् दिनू. और् रत्ति हुन् तू याँ ऐ जा. (४४) ब्याल् तू राजुला महल् में न्है जा. (४५) ऐसी गुरू ले - जो छी - सिस्टम् कर् दी और् - के नाम् कौ - राजा मालुशाही उपर् में.

४६ (ग.) बिदिया को भार, मेरा ए गुरू, जादू का रे भनार, बिदियानों का भार, छन जादू का रे भनार अहो अहो.

४७ राजुली, हमु आपण राजा कणि तेरा महल माज सुवा बणैबेर वे भेजि द्योंल. (४८) फिरि हमर राजा कणि तू वापस भेजि दिये अहो अहो.

४९ जो तेरा इजा-बौज्यू नि जाणौ, ऐसो करिये, राजुला.

५० तू यही गांठ येक गल बाद् दिये, य फिरि सुवा बणि जालौ अहा अहो.

५१ आबु राजुली, तेरा महल माज गुरू मि राजा कणि सुवा बणै भेजि दिनी.

५२ गांठ ख्वैन् छ राजुली, - मालुशाही हइ जानी अहा अहो.

५३ सुवा बणै बणैबेर भेजनी राजुला का रे महल आ.

५४ फिरि गाण्ठो राजुला रात ब्याइ वीक गल बाद् दिंछ, - आज राजा सुवा बणि जान् छ अहा अहो.

५५ फिरि ऐ जानी राजा मालू कंकरी-खाल माज. फिरि गुरू गाण्ठो खोइनी, - ए राजा बणि रो छ अहा अहो.

५६ (ब.) मालुशाही, गुरू गाण्ठ लगै दिनी, राजुला महल् भेज् दिनी.

५७ राजुला थें कै रास्नो: गाण्ठ खोए - फिर् तो मैंस् है जाल्.

५८ फिर् रत्ति हुं तैक् गल् गाण्ठ् बाद् दिये, त सुवा बण् जाल, हमर् पास् ऐ जाल्. (५९) और् जो कोई नि जाण, राजुला. य पराई देश्, जल्नर् में हम् आपण् ताम्-झाम् लिबेर् नि ऊन्, आपण् बैरस् लिबेर् नि ऊन्. हम् यहीं रूनू. (६०) ऐसी - जो छी - राजुला मालुशाही का बीच् में कर् दी.

६१ (ग.) आब राजुली, आब शौकी, यैसो करनै-करनै, राजुला, कुछ दिन बीति गय अहा, अहा आव अवे राजुला हो हेइया.

६२ दिन भरि राजुली कंकरी-खाल में रौं, मालुशाही का संग में.

19.42 Gurū, what shall we do now? Tell me! We've come to a foreign country. What shall we do about Rājulā?

43 Gurū Khegdās says: Mālushāhī, what (can) you do? I'll send you to Rājulā's palace and in the early morning you come back here. (44) In the evening you go to Rājulā's palace. (45) Such was the arrangement ('system') that the Gurū - who was - made for king Mālushāhī and what to say (?). (46)(sung) My Gurū, a bundle of magic knowledge, a treasure-house of magic, a bundle of magic tricks, -

47 he is a treasure-house of magic. (47) Rājulī, I'll make our king into a parrot and send him to your palace.

48 And you send our king back again. (49) Rājulā, do in such a way, that your mother and father don't notice anything.

50 You tie this knot around his neck and he'll become a parrot again. (51) Now, Rājulī, as a parrot the Gurū sends the king to your palace. (52) Rājulī unties the knot - (the parrot) becomes Mālushāhī. (53) He makes him into a parrot and sends him to Rājulā's palace.

54 And again, when the night is over, Rājulā ties the knot around his neck, and the king becomes a parrot again.

55 King Mālū comes to Kankarī Khāl. Again the Gurū undoes the knot - (the parrot) turns into the king.

56 (spoken) Mālushāhī, the Gurū fixes the knot and sends him to Rājulā's palace.

57 To Rājulā (the Gurū) said: Loosen the knot and he'll become a man again. (58) (Before) dawn tie the knot around his neck again, then he'll become a parrot and he'll come back to us. (59) (And see to it) that nobody finds out! We won't come to Jalnar, this foreign land, with all our belongings(?), Rājulā, we won't come with our army (banner?). We're staying here.

60 So he (the Gurū) - who was - arranged it between Rājulā and Mālushāhī.

61 Now, Rājulī, now, Shauk-girl, in this way, Rājulā, a few days passed, aha aho eh Rājulā.

62 The whole day Rājulī stays in Kankarī Khāl together with Mālushāhī.

१९.६२ ब्याल न्है जेन् छ सुनिया का कोट में, राजुली.

६३ हरि, एक दिन राजुला यैसो जै बुलैन् छ,
अहा आब मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

६४ (ब.) राजुली दिन भर् कंकरी-खाल में रीं मालुशाही संग् में, ब्याल् हुं
घर् में न्है जैं. (६५) रात् में राजा मालुशाही कैं सू बणैबेर् गुरु वाँ
मेज् दिनी. सबेर हुणि वीक् गल् पर् गाण्ठ् बाद् दियो - सू बण्बेर्
फिर् वहीं ऐ जां. दिन् में आपुं लै राजुला ऐ जैं. (६६) अब् एक् दिन्
यस बुलैं राजुली, मालुशाही थीं कनैः

६७ (ग.) हे राजा, तेरा देश मैंजि खना-आंगड़ो बणोनी. एक मखिया-
आंगड़ो आपण देश को तू मिहुणि बणै दे दे, अहा अहो हेइया.

६८ गुरु, झोली-मन्तर गुरु के पास में. स्यूड़ो-धागो - जो छी - तयार छी.

६९ गुरु थीं कनी मालुशाहीः सुण, मेरा दादाज्यू, यो राजुली एक तुमूथीं
खना-आंगड़ो बणोनै छ अहो, अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

७० आब राजुली, तेरा उपर में आब खना-आंगड़ो बणोण कै गीन.

७१ हे मेरा गुरु, आबु राजुला देखि भल रै छ अहा,
अहा आज मेरी शौकी हो हेइया.

७२ हरि, गुरु जब खना-आंगड़ो बणोण फैट छिया राजुला हणि, वीकणि
सिणण माजु, मेरा गुरु, आंगुली में स्यूड़ बुड़ि गो छ, अहा अहो हेइया.

७३ गुरु खेगदास का हात में जब स्यूड़ी बुड़ी छी, तब राजुली शौकी
ऐसो जै बोलैन् छ, अहा अहो हेइयाः

७४ हे गुरु, तो आंगुली मैखाली तुमर, मेरा गुरु, आंगुली में स्यूड़ी
बुड़ि गे छ अहो, अहा आज मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

७५ स्यूड़ी बुड़ि गे छ तुमरा आंगुली माज. लोइ जै ऐ गो छ अहो,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

७६ (ब.) राजुला गुरु थीं कनै छः तुमर् आंगुल् में स्यूड़ बुड़ गो. (७७) तो
आंगू, मिखाल, तुमरो - खून् ऐ गो. (७८) जब् राजुला ले गुरु थीं एस्
बात् का छी, तब् राजा मालुशाही लै सुणि रौ, देखि रौ.

७९ (ग.) आजु बैराठिये हो, जब राजुला गुरु छोड़िबेर गे छी मालुशाही
का मुख पर्, तब राजा गुरु थें पिछाड़ि आज राजा क्या बैन रे

19.62 In the evening she goes back to Suniyā Koṭ, Rājulī.

63 Hari! One day Rājulā speaks like this, aha aho my Shaukī.

64 (spoken) The whole day Rājulī stays in Kankarī Khāl together with Mālushāhī, in the evening she goes home.

65 In the night the Gurū makes king Mālushāhī into a parrot and sends him there. In the early morning she tied the knot around his neck - as a parrot he comes back there again. During the day Rājulā herself comes. (66) Now one day Rājulī speaks like this, she says to Mālushāhī:

67 (sung) Eh king! In your country they make velvet ('khanā'?)-blouses. Have a velvet blouse made for me, such as they have in your country. (68) Gurū! The Gurū had his bag and the 'mantras', (the magic formulas), with him. Needle and thread - which were - were ready.

69 Mālushāhī says to his Gurū: Listen, my elder brother! This Rājulā wants you to make her a velvet blouse, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (70) Now, Rājulī, he began to make a velvet blouse for you. (71) Eh my Gurū, Rājulā watches closely, aha aho my Shauk-girl. (72) Hari! When the Gurū had begun to make the velvet blouse for Rājulā, he pricked his finger with the needle while sewing, my Gurū.

73 When Gurū Khegdās had pricked his hand with the needle, then Rājulī, the Shauk-girl, speaks like this:

74 Eh Gurū! Your poor finger, my Gurū! You've pricked your finger with the needle, aha aho my Gurū.

75 You pricked your finger with the needle. It's bleeding, aha aho my Shauk-girl.

76 (spoken) Rājulā says to the Gurū: You've pricked your finger with the needle. (77) This poor finger of yours! It's bleeding.

78 When Rājulā was talking like that to the Gurū, king Mālushāhī was listening and watching.

79 (sung) Now, Bairāṭhī! When Rājulā had left the Gurū and gone to Mālushāhī, then what does the king say behind the Gurū's back? - aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

१९.७९ बोलन् छ हो, आबु ए मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

८० हे राम हरि, उ तेरा जिठाण हनी मेरा गुरु. तू, राजुला,
पाप जै बोलैन् छै, अहा आज शौकी अहो हेइया.

८१ मेरा तो ददा छन मेरा गुरु, तेरा जिठाण हन् छिया.
त्वील तसो किले कौ छ? - अहा अहो हेइया.

८२ (ब.) तब् राजा मालुशाही ले राजुला उतुक् कौण पर (- गुरु थीं यस् -)
राजुला थीं यस् कै दियौः तेर जिठाण हनी ऊ, मेरा ददा हनी,
तेर हनी जिठाण्. (८३) त्वील् "तुमर् आंगुल् (लोइ ऐ गो मिसाल)" -
किले कौ? त बात् किल कै? (८४) त्वील पाप् ज बुला मेर् गुरु हुं.

८५ एस् जब् मालुशाही राजुला थिं कौन् छिया - (८६) भोल का दिन में
फिर् भैट् गे गुरु मुख् पर्. (८७) गुरु सिणनी, राजुला देखि रीं.
वीक् खना-आंगड़ी बणोनी गुरु.

८८ तब् वील् गुरु थीं क दे, खेगदास् थीं: (८९) गुरु, तुमर् गुसैं यस् कनी
तुमुथणिः (९०) और् मील् बेइ तुमुथि कौ छियोः "तुमर् आंगुल् में
स्यूड़ बुड़ गो." मिकन् नको लागो. "तुमर् आंगू में स्यूड़ बुड़ो" - नक् लागो.

९१ तुमर् गुसैं कनीः त्वील् पाप् किल बुला गुरु हुं? - कनी.

९२ तस् छन् तुमार् गुसैं. यस् कनी ( ... ) मालुशाही. (९३) गुरु थें क दी
मालुशाही कई बात्. (९४) गुरु खेगदास् कैं लाग् गो नक्.

९५ (ग.) आज मेरा गुरु मन है गीन मैल. य कत्यूरों को बन्स - कनी, हरि
जगदीश अहो. (९६) इतुक बातों माजु ये राजा ले कपट जक सोचो आ.

९७ इतुक कौण माज थैल पाप जै लगा छ अहो अहो.

९८ दिन भरि राजुला रैन् छ कंकरी-खाल माज,
ब्याल राजुली न्है जैं आपणा रे महल अहो अहो.

९९ ब्याल गुरु राजा कणि सुवा बणै-बणै भेजनी आ,
आज लग उनूले राजा सुवा बणै भेजि है छ अहो अहो.

२०. १ ऐसो गाण्ठो बणायो गुरु ले, जो भोल हुणि सुवा नि है सकन.

२ तै भोल का दिन राजुला गाण्ठ बान्द छी, राजा सुवा नई भय् अहो.

३ सुण सुण, मालू आब रै गो छ राजुला का महल,
आबु रै गो राजा राजुला का महल अहो.

19.80 Rām Hari! He is your elder brother-in-law, my Gurū. You, Rājulā, didn't speak as you should ('you say a sin'), aha aho eh Shaukī. (81) My Gurū is my elder brother, he is ('was') your elder brother-in-law. Why did you speak like this?

82 (spoken) Then, referring to what Rājulā had said to the Gurū ("your poor finger"!) king Mālushāhī spoke like this to Rājulā: He is your elder brother-in-law. He is my elder brother, he is your elder brother-in-law. (83) Why did you say "Your finger is bleeding, my dear"? Why did you use these words? (84) You spoke improperly ('a sin')

85 to my Gurū! (85) When Mālushāhī had spoken like this to Rājulā - (86) then the next day she sat down again beside the Gurū. (87) The Gurū is sewing, Rājulā is watching. He is making her velvet blouse, the Gurū. (88) Then she said to the Gurū, to Khegdās: (89) Gurū, your master

90 speaks like this about you: - (90) And yesterday I had said to you "you've pricked your finger with the needle". I felt sorry for you. "You've pricked your finger with the needle" - I felt sorry for you. (91) Your master says to me: Why did you speak improperly ('a sin') to the Gurū? - he says. (92) That's what your master is like! That's how he speaks, Mālushāhī. (93) She told the Gurū what Mālushāhī had said. (94) Gurū Khegdās didn't like this.

95 (sung) Today, my Gurū, a wicked idea occurred to him ('my Gurū became dirty in mind'). This (accursed) Katyūr dynasty! - he says, Hari Jagadīsh. (96) Just because of these few words the king thought, she was unfaithful to him. (97) In the little she had said he already saw indecency. (98) The whole day Rājulā stays in Kankarī Khāl.

99 In the evening Rājulī goes to her palace. (99) In the evening the Gurū makes the king into a parrot and sends him to Rājulā. Today too he made the king into a parrot and sent him to her.

20.1 The Gurū made such a knot that he couldn't become a parrot the next day. (2) The next day Rājulā tied the knot, but the king didn't become a parrot. (3) Listen, listen, Mālū now remained in Rājulā's palace. Now the king

२०. ४ जब पूरब छाज माजु उनूले - गांगुला सुनपति ले - द्वी आद्मी को
सुणा बोलण आ,
५ तब ऐ गे गांगुला ए राजुला का पास अहा अहो.
६ गांगुला सुनपति ले राजा देखि हालो राजुला का पास आ.
७ ए तब, ऊं तो मन में कसी रे बात कौला? - अहा अहो.
८ गांगुला सुनपति देखिबेर न्है गीं आपणा रे कमरा.
९ आब सुना(पति) शौक कसी बात कौला? - अहो.
१० (ब.) गांगुला, तई छू राजा मालुशाही, जथें कनी बैराठ को राजा.
कत्यूरिया राजा छू त. (११) आब हमरी चेली घूम्-घाम्बेर् ऐ गे छी.
जसिक् ऐ गे छी - हमर् मुख् पर् ऐ गे छी. (१२) आब् तो ऐ गो छ.
त लि जानेर् भ हमर् चेली कैं. (१३) आब् के धन् कर्नू, के रथ बादनू?
१४ (ग.) मालू, द्वी चार दिन है गीं, राजा राजुला का महल आ.
१५ गुरु कत्यूर रै गीन ए कंकरी-खाल माज अहो अहो.
१६ मालुशाही, आबु एक दिन राजुली, ए मालू, कसी रे बात कैन् छः
१७ तेरी लैणी-लुगुड़ी, राजा, त मैली हइ गे छ, अहा अहो.
१८ (ब.) राजुला कनेः मालुशाही, तेर् कप्ड़ मैल् है गीं.
१९ मी आज् तेर् कप्ड़ धुवै लि उनू. मगर् मेर् घर् औण् तक् - मेर् बाप,
इजा तुकैं के खाण् हुं देला - तू झन् खाए. (२०) पाणी देला -
पाणी झन् खै, अन्न देला - अन्न झन् खै. मेर् ऊण् ल कोई चीज्
झन् खै. (२१) यो पापी छन्, बिषौली देश् का आद्मी छन्.
तुकैं बिष् खवैबेर् मार् द्याल्. (२२) मेर् कप्ड़ धूण् बै औण् जांलै
तू इनर् हात् बै के नि खाए. (२३) राजा मालुशाही थी राजुला
कै गे. (२४) वीक् कप्ड़ लिहबेर् राजुला सुजान्-घाट् में न्है गे
कप्ड़ धोण् हुं. (२५) राजुला उथा हुण गे छी, सुनपति गांगुला में
मनसूबा है गीं. (२६) उ कनी-नाः आब् राजुला कैं न्हेनेर भय्, त.
२७ राजुला जल्नर् देश् में नि रूनी, तेक् दगड़ न्है जैं.
२८ पै ऐल राजुला न्हेति यां. (२९) के नि के मौत् कर्बेर् हम् तकैं
मार् दि छिया, ठीक् हन् छी. (३०) तब् गांगुला सुनपति शौक् ल
(ग.) ओ आब, मेरा गुरु, आज बणोण कै गीं तेहुणि बिष में का

20.3 remained in Rājulā's palace. (4) When they, Gāngulā and Sunapati, heard the two people talking on the eastern upper verandah, (5) then Gāngulā went to Rājulā.
6 Gāngulā and Sunapati saw the king with Rājulā. (7) Then, what will they say to themselves? (8) When Gāngulā and Sunapati saw (the king), they went back to their room.
9 What will Sunapati Shauk now say? (10)(spoken) Gāngulā! That is king Mālushāhī, whom they call 'King of Bairāṭh'. That's the king of the Katyūrs. (11) After much roaming around our daughter has come home. Whatever she may have done, she's finally come back to us. (12) Now that (king) has come. (For sure), he's going to take our daughter
13 away. (13) What ('plan') shall we do now? What shall we undertake? (14)(sung) Mālū! A few days passed. The king was still in Rājulā's palace. (15) The Gurū and the Katyūrs remained in Kankarī Khāl. (16) Mālushāhī! Now, what does Rājulī say one day, Mālū? (17) Your clothes, king, are now dirty. (18)(spoken) Rājulā says: Mālushāhī, your clothes are dirty. (19) Today I'll take your clothes and wash them. But until I come back to the house, don't you eat anything my father and mother may give you to eat!
20 If they give you water - don't drink the water! If they give you food - don't eat the food! Until I come back - don't eat anything! (21) These are wicked people. They are people from a poisonous country. They'll kill you by giving you poison to eat. (22) Until I come back from washing the clothes, don't you eat anything from their
23 hands! (23) (This is what) Rājulā said to king Mālushāhī.
24 Rājulā went with his clothes to Sujān Ghāṭ to wash them.
25 After Rājulā had gone there, Sunapati and Gāngulā discussed the situation. (26) They say: That man, he's going to take Rājulā away now. (27) Rājulā won't stay in Jalnardesh, she's going off with him. (28) But right now Rājulā isn't here. (29) If we could kill that man, put him to death somehow, that would be fine.
30 Then Gāngulā and Sunapati Shauk, (sung) now my Gurū, they began to prepare for you poisoned sweetmeat,
aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

२०.३० लड्डू, अहा आज मेरा बेराठिये हेइया.

३१ बिष में का लड्डू बणैबेर गांगुला आज तयार करि हाला अहो,
अहा आबु शौकी अहो हेइया.

३२ एक थाल में लड्डू लिबेर, एक् लोटिया में जल् लिहबेर गांगुला ऐ गे छ
मालुशै की पास अहो, अहा आव अवे गांगुला अहो हेइया.

३३ गांगुली थैसी बात कौण फै गे मालुशाही थीं:

३४ "जवैं जवैं" कोनू तैथणि. हमूकणि कौण नि लागन अहो,
अहा आज मेरा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

३५ नौलो जवैं हन् छै तू हमरो. (३६) आब राजुला जै रै तेरा कप्ड़ा धोण हुं.
(ब.) वीक् औण् तक् (ग.) त्विकणि - ए कैन् छ - भूक लागि जाली
अहो, अहा आबु मेरा गुरू अहो हेइया.

३७ (ब.) राजा, चेली क औण् ले भूक् लागि जाली. कलेउ खा ले, तुहुं
कलेउ बणै ल्ये रुं. (३८) मालुशाही कनी: (ग.) हे राम जगदीश,
कलेउ तो मैं जनमै नईं खान अहो, अहा आव मेरा बेराठिये अहो हेइया.

३९ (ब.) मी कभी कलेउ नि खान्. मिकैं आदत् न्हईं कलेउ खाण.

४० कतुक् राजा मालुशाही मना कर्नो छी, तब् गांगुला शौक्याण् ऐस् बुलानै:

४१ (ग.) हे राम, मेरो हात को जब तू भोजन नि कर्नै, जल ले नि खानै,
आज राजा, चेली पै कैकी लि जान् छै अहो,
अहा आबु गांगुला अहो हेइया.

४२ (ब.) जब् तू हमर् हात् अन्न् जल् ज नि खानै, कैकी चेली लि जांछै पै?

४३ चेली ज कसिक् लि जान् छै हमरी? (४४) तू हमर् नौल् जवैं भये.

४५ वीक् औण् ले भुक् लाग् जाल् तुकैं. खै ले, तू, द्वी लड्डू खै ले.

४६ (ग.) मालुशाही, दशा गे छ रुठि, राजा, आबु खाण फै गो बिष में
का लड्डू हो, अहा आब मेरा राजा अहो हेइया.

४७ (ब.) मालुशाही, दशा रुठ् गे. बाज़ी फाट् गे. आब् उतुक् कोण् पर्
वील बिष् का लड्डू उठै.

४८ (ग.) हे राम, राजा, एक गास मारुन् छ जब, वीकणि रिंगी-रिंगी
लागैंछ, अहा आबु मेखाले राजा अहो हेइया.

४९ दूसरो गास टिपो, मुख में धरो, - देखण फै गो हरिया - मन मा पै -

20.31 After she had made the poisoned sweetmeat Gāngulā got (everything) ready, aha aho eh Shaukī. (32) With the sweetmeat on a plate and water in a pot Gāngulā came to Mālushāhī, aha aho eh Gāngulā. (33) Gāngulī began to speak to Mālushāhī like this: (34) We would like to call you 'son-in-law'. But somehow we cannot do so, aha aho my Mālushāhī.

35 You are our new son-in-law. (36) Rājulī has gone to wash your clothes. By the time she comes back you'll be hungry - says she, aha aho my Gurū.

37 (spoken) King, by the time our daughter comes back, you'll be hungry. Have ('eat') some breakfast! I've made and brought you some breakfast. (38) Mālushāhī says: (sung) Breakfast I never eat, eh Rām Jagadīsh, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

39 (spoken) I never eat breakfast. I'm not in the habit of eating breakfast. (40) When king Mālushāhī declined again and again, then Gāngulā speaks like this:

41 (sung) Eh Rām! If you don't eat the food prepared by my hands, if you don't accept water from me, king, you won't get our daughter, aha aho eh Gāngulā.

42 (spoken) If you don't accept food and water from my hand, then you won't get our daughter. (43) There will be no way for you to get our daughter. (44) You are our new son-in-law. (45) By the time she comes back you'll feel hungry. Eat! Do eat some sweetmeat!

46 (sung) Mālushāhī, the situation became worse: he began to eat the poisoned sweetmeat, oh king, aha aho my king.

47 (spoken) Mālushāhī, the situation worsened. His luck was out. She had insisted so much, that he finally picked up a piece of sweetmeat.

48 (sung) Eh Rām, oh king! When he takes one bite, he begins to feel dizzy, aha aho dear king.

49 He picked up another piece, put it in his mouth - he began to see a green, dim (or: 'in his mind'?) yellow flickering, aha aho my Gurū.

२०.४९ पिंगलो घाम, अहा आज मेरा गुरु अहो हेइया.

५० हरि, मालुशाही राड़ा कसो रास, सुनू कसो गिनुआ पलंग माज
तेरछ हइ गो छ, अहा आबु मेरा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

५१ नऊ नाड़ी वस्त्र-कोठा में बिष चड़ि गो छ. राजा है गो इनर
का बार अहो, अहा आव मेरा देवा अहो हेइया.

५२ (ब.) मालुशाही द्वी गास खा छिया, बैस बाणी को बिष राजा
मालुशाही कैं लाग् गो. तेर्छ है गो, ज़मीन् में पड़ गो. राजा
मालुशाही स्वर्ग है गो. (५३) तब् गांगुला न्है गे सुन्पति शौक् का
पास् में. (५४) हमूल् दुश्मन् मारि हैल. दे हिट, राजुला-क् औण् ले
इकैं कहीं खेड़ दिनू. नतर् राजुला ऐल जीव् ठुंगबेर् मर् जाली.

५५ (ग.) आब मालुशाही, कसी दशा भई, राजा, आब त्विकणि
गांगुला सुनपति शौक ले जगनी रे लगाई अहो,
अहा आव मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

५६ सिर लागो सुनिया शौक, पया लागी गांगुला अहो,
अहा आव मेरा देवा अहो हेइया.

५७ तुमर हमर बैरी न्ह नै गयीन, राजा, कालै-भ्योल हणि अहा हेइया.
(ब.) मालुशाही, गांगुला सुनपति तुकैं काला-भ्योल् में खित् ऐ गीन.

५८ (ग.) कुछ देर बाद में ऐ गे कपड़ा धुवैबेर् आज राजुला रूपास अहा,
अहा आबु मेरी शौकी अहो हेइया.

५९ घर ऐ छी राजुली, देखेन् छः मालुशै की - हे राम - ठौर है रै छ
खाली अहा, अहा आव मेरी राजुला अहो हेइया.

६० (ब.) राजुली भैर्-भितेर्, इथाँ-उथाँ चानैः कहीं राजा मालुशाही
कहीं जै रौ छ - कबेर्. देखो, चायो-चितायो - नि मिल्.

६१ तब् न्है गे गांगुला शौक्याण्, सुन्पति का मुख् पर्. (६२) कनैः
राजा काहुं गो, राजा मालुशाही काहुं गो मेर्? (६३) सुनपति
गांगुला कनीः (ग.) आब राजुली, तू गे छी सुजान-घाट कपड़ा धोण
हुणि, उ न्है गो, राजुली, कंकरी-खाल हणि, अहा अहे हेइया.

६४ वीकणि "कब भाजूं" जैसी है रै छी. (६५) ऐल वीकणि तेरा नि हण पर,
राजुला, मौक मिलि गो छ, अहा आबु मेरी शौकी हेइया.

20.50 Hari! Like a heap of mustard-seeds(?), like a golden bolster (cushion; ball?) Mālushāhī fell slantwise across the bed, aha aho my Mālushāhī. (51) The poison entered ('rose') the nine veins, stomach and abdomen. The king died and became one of Indra's family, aha aho my God.

52 (spoken) When Mālushāhī had taken two bites, the 22 kinds of poison affected king Mālushāhī. He collapsed ('became slantwise') and fell to the ground. King Mālushāhī died and went to heaven. (53) Then Gāngulā went to Sunapati Shauk. (54) We've killed our enemy. Come on! Let's throw him somewhere before Rājulā comes back! Otherwise Rājulā will bite off her tongue straightaway and die.

55 (sung) Mālushāhī, what a state you were in now! Gāngulā and Sunapati Shauk lifted you up, king, aha aho my Gurū.

56 Suniyā Shauk took him by the head, Gāngulā took him by the feet, aha aho my God. (57) They brought their enemy to Kālā Bhyol, the 'Black Mountain' (also: precipice), king. (spoken) Mālushāhī! Gāngulā and Sunapati threw you over Kālā Bhyol, the Black Precipice.

58 (sung) Some time later beautiful Rājulā came back after washing his clothes, aha aho my Shauk-girl.

59 Rājulī came home. And what does she see? - Mālushāhī's place, eh Rām, is empty! - aha aho my Rājulā.

60 Rājulī looks outside and inside, here and there, thinking: perhaps king Mālushāhī has gone somewhere. She looked and searched (everywhere) but didn't find him.

61 Then she went to Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ and Sunapati.

62 She says: Where's the king gone to? My king Mālushāhī, where's he gone to?

63 Sunapati and Gāngulā say:
(sung) Now, Rājulī, after you had gone to Sujān Ghāṭ to wash his clothes, he went, Rājulī, to Kankarī Khāl.

64 He had just been waiting for a chance to run away.

65 Just now when you weren't here, Rājulā, he got his chance, aha aho my Shaukī.

२०.६६ हे राजुली, रे (= के?) धाना करेन् छो, मण-मण का नेतर छोड़ेन् छो:
ऐसो राजा, मिकणि जागि लै नि रय् आ, अहा अहो हेइया.

६७ यति लै नि रौन् छियो - कनै राजुली आपण मन में - आपणा
कपड़ा जै लि जान अहो, अहा आव मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

६८ (ब.) राजुली यस् कनै छः मेर् घर् नि लै रून् छियो, आपण् कप्ड़
लि जान. (६९) कस् निकला उ, जो कप्ड़ लै छोड़ ग. (७०) राजा
मालुशाही काला-भ्योल् में धरि हैलो. (७१) कत्यूर कंकरी-साल में
रै गीन्. गुरु सेगदास् वाँ रै गाँ. राजा मालुशाही याँ काला-भ्योल में
रै गाँ.

७२ (ग.) हे राम जगदीश, दिन जानी, मास लागनी. आब, राजा, काला-
भ्योल में त्विकणि छै म्हेन है गया, अहा अहा मेरा गुरु अहो हेइया.

७३ (ब.) मालुशाही, छै म्हेन है गाँ काला-भ्योल में. कत्यूर् मैटी छन्
कंकरी-साल् में. भिच्या कर्नी, खानी. गुरु सेग्दास् मैटी छन्.

७४ जब् छै म्हेन् राजा मालुशाही कैं हौ छिया, तब् राजा मालुशाही
बांकी बैराठ्, धर्मा दे मायड़ी कैं स्वीणि का रथ में आब्
बैराठ में न्है जानौ.

७५ (ग.) सुण सुण, मैखाले राजा मालुशाही, आज हरि नारायण, छै म्हेन
है गाँ, राजा, रै ग छै काला-भ्योल माज, अहा अहो हेइया.

७६ छइ मैन माजु राजा म स्वीणि रथ में आबु न्है गो रंगीली बैराठ में.
आधोरात का बीच में धर्मा दे मायड़ी हथाँ राजा - स्वीणि का
रथ में - मालुशाही आब कसी बात कौन् छ, अहा अहो हेइया.

७७ इजू, मैकणि हे गाँ छै मैन सुनपति शौक गांगुला शौक्याणी लै बिष
खवैबेर् मि काला-भ्योल में खित राखूं.

७८ कैलै, इजू, मेरी खबर जै नि करी, अहा अहो हेइया.

७९ कैलै खबर नि करी, इजू, मेरी गत नि भई. निगत रै गूं काला-भ्योल में.

८० आब तू ऐबेर काला-भ्योल बै मेरा कुछ हड्ड लि जैबेर बैराठ में. आब,
इजू, तू गत करि दिये अहो. आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

८१ आधोरात माजु जब स्वपिन भयो बैराठ में, तब धर्मा दे की नीन
जब टुटी, देखेन् छीः आधोरात है रै छ.

20.66 Eh Rājulī! What(?) does she do? She sheds heavy heavy tears (thinking): such a king! He didn't even wait for me!

67 Even if he didn't want to stay here - says Rājulī to herself - , he should have taken his clothes, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (68) (spoken) Rājulī speaks like this: If he didn't want to stay in my house, he should at least have taken his clothes. (69) What a fine fellow he's turned out to be that he even left his clothes!

70 King Mālushāhī they had left at Kālā Bhyol. (71) The Katyūrs stayed on in Kankarī Khāl. Gurū Khegdās was there. King Mālushāhī was here at Kālā Bhyol.

72 (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh! The days go by, the months pass by. Now, king, you've been lying six months already at Kālā Bhyol, aha aho my Gurū. (73)(spoken) Mālushāhī, for six months you've been lying at Kālā Bhyol. The Katyūrs sit (and wait) in Kankarī Khāl. They beg for alms, they eat. Gurū Khegdās sits (and waits). (74) When six months had passed for king Mālushāhī, then by the chariot of dream king Mālushāhī goes to gay Bairāṭh to (his mother)

75 Dharmā De Māyaṛī in Bairāṭh. (75)(sung) Listen, listen, dear king Mālushāhī, Hari Nārāyaṇ, today six months have passed, king, and you are still at Kālā Bhyol, the Black Mountain (Precipice). (76) After six months the king now went to colourful Bairāṭh by the chariot of dream. In the middle of the night, what does king Mālushāhī say to Dharmā De Māyaṛī as she dreams ('in the chariot of dream')?

77 Mother! Six months have passed ('for me') since Sunapati Shauk and Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ gave me poison to eat and threw me down Kālā Bhyol. (78) No one at all, mother, enquired about me. (79) Nobody enquired about me, mother, my funeral rites haven't yet been performed. Without funeral rites I was left ('remained') at Kālā Bhyol.

80 Now you come! Take a few of my bones from Kālā Bhyol to Bairāṭh, mother, and then perform my funeral rites, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.

81 When at midnight she had that dream in Bairāṭh and then, when Dharmā De's sleep was interrupted, she looked: it is midnight.

२०.८१ हरि, आज उ रे (= के?) धाना रे करेन् छ, अहा अहो हेइया.

८२ मैं त कौन् छीः मेरो चेलो आज आलो, भोल आलो, - छै म्हैन है गईन्,

८३ कोई वापस् नि आया. मालुशाही कैं ल्याल कबेर् - सोच राख छी.

८४ मेरो चेलो जै मरि गो, रै गो छ काला-भ्योल माज, अहा अहो हेइया.

८५ देखैन् छ भ्यार कैं. "हाय् नीन, हाय् नीन" कै रात बिवाई.

८६ दिशा उदो है गीं, हरि, ताणी तोड़नै, झांकरी लुछनै.

८७ आब म्हे गे छ धर्मा दे मायड़ी गुरु की पास अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा आज गुरु अहो हेइया.

८८ ताणी तोड़ैन् छ, झांकरी लुछैन् छ, घमका चार छाती मारनै. कैन् छः

८९ गुरु, मेरो मालुशाही आब, गुरु, बिष खवैबेर् सुनपति शौक ले मारि है
खेड़ि हैलो छ काला-भ्योल माज अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

९० (ब.) गुरु, मि कन् छियोः "मालुशाही वापस् आल." कत्यूर् लै, क्वै
नि आय्, गुरु लै नि आय्. "मेर् च्यल् आल्" - क छी. (९१) च्यल्
कणि बिष् खवैबेर् मार् हैलो, मेरो मालुशाही मार् हैलो. (९२) बेलिये
रात् स्वप्न हौ. (९३) मि काला-भ्योल् में छूं, - कनौ - बिष् खवैबेर्
मार् राखूं. (९४) छै म्हैन् है गीं - कनौ. ऐस् कनौः मेर् हड्डूं कैं
बैराठ लि जै, गत कर् दिये, मेर् गत नि हई - कनौ. (९५) ऐसी
बात् कनौ. स्वीणि का रथ में बेली रात् में मील् देखौ.

९६ आब् के कर् छाः

९७ (ग.) मेरा मुना मुनि दियो, मिकणि जोगी बणै दियो.

९८ मैं जानूं, - कनै छ - मै को हियो छी, धर्मा दे, जलनर देश अहा अहा,
आ आबु मैखाले बैराठिये अहो हेइया.

९९ आब गुरु भैगिदास कसो बोलानी, के बात कनी?

२१. १ कसिक जाली जलनर में? तेरो बाट देखिया नि ग्वेण्ट देखिया नि.
हड़ोली-बिषोली देश छु, हरि, कनी गुरु.

२ ओ आबु, मेरी इजू, एक बखत हम जानू, मालुशाही की खबर लि उनू.

३ जब हमार् कैल के नि हौल, के पतो नि चललो, पै त्विकणि हम जोगी
बणै द्यूंल अहो, अहा आबु मेरी इजू अहो हेइया.

20.81 Hari! What(?) does she do now? (82/83) (She thinks:)
I used to say to myself: My son will come today, he will
come tomorrow - but six months have passed and nobody has
come back. They'll bring back Mālushāhī - I kept on
thinking. (84) My son has died. He's been left at Kālā
85 Bhyol. (85) She looks out. She passed the night wailing:
oh my sleep, oh my sleep! (86) The sky became light, Hari,
she tears the strings (of her bodice), she pulls at her
dishevelled hair. (87) Now Dharmā De Māyaṛī went to the
Gurū, aha aho my Gurū. (88) She tears the strings of her
bodice, she pulls at her dishevelled hair and she beats
her breast violently. She says: (89) Gurū! Sunapati Shauk
has given my Mālushāhī poison to eat, has killed and
thrown him down Kālā Bhyol, aha aho my Bairāṭhī.
90 (spoken) Gurū! I used to say: Mālushāhī will come back.
But not even the Katyūrs, no one at all came, not even
the Gurū came. "My son will come" - I used to say.
91 They killed my son by poisoning him. They killed my Mālu-
shāhī. (92) I had a dream last night: (93) I am at Kālā
Bhyol - says he - , they've killed me by poisoning.
94 Six months have passed - says he. He speaks like this:
Take my bones to Bairāṭh, perform my funeral rites! My
funeral rites haven't yet been (performed) - says he.
95 This is what he says. I saw it in a dream ('in the
chariot of dream') last night. (96) This is what you
should do now:
97 (sung) Shave my head, make me a yogi! (98) I go to Jala-
naradesh - says Dharmā De. It was the heart of a mother
(within her), aha aho dear Bairāṭhī. (99) Now, Gurū Bhegi-
dās, how does he speak, what ('word') does he say?
21.1 How will you go to Jalanara? You haven't seen your way,
you haven't seen your path. It's a poisonous country,
Hari, - says the Gurū.
2 Now, my mother, first let me go! I'll bring news of
Mālushāhī.
3 If nothing comes of my (search), if no trace of him is
found - then only will I make you into a yogi,
aha aho my mother.

२१. ४ हरि, गुरु भेगदास - जो छी - गाड़ि हैल् छ गुरु लै म व झोली रे
मन्तर, अहा आव मेरा गुरु अहो हेइया.
५ खोलि हालौ, गुरु, जादू को भनार. खोलि हैलौ चेड़ो को पिटार
अहो, अहा आव मेरा बैराठिय, गुरु, हो हेइया.
६ गुरु भेगदासज्यू, बाउन बिदिया जो चै हाली, धरि हाली पास में,
गुरु, पांचपत्ती सिंवाली.
७ कुछ कत्यूर - जो और छिया - गुरु भेगदास कनी: हिटो, राजा
मालुशाही की खबर् लि उनू. राजा कणि आब छै म्हैन रे है गया अहो,
अहा आव मेरा कत्यूरो हो हेइया.
८ (ब.) हरि, गुरु भेगदास् कनी - जो और् कत्यूर् छिया - उनूथी:
९ हिटो, यारो, उनर् खबर् लि उनू आब्. (१०) छै म्हैन् है गीं. राजा
नि आय्. (११) य धर्मा दे कनै छ: मेर् च्यल् कैं बिष् लाग् गो, -
कनै - स्वप्न ही - कनै. (१२) काला-भ्योल् में खेड़ राखो - कुनौ.
१३ और्: दे हिटो आब्, तुम् मेर् दगड़ हिटो - कबेर्.
१४ (ग.) ए राम जगदीश, जो कत्यूर और छिया गुरु भेगदास का संग में,
यही बैराठ बटि आज गुरु कत्यूर ल्हिबेर बाटो लागि गया अहो,
अहा आव हे राम जगदीश अहो हेइया.
१५ आब, इजू, तू रए न बिलाए न. तेरा चेला कणि लि ऊंल मि बैराठ में
आब, इजू, - कनी - धर्मा दे मायड़ी अहो,
अहा आबु मेखाले मेरा बैराठिय अहो हेइया.
१६ बांकी बैराठ बै गुरु भेगदासज्यू कत्यूर लिबेर - जो छी - नै गीं
मालुशाही की खबर ल्यौण् हुं.
१७ तुम नसि ग छा, गुरु, आब दोरिहाट माज, आज मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.
१८ मारो-मारो कर्नै गुरु वे कत्यूर ल्हिबेर भेगदास, कैड़ैरौ बौरैरौ में
म्हे गीं, हरि, बागीश्वर माज अहो हेइया.
१९ कहीं बासा नि बसना, कहीं डेरा नि करना, रात-रात दिन-दिन जानी.
२० आब म्हे गीन, मेरा गुरु भेगिदास, ज्वार मनसार अहो,
अहा आज मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.
२१ निंगाली क बण म्हे गीं, ऊण्टाधुर, आब, गुरु, हूमाधुर माज अहो,

21.4 Hari! Gurū Bhegdās - who was - , the Gurū took out his bag and magic formulas ('mantras'), aha aho my Gurū.

5 He opened the storehouse of magic, eh Gurū. He opened the basket of magic, aha aho my Bairāṭhī, eh Gurū.

6 Gurū Bhegdāsjyū, he looked for the 52 magic tricks. He took with him (twigs of) the five-leaved Singvālī-tree.

7 To the few Katyūrs who were still (in Bairāṭh) Gurū Bhegdās says: Let's go! We'll bring news of king Mālushāhī. Six months have passed since the king left, aha aho my Katyūrs.

8 (spoken) Hari! To the Katyūrs who still were (in Bairāṭh), to them Gurū Bhegdās says: (9) Let's go, friends! Now we'll bring news of him! (10) Six months have passed. The king hasn't come. (11) Our ('this') Dharmā De says: My son has been poisoned - she says. I had a dream - she says. (12) They've thrown me down Kālā Bhyol - says he.

13 Let's go now! You come with me! - so he spoke, (the Gurū).

14 (sung) Eh Rām Jagadīsh! The Katyūrs who were still with Gurū Bhegdās, with those Katyūrs the Gurū started on his way from Bairāṭh, aha aho eh Rām Jagadīsh. (15) Now, mother, don't you weep, don't cry! We'll bring your son back to Bairāṭh, mother - says he - , Dharmā De Māyaṛī, aha aho my dear Bairāṭhī. (16) With the Katyūrs - who were - Gurū Bhegdāsjyū set out from gay Bairāṭh to bring back news of Mālushāhī.

17 You've gone, Gurū, to Dorihāṭ, aha aho my Gurū.

18 By forced march Gurū Bhegdās went with his Katyūrs to Kaiṛairau, Baurairau and Bāgīshvar.

19 They didn't stop anywhere, they didn't pitch camp anywhere. Night after night and day after day they go.

20 Now they went, my Gurū Bhegidās, to Jvār Manasār, aha aho my Gurū.

21 They went to the Ningālī Bamboo Forest, to Ūṇṭādhura, Gurū, and to Hūmādhura, aha aho my Gurū from Bairāṭh.

२१.२१ अहा आज मेरा बैराठ का गुरु हो हेइया.

२२ मारो-मारो कर्ने सात दिन सात रात है गीं. ह्यूंली गंगा पार
न्है गीं, हरि, आब मेरा गुरु, कंकरी-साल माज अहो,
अहा आज मैसाले हे राजा मालुशाही हो हेइया.

२३ (ब.) कंकरी-साल में पुजि गीं. (२४) गुरु मेगदास् देखनी: च्यल ले
भैट् रौ, कत्यूर् ले भैटी छन्. (२५) छै-छै न्हैन हे गीं, नंग् पौस् रयीं,
सिर् की जटा है गे. (२६) तब् बाप् चेला में - जो छी - भेट-घाट्
है गे. (२७) गुरु कनी च्यल हेथीं: (ग.) ए मेरा चेला, त्वीले नक
करो, राजा की खबर नि करी अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

२८ (ब.) बाप् चेला में बात् हुने. (२९) बाप् कनौ: चेला, त्वील् नक्
करो, खबर् नि करी. (३०) राजा कणि छै न्हैन् हे गीं, मरि (= मरी?),
काला-भ्योल् में खेड़ राखौ. (३१) धर्मा दे मायड़ी कैं स्वप्न हौ.

३२ ऊ आपूं बटिनेर् छी. (३३) मील् कौ: तू कां जैंछै? मि जूल् - कौ.

३४ य और् कत्यूर लिबेर् मि ऐ गूं आब्. (३५) दे हिटौ, काला-भ्योल्
में जानूं, काला-भ्योल् दुननू.

३६ (ग.) काला-भ्योल हणि कत्यूर बटिण रे फै गया.
काला-भ्योल हणि कत्यूर बटिण फै गया अहो.

३७ (ब.) गुरु यस कनौ, खेगदास्:
(ग.) बौज्यू, य कत्यूरूं को बंस भल नि हुन.

३८ हमूलै त सोचि राखा: य हौलो राजुला का घरा (= घर). छई न्हैन
तक त हमुकणि स्वपन रे नि भय् आ अहो अहो.

३९ गुरु: कुछ कत्यूर, तुम डेरा पहर्याओ, कुछ जानूं मालुशै की दूना.

४० तही दिन बीच, हरि, आब के रथ रे हे रो छ? - अहो अहो.

४१ गुरु खेगिदास, गुरु मेगिदास आब कुछ कत्यूर ल्हिबेर आबु न्है गीं,
हे राम, उ काला-भ्योल उना अहो.

४२ दुननै-दुननै राजा एक जगा मिलि भलो गो छ. ए देखनी:
राजा कणि नीन जै ऐ रै छ अहो अहो.

४३ जाही काला-भ्योल माजु घाम रे नहीं जान, जाही काला-भ्योल में,

21.22 Seven days and seven nights they went by forced march. They went across the Hyũlĩ Gangā, the Snow River (or: Ice River), Hari, to Kankarĩ Khāl, my Gurū, aha aho dear king Mālushāhĩ.

23 (spoken) They arrived at Kankarĩ Khāl. (24) Gurū Bhegdās looks: his son is sitting there and the Katyūrs are sitting there as well. (25) Six whole months have passed. Their nails have grown, their hair has grown matted on their heads ('of the head matted hair has become').

26 Then there was a meeting between father and son - who were. (27) The Gurū says to his son: (sung) My son, you did wrong, you didn't enquire about the king, aha aho my Gurū. (28)(spoken) There is a talk between father and son.

29 The father says: Son, you did wrong, you did not enquire about the king. (30) Six months have passed since the king died. They threw him down Kālā Bhyol, the Black Precipice. (31) Dharmā De Māyaṛĩ had a dream. (32) She was even about to set off herself. (33) I said: Where do you (want to) go? I'll go (I = Bhegdās) - I said.

34 And so I have come now with the rest of the Katyūrs.

35 Let's go! We'll go to Kālā Bhyol, we'll search (all over) Kālā Bhyol! (36)(sung) The Katyūrs started on their way to Kālā Bhyol. The Katyūrs started on their way to Kālā Bhyol. (37)(spoken) And this is what Gurū Khegdās says: (sung) Father! This Katyūr dynasty is no good. (38) We've been thinking: He'll be in Rājulā's house. For six months

39 we haven't had a dream. (39) The Gurū (says): Some of you, Katyūrs, watch the camp! And some of us, we'll go in search of Mālushāhĩ. (40) Hari! What ('kind of activity'?) is going on that day? (41) With some Katyūrs Gurū Khegidās and Gurū Bhegidās, eh Rām, went down Kālā Bhyol.

42 After much searching they really found the king at a certain place. They look: the king seems to be sleeping.

43 (They found him) at (the foot of) Kālā Bhyol where no sunshine ever enters, Hari, oh God, at Kālā Bhyol

२१.४३ हरि, देवा, मासा नहीं रून अहा अहो.

४४ रे (= के?) धाना करनी, मेरा गुरु मि, हरि जगदीश.

४५ कसो राजा छियै, तेरी कसी मै छ गत अहो अहो.

४६ तिरिया खातिर में आज रयै काला रे भ्योल माज.

४७ छई म्हैन है गीं, त्वीले अन्न नि पायो पाणी अहा अहो.

४८ (ब.) गुरु खेगदास् भेगदास् - जो छी - डाड़ मारनी.

४९ कनी गुरुः कस् च्यल् छियै, कस राजा छिये. (५०) कौं रौं छिये तू
बैराठ में, आज तू कौं रये? त्रिया खातिर में काला-भ्योल में.

५१ छै म्हैन् है गीं तुकैं.

५२ (ग.) खोलि हालो छ, गुरु, तुमूल बिदिया को भार,
खोलि हालो, मेरा गुरु, बिदिया को भार अहो.

५३ बुकसाड़ बिदिया, खोली चौबाटा की धूल, आ,
बंगाल को चेड़ो, गाड़ो महाकाली को जाप अहा अहो.

५४ हात पर धरो, बाबू, तैल ले पांचपाती सिंवाली,

५५ आब झाड़ो, गुरु, बैस बाणी को बिष अहा अहो.
लुणकिया बिष झाड़नी, ठुणकिया बिष, ए काला धतूर,
सिमलखार, हरि, रतुवा रे कलुवा अहो अहो.

५६ सिर को झाड़ि गुरु बिष पयान रे ले गयीं,
सिर को झाड़ि बिष आब पयान ले गया अहा अहो.

५७ (ब.) (आब् के कर्नू? मिकैं लग, चार् दिन् है गीं, नि खे ...)

५८ (ग.) आज, मेरा मालुशाही, नउ नाड़ी बस्तर-कोठा को बिष,
गुरु, झाड़ि हालो. ए राजा ले आंखा हाला खोलि,
अहा आजु मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

५९ आंखा खोला, मेरा राजा, मालू क्या बैन रे बोलान् छ? - अहो,
अहा आब मेरा दयाली गुरु हो हेइया.

६० सुण, मेरा ददा, मेरा गुरु, तुमूल मेरी नीन किले तोड़ी? -
अहा आज गुरु हो हेइया.

६१ (ब.) ददा, बड़ी नीन् ऐ रै छी. तुमूल् मेरी नीन् जस् किले तोड़ी?

६२ देखन् छः कत्यूर् चारों तरफ़ बै ठाड़ है रयीं. (६३) गुरु - जो छी -

21.43 where not even a fly can live - (there they found him).
44 What(?) are they doing? - my Gurū, Hari Jagadīsh.
45 What a great king you were, and what a state you are in now! (46) All because of a woman you are here now at (the foot of) Kālā Bhyol. (47) Six months have passed. You got neither food nor water.
48 (spoken) Gurū Khegdās and Bhegdās - who were - burst into tears. (49) The Gurūs say (the Gurū says?): What a fine son you were! What a great king you were! (50) In what splendour ('where') did you live in Bairāṭh! And where are you now! - at the precipice of Kālā Bhyol because of a woman! (51) Six months have passed ('for you').
52 (sung) You've opened, Gurū, your bundle of magic knowledge. You've opened, my Gurū, your bundle of magic knowledge.
53 He (you?) opened the (bundle of) magic knowledge from Buksāṛ, the dust of the crossroads, he took out the magic from Bengal and the magic formulas (rosary?) of the goddess Mahākālī. (54) Bābū! He also took rods of the five-leaved Singvālī-tree in his hand. (55) Now he brushed away, our Gurū, the 22 kinds of poison. He brushes away the Luṇakiyā-poison, the Ṭhuṇakiyā-poison, the Black Thornapple-poison, the Simalkhār-poison and the Ratuvā-
56 and Kaluvā-poison. (56) By brushing from the head downwards the Gurū brought the poison into the feet. By brushing from the head downwards he brought the poison into the feet. (57)(spoken) (What shall I do now? Me too, four days have passed, I have not eaten ...).
58 (sung) Now, my Mālushāhī! The Gurū brushed away the poison of the nine veins, stomach and abdomen. The king opened his eyes, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (59) Mālū opened his eyes. And what ('word') does he say, my king? - aha aho my compassionate Gurū. (60) Listen, my elder brother, my Gurū! Why did you interrupt my sleep? - aha aho eh
61 Gurū. (61)(spoken) Elder brother! A long sleep had come over me. Why did you interrupt my sleep?
62 He looks around: Katyūrs are standing on all four sides.

२१.६३ बिष् झाड़बेर् मैटि रयीं. तब् गुरु खेगदास् कनी-ना, भेगदास् कनी:

६४ (ग.) हे राजा, जसी नीन त्विकणि ऐ रै छी, ऐसी नीन ऐ जो
य सुनपति कणि व गांगुला शौक्याण्,
अहा आव मेरा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

६५ (ब.) राजा, जई नीन् तुकैं ऐ रै छी, सुनपति, बुड़ी गांगुला कैं
ऐ जो कि जनूल् तुकैं बिष् खवैबेर् काला-भ्योल में खेड़ दे.

६६ (ग.) हे राम, हात-हात में धरो कत्यूरों ले, आज लै गीं कंकरी-
खाल माज, अहा आब मेरा दयाली हे गुरु हो हेइया.

६७ गुरु, कंकरी-खाल में जब् मालुशाही कैं ला छी बिष झाड़िबेर काला-
भ्योल बै, तब, गुरु, अनोखा बाजा फै गीं बाजण आ,
अहा आज मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

६८ (ब.) राजुला, तब् सुनिया कोट बटि घपल् ज देखनै, राजुला, कंकरी-
खाल में बाजा जस् बाजनी-ना. (६९) उ कनै: की राजा मालुशाही
आज् ऐ गो, की मेर् वास्ते?

७० (ग.) राजुली, छै म्हैन हे गीं. राजुला ले अन्न पाणी नि खायो.
रात नीन नि आई. दिन भूक नि लागी.

७१ घुना घागरी, कुहुणा आंगड़ी सिमड़ी, आब राजुली ऐ गे कंकरी-खाल
माज अहा अहो. (७२) शौकी, आब देखेन् छै: कत्यूर भरि रयीं
कंकरी-खाल में, गुरु भेगदासज्यू, खेगदास. ए राजा लैक बीच में धरि
राखो. हरि म हरि जगदीश हो, अहा आज मेरा बैराठिये हो हेइया.

७३ राजुला य गला में अंवाल चलेन् छ. राजुला म चान-चून रेन् छ अहो,
अहा आज मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

७४ (ब.) गुरु कनी: (ग.) राजुली, तेरो बाबू पापी सुनिया, तेरी मै
पापी गांगुला, जनूलै हमर राजा कणि बिष खवै दी अहा,
अहा आज मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

७५ (ब.) राजुला थीं यस् कनी गुरु: (७६) तेर् मै-बाप् पापी निकलीं कि
जनूल् हमर् राज् (= राजा) कैं बिष् खवै दे. (७७) बिष् खवैबेर् काला-
भ्योल् में खित् दी. छै म्हैन् हे गीं. (७८) तब् राजुला कनै:
(ग.) ऐसो पापी राजा, य. मिकैं स्वपन नि भयो.

21.63 After removing the poison the Gurū - who was - is sitting down. Then Gurū Khegdās says, Bhegdās says:

64 (sung) Oh king! The kind of sleep that had come over you, the same kind of sleep shall come over this Sunapati and Gāngulā Shaukyāṇ! - aha aho my Mālushāhī. (65)(spoken) King! The kind of sleep that had come to you shall come to Sunapati and old Gāngulā who poisoned you and threw you down the precipice of Kālā Bhyol.

66 (sung) Eh Rām! The Katyūrs carried (the king) with their hands and brought him to Kankarī Khāl, aha aho my compassionate Gurū. (67) Gurū! When they had brushed away the poison and brought Mālushāhī from the precipice of Kālā Bhyol to Kankarī Khāl, then, Gurū, wondrous instruments

68 began to play, aha aho my Gurū. (68)(spoken) Rājulā, then from Suniyākoṭ she sees a noisy crowd, Rājulā. Musical instruments are playing in Kankarī Khāl. (69) She says: What! Has king Mālushāhī come back today, for me perhaps?

70 (sung) Rājulī! Six months have passed. Rājulā has taken neither food nor water. In the night sleep didn't come, by day she felt no hunger. (71) Now Rājulī (drew up) her skirt to the knees, rolled up the sleeves of her blouse to the elbows and ran ('came') to Kankarī Khāl.

72 Shauk-girl, now you see: Kankarī Khāl is filled with Katyūrs. The Gurūs Bhegdās and Khegdās (are there). The king too they have in their midst, Hari, Hari Jagadīsh, aha aho my Bairāṭhī. (73) Rājulā throws her arms around his neck. Rājulā stares and stares, aha aho my Gurū.

74 (spoken) The Gurū says: (sung) Rājulī! Your father is a wicked Suniyā, your mother is a wicked Gāngulā, that they ('by whom') gave our king poison to eat, aha aho my Gurū.

75 (spoken) To Rājulā the Gurū speaks like this: (76) Your mother and father have turned out to be wicked - they gave our king poison to eat. (77) After poisoning him they threw him down the precipice of Kālā Bhyol. Six months have passed.

78 Then Rājulā says: (sung) Such a wicked king he is! He didn't come to me in a dream.

२१.७९ मिकैं स्वप्न है जान् छी, मि कभी यैक बिष निकाल् दिंछी.

८० ऐसो पापी राजा, आपण गुरु कैं लै स्वपन नि भय् अहा,
अहा आज मेरा गुरु अहो हेइया.

८१ (ब.) राजुली गुरु थीं कनैः गुरु, मिथीं यस् क देः "भाजि गो राजा
मालुशाही. कंकरी-खाल् बै उनर् बेरख् (?) न्है गो" - क दे. (८२) छै
म्हैन् तक् य हमुकैं स्वप्न नि भय्. (८३) आपण् गुरु कैं स्वप्न है जान्
छियो, कभी भल है जान् छी. (८४) मिकैं स्वप्न है जान् छियो, मि
कभी जहर् झाड़ि दिंछी. (८५) बड़ो पापी राज् भय (य), भल नि भय्.

८६ तब् राजा मालुशाही, कत्यूर्, राजुला कंकरी-खाल में.

८७ (ग.) द्वी चार दिन राजा की, हरि, उनूलै - पांव् पर तैल-क्
बणाई - राजा की म्हिनत करी.

८८ जब है गो राजा हिटण लैक भोल, अहा आज मेरा गुरु अहो हेइया.

८९ (ब.) (आब् ऐसी आवाज़ वाँ लै भरिनेर् भै. चप्, चप्, चप् -
आवाज़ भरि गे आब्.)

८९अ (ब.) गुरु, आब् गुरु खेगदास् भेगदास् कनीः राजुला, तू हमर् संग्
हिटंछै कि आपण् जल्नर् देश् में रेन् छै? (९०) आपण् राजा कणि
हम् लि जानू आब्.

९१ (ग.) राजुलीः तैल् लै मेरा कारण में आपणी प्राणी दि राखी.

९२ मील लै तैक कारण में बायो ब्योल छोड़ दियो. कैसी-कैसी विपदा उठाई.

९३ कि हणि छोड़ुनू मि तैकणि - राजुली कैन् छ - तैक संग औनू अहो,
अहा आव मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

९४ (ब.) गुरु, दो चार् दिन कंकरी-खाल में राजा मालुशाही की उनूल्
हिफाजत् करी. (९५) राजा मालुशाही हिटण् लैक-क् जब हौ छी,
तब् कत्यूरा ले बेरख उठूण् लगाय् उत्बै. (९६) राजुला, मालुशाही,
कत्यूरं को बेरख कंकरी-खाल् बै उठि जां आब्, ऐ जानी गिंवाड़ हणि आब्.

९७ (ग.) आबु ऐ जानी, कत्यूरो ओ मेरा, ह्यूंली रे गंगा वार आ,
आबु ऐ जानी, कत्यूरो, हूमाधुर माज अहा अहो.

९८ हूमाधुर बटि ऐ गीन् ऊंटाधुर माज.

९९ ये राजुला लिबेर ऐ जानी ज्वार-मनुसार अहो अहो.

21.79 If I had had a dream, I would have long since removed the poison from him. (80) Such a wicked king! Not even to his Gurū did he come in a dream, aha aho my Gurū.

81 (spoken) Rājulī says to the Gurū: Gurū! They, (my parents), told me "king Mālushāhī has run away. His army (banner?) has left Kankarī Khāl" - so they said.

82 For six months he didn't come to me in a dream.

83 If at least he'd come to his Gurū in a dream, it would have been all right. (84) Or if he'd come to me in a dream, then I'd have long since brushed away the poison.

85 He was a very wicked king, he wasn't good. (86) King Mālushāhī, the Katyūrs and Rājulā (they are now all together) in Kankarī Khāl. (87)(sung) For a few days, Hari, they took good care of the king - rubbing oil on his feet,

88 so that ('when') the next morning the king was able to walk again, aha aho my Gurū.

89 (spoken) (My voice is recorded there exactly as it sounds. Chap, chap, chap - my voice is recorded).

89a Gurū! Now Gurū Khegdās and Gurū Bhegdās, they say: Rājulā, are you coming along with us or are you staying here in Jalnardesh? (90) Now we are taking our king with us.

91 (sung) Rājulī (says): He gave his life for my sake and

92 I for my part left my first husband for his sake. What sufferings I had to bear! (93) Why should I leave him? - says Rājulī. I'm coming along with him, aha aho my Gurū.

94 (spoken) Gurū! For a few days they took care of king Mālushāhī in Kankarī Khāl. (95) When king Mālushāhī was able to walk again, then the Katyūrs began to break camp (banner?). (96) Rājulā, Mālushāhī and the army (banner?) of the Katyūrs set out from Kankarī Khāl and go to Gĩvāṛ.

97 (sung) Now they come, my Katyūrs, to this side(?) of the Hyũlī Gangā, the Ice River. Now they come, Katyūrs, to Hūmādhura.

98 From Hūmādhura they came to Ūṇṭādhura.

99 Together with Rājulā they come to Jvār Manusār.

२२. १ हरि, आद कत्यूर अघिल, आद छन पछिल आ, य बीच में
राजुली मालुशाही लै गीन सिरे-दानपुर अहा अहो.
२ लै गीन, मेरा गुरू, राजुला मालुशाही कणि तलि-दानपुर आ.
३ आब ल्यै गीन्, राजा, त्विकणि बागीश्वर माज अहो अहो.
४ बागीश्वर माजु बासा बस पै रैणी रे रातुड़ा आ.
५ आबु लैगो, राजा पै, भोल को दिन अहा अहो.
६ नायो धोयो बागीश्वर सबूंलै गंगा करो असनान् आ.
७ तब खाइ पीबेर, हरि, डेरा उठि गो छ अहा अहो.
८ राजुली मालुशाही कणि लै गीं - मेरा गुरू म - तै लग दिन,
ल्यै गयीन आब गिरेछिन माज अहो अहो.
९ हरि, (ब.) गिरेछिन में जब लै छी, भैट् गीन् सब् लोग्, राजुला,
मालुशाही, कत्यूर भैट गीन्. (१०) आब् देखनी आपण् दिशा कैं,
कोई डाड़ मार्ना, कोई खुशी हैना. (११) ऐ गुन्, हमर् पराणी
लै गूं, आपण् देश् हुं ऐ गूं. (१२) य जलनर देश्, पापी मुलुक में रयीन.
१३ छै म्हैन् पापी मुलुक् में रयीन्. (१४) हरि, तांबै कत्यूर्
(ग.) मारू-मारू कर्नै आ गीन फयाराउ माज आ,
मारो-मारो कर्नै ऐ गीन् फयाराउ माज अहो अहो.
१५ राजुला मालुशाही कणि लै गीन लोदथल माज आ.
१६ आब म्हे गीन्, कत्यूर मेरा, कैड़ेराउ मा अहा अहो.
१७ हरि, मालुशाही गाने-गाने मिकणि है गीं साठि सत्तरि साल.
१८ आज तक मील मालुशाही कहीं आपण नाम नहीं धर अहा अहो.
१९ मेरो नाम, राजा, गोपाल रे मास्टर आ.
२० मीले चउदा साल की उमर बै मालुशाही गै.
२१ मेरो नाम गोपाल मास्टर्, हरि, मैं कौसानी माज रनूं अहा अहो.
२२ हरि जगदीश, मैसाले राजा, आबु म्हे गीं उखल-लेख माज.
२३ कत्यूर म्हे गयीं आब दोरिहाट मा अहो अहो.
२४ राजुली मालुशाही म्ही ने गयीं कुथलाड़ की गाड़.
२५ आज, हरि, कत्यूर मन है गीं खुशी अहो अहो.
२६ छोड़ि ऐ गूं हम य पापी मुलुक, आबु ऐ गयूं आपण रे देश मा आ.

22.1 Hari! Half of the Katyūrs are in front, half in the rear, Rājulī and Mālushāhī in their midst; they brought them to Sire Dānpur. (2) My Gurū! They brought Rājulā and Mālushāhī to Tali Dānpur. (3) Now they brought you, king, to Bāgīshvar. (4) In Bāgīshvar they pitched camp for the
5 night. (5) Now, king, the next day dawned. (6) In Bāgīshvar they washed and bathed and all had their bath in the Gangā. (7) Then after eating and drinking, Hari, the army set off again ('camp got up'). (8) Rājulī and Mālushāhī they brought, my Gurū, that day they brought them to Girechina.
9 Hari! (spoken) When they had brought them to Girechina, they all sat down to rest. Rājulā, Mālushāhī and the Katyūrs sat down. (10) Now they look in the direction of their (country). They all are happy, some even cry for joy, (11) (saying:) We've come back! We've saved our lives, we've come back to our country. (12) In Jalanaradesh, in that dreadful country we were. (13) Six months
14 we've been in that dreadful country! (14) Hari! From there the Katyūrs,
(sung) by forced march they came to Phayārāu, by forced march they came to Phayārāu, aha aho.
15 Rājulā and Mālushāhī they brought to Lodathal.
16 Now they went, my Katyūrs, to Kaiṛairāu. (17) Hari! I've been singing "Mālushāhī" now for sixty to seventy years.
18 Until today I've never mentioned ('put') my name anywhere in "Mālushāhī". (19) My name, king, is Gopāl Māsṭar.
20 Since the age of fourteen I've been singing "Mālushāhī".
21 My name is Gopāl Māsṭar, Hari, I live in Kausānī.
22 Hari Jagadīsh! My dear king! Now they went to Ukhal Lekh.
23 The Katyūrs went now to Dorihāṭ.
24 They brought Rājulī and Mālushāhī to Kuthalāṛ-kī-Gāṛ.
25 Today, Hari, the Katyūrs became glad at heart.
26 We've left that dreadful country (far behind),
now we've come to our own country.

२२.२७ ए तलिया मुलुक छु हमरो, आब रंगीला रे मुलुक अहा अहो.

२८ आबु नी ह्वे गीं, राजा, राजुली, तैकणि मालुशै की बैराठ आ.

२९ तेरो बैरख ह्वे गो, राजा, तेरी रंगीली रे बैराठ अहा अहो.

३० तिरिया खातिर में ए कसो-कसो रे भुगुत आ,
य तिरिया खातर ए कसो-कसो भुगुत अहो अहो.

३१ गुरु खेगिदास भेगिदास आब कनी धर्मा दे मायड़ी:

३२ य त छु तेरो चेलो, लै गूं तेरी रंगीली रे बैराठ अहो अहो.

३३ हाँ, राजा बिधाता कसा-कसा हईन.

३४ हरि, राम-राज हौ छु, द्वापर में कृष्ण् क राज् हौ.

३५ ए तही वखत में कौरब पाण्डब हयीं, जनरो महाभारत बण् रौ.

३६ तब एसा राजा लै भईन, हरि, कोई अमर नि रय. अमर उनरो
बोल रै गो नाम आ, अहा आबु मेरा गुरु हेइया.

३७ ऐसी लग बिदिया है छ, ऐसी लग बिदिया हई, ऐसा लै गुरु हयीं,
जनूंलै छै-छै ह्वेन में मरिया-का ज्योन कर दी, हरि जगदीश्.

३८ यै, उनरो मै नाम छ अमर अहा, अहा मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

३९ हरि, (ब.) हमूथैं जाणण् ह्वेइ तुकैं. तू जर्मन बै आ छै, भल.
(ग.) तू लग काँ बटि काँ आ छै.

४० हमरा राजूं को इतिहास् ल्हिबेर् आपण देश् में जालै.

४१ भोल तू लै मरि जालै, राजा, तेरो लै नाम रै जालो अमर अहो,
अहा आबु मेरा देवो, हरि, हेइया.

४२ मालुशाही, आपणी बैराठ में ऐ ग छै, इजा.

४३ रंगीलो राजा छियै, रंग-बिरंग करन् छियै.

४४ आजि लै तू रंग-बिरंग में रै जालै बैराठ में.

४५ ए तेरो छियो म कत्यूरूं को बंस अहो,
अहा आज मेरा मालुशाही अहो हेइया.

४६/४७ गानेरो सुणनेरो, तुमु सब अमर है जाया, ए राम मि,
हरि, गोपीचन्द चार (?) आ, ए राम जगदीश, हरि.

22.27 The lower country is ours, the colourful country.
28 Rājā! Now, Rājulī, they've brought you to Mālushāhī's Bairāṭh. (29) Your army (banner?), Rājā, finally came to your colourful Bairāṭh. (30) What all did you suffer because of a woman! What all did you suffer because of a woman! (31) Gurū Khegidās and Bhegidās now say to Dharmā De Māyaṛī:
32 Here is your son! We've brought him to your colourful Bairāṭh.

33 Hā̃! What great kings and patrons(?) there have been!
34 Hari! There has been the Kingdom of Rām. And in the Dvāpar-age, the third age, there was the Kingdom of Krishṇa. (35) In those days there were the Kauravas and Pāndavas, of whom the Mahābhārat tells ('was made').
36 Such great kings there were in those days, Hari, none of them was immortal. Immortal is their name and fame.
37 There was also such magic knowledge, there was also such magic knowledge, there were such Gurūs who brought to life people who'd been dead for six months, Hari Jagadīsh.
38 Their name is immortal, aha aho my Gurū.
39 Hari! (spoken) We didn't know you. You've come from Germany, well. (sung) How far it is that you have travelled! (40) With the story of our kings you will go back to your country. (41) Tomorrow you too will die, Rājā, but your name will remain immortal! - aha aho my God, Hari.
42 Mālushāhī, you've come back to your Bairāṭh, mother.
43 You were an illustrous king. You used to enjoy all the king's pleasures.
44 Again you will live in Bairāṭh in splendour and gaiety.
45 You were of the dynasty of the Katyūrs, aha aho my Mālushāhī.
46/47 Singers and listeners of Mālushāhī! You all shall be immortal, eh Rām, Hari, like King Gopīcand of Bengal, eh Rām Jagadīsh, Hari.

२२.४८ द हरि, चार दिन है गीं, ये मालुशाही कौने-कौने
आज का दिन में, हे राजा, य राग पूर हइ गो छ अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा गुरु हो हेइया.

४९ (ब.) य राग पूर है गो. चार् दिन् लाग् गीं, यकैं पूर् करण् में.

५० (ग.) हरि, जड़ा बटि टुक तक, यो पूरु मालुशाही है गे, हरि,
ये मालुशाही - जो छु - भौत दिननों की अहा,
अहा आबु मेरा देव, द हरि, हो हेइया.

५१ कौतिकिया मालुशाही न्हैति.

५२ कैल कौतुक् बे सिखि लाया, आपण्-आपण जगा में के दिनी.

५३ ऊ मालुशाही न्हैतिन. हम जाणनूं कत्यूरं का इतिहास्.

५४ बैस् पिड़ी को राज् करो इनूलै. आंखिरी राजा मालुशाही भय्
इनू में.

५५ हमूकणि य राग, इनरो नाम लिहने-लिहने, हे देव,
चार है गीं पुस्ता.

५६ हरि जगदीश, ए देवो, तुमरो नाम छु अमर, आज मेरा देव
अहो अहो.

---

(गोपाल रामः हमको सुना दो.)

22.48 Hari! It's taken me four days to tell you this Mālushāhī.
Today, Rājā, this song ('rāg') has been completed, aha
aho my Gurū.

49 (spoken) This is the complete song. It took me four days
to make it complete.

50 (sung) Hari! From beginning to end this is the complete
Mālushāhī, Hari, this Mālushāhī of olden ('many') days -
which is, aha aho, my God, Hari.

51 It's not just one of those Bazar-Mālushāhīs.

52 Some folks have picked it up at fairs and tell it at
their places.

53 That's not the real Mālushāhī. We know the real story of
the Katyūrs.

54 They ruled for 22 (= many) generations. The last of them
was King Mālushāhī.

55 For four generations now, God, we've been singing this
song in their name.

56 Hari Jagadīsh, oh God, your name is immortal,
aha aho my God.

---

(Gopāl Rām:) Let us hear it!

# A p p e n d i c e s

## G o p Ī  D ā s

### the singer of 'Māluśāhī' - 66 questions to him

Being asked if he could imagine whether the song of Mālushāhī could die with him, Gopī Dās said: "I would cry, my throat would get choked up, indeed! It is like this: having sung Mālushāhī for so long I realize now: my grandfather has sung it, my father did so and I have sung it. Now, when I die, my children don't sing (it anymore) and so the Mālushāhī dies with me. Yet I still have grandsons (who might sing it). For four generations we had it in our family, for four generations. Crying overcomes me, Sahib! My throat gets choked up, my throat gets choked up. - They are gods, aren't they? At so many places they dance (in 'jāgar'), the Katyūrs, they are gods, after all." (question 49) Such words may be our consolation for all that we don't know about his life, his relationship to the Mālushāhī and how this song was passed along in his family.

His birthplace is Sakār, Patti Sūnyār, which lies between Almora and Someshvar (qu.3 and 47). His forefathers, like he himself, were tailors (qu.9) and so belonged to the craftsmen ('śilpakār'), to one of the lower castes. To me he called himself 'Gopāl Rām' or 'Gopī Rām', but the people and children in Kausānī called him 'Gopī Dās māluśāhīvālā'. And this he explained so: originally his name was Gopī Dās, - in fact, he thinks of himself as a servant ('dās') of the Katyūr kings (qu.51). But then, under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian government made all 'Dās' into 'Rām', like others into Harijan, the children of God (qu.11). Mohan Upreti, in his book on Mālushāhī, calls him 'Gopi Das'.

When I met him in 1966 he must have been around 60 years old - or perhaps five to ten years younger. He himself said he was 65/66 years old - the accuracy of which may be doubted - but he also gave 60 to 70 years as his age (qu.40). If the figures given by him and Sher Singh Rāvat (qu.2) are more or less correct, then Gopī Dās would have been born around or shortly after 1900, run away from home at about the age of 18 (roughly estimated), lived in Haldvānī, Mukteshvar and per-

haps some other places between 1920 and 1940 and would have lived in Kausānī (qu.2) at least from 1940 until his death on January 1st, 1975 (according to a letter from his son).

Gopāl Rām didn't go to school. He seems to have learned a few letters from a brother (qu.28), but didn't get as far as reading and writing. He hardly got out of Kumāūn. The places which he has seen with his own eyes are: Rāmnagar, Hardvār, Murādabād, Haldvānī and Mukteshvar. He claims to have lived in Haldvānī for 16 years and in Mukteshvar for five or six (qu.46). In the west he came as far as Dvārāhāṭ and Caukhuṭiyā/Ganāi, the western end (in our song) of the old trade-route, with which the Mālushāhī-story is so closely connected. He knows this trade-route best between Bāgeshvar (Bāgīśvar) and Dvārāhāṭ/Caukhuṭiyā, which can be seen from the many, even very small, places mentioned in the proper order by Gopāl Rām in his Mālushāhī. The northeastern part of this route which leads beyond Bāgeshvar to Johār (Jvār), into and beyond the Himalaya to Tibet (Hundesh) - this region he knows only from hearsay (qu.53). In the south he didn't even get as far as Bareli (qu.46).

His marriage is clouded in a romantic mist. I was convincingly told that as a young singer, he fell in love with a girl of a slightly higher caste. This girl appears to have returned his love to the extent that they entered a marriage of love which was against custom. The result of this was that he had to leave his village Sakār or the place where he was living at the time (qu.56) and this brought him to Kausānī. His wife however died very early so that his sons left school in 3rd grade in order to help him at home (qu.43).

Gopī Dās must have felt the happiest whenever he could sing his Mālushāhī to many and important people. As he himself says (qu.58): "(I felt) happy when many people were listening to the Mālushāhī, and good people too, really many people and important people - then I felt even happier. The Major Sahib said to me once: 'You have kept the history of the Katyūr kings alive'." Besides the Mālushāhī, Gopī Dās knew quite a few other songs and stories in lesser volume or in shorter versions, but he became famous above all as the singer of the Mālushāhī, as 'Gopī Dās māluśāhīvālā'.

The Mālushāhī-song has been handed down in Gopāl Rām's family for four generations (qu.5). According to a rather vague statement from Gopāl Rām himself his grandfather is said to have learnt the song from a man from Gīvāṛ (in the west of Kumāūn). This man, by caste a Biṣṭ (Rājput clan;DNL) - a village scribe ('paṭvārī') - is said to have lived six months in Sakār (qu.6 and 38). Gopāl Rām's grandfather accompanied himself on a drum, a 'huṛkā' (qu.23), his father mostly on a 'dotārī' (qu.21), a simple two-stringed instrument. At the age of about nine or ten, Gopāl Rām began to learn the Mālushāhī (qu.14), at 14 he could already sing the whole song (qu.12 and 13) - at least that is how he remembers it. He learned the song not line by line but rather by listening to longer passages and singing them back to his father who corrected him (qu.16). Only one son in the family learned the song (qu.35).

Whether accompanied by drum or stringed instrument, the song is always sung in the same manner (qu.21). An accompanying singer must be present for the set end-phrase of a line (qu.24). Women also sing the song (qu.25) and there is no dancing with it (qu.63). The spoken passages are to explain to the listeners the parts just sung (qu.54). The proper time of year to sing the Mālushāhī is winter with its long nights (qu.30).

The Mālushāhī-story, with all its details, is for Gopī Dās an historic fact - it has happened exactly as he sings it (qu.65 and 66). For him king Mālushāhī and the other Katyūr kings have become gods (qu.49). In a so-called 'jāgar' (conjuration of a god who takes possession of a frantically dancing medium) these gods manifest themselves in the person thus possessed (qu.51). Gopī Dās thinks of himself as a servant ('dās') of the Katyūrs (qu.51). He also considers the Mālushāhī a story of the devotees of king Mālushāhī after his becoming a god. So, for instance, he thinks of Sunapati Shauk as such a devotee (qu.65).

At one point he specifically calls the song a 'bairāgī rāg' (qu.64) which N.C.Varma (Verma) understands as 'udās gīt'

(sad, sorrowful song), although the story has a happy end. Perhaps 'sorrowful' because king Mālushāhī and Rājulā have to endure so much pain and suffering? Or could it be that Gopāl Rām calls it a 'bairāgī rāg' because king Mālushāhī and his Katyūrīs, disguised as ascetics ('bairāgī') determine the action over long passages? And because all suitors of Rājulā, including king Mālushāhī himself, become yogis of Rājulā ('rājulā ko jogī') out of love and desire for her? The Katyūrīs only disguise themselves as ascetics, but it is possible that in the mind of the singer they become real ascetics, 'bairāgī'. Perhaps in this connection the word 'bɛragə/ bairāga' (bɛrəkhə? - cp. com. 17.99) should be mentioned, which by some informants is understood as 'personified asceticism, group of ascetics'.

Or might it even be possible that Gopāl Rām's definition of the song as 'bairāgī rāg' hints at one of the possible sources of the song, namely the legend of the famous king Gopī Cand who also became an ascetic (see Introduction IV)? - By the way, the name of the singer, Gopī Dās, also reminds one of king Gopī Cand - coincidence or not?

## The original text of the interview

Date of the interview: spring 1967
Interpreter: Sher Singh R ā v a t (SR), a former local politician who spoke Kumāūnī as well as English.

The questions were put in English to Sher Singh Rāvat who asked Gopāl Rām in Kumāūnī and translated his answers into English. Thus the conversation between SR and KM is the original English of the taperecording, while the conversation in Kumāūnī between SR and GR has been translated afterwards into English. The interview was recorded on tape, then written down in Kumāūnī and translated into Hindi by Mr. Navīn Candra Varmā, a teacher from Almora. Apart from a few minor errors nothing has been corrected or changed in the Kumāūnī-text of N.C.Varmā, because the participants of the talk, Gopāl Rām and Sher Singh Rāvat, spoke very fast at times, left sentences

unfinished, corrected themselves or spoke with a low voice - all of which resulted in a tape-recording very difficult to work with. Thus, in order not to make matters worse, all the obscure, deviating or wrong forms in N.C.Varmā's Kumāūnī-text have been left as they were.

SR = Sher Singh Rāvat
GR = Gopāl Rām (Gopī Dās), the singer of the Mālushāhī
KM = Konrad Meissner
(...) words in parenthesis: words added for better understanding.
(...?) = doubtful reading.
('...') = original word of the Kumāūnī-text.

शेर सिंह रावत (स) और गोपाल राम (ग) -

६६ सवाल और जवाब

२ स यां कौसाणी में कब बे रं छा?

ग चालीस साल है, चालीस है गीं, क.

स चालीस साल हो गये, बस.

३ स अलमोड़ा बे आ छा? कां बटि आ छा उहे पैलि?

ग घर त हमर सकार भै. तुमकिं मालूमे भै. वई भै हमर घर.

स त क तूः पैलि यां कां बे आ छा, सकार? - ज़ोर क पै मुणि, जो ऐ में आ ज.

ग त भगतौले मै हमर घर पैलि. सकार से आया.

स सकार, सकार से.

४ म कहां है सकार गांव?

५ स तेरा बौज्यू, बुड़ बौज्यू, इन लोगन थें भै सिखा जब, कतुक पुस्तन बटि - तुमर ख़ानदान में - छ य मालूशाही गैण?

ग चार पुस्त है गीं मिकैं. चार पुस्त हो गये हमको.

स यो अले कै हालो त्वीलै.

६ स यै हे पैलि तुमर लोगों ल कथैं बटि सिखा? कै तुकैं छ जानकारी?

ग हां.

स कैथें बे छ? बते दे यै ज़रा.

ग हमर वां क बिष्ट, पटवारी, गिंवाड़ि पटवारी.

वां एक मालूशाही गानेर भ, बिष्ट.

उनूल उकैं डोली में धरबेर सकार गों पुजे दे (पहुंचे दे).

छे म्हैण उ हमर घर में र.

तब हमर बुबु बाब उनूल मालूशाही सिखै.

## The original text of the interview

1. KM I am sitting here in my residence in one of the local houses in Kausānī together with Mr. Sher Singh Rāvat who lived here since (to SR) how many years?
   SR Since 1940.
   KM and who has kindly agreed to translate my questions to Gopāl Rām, the master of Mālushāhī, into Pahārī, into Kumāūnī. And so we will ask a few questions to Gopāl Rām, master, about his Mālushāhī and his life.
2. KM Since when lives Gopī Rām here in Kausānī, how many years?
   SR When I came here in 1940, he was residing here.
   KM Would you be so kind to ask him: since when, howmany years is he already in Kausānī?
   SR to GR: Since when do you live here in Kausānī?
   GR It's been 40 years, since 40 years.
   SR It's been 40 years.
3. KM And he came from Almorā as I understand?
   SR to GR: Did you come from Almorā? From where did you come at first?
   GR My home is in Sakār. You know (it). There is my home.
   SR to GR: Tell me, from where did you come at first, from Sakār? Speak a bid louder, so that it can be recorded!
   GR Bhagtolā was my home at first. I came from Sakār. (This is not quite clear. Sakār is, without any doubt, his real home. Perhaps he lived in Bhagtolā before coming to Kausānī.)
   KM, SR Sakār, from Sakār.
4. KM And this Sakār is a village. Where is this village Sakār?
   SR Downstream Kosī, between Almorā and Kausānī.
5. KM He has learnt the Mālushāhī from his father, and his father again from his father. How many generations does this go back, as he can remember? Was it all the time the family-property? Or did they learn it from some other side?
   SR to GR: Your father, grandfather - from them you learned (the Mālushāhī). Since how many generations is this Mālushāhī-singing in your family?
   GR It's been four generations, it's been four generations.
   SR to GR: You said it just now.
6. KM And before this, does he know from which side they learned it, from what other people?
   SR to GR: Before this, from whom did your people learn it? Do you know it?
   GR Yes.
   SR to GR: From whom is it? Tell it!
   GR There was with us a certain 'Biṣṭ', a village-registrar ('paṭvārī' = one who keeps all the accounts connected with the lands of one or more villages; Platts), a village-registrar from GĪvār (a region in western Kumāūn). There (in GĪvār?) was a Mālushāhī-singer, that Biṣṭ. They put him in a palanquin and sent him to Sakār. Six months he stayed in our house. In that time he taught my maternal grandfather and my father the

ख़ास गिंवाड़वाला पटवारी हमरवाँ क मै, गिंवाड़ी.
उनुल "हमर आदिम सीख ल्याल" के याँ भेजो.
उ छै म्हैण हमर घर में रैबेर त उ मालूशाही छ यो.

म अच्छा.

ग दादा बै - समझो? - हमर दादा बै.

७ स ल्वीले यो मालूशाही मैला-ठैला, वली-पली और कैं दूसर जाग लोगन निमन्त्रण पर बुले बेर कां-कां सुणाई?

ग सैप कि बतूनीं मी. म्याल-ठ्याल में नि, म्याल-ठ्यालन में ज कय नैं. हाँ, आपुण काज-काम, वृति छ यो, जस यो. आपुण लोग सबै कौनी: जागर लै लगा. ज़रा देर मालूशाही के दि हाल. क आब. सब जाग, सब जाग.

८ स शुरू बटि आखिर तक मालूशाही ल्वीले क बखत कौ? ये है पैलि? ये है पैलिया शुरू बटि आखिर तक मालूशाही कब कौ, और कां कौ, और के लिजि कय?

ग आब मालूशाही त जाग-जाग कय, के लिजि कय, कस में ...

स कैं और जागन में, जाँ ल्वीले शुरू बटि आखिर तक कय, ये है पैलि, कलाकार संघ, या कोई दुसार जाग, या लच्छी चंद सेठ याँ, कैं - कैं याँ ल कौ छा?

ग कलाकार में त पुर, आखिर, संपूरण नी कय. उ में लै थोड़ि-थोड़ि, थोड़ि-थोड़ि क. हाँ, आपण घर में छी, हरेक दिन संपूरण है जानेर मै उ. भैटिये-भैटिये रै जानेर भै लोग, पुर है जानेर भै उ. आपण घर में जी पूर क. और जाँ लोगन कव्वाय, क्वै दुसर गोंवाल जब लि गै, बुले लि गै, वाँ पूर कय.

स कतु वरष है गई, उकैं कई हुई?

ग आब के अन्दाज़ भय?

स आखिर के अन्दाज़ भय. ग के नि भय.

स न, न, एक साल पैलि क छ? ग उ साल क मैंल?

स यै है पैलिया कौ, और ल क छ य संपूरण?

ग संपूरण कैं नि कय मैंल, यानि कय थोड़ि, कय थोड़ि. हाँ, तीन साल

Mālushāhī. That village-registrar who stayed with us was a proper Gīvārī, a man from Gīvār. They sent him here thinking: our people (= Kumāūnī-people in Sakār) will learn (from him; Mālushāhī or registration? - Does Gopāl Rām give here fact or fiction?). When he stayed in our house for six months he used to sing and teach (?) us Mālushāhī.

KM Well

GR From my paternal grandfather - understood? - (I learned it). From my paternal grandfather.

7. KM In which places did he sing the Mālushāhī? Mostly here in Kausānī? Or did he go to other places too, was he invited here in Kumāūn, singing in many villages and bigger places, at festivals and at fairs ('melā')?

SR to GR: Did people invite you to fairs here and there or to other places to sing the Mālushāhī?

GR I'll tell the Sahib. I never sang (Mālushāhī) at fairs or the like. Yes, my work, my business is this, is like this: my people, they all say (to me): "Perform a 'jāgar'! Sing Mālushāhī for a little while! Sing ('say') now!" Everywhere (it is like this), everywhere.

8. KM When was the last time he sang the whole Mālushāhī? How many months ago did he sing the whole Mālushāhī, at what occasion?

SR to GR: When did you sing Mālushāhī from beginning to end, before this (recording session with the Sahib)? (GR does not understand, so SR asks again).

SR to GR: Before this, when did you sing Mālushāhī from beginning to end? And where did you sing and for whom did you sing (it)? (Again GR does not understand)

GR I sang Mālushāhī at various places, for whom (what for) did I sing, how I ...

SR to GR: Did you sing ('say') it at some other places, where you sang it from beginning to end, before this (recording-session), perhaps in the 'Kalākār Sangh' (Artists' Association), at some other place or at the (house of) Lakshmi Cand Seth or also somewhere here?

GR In the 'Kalākār Sangh' I did not sing it complete, up to the end, fully. Even in that (institution) I sang only a very few parts of it. - Yes, when it was in my house (= when I sang Mālu. at home), when it was in my house, I used to sing the whole of it. The people used to sit and sit on and (the Mālushāhī) used to be sung completely. At home I sang it up to the end. And where the people invited me, when the people of another village took me (to their place), called me, there too I sang the whole of it.

SR to GR: How many years have passed, since you sang it?

GR How do I know now?

SR You should know somehow!

GR But I don't.

SR No, no, did you sing it - let us say - one year ago?

GR (thinking) Did I sing it that year?

SR You sang it before this, but did you sing the whole of it?

GR Completely I did not sing it anywhere, that means, I sang only bits here and there. Yes, three years ago,

है गीन, संपूरण ... कय.

९ ... ...

१० स त्यार बौज्यू, बूबू वगैर यो लोग लै सब दर्जी छिया या उनर कै और रोज़गार छी?

ग दर्जी.

११ स जाति कै भय तुमरि (तुमर)?

ग जाति? कै बतूँ मी? जाति "दास" भय, हमुन है पैलि.

स ज़रा ज़ोर लै क.

ग आब त उ जाति-हाति खतम कर ह्यालि. उनूल सब एक कर ह्यालीं न, हमर, त्वार, भूल, कोली वगैर, दर्जी-फर्जी, सब एक कर दीं, "राम" कर दीं सब.

स शिल्पकारन में "दास" जाति भय न?

ग हाँ.

१२ स चौद बरस बटि गैण सुरू कर हाल छि न?

ग चौद, हाँ.

१३ स चौदह बरस बटि तू मालूशाही शुरू बै आखिर तक कौण फैट गो छिये?

ग हाँ.

म संपूरण मालूशाही?

ग संपूरण.

१४ स तब कतु बरस बटि - अन्दाज़ैल पाँच छ बरस बटि - गाण शुरू कर हाल हुनलो?

ग मीलै?

स हाँ, सिखण.

ग सिखण, करीब आठ नौ बरस बै. किले? पाँच छ बरसे अवस्था में कै हुन? नौ दस बरस बटि मि सिखण फै गऊँ. रात दिन हुनेर भय हमर घर में, रात दिन.

(I sang it) completely ... (N.C.Varmā: GR forgot the place or didn't want to tell).

9. KM Three years ago he sang the whole Mālushāhī. Did he sing it to an Indian audience, of a village, or came some people from Delhi or some foreigners? What was the occasion?
   SR People in a village.
10. KM His forefathers, were they all tailors, 'darjī'? And his partners (in singing), were they also tailors or what other professions did they have?
   SR Your father, grandfather and so on, were they all tailors or did they have some other profession?
   GR Tailors.
11. KM To what caste does he belong?
   SR What is your caste?
   GR Caste? What should I say? (Our) caste was 'Dās', before my time ('before us/me').
   SR Speak louder!
   GR Now they (the government) abolished all these castes. (The low castes, outcastes) they made all one. Our (caste), the blacksmith, Bhūl, Kolī and so on, the tailors - they made all one caste, they made all into 'Rām'.
   SR The 'Dās'-caste belongs to the 'śilpakār' (=craftsmen), isn't it?
   GR Yes.
12. KM He learned the Mālushāhī as a young boy from his father. At what age, more or less, did he start to learn it?
   SR He said that he began singing it from the age of 14.
   SR From the age of 14 you began singing it, didn't you?
   GR Fourteen, yes.
13. KM And how many years did it take him to learn the whole Mālushāhī?
   SR According from his version from 14.
   KM Yes, but I mean, in his 14th year he did not right-away learn the whole Mālushāhī.
   SR No, no, he says that he had begun to say (= to sing, recite, tell) Mālushāhī from beginning to end at the age of 14.
   SR You did begin to sing Mālushāhī from beginning to end at the age of 14?
   GR Yes.
   KM The whole Mālushāhī?
   GR The whole.
14. KM So that means, he must have started learning the Mālushāhī very early in childhood. Since when? - Five years, or four, six?
   SR Then from which age did you begin to sing? I guess, perhaps, from the age of five or six?
   GR I?
   SR Yes, to learn.
   GR To learn - from about 8 or 9 years. Why? At the age of 5 or 6 - what for? (= It is not possible to begin with learning at the age of 5 or 6.). I started learning since the age of 9 - 10 years. Day and night (the Mālushāhī-singing) went on in our house, day and night.

रात दिन मालूशाही मै. मेरा पिताजी वृत्ति नि कर.

१६ स के, तेर बौज्यू जब गैं छिया, एक वखत उनुल कय, दुसर वखत तू कौं छिये, या कस ढंग ले सिखो त्वील? - पुछनईं.

ग नै,एक वखत उनुल कय - एक वखत मील, नै.

स उसी कै याद भय.

ग भला ढपैल सिख ली मील. जहाँ पर, कई पर भूलि हुनौलो, उ बते दिनेर भय. "एति कै ऐस कर, ऐस गै" - कनी. य तो कत्यूराँ-क इतिहास है. उनूल राज करि भय. ऊँ कत्यूरों का इतिहास बता देनेवाले ठहरे मुझको.

१७ स तेर पास छ दोतारि?

ग नै, न्हाति मिथें, महाराज.

स यहाँ मिल जाता.

१८ ग हमूकैं बजूण नि आय. हमूलै बजाये नि.

ग लकड़ी आजि हमर घर में होली.

१९ स यो मालूशाही तेर ख़ास मुख्य रोज़गार भय या सिर्फ यैक लिजी गैं छै कि लोगन थें यैक विषय में जानकारी है जा, या तू आपण दिलै शौकल गां छै?

ग सैप, आपण दिलै शौकल नि गान. आपुण दिलै शौकल आपुण घर में, आपुण घर भितेर. कै हुनि भय दस-पांच रुपैं? और कई ख़ास लाभ लिजि कै, कई ख़ास लाभ लिजि. कई आपूँ जै लोग मिल गय, "क रे" कयो. थोड़ि-भौत वई कै दी. द्वी घंट,

Day and night there was Mālushāhī. My father didn't do service (so he had enough time to sing).

15. KM Could he tell how this was going on? Did he daily have a kind of lesson, his father sitting with him, saying some lines, repeating them? Could he just tell a bit in detail how this learning was going on?
SR He says that his father used to sing this Mālushāhī on a sort of string-instrument, at his house, daily, almost daily.

16. KM Was he just listening, or did his father sing one line, one part and Gopāl Rām repeated it and then his father again repeated it and checked it? Or did he just listen?
SR How (was it)? When your father was singing, the first time he said it, the second time you said it? Or in what way did you learn? - he (the Sahib) is asking.
GR No. One time he said it, one time I said it, no!
SR You remembered it just like that (without repeating).
GR I learned very well. When and where ever I forgot it, he (my father) used to tell me. "Here (at this passage) do like this, sing like this" - he used to say. This is the history of the Katyūrs. They ruled the kingdom. He (my father) used to tell me the history of the Katyūrs.

17. KM Does he remember what was the name of that instrument, that string-instrument?
SR 'dotārī', a double-string instrument.
KM Is this instrument still available here? Is it still played by him or his family?
SR Do you (still) have the 'dotārī'?
GR No, Sir, it's not with me (anymore).
SR to KM: (But) it is available here (in Kausānī).

18. KM Why did he change to the drum? Why does he sing the Mālushāhī with the drum, the 'huṛkā', instead of with the 'dotārī'?
GR I did not know how to play it (the 'dotārī'). I did not play it.
KM Why did he change?
SR He says that he could not play on that instrument.
GR The wood (of the 'dotārī') must still be in my house.

19. KM What does he regard as his main profession, his tailoring? - and the Mālushāhī only as a kind of hobby, or as a kind of heritage he has to sing, because he has got it from his father and so it is somehow sacred to him and he has to hand it down to his sons and he has to sing it to the people, because it is something good and nice and beautiful? - Or does he also regard this Mālushāhī as his profession, perhaps to the same extent as his tailoring?
SR Is this Mālushāhī (-singing) your main profession, or do you sing it only in order that the people get to know about it, or do you sing for your own pleasure?
GR Sahib! I don't sing it for my own pleasure (in public). For my own pleasure I sing it at home, in my own house. What's the use of these five to ten Rupies (I get for my singing)? I'll sing it for any real gain, for any real profit (remuneration). When I meet people like you and they say 'sing (Mālushāhī)!' - then I sing, a little only or much (as they wish). For two hours

चार घंट के दी, होय, तस भय. और कई ख़ास बुलैबेर,
त नुमाइश में वगैर, इनू जागन में गै दिनूँ मि. तो य
रोज़गार भय मेरो.

स तुमर मुख्य रोज़गार के भै?

ग मुख्य रोज़गार य भयः सिपण.

स ज़ोरैल बुला मुणि.

ग सुई से और दूसरा काम नहीं ठहरा हमारा.

२० स तेर बौज्यू दोतारि में, जो तर्ज में गैं छिया, उई तर्ज में तू गाँ छै,
या तेर बौज्यू अलग तर्ज में गाँ छी?

ग दूतारि, य तर्ज अलग भय. दूतारि का अलग तर्ज ठहरा, हुड़के का
अलग ठहरा. बस. हमको हुड़के का तर्ज है, व दोतारि का नहीं है.

२१ स उ क अलावा, और लोग लै हुड़क में गाई कर छियाँ?
या एक लै तेर बौज्यू दोतार में गैं छी?

ग दूतारि में हमर गौं में कोई नि गां छी. बौज्यू हुड़क में गानेर भय.
बात वीः एक भै, तर्ज एक भै, हुड़क की, दूतारि की. उ में ज़रा
य, ज़रा हाथै सार जस सारंगी में बजूनी, उ सारंगी सार भय.

स ज़रा लंब धुन भय?

ग ज़रा लंब धुन भय, होय. बात एक भै. उँ लै हुड़के में कुनेर भय.

२२ ग घर के बखत आपूँ जै मैंस ऐ गयः "अरे दाजी, कह आज. आज
कह दियो." उनुल कयः "लै दे, दूतारि ला." - कै. धुन में
धरि बजै दी. दूतारि बजै दिनेर भय.
मालूशाही तर्ज उई भय. उ ज़रा लंब भय, लंब स्वर भय,
बारीक, होय, बारीक स्वर धरनेर भय उ में.
और बात एकै भै.

२३ स तेर बड़ बौज्यू दोतारि या हुड़क, के में गां छी?

I sing, for four hours, yes, it is like that. Or when they call me for a special occasion like a show etc., then I'll sing at those places. This then is my profession.

SR Your main profession is what?

GR My main profession is this: sewing.

SR Speak a bit louder!

GR Besides sewing ('the needle') I have no other job.

20. KM His father, who sang the Mālushāhī, accompanied by this 'dotārī', did he sing it with the same melody (as GR) or other melodies, other tunes?

SR Do you sing (the Mālushāhī) with the same tunes your father used to sing with the 'dotārī', or did your father sing in a different way?

GR (To sing with) the 'dotārī', this way of singing is different. The 'dotārī' has one way of singing, the 'huṛkā' another. That's it. I know how to sing with the 'huṛkā', but not with the 'dotārī'.

21. KM Besides with the 'dotārī', did his father or somebody else also play on the 'huṛkā' or is he (GR) the first one to play on the 'huṛkā'?

SR Apart from him (GR's father), did other people also sing with the 'huṛkā'? Was your father the only one to play on the 'dotārī'?

GR Nobody in our village played ('sang') on the 'dotārī'. But my father used to sing (accompanying himself) also on the 'huṛkā'. Actually it is the same: the way of singing is one, is one and the same, on ('of') the 'huṛkā' and on the 'dotārī'. (GR seems to mean: the tunes of the song are essentially the same. Only the way of the accompaniment - playing the drum or the string instrument - is different). On it (the 'dotārī') it is something like this, they play it in a certain way with the hand - like on the 'sārangī' (another string instrument), it is (played) in the way of the 'sārangī'.

SR The way of singing, is it somewhat long? (not quite clear. Perhaps SR means: On a string instrument he must have produced longer tones and must have sung accordingly, while with the drum he produces only short sounds).

GR The way of singing is somewhat long, yes. But it is the same thing. He (GR's father) used to sing with the 'huṛkā' too.

22. GR Any time men like you came to our house (and said): "Hey friend (tailor?), sing (Mālushāhī) to-day, sing to-day!" He (GR's father) said: "Bring, bring the 'dotārī'!" He got ready and played. He used to play on the 'dotārī'. But the Mālushāhī-tunes were the same. (The sound of the 'dotārī') is somewhat long, the sound is long and fine (thin, high-pitched), yes, the sound produced on it is fine. But it ('the rest/other thing/and the words/all the rest of it') is one and the same thing.

23. KM His grandfather, did he use the 'dotārī' or the 'huṛkā'?

SR Your grandfather, on what did he play ('sing'), on the 'dotārī' or 'huṛkā'?

ग हुड़क में, हुड़क में क. उ त क बखत कि बात मै, - दोतारि में गानेर भय जै बखत कोई लै नि भय. उ जब बैराग ज ह रय - पैलिया लोग-बाग बैराग ज ह रय - तबै दोतारि में गानेर भय ऊँ, दोतारि में. झोड़ा-चांचरी लै दोतारि में गानेर मै लोग-बाग.

२४ स तेर बौज्यू लै दगड़ भकार धर छिया?

ग भकार?

स भाग लगूणी.

ग हो, हो. बिगर भाग लगूणिये मालूशाही हुनेर नि. मि त कै गय न, कै गय न? बहुत होशियार चैनी भाग लगूणी, होशियार. मालूशाही गानेर हैबेर लै होशियार हुनी उ लोग. तब मालूशाही हुनेर मै. बिगर भगार है कई मालूशाही हई नी.

२५ स य मालूशाही सदा पैक गैनी या सैणी लै गैनी? कै?

ग सैणी लै गैनी. ... सैणी लै गैनी.

२६ स तुम य मालूशाही कैं सदा - जसिक सैप कैं सुणाई - येई तर्ज में और येई भाषा में गां छा या कबै क घट-बढ़, य में कुछ बदला, आपण मन क?

ग न, एक भाषा, येई भाषा.

२७ स उमें तुम आखिर में क बखतैल कतिकैं आपुण लै मन क मिलाई हुई कुछ जोड़ं छा?

ग नहीं, अपना मन से नहीं जोड़ता. हमर जो और शिल्पकार लोग हई, उ कनी. उ कई कयेक आपुण मनेल कह दिनी. हम इतिहास पुर कै दिनेर भय. कत्यूरां क इतिहास मै हमर पास. हमु "दास" कैक भय? हम उनूँ साकैं (संबंध) जाणनेर भय. इतु पिढ़ि है गई उनकैं, इतु पुस्त है गई कबेर - जाणनेर भय हम. अंताखिर में, जो भय, खतम है गय. कत्यूरां क राज खतम है गयो. ब्रह्मदेव तौं मरि गय शोर इलाक में.

GR On the 'huṛkā', he sang with the 'huṛkā'. Now and then it happened ('it was the thing of what/any time'), when nobody was around, that he played on the 'dotārī'. When he felt sad (in a certain mood) - in former times people used to feel sad ('bairāg') - then he sang with the 'dotārī', with the 'dotārī'. The 'jhoṛā-cācarī'-round dances people used to sing also with the 'dotārī' (cp. K.N.Joshi p.22: jhoṛā...).

24. KM He has one or two accompanying singers who sing the last syllable or the last words in a line. Did his father also have two people accompanying him?
SR Did your father have with him accompanying singers?
GR Accompanists?
SR Men who accompany him.
GR Yes, of course! Without accompanists Mālushāhī-(singing) can not be. I said it, didn't I say it? Very skilled the accompanists have to be, skilled. These people are even more skilled than the Mālushāhī-singer (GR probably means to say: they must be almost as skilled as the Māl.-singer himself). Only then (good) Mālushāhī-(singing) is possible. Mālushāhī-(singing) is never done without accompanists.

25. KM Is Mālushāhī always sung by men or have there been also women singing Mālushāhī?
SR Do men ('hero') sing this Mālushāhī always or also women? How is it?
GR Women also sing it.
KM Also sung by women?!
GR Also women sing it.

26. KM Does he always sing Mālushāhī in the same way, or does he sometimes change it? - create, put in new lines, add this or that?
SR Do you sing this Mālushāhī always in the same way - as you have sung it for the Sahib - and in the same language (with the same words), or do you sometimes drop (this) or add (that), make changes in it, according to your wish?
GR No, it is one language, the same language.

27. KM Yes, the language is the same. But very often in these old songs and stories, especially at the end, they add all kinds of things. They put in references to the audience, their own time, they appeal to the audience to give money. Is the end always the same?
SR Do you sometimes add something at the end in it, something invented ('rhymed') by your own mind?
GR No, I don't add anything at random (arbitrarily). There are some others of my caste-fellows ('śilpakār', craftsmen), who sing (the Mālushāhī). They sing it at will, (changing) here and there. I sing the history (of the Katyūrs) completely. The history of the Katyūrs is with us (or: with me). Whose 'dās' (servants) were we? (After all, we served the Katyūrs by learning and preserving their history). We know them closely. So many generations of them have gone by, so many generations have gone by - we know (all of it). Finally, what happened, it came to an end. The rule of the Katyūrs came to an end. Brahmadev died there, in

और मालूशाही तौं खतम है गई.

२८ स त्वीलै मालूशाही त और दर्जी-गिरी आपुण बौज्यू थैं सिख, घर में. पर वी अलावा कतौं क स्कूल में पढ़ना-लिखना, या सुणबेर, कैल बताइयाक शिक्षा पा छ?

ग एक द्वी कक्ष में जब भाई सोमेश्वर में छी, उकैं ऊँ छी. उ कूं छी कमै. भाग गयों. कभै हल्द्वानी रय, कभी नैनीताल रय, कभी मुक्तेश्वर रय. आखिर य कौसाणी में आय.

२९ स त जो तेर बौज्यूल तुथैं मालूशाही-गीत सिखाया, तैक विषय में सब इतिहास लै तेर बौज्यू लै बतायो?

ग हाँ, हाँ, बाप ने बताया.

३० स यैक विषय में तेर बौज्यू लै क बखत यस लै बता छ कि कस मौक में यो गैण चैं, कस मौक में नी गैण चैं?

ग आब यसी बता जस कि पूस और माघ में ठुल रात हनी - चैत तक ठुल रात हनी - रात्रि में कई जाया. आजकल गरमी दिन भय. इ में कौण में दिमाग ल हलक है जानेर भय. होय. तस भय, जस गीत कनी, य पहाड़ पन. यस क बखत "कै दियो" कै दी, बराय नाम कै दी, जस हुड़कि-बोल लगूण लै रौ, क बखते द्वी अंखर मालूशाही लै कै दि उ में. तस भय य. और वीक काल तई भय:
मंगशीर, पूस, माघ, चैत तक. हर रात्रि.

the district of Shor. And Mālushāhī (the legendary king) also came to end there (in Shor).

28. KM What is his education, his training? Tailoring he learned from his father and Mālushāhī too he learned from his father. Besides this, did he have some instruction, either in writing or in reading, in religion or in other things?

SR Mālushāhī and tailoring you learned from your father, at home. But apart from this, did you get perhaps in school any instruction how to write and read, or by listening (to anybody) or through anybody teaching you?

GR When my brother was in grade one and two at school in Someshvar - he knew (how to read and write) - he used to teach ('tell') me sometimes. (But then) I ran away (and could not learn from him anymore). I stayed in Haldvānī for a time, in Nainītāl and in Mukteshvar for some time. Finally I came here to Kausānī.

29. KM And now, he learned the Mālushāhī from his father. Did his father teach him only the song, the lines, the words? Or did he also tell him something about the background of the Mālushāhī? - that there was a king, his history and places? - things which you don't read (or hear) in Mālushāhī.

SR So, when your father taught you the Mālushāhī-song, did then your father tell you also the whole history of everything in it?

GR Yes, yes, my father told (me everything).

30. KM Did his father tell him, when, at what occasions the Mālushāhī should be sung?

SR In that connection, did your father tell (you) any time also, at what occasion it (Māl.) should be sung and at what occasion it should not be sung?

GR He said like this: When in the months of 'pūs' or 'māgh' (winter) the nights are long - up to 'cait' (spring) the nights are long - then it should be sung during the night. Now (at the time of this interview) we have hot summer-days. If one sings (Mālushāhī) in these (hot) days, the head also becomes light. Yes, that's how this song is sung here in the mountain. (But) sometimes it is sung (only because some people said to the singer): "Sing!" Then it is sung only for name sake, in the same way as they perform (sing) the 'huṛkiyā bol'. Sometimes in that (hot season) even Mālushāhī is sung, (but only) very little ('two letters') of it. Like that it is. And that is its (proper) time (to sing it): 'māgśīr, pūs, māgh' up to 'cait', every night.

31. KM Have there ever been competitions? I mean: in ancient Indian literature you read that the kings called the poets to their courts and they had to recite their poems. And then there was a kind of competition. Who turned out the best one, who could recite the best poem, the longest or the most difficult, got a prize. Now, has there ever been a competition between different Mālushāhī-singers? - so that Gopāl Rām was singing his Mālushāhī and another was singing another version of Mālushāhī?

३१ स क बखते तेर यस लै भौ छ कि कोई और मालूशाही कौनेरों दगड़ बराबरी में - "को भल गां" कैबेर क - तस कोई प्रतियोगिता भौ छ?

ग न, तस कई नि भय. जां मालूशाही है ल रई, मालूशाही जां है रई, मी वां पहुंच गयो, ऊं बन्द कर दिनेर भय. मेर पास आवाज़ बढ़ी भय, और फिर ढंग-क कुनेर भय, वां. वाहियात नि कुनेर भय. भल शुद्ध शब्द कुनेर भय. आपुं जस जो कोई भै, लोग-बाग, उ कुनेर भयः "अरे, तकैं दियो आब. तथैं कवावो (कहलाओ). ज़रा देर रुक जाल उ. द्वी चार भाग के उ न्है जानेर भै.

३२ स उनर, दूसर, जो मालूशाही गैनेर नक, उनन के बातें कमी सम्झि जैं?

ग आब मि की बतूं तकैं? दूसर क नाम कसी पारूं, कसी धर सकूं? कसी के सकूंः "तू ठीक नी कुने." मि त नि के सकन उथैं.

३३ स तेर चेला नाति लै सिखनईं य मालूशाही तू थैं बटि न?

ग जै कराल पै आब. च्याल त नान छन. नाति छन सकार में. उ सकार-वालनैल नि कय. नान भाई छी मेर, मर गयो उ परार. साल भर है गो उकैं. वीक चेलो के करनौ? वीक च्यल लै नि करनय. हां, यों करला, आब मि नि के सकन. मेर लौंड करल, जो रामनगर छ, उ लौंड गां. - मैं विकैं लै सिखै सकनूं. बटा, रास्ता उनूकैं सब मालूम भय, पर वीक भाग (?) निकालण नि उन, नि उनेर भय.

३४ स कतू जनेर छन सिखनेर मध्य में?

ग मेरा द्वी बच्चा छन.

SR Was it ever like this that there was, together with other Mālushāhī-singers, in a comparison (to find out): who sings best - a competition like that?

GR No, nothing the like ever happened. Wherever there was a recital of Mālushāhī going on, wherever a Mālushāhī-(singing) was going on, - (when) I came there, they (the other singers) used to stop at once. I had the better voice, and again, I used to sing in the proper way, there. I never sang it improperly. I used to recite with a very clear voice. People like you who were there, they used to say: "Hey, give him (the 'huṛkā'?)! Let him recite! He (the other singer) will stop for a while." After (the other singer) had recited a few parts he left.

SR He says that there was never such an occasion (competition). Whenever I (= GR) did reach any place where another person was singing Mālushāhī, even in that case, the audience asked me to carry on Mālushāhī and requested the previous person just to stop for a short while. ... From what he says it appears that his Mālushāhī was recognized as more authentic, as he had learned from his father, and his father from his grandfather, and his grandfather from a certain Patvārī (cp. qu.6) who had resided in those parts and had done Government job, and he taught this (Mālushāhī) to his forefathers.

32. KM What does he himself think of the other singers who sing the Mālushāhī? How does he rate them? Are they wrong, or is their voice not as good, or is their Mālushāhī shorter? Or is their language not as good? How does he classify, describe the other Mālushāhī-singers?

SR With those others, who sing Mālushāhī badly, - what is wrong with their way of reciting Mālushāhī, in your opinion?

GR How can I tell this now? How can I give a bad name to others? How can I say: "You don't recite properly." I can not speak like this about them.

33. KM And now, he is teaching the Mālushāhī to his sons, or grandson. To whom is he teaching?

SR Your sons and also grandsons do learn this Mālushāhī from you, isn't it?

GR (They learn) what little they can do at present. My sons are still small, and my grandsons (sons of his daughter?) are in Sakār. My relatives in Sakār did not sing Mālushāhī. I had a younger brother, but he died last year. One year has passed since. What does his son do? His son too doesn't do it (learning Māl.). Yes, whether they (my sons) will do it, I cann't say yet. But my son who is in Rāmnagar, that son is singing (Māl. already). Him too I can teach. He knows all the ways (of singing), but he doesn't know how to accompany (?) himself ('bhāg nikālaṇ'; cp. qu.24).

KM Are they his sons or grandsons?

SR He has sons and grandsons, both, yes.

34. KM And they learn it, all of them or only one or two?

SR How many learn it? ('are among those who learn it').

GR My two sonse are (among those who learn it).

३५ स तुमर यौं कोई ऐस किस्म, ख़ास रिवाज़ जस छियो कि कौ सिखन छी बाप थें बटि? जेठै च्यल ज सिखन छी, मांझल ज सिखन छी, नि कांस ज सिखन छी या ... ?

ग हमर बुड़ बाप थैं मेरो बापूल सिख छ. मेर बापू-क द्वी भया और छी. उनूल नि सिख. मेर बपूल सिख.

स बापू जेठा छियो?

ग हाँ, सबुन है जेठ मेरो बाप भै. तीन भय्या छी उं. उ द्वीनों निकर, उनूले कर उ काम. और एक का बाद कैल नि कर.

स और तुम आपुण बौज्यू-क जेठा च्याल भया?

ग हों.

स और तेर और भाईनैल कर छ?

ग न, नि कर. एकै भाई छी मेर. ऊ ल कर नईं. मर ले गो पार साल.

३६ स यस किस्म क कोई दस्तूर भै, एकै ले सिखण भै या और ल सिखण भय?

ग दस्तूर? न, दस्तूर कै नि भय. जैकैं ऐ गय ढब, वील सिख ली. जैकैं नि आयो, आफी स्नेर भै. कोई ज़बरदस्ती नि भै. बापू-क ज़बरदस्ती नि भै कि "तू ले सिखि ले" - कौणै कि. यस बात भई.

३७ स जै बखत तेर बौज्यू गाइ करं छिया, उ बखत सबै घरवाल बैठने हुनाल?

ग सब लोग बैठनेर भै, गौंवाल ले, पड़ोसवाल ले, सब बैठनेर भय. तब गाइनेर भौ ऊ, जी.

35. KM He learned it from his father, and he had brothers. Now, did his brothers also learn the Mālushāhī? Or was the eldest son supposed to learn it, or the son who wanted to, who was very much interested in Mālushāhī? Or what was the procedure, the rule, the tradition? Which of the sons was to learn it?
SR In your family, was there any such tradition, special custom as to who was to learn the Mālushāhī from your father? Was it the eldest son who was supposed to learn it, the middle one or the youngest?
GR My father learned it from my grandfather. My father had two more brothers. They didn't learn it. It was my father who learned it.
SR Was your father the eldest?
GR Yes, my father was the eldest. They were three brothers. The two (other ones) didn't do (learning Māl.), it was he (my father) who did that work.(The custom was like this): After one (had already learned it) nobody else did it.
SR And you yourself were the eldest son of your father?
GR Yes.
SR And your other brothers, did they also do it?
GR No, they didn't do it. I had one brother. He didn't do it. He died the year before (last year?).
36. KM Which of the sons learned it?
SR He said that he does not know about the previous generations. But as far as his father is concerned, he was the eldest son of his grandfather. And this gentleman (GR), he was the eldest. Only one other brother (he had). He had died, but he didn't sing the Mālushāhī.
KM Why did he not learn, the other brother? Did he not want to, or was it the tradition that only one of the family, one of the sons had to learn it?
SR Is there any custom like this that only one (of the sons) is to learn it or are the others also (allowed) to learn?
GR Custom? No, there is no custom whatsoever. Who had the right mind (for it), that (son) learned it. Who was lacking the right mind (for it), he just didn't do it ('he kept to himself'). There wasn't any pressure. My father didn't use any pressure like "You also learn it!" - speaking like this. That's the way it was.
SR I mean to say that anybody who had an inclination and taste for it could learn it.
37. KM His father was singing it and he was listening. Were the other family members also listening or was he sitting alone?
SR Was the whole family sitting around when your father used to sing (Mālushāhī)?
GR All people were sitting around, also the (other) villagers, also the neighbours, all were sitting there. Then he sang, yes indeed.
38. KM He was and he is the only one in his village who knows this Mālushāhī. And now, what is the reaction, the response of the other villagers, of the whole village? Do they respect him for that reason that he knows Mālushāhī, so to say, that he keeps alive the cultural

३८ स यो मालूशाही थैं बल तेर गौं में कोई ख़ास किस्म इज्जत छ
या कोई किस्म उ ज छ या नांह?

ग मै, मै. किले नि मै? गौंवाले इज्जत करनेर भय, और प्यार
करनेर भय. मालूशाही कैं खूब इज्जत करनेर भय, मालूशाही की.
तब मालूशाही गाइनेर मै, नतर किहूँ गानूँ? वह्यादं ज समझना,
उ वाँ बटि आदिम भेजने नै. वहयाद जब उ मानि जा,
गिंवाड़ बै किहूँ भेजन उकैं? ख़ास बिष्टोंल करि मै यो काम.

४० स तेर उमर कै होलि यो बखत?

ग लगभग, कतु उमर होलि मेरी? छैसठ, पैंसठ.

स ज़रा ज़ोरल क, यार.

ग आब साठ सत्तर बरसे उमर हे गे मेरी, कैबेर.

४१ स लौंड ज छन न तेर, उनूकैं पैपर के विशेष रुचि छ?

ग किले नै? भय.

४२ स उनूकैं ल पूर, संपूरण उँ छ?

ग हाँ, पूर. हज़ार दिन सुणि भय. सब कहानी, सब पत्त
भय लौंडे कैं, सब पत्त भय.

४३ स तेर च्याल स्कूलै जांछा?

ग किले? तीन में पढ़ि गो. माँ मर गई. घरै रय उ फिर आब.
आफि अपने हाथ से खाना पीना, अपने लकड़ी लाना.
तीन-तीन में छी, द्वीयै लौंड, तीन-तीन में छी.
माँ मर जान बखत छोड़ दे.

heritage? Or are they not interested, the other villagers? What is the relationship? Does he have a certain place - high or low or medium - in the village-society due to his knowledge of Mālushāhī?

SR Because you know this Mālushāhī, do you enjoy in your village a certain kind of respect (honour), or anything the like or not?

GR I do, I do. Why shouldn't I? The people in the village respect (the Mālushāhī) and love (it). The Mālushāhī-story they hold in high esteem, the Mālushāhī. That's why Mālushāhī is sung. What for would I sing it otherwise? If they had thought it of no value, they wouldn't have sent that man from there (Gīvāṛ; cp. qu.6). If it were thought of no value, why then would they send him here from Gīvāṛ? Especially the Biṣṭs were doing this work (singing Mālushāhī?).

SR He said that the song is very popular and most welcome.

39. KM How is it, when he sang the song on village festivals? Did they give him food, all kind of natural goods instead of money? Or did they give him money? How was the payment?

SR He said that during the cultivation-period, especially during the rains, people do the cultivation-work in groups. In order to make their work more interesting and not monotonous, a special song on 'huṛkā', called 'huṛkiyā bol' is sung by him. Along with it a few lines of Mālushāhī too are sung, on request.

40. KM What is his age?

SR What will be your age now? KM More or less.

GR More or less? My age, what must it be? - 66, 65.

SR Speak a bit louder, friend!

GR Now 60 or 70 years of my age have gone by, I think.

41. KM Now, the sons, his boys who learn it from him, are they very much interested in it? Are they very eager to learn?

SR The sons you have, are they really keen on it?

GR Why not? They are.

42. KM Do they know the whole Mālushāhī already or are they still learning?

SR Do they know the whole, the complete (story) already?

GR Yes, the whole. (After all), they were listening (to it) many, many ('1000') days. The whole story, everything is known to the boys, everything is known (to them).

43. KM And his sons, do they go to school here (in Kausānī)?

SR Do your sons go to school?

GR What for (does he ask this/should they go?)? They went ('read') to school up to grade three. (Then their) mother died. So they stayed again home. (My wife having died) we had to do everything with our own hands, preparing food and drinking, bringing fuel (from the forest).

KM So they don't go to school?

GR In grade three they were, the two boys, they were in grade three. But when their mother died, they left (school).

४४ म दर्जी होएँगे, दर्जी हो जाएँगे?

ग दर्जी तो हम ठहरे ही.

४५ स कभै तेर पास, या तेर बौज्यू पास कोई और लोग ल आईं, मालूशाही सिखण शौकीन?

ग औंछी, कई महफ़िल में, जो सिख लो, महफ़िल में जो सिख लो. आपुण कान, आपुण कोठ भै उ. सिख सकनेर नि भै, कोई हालत लै. उ बात नईं. हाँ, एक बातै कि द्वी बात बणै सकनी, और बढ़ सकनी उँ. आप आपुण अंट-संट और के दिनेर भै उँ. जस कै दिनी कि "मांस बण गो छा, ग्वैरण बण गो छा, कांकड़ बण गो छा." हम कनेर भय: "मनुस्य तस है नि सकन, जो आज अवतार हैबेर भगवान हैबेर दूसर आपण रूप कैं बणै सकन. हो, उ तो मनुस्य भय, आपण रूप नि बदलन. हम तस बात नि कुनेर भय.

४६ स तेर कां-कां जाई छ, कां-कां देखी छ?

ग "कां-कां" - बतूँ? कोटद्वार, रामनगर, हरिद्वार (हरद्वार), मुरादाबाद, निजामाबाद. उथाँ कैं नि गो मी. बरेली तक लै नि गो मी. यो लैन - यो लैन में घुमनी (घुमी), कई एक बरस लगईं. सोलह बरस रईं मी हलद्वानी में. आखिर मुक्तेश्वर आईं. पांच छह साल वाँ रयों. मुक्तेश्वर बटि यों दुणैवालण याँ धर दियों. तो तुमकैं मालूम भय, किस्सा तुमकैं बराबर मालूम भय, गरुड़.

४७ म जन्म का स्थान?

ग सकार, पत्ति सूनयार भय हमरि.

स याँ हैबै ज्यादै है ज्यादै दूर कहाँ तक गो छा?

ग कई नै.

स नै, ज्यादै है ज्यादै दूर कां तक, देखण में, घुमण में, फिरण में?

ग बता हैल मी. ततुक है ज्यादै कई घुमण न घामण, बस. त नानी लैन बाट गईं मैं, पांच छह बखत गईं मैं, कोटद्वार हुँ, हरद्वार हूँ. बड़ि लैनै बाट नि गोय मी कभै. काशीपुर हुँ जानेर भय उ. लाल कुआँ गयो.

44. KM They become tailors, 'darjī hoẽge, darjī ho jāẽge'?
GR Of course, we are tailors!
45. KM Have there ever other people come, young people who wanted to learn the Mālushāhī from him or from his father? And then, how did he or his father respond? Did he say: "No, no, that is our family-tradition, you can not learn it! How was it?
SR Did ever come other people to you or to your father wishing to learn Mālushāhī?
GR There came (such people), in some gathering, people who wanted to learn, who wanted to learn in those gatherings. (But) that (learning Māl.) depends on a (good) ear and the (right) mind. One can not learn it just like that, under ordinary circumstances (NCV: it needs special attention, talent, inspiration), it is not like that. Yes, of couse, one part or two (small) parts they are able to learn or they can add to it. Those people use to say (sing) more after their own and wrong imagination. So they say for instance: "He (a man, an human being in the story) has become a fly, he has turned into a 'gvairaṇ' (a deer?), he has become a 'kẽkaṛ' (Barking Deer)." But I say: "Man can not change into another form. Yes, but he (the human hero of a story) is a human being, he does not change his form. I don't say (wrong) things like that.
46. KM What places has he seen and visited?
SR Which are the places you have seen and gone to ('your where-where going is, where-where seeing is')?
GR Where where - how can I tell? Koṭadvār, Rāmnagar and Haridvār (Hardvār), Murādabād and Nijāmabād. There (?) I didn't go. Not even to Barelī I have gone. I went around by this (railway-) line and that line. Several years I spent (going around). Sixteen (?) years I lived in Haldvānī. Finally I went to Mukteshvar. For five or six years I lived there. Then these people from Dhoṇī put (brought, sent?) me here. It is known to you, you know what happened to me in Garūṛ (NCV: this sentence hints to something which is told by several people, that Gopāl Rām married or simply ran away with a girl just a bit higher in caste than he himself. For that reason he had to leave his former place and so finally came to Kausānī).
47. KM He was born in this place, in Kausānī? 'janma kā sthān'?
GR Sakār, Patti Sūnyār, is my birthplace.
KM And what is the place farthest away from Sakār which he has seen, the farthest point he has travelled to?
SR From here very very far, up to where have you gone?
GR Nowhere!
SR No, the most distant place, up to where (have you gone) for sightseeing, for roaming and travelling around?
GR I've told (it already). Farther than that much (what I have told already; cp.qu.46) I didn't travel anywhere. That's it. I've gone with the small (railway-) line, five to six times, to Koṭdvār and Hardvār. I never went by the big line, to Kāshīpur it (the big line) goes. I went to Lāl Kuã. In Rāmnagar there were my brother and sister. The relatives of my sister (her

रामनगर मेर मैया-बैणि भय नै. मेरि बैणि गुसाणि भै, तबै लाल-
कुआँ गय. वाँ बै रामनगर गय. वाँ बै घूमबेर पै गय वाँ.

४८ स कोई ख़ास भल जाग में मालूशाही कई, या क कैं रिकर्द कर या क कोई किस्म का किसान मेला, इन में जाकर गान करो?

ग किसान मेला में, आपुण कौसानी में, द्वी चार बार. और ख़ास जाग में, जब अलमोड़ा में नुमाइश है, उन नुमाइश में रिकर्द कर राखे मैल. उ में मेर रिकर्ड छु, नुमाइश में.

स को सन हल, अलमोड़ा-क, नुमाइश-क?

ग आब मिकैं पत नै आब.

४९ स तेर दिल में कभै यस बिचार ऊनी, नि ऊन कि अगर हमर नानतिनांन में बटि अगर कोई मालूशाही नी कौल, त फिर कस होल, खतमै ज है जाल यो राग या ... ?

ग डाड़ मार दिनूँ मि, गल बुजि जाँ मेर, हो. अैसे पड़ रयोः मालू-शाही गाइ गाइ आब समजनू मिः दादाल कौ, बाबाल कौ, मील कौ - आज जब मि मर जानूँ, यो बच्चा नि कुना, ये मालूशाही हमूथैं है छुट गे. नाति छन हमर, नतर. चौथ पुस्त है गो हमुकैं, चौथ पुस्त है गो मिकैं. डाड़ ऐजैं, सैप. बुझी जां गल, बुजि जां गल. ऊँ लै द्याप्त (देवता) छन न. इतू ठौर नाचनी कत्यूर. पै द्याप्त छन ऊँ.

५० स जस तेर आवाज़ यां रिकॉर्ड करि गे, त सदा लिजी एक प्रकारल. सब लोग, ज बख़त चानी, जो उ में रुचि धरनी, सुण सकण एक साधन है गय. तै विषय में तेर बिचार कस छन?

ग कर सकनी पै ऊँ.

स तेक तेर दिल में कोई प्रसन्नता छ?

in-laws) were (there), at that time I went to Lāl Kuã. From there I went to Rāmnagar. From there I returned again there (to Lāl Kuã).

48. KM He said he recited the Mālushāhī at all kinds of places. Could he just mention a few of the bigger places where he has sung the Mālushāhī?
SR Did you sing Mālushāhī at any bigger place, making perhaps a recording or at any kind of peasants fair, did you go there and sing?
GR At a peasants fair, here in my own Kausānī, a few times. And at a special place, when there was a show (exhibition) in Almorā, at that show I made a recording. A recording of me was done at that show.
SR What year was this show in Almorā?
GR I don't know now.

49. KM Did it ever occur to him, what will happen, if one day perhaps his sons or grandsons don't learn the Mālushāhī anymore? If the tradition dies out? Did such thought ever occur to him?
SR Did ever come - or not come - into your mind a thought like this: if nobody of my children will sing Mālushāhī anymore, what will be then, will this song be finished (die out) or ...
GR I would be crying, my throat would get choked, indeed! It is like this: having sung Mālushāhī for so long I am realizing now: my grandfather has sung it, my father did so and I have sung it. Now, when I will die, my children don't sing (it anymore) and so Mālushāhī has died with me ('has left us'). Yet, I still have grandsons (who might sing it). For four generations we had it in our family, for four generations! Crying overcomes me, Sahib! My throat gets choked, my throat gets choked. - They are gods, aren't they? At so many places they dance (in 'jāgar'), the Katyūrs, they are gods, after all.
SR He said when I think over that then I feel very unhappy, that if this (Mālushāhī) will not be continued by our (= my) sons and grandsons, this thing will die out.

50. KM But does he think that one day his son and grandsons will not learn it anymore?
SR At present his son is learning.
KM So he is optimistic. - And what does he think, how does he feel about the work I am doing and - I think - also some people before me did, recording it, publishing it, so that other people in other countries also can read it, to preserve it not only in the living form - what his son and grandsons will do - but to preserve it in written form? What does he think about this?
SR The way your voice has been recorded here, it (is preserved) for ever, in a way. For all people, who have a liking for it, it has become possible now to listen to it, whenever they want to. What do you think and feel about this?
GR Of course, they can do so.
SR Do you feel somehow happy about it?

ग प्रसन्नता भय, प्रसन्नता भय. आब जस कभी य रिकॉर्ड ऐ जानी, छै म्हैन, साल भर में - तस कै नक मै आब? रिकॉर्ड्डंग है जानेर भय, य भल भय, खुशी मै.

५१ स यो मालूशाही गैण में तुम लोग सिर्फ धन क जै ख़्याल करन छा या भगवान क जै यकैं पूजि जै समझ छा या एक प्रकार-क यस-जल?

ग उनूकैं ख़ास देप्त समझबेर - किले? ऊँ नाचनी यां काटली में, गिंवाड़ में छन. - तथैं कै दियो. - उ देप्त मानीनी. कत्यूर गिंवाड़ में छन, कत्यूर नाचनी, द्याप्त मानी रईं ऊँ. हम उनूकैं हयाल किले समझनूँ? जब कोई और आदिम हयाल समझ छ, त हम के कै सकनी? मगर हम द्याप्त माननी. हम "दास" भय. हम देप्त माननी उनूकैं, कत्यूरी राज.

५२ स कान पर हाथ किले लगूं छै गैन बखत?

ग यो, ज आवाज़ छ, य पै हाथ लगैबेर आवाज़ गोल है जैं.

स आवाज़ गोल रईं.

ग उ ले, एकै हाथ हुड़का भय जै बखत, उ बखत द्वी हाथ लगाई जानी. और ल भल रौं.

५३ स जोहार नी गये कभै?

ग किले? मैं त गये नै कभै. बागेश्वर से ऊपर नहीं देखा.

स तुमर - वीक मुताबिक जोहार है मै राजुला?

ग जोहार है मै. सुनपति शौक कोई महापुरुष छन, भक्त छन उ, भक्त, वह तो बड़े भक्त हैं.

GR I feel happy, yes, I do. Every now and then these recording people are coming now, six months, or a full year - what is wrong with that? That such recordings are made here, that is fine, I am happy about it.

51. KM In singing the Mālushāhī, is he convinced, or: does he believe this will bring him some religious merit besides the material reward (money) which he may get from the audience? Does he believe it will bring him some religious reward, a reward for the next life?

SR When people like you sing this Mālushāhī, do they have in mind only material gain or do they consider it a kind of 'pūjā' (worship) to God or in which terms do they think of it?

GR I consider them real gods (when I sing Mālushāhī). And why? (Because) they dance (in 'jāgar'). They are here in Kāṭalī (a place) and in Gīvāṛ. - Tell him (KM)! - They are considered gods. The Katyūrs (formerly kings, now local gods) are in Gīvāṛ, the Katyūrs dance, they are considered gods. Why should I disrespect them? If another person disrespects them, then what can I say? But I believe in them as gods. I am a 'Dās' (a servant of these gods). I believe in the kings of Katyūr being (now, as they died long ago) gods.

KM What does he say?

SR He says that there are some persons on whom the spirit of the Katyūr - the hero of the Mālushāhī - descends, and then he shows all his emotions, even in this age. The spirit of the Katyūr - the hero - descends on some person on special occasions. And so I (GR) take this thing (reciting Mālushāhī) in the light of a religious 'pūjā'.

52. KM Why does he every now and then keep his hand to his ear while singing?

SR Why do you put your hand on your ear while singing?

GR This, what the voice is, this voice becomes sweet ('round') if I put the hand on my ear.

SR The voice remains round.

GR And that too, when somebody else plays the 'huṛkā', then both hands are put (on the ears), and that is even better.

53. KM Did he visit the places which are mentioned in Mālushāhī?

SR He has visited that part of, that locality where the Katyūrs resided.

KM In Johār he never was?

SR No. (to GR:) You never went to Johār?

GR Why? I never went (there). I haven't seen (the region) beyond Bāgīshvar.

SR According to you - (no), - to it (Mālushāhī) Rājulā is from Johār, she is from Darma.

GR From Johār she is. Sunapati Shauk is a great man ('mahāpuruṣ'), he is a devotee ('bhakta'), a devotee, he is a great devotee.

54. KM Now, when he recites the Mālushāhī, he is singing in verses, in 'padya'. And every now and then he speaks, narrates in 'gadya', in prose. Is this difference clear to him, 'gadya' and 'padya'? And the second

५४ स ज तू गीत में कौं छै, उ त करीब उई हुनौल, ज कि तूल आपुण बौज्यू क, बुबु क सामुण बै थै सुण, नै? जतुक तू बोल-चाले भाषा में कौं छै, त बोल-चाले भाषा वाला कुछ बदली जानी या वी रौं छ?

ग वी रूनी, वी रूनी. बदली नि सकन. उ त आदिम कैं सम्झण वास्ते, लोगूं कैं सम्झण वास्ते. गात रै, गात रै - आब लोग कै सम्झनी? फिर उस भाषा में के दिनूं.

स भाषा अलग-अलग भै या आपण मनै कि?

ग आपण मन कि.

५५ स तेर पास आपण मकान, आपण ज़मीन छ यां?

ग सिरतान भितेर दि रखा उ मिकैं. ज़रा तीन नाली छ, उतुकै.

स मकान आपण छ?

ग हाँ.

५६ स य मकान त्वील आफि बणा छा या त्वील मोल ले छा?

ग अपने आप बनाया.

स कोई राज-मज़्दूर लगै हुनाल?

ग हाँ.

५७ स यो मकान त्वील आपणै मनै क अन्दाज़ल बणा छै या कै थैं पुछबेर "कस बणूं, कै बणूं" कैबेर कै?

ग मिस्त्री लै बणै दि, जस मिस्त्री लै आपुण तबियत बणा दि. बस. द्वी कमरा मील बणै दि.

question: In ancient Indian literature it was like this: the verses were stable, they were not changed from grandfather, father to son. But the narrative in prose was very often changed. They knew what they had to tell, but the words were their own. The words they changed from time to time. Now, does he change it or is it always the same?

SR What you recite in the song (-part), this will be more or less the same what you heard from your father and grandfather, isn't it? But all what you tell in the spoken language (prose and dialect), this part in spoken language, does it get changed or does it remain the same?

GR It remains the same, it remains the same. It can not be changed. That (spoken prose-part) is to help the audience to understand (the song in sometimes older Kumāūnī), is to help the people to understand better. If I would sing and sing only - how then could people understand? So I tell (repeat) it again in spoken language.

SR (This part in) spoken language, is it fixed for ever ('different, independant' from your use of the spoken language) or does it depend on your mind (creating, forming, inventing the spoken explanations every time anew)?

GR It depends on my mind.

SR That part of the story which is said in prose, is said to explain to the people, to the audience. And that is almost his own.

55. KM The house in which he lives, is this his own or does he live on rent there?

SR Do you have here your own house and land?

GR It has been given to me on rent. It is about three 'nālī', that much.

SR Is the house yours?

GR Yes.

56. KM Did he built the house himself or was it already finished when he bought it?

SR Did you built this house yourself or did you buy it?

GR I built it myself.

SR You must have employed some masons?

GR Yes.

57. KM In building the house did he plan the house himself or did he go to a person who understood more of house-building?

SR Did you built this house according to ideas of your own mind or did you ask somebody: "How shall I build, what can I do?"

GR The master ('mistrī' = a very skilled craftsman) built it, just as the master thought it right to build. That's it. Two rooms I made myself.

SR The architect himself did it.

58. KM What does he regard as his best time in his life, a highpoint, a time or certain occasion which he regards as the climax of his life? Perhaps when he had a huge audience and was singing his Mālushāhī very well, or some other occasion.

५८ स तुकैं सबन है ज्यादै खुशी कै में हौं? मालूशाही गैन बखत खूब आदिम बैठि हुई छन और खूब भल आवाज़ में हुने छ या कोई और चीज़ में हूँ छ?

ग खुशी - मालूशाही में खूब आदमी होने से, भले-भले आदमी होने से, खूब ज्यादे आदमी होने से, बड़े-बड़े आदमी होने से और ज्यादा खुशी आती है. मेजर सैपल कौ मिहुँ: "त्वील इतिहास धर दी, ये कत्यूरी राजा क."

६० स तेर बौज्यू ले कभै करै संपूरण कौन छिया या उँ ले ... ?

ग संपूरण, हाँ, जब आपुण घर भीतेर जब भै.

स वली पली जानेर भै या आपण घर में ई?

ग वली पली जानेर भै लोगन में. बहुतों में हुनेर भै यो. एकलै हुनेर काम में नी भै, यो.

६१ स कै बात छू? आब लोगन कि दिलचस्पी जै कम है ग छ? या लोग रेडियो सिनेमा गीतन में जै ज्यादा रुचि लिनी?

ग तसै है गो पै आब. पुराना लोगन में कै - नयान लोगन में ले भय.

स संपूरण मालूशाही कैं और जाग ले कौ छ?

ग पै एक जाग, काँ कौ मैल?

स साप तैं कौ, काँ, ज़िकर कर.

ग है गय. तुम ले के हाल. कई कय, ठोड़ी-ठोड़ी कै दियो. देवी घंट, तीन घंट है गय, बस. रात आठ बाजी बटि करीब पांच बाजी बटि वाँ के छ, बगरी जी के यहाँ.

स नाम की छू उनर?

ग जाँ कौ मील? - हिम्मत सिंह क्वारी भै उ, बगौड़ीवाल.

स हिम्मत सिंह.

ग हाँ, जैक च्यल पल्टन में भरि गो.

SR What was it (in your life) you were most happy about? (Perhaps) when you were singing Mālushāhī that many many people were sitting around and your voice was very good - or what else has there been you were most happy about?

GR (I felt) happy when many people were listening to Mālushāhī, and good people too, really many people and important people - then I felt even more happy. The Major Sahib said to me once: "You have kept the history of the Katyūr kings alive."

59. KM Those times when he sang the whole Mālushāhī to a bigger audience, did he sing it in consecutive evenings, the whole day, the whole night or how was it?

SR He has told already that he did not do the whole of it previously, never, except in his own house.

KM So when he had an audience, he always sang only parts of Mālushāhī?

SR Only parts of it.

60. KM And was this also the case with his father?

SR Did your father ever sing it completely or did he too ... ?

GR Completely, yes, (but only) when he was in his house.

SR Did he go here and there (to sing Mālushāhī) or did he sing it only at home?

GR He used to go here and there to the people (to sing Mālushāhī). (After all, the Mālushāhī) is meant to be sung to big audiences. It is of no use (value), if you are alone with it, if you sing it only for yourself.

KM So it is the same with his father?

SR No, he used to go - on request - to other places (to sing parts of Mālushāhī).

61. KM Does he have a feeling that the interest of the village people (in Mālushāhī) has become less, that they prefer to listen to a transistor radio?

SR What's the matter? Has the interest of the people become somehow less? Or do the people find more pleasure in radio and film songs?

GR That's what it has come to nowadays. What to say of the old people - even among the younger people it is like this (GR probably wanted to say: "What to say of the younger generation - even the old people prefer radio and film songs nowadays.").

SR Did you recite the whole Mālushāhī at another place too?

GR One place, where did I sing it?

SR Tell the Sahib, where, try to remember!

GR You said it already ('hai gay' = it has become). Wherever I recited it, I recited only small parts of it, two hours, three hours - not more. But there, at BagrĪjĪ's (NCV: a subcaste of Rajputs) place, I sang from eight in the evening up to five in the morning.

SR What is his name?

GR Where I sang? - Himmat Singh KvārĪ he was, a man from BageṛĪ (NCV: BageṛĪ = a place; KM: perhaps 'BagrĪjĪ' should be 'BageṛĪjĪ').

SR Himmat Singh!

GR Yes, the one whose son died in the army.

स कतु वर्ष है गईं? लगभग?

ग पांच साल.

६२ स मालूशाही कैं ज्यादे लोग मर्द पसन्द करनी या सैणी पसन्द करनी?

ग मर्द पसन्द करनी, मर्द करनी पसन्द. सैणी नी करन. ऊँ तकणि के सम्झनी?

६३ स मालूशाही नाचबेर लै कई छ, या नाचबेर कूण भल भय या बगैर नाचै भल भै?

ग बगैर नाचै भल भय.

६४ स सबन हे पैलि यो मालूशाही कैले बणा छ या गेबेर सुणा छ, सबन हे पैलि, शुरुआत में?

ग शुरुआत में? य गेई हुई छ, बणाई नै.

स कोई आदिम यस मालूम छ, जैल पैलि आरंभ कर यैकै? जस महाभारत व्यासल लेख, उसै किस्म को मालूशाही कैं ले कोई शुरुआत करनेर खास आदिम नाम मालूम छ?

ग खास मालूम नी भै कोई. हाँ, य ग्रन्द (= ग्रन्थ) नि भय. ग्रन्द य नि भ.

स फिर लै नै?

ग आब, जैले शुरुआत में कौ होलौ, गिंवाड़ में कौ, चौखुटिया गिंवाड़ में. कोई लै कौ. याँ, हमर यैथाँ पै नि कय. पैलि, शुरु में वाँ ... कि वाँ भै उ राज. उ खतम हे गय जब, उनुल उकैं राग बणे दी फिर, बैराग्य कर दै फिर. य बैरागी राग छ.

६५ स मालूशाही कैं तु आपण दिलैल, मन-गढ़न्त-कथा समझ छै या दरसल ऐसे भै हुनल जस मालूशाही में कई ग, उस समझ छा?

ग सच्ची बात छु, सच्ची बात छु, (य राजा बात छु य). राजा भक्त लोगों बात छि य. सुनपति, जो छिया, भक्त छी ऊ, सुनपति.

SR Himmat Singh of Bageṛī, Kausānī. At his place he has sung it.
KM And Himmat Singh requested him to sing it for him alone or was there a big audience?
SR A big audience.
KM And when was this?
SR How many years ago was it, roughly?
GR Five years ago.

62. KM Mālushāhī is both, a hero-story and a love-story. Now, was Mālushāhī generally more appreciated by men or by women in the audience?
SR Who likes Mālushāhī more, men or women?
GR Men like it more, men like it more. Women don't do. How can they understand it?

63. KM I have heard of a woman who sings Mālushāhī and who also dances it, dances at the same time. Now, what does he say: Is this proper, is it correct, can Mālushāhī be accompanied by dance or should it be sung without dance?
SR Is Mālushāhī also sung while dancing, is it right to sing it while dancing or should it properly be without any dance?
GR Without dance it is the right way.

64. KM What does he know about the origin of the Mālushāhī, about the people who sang it first, where was it sung? Is there any poet who has created it?
SR Who created Mālushāhī at first or sang it at first, in the very beginning?
GR In the beginning? It has been sung all the time, it is not 'made' (NCV: written).
SR Do you know any person who created it in the very beginning? As Vyās wrote the Mahābhārat, in the same way, is there a certain person known by name who created the Mālushāhī at first?
GR Nobody is known as to that. Yes, it is not a (written) book, a book it is not.
SR Really not?
GR Now, the one, who must have sung it in the beginning, he sang it (probably) in Gīvāṛ, in Caukhuṭiyā Gīvāṛ. Someone must have sung it. Here with us it was not sung, in our Kumāūn (the Mālushāhī) was not sung. At first, in the beginning there ... that (Katyūr)-rule was there (in Gīvāṛ). When it (their rule) came to an end, they made a song about it (him?), they made it a sad ('bairāgya' song). This is a 'bairāgī'-song (NCV: udās gīt = sad, sorrowful song).

65. KM Does he think of the whole Mālushāhī-story as history, fact, as true, as really have happened? Or does he think of it in terms of fiction, a story, a mixture of history and fiction - or does he not think at all about these questions?
SR Do you consider Mālushāhī a story invented by your heart and mind, or do you think, it has happened like this - as it is sung in Mālushāhī - in reality?
GR It's true fact, it's true fact, it's the story of a king(?). It's the story of the devotees of the king(?). Sunapati, who lived (there), he was a devotee, that Sunapati.

६६ स राजुला वाँ बटि औण वखत क, जतुक ले उकैं रास्त में तकलीफ़ वगैरह, जो कुछ ले भई, ऊँ सही भई या उ में कुछ मिलावट छ ज्यादे?

ग ना, सही भई.

स अच्छा.

ग हम सही बतूनूँ. मिलावट कोई नी बतूनूँ. कालू कहेड़ भयो कलैड़ौ में. दोरीहाट में फचू दोर्‌याल भय. वहीं, गिंवाड़ में, महर मै. ऊँ ले कुछ ज़बर्दस्त भई. उनुल पकड़ ली उकैं.

66. KM So all details, all the small stories are history for him.
SR To him it is his strong belief that it is all real fact.
KM For instance, Rājulā was married to this Tibetan king. Then she ran away and went - on foot - from Johār (Tibet) to Bairāṭh. On this way she had to face all kind of adventures, she was stopped by all kinds of men who wanted to marry her. This is also history to him?
SR All the sufferings Rājulā had to bear on her way from there, were they true (historical facts) or is there some (poet's) invention (imagination) in it?
GR No, they were true!
SR I see.
GR I tell the truth (in the Mālushāhī). I don't tell anything arbitrarily invented and added. Kālū Kahaṛ lived in Kalaiṛau. Phacū Doryāl lived in Dorīhāṭ. There, in Gīvāṛ, lived the Mahars. They also were quite brutal, they grabbed her.
SR According to him, he says, he fully believes that all these events did really happen.

## Other Versions of the Māluśāhī-Song

### I. Mohan Singh's version

"Once upon a time there ruled a king named Dulashahi over Bairath in Pali Pachhaon. His wife was named Dharmarani. The king had only one daughter, Bijula, who was married to the king of Dharanagar. He had no son. Sunapati Shauk was the king of the land of Shaukiyana. His wife was named Ganguli. This couple was childless. One day Ganguli told Sunapati that she could have a child provided she went to the temple of Chitrashila Devi and sought her blessings. Sunapati agreed. On her way she passed through Bairath and met Dharmarani. She also wanted a son. So she joined her, and both reached Rani Bagh where the temple was situated. After worshipping the goddess and praying for a child, the priest gave them an orange each. Dharmarani got it with a stem and Ganguli without. On the way back home, they promised each other that in the event of one having a son and the other a daughter, the children would be united in matrimony.

Dharmarani after the due interval gave birth to a son. The boy was named Malushahi. Some time later, Dulashahi was killed by robbers (Sunapati's men) while he was going to Shauk Desh. One month after the birth of Malushahi, Ganguli had a daughter. The child was named Rajula. Rajula turned out to be a beautiful lass by the time she attained the age of twelve. She wanted to know often about different lands and the kings who ruled over them. She started collecting their portraits. Malushahi's was the last to arrive. She was instinctively drawn towards it. It was now time for Sunapati to proceed on his trading excursion. Rajula accompanied him on his journey to Bairath. On the way they met the Ramolas. At night the Ramolas played on their flute and drum, and fairies came down from the court of Indra to dance to their music. After passing through several places, they finally reached Bairath. Sunapati pitched his camp nearby. As he went out in pursuit of commerce, Rajula was sent to the sheep and goats. One day her face was reflected in the Rahap Ganga which flowed close by. Malushahi, who was out for hunting, saw her reflection in the river. He thought his family goddess had materialised in the water and was kind to give her Darshan to him. He bowed to her and requested her to come out. Rajula burst into laughter at his silly behaviour. This made him look up, and he came to behold a beautiful maiden. Malushahi who was a handsome man climbed up the tree and approached her. She hid her face. Malushahi wanted to talk but she did not respond. When he finally disclosed his identity, she looked at him and instantaneously fell in love. Overwhelmed by her extraordinary beauty, he invited her to his palace. But she did not agree and told him to come to that very spot everyday. He quickly agreed and came there everyday unaccompanied. They met secretly for five days continuously. One of these days her father asked Rajula if she was feeling homesick. She replied in the negative and told him that Bairath was a very beautiful place and they should stay there for some time more.

Sunapati then asked her who was the most attractive man in Bairath. Her candid reply was: Malushahi. His further enquiry as to how she knew elicited the response that she had seen him while he was out for hunting. When everyone was asleep Sunapati informed Rajula that they were leaving for Shaukiyana immediately. Rajula was taken aback. She told him that the path was very dangerous and that they should not start in the night. Sunapati did not agree and they left Bairath.

In the morning, when Malushahi arrived at the spot as usual, he found the place empty. He was madly in love with Rajula and knew fully well that it would be futile to follow as Sunapati must have travelled far. When Sunapati reached Shaukiyana, Ganguli asked Sunapati as to why he had returned so early. He told her that any further stay in Bairath would have resulted in their loosing Rajula to Malushahi. But one day Rajula escaped from Shaukiyana. She dressed up as a boy and started on her journey to Bairath. When she reached Kamsyar, she met the 22 brothers of Kamsyar. Each one of them had four goiters. The brothers saw Rajula from a distance, and in spite of her male attire guessed what was what. The brothers surrounded her and asked her to marry any one of them. She told them that it was for them to decide. As they could not decide, she suggested that they should fight and the winner would be her husband. The brothers started fighting in right earnest. The fight grew so furious that they forgot all about her. Taking advantage of the melee she escaped and reached Saniodyar. On and on went Rajula, till she reached Bageshwar. There was then no bridge over the river Saryu which crisscrosses the valley. The rivér was swollen - she then prayed to the Bagenath Mahadev. Bagenath sent one of his attendants who helped her in crossing the river. She then continued her journey to Baijnath where she prayed in the temple. She reached Karairo where she met one Daulat Singh Kaira. She was very tired and hungry. He gave her food and was very kind to her. By the next morning, she had reached Dwarahat and there she came across one Fateh Singh Doriyal. Fateh Singh was 300 years old - that is how the legend goes. He had seven sons, 14 daughters-in-law and nine grandsons. His face was heavily wrinkled, and birds had made nests in his hair and beard. His eyelids had grown so heavy that he could not lift them properly. The grand old man was sitting by the roadside and Rajula's shadow fell on him. He lifted his eyelids with his hands and saw her approaching. The old man was captivated by her beauty and proposed to marry her. Rajula rebuked him, but unashamed, he refused to leave her. She asked the old man to dance, and promised to marry, if he danced well. He fixed a pole on the ground. Rajula sat near it. Then he started dancing. After some time, she told him everybody could dance on his legs; the test of a real dancer was that he should be able to dance on his head, his feet turned upwards. The old man agreed. While he started dancing on his head, Rajula took off her veil and hung it on the pole. Fateh Singh who could not see properly took the veil for Rajula herself. Taking her chance she slipped away. By the time he knew he was outwitted, Rajula had reached Gewar. She reached Bairath at midnight. With the help of her magical powers she managed to enter the palace without anyone seeing

her. She entered the bedroom of Malushahi and sprinkled some potion there. Under its effect everyone was plunged into deep sleep. As the room got illuminated by her beauty, she saw Malushahi's seven wives and found that they were no match for her. She tried to wake Malushahi, but failed. He saw and heard everything as if it was happening in a dream. Towards the close of night, she changed her mind and decided to go back to Shaukiyana. She left a letter for Malushahi saying that she had come from Shaukiyana only for his sake, and that if he was the real son of his father, he should come to Shaukyana and marry her with ceremonies proper to her rank.

When Malushahi woke up, he was perplexed to see that letter lying on his bed. He took up the challenge and decided to leave for Shaukiyana. His mother sent a letter to her brother Mrityu Garhwal who came there with his books of magic. Malushahi wanted to take some men with him, but Mrityu Garhwal told him that men would count for nothing in that land of poison and magic. After passing through many places, they reached the borders of Shaukiyana. Malushahi persuaded his uncle to return and look after the affairs in Bairath in his absence. He changed himself into a mendicant and started begging for alms. At last, he managed to reach Rajula's house and discovered her. Rajula started planning as to how his stay in her house could be managed. After some thought she asked him to wait outside and went to her mother. She told her that a very intelligent mendicant was standing outside, and that they should engage him as a doorkeeper, so as to have good luck for their household. Ganguli put this proposal to Sunapati who gave his consent. So Malushahi came to stay there, as a mendicant by day and as a lover by night. One day Sunapati came to know the real state of affairs. Rajula also was alerted. She forbade Malushahi to stir out of her room. One day Rajula had gone out to wash some clothes. Sunapati considered it the right moment to carry out his plan of killing Malushahi. He went in and told Malushahi that he was after all his son-in-law and then politely invited him for meals. Poor Malushahi was beguiled by the honey sweet words of Sunapati and went out of the room. The crows broke into shrieking cacophony to warn Malushahi of the imminent danger to his life. But he did not know the language of the crows. Sunapati offered him poisoned sweets. Gangula solicited Sunapati not to kill such a handsome prince. But Sunapati threatened her with dire consequences if she exposed his plans to Malushahi. Malushahi ate the sweets, and fell unconscious. Sunapati ordered his servants to throw his body down a precipice. They complied with his orders. One old crow kept a lonely vigil over the body.

When Rajula returned, she found Malushahi missing from the room. She was anxious, and went to her mother. She knew for certain that he had been murdered. She asked her point blank as to what had become of the body of Malushahi. Ganguli pleaded ignorance. Rajula went straight to her father and berated him, telling him that she had committed no sin by loving Malushahi, and it was he who had committed a heinous crime by killing a guest under his own roof. She then cursed him that he would always be childless. Then she shut herself in her room to mourn the death of her lover.

Sunapati wrote to Rikhepal and Bikhepal two brothers of Hundesh, saying that if they wanted to marry Rajula they should come immediately, fill one of his wells with gold, and take her away in marriage. The Huniya brothers immediately made for Shaukiyana. On their way they passed through the land where only one handed people lived, and the land where men were horse-faced. While crossing the passes they came across the Snow Bird, who told them that their future was dark. The brothers did not pay any heed to the warning of the bird. At last they reached Shaukiyana. They filled the well with gold. Sunapati forcibly brought Rajula out. The brothers were no match for her. Rajula entreated her father not to marry her to those hideous brutes. But Sunapati was adamant. Rajula was in great agony. But there was none to help her. Rajula then called the Brahmin of the Huniyas, and gave him her costly ring under the condition that he should get the marriage postponed to a later date. The Brahmin agreed to this, and told the Huniyas that no auspicious day could be found out soon and that the marriage could be celebrated in Hundesh as well. The brothers, seeing no alternative, agreed. Rajula was now put in a palanquin and was carried off to Hundesh. While crossing the Himalayan passes, they again came across the Snow Bird, who told Rajula that it could well understand her sorrow because both were unhappy. The bird told her that due to a curse cast upon her, her head would split if she went to the warmer climes. Rajula asked the bird to tell Malushahi, if per chance he was alive, he should not come to Hundesh as it was a very dangerous country, and he would surely lose his life there.

The brothers finally reached Hundesh. Everyone was curious to see Rajula, as such a beautiful girl had never been seen there before. They decided to keep her secluded, as they were afraid that the king of China might hear of her beauty and manage to take her away. She was kept inside a room which could be reached only after opening seven other rooms. At last came the day of marriage. The Brahmin again went to her with the kangan (bracelet). Rajula kept quiet and asked the Brahmin to send Rikhepal to her. Rajula talked more sweetly to him and pretended as if she had fallen in love with him. After talking to him for some time, she asked him to grant her a wish. Rikhepal agreed. She then told him that it was her wish that Rikhepal should be like a father to her and she like a daughter to him for a period of 12 years after which she would gladly marry him, and live with him as his wife. Poor Rikhepal was honour bound and could not go back on his word. The Huniyas shut her up in the room with seven locks.

In Bairath, all were growing anxious at the continued absence of Malushahi. One night Dharamrani, Bijula and his seven wives saw him in a dream. He told them that he had been poisoned and that a very faint spark of life remained in him. But he had no hopes of being revived as that area was not easily accessible. He then made his will known to them and asked them to make arrangements about the disposal of his property. The news of this dream spread like wild fire and everyone thought of avenging his death. A proper team of able men was selected with Mrityu Garhwal as its leader. The old Fateh Singh Doryal, when he heard about it also expressed his

desire to go to Shaukiyana. His sons laughed at him. The old man was undaunted and asked them to test his strength by placing a big Bhadela (a big utensil made of bronze) weighing 100 maunds on his head and to strike it with sledge hammers weighing a maund each. In case the noise went through his head, he would not go with the party, if it did not, they would have to let him go. The sons agreed, and did what the old man had asked them to do. He was unaffected by all that, and his sons agreed to his going. Dharamrani rushed to Chitrashila Devi and shed copious tears before the goddess. The party reached Shaukiyana but could not find the exact place. At last the crow led them to the spot where Malushahi's body lay. As the precipice was full of snow, his body was well preserved. Mrityu Garhwal then applied some charms and medicines. After continuous treatment for seven days and nights Malushahi was brought back to life. After Malushahi recovered from the effect of the poison, all started in search of Rajula and reached the Himalayan passes. There the Snow-Bird told them that it had seen Rajula going with Rikhepal and Bikhepal, the Huniyas and she was very sad and unhappy. The army then marched forward, and after some time reached Hundesh. Mrityu Garhwal camouflaged his men in such a way that they looked like trees and stones. He then tied a root round the neck of Malushahi and turned him into a parrot. He placed another root in his mouth so that Rajula could also be turned into one. The parrot flew on and on and finally entered the room where Rajula was imprisoned by the Huniyas. The parrot flew and sat on the oranges lying there. Rajula forbade the parrot from eating the fruits, as she had kept them for Malushahi, a practice which she had followed at all her meals. She then narrated her grief to the parrot. While listening to her story, the parrot flew and sat on her lap. She began gently to stroke it, and in doing so felt the root and the thread tied round its neck. She was pained to see the parrot in that condition and said that only the cruellest of all the persons could have thought of torturing such a lovely bird. She broke the thread and could not close her eyes when her dear Malushahi materialised before her. The lovers were then united once more and for five days they talked of many things inside that room. On the sixth day Malushahi tied the root he had brought with him round the neck of Rajula and the other round his own neck and they both flew out of that prison.

The Huniya magician saw them escaping. He called some of his disciples and transformed them into hawks. He ordered them to chase the parrots, eat their flesh and bring their bones back. The hawks flew up, chased the parrots and caught them finally. No sooner the hawks snatched the feathers of the parrots the goddess of Chitrashila intervened and the wounded parrots slipped from the grasp of the hawks and fell in the river down below. The Huniya magician changed the hawks into fish and ordered them to bring the bones out. Mrityu Garhwal asked for a volunteer to fight the fish. Old Fateh Singh Doryal volunteered himself and Mrityu Garhwal changed him into an otter. The otter then leaped into the water and killed all the fish that were to be found in the river. He then picked up the wounded parrots and brought them to Mrityu Garhwal. Mrityu Garhwal applied some herbs and the

parrots were fully restored to health. Malushahi and Rajula stood there healthy and handsome as ever.

The party then started back to Shaukiyana. Fateh Singh Doriyal accused Sunapati of committing the horrible crime of killing a guest and challenged him to single combat. The pair then fought for seven days and seven nights and finally Fateh Singh killed Sunapati on the eighth day. The people of Shaukiyana approached Ganguli and asked her permission to fight the party of Malushahi as they had killed Sunapati. Fateh Singh went to her and reminded her that she had promised Dharmarani to give her daughter to her son in marriage, and told her that Sunapati deserved his fate, as he had done a cowardly deed. Ganguli thought the whole thing was over and realised at last that there should be no more fighting. Malushahi and Rajula went to Ganguli and touched her feet. She blessed them and asked them to stay for eleven days, till the mourning for Sunapati was over. After that she presented a suitable dowry and bade them farewell. The party started on its journey to Bairath. When they reached Bageshwar all were invited to the marriage feast. After the feast Malushahi asked Fateh Singh Doryal to ask for anything as a reward for his loyalty and bravery. Fateh Singh asked for the land stretching from upper to the lower Dwarahat which was immediately granted to him. Malushahi and Rajula proceeded to Bairath and lived happily thereafter."

("Mohan Singh sometimes concludes his narration with Rajula fighting Sunapati. After she has succeeded in exhausting him, she signals Malushahi who kills him with a knife called 'Doorpin'.")

(M.Upreti, Mal. - the ballad of Kumaon, p.13 - 22)

## II. Jogaram's version

"The story excepting at the end is the same as in Gopidas. In Jogaram's version, the Katyuriya Gurus fight the Huniya magicians and vanquish the entire Huniya army. His version is quite distinct in respect of subsidiary episodes, distinct both from Mohan Singh's and Gopi Das's. Given below are the situations and events which are his own:

1. Two sons were born to Ajayapal Huniya and two daughters to Sunapati Shauk. Huniya's sons were named Rikhe Vikhepal and Chandra Vikhepal. Sunapati's elder daughter was named Rajula.
2. (After Rajula was forced by Sunapati to return to Jalnar Desh). - Unlike Gopidas, Jogaram describes her meeting with her mother Ganguli thus: Ganguli took Rajula in and asked her "How was your trip to Bairath? You must have felt very tired". Rajula said to her "No mother, I was not tired. I could walk in that land without feeling any strain. I felt as if I was walking on thistle down." Ganguli was very anxious to know about that land. She asked Rajula "Which of the directions did you find the best, and which of the lands? Which of the gods is the greatest?" Rajula told her "The best of the lands is in Bageshwar, the greatest of the gods at Jageshwar and the best of the directions is that to Bairath. Oh, my

mother, how much I wish, you could get me married in Bairath. I will send you the finest rice, the most delicious fish and the whitest of wheat." While this conversation between the two of them was going on Sunapati was eavesdropping. He said to himself "My goodness, Rajula hasn't forgotten Bairath. On the contrary, she wants to get married there." Without waiting any further, he wrote to the Huniya brothers, asking them to come immediately and marry his daughter.

3. Jogaram gives an interesting account of the steps taken by Dharma to deflect her son's mind from Rajula. She has it announced in Bairath that Malushahi is going to select his eighth wife and all aspirants should assemble in the courtyard of his palace next morning. All the women of Bairath get very excited and reach his palace at dawn. So many of them come that there is no place to move. Malushahi comes of his palace, looks at and addresses out them. He tells them that all those who are older than him are his Didis (elder sisters) and those younger are his Bainis (younger sisters). Greatly disappointed they disperse cursing Malushahi.

4. Malushahi's Gurus, Hini Das and Fini Das, returned from Jalnar Desh leaving him alone there. They felt completely neglected. After Malushahi met Rajula, he forgot his gurus and his nine lakh army. He spent all his time with Rajula. In utter disgust, the gurus returned to Bairath with the army. When Malushahi's mother Dharma saw them, she enquired about Malushahi. The gurus told her that he had completely forgotten them and was spending all his time with Rajula. Feeling helpless Dharma shed bitter tears. - In Jalnar Desh Sunapati said to himself "Since Rajula loves Malushahi very much and there seems to be no way out, let him be free to come and go out of the house with her." The permissive attitude on his part was not liked by his neighbours. They started accusing Sunapati of allowing his daughter to consort freely with his enemy. Sunapati was greatly provoked and ultimately decided to do away with Malushahi. - Jogaram's version does not speak of Rajula's going out of her room to wash Malushahi's linen. According to him, Malushahi already used to eat in Sunapati's kitchen. When one day Sunapati mixed poison in his food, Malushahi didn't suspect any foul play, nor Rajula.

5. Jogaram's narration of Mahar brothers is also different from that of Gopi Das. According to Jogaram - 'When water stopped flowing, Lachhu and Pachhu, the two Mahar brothers, went out to check the drain. They saw a girl fast asleep, her legs resting in the water. They were completely overwhelmed by her beauty. Since each of the brothers wanted her to be his wife, they drew out their swords to settle the matter. They had a maternal uncle whose name was Nagimal. He lived in Naag Loke. He saw the folly of what his nephews were doing. He rushed to Khilechaura where the brothers were desperately fighting each other. He told them "Why do you want to kill each other for the sake of a woman? If you want to marry her, you do as I tell you. You get some sumptuous food prepared and place it on two similar plates. You invite the girl to eat from one of the plates. The one whose plate she would eat from would be entitled to marry her." The brothers agreed and did exactly as Nagimal had told them. Rajula was in a fix. This was a trying moment of her life. Instead of eating from

one of the plates, she reached for both and started eating with both her hands. She told the Mahar brothers "One of you is like my father and the other like my uncle. There is nothing wrong if I eat from the plates of my father and uncle." The brothers felt greatly insulted and humiliated."
(M.Upreti, Mal. - the ballad of Kumaon, p.38 - 40)

III. Trilocan Pāṇḍey: Kumāũ kā lok sāhitya (Folklore of Kumaon), p.158 - 166

"The two great folk-ballads ('lok gāthā') 'Mālūsāhī' and 'Ramaul' (Ramol) are comparatively old and widespread and may therefore be called 'traditional ballads/songs' ('paramparāgat gāthā'). ... No other work of Kumauni-folklore can compare with Malushahi in greatness and importance. From Huṇdeś - which is Tibet Johār - down to Kāṭhgodām and even Citraśālā - the whole region of Kumaon has found its place in this song. ... Because of its great popularity there exist several versions of it, though the basic story remains the same.

Dulāsāhī, the virtuous king of Bairāṭh, had no offspring and therefore more than once visited famous temples and places of pilgrimage in order to pray and take holy baths. In the name of the gods he even worshipped stones but his wish wasn't fulfilled. The same happened to Sunapati Shauk, a trader from Saukyāṇ. At the same time they both had the idea that up to now neither had prayed to god Bāgnāth for a child. So they went to his temple, gave the ornaments of their ears as an offering to the god and vowed to make an offering of golden coins if he would grant them a child. At midnight god Bāgnāth appeared to both their wives in a dream and said: On the day of 'māgh sākrānti' before sunrise take a holy bath at the confluence of the Saryū and Gomtī, pour water on the'benī mādhav' and 'trijugī pīpal'-trees, make a sacrifice of barley and sesame and then whoever comes first to my temple before the gate is opened, to her I'll grant a son, and a daughter to her who comes next.

The next morning Dulāsāhī's wife told him about her dream. And the same dream had Sunapati's wife Gangulī in Saukyāṇdeś. Thus on the day of 'makar sākrānti' they both set out on their pilgrimage. The queen of Bairāṭh stayed in the lodge of the Katyūr, whereas Gangulī stayed in the camp of the Shauks. The next morning the queen got up earlier than Gangulī, did everything that the god had told her to do and went to the temple of Bāgnāth. As he had promised the god appeared to both women and granted the boon of a son to the queen and the boon of a daughter to Gangulī. Before the eyes of the god they agreed to give their children to each other in marriage. Afterwards they both returned home.

After some time the queen of Bairāṭh gave birth to a son who was given the name 'Mālūsāhī' and Gangulī gave birth to a daughter by the name of 'Rajulī'. Day by day Rajulī grew into a beautiful young girl comparable to the moonlight of the second day (waxing moon), the sun in the month of Baiśākh, the Kāiruvā-plant in the month of Caitra and the Pālang-vegetable in the month of Pūs. When she was eleven years old her mother Gangulī began to think about her marriage. In these

days Rajulī asked again and again the following questions: Which grain is the greatest among all grains? Which tree is the greatest among all trees? Which king is the greatest among all kings? Gangulī said: Of all the grains barley and sesame are the greatest, of all the trees the holy fig-tree and of all the kings is the king of colourful Baiṛāṭh the greatest. When Rajulī expressed her wish to see king Mālūsāhī, Gangulī reproached her and said: It has been decided already that Cand Bikhaipāl, the Huṇiyā, will be your husband. Rajulī attempted to oppose this decision, but Gangulī had already given her promise.

In winter it was usual that Shauk traded wool, salt and borax (? 'guṛ' ?), in exchange for which he brought home grain from other places (i.e. the warm valleys of Kumaon,KM), all loaded on to his goats. This time he wanted to buy everything necessary for Rajulī's wedding. But when he was about to leave Rajulī begged him to take her along and show her the country. She said: While you go around trading salt and borax I'll graze the 180 sheep and 120 goats in the forest. There we'll get sour milk from Dūnāgiri mountain, 'gābā'-vegetable from Paṭkoṭ and first-class 'bāsmatī'-rice from the Kosī valley. Sunapati agreed. They pitched camp in Bairāṭh. One day when Rajulī was resting in the forest, king Mālūsāhī while hunting came to that place, saw her reflection in the water and immediately became enraptured with her. They fell head over heels in love with each other and promised to marry.

But on returning home, just as Gangulī had foretold, Rajulī was given in marriage to Cand Bikhaipāl, the king of Huṇdeś. Rajulī tried to hinder this marriage by trying to bribe the middleman with countless gold-coins, but she didn't succeed and was taken to her father-in-law's home. As she was leaving she worried already whether she would be able to endure a king as husband who frightened even the tiger in the jungle, whose breath blew away even the stones and who ate 512 Sers of rice at one time.

There she had to suffer much being kept under lock and key. So at the first opportunity she escaped from Huṇdeś and set out for Bairāṭh. Leaving Mallā Johār and passing through Rūpasī Bagaṛ, Tejam, Sāmādhurā, Bāgeśvar, Girechinā and other places she reached Someśvar. Here the 22 goitre-brothers ('gal ghāṭak bhāiyõ') crowded around her and told her to remain with them as their wife. By cunning and deceit she freed herself and came to a place called Lod Chīnā. Here a man called Haruvā Kaiṛā and his nine sons were watering their (rice-) fields. Upon seeing her they were all overcome with greed and desire. She succeeded in freeing herself and continued on her way. In Dvārāhāṭ Pacuvā Dorāl barred her way. But once again by trickery she escaped and finally reached Rangīlī Bairāṭh. Mālūsāhī was sleeping in his palace. Rajulī wrote him a letter saying: If you are a true son ('sacce putra'), come to Saukyāṇ Deś. Only then will you win me. Thereupon she set out again for the land of her mother. When Mālūsāhī awoke he gave up his royal throne and became a yogi for her sake. His mother tried very hard to dissuade him by saying: You already have seven queens. I will arrange a marriage for you with any girl you like and whom I could then call 'Rajulī' - but he paid no heed.

As soon as Rajulī saw Mālūsāhī begging for alms in Saukyāṇ Deś she recognized him, turned him into a very small animal with the magic of mantras and put him in her bun. When it became known (that Māl. in the form of an insect was with Raj.) she was told by her parents that this was the man she was fated to marry and, if she would turn him back into a man, they would call him 'son-in-law'. Together they set up their housekeeping. One day when Rajulī had gone to the distant river to wash dirty clothes, Gangulī took the opportunity to mix a strong poison in with delicious food and gave it to Mālūsāhī to eat (so that he died). She informed Cand Bikhaipāl saying: Come and take away Rajulī. In Bairāṭh the king's mother had seen in a dream what was going on in Saukyāṇ. She sent her brothers and a strong army in search of Mālūsāhī. Among them was a Guru who, with the help of his yoga, brought Mālūsāhī back to life again and turned him into a parrot. Again Mālūsāhī went to Rajulī and disclosing his identity met with the army (sent by his mother). From the other side Cand Bikhaipāl came with a huge army. But Mālūsāhī won the fierce battle and took Rajulī with him to Bairāṭh where they ruled for many years in happiness.

Five main versions of this song are found in Kumaun: 1. in Bārāmaṇḍal; 2. in Pālī Pachāū, especially around Dvārāhāṭ, Caukhuṭiyā-Gīvāṛ; 3. around Johār; 4. in the area of Shor-Sīrā and 5. around Bhīmtāl (this version is heard less often). The narrative given above belongs to Bārāmaṇḍal, the central part (of Kumaun). ... In Johār the power of magic is a main theme of the story, ... The names of the heroes and the main events remain the same. ...

Concordances:

1. The name 'Mālūsāhī' is the same. The name of Rajulī appears also in other forms like 'Raījū, Raījulā (Rējulā)' or 'Rājulā'. It is their love story ('prem kathā').
2. In all versions the ruler of Huṇdeś is mentioned though two names are given: Cand Bikhaipāl and Udaipāl. Everywhere he has a frightening appearance and grotesque attire.
3. The story of how the two children were conceived through the grace of God and how they, yet unborn, were already betrothed - that again is the same.
4. The description of Rajulī's escape from Saukyāṇ Deś, how she reaches Bairāṭh and the names of places are the same.
5. All versions agree in how a letter is placed at the head of Māl.'s bed, how he swears by the milk of his mother ('mātṛdūdh kī śapath') and how he remains asleep.
6. Mālūsāhī is always said to have seven queens. He leaves his kingdom and meets with Rajulī iṇ Saukyāṇ Deś.
7. During Rajulī's absence Māl. is poisoned which appears, in the form of a dream, to the queen in Bairāṭh.
8. Mālūsāhī is brought back to life, fights (with the lord of Huṇdeś) and happily returns home with Rajulī.
9. Magic and sorcery, fighting, love before the beloved is met, beauty (of Rajulī) and the wealth of Sunapati are mentioned or described in a like manner (in all versions). The story has a happy end.

The main differences are the following:

1. In the version of Bhīmtāl both Sunapati Shauk and Cand Prithvīpāl, the king of Huṇdeś, have no children, and

together they are granted the boon (of a child) in the Citraśilā-temple of Rānībāg where they unexpectedly meet. Bairāṭh is not mentioned.

2. In the version of Johār, Gangulī Saukyāṇ breaks her promise by succumbing to the temptation of Huṇdeś, whereas in the version of Bhīmtāl Rajulī is given in marriage to Huṇdeś as a result of a previous promise.
3. In the version of Bārāmaṇḍal Sunapati gives in to Rajulī's insistance and takes her along, while in the version of Johār he does not.
4. In the version of Bhīmtāl Mālūsāhī changes himself into a yogi, goes to meet Rajulī before she is given into marriage to Huṇdeś and dies. In the version of Pālī Pachāū Rajulī herself, suffering much in her father-in-law's house, escapes from Huṇdeś and somehow reaches Bairāṭh.
5. In the version of Pālī Pachāū Rajulī remains a few days in Mālūsāhī's home. Beside the hardships of her journey she mentions the molestations she had to suffer from Kaiṛā, Dorāl and other persons whom Mālūsāhī at once orders to be killed. One day Rajulī intentionally puts much too much pepper and salt into the food with the result that Mālūsāhī becomes angry and throws her out. This episode is not found elsewhere.
6. The queen of Bairāṭh sends her brother Mirtuā who is a very powerful magician and sorcerer himself (to Saukyāṇ Deś). Here no Guru is mentioned.
7. In the version of Bhīmtāl even God Bāgnāth himself is charmed by Rajulī's beauty. Being indignant about this Rajulī curses him causing him to become mute. This episode is not found elsewhere.
8. According only to some versions Rajulī herself is well versed in the art of magic and sorcery. With the help of mantras she revives the dead Mālūsāhī, while in the other versions this honour has been given to the Guru or Mirtuā, brother of the queen of Bairāṭh."

IV. Govind Cātak: Gaṛhvālī lokgīt - ek sāṃskṛtik adhyayan (Garhvālī folksongs - a cultural study), p. 258 - 260

"Among love-songs ('praṇay gāthā') there is one special type in which the hero dons the dress of a yogi in order to win his beloved. This type of literature has been influenced by the Nāth-tradition. In these stories the hero is already quite a while in love with his beloved before he gets the chance to meet and see her. Then, under the pain of separation he gives up his kingdom, becomes a disciple of Gorakhnāth and so dressed like a yogi he sets out to look for his beloved. ... The love-song ('praṇay gāthā') of Rājulā and Mālūśāhī can be regarded as typically representative of this type of song. This song, apart from Gaṛhvāl, is also well-known in Kumāūn.

According to the Gaṛhvālī version Mālūśāhī was the king of 'Rangīlī Vairāṭ', colourful Vairāṭ. When he was born the astrologers said that his marriage had to be decided upon within five days from his birth, otherwise it would be taken

as sin. In Saukyānī Deś ... there was a king called Sonūśāhī who had an only daughter: Rājulī. And before these five days had passed their marriage was agreed upon. But because Rājulī's planets were not favourable her future father-in-law died. Now no one thought anymore of fulfilling the marriage contract. And so, as Rājulī had grown into a real beauty, her parents received many marriage-proposals. Among the suitors there was also Vighnī Vijaypāl from Jalandhar who threateningly announced to come with the bridegroom's party on the ascertained day.

One day Rājulī went with her paternal aunt Chamunā on a mountain-top. She looked all around and when she saw the countries in the distance she said: Of all countries which one is best? Of all kings which one is best? Her aunt named the country of Rangīlī Vairāṭ and prince Mālūśāhī who lived there, and she told her about the marriage contract (with Mālūśāhī's family). At once Rājulī made up her mind to go to Rangīlī Vairāṭ. Her father Sonūśāhī's family-god Bhairav tried to bar her way, but she wasn't to be stopped. But nevertheless Bhairav followed her, reached Mālūśāhī's royal palace in Vairāṭ before her and put him into a twelve years' sleep. Rājulī tried to wake him but he remained fast asleep. So Rājulī left a letter for him and returned home. When Bhairav saw that she had gone, he freed Mālūśāhī from his magic sleep. Mālūśāhī awoke and saw the letter and diamond-ring worn by Rājulī. He resolved to make her his wife. He put on a yogi's dress and went to the Ashram of Guru Gorakhnāth. Gorakhnāth initiated and instructed him (by giving him a 'mantra'). Then he sent him again to Rangīlī Vairāṭ so that he might eat a meal prepared by his mother's own hands. His mother recognized him again (inspite of his yogi's dress and appearance). She and the queens implored him to remain home but he paid no heed to what they said. Instead he said: Mother, I am not your son Mālūśāhī, nor did I ever have any kingdom, nor did I have any queen. I am now the disciple of Guru Gorakh. Then by magic he disappeared from there. Vighnī Vijaypāl had already taken Rājulī to Jalandhar Deś. Dressed as a yogi Mālūśāhī arrived in Jalandhar Deś. There in a certain town lived queen Viṣlā Rānī who owned a poisonous spring (well?). When Mālūśāhī drank water from that poisonous spring he at once fell under her spell. Viṣlā Rānī too was charmed by his good looks. With the help of magic and mantras she freed him from the effect of the poison and said: Dear Lord! Now you are my master and I am your 'yoginī', your disciple. Mālūśāhī promised to marry her and continued on to Jalandhar Deś. There he put a halt to the watermills of Vighnī Vijaypāl by magic of his mantras. He went to Rājulī and declared his love. Then he fought and defeated Vighnī Vijaypāl. And so together with his beloved Mālūśāhī returned home to Rangīlī Vairāṭ.

The Kumāūnī-version is very similar to the Gaṛhvālī song. In both versions the same names Mālūśāhī, Rājulā (Rājulī, Renjulī), Sonūśāhī (Sunapati), Vairāṭ etc. are to be found. In the Kumāūnī-version Rājulī's father Sunapati is a merchant. Accompanied by his daughter he journeys to Vairāṭ to do business. And there, at the temple of Devī, Rājulī meets Mālūśāhī who came there while hunting, as Rājulī was grazing their sheep and goats. In the water of the river Mālūśāhī sees her

reflection and at once is enchanted by her beauty. But Śunapati does not trust this kind of love-affair. For the sake of his business he wants to arrange her marriage with Riṣipāl, the king of Hūṇdeś. Therefore, over night, Rājulī is made to return home with her father. Rājulī begins to suffer greatly from the separation from Mālūśāhī. So one day she runs away from home in search of him. In the evening she reaches the town of Vairāṭ (Dvārāhāṭ) and enters Mālūśāhī's palace. In spite of all her efforts to wake him he remains fast asleep. So she writes him a letter, places it at the foot of his bed and returns home. Now Mālūśāhī cannot bear the separation from Rājulī anymore. He dons the dress of a Gorakhpanthī yogi, goes to Śaukdeś and remains there in a Shiva-temple. Rājulī recognizes him. Śunapati cannot tolerate their love. Through his daughter he sends the yogi rice-pudding, who after eating it becomes unconscious. They bury him at the foot of Himaśilā, the Snowmountain. So when the party of the bridegroom Riṣipāl, the king of Hundeś, comes to take her away as his bride, she has no alternative. But then a Monāl-bird informs her that Mālūśāhī is still alive. Nevertheless her marriage with Riṣipāl cannot be stopped, but she succeeds in having Śunapati promise her that he will consider her his daughter for twelve more years. In the meantime Mālūśāhī's mother Dharmāvatī has a dream (about Māl.). She sends her brother Mṛtyusingh, a hero from Gaṛhvāl, to Śakadeś (sic!; should be 'Śaukadeś', KM). He removes Mālūśāhī's corpse and with the help of Siduvā-Viduvā-mantras brings him to life again (Viduvā = Biduvā;KM). The Monāl-bird brings him news of Rājulī's wellbeing. Siduvā and Viduvā, two tantric heroes, turn both Mālū and Rājulī into parrots. They have hardly flown up when the magician ('lāmā') of the Hūṇiyā Riṣipāl magically turns himself into a hawk and pursues them. But Mrityusingh kills him. When Śunapati learns of his daughter being abducted, he too prepares to fight for his daughter, but Mrityusingh kills him also. Thus Mālūśāhī and Rājulī overcome all obstacles and finally marry."

V. Nitya Nand Misra: Mālūśāhī, A Romantic poem of the hills (Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society, vol.9 (1936), p.23-54)

Rājā Mālūsāhī, Rajūlī, Gāṅgulī Śaukyāṇā // Wikaṅī Santatī nī milī, dhanā re bhāgīre bānā // Gaṅgā kā nāma gadherā juhārī, dhanā re bhāgīre bānā. // Yāvā! rai go chcha, merā bākī, būḍho re Bāgīnāthā; // Ta buḍhā Bāganātha huṇī re hukuma dī hālo, bhāgīre bānā. // O! āī ge chcha uttaraiṇī āī ge chcha // Buḍhāre Bāganāthāhuṇī sunū tāka chaḍhūñlo bhāgīre bānā! // Yāvā! une une āī ge chcha talī Jwāra mājā. // O! kalī Jvāra baṭā āī re ge chcha, Uṭaidhure mājā; // Uṭaidhurā baṭī āī ge chcha malī re // Dānapura mājā, suṇa re bhāgī re bānā, // Dīnā kā bāṭā āduka dīnā āī ge chcha mājā, // Une Une āī re ge chcha Vāganātha mājā, // Āvā! ḍerā lagai lagai hā chcha, // Buṛe Vāganātha mājā bhāgīre bānā. // Āvā! Vairāḍha kī rānī re bhagavānā, Hari re Nārāyaṇā! // Gaṅga kā nāma gadherā Juhārī// Deva kā nāma ḍhuṅgā re pujī bhāgī re bānā // Sūṇi kā sapana mājā buḍhā // Bāganātha kūnī, // "Eka dina āī jā merā būḍhā Bāganāthā mājā re." "Kai dinā ko melā holo, kai dinā main ūñlo bhāgīre bānā būḍhā re Bāganātha." // "Āye Āye tū āye, uttaraiṇī huṇī // Jai bakhata disa khulanī ta vakhaṭa āī re bhāgīre bānā, // Main tukaṇī dīī diyūlo puttara ko varo." // Rāta be parabhāta hai go, nīnā purī ge chcha, // Aba aṛausa paṛausa mājā pūchchana kai ge chcha, // "Suṇa suṇa merā svāmī belī rāta mājā // Svapane maiñ dekhā svāmī! uttara kā disā mājā buḍha Bāganāthā, // Buḍho Vāganāthā dekho maiñ le, // Kūchchhīya maiñ thaṇī, // 'Main tūkaṇī dī diyuloñ puttara ko bara', // Main kaṇī dī diyo tuma pura vachanā dī hālo." // Avā tīne dina mājā haī re ge chchha // Uttareṇī bhāgīre bānā, // Sunū re ṭākā bheṭa dharī karī chchha samānā, // Tīnā huṇī mānā hai go eka dina mājā hai go eka dina mājā, // Baṭī bhalī ge chcha samānā dharo, // Avā Vairāṭa vaṭī bāṭā lāgī ge chcha // Yo ūne ūne āī re ge chcha bhāgīre bānā // O! Tītavī kā pañjā, une une āī re ge chcha Dorehāṭa mañjā, // Yo Dorāhāṭā baṭī bāṭā santatī upara chhori, Loda chhinā mañjā // Loḍa baṭī aī ge chcha Someśvara mājā // Yo Someśvara baṭī āī re ge chcha wī Garūḍa mājā, // Wī garūḍa baṭī bāṭā re lāgī ai ge // Buḍha Bāganātha mājā // Avā Buḍho Vāganātha mājā ḍerā rokī hā chha dhanā re bhāgīre vānā // Āvā rāta be parabhāta hai ge, // Nāī dhoī bera, nai ge chha Būṛā Bāganātha mājā. // O! Sunū re ṭākā bheṭa chaḍhāī bera // "Suna re merā bhāgīre bāna ho! // Maiñ kaṇī dī hāla tuma puttara ko bara." // Jo aghila ālo vīkaṇī milalo puttara ko bara. // Jo pachhila ālo wī kaṇī mīlalo kanīyāñ ko varo, // Gangulī Saukyāṇā yāvā pachhila nai ge chha, // Vairāṭa kī rāṇī yāvā re aghila nai ge chha, // Puttara ko vara jo chhiyo rāṇī vairāṭa kañ milī re go chha, // Yāvā kanīyāñ ko varo Gaṅgulī Saukyāṇā mili re go chha // Yāvā bheṭa hai ge chha dviye rāṇīna kan, trijugi pipala mājā // Yāvā kuṇa phaiṭī ge chha Bairāṭ kī rāṇī // "Suṇa Saukiyā Gāngulī Saukyāṇa, ta tūkaṇī milī re go chha kaniyā ko varo // Ta maiñ milī re go chha puttara ko vara // Suṇa suṇa Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā, tā tū chhe bhalī vānā, // jaba terī kanīyā holī taba main ka dī delī suṇa re bhāgīre vānā // Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā tateri nyotī pī ṭhyā lāgī re go chha, // taba bola vochana tumāro puro re haī re go chha." // Vairāṭa kī rāṇī ta vairāṭha nai ge chha // Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā āvā Saukyūṛā nai ge chha.

V. Nitya Nand Misra: (Translation)

(Now begins the story of) Rāja Mālūsāhī and Princess Rajulī. (There was) Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā who had no issue. Blessed are those who are fortunate! (Gāṅgulī soliloquises) These Juhāris bathe in streams in the name of the Ganges. I have now only to go to Lord Bāganātha (Bageshwar). Lord Bāganātha has ordered me. O, Uttarāyaṇa has come. I shall present a gold coin (ṭākā) to the Lord Bāganātha. I shall ask for a boon of a son. O, fortunate ones! O, now she has gradually come down to Tallā Jūhāra. Thence she has come to Ūṇṭādhurā. From Uñṭādhurā she has arrived at Mallā Dānapura. O, ye fortunate ones listen! She has completed the one day's journey in only half a day. She has now come down to Bāganātha. O, fortunate ones, tents have been pitched up near Bāganātha. The queen of Vairāṭa, who, like the Juhāris who bathe in streams in the name of the Ganges, worshipped stones in the name of the gods, dreamed a dream. In the dream the Lord Bāganātha says, "One day, come to my Bāganātha." "When will the fair be held? On which day shall I come to Bāganātha?" "Come, come surely on the Uttarāyaṇa. O, fortunate one, come when all quarters become clear (i.e., early in the morning). I shall bestow on you the boon of a son." The night has passed away and the morning has come. She has finished her sleep. She has begun to ask. "O, my lord (viz.-her husband), please listen to me. Last night in a dream I saw the Lord Bāganātha on the north. I saw the Lord Bāganātha indeed. He told me that he would give me a son. Give me permission. On the third day comes Uttarāyaṇa." She prepares herself in one day. She takes a gold coin. She, making a complete preparations, has now started from Vairāṭa. O, fortunate ones, she has come gradually to Dvārāhāṭa. Thence she has reached Kaiḍa-rau. From Kaiḍa-rau she has arrived at Lodachhinā which she has left for Someśvara. She has gone from Someśvara to Garūḍa. Thence she has proceeded to Bāganātha. She has encamped near Bāganātha. Early in the morning, after taking her bath, she has gone to the Lord Bāganātha. After presenting the gold coin, she says, "Listen to me, O fortunate one, please favour me with a son." One who goes early will receive the boon of a son and the other of a daughter. Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā has gone a little later and the queen of Vairāṭa has reached earlier. The latter has been rewarded with a son and the former with a daughter. Now the two queens have met near the Trijugī pīpala tree. The queen of Vairāṭa says,"Please listen, O Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā, you have been favoured with a daughter and I with a son. Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā, listen to me, you are a good woman. When a daughter is born to you, give her to me (for my son)." This offer has been extended to Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā and her forehead has been tinged with piṭhyā. The word has been fulfilled. The queen of Vairāṭa has gone to Vairāṭa, and Gāṅgulī to Saukyūḍa (Bhoṭa).

---

Misra's text, the Kumāūnī as well as the English, has been left untouched, though many misprints and minor mistakes could have easily been corrected.

Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā kaṇī eka re māsa haī re go chha. // Yāvā pūre nave māsa haī gaiñ. // Gāngulī saukyāṇā kaṇī gyāraha māsa hai re gaīñ bhāgīre vānā. // Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā baṭī hai ge Rajulī Saukyāṇā. // Yāvā rahaṭa kī tāna, dutī kasī jūna hai ge chha, punyū kasī chāna, // Vaisāga sūraja jasī, chaita ko kairuwā jasī, Rūsa kī pālaṅga jasī. // Yāvā merā bhāgīre rānā, Vairāṭa kā // Rājā laga paida haī gayā, dhanāre bhāgī re vānā, // Tumarā Vairāṭa mājā, nānā baḍhā deva khuśī re haī gaiñ. // Devana kī māyā hai ge rājāna kī chhāyā. // Be santatī chhiyo Rājā santatī hai go chha, // Vī kā ghara mājā besuvā nā chanī // Maṅgala chārī maṅgala gainī besuvā nāchanī. // Vī kai ghara mājā. Bāmana dakhiṇā milī, bhūkha ka bhojana. // Vairāṭa kā rājā kaṇī khuśī re hai ge chha. // Narakavandara kaṇī khuśī re hai ge chha. // Suna suna bhāgī re vānā, dhanā re bhāgī re vānā. // Āvā kūṇa phaiṭī gayā ta Saukyūḍhā mājā. // Māṁsa chhuṭi Nerā Raju lāgo re varasā. // Āvā gyāraha varasa haī gai vara jogīyā // Taba kaiñ chha Rajulā, "Banjyū, rājana maiñ ko rājā baṛo chha?// Devana mā ko deva? Nāja maiñ ko nāja re bhāgī re vānā?" // Taba Gāṅgulī kū chha, "Rajūlī tve ke dukha haṛa chha?" // "Āvā maiñ le suṇī chelo jo hūñ chha // Banjyū thaiñ pūchhan chha. // Chelī jo hūn chha Ījū pūchhan chha dhanā re bhāgī re vānā." // "Rājāna main ko rājā mālūsāhī baṛo chha. Devana maiñ vāgīnātha vaṛo chha. // Vṛikshī maiñ vaṛo pīpala vaṛo chha. // Nājānā maiñ jaun ā tilā, dhan re bhāgī re vānā. // Gāngā main Bhāgīrathī baṛi chha. // Disā maiñ Pūrva disā vaṛī chha dhanā re bhāgī re vānā." // "Kasī kai dekhūlo maiñ to Buḍha vāganātha // Kasīka Dekhulo maiñ ta Vairāṭa ko rājā." // "Suṇa suṇa chelī tve laika rājā Chandra Vikhaipāla huṇī chha."// "Āga lāgī jālo, ijā āga lāgī jālo; ta kaṅkana huṇa deśa, āga lāgī jālo. // Ta hai vera marī jūlo nī janyū kaṅkara deśa; dhanā re bhāgī re vānā." // "Vī kā mana āī re ge chha, tveka dhanā re bhāgī re vānā." // Vī saita vī ghaṛī mājā, chiṭhī lekhī hai chha. // Rājā vikhepāla huṇī chiṭhī ko savāla nai go huṇa deśa huṇī. // Rājā Vikhepāla jo chhiyo vī ghaṛī wī Saita mājā, Saukyāṇā huṇī vāṭā re lāgī go chha. // Huṇa deśa kā huṇī jo chhiyā Saukyūṛā āī gayā// Janana dekhī vāṭā kā śera bāgha lai daranī; dhanā re bhāgī re vānā. // Bhaira bhitara kā sosā līṇā re mājā // Voṭa ḍōlā uṛi re jānī dhana re bhāgī re vānā jū, // Ḍhuṅgā ḍāla jo chhana bhītara kā sosa līṇā mājā // nākha nai nai jānī, dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. // Vī rakhata vīcha mājā khāṇā huṇī // Yatuka khānī dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. // Chandra Vikhepāla huṇīyā eka pīḍe // Vhāta re khān chha. Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. // "Janarā rūpa dekhī main ke ḍara lāga chha" // Rajulī Saukyāṇā kai chha. Dhana re bhāgī re vānā jū. // Rajulī Saukyāṇā kaṇī Gāṅgulī Saukyānā // Kai chha - "Ta tero vara jogiyā āī re go chha" - dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. // Rajulī saukiyā kaiñ chha, "Jai kaiñ dekhī vera ḍara lāga chha, // Ijū vī thaiñ kū chhla ta tero mālīka dharo, dhanā ne bhāgī re vānā lū. // Āga lāgī jālo Īja āga lāgī jālo; // Tasī pāpa kī bāta kile tū kai chhai Ījū, dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. // Tai hai vera ijā terā nāma le māgī bhalo re khūñlo, ijā ve dhanā re bhāgī re vānā ju. // Jai dekhī maiñ ḍara lāga chha, vīkā ghara bāra ke holo ijā, dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. // Ijā ko laḍīyā maro, bāba ko pītara maro, ijā le vai kaṅkara deśa huṇī vachana dī hā chha; dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. // "Suṇa re Vikhepāla Huṇīyā bhūgata le hāla dhanā re bhāgī re vānā ju;

Gāṅgulī has passed one month; now complete nine months have passed; O fortunate ones, she has now passed the eleventh month. She has produced Rajulī Saukyāṇā. O, she is like the music of the water-wheel. She is like the moonlight of the second day of the bright-half of the lunar month. She is like the full-moon of the Paurṇamāsī and the Sun of Vaiśākha (April). She is like the Kairuwā of Chaita (March) and Pālaka of Pūsa (December). O, fortunate ones, a son has been born to the Rājā of Vairāṭa. In Vairāṭa all the greater gods and godlings are very much pleased. The prosperity of the gods has embraced the Rājā. He was without a son and has obtained one. In his house dancers dance, dancing girls sing auspicious songs. The Brahmans receive gifts and hungry get food. Narakavandara, the Rājā of Vairāṭa, is extremely happy. O, fortunate ones, listen, blessed are those who are fortunate.
Now in Saukyūḍa people have begun to say, "Raju is now eleven years old and is fit to be married."

Then says Rajulā, "O, father, who is great among the Rajas? Who is the greatest god? Which is the best of all the corn?" Gāṅgulī says, "Rajulī, what has troubled you?" "I have heard that the son asks his father and the daughter her mother." "Raja Mālūśāhī is the greatest of all the Rajas. Among the gods Bāganātha is the most powerful. Pīpala is the most sacred of all the trees. Java and tila (sesamum) are the best among the corn. The Ganges is the holiest of all the rivers. The east is the best of all the quarters."

"How shall I be able to see the Lord Bāganātha and the Rāja of Vairāṭa?"
"Listen to me, O my darling, Chandra Vishayapāla of the Hūṇadeśa is worthy of you."
"O mother, destruction take that stony Hūṇa deśa. I shall die before I go to that stony land."
"He loves you."

At that very moment a letter has been despatched to Huṇadeśa. Rāja Vishayapāla has started for Saukyūḍa. The Tibetans have reached Saukyūḍa. Even the tigers and lions are afraid of the sight of them. Their very breathing shakes the trees. They even inhale stones. They are gluttons. Chandra Vishayapāla eats one piḍāī of cooked rice.
"I tremble at the sight of these Huṇiyas," says fair Rajulā. Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā says to Rajulī, "Your worthy husband has come."

Says Rajulī, "O mother, you adress him, whom I am afraid of, as my husband. Destruction take you, mother! Why do you utter such words which amount to sin? Mother, it is better to beg in your name. How will he, who is so dreadful, carry on his household life? Father and you have lost your senses. O, mother has promised me to the Hūṇadeśa!"

Blessed are those who are fortunate!
"Listen to me, O, Vishayapāla Huṇiyā, you shall reap the consequences, if you marry me.

Sunapata saukā ko marī go chha laḍīyā, sulṭa nāli le lī chha rūpayā ulṭa nālī le dī chha; Taba tue kaṇī chelī āpaṇī Rajūlī kai diyūlo." Rajulī Saukyāṇā kaṇī tīna dina haī re gaīñ dhanā re Nārāyaṇa. "Āga lāgī jālo Vuajyū ta kaṇkara deśā." Vikhepāla Huṇīyā kūñchha, "Suṇa Sunapata Saukā, teri anna kī kuṭherī bharī re dyūñlā. Taba le āpaṇī Rajulī kañ makaṇī dī hāla," dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. Rajūlī Saukyāṇā kaṇī saitā lāgī go chha. Vaisa hāta ka suttā Rajulī kā gālā mājā saitā re lāgī go chha. Dhanā re bhāgī re vāna jū. Āvā Rajulī kai chha, "Āga lāgī jālo, āga lāgī jālo. Ta tumarā saitā kaṇī āga lāgī jālo." Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. Rajūlī Saukyāṇā kaṇī yo rāta kī nīnda ṭuṭī ge chha, yo dīna kī bhūkhā. Āvā Gāñgulī Saukyāṇā, Rajūlī Saukyāṇā kaṇī de bujhūṇā hai ge. Dhana re Nārāyaṇa. "Suṇa merī chelī ke bhalo mānī chha chelī vī kaṅkara deśa. Ke huṇī āpāṇa dila kara chhe pāgala. Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. Jatī kaṇī ījā Baujyū chelī kaṇī dī ī re dīnī, tatī kaṇī chelī le ta jāṇa re chaiñ chha." Dhana re bhāgī re vānā jū. "Suṇa merī ījā dīṇā maiñ dī hā lyūñ tvī le vī kaṅkara deśa. Avā Buḍha Bāganāthā kaṇī kasīkai dekhūñlo kain chha. Raṅgilī vairāṭha kaṇī kasīka kai dekhūlo kain chha, Rajulī Saukyāṇā. Yāvā merā Baujyū pāsa chhai bīsī bākarā chhana. O, bheḍīyā bhayaṅkara chhana. Yo Saukyūḍā baṭī lūṇa lī jālā baujyū. Dhana re Nārāyaṇa jū. Tuma lūṇa gūḍa sāṭalā baujyū. Maiñ bākare charūñlo, tuma guḍa sāṭī re lyālā, maiñ ḍerā mājī bhai rūñlo." Dhanā re bhāgī re vāna ju. Sunapata Saukā kū chha "āga lāgī jālo chelī, āgā lāgī jālo vī Vairāṭa kaṇī. Jaba Saukyūḍa kī ta lūṇa re jāñ chha. Taba Vairāṭī hiṇa re khānī." Dhanā re bhāgī re vāna. "Hisālū kā kāna buḍhanī; kila moḍi kā bhujā. Vī vairāṭha mājā achārā kumayyāñ chhana, Tiraya kī chorī karanī." Dhanā re bhāgi re vānā jū. Rajūlī Saukyāṇā kaiñ chha, "Dīṇā maiñ ta dī ī hālyūñ vī Vikhepālā kā, Kai dinā dekhūls Baujyū raṅgilī Vairāṭhā. Bhagavānā Nārāyaṇā." Sunpata Sauka kūñ chha, "Varaiyā kī vāna chha, tū varaiyā kī vāna. Tū ta merī khorī kile phoḍana chha, Varaiyā kī vāna. Tū kanī kve chhīnī re lelo. Mero haī jālo vara re vāda." Dhanā re bhāgirevāna. Rahaṭa kī tāna, kaṅkara kī vāna kaṇī paradeśa nī lī jāna. Dhanā re bhāgi re vānā. Rajulī Saukyaṇā āvā eka nī mānanī. Tītarī kā pāñjā, "maiñ lage une chhūñ Baujyū Raṅgīlī Vairāṭha mājā." Sunapata Sauka kūñchha, "maiñ dagāḍa nī lī jānyūñ, Nārāyāṇa." Eka dina Saukā le ta lūna gūḍa bharī bera, saukā ālū naī re go chha. Rajulī kañ chhoḍī go chha. Dhanā re bhāgī re vānājū, Nārāyaṇa jū. Āvā dvī dinā ko phera hai go, Saukā kaṇī jāyā. Rajulī Saukyāṇī kaṇī dharī chhoḍī go chha, Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. Rajulī Saukyāṇā taba āpaṇā ījā thaiñ kūchha, "Baujyū ta Vairāṭa nai gayā. Main lage ta jā chhūñ. Eka ḍabala Būḍhā Bāganātha chaḍhūñlo." Rajulī Saukyāṇā kainchha, "Bheṭī bera, maiñ ghara hī ūlo." Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā jū. "Suṇa merī chelī, terā sātha kve nī hātī, kasīka tū jālī." Rajūlī Saukyāṇā taba eka nī mānanī. "Būḍhā Bāganātha kaṇī ijuve maiñ sunū ṭākā chaḍhai ūlo, Narāyaṇā, āvā gharai ūñlo. Dhanā re bhāgīvāna. Āvā rāta be parabhāta hai go. Rajulī Saukyāṇī aba bāṭā re lāgī ge chha. Yāvā chhorī yaisī nai chha chāna. Duti kasī jūna nai ge punyū kasī chāna. Vāṭa lāgī ge chha Rajulī. "Ekale parāṇa suṇa merī bhagavatī devī. Dīkhāī diye tū maiñ kañ Vairāṭa ho rājā. Sunū ṭākā bheṭa chaḍhūñlo, Johāra kī devī! Rājā mālūsāhī kaṇī maiñ dikhaī diye. Hātha joḍī bāṭā lāgī re ge chha, Rajulī Saukyāṇā. Dhana

Sunapat Śaukā has lost his wits. He takes money on the right side of the 'nālī' and gives it on the wrong side. How will he give his daughter to you?"

Three days have passed in persuading Rajulī. But she only says, "Destruction take that stony land!"

Chandra Vishayapāla says, "Listen to me, O Sunapata Śaukā, I shall fill your granary and treasury too. Please give me your Rajulī."

Rajulī Saukyāṇā has now been tinged with 'piṭhyā'. A 'suttā' of thirty three feet has been put on the neck of Rajulī. Rajūlī says, "Destruction take your betrothal ceremony." She refused to eat and sleep. It has become a difficult task for Gāngulī to persuade her. "O, my daughter, what a pleasant country is that stony land! Why do you make yourself distraught? A daughter must go to the place where her parents send her."

"O my mother, you have given me to the stony land. How shall I see the Lord Bāganātha and the gay Vairāṭa! My father possesses one hundred and twenty goats and fearful wolves. They will take salt from Saukyūḍa. O father, you will exchange salt for 'guḍa' and I shall graze the goats. You will bring 'guḍa' in exchange and I shall stay at home."

Sunapata Saukā says, "O, destruction take that Vairāṭa. When the salt is exported from Saukyūḍa, they get salt. The thorns of Hisālu and Kilmoṛā prick into the feet. In that Vairāṭa prevail Kumaon customs. They kidnap women. Rajulī says, "No doubt you have given me to Vishayapāla. But, father, when shall I see the gay city of Vairāṭa?"

Sunapata says, "You are a betrothed lady. Why do you bring misfortune on me? Some one will kidnap you. I shall lose everything. The lady of Tibet, who is as sweet as the music of the water-wheel, is not to be taken to foreign land."

Rajulī does not pay heed to it, "O, father, I accompany you to gay Vairāṭa."

Sunapata Śauka says, "I wont take you with me."

One day Sunapata Śauka loaded his goats with packs of salt. He left Rajulī. Now two days have passed. Rajulī is staying at home. She then says to her mother, "Father has gone to Vairāṭa. I also am going. I shall offer one gold coin to the Lord Bāganātha. After meeting the Rāja of Vairāṭa I shall come back."

Her mother says, "You are quite alone. How will you go?" Rajulī does not listen to her.

"I shall offer a gold coin to Bāganātha and come back."

Night has passed away and morning has come. Rajulī has started for Bāganātha. The highland lass, who is like the moonlight of the second day and like the full-moon of the Paurṇamāsī, has started alone.

"O, my goddess, please help me to see the Rāja of Vairāṭa. I shall present a gold coin to you, O goddess of Juhāra. Show me Rāja Māluśāhī."

re bhāgīvānā. Eka le parāna tero vāṭā re lāgī go chha. Rāta dinā kū chha, "Mālūsāhī rājā kanī kasīka dekhūlo." Vaisa pāṭa ko jhagulā tvī le meḍī re bhalo rākha. Yesi bāṭa lāgī rai chha. Dhana re bhāgīvāna. Tītarī kā pāñjā, aī ag chha, Rajulī talī Jvāra mājā. Talī Jwāra baṭī āī re ge chha Uṭṭedhurē mājā. Uṭṭedhurē baṭī āī re ge chha Tejama bagaḍa. Tejama bagaḍa baṭī āī re ge chha Malī Dānapurā mājā. Dhanā re bhāgīre vānā. Jhūñgare kī ghāa, Vāñ baṭī āī ge chha chhorī, Kaha koṭa Aiṭhāṇa. Kaha koṭa baṭī āī re ge chha, Vāgeśvara nāṇa. Vāgeśvara nāṇa āī re ge chha. Dhanā re bhāgīrevānā. Trijugī pīpala dekho, vāra dekho pāra dekho. Sīlī kā Saukyūḍa dekho chakhī kī bajāra. Gañgā naī bera tvele kamāyūñ komaḍhī dekho, naī dhoī bera āvā, nai ge chha Bāganāthā. Buḍha Bāganāthā kaṇī, sunū ṭākā bheṭa chaḍhāī. Dhanā re bhāgīvānā. Nārāyaṇā. Maiñ kaṇī ta rājā Vairāṭa ko bhalo diye. Vatai bhalo diye kai vatai bhalo diye, raṅgīlī Vairāṭa. Yāvā naī dhoī bera aba bāṭā lāgī ge chha chhorī rangīlī Vairāṭa. Satā dina kūñchha chhorī, "Rājā Mālūsāhī kaṇī kabhaṇī dekhalo." Dhanā re bhāgivānā. Bāgeśvara bāṭī āī re ge chha. Vī Garūḍa mājā. Unai Unai āī re go chha Someśvara mājā. Vaisa bhai vaganā dhana, vaisa havā valda jotī raī. Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā. Rahaṭa kī tāna, duti kasī jūna jānai chha hunyū kasī chāna. Jai kā rūpa dekhī manā mohita hai jānī. Vaisa bhai gauāna kī ve najara hujīge. Rajulī Saukyāṇā mājā najare hujī re ge chha. Dhanā re bhāgīvānā. Vaisa bhai ganā le kayo bhayā. Yasi yo tiriyā kāñ baṭī aī ge chha. Avā balda ṭhāḍa karī re diyā. Dhanā re Nārāyaṇā. Tai bakhata bīcha mājā, Rajulī Saukyāṇā terī bhājaḍa paḍī re ge chha Aisī tiriyā kain baṭī āī re ge chha. Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā. Yāñ baṭī āī re ge chha. Chhorī Loda kī chhīnā mājā. Vāū baṭī āī ge chha chhorī kai ḍe rau kā mājā. Kaiḍe rau maiñ Kaluwa Kahaḍa rūñ chha. Sāta rī kā chelā chhana sāta vīkā bvārī, Añkha kā chheda jo chhana, ghunā le āī raiyā. Raḍe phīṇī bhairachha, vīkā raḍe phīṇī bhiterā. Yāvā Rajulī Saukyāṇā nai ge vīkā mukha tīra. Dhanā bhāgīre vānā. Taba Rajulī Saukyāṇā kai chha, "Maiñ bāṭā batāī diyo, Rājā Vairāṭa ko." Taba buḍhā kaṇī matī re viparītā āī re ge chha, Narāyaṇa Hari. Taba buḍhā kū chha, "Ke kara chha Rājā Vairāṭa le, sāta merā chelā bvārī unana mārī dyūlo. Merā ghara mājā ānanda dekhalī. Do māṇiyā taulī, sāta merā ghara chhana, chājā maiñ bhai railī." Rajulī saukyāṇā kai chha, "Dhāra maiñ kī tuṇī, Rājā Mālūsāhī huṇī sāñcha mana le āyūñ. Bāṭā maiñ phisāda ke hai go, dhana merā takdīrā huṇī." Dhana re Narāyāṇa. Taba hūḍhā kālo vīka, phāguṇa pakaṛi vīka bhītare lī go chha. Taba Rajulī kai chha, "ke huṇī kara chha, tū ta, āpaṇī barabāda." Sāta chelā bvārī vīkā ghā baṭī āī gayiñ. Taba chelā bvārī hūnī "aura dina hamaro būḍho raḍe phīṇī bhaira jā chhīyo raḍe phīṇī bhiterā. Āja hamaro būḍhā kāñ huṇī nai go chha." Hari re Nārāyāṇa. Taba būḍha Kaluvā Kahaḍa vī kā phāguṇa pakaḍī vī kaiñ bhītare lī go chha. Taba Rajulā kai chha, "Kaṭara kī khaiñ chha. Āpaṇā varbāda būḍhā ki laga kara chhaiñ. Dhana re Nārāyaṇa. Taba būḍhā sāta chelā bvārī na ka mārī re hāla chha. "Kharuve kī mālā, tue baṭī ko chelā mero bvārī re hai jālā. Nālī bharī dhānā, tū merī padhānī holī, chhori, maiñ tero pādhānā. Āvā ādhī rāta mājā, Rajulī pesāba ko bahāna kara chha. "Hīṭā merā sātha mājā dagaḍo karī delā." Adhī rāta mājā chhorī bāṭā lāgī

ge chha, āvā ādhī rāta mājā. Āvā Kaiḍe rau ve bāṭā lāgī ge chha chorī Dorāhāṭā mājā naī ge chha. Hari Bhagavānā. Every day and night she says, "How shall I see the Rājā?"

She has put on the 'jhagulā' of 22 'pāṭas'. Now Rajulī has reached Tallā Juhāra. She has now passed Ūnṭādhurā, Tejam Bagaḍa, Mallā Dānapura, Kapkoṭa Aiṭhāṇa and finally arrived at Bāganātha to bathe. She saw the Trijugī pīpala and looked throughout the length and breadth of Bāgeshwar. She saw the Saukyūḍa of Sīlī, the bazar of the flour-mill. After bathing in the river, she saw the houses of Kumaon. She has now gone to the temple of Bāganatha where she offered the gold coin.

"O lord, tell me the way to Vairāṭa and show me the Rājā of the place."

Now she has started for gay Vairāṭa. The only desire in her mind is to see the Rājā of the place. From Bāgeshwar she has reached Garūḍa and now has come down to Someśwara.

Twenty-two brothers with goitres were ploughing the field with the same number of ploughs.

"Who is this who is as sweet as the music of the water-wheel, who is as mild as the moonlight of the second day and who is as beautiful as the full moon of Paurṇamāsī? We are enchanted by her exquisite beauty."

Lo, the twenty-two brothers have seen her. "Where does this kind of woman come from?" They have stopped their oxen. Then Rajulī ran away. She has at last come to Lodachhina. Thence she has proceeded to Kaiḍa-rau. There lives Kaluwa Kahaḍa who has got seven sons and seven daughters-in-law. His eyebrows touch his knees. He is dragged inside and outside on a mat. Rajulī has reached him.

Rajulī asks him, "Which way leads to Vairāṭa?" Then that old man has become perverse.

He says, "What will you do with the Rājā of Vairāṭa? I have got seven sons and daughters-in-law and I shall kill them. You will comfortably live here."

"I come with sincere mind to see the Rājā Mālūśāhī. On the way I have to encounter this difficulty. What a good fortune I have!" thinks Rajulā.

Then that old Kālū, seizing her by the arms, has taken her inside the house. Rajulī says, "Why do you ruin yourself?"

His seven sons and daughters-in-law come from the jungle. "Where is the old man? He was to be dragged outside and inside on a mat. Where has he gone to-day?"

At that time Kaluwā has forcibly drawn Rajulī inside. He kills his sons and daughters-in-law.

"O I shall have sons from you. You will be my wife."

In the midnight Rajulī pretends that she has to go outside.

"I shall accompany you," says the old fool. But Rajulī flies away. On that midnight she runs away alone. From Kaiḍa-rau she has reached Dvārāhāṭa.

Phachuvā Dorāvā āvā Dorāhāṭa mājā āī re go chha. Hari re Nārāyaṇa. Phachuā Dorāva āvā sau bhaisī laiṇī terā sau bhaisī bākhaḍī āvā ashṭamī sarāda tero, dūdha ko mahaṅga lyūchha. Panyāī kā gaira mājā Rajulī dagāḍa bheṭa re hai ge chha. Phachuvā dorāvā dūdha ko mahaṅga visā chha. Phachuvā dorāva tuī le dūdha ko mahaṅga visā chha. Phachuvā dorāva āvā sarāda ka bhūlī re go chha, sāre dīna mājā Rajulī dagāḍa, baiṭhiyā rai go chha. Ashṭami sarāda bhulī bhalo go chha. Da hīṭa da hiṭa kū chha, Phachuve Dorāvā. "Sau bhaisī chha, laiṇī merī, sau bhaisi bākhaḍī." Tītarī kā pāñjā "je khālī je lagālī" kū chha, "merā ghara mājā." Rajulā kāraṇa taba sarāda chhoḍī re hala chha. Āvā eka dina haī re go chha, Dorehāṭa mājā. Phachuvā Dorāna kū chha, "māna chavāṇī ghaṭa rauṭanī, merī Dorehāṭa mājā. Maiñ Dorāhāṭa rājā chhū ve āpaṇā ghara dī nai julāve. Harī re Nārāyaṇā." Mana maiñ manasuvā kara chha, Rajulī Saukyāṇā, "Kasī ka chhūṭañ chha merā. Yāñ baṭī ko pālā." Āvā Phachuā Dorāva makhamala ki pagaḍī bāndhī nāchana phai go chha. Yasī ve tīrīya kūñ baṭī aī ge chha. Avā nācha karan phaiṭī go chha, Phachuvā Dorāva. Taba Rajulā kai chha, "merā mana nācha ālo hoī hoīkaulo; merā mana nācha ni ālo nai nai kūñlo." Rajulī Saukyāṇā aba manaauva karañ chha. Anga ko pichhoḍā gāḍī vāñja khūnā mājā khītana chha. Āvā vāñjā khune maiñ dharan chha. Phachuvā Dorāyā āvā nāchana phai go chha. Dhanā re Nārāyaṇa. Rajuli Saukyāṇā taba bāṭā lāgī ge chha. Phachuvā Dorava kū chha hai go chha, hai go chha; Rajulī uttīka hunī juvāba na dīnī. Rajulī vairāṭa huni bāṭā lāgī ge chha. Rāta dina nāchane nāchane terā āñkha phūṭi gayā terā ghuna ṭuṭī gayā. Āvā pāñcha dina haī gayā Phachuve Dorāva kaṇī nāchane nāchane. Kaṭara kī khaiñ chha. Rajulī upara bātā maiñ bhai rai chha. Titarī kā pāñjā nai ge chha Rajulī, chhorī Madarī koṭa mājā. Lāchha pāchhā mahā nākā sau chhana rau pāra vī kā sau chhana sau chhana rau pāra. Taikā bāda Rajulī Vairāṭa pujī bera; vāñ kā Rājā kā pāsa rāta maiñ chithī dharī bera Saukyūḍa suñ nhaī gayī. Rāta vye parabhāta hai go chha. Rājā Mālūśāhī kaṇī chiṭhī mili ge chha. Dhanā re bhāgīre vānā. Wī kaṇī bahuta dukha hai go. Ijā thaiñ kūñ chha. Sora duchhona gāḍa oḍa hālanī. Māī duchhona kuḍa bāḍa kara nī. Tiriyā ko duchhona (Triyā ko duchhona maiñ kaiñ ko mukha dekhūñ). Ijā kūñ chha ki eka pūta kī putyālī chhuñ aura eka gāī gotyālī chhūñ. Tū ke bāta ko dukha karan chha. Mālū kūñ chha maiñ ko lāja lāgan chha. Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā. Kī tērā khāṭa mājā upana sanesu chhana ki terā danerī mājā bhūkho chha ki pyāsa ki terā seja mājā koī rānī nī hai tana. Ki terā goda mājā Siduvā biduwā koi bālaka uhaiti. Ki twilai bharai rātai mājā udekha kī vāṇī ke lai chha. Nārāyaṇā jū. Selī Saukyāṇā baṭī Rajulā ai chha sūṇī kā sapana mājā. Ijū talāka lelehī chha. Ijū kaiñ chha. Mardā ko jāyā holai mero dhokho karī lhaile. Tiriyā ko jāyā ho lai gharai baiṭhī raule. Ijū terī bākarī hai jūñ lo teri balihārī lyūlo. Tau batūṇā maiñ batai dī nyū maiñ ka lajiyā lāgaiñ nautara maiñ batai dī nyū. Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā. Pūtā dasa māsā udarai maiñ hokai. O, Chhayai māsa goda maiñ khilāyai. Tai dina nī bhaye lajiya ko dhanī. Aba ho chha merā Mālūśāhī rājā lajiyā ko dhanī. Merā pūta lajiyā kai ki kūñ chha. Baiṇī bhāṇajī kī. Pūta merā re lajiyā hūñ chha kākhī kaiñ jū kī. Merā pūta re lajiyā nī hunī māī ḍī kī. Ijū maiñ tiriyā ko duchhāyo kai ka mukha dekhūñ. Ijū sūṇī kā sapana mājā Rajulī ai chha. Maiñ jānū bhagavānā Rajulā kā dhokhā. Pūtā tero bābā gayo

Phachuvā Doryāla is in Dvārāhāṭa. He has got a 100 she-buffaloes who give milk and a 100 who do not. To-day is the Ashṭamī Śrāddha. Hence he is carrying milk. Near the valley of Ranyāyī he has come across Rajulī. He has placed the milk-pot on the ground. He has forgotten to perform the Śrāddha ceremony of his father, such is the charm of her beauty. He has spent the whole day with Rajulī. He says, "Please come with me. I have got a 100 she-buffaloes who give milk and a 100 who do not. In my house you may eat what you like and dress according to your choice. O, Rajulā, I have given up the Srāddha ceremony for your sake." One day has passed at Dvārāhāṭa. Phachuvā Doryāla persuades Rajulī, "In my Dvārāhāṭa flour-mills run with the sheer force of water used in cooking and mashing rice. I am the lord of Dvārāhāṭa. We shall go home in a day." Rajulī makes her mind to get rid of the man. Phachuvā Doryāla tries to persuade her to live with him. He begins to convince her that he is greater than the Rājā of Vairāṭa. Her every want will be fulfilled in his house. Then Rajulī says, "Very well, the Rājā of Vairāṭa is a good dancer. It is well-known even in Juhāra. If you dance better than he, I shall remain your wife." Lo, Phachuvā Doryāla, wearing his turban of velvet, has now begun to dance. Where does this woman come from, who has made Phachuvā dance? Rajulī says, "If I like your dance I shall say 'yes' and if it does not suit me I shall say 'no'." Now Rajulī finds out the way to get rid of him. She places her upper garment (pichhoḍā) on the stem of an oak tree. Phachuvā dances in frenzy. Rajulī slips away. Phachuvā asks, "Is it right? Should I finish?" Rajulī would have answered had she been there. She has gone to Vairāṭa. The heavy exertion of dancing throughout the day and night has strained his eyes. His knees have given way. Five days have elapsed. (Then Phachuvā Doryāla becomes angry, "I shall kill this Rajulī. I have been dancing for the last five days and she does not speak." A gust of wind removes the upper garment from the stem. He discovers the trick played on him. He takes the garment and burns the stem and smears his body with ashes.) Now Rajulī has reached Madari-koṭa. There lives Lachhā Pāchhā who has got 100 warriors on one side of the river and a 100 on the other. (As soon as Rajulī reaches the place and places her foot on one side of the channel it gives way and all the water of the channel flows into the river. When the people see that the water has dried up in the channel they come to see the cause. Rajulī hides herself in a bush. Lachhā Pāchhā sees her and takes her away to his fortress. He tries to make her his wife. With great difficulty she saves her honour and reaches Vairāṭa early in the morning. At that time the queen of Vairāṭa goes out to bathe. She sees Rajulā and asks her not to come to Vairāṭa as the Rājā would take her away to his house. The queen gives Rajulā an upper garment. Night comes in. She prays to God, "Let the dogs fall asleep and so also the guards." So it happens. She silently enters into the palace. She places a letter near the Prince. "If you are the son of a hero you will come to Saukyūḍa.") She returns to Bhoṭa. The night has passed and the morning has come. Rājā Mālūśāhī has received the letter. He is much aggrieved. He thinks, "People divide lands when any quarrel arises with relations. The partition of the house is effected

tero kākā gayo, tero māmā va tero dādā gayo vī Saukyūḍā deśa. Khāṇā maiñ bisa pāṇī maiñ bisa hiṭaṇa mājā bisa. Balāṇa maiñ bisa. Tū jhana jaiyā vī bisālī mulaka sāta rāṇī terā chhana. Aṇṭhūñ byā karī dyūñ lo. To merā puta Rajulā nāma dharī dyūñ lo. Ijū terī bākarī hai jūñ lo balihārī lī jūñ lo. Ijū maiñ maordā ko jāyo. Ijū maiñ jānai chhūñ wī Saukyūḍa mājā. Ijū maiñ yo bankī Bairāṭa ko rājā Mālūśāhī maiñ chhūñ. To Ijū tiriyā ko duchhāyo maiñ kaiñ ka mukha dekhūñ lo. He bhagavānā jū Bhagelā kapaḍā maṅgāī jogī rūpa dhāraṇa karo vī Mālūsāhī lai. Avā raulī lāgo bāṭā. Baṅkī Bairāṭa baṭi bāṭo lāgo Dorāhāṭa mājā. Une une aī go chha Josyūḍa māja. Taraṇī Josyāṇa kaiñ chha āvā Jogī raulā chāra dinā pachilai une Būḍbī Josyāṇa kūñ chha merā Jogi raulā chāra dinā aghila ai jāne. He Bhagavānā āvā bāṭa lāgī go chha. Une une ai go chha Lodachhina mājā. Lodachhina baṭī ai go chha Someśvara mājā. Vāñ baṭi ai go chha būḍhā Bāganātha mājā. He Bāganātha maiñ Saukyūḍa baṭi lauṭi bera Rajulā kaiñ lī jūñlo. Trī kaiñ sunū ko chhatra chaḍhūlo. Aiṭhāṇa Kapkoṭa huṇī bāṭā lāgī go chha. Vāñ baṭī nhai go chha malī Dānapura mājā. Vāñ baṭī nhai go chha Silī Saukyūḍa mājā. Dhanā re bhāgī re vāna. Jānai jānai nhai go chha chan bāṭa mājā. Jogī pūpa dharī bera milī gayā Bāgīnātha. Chau bāṭā maiñ milī go chha Jogi raulā. Mālū jāna ta jāṇī raye, maiñ twī kaṇī vidi batai dī uyū. Chau bāṭā kī dhūla khorā khitī hai chha. Dhanā re bhāgī re vānā. Mālū lāgī raule, bāṭā. Nhone nhone nhaī go chha vī Saukyūḍa mājā. Vāñ Rajulī lāgī ge chha Chandra Vikhe pālā kā. Tai bakhata kā bīcha mājā Rajū jo chhī. Aṭārī maiñ baiṭhī chhī. He bhagavāna jū manā socha hai. He Bāgīnātha merā mana kī murāda purī karī diye. To Rajulā va najara ai ge chha. Mālūśahī rājā mana mana harshā aī go chha. He Bāgīnātha morā mana kī murāda purī haī ge chha. Āpaṇī ijā kā hājara nhai ge chha Rajulī. Ijū maiñ kaiñ mahala maiñ udekha lāgana chha. Maiñ pāra bāga maiñ jāñ chhū. Chelī bhola huṇī terī barāta aiñ chha. Nakā bhalā ādamī aī rayiñ. Terī hākarī haī jūñ lo balihārī lī jūñ lo. Āvā kaiñ chhā Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā-dutī kasī jūna pinyu kasī chāna. Tū kasī jāñ chha bāga maiñ. Ijū maiñ bāga maiñ jānyū. Jarā dera maiñ vāpasa haī jūn lo. Rajulī tue kaiñ baṛī jida. Tū jā. Bāga maiñ nhai ge chha bhagavānā. Kevaḍā gulāba phuli rayīñ, bhañvara guñjana karī rayiñ. (Ghūmate ghūmate Mālūśāhī kā pāsa jāñ chha). Merī ta hai ge chha, merā Mālūśāhī rājā, yāñ ta Chandra Vishayapāla yāū ta saitā lāgī rai chha. Hūñlo mardā ko jāyā he bhagavānā maiñ tvī kaiñ līje chhoḍūñlo. Rajūlā kaīñ, thāmī līyo. He bhagavāna Rajulā kaīñ lije bera bāgā kā bhaira ai go chha. Khabara pujī ge chha. He bhagavānā Gāṅgā Saukyāṇa huṇī mālī kī malyāṇī kūñ chha. He merī māī vī jogī kā rūpa vāle le vī ko havaṇa kiyo. To Chandra Vikhepāla kaṇī khabara pujī ge chha. Sunepata Saukā kaiñ bemāna batūñ chha. Tai vakhata kā bīcha chaḍī go chha Chandra Vishayapāla kaṇī haṅkārā. Haṅkārai Chadi go chha. Paḍī gayā pāchā. Ayī gayā Dānapura mājā. Vāñ baṭī ai go chha. Merā Rajulā kaṇī lāī go chha. Bāra bisā Muṅgelā aī gayiñ vī kā khedā. Molo mardā ko jāyo kai ko basa nī chalano. Ūne ūne ai go chha Mālū Būḍhā Bāgānātha mājā. He Bāgīnātha āvā merā pāchhā paḍī vayīñ bāra bisī muṅgelā. Tai bakhata kā bīcha mājā Bāganātha hai gayiñ suphal. He Bāgīnātha dhara merī lajiyā. Tai bakhata he Bāgīnā toḍa hālo haula kī tūmaḍī. Tāñ baṭī nirdvandā laī gayīñ. Vāñ Bāgīnātha mājā pūjā karī raulī lago bāṭā. Ūne ūne aī go chha Garūḍa mājā,

when brothers quarrel. I have to take up a quarrel on account of a lady. How can I show my face if I do not help her?" Seeing him disconsolate his mother says, "I have only one son and am like a cow who has one calf only. Why are you so sad?" Mālūśāhī says, "I feel shy of telling you the cause." The mother says, "Was your sleep disturbed? Or are you sad on account of the presence of hungry and thirsty people near your gate? Is there not any queen to entertain you? Do you feel sad on account of the absence of a son? Why are you so moody?" "Last night in a dream Rajulā came from Silī Saukyūḍa. O mother, she has written to me a letter. She says that if I am the son of a hero I shall help her otherwise I am effeminate. I would have told you the cause had I not felt shy." "O son, I carried you in my womb for ten months, brought you up on my lap for six months, then you did not feel shy. One feels shy before his sister, niece and aunt. One should be frank to his mother." "Mother, I have to take up a quarrel for the sake of a lady. Rajulī came in the dream. I go to help her." "O son, your father, grandfather and uncle visited Saukyūḍa. They did not fare well there. There is poison in food and poison in water. A man falls a victim to poison while walking or talking. Do not go to that poisonous country. You have 7 queens. I will marry you for the eighth time and will give the name of Rajulā to that queen." "O mother, I beseech you, I am the son of a hero. I go to Saukyūḍa. Mother, I am the Rājā Mālūśāhī of gay Bairāṭ. Then how shall I show my face to any one when I have been challenged by a lady?" With orange-coloured clothes Mālūśāhī has assumed the garb of an ascetic. Now he has started. From gay Bairāt he has reached Dvārāhāt. From that place he has arrived at Josyūḍa. The young Josyāṇī says, "O wandering ascetic, you should come here after some days." The old Josyāṇī says, "You should have come a few days earlier." He has now reached Lodachhina. Through Someśvar he has come to Bāganātha. "O, lord Bāganātha, I shall present a gold canopy when I come back from Saukyūḍa with Rajulā." He has arrived at his destination via Aiṭhāṇa Kapkot and Dānapur. In Saukyūḍa he has come to the crossing where he meets lord Bāganātha in the garb of an ascetic. The lord says, "You are going on your mission. I tell you one thing to avoid the effect of poison." He has thrown the dust of the crossing on Mālu's head. He has now come to Silī Saukyūḍa. There Rajulā has been betrothed to Chandra Vishayapāla. At that time Rajulī was sitting on the balcony and was praying to lord Bāganātha, "O lord, fulfill my desire." Lo, she has seen Rāja Mālūśāhī. "O lord Bāganātha, you have fulfilled my desire." She has gone to her mother. "O mother, I am feeling sad in the palace. I am going to the garden." "The marriage procession reaches here to-morrow. Many good and bad persons have assembled here. I pray to you. You are like the moonlight of the second day and like the moon of Paurṇamāsī. Why do you go to the garden?" "O mother, I am going to the garden. I shall come back in a few minutes." "Rajulā, you are obstinate. Go!" She has gone to the garden. There the jasmine and roses are blossoming. Bees are humming over them. She goes to Mālūśāhī. "O Mālūśāhī, here I have been betrothed to Chandra Vishayapāla." "If I am the son of a hero, I shall surely take you away." He has caught hold of Rajulā and has come outside the garden. The news has reached

vāñ baṭī aī go chha Someśvara mājā. Dhanā re Nārāyaṇā vāñ baṭī aī go chha Lodachhina mājā, vāñ baṭī aī go chha Dorāhāṭa mājā, vāñ baṭī pujī go chha Baṅkī Bairāṭā mājā Mālū kūñchha, e merī ijā tū kaiñ chha tū jhana karīye Saukyāṇī ho dhokho. Tero āñṭhū vyā karūnlo Mālū Rājulā nauñ dharūñlo. Aba maiñ lai gayūñ Rajulā kaṇī. Dhanā ve bhāgīre vānā. Rājā Mālū sukha le rāja karaṇā lāgī go chha.

---

In order to make this text more readable the most obvious misprints have been listed here. The many wrong or misleading punctuation marks and diacritics have been left untouched. The numbers are those of page (of this text, not of the whole book) and line. Some forms, not misprints, have been explained.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. 2 | bhāgīre bānā | = bhagvān + re: bhagi-re-vān (like this in all following cases) |
| 7 | kalī | = talī (lower) |
| 8 | baṭā | = baṭi (from) |
| 11 | hā chcha | = hāl (?) chha |
| 12 | Vairāḍha | = Vairāṭa |
| 20 | be | = byai, byɛ (cp. 'byāṇo' in glossary) |
| 35 | hā chha | = hāl (?) chha |
| 36 | be | = byai, byɛ |
| | Nāī | = nāi (Hi. nahākar; having bathed) |
| 37 | nai | = nai/nɛ, nhai/nhɛ (Hi. calkar) |
| 51 | pī ṭhyā | = piṭhyā |
| | vochana | = vachana |
| 2. 6 | Rūsa | = Pūsa |
| | rānā | = vānā |
| 10 | besuvā | = besyā, veśyā |
| | nā chanī | = nāchanī |
| 15 | Māṁsa | = māsā (months) |
| 16 | Nerā | = bera (Hi. -kar) |
| 17 | Banjyū | = Baujyū/bojyū |
| 21 | Banjyū | = Baujyū |
| 22 | ko | makes no sense here |
| 25 | translation: Among the rivers (gāngā) the Bhāgīrathī is the greatest. | |
| 30 | kañkana | = kañkara |
| 38 | voṭa | = boṭa (tree) |
| 41 | rakhata | = vakhata (time) |
| 49 | ne | = re |
| 50 | lū | = jū |
| 3. 4 | Vuajyū | = Baujyū |
| 16 | dī Ī re dīnī | = di dinī (Hi. de dete hɛ̃) |
| 32 | dekhuls | = dekhūlo (Hi. dekhūgā) |
| 35 | vara re vāda | = barbād (ruin, destruction) |
| 51 | be | = byai/byɛ |
| 55 | ho | = ko (Hi. kā) |

the inmates of the palace. The wife of the gardener says to Gāṅgulī Saukyāṇā, "A man in the garb of an ascetic has kidnapped Rajulā." Chandra Vishayapāla has come to know of it. He charges Sunapata Śauka with dishonesty. But on knowing the cause, he becomes very angry and pursues them. Mālūśāhī and Rajulā have come to Dānapur. A force of 240 Muṅgelas is pursuing them. But no man is able to seize him. He has come to lord Bāganātha. "O lord Bāganātha, 240 Muṅgelas are pursuing me. Save my honour. Lord Bāganātha has been favourable to him. He has allowed the fog to cover the whole area. (The Muṅgelas have lost their way.) They are now free. Mālū, the wandering ascetic, after worshipping the lord Bāganātha, has started for Bairāt. He has reached his gay capital through Garūḍa, Someśvar, Lodachina and Dvārāhāt. "O mother, you said that I should not go after the lady of Saukyūḍa and that you would marry me for the eighth time and give my new wife the name of Rajulā. Now I have brought real Rajulā."

From that time Mālūśāhī began to reign peacefully. Blessed are those who are fortunate.

---

4. 4 ag = ge (Hi. gaī)
8/9 Kaha koṭa = Kapakoṭa, Kapkoṭ
12 naī = nāi (Hi. nahākar)
13 nai = nɛ, nhɛ (Hi. calkar)
20 bhai vaganā = bhayā ganā ('goitre-brothers')
havā = hala (plough)
21 valda = balda (oxen)
22 hunyū = punyū (fullmoon)
23 gauāna = ganā (goitre)
28 kain = kāñ (Hi. kahā; where)
29 Vāū = vāñ (Hi. vahā̃; there)
30 Kai ḍe rau = Kaiḍe-rau (a place)
31 rī kā = vīkā (Hi. uske)
39 bhai railī = Hi. bɛṭh rahegī
42 hūḍhā = būḍhā (old)
45 hūnī = kūnī (Hi. kahte; they say)
51 na ka = naka (? bad)
57 Hari Bhagavānā = either 'dhana re bhagavāna' or 'hari nārāyaṇa'

5.13 Dorāna = Dorāva
18 kūñ baṭī = kāñ baṭī (Hi. kahā̃ se; from where)
20 hoīkaulo = hoī kaulo/kūñlo (Hi. 'hā̃'! - kahū̃gā)
21 manaauva = manasuvā (wish, intention)
29 bātā = bāṭā (way)
31/32 pāra = one 'pāra' should be 'vāra'
33 suñ = huñ
43 nī hai tana = nhaitana/nhɛtana (Hi. nahī hɛ̃)
44 uhaiti = nhaiti/nhɛti (Hi. nahī hɛ, na hotā)
46 lelehī = lekhī (written)
48 bākarī = hākarī
49 dī nyū = dinyū (dū̃; I will give)

5.49 nautara = naṭara
53 kūñ chha = hūñ chha (Hi. hotā hɛ)
55 māĪ ḍĪ = māĪḍĪ (mother)
37 MāĪ = bhāĪ (brother)

6. 5 bākarĪ = hākarĪ (?)
6 maordā = marda
17 TrĪ kaiñ = tvikaiñ/tvikɛ̃ (Hi. tujhko)
21 chan bāṭa = chaubāṭa (crossroad)
pūpa = rūpa
23 dĪ uyū = dinyū (I will give; Hi. dū̃)
30 morā = merā
35 pinyu = punyū
41 yāū = yāñ (Hi. yahā̃)
51 Molo = Mālū
53 vayĪñ = gayĪñ (Hi. gaye hɛ̃)
55 Bāgīnā toḍa = Bāgīnātha (ḍa ?)
56 laĪ gayĪñ = hai gayĪñ/ hɛ gayĪ̃ (Hi. ho gaye hɛ̃)

7. 4 ho = ko (Hi. kā)

VI. Oakley/Gairola: Malu Sahi and Rajula; in: Himalayan Folklore, Kumaon and West Nepal, p.92-94.

"Once upon a time Raja Dham Sahi, son of Pithora Chand, reigned in Katyuragarh. His Rani's name was Dharmavati. The Raja, who was very old, had no issue. They prayed for twelve years to their family God for a son, who, at last, granted their prayer. A most beautiful son was born to them, who was named Malu Sahi. Malu Sahi was a most precocious child and was a born hero. Simultaneously with the birth of Malu Sahi, a daughter was also born to Raja Saunpati Sonk (=Sauk?; KM) of Saunkot, who was named Rajula. It seemed as if Providence had wedded Malu Sahi and Rajula even before their birth. When Malu Sahi was twelve years of age, his father, Dham Sahi, married him to two beautiful princesses named Hansia and Kausia. In the meantime Rajula also grew up and was of marriageable age. Princes from far and wide went to seek the hand of Rajula. Saun Pal agreed to marry her to Guna Pal, Prince of Jalander. An auspicious day was fixed for their marriage. When the marriage day approached, Rajula saw Malu Sahi in a dream and was charmed with his beauty. At the same time Malu Sahi also saw Rajula in a dream, telling him about her impending marriage with Guna Pal and inviting him to come and take her away. On awaking Malu Sahi became uneasy and told his mother about his dream and expressed a strong desire to go and fetch Rajula. All remonstrances by his mother failed and Malu Sahi started for Saunkot. He passed through the country of the Durials where lived seven witches. On seeing Malu Sahi the witches fell in love with him and tried all their wits to entrap him. But Malu Sahi overpowered them by his super-magical powers and proceeded further. He then reached the Trijugi peak, the abode of Siva. There he prayed to the God to help him in his enterprise. Then he proceeded further and at last reached Saunkot. He disguised himself as a 'sadhu' and sat in front of Raja Saunpati's palace. Saunpati was much impressed with the saintly look of the 'sadhu' and ordered his servants to take him inside the palace and to look after his comforts. Malu Sahi met Rajula in the palace and told her all about his dream. The two lovers lived happily until the marriage day of Rajula with Guna Pal approached. Then Rajula began to grow anxious and besought Malu Sahi to take her away. On the eve of her wedding Rajula ran away with Malu Sahi. As soon as Guna Pal came to know about it, he pursued them with a large number of followers and saw them crossing a rope bridge over a river. While Guna Pal's men were crossing the bridge Malu Sahi cut the ends of the rope and caused them to be drowned in the river. Malu Sahi then triumphantly carried Rajula to his home in Katyuragarh and married her with great eclat. There was great rejoicing in Katyuragarh and Malu Sahi lived happily with his queen."

VII. Gopī Dās: Specimen of the 2nd recording of Māluśāhī made in spring 1967 in Almora.

It corresponds to M 5.14 ff. (the first meeting of Māluśāhī and Rājulā). Words and phrases are the same. But the sequence in which they are used to depict the scene, - this sequence of words, phrases and whole sentences is rather different from the first recording 1966 in Kausānī.

(ग.) १. ...इये) का देश माजु राजुली कैन्छ हो, यैले क्वै रे तिरिया रे नि देख आ, आहा आबा वे राजुली अहो हेइया. २. मैकणि देवी समजिबेर हात जोड़नौ, गहुवा की धार दिनौ. ३. ए मनखी ले आज तांका हा - कैन् छ - क्वै तिरिया रे नि देख आ, आहा आबु ए राजुला हो हेइया. (ब.) ४. राजुला जब हांसी छी, तब राजा मालुशाही कनौः मीले देवी सम्जी छी. य तो कोई त्रिया छु. ६. भलि कै देखन् छ, उ वाँ (तप-तप सौंकर धाकर ?).
(ग.) ७. मालुशाही छोड़ो गहुवा, राजा म रहप तरि न्है गो अगन्यारी देवी माज, आज मेरा बैराठिये आहो एहेइया. ८. जब अगन्यारी देवी में गो छियो, मालुशाही, राजुला ले पीठ (फरकाय ?), अहा आबा मेरा मालुशाही हो हेइया.
(ब.) ९. मालुशाही देखुल कै गो छियो, राजुला ले पुठ (फरकाय दी ?).
१०. फिर उ तरप जानी, उ तरप हुँ पुठ (फरकाय दी ?). (ग.) ११. जतुक तरप घुमन् छ देखुल यैकी सूरत कैबेर राजुला पुठ फरकैन् छ, आहा आबा वे मेरी शौकिये हेइया. १२. मालुशाही, घड़ी द्वी घड़ी है गीं, मुख नि देखो, वीले मुख (सों ?) नि देखायो. १३. तब राजा मेरा क्या बैन रे बोलन् छ, आबा मेखाले राजा मालुशाही. (ब.) १४. घड़ी द्वी घड़ी है गीं, राजुला ले मुख नि देखायो, पुठ लौटूनै. तब राजा मालुशाही राजुला थीं के कौन् छः (ग.) १५. हरि, सुण-सुण मि मुये, ए तू कैकी छै (तू?) चेली, कैकी छै तू चेली - कन् छ - कैकी छै तू बान अहो, कै छ तेरी जात - (ए कनी?) - कै छु वे तेरो नाम?
१६. सुण-सुण, राजा, कैसी रे बात कौल अहो अहो. राजुली, राजुला शौकी म, राजुली कसी बात कैन् छ? सुण-सुण, राजुला, कैसी रे बात कैन् छ? - अहो.
१७. सुण-सुण, मनखी, तू जथा को जानियां छै, उथा रे तू न्है जा. १८. (... ...?) आब बोलले, मैं गाली रे हुदुल हो. (ब.) १९. जा, जाँ क जानी छै, उथा न्है जा, नतर आब बोलले, गाली हुदुल तुकैं. (ग.) २०. मालू, तब मेरा राजा, तुम क्या बैन रे बोलन् छा? सुण, मेरा राजा, क्या बैन रे बोलन् छा?
२१. सुण-सुण, तू मुये - कनी - चित की वे भारता. २२. मैं छौं -कनी -, हे मालू, य बैराठ को राजा हो, बैराठ को राजा छौं मी, कत्यूरों को बंस, मेरो नाम हौल राजा मालुशाही अहो. २३. मेरा घर माजु छन पै सात वे रानियां, मेरा घर छन पै सात वे रानियां हो. (ब.) २४. मी, म्येर घर में सात रानियां छन. मी बैराठ को राजा छु, कत्यूरों बंस छु. राजा मालुशाही मेर नाम छु. (ग.) २५. तुथीं कौन् छुः आपणि नाम बता, जात बता.
२६. तू कन् छेः मी गाली रे हुदुल. मीले बता छु तुकैं आपण नाम जात जब - कन् छ - मिकणि रे कै हय? - अहो. (ब.) २७. राजुली, मी (मिथि?), मालु-शाही मेर नाम छु. मेरा घर में सात राणियां छन. बैराठ को राजा छुं.

VII. Gopī Dās: Specimen of the 2nd recording in 1967 (Translation). Transcription of the Kumāūnī-text and translation are only tentative.

(sung) 1. ...) in the land of (...?) - says Rājulī - he has not seen any woman. 2. Thinking me to be a goddess he pours water from his pot. 3. This man from there (?) - says she - hasn't seen any woman. (spoken) 4. When Rājulā laughed, king Māluśāhī said ('says'): 5. I thought her to be a goddess. But she is a woman. 6. In order to get a better view of her, he went there (?). (sung) 7. Māluśāhī left his water jar. The king crossed the Rahap (-river) and went to (the temple of) Aganyārī Devī. 8. When he had gone to Aganyārī Devī, Māluśāhī, Rājulā turned her back to him. (spoken) 9. Māluśāhī went (there) to look (at her), but Rājulā turned her back to him. 10. To whichever side he goes, towards that side she turned her back. (sung) 11. To whichever side he turns in order to see her face, to that side Rājulā turns her face. 12. Māluśāhī, two hours passed. He didn't see her face, she didn't show him her face. 13. Then, what ('words') does my king say? - dear King Māluśāhī. (spoken) 14. Two hours passed, Rājulā didn't show her face. She turns her back to him. Then King Māluśāhī says to Rājulā: (sung) 15. Hari, listen, listen, my dear, whose daughter are you? Whose daughter are you - says he - , whose beautiful fiancée are you? What is your caste - says he(?) - , what is your name? 16. Listen, listen, king, what ('words') will he (she?) say? Rājulī, Rājulā Shaukī, what ('words') does Rājulī say? Listen, listen, Rājulā, what ('words') does she say? 17. Listen, listen, man, where you are about to go - there you go! 18. (...?) if you go on talking like that, I'll curse you. (spoken) 19. Go, where you are about to go! Otherwise, if you go on talking like that, I'll curse you. (sung) 20. Mālū, then my king, what ('words') do you say? Listen, my king, what do you say? 21. Listen, listen, you, dear - he says - , to the story(?) of my heart. 22. I am - he says - , Mālū, the King of Bairāṭh. The King of Bairāṭh I am, (of the) Katyūr-dynasty. My name will be King Māluśāhī. 23. In my house there are seven queens. There are seven queens in my house. (spoken) 24. I, - there are seven queens in my house. I am the King of Bairāṭh, I belong to the Katyūr-dynasty. King Māluśāhī is my name. (sung) 25. I say to you: Tell (me) your name, tell (me your) caste! 26. You say: I'll curse you. When I told you my name and caste - he says -, did it do me any harm? (spoken) 27. Rājulī, I, - Māluśāhī is

२८. तुथीं कन् छौः आपणि जात बता, तेरो नाम कै छु? २९. केक चेल छै, केक बौड़ छै, (... ...?) गाली हुदुल तुकैं. ३०. जब राजा मालुशाही इतुक बात कै छी, तब राजुला - जो छी - पुठ फरकै राखो छी, राजा मालुशाही उज्यान, सनमुख - जो छी - आब बात करण कै गी. (ग.) ३१. सुण-सुण, राजा, मैं छूँ सुनपति की चेली, सुनपति की चेली छ मी, ए राजुला मोती नाम आहो आहो. (ब.) ३२. राजुला मोती नाम छु. (ग.) राजुला मोती नाम मेरो छु. मैं छूँ हुणियों की बान. सुनपति की चेली छ मैं, हुणियों की बान अहो अहो. ३३. मालुशाही, तब मेरा राजा, तुम क्या बेन रे बुलान् छाः ३४. तेरा मैबुवा ले - कौन् छ - , राजुली, तैहणि बड़ो पाप कर आहो. ३५. सुण-सुण, राजुली मुये, हरि जगदीश - कनी - हरि नारायण. ३६. तेरा मैबुवा ल पाप कर दे तिहुणि, ऐसी त्रिया तू दि दे छै हुणियों का देश अहा अहो, आबु आवे राजुली एहेइया. (ब.) ३७. राजुला, त्यर मैबुवाल पाप करो, तू हुणदेश दि दे छै, ऐसी त्रिया हुणियां घर दि दे छै. (ग.) ३८. राजुली, सुण-सुण, शौकिये (बाबुवा?), हमरा देश माजु औनी हुणियां. हम (उनू?) देखिबेर डर जानू. ३९. जमबू साटण औनी, मांगनी, राजुली, मडुवा को रे पिशुवा अहो, आबु राजुली अहो हेइया. ४०. मडुवा को पिशुवा मांगनी, वीकां (?) र्वाट ले नि पकै जानण, हुणियां. आज, राजुली मुये, व बाड़ी पकै खानी अहो हेइया. (ब.) ४१. मालुशाही ऐसी बात कनौ उथीं: हमर देश में हुणी औनी. हम (उनू?) देख डर जानू. ४२. के मांगनी? जम्बू गंदरैनी दिनी, मडुवा क पिशू मांगनी. ४३. (वी ले?) बाड़ी पकै खानी. र्वट नि पकै जानण. ४४. तेर मैबुवाल बड़ पाप कर, तू हुणियां वाँ दि दी. ४५. ऐसी बात राजा मालुशाही राजुला थैं कौ छी. (ग.) ४६. हे राजुली, हमरा देश माज रौनी. खानी, राजुला, तू जीरा ए बासमती अहो, अहा आबु शौकिये हो हेइया. ४७. साल जमोल, जीरा बासमती क भात खानी, उड़द की दाल खानी. ४८. हमरा देश में रौनी, राजुली, खानी शेत ग्यों का र्वट अहो. ४९. राजुली, मेरी बैराठ में रौनी. खानी, राजुली, तू शेत ग्यूं का रौट आहो, आबु शौकिये अहो एहेइया. ५०. श्येत ग्यूं का र्वाट खानी, राजुली, तू रहप का माछा आ, आबा वे शौकिये अहो हेइया. (ब.) ५१. राजुली, रहप का माछ खानी, श्यात ग्यूं का रौट खानी, मेरी बैराठ में रै जानी जब. (ग.) ५२. हरि, मेरी बैराठ में रौनी, खानी, राजुला, दूणागिरि को दई अहो, आबु मेरी शौकिये अहो हेइया. ५३. राजुली, दूणगिरि की दै (हुं?) पड़यूं काटण. (ग.) खानी, राजुला, तू नाकुरी का केला आ, आब आवे राजुली अहो हेइया. ५५. हरि, तेरा मैबुवा ले कसो पाप कर दी, तेरा रूपया नि खाया, राजुला, मासो काटि खा(...?), आबु शौकिये अहो. ५६. राजुली (... ...?) मालुशाही ले, आवा राजुला के कौण रे नि आया अहो, आबु मेरा बैराठिये अहो हेइया. (ब.) ५७. राजा मालुशाही राजुला को दिल चंचल कर दे, चंचल दिल कर दे. (ग.) ५८. हरि, आबु राजुली कैसी बात कनैः जावो, जावो, राजा, न्हे जावो. मेरा बौज्यू आला जब, मेरो स्वरग करि देला अहा, आबु मेरा बैराठिये राजा अहो हेइया.

my name. In my house there are seven queens. I am the King of Bairāṭh. 28. I say to you: Tell (me) your caste! What is your name? 29. Whose daughter are you? Whose bride are you? (...?) I'll curse you. 30. When King Māluśāhī had spoken like this ('so many words'), then Rājulā - who was - , who had turned her back (to him), (now she turned) towards King Māluśāhī, and to him - who was - she began now to speak. (sung) 31. Listen, listen, king, I am the daughter of Sunapati. Sunapati's daughter I am, Rājulā Motī (is my) name. (spoken) 32. Rājulā Motī (is my) name, Rājulā Motī is my name. I am the fiancée of the Huṇiyās. Sunapati's daughter I am, the fiancée of the Huṇiyās. 33. Māluśāhī, then my king, what do you say? 34. Your parents - he says - , Rājulī, they committed a great sin against you. 35. Listen, listen, dear Rājulī, Hari Jagadīś - he says - , Hari Nārāyaṇ. 36. Your parents committed a great sin against you. A woman like you they gave to the country of the Huṇiyās. (spoken) 37. Rājulā, your parents committed a sin, they gave you to Hundeś. They gave a woman like you to the house of the Huṇiyās. (sung) 38. Rājulī, listen, listen, Shauk-girl, the Huṇiyās come to our country. Seeing them we become afraid. 39. They come to barter 'jambū'. They ask, Rājulī, for 'maḍuvā'-flour. 40. They ask for 'maḍuvā'-flour. They don't even know how to bake bread, the Huṇiyās. They prepare and eat 'bāṛī', ( a kind of inferior bread), dear Rājulā. (spoken) 41. Māluśāhī speaks like this to her: The Huṇiyās come to our country. Seeing them we become afraid. 42. What do they ask? They give 'jambū gandarainī', they ask for 'maḍuvā'-flour'. 43. They bake and eat 'bāṛī'. They don't know how to bake bread. 44. Your parents committed a great sin, they gave you to the Huṇiyās. 45. Like this King Māluśāhī spoke to Rājulā. (sung) 46. Rājulī, if you would stay in my country! You could eat, Rājulā, 'jīrā-bāsmatī'-rice. 47. 'sāl jamol' and 'jīrā bāsmatī-rice you would eat, 'uṛad'-pulses you would eat. 48. If you would stay in my country, Rājulī, you could eat white bread made of wheat. 49. Rājulī, (if) you would stay in my Bairāṭh! You would eat, Rājulī, bread made of white wheat. 50. You would eat white bread of wheat, Rājulī, fish from the Rahap. (spoken) 51. Rājulī, you would eat fish from the Rahap, you would eat white bread made of wheat, if you would stay in my Bairāṭh. (sung) 52. Hari, (if) you would stay in my Bairāṭh, you could eat, Rājulā, sourmilk from Dūṇāgiri. 53. Rājulī, this sourmilk from Dūṇāgiri (is so thick that one can) cut it with a flat ladle. You would eat, Rājulā, bananas from Nākurī. 55. Hari, what sin did your parents commit! They did not only eat your money, Rājulā, they cut and ate your flesh (...?). 56. Rājulī (...?) Māluśāhī, now Rājulā didn't know what to say. (spoken) 57. King Māluśāhī had softened Rājulā's heart, he had softened (her) heart. (sung) 58. Hari, what ('words') does Rājulī say now: Go, go, king, go away! When my father comes ('will come'), he will kill me ('make my heaven').

(Sentence 54 is not missing: mistake in numbering).

Sample of Dr.Candrākar's Māluśāhī in Hindī (p.45f.):

"पूछ सकता हूं देवि. परिचय आपका /
भागी कौन देश दिव्य सुषमा अमाप का //
आयीं किस देश से हैं आप इस देश में /
लक्ष्य क्या है? और आप कैसे इस वेश में"//

"राजुली, कुमारी हूं मैं सोनपति शौक की /
गिरि में प्रसिद्ध ऋद्धि सौनपति शौक की //
वणिक पिता की वृत्ति, आये द्वारा-हाट में /
वाहन यहाँ पै छोड़, आप गये हाट में //

"सज्जन. मैं देवी नहीं, एक मात्र नारी हूं /
आयी यहाँ साथ, क्योंकि जनक-दुलारी हूं //
मन के अलावा मूलधन अपना नहीं /
प्राप्त है सुमेरु, सत्य ही है, सपना नहीं //

"और आप?" "मालू मैं कुमार हूं विराट का /
भाव का विभव मेरा, नहीं ठाठ-बाट का //
सोने के वणिक सोनपति जी प्रसिद्ध हैं /
किन्तु, मणियाँ भी थैलियों में अनाविद्ध हैं //

"एक मणि आयी अनायास मेरे हाथ में /
मन्दिर में देखिये, पधारिये जी, साथ में //
देवल में आकर असत्य कौन बोलेगा /
सत्य से न कोई यहाँ रंचमात्र डोलेगा //

"वह मणि पत्थर नहीं है करुणामयी /
कान्ति उठती है क्षण-क्षण उससे नयी //
मणि है हिमालय की, और अनमोल है /
कौन धनी लेगा इसे, इसका न बोल है //

भावी के कुतूहल में हृदय समा गये /
दोनों सहगामी बने, मन्दिर में आ गये //
"सज्जन, कहाँ है वह मणि दिखलाइये" /
"देवि, सामने ही है निकल और आइये" //

"सामने तो सिंह-वाहिनी हैं, जगदम्बा ये /
सृष्टि की विधात्री, श्रेष्ठ मणि ही हैं अम्बाये" //
प्रश्न हुआ, जैसे मुसकाती भौंह बंक में /
"वह मणि देखिये, विराजी मेरे अंक में" //

Māluśāhī meets Rājulā for the first time and asks her, who she is and where she comes from (= M 5.24ff.).

# B i b l i o g r a p h y

## I. Books on K u m a u n and neighbouring regions

### H i s t o r y and C u l t u r e


Batten, J.H., Official Reports on the Province of Kumaon, 1851 (mentioned in Atk.).

Atkinson, Edwin T., The Himalayan Districts of the North-Western Provinces of India; vol. I 1882, vol. II 1884, vol. III 1886; = vols. X - XII of the Gazetteer of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; Allahabad, NW-Provinces and Oudh Press.

do. Notes on the History of Religion in the Himalaya of the N.W.Provinces; in: Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. 53 (1884), 39-103; vol. 54 (1885), 1-16.

do. Map of Kumaun and Garhwal (1875): "Prepared for Mr. E.T.Atkinson's Gazetteer, under the orders of Colonel J.T.Walker, ... by Mr.G.W.E.Atkinson. ... Photozincographed at the Office of the Superintendent, Great Trig. Survey, Dehra Dūn, November 1875.

Hamilton, Francis Buchanan, An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal, Edinburgh, 1819; reprint: New Delhi 1971

Pant, S.D., The Social Economy of the Himalayans, George Allen and Unwin (London?) 1935.

Pāṇḍe, Badrīdatt, Kumāūn kā itihās, Almora 1937.

'Aśok', Yamunādatt Vaiṣṇava, Kumāūn kā itihās - khas (kassāiṭ) jāti ke pariprekṣya mẽ, Nainītāl 1977.

Berreman, Gerald D., Hindus of the Himalayas, Bombay 1963.

Joshi, Lakshmi Dat, The Khasa Family Law in the Himalayan Districts of the United Provinces India, Allahabad 1929.

Sāṁkṛityāyan, Rāhul, Kumāūn, Vārāṇasī Saṁvat 2015.

do. Himālay-paricay (1) - Gaṛhvāl, Ilāhābād 1953.

Census of India 1951, District Population Statistics - Uttar Pradesh, 37-Almora District, 38-Garhwal District, Allahabad 1953, Superintendent, Printing and Stationary.


### F o l k l o r e


Gairola, Tara Dutt, and Oakley, E.S., Himalayan Folklore - Kumaon and West Nepal; - with an introduction to the 1977 edition by Marc Gaborieau (reprint of the 1935 edition), Kathmandu Nepal 1977 (= Bibliotheca Himalayica, Series II, vol.10).

Kaiph, Sarasvati Saran, Himālaya kī lok-kathāe (= translation of Himalayan Folklore by Oakley and Gairola), Allāhābād śaka 1883 (= A.D. 1961-62).

Pāṇḍey, Dr.Trilocan, Kumāūn kā lok sāhitya, Agra/Almora 1962.

Pālīvāl, Dr.Nārāyaṇdatt, Kumāūnī (hindī kī upabhāṣā) ke kaviyõ kā vivecanātmak adhyayan, Dillī 1966.

Joshi, Nirmala, Kumaon Hill Songs; in: Indian Horizons, vol. XXX, No.2, 1981, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, p.16 - 21.

Cātak, Govind, Gaṛhvālī lokgīt: ek sāṁskṛitik adhyayan, Dillī 1968.
Sāṁkṛityāyan, Rāhul, Hindī kā loksāhitya (= vol.16 of 'Hindī sāhitya kā bṛihat itihās'), Kāśī Samv. 2017.
Upreti, Mohan, Malushahi - the ballad of kumaon; Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi (without date, between 1975 and 1982).
Gaborieau, Marc, Les Récits Chantés de L'Himalaya et le Contexte Ethnographique; in: Contributions to the Anthropology of Nepal, ed. by C.von Fürer-Haimendorf, published by Aris and Phillips, Warminster 1974, p.114-128.
do. La transe rituelle dans l'Himalaya Central: Folie, avatār, meditation; in: Puruṣārtha, 2 (1975), Paris, p.147-172.
do. Classification des récits chantés, La littérature orale des populations hindoues de l'Himalaya central; in: Poétique, revue de théorie et d'analyse littéraires, No.19, 1974, Paris, p.313-332.
do. Systèmes traditionnels des échanges de services spécialisés contre rémunérations dans une localité du Nepal central; in: Puruṣārtha, 3 (1977), Paris, p.3-70.
do. and Mireille Helffer, A propos d'un tambour du Kumaon et de l'ouest du Nepal: Remarques sur l'utilisation des tambours-sabliers dans le monde indien, le Nepal et le Tibet; in: Studia instrumentorum musicae popularis III, Stockholm 1974 (Festschrift E.Emsheimer), p.75-80 and 268-272.
Bābulkar, Mohanlāl, Gaṛhvālī lok-sāhitya kā vivecanātmak adhyayan, Prayāg 1964.
Nauṭiyāl, Shivānand, Gaṛhvāl (gangā-yamunā ke naihar) ke lok-nṛitya, Gāẓiyābād 1974.

## II. T e x t s in K u m ā ū n ī and G a ṛ h v ā l ī

Joshi, Pandit Jwala Datt (Vakil, High Court), The Dasha-kumara Charita or The Adventures of Ten Princes of Dandi in Hindi and Kumaoni; Almora, Kumaon Printing Works 1892, First Edition, 500 Copies, Price, Rs.2.
Upreti, Pandit Ganga Datt, Hill Dialects of the Kumaun Division, 1900, Almora (preface 1897), 1st edition 1000 copies.
do. Proverbs and Folklore of Kumaun and Garhwal, Lodiana Mission Press, Lodiana 1894.
Grierson, G.A., Linguistic Survey of India, vol. IX, part IV, Pahāṛī Languages and Gujuri, 1st ed. 1916, reprint 1968 by Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
Jośī, Jaīdatt, Śiśubodh arthāt kamāunī (sic!) aur angreẓī bhāṣākī pustak, Almoṛā 1914 ('An Anglo-Kamauni Reader for Beginners'), 1st ed. 2000 cop., price 1 R.
Misra, Nitya Nand, Mālūśāhī, A Romantic poem of the hills; in: Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society, vol. 9 (1936) p.23-54; Ku. and English.
Jośī, Dr.Kṛiṣṇā Nand, Kumāūn kā lok-sāhitya - paricayātmak sangrah (sacitra), Barelī 1971.

Jośī, Prayāg, Kumāũnī lok gāthāẽ, Dehrādūn 1971.
Meissner, Konrad, 50 Rätsel aus Kumaon; in: Mündliche Überlieferungen in Südasien, Fünf Beiträge, ed. by H. Berger, Wiesbaden 1975; p.53-82.
Gaborieau, Marc, Mālushāhī as sung by Yoga Rām; manuscript based on a recording made by Mrs.Marie Thérèse Datta from Binsār near Almora resp. 34 Takht e Shahi Road, Jaipur.
Candrākar, Dr., Mālūśāhī (kumāũnī lok-kathā par ādhārit ācalik prabandh-kāvya), Lakhnaū 1966; the full name of Dr.Candrākar is Dr.Puttūlāl Shukla 'Candrākar'. Hindī-text with a touch of Kumāũnī.
'Ashok', Yamuna Datt Vaishnav, Rajula-Malushahi (A novel in Hindi); mentioned in: M.Upreti p.73.

## III. G r a m m a r s and other linguistic works

### K u m ā ū n ī, Gaṛhvālī and Nepālī

Grierson, G.A., Linguistic Survey (as above).
Apte, Mahadeo L., and D.P.Pattanayak, An Outline of Kumauni Grammar, Duke University (USA) 1967; = Monograph No. 6 in: Monograph and Occasional Paper Series Program in Comparative Studies on Southern Asia.
Upretī, Bhavānīdatt, Kumāũnī bhāṣā kā adhyayan, Ilāhābād 1976 (subtitle: Piṭhaurāgaṛh-kṣetra ke viśiṣṭ sandarbh mẽ kumāũnī-boliyõ kā bhāṣāśāstrīya-sākālik adhyayan).
Varma, Siddheshwar, The Accent of tne Kumauni Language; 5 articles in: Vishveshvaranand Indological Journal Hoshiarpur (Panjab); vol.4 1966 p.167-172; vol.5 1967 p.185-92; vol.7 1969 p.45-55; vol.9 1971 p.45-51; vol.10 1972 p.22-28.
Cātak, Govind, Madhya pahāṛī kā bhāṣāśāstrīya adhyayan, Dillī 1966.
Clark, T.W., Introduction to Nepali, London 1977.
Koroljev, N.J., Jazyk Nepali (in Russian), Moscow 1965.

### O t h e r Indian languages

Beames, John, A comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, New Delhi 1970.
Hoernle, A.F.Rudolf, A comparative Grammar of the Gauḍian (Aryo-Indian) Languages, Amsterdam 1975.
Kellogg, S.H., A Grammar of the Hindī Language, London 1955.
Tivārī, Dr.Bholā Nāth, Hindī bhāṣā, Ilāhābād 1966.
Vermeer, H.J. and A.Sharma, Einführung in die Hindī-Grammatik, Heidelberg 1963.
Bāharī, Dr.Hardev, Grāmīṇ hindī boliyā̃, Ilāhābād 1966.
Kapp, Dieter B., Das Verbum 'paraba' in seiner Funktion als Simplex und Explikativum in Jāyasīs Padumāvatī, Wiesbaden 1972.
Bloch, Jules, Indo-Aryan from the Vedas to modern times (English edition by Alfred Master), Paris 1965.
do. The Formation of the Marāṭhī Language, Delhi 1970.
Tagare, Gajanan Vasudev, Historical Grammar of Apabhraṁśa, Poona 1948.

Chatterji, Suniti Kumar, The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language, 2 vols., London 1970.
Shackle, C., Teach Yourself Books - Punjabi, London 1972.
Buddruss, Georg, Kanyawali - Proben eines Maiyã-Dialektes aus Tangir (Hindukusch), München 1959.
Gleason, H.A., An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, Revised Edition, New York 1967.

## IV. D i c t i o n a r i e s

Turner, Ralph L., A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages, London 1966.
do. A Comparative and Etymological Dictionary of the Nepali Language, London 1965.
Shyāmsundardās and others, Hindī śabdasāgar, 11 vols., Kāśī 1965-1975.
Varmmā, Rāmcandra, Mānak hindī koś, 5 vols., Prayāg 2019 Vikr. - San.1966.
Platts, John D., A Dictionary of Urdū, Classical Hindī and English, Oxford 1974.
Prasād, K./Sahāy,R./Shrīvāstav, M., Bṛihat hindī koś, Vārāṇasī Samv. 2020.
Bāharī, Hardev, Bṛihat angrejī-hindī koś, 2 vols., Vārāṇasī 1969.
Bulke, Kāmil, Angrejī-hindī koś, Rāñcī 1971.
Khān 'Maddāh', Muhammad Mustaṗhā, Urdū-hindī śabdakoś, Vārāṇasī 1959.
Ṭaṇḍan, Premnārāyaṇ, Brajbhāṣā Sūr-koś, 2 vols., Lakhnaū 1962.
Tivārī, Bholānāth and Hargovind Tivārī, Tulsī-śabdasāgar, Ilāhābād 1954.
Caturvedī, Paraśurām and Dr.Mahendra, Kabīr-koś, Ilāhābād 1973.
Dvivedī 'Samīr', Shrī Rāmājñā, Avadhī-koṣ, Ilāhābād 1955.
Lāḻas, Sītārām, Rājasthānī sabad kos, Jodhpur 1962ff..
Prasād 'Suman', Dr.Ambā, Kṛiṣak jīvan sambandhī brajbhāṣā śabdāvalī, 2 vols., Ilāhābād 1960-61.
Prasād, Dr.Viśvanāth, Kṛiṣikoś, 2 vols., Paṭnā 1959/1966.
Tivārī, Dr.Bholānāth, Hindī muhāvarā koś, Ilāhābād 1964.
Ṗhailan (=Fallon), S.W. and Kṛiṣṇānand Gupta, Hindustānī kahāvat koś, Naī Dillī 1968.
Agravāl, Dr.Pratibhā, Hindī-muhāvare, Kalkattā 1969.
Miśra 'Mādhav', Bhuvaneśvarnāth, Kahāvat-koś, Paṭnā 1965.
Shekhar 'Āẓād', Candra, Gaṛhvālī hindī kahāvat-koś, Naī Dillī 1977.
Monier-Williams, A Sanskrit-English Dictionary, Oxford 1956.
Seṭh, Hargovinddās T., Pāia-sadda-mahaṇṇavo, Vārāṇasī 1963.
Mayrhofer, Manfred, Kurzgefasstes etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen, 4 vols., Heidelberg 1956-1980.
Burrow, T. and M.B.Emeneau, A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary, Oxford 1961.
Dās, S.Ch., Tibetan English Dictionary, Alipore 1960.
Kluge, Friedrich, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache, Berlin 1967.

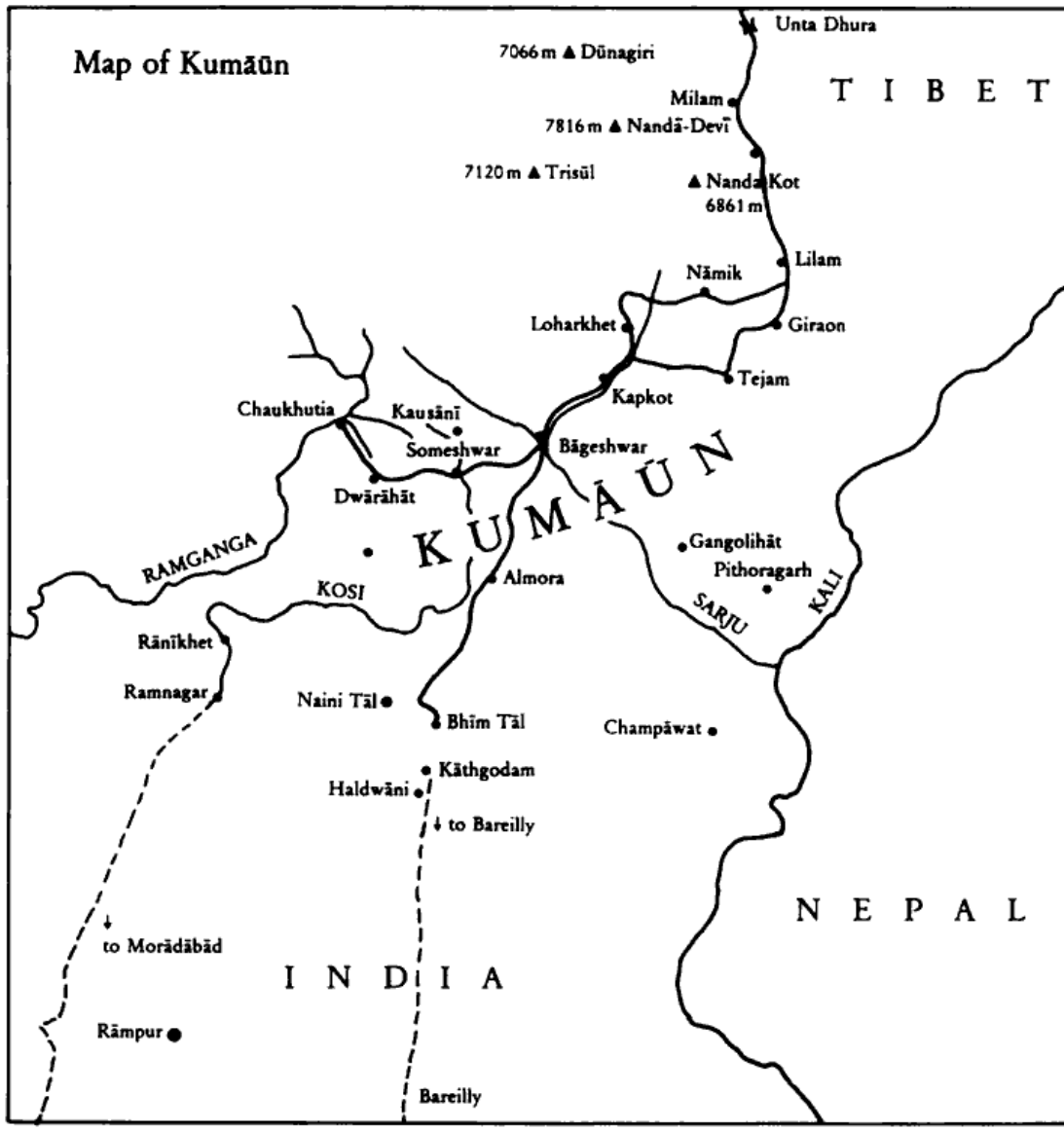
V. O t h e r books

Varmā, Dhīrendra, Hindī sāhitya koś, 2 vols., Vārāṇasī Samvat 2020.
Spate, O.H.K., India and Pakistan, A General and Regional Geography, London 1957.
Lassen, Christian, Indische Alterthumskunde, 4 vols., Leipzig 1858-74.
Grierson, George A., Bihar Peasant Life, Delhi 1975.
Ashraf, Kunwar Muhammad, Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan, Delhi 1959.
Walker, Benjamin, Hindu World, 2 vols., London 1968.
Fox Strangways, A.H., The Music of Hindostan, Oxford 1965.
Elwin, Verrier, The Religion of an Indian Tribe, Bombay 1955.
Geib, Ruprecht, Indradyumna-Legende - Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Jagannātha-Kultes, Wiesbaden 1975.
Prater, S.H., The book of Indian Animals, Bombay 1971.
Kurup, C.G.Raghava, Handbook of Agriculture, New Delhi 1966.
Dastur, J.F., Medicinal Plants of India and Pakistan, Bombay 1962.
do. Useful Plants of India and Pakistan, Bombay 1964.
Hertig-Skalicka, Jitka, Fifty Bhojpuri Folksongs from Ballia District, Basle 1974.
Upādhyāy, Kṛiṣṇadev, Bhojpurī lok-gīt, 2 vols., Prayāg 1954.
Jāysī, Malik Muhammad, Padmāvat (ed. by M.P.Gupta), Ilāhābād 1963.
Baṛathvāl, Dr.Pītāmbardatt, Gorakh-bānī, Prayāg 1950.
Premcand, Sangrām (ek sāmājik nāṭak), Banāras 1956.
Temple, R.C., The Legends of the Panjāb, 2 vols., Bombay/London 1884 (?).
Hein, Norvin, The Miracle Plays of Mathurā, New Haven and London, Yale University Press 1972.
Mayeda, Noriko, and W.Norman Brown, Tawi Tales: Folk Tales from Jammu, New Haven 1974.

VI. T a p e r e c o r d i n g s of the Māluśāhī

1. 1st recording (summer 1966): 6 tapes, BASF Typ PES 35, long play tape 900 feet; with the editor.
2. 2nd recording (spring 1967): 4 tapes, same type; with the editor.
3. Tape recordings of some parts of the song are in the possession of Mr. Mohan Upreti (Delhi) and Mrs. Thérèse Datta (Binsar near Almora / 34 Takht e Shahi Rd. in Jaipur).
4. Tapes of the Yoga Ram-version made by Mrs.Datta in 1960 (M.Gaborieau: Les Récits Chantés..., p.127) are said to be in the 'International Institute for comparative Music Studies and Documentation' in Berlin (HF 1977 p.XII).
5. Other tapes are deposited in the "'Sangeet Natak Akademi' of New-Delhi (see Catalogue of tape recordings, New Delhi, no date, under 'Folk Music, Uttar Pradesh (Kumaon and Garhwal)'" (HF 1977 p.XII).

Addenda: Dr.Kṛiṣṇānand Jośī, Ruphale śikharõ ke sunhare svar (Kumāũṃ kī lokgāthāeṃ evam lokgīt), Barelī 1982.
Dr.Keśavdatt Ruvālī, Kumāũnī-hindī vyutpattikoś (...etymological dictionary), Aligarh 1983.




Unta Dhura --- Chaukhutia = (trade-) route of Sunapati Shauk

KONRAD MEISSNER

# MĀLUSHĀHĪ AND RĀJULĀ

## A ballad from Kumāūn (India)

as sung by

GOPĪ DĀS

Part II
Commentary

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

Digitized by Google
Original from
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

NEUINDISCHE STUDIEN

Herausgegeben von Hermann Berger, Lothar Lutze und Günther Sontheimer

BAND 10

KONRAD MEISSNER

# MĀLUSHĀHĪ AND RĀJULĀ

## A ballad from Kumāūn (India)

as sung by

GOPĪ DĀS

Part II

Commentary

1985

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

Digitized by Google

Original from
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

KONRAD MEISSNER

# MĀLUSHĀHĪ AND RĀJULĀ

## A ballad from Kumāūn (India)

as sung by

GOPĪ DĀS

Part II
Commentary

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES
BLOOMINGTON

1985

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

Digitized by Google

Original from
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

CIP-Kurztitelaufnahme der Deutschen Bibliothek

**Meissner, Konrad:**
Mālushāhī and Rājulā : a ballad from Kumāūn (India) as sung by Gopī Dās / Konrad Meissner. – Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz
(Neuindische Studien ; Bd. 10)
Einheitssacht. d. kommentierten Werkes: Māluśāhī
ISBN 3-447-02567-0

NE: Mālushāhī and Rājulā; EST d. kommentierten Werkes; GT

Pt. 2. Commentary. – 1985.

© Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1985. Alle Rechte vorbehalten. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft. Photographische und photomechanische Wiedergabe nur mit ausdrücklicher Genehmigung des Verlages.
Gesamtherstellung: Buchdruckerei Hubert & Co., Göttingen. Printed in Germany.

Digitized by Google

Original from
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

## Hindi-forms in commentary and glossary

In addition to what has been said about the 'Hindi-equivalents' (Introd. V.4.) a few more words should be added here in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

The Hindi-forms in commentary and glossary are meant to be a kind of reading-aid for those, who wish to read the Ku.-text with the help of Hindi. It probably can be assumed that only those, who have a fair knowledge of Hindi, will venture to read the Ku.-original. And as there are many Ku. forms and structures which have close parallels in Hindi, it was thought useful to give standard-Hindi parallels and thus facilitate the understanding of Ku. forms. This has been done especially in the case of verbs. The equivalent form in Hindi may not exist at all, may have another meaning or may be used in a different context. E.g. M 2.83 Ku. 'puchəṇə re lɛ rəya' = Hi. 'pūchne ləg rəhe', a form which actually does not exist. Even if not or no longer in use, such a Hi. form as M 1.40 'təhã ka' can explain the structure and the function of Ku. 'tãko' more easily than words can do. Ku. 'kəno' (he says) is explained by giving its formal Hi.-equivalent 'kəhta', and Ku. 'kɔn chə, kəno chə, kəno chə, kən chə, kəno chu' (he says) by its formal Hi.-equivalent 'kəhta hɛ'.

The Hi. forms and words are n o t meant to be strict parallels or equations to their Ku. opposites as regards to their sound and origin. Thus, by comparing Ku. 'hɛ-ber' (having been) to Hi. 'ho-kər' it is intended only to point out the same function of the two suffixes, namely Ku. '-ber' and Hi. '-kər'. Obviously, they are not of the same form and origin. - Ku. 'baṭo' (way, path) is of course more closely related to dialect-Hindi 'bāṭ' than to the much more common standard-Hindi 'rāstā'. But in cases like this only the meaning in standard-Hindi was intended to be given. More closely related words in New Indo Aryan languages or dialects can easily be found in Turner's 'A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages' which is referred to in most cases.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Digitized by Google
Original from
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

# Commentary

1.1 chiyo = H tha, was; jələnerə = GR jəlɛnəro, PS jalɛnərə;
2 chiya = H the, (whose) were; sunu ka biralu = 'golden cats' in our story simply means that Sunapati Shauk was very rich. But cats made of gold (or perhaps the weight of cats in gold) are known to have been a kind of fine for killing a (holy) cat (expiatory present). Cp. GL 53: pəvaɽõ mẽ rajaõ ko 'sone kĪ heriyalĪ or sone kĪ bilarĪ (billĪ)' upəhar mẽ diye jane ka ullekh milta hɛ. lok mẽ billĪ ko marna 'hẽtya' (<hətya= pap) kəha jata hɛ or usse mukti pane ke lie sone kĪ billĪ bənakər dan dene kĪ prətha hɛ. = In 'pəvaɽa' (=heroic legends) it is mentioned that 'golden birds and golden cats' are given to kings as presents. Killing cats was held a great sin (murder) among the people and to get absolution from it they used to make golden cats and give them as presents. abu = abə, H əb;
3 suna = PS sunū;sunɛ = suna, PS sunū; biralu = GR sunɛ ka ralu; jei = ?, PS yeĪ; BS yeĪ = jeĪ, H jin śok ke pas; śokənõ ka = GR, PS śokənu ka; not clear; either '-nu' has no meaning, added by GR unconsciously; or it is 'śokaɳ', the country of the Shauks; or most likely pl. of 'śok': Ku. obl.pl. -ən + Hi. obl.pl. -õ; cp.14.69 dinən/dinənõ;
4 1.9 gẽganõ; 13.9 mũgərən/mũgərənõ; (4) vĪkə = vĪko, H uska;
5 mə = ptcl.; (5) hoɳə = GR hoɳa; ko bɽidə ... = PS ka bɽid-dhakalə ka bəkhətə; kalə = sounds 'kalo' because of 'v' in 'vəkhətə'; lit. 'now began to be Shauk's old-age-time';
6 lit. 'his was not'; oladə = GR oladü (ü from IPA; like
7 German short ü in 'dümmer'); bhəĪ = H huĪ; (7) namə = cp. BS mera ghər mẽ bhyũ ko nam lɛ ni bhəyo = in my house there wasn't even the name of ghee; LSI 121 nam ka bamaɳ = Brah-min in name only; musə = PS mūsa; me = ptcl., GR me/ve, PS --; the whole simply means: he had no child at all;
8 jɛlɛ = H jisne, PS has instead: debĪ debũ ka namə; cp.1.9 jɛlɛ; devũ = GR devũ/devõ; və = ? H vəh; or: rajao > rajavə, voc.; ɖhũga = GR ɖhuña, PS ɖhũga; pūji diya = H pūj diye, PS pūjĪ diya; as to this part of the story cp. KLJ 225:

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1.8 sonə kĪ ḍũgəra mẽ motiya sonə, ukĪ ranĪ gãña sonyanə, tinə jo thya əputrĪ thya, tənũlɛ devəta ka namə le ḍhũga pujyanə, orə tirətha ka namə lɛ roṛa nayanə, təbəlɛ tinəro putrə nə bhyo. = Hi. sonə ke gãv mẽ sonə rəhta tha, uskĪ pətnĪ ka nam tha gãga sonyani, ve donõ hĪ nihsəntan the, devta ke nam pər unhõne pətthər tək pũj ḍale, or tĪrthə ke nam pər choṭĪ nədiyõ mẽ tək snan kiya, phir bhĪ unkĪ koĪ
9 səntan nə huĪ. (9) devətũ̃ = GR devətũ̃/devətõ; pũji dĪnə = GR,PS dĪna; BS: it should be 'diya', 'dĪna' is not used; but cp. 'dĪnə, dĪnhə' etc. in Old-Hindi (BSK,TŚS); NCV: 'diya' is used in Almora, 'dĪnə' in villages; gẽganõ ka = should be 'gẽgaũ̃/gẽgaõ', obl.pl.; here: not only the Ganga, but all bigger and more important rivers (see glossary), cp.1.83; BS gẽga nõ ka namə = in the name of the name 'Ganga'; PS gẽga ka namə; na diya = H nəha diye, PS nɛ diya;
10 abə = GR abə/avə; lit. 'now', but used so frequently that it seems to have lost its meaning. Therefore it is not always given in the translation. koĪ = PS kvɛ;
11 rɛ go = H rəh gəya; bhəyo = H hua; lit. 'of Shauk, S.Shauk,
12 there was no son'; (12) chu = chə, H hɛ, GR chu/tsu, PS chũ;
13 śokyaṇə = GR sokyaṇə; (13) kũṇə = H kəhna, GR kũṇa, BS koṇə; phɛ ge = PS bhagĪ, ge = H gəĪ; thin = GR thin/thĪ̃/thĪ̃; BS
14 also 'thin'; NCV thĪ̃; (14) nɛ dĪ = nɛ diya, H nəha diye, cp.1.9; devũ̃ = PS debətõ; pũj dĪ = pũji diya, H pũj diye, cp.1.9; həmərĪ = lit. 'our child was not, did not become';
15 golĪ = PS gorĪ; nəmɛ = ? nəmə, Hari Hail!; or: mẽ̃ naula, I will bathe; or: həri namə, in the name of Hari; PS,BS are less than clear; nola = ? H nəhaẽge/nəhaũ̃gĪ, we/I will bathe; or: we will worship (cp. T nəməti); GR(1973) nola məhadev (this would be 'we will worship Mahadev'); PM həm nal = H nəhaẽge, or: nola = a spring named Hari; BLS nola = rola = H rəhẽ̃ge (not likely, KM); mera = PS myəra; svamĪ = Gangula addresses Sunapati, her husband; BS: Gopal
16 Ram addresses the audience; (16) suṇə suṇə = H sun/suno, GR suṇa, here and everywhere else; PS always 'suṇa'; as 'suṇə' occurs in the song-part only, we don't have GR's spoken form, which should be 'suṇ/suṇə/suṇo'; cp. HL 635 suṇə suṇə; here in 1.16 Gangula addresses 'suṇə suṇə' to Sunapati, but BS thinks, GR says it to the audience;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1.17 kitha = GR kit(h)a, PS kithɛ; kɛn chə = GR kon chə, H kəhta hɛ, he says, PS kõchə; BS: it refers to Shauk who addresses his wife. But Shauk answers in 1.20. Judging from the context it must be Gangula who is speaking. So 'kon chə' has been changed into 'kɛn chə', H kəhtī hɛ;
18 mə = ptcl. or (?) 'janū ... mi', I go; (18/19) one sentence; vãhi = H vəhã hī, PS vahəĩ; naibərə = H nəhakər; həmukəɳi = GR həmukɛɳi, PS həmūkɛ̃; mili jalo = H mil jaega; ajə = to day; almost as frequent as 'abə/avə', cp. 1.10; kɛ̃chə = kɛn chə, H kəhtī hɛ, BS kɛso; mə = ? ptcl./mɛ̃; puturə = BS putturə; lit. 'there having bathed to us will get ... the
20 boon of a son'; (20) kɔn chə = H kəhta hɛ; (21) həmərɔ = PS həmaro; bṛidə = PS bṛiddhə; kalə = kalo; hɔɳə = H hona,
22 PS hoɳə; hɛ ge = H ho gəī; (22) kərnū = GR kə(r)nū, H kərū̃; lə = lɛ/le, H se; lɛ < lai < lagi(?); kɔn chiyo = H kəhta tha; ekə ni manənī = H ek nə mantī; cp. KI 299 pər usne ek nə manī, but he didn't listen/obey at all; Prem Cand, Do bɛlõ kī kətha: pər usne ek nə sunī, but he did not hear at all (Mansərɔvər 2, p.157); BS ek = H isko (hardly, KM);
23 GR,PS clearly 'manənī', but in 1.23 'manī'; (23) triya = PS,BS priya; GR triya/tiriya; manə = PS mən, BS mind; GR mənа; but only 'manə = pride, mood, stubborness' fits the context (cp. HŚS manə 5). 'triya' does not refer to Gangula in particular: it was her typical feminine nature which
24 made her insist. (24) hiṭə janū = H (cəla) jaū̃;
25 pərdəchiɳə = prədəkṣiɳa, GR pərdəchəɳa; PS,BS give both: prədəkṣiɳa/pərikrəmə, cp.1.85;89; kərnū = GR kə(r)nū; mãgə = mãgi, PS also 'mãgə'; lyunū = PS lyɔnū, H mãg laū̃;
26 mi = ptcl., PS --, BS H bhī; bəṭiɳə = cp. BS ghər mɛ̃ nantin mela kə liji bəṭiɳə lag rəĩ = the children in the house are getting ready for the fair; jəldī jəldī bəṭi jao = quick get ready (to go somewhere); phɛ gəy əho = phɛ gəyo; also possible: phɛ go (cp.1.21) + əho > phɛ goy' əho/phɛ gəy' əho; PS phɛ gəya (which is pl., but 'śɔk' has sg.-forms: 1.1 chiyo, 1.10 terī, 1.11 rɛ go); devəto = PS debəto;
27 mi = ptcl.; phɛ ge = PS phɛ ge cha; səttū = GR sə(t)t-u/ū; flour of parched grain, esp. barley; GR fried food, BLS fried barley, PM 'fried barley' or 'seven'; cp. T 13070 səktu, coarsely ground meal, P.səttū, Ku.satū, gng.śatu, N.satu; HŚS səttū; - cp. Atk. I 679 satu: "When travelling,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1.27 the lower classes live chiefly on 'satu', the meal of parched barley, which only requires the addition of a little water to prepare it for eating." cp. further HDK 17 satu samal, 29.1 śatu śamal, 47.9 sattū samal, 54.7 samav sat̃ū; LSI 120 samala ka lijiya satu ko thailo, a sack of 'sattu' for provision (for the journey). samalə = GR,BS samola; 28 baṇoṇə = PS baṇoṇa; phɛ ge chə = H - gəī hɛ, PS phɛgecha; sattū = PS śoka, GR sə(t)ta; perhaps: sattū + a re > satt' a re; NCV satə = seven = all (quite a few Kumaunis seem to mistake 'sattū samal' for 'the seven provisions'); samalə = 30 GR samola, PS səmula; (30) mera = obl. of 'mero'; sattū = 31 GR sə(t)ta, PS səta; samalə = GR,PS samola; (31) satu = PS sata; GR sata/satə; did GR himself mistake 'sattū/satu' for 'sat' = seven? dhəro = H dhəra; samalə = GR,PS samola; unūlɛ = H unhõne; bītərə-bistərə = PM,BLS bītər-bistər, bistər-histər = common in Ku.; GR bītəre bisetəra, PS sətərə re bisətəra, BS bīsə re bisətəra (= the 20 beddings); 33 hũ = huṇi, PS hõ; (34/35) lɛ = H ne; bənobəstə = PS bəndobəstə, cp.6.10; 15.32; kəribərə = H kərke; pəhərə = watchfulness, cp.4.7; 8; watchman = pəhərī; how to construe 'pəhərə'?: ghərə ko ... pəhərə, the guarding of the house, as in 4.7; 8; or: 'the guarding he left to his cowherd, Suniya Kot (he left to him)'. To solve this difficulty, it was suggested (BS,MG) to take 'pəhərə' as 'watchman': 'to the watchman (and) cowherd he left S.K.'; BS pəhəra = watch, pəhəru = guard, watchman; gvala = gvala/gvalə, both is possible, PS gvala; choṛi gə chə = choṛi go chə, H choṛ gəya hɛ, GR choḷi gə chə; suniya = PS sunū ko, GR suniyəya 36 ko; (36) təhī = PS tahī; BS H təb, 'təhī' used in songs only (BS); jələnərə = GR,PS jəlɛnərə; mi = ptcl., PS --; baṭo = GR,PS baṭo = direct case (nominative), but cp. oblique case 'baṭa/baṭɛ' in 1.37; 49; cp. LSI 120 baṭa laga, 37 they started on the way; (37) baṭɛ = BS no difference between 38 'baṭo' and 'baṭɛ'; (38) ai go chə = ɛ go chə, H a gəya hɛ, PS aī go chə, GR ai go tsu; mi = ptcl., PS --; khalə = GR 40 khale; (40) tãko = H təhã ka, vəhã ka; ɛ go = H a gəya; 41 gẽge varə = PS gẽgɛ vara; (41) hūma-dhurə = GR,PS hūma-42 dhure; (42) lit. 'one stop-over was to you'; baso = PS vərṣe; hɛ go = H ho gəya; tɛkeṇi = H tujhko; ūṇṭa-dhurə = 43 GR ūṇṭɛ-dhure; (43) hɛ go chə = H ho gəya hɛ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1.44 əghilə = PS əghīla; ve = ptcl; ɛ gĩ = H a gəye;
45 ɔnə chə = H ata hɛ, but BS H a rəha tha; (46) chiyo = H tha,
PS a chiyə (= H aya tha); jələnərī = PS jəlɛnərī; huŋiya =
47 PS huŋiyã, GR -iya/-iyə; (47) ləgə = PS ləki; BS: ləki = lɛ,
48 H bhī, also; chī = chiyo; (48) vīkẽ = GR vīkẽ/vīkã, < vikəŋi,
H usko, PS vīkẽ; lɛ = H bhī, cp.1.47 ləgə; golī-ghaṭə = GR
49 golī-ghaṭə; dinī = H dete (hẽ); (49) ləgə = PS vī lɛka;
libərə = H lekər, PS lhīber; baṭa = obl., PS baṭə, cp.1.36;
37; lagi go chə = H ləg gəya hɛ, GR lagi go chə/lagi ro chə,
50 but cp.1.36; 37; PS gocha; (50) basa = they reckon a jour-
ney's length by the number of 'baso'(stop-over) they have
to make; hɛ rɔ = GR hɛ rɔ / hɛ go, PS hɛ go(= H ho gəya),
but in 1.56;59;67 in the very same context both GR and PS
have 'hɛ rɔ' (= H ho rəha), which fits this context much
better; as to confusing g and r in the tape-recording cp.
2.90; əgilə = cp.1.44 əghilə; jano = H jata (hɛ); ɔnɔ = H
51 ata (hɛ); (51) ai gə chə = H a gəya hɛ, PS aī ge chə;
52 nĩgalī = GR nĩñalī; (52) mi = ptcl.; jvarə-mənusarə = Johar,
53 PS jõharɛ mẽsara, GR jvare-mənusarə; (53) təli-mənusar = PS
54 mẽsarə, GR mənusar/mənuśar; (54) ɛ jãchə = ɛ jan chə, H a
jata hɛ, PS e jɛ chə; sire-danəpurə = GR(1973) sire = ūpər;
55 BLS sire = upper part of Mali-Danpur; PS tire; (55) lit.
'your stop-over after ('of') that, Shauk, (is) in T.D.';
mə = ptcl., GR mə/mɛ/pɛ; this particle appears as 'mi/mə/me/
56 mɛ'; (56) hɛ rɔ = H ho rəha; bɛ = bəṭi, 'from', but in
'pəchil bɛ - əghil bɛ' = behind - ahead, in the rear - in
front; ɔnī = H ate (hẽ); əgilə = PS əghilə; jano = H jata
(hɛ), cp.1.50; GR actually on tape in 1.56 'jana', PS also
57 'jana'; perhaps 'jano + a > jan' a'; (57) baso = lit.
'your stop-over becomes'; GR,PS basa; 'basa' (obl. of 'baso')
does not fit; in 1.57;61;65 GR has 'basa', but cp. 'baso'
in 1.42;43;55;69; hɛ jã = hɛ jano, H ho jata; but on tape
it sounds like 'hɛ nã', PS hɛ jã; bagīśvərə = PS bhagī śorɛ;
58 ḍera = GR seems to use the Hi. form 'ḍera' instead of Ku.
'ḍero'; cp. T 5564 ḍerə, Ku. ḍero, WPah.N.H. ḍera; BS uses
'ḍero': śokɛl apəŋ ḍero bageśvər mẽ ḍalo, Shauk put up his
59 tent in B.; (59) jəlnər-kəlnər = PS jənərəl-kənərəl, BS
general-colonel = the Tibetan chiefs; cp. jələnərī-huŋiya;
the geographical name 'jələnərə' (< jaləndhər?) seems to have
been contaminated by the engl. 'general-colonel';

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1.59 ɔnĨ = H ate (hɛ̃), but BS H a rəhe hɛ̃; unər = PS unor; ɖər = PS ɖyar; hɛ ro = H ho rəha; pəɽ gĨ = PS pəɽ rəĨ (= BS H pəɽ rəhĨ hɛ̃); but GR uses 'pəɽ go' etc. with 'baso, 60 ɖero'; pəɽ gĨ = H pəɽ gəye; (60/61) təĨ = PS taĨ, BS H us rat mɛ̃, cp. 1.36 təhĨ; rɛɳĨ-ratuɽa = GR rɛɳĨ ratuɭa, PS rɛɳĨ-ratuɽa; BS: not used anymore; mə = ptcl.; baso = GR, PS basa, cp.1.57; pəɽi go = H pəɽ gəya, PS pəɽi goya; lit. 62 'your stop-over fell in B.'; (62) lɛ go = lagi go, H ləg gəya, PS also 'lagi go'; GR uses both forms 'lagi go' (= H ləg gəya) and 'lago' (= H ləga). Therefore it is sometimes imposiible to analyse forms which sound like 'laɡ(g)o / lɛg(g)o'. This form may be 'lago = H ləga'; but it may be as well 'lag go < lagi go' (-i dropped) or, what is more likely here, as the -i of the i-absolutive is well preserved in the song-part: lɛ go < lai go < lagi go/lagi gəyo; cp. T 10895 Nepali postposition 'lagi, lai'; cp. also M 11.45;52; 14.16 gham lagi ro > gham lɛ ro = H ləg rəha; byɛ ge = H bĨt gəĨ, PS byɛ gyɛ; ghəɳĨ = seems to be a fem. form (PS ghɛɳĨ), but 'gham' has masc. verbal forms in this text; the dictionaries give 'gham' as both, masc. and fem.; lɛ go = lagi go, PS lɛgo; kəro = H kəra (the regular perf. participle as opposed to 'kiya'); GR,PS kəra (Hi. form?), which should be 'kəro' (BS); sinanə = actual sound on tape: 64 gɛ̃gayasinan = gɛ̃ga (y) əsinan, PS gɛ̃ga snan; (64) təti = H vəhɛ̃ (BS); bəɽi = GR bɛɽi, PS beɽi; ɖera = PS also 'ɖera'; 'ɖera' could be a Hi.-form or a song-form of 'ɖer/ɖerə', which is attested in the prose sections (M 1.59; 4.71; 13.41); uɽhi go chə = H uɽh gəya hɛ; lit. 'Sunapati's camp 65 got up'; (65) ɔne-ɔne = H ate ate, coming; GR -ɛ/-e; PS ɔnɛ-ɔne; baso = GR,PS basa, cp. 1.57; pəɽo = H pəɽa, GR 66 pəɭo, PS pəɽə; ələmoɽĨ = PS almoɽiya; (66) lit. 'your camp of (= after) Almora fell on G.Dh.'; gagəra-dhurə = PS gagəra dhūrɛ; PM,BLS,GR: a hill near Muktešvar, between Almora and 67 Bhimtal; (67) maro-maro kɛ = kɛ < kəri(?) = H kərke; BS H jəldĨ-jəldĨ kərke; PM 'trying hard'; is 'maro' the perf. participle of 'marɳo = to beat'?; cp. BS maro-maro kɛ mɛ̃ yə gaɽ mɛ̃ gha kaɽəɳ lag rəĨ = H mɛ̃ is khet mɛ̃ jəldĨ-jəldĨ ghas kaɽ rəha hũ; lɛ ro = H ləg rəha (BS), PS lɛ go; possibly GR meant to say 'lɛ go' (cp. 1.36), but on tape it sounds like 'lɛ ro'; on the other hand 'lɛ ro' fits this context: every day Shauk used to go his way quickly; ekə ekə dinə =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1.67 PS ekə dinə; (68) nhɛ go = < nasi gəyo, H cəla gəya (BS);
West.Nep. nisi gəyo (MG); bhĪmi-talə = PS bhimitalɛ;
69 lit. 'your stop-over of (= after) Bh. now is where?'
hũchə = huno chə, H hota hɛ, PS hɔcha, GR hũchə/hun chə;
tero = does 'tero' belong to 69 or 70? PS and BS take it
70 to 70 and add 'baso';(70) nhɛ jan chɛ = BS H cəla jata hɛ;
71 GR clearly -'chɛ' = 2.sg.; PS nhɛ jɛ chɛ; (71) golĪ = GR
golĪ/gaulĪ; bəsi go chə = H bəs gəya hɛ; sunəpəti = GR,PS
72 suna; (72) basa = ? obl. for 'basa mẽ'(?); ho chiyo = H
73 hua tha (BS), PS ho chiyo; (73) dinə = PS dina; lɛ = BS H
bhĪ; BS writes 'ləki' which could represent 'ləgi/lagi',
74 cp. 1.47;48;49; avə = GR clearly 'v'; (74) əgilə = PS əghilə;
huŋi = H ko, postp.(BS), PS huŋĪ, cp. 1.44;45;50;56;
pəchilə = GR pəc(h)ilə; isĪ kərnɛ = H ɛse kərte, GR kənɛ/
kəŋɛ, PS isĪ kənɛ, BS H isĪ tərəh; janə chĪ = H jata tha,
75 PS jana chĪ, GR janɛ chĪ; (75) jənərəl-kənərəl = ? general-
colonel, cp. 1.46; jɛber = H jakər, PS jɛ be, 'having gone';
not clear on tape; hɛ ge = H ho gəĪ, lit. 'their introduction
76 became'; pəchaŋ = PS pəcchyaŋ; (76) vəllɛ = PM bəli; BLS,GR
bəllɛ = friendly address, 'be you happy'; a cha = H aye ho,
PS accha; kəno = H kəhta (hɛ); GR kənɛ (= H kəhtĪ), but cp.
1.81 kənɔ; PS kənĪnə; əghil = PS aghil; ɛ (gəyũ) = H a gəya
hũ (sg!), but in Ku. the 1.sg and 1.pl. often have the same
77 verbal forms; PS ayɔ; (77) tumul = H tumne, PS təmul;
həmu(kə̃) = H həmko, PS həmukɛ, GR more like 'həmũ' < həm huŋi;
78 ɔn chĪ = H ate the, PS ɔchĪ; (78) ke = PS kyɛ, cp. H koĪ
bat nəhĪ, doesn't matter; bhəy = BS H huĪ, PS bhəĪ, GR bhəy/
79 bhɛ; (79) ke = PS kyɛ; a cha = H aye ho; (80) lɛ = 'also';
GR's mistake, as if the Huniya knew already, that Sunapati
Shauk has no children; chũ = H hũ, GR chũ/chə/chɔ, PS chɔ;
81 nhɛtĪ = H nəhĪ (hɛ), PS nhɛtin; (81) lɛ = most likely H
bhĪ, 'also'; or GR was going to say 'śok le kəyə/kɔ = H
82 śok ne kəha'; (82) nhɛĪ = nhɛti, PS nhɛ; lit. 'of us also
83 (children) are not'; (83) gə̃gũ = PS gə̃gɔ̃; nɛ dĪ = H nəha
diye, GR n(h)ɛ dĪ; devənə = PS debũ; pūj dĪ = H pūj diye,
84 PS puji dĪ; (84) bhəy = GR bhəy/bhɛ, H huĪ, PS bhəĪ, lit.
85 'a child was not'; (85) yə = PS --; məhadevjĪ = PS -jyū;
GR,BS -jĪ; pərdəcchiŋ = H prədəkṣiŋ, PS dərśən, BS prədərśəŋ,
cp. 1.25;89; kərŋ = GR kəŋ, PS kərən; (hũ) = PS tə̃, BS hɔ̃,
hũ = huŋi; ay = ? ayũ, H aya hũ/aye hə̃; PS ayɔ, BS ayo;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1.86 məhadev = PS məhadeb; dyal = H dẽge, PS also 'dyal', cp. 1.48; kəy = kɛ < kɛber, H kəhke, PS kɛber; lit. 'having said (so)' = because; cp. Nep. bhəne; cp. BS mẽ tumar ghər khaũ dela kəber aĨ = H mẽ tumhare ghər khana dẽge kəhke aya (BS) = I came to your house saying (= thinking): they
87 will give food; (87) sate = lit. 'seven'; dinə = PS dinɛ, GR dinã; kərĨ = H kĨ, perf. part.; gəya = H gəye, GR gee; kĨ = perhaps anticipation of 1.89 məhadev kĨ pərdəchiṇa;
88 deve = PS deba; mãgũ = PS mãgũ; (89) nanĨ = H nəhate (hẽ); pərdəchiṇa = GR pərdəcheṇa?, PS pərikrəma, BS prədəkṣiṇa, cp. 1.85; (thĨ) = GR thĨ/hĨ/jĨ?, not clear on tape; PS thɛ; mãgənĨ = H mãgte (hẽ); GR,PS mãgĨ/mãgĨ = H mãge, they asked; or: mãgi = mãgiber = H mãgkər, having asked; BS: it
90 should be 'mãgənĨ'; (90) unũkẽ = H unko, PS unukɛ; vẽhãĨ = H vəhã hĨ/vəhĨ, PS vɛ; ho chiya = H hue the; kinar mẽ = PS
91 pər; na chĨ, dho chĨ = H nəhaye the, dhoe the; (91) jəlnərĨ = PS jənərəlĨ; (bhɛṭi) = bhɛṭiber, H bɛṭhkər; PS,BS pər; not clear on tape; ke = PS kyɛ; dhana = BS H upay = plan, scheme; but GR clearly 'dhənə'; cp. T 6727 dhəndhə, P.Ku. dhənda m. 'business, work'; Platts dhəndha; KLJ 41;44 dhana; BS mɛl yə kam kərṇ hũ ke ke dhən kəri halĨ = BS H mẽne yəh kam kərne ke liye kya kya upay kər ḍale; kərnĨ =
92 H kərte (hẽ); (92) suṇə suṇə = BS: said to the audience, cp. 1.16; mə = ptcl.; PS,BS mẽhuṇi (= H mujhko); kɛ = PS kyɛ; bolɛn che = H boltĨ hɛ, GR bol-/bũl-, PS bulɛcha;
93 kẽche = kɛn che, H kəhtĨ hɛ, PS kẽcho; gərəbɛ piṭhẽ = PS, BS gərəbə piṭhyã; gərəbə = gərbhə, embryo, womb; piṭhẽ/ piṭhya = the red vermilion-powder to be put on the forehead in ceremonies like marriage. Thus 'gərəb piṭhẽ' is a ceremony in which two embryos (or even future embryos) are given in marriage by their parents. This ceremony is also
called 'beṭə-piṭhya' (BS). hun che = H hota hɛ, PS hũcha;
94 thĨ = PS thɛ, cp. 19.89 (thĨ < theṇi?); kənɛ = H kəhtĨ (hɛ); cəlo = PS cyəlo; holo = H hoga; celĨ = PS cyelĨ;
95 kẽche = H kəhtĨ hɛ, PS kɛ chə (= H kəha hɛ, unless PS just did not care to put the nasal dot, which is more likely, here and in all cases following); tvĨkəṇi = H tujhko; dyũlə = H dũga/dũgĨ, PS dyolo; BS dyũla = H dẽge, 1.pl.;
96 celĨ = PS cyelĨ; kẽchə = PS kẽcho; mikəṇi = H mujhko, PS mikɛ, BS mikɛṇĨ; delĨ = H degĨ, PS dyelĨ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1.97 lit. 'of G., S. (and) the Huniyas the 'gərəb-piṭhɛ̃'-(ceremony) became there'; hɛ go = H ho gəya; gərəbɛ re
98 piṭhɛ̃ = PS gərəbə̃ peṭhaũ; (98) gərəbə piṭhɛ̃ = PS gərəba piṭyã; unəro = GR,PS unəra; cp. 2.28 tuməro həmərə pɛ bolə re bəcənə; bolə = BS bola; lit. 'there was the 'gərəb-piṭhɛ̃'-ceremony, their promise and word'; or: 'the g.-p.-ceremony became (turned into, was made) their promise
99 even ...'; (99) gə̃ge ke = obl. (Hindi), Ku. would be 'gə̃ga ka', PS gə̃ge ke; gərəb piṭhɛ̃ = PS gərəb piṭyã; celĪ = PS cyeli; mikə̃ = PS mikɛ, GR mikə̃/mikən; delĪ = H degĪ, PS dyelĪ; tukə̃ = PS tvəkɛ, GR tukə̃/tukən; dyūlə = H dũga/dũgĪ, GR dyələ/dyulə, PS dyolə;

2. 1 ɛ gə̃Ĭ = H a gəye (hɛ̃), PS e gĪ; (2) ayo = H aya; sunə = BS 'we heard your name' (wrong, KM); aya = H aye, PS ayo;
3 ləgə = GR lɛgə, PS lɛka, BS H bhĪ - bhĪ, cp. 1.47;48;49;
4 mə̃gənĪ = H mə̃gte (hɛ̃); puturə = PS putura; (4) təĪ = BS H isĪ, PS taĪ, cp. 1.36 təhĪ; thə̃Ĭ = PS thɛ; mə̃gi lyaya = BS
5 H mə̃g laye; (5) suvərəṇə̃ pheṭo daṛəyə = not clear; PS bhovə rɛṇa byɛĪ; BS follows PS: bhovã rɛṇã byɛtə, bhovə = bhol, to-morrow; GR suvərəṇə̃ - pheto/phẽṭo/bhẽṭo - daṛəyə/ḍaḷəyə; in 1973 NCV commented: "While praying to God they used to stretch (ḍalkər) the 'pheṭo' towards the feet of the statue." This interpretation was supported by PM and GR himself. But NCV and his mother were also thinking of 'bhẽṭə ḍaləyə = H bhẽṭ dekər' = having given an offering; 'ḍaləyə/daṛəyə' on tape could be 'cəṛhayə' (BLS,GR) = having offered; the use of 'suvərṇə' (gold) instead of 'suno' (cp. 1.2;3) would be rather exceptional.
6 joṭənĪ = H joḍte (hɛ̃), PS joṛi bera; (6) kəri diya = H kər
7 dĪjiye (BS); (7) təhĪ = PS taĪ; ghaṭə = GR ghaṭū; baṭo = PS baṭə; lagi gəyə̃Ĭ = H ləg gəye (hɛ̃), PS lagi gyaya;
8 ɛ = ptcl., but BS: ye bərə = H is bər ko; baṭo = PS baṭa;
9 lagi go che = H ləg gəya hɛ; (9) təti beṭi = BS H vəhĪ se, PS tətĪ beṭĪ; ko ... dəgeṛə = company of; cp. BS mero or konarḍ ko bɛjnath beṭi dəgeṛ hɛ go che = BS H mera or konarḍ ka bɛjnath se sath ho gəya; hɛ go che = H ho gəya hɛ; lit. 'from there the company of S. and H. has become';
10 lit. '(to?) one stay they came, (to?) a second stay they came'; ɛ gə̃Ĭ = H a gəye (hɛ̃), GR ɛ gĪna, PS e gĪna; NCV: 'ɛ gĪ/ ɛ gĪn' both commonly used; devo = PS debo;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

2.11 maro maro = NCV tired and exhausted they came; NCV H bhagte doṛte, thəkan ke bad; kərənɛ = H kərte, cp. 1.67; 12 2.82; ɛ gĩnə = GR ɛ gĩna, PS e gĩna; (12) baso = GR basū, PS basə; peṛe chə = peṛo chə, GR pəḷə chə, H pəṛa hɛ, PS pəṛo chə, BS H pəṛ rəha hɛ (hardly, KM); bagĩśvərə = GR -re/-rɛ; lit. 'of (= after) there the stop-over occured 13 in B.'; (13) ələmoṛa = GR ələmoḷa; peṛə = peṛo, H pəṛa, 14 GR pəḷə, PS pəṛo; bagĩśvərə = GR -re/-rɛ; (14) baso = a noun; bəsa = H bəse (perf. part. pl); cp. BS śok ittĩ gaṛ mẽ bəso = BS H śok isĩ khet mẽ rəha; M 21.19 kəhĩ basa ni bəsəna = H kəhĩ bas ni bəste, not setting up camp anywhere; 15 lago = H ləga, GR lago/lɛgo, PS ləge (misspelled for 'ləgo'?); lɛ go < lagi go = H ləg gəya, cp. 1.62; bholə ko 16 = lit. 'the day of to-morrow'; (16) ko = PS kə; 17 nhɛ gĩ = < nasi/nəsi gəyĩ, H (cəle) gəye, cp. 1.68; 18 mənusarə = PS mənəsara; (19) ḍera = PS ḍero, GR's 'ḍera' = song-form or Hindi?; munusarə = PS munəsyara; lit. 'your 20 camp of there became M.-M.'; (20) jvar-mənusar = PS johar mẽsyar; ɛ gĩ = PS e gĩ; nɛber = H nəhakər, PS nɛ bɛr, GR nɛber/nhɛb(h)er; NCV: 'nɛber/nhɛber' both forms are correct; 21 kəlnərĩ = PS kələnərĩ; (21) mə = ptcl., GR mə/mɛ, PS --, BS mĩ = BS H bhĩ (doubtful, KM); peṛə chə = peṛo chə, H pəṛa hɛ, GR pəḷə chə, PS pəṛo cho; nĩgalĩ = GR nĩñalĩ; 22 raja = does not necessarily refer to the Hun-king, it may be addressed to the audience. 'tumə' refers to both Shauk 23 and the Huniya; ũṇṭa-dhurə = PS ũṭɛdhura; (23) ũṇṭa-dhurə = PS ũṭə dhurɛ; nhɛ gĩnə = nhɛ gĩ; GR,PS nhɛgĩna; 24 hũma-dhurə = PS huma dhurɛ; (24) abu = PS abə; nhɛ gĩnə = 25 GR,PS nhɛgĩna; hyũlĩ = PS hyonĩ; gẽga = GR gẽge; (25) abu = PS abə; PS reads mostly 'abə', while GR has both 'abə' and 'abu', the latter form less often; khalə = PS khalɛ, GR 26 khale; (26) tɛ = BS H us; maju = PS majə; bhɛṭəkə = 'sitting', PS bɛṭhakə; cp. HL 635 bɛṭhək hɛ go chə, 'a sitting has become'; PM, BLS bhɛṭək = sitting, rest; hɛ go chə = H ho 27 gəya hɛ; lit. 'their sitting has become'; (27) janĩ = H jate (hẽ); on tape it sounds '(y)ɛ janĩ' = H a jate; huṇədeśə = GR huṇədeśe; həṇi = huṇi, PS huṇĩ, BS həṇĩ; 28 jao jao = GR ja(v)o ja(v)o; hɛ chu = H huĩ hɛ, PS ho chə, GR hɛ chu/hɛ tsu; to = PS to; lit. 'your (and)our word 29 and promise'; (29) kəno chə = H kəhta hɛ, GR kəno cha, PS konəchə;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

2.29 thĩ = PS thɛ̃; piṭha = PS piṭyã; apuṇ = PS apəṇ; hũ̃ = huṇi, PS hoṇi; tə bat pək rəĭ aj bəṭ = PS, BS ab həmərĭ pəkkĭ rəĭ aj bəṭi ('bat' is understood, BS); NCV tə bat pəkkĭ
30 rəĭ aj bəṭi = NCV H to aj se vəcən pəkka hua; (30) hũ̃ =
31 huṇi, PS hõ; apuṇ = PS apəṇ; hũ̃ = PS hõ; (31) muye = lit. 'dead'(?), an affectionate abuse used especially with girls (BS,TP); mãgi ɛ ge chə = H mãg a gəĭ hɛ; or Ku.: mãgiber
32 ɛ ge chə = H mãgkər a gəĭ hɛ; PS mãgĭ gecha; (32) abu =
33 PS abə; məhələ = GR mohola; (33) əṛosə-pəṛosə = GR ɛḷosa-pəḷosa; PS əṛosa-pəṛosa; NCV əṛosə-pəṛosə = NCV H as pas ke, the neighbours; ka onĭ əyaṇa-səyaṇa = ?, PS koyĭ onĭ əyaṇa səyãṇa; onĭ = H ate (hɛ̃); PM,BLS,GR əyaṇ = children, 'children and old people'; or could 'əyaṇa' be a rhyme-word with
34 'səyaṇa'?; (34) lit. 'having done well you have come'; kərĭ = GR kərəy, PS kərə; kərĭ = H kərke; cp. 2.31 mãgi ɛ ge chə; PJ 271 bhəlo kəre mɛ̃na bɛsakh = PJ H ṛturaj bɛsakh! tũne bhəla kiya; ɛ ge cha = H a gəĭ ho, PS e ge cha; la cha = PS lyacha; lit. 'having asked for the boon you
35 have brought (it) to-day'; (35) lit. 'whose-wish-how-is, just like that-the fruits-are'; BS H jiskĭ mənsa jɛsĭ hotĭ hɛ, vɛsehĭ phəl hote hɛ̃; hɛn chə = GR hen chə, PS ho chə;
36 ə̃gə ... bharĭ = body ... heavy = pregnant; hɛ ge chə = H
37 ho gəĭ hɛ; (37) tvɛkəṇi = tvikəṇi, GR t(v)ɛkəṇi, H tujhko;
38 lagənĭ = H ləgte (hɛ̃); (38) bhəyə = bhəyo, H hua, PS bhəyõ; masə = GR masə/maso, PS masə; bhəya = H hue; dvĭ = GR dvĭyɛ/dvĭyə; mi = ptcl., PS --; ɛsa = PS yasa; hone-hone = H hote-hote, PS hone-hənɛ; dəsə masə = ten lunar months!;
39 masu = PS masə; majə = GR majo; mi = ptcl., PS maja mi; e = ptcl.; hɛn chu = hɛn chə, H hotĭ hɛ, GR chu/tsu, PS hɛ cho (= H hua hɛ, unless PS did not care to put the nasal dot, cp. 1.95); BS hɛ̃chū = BS H hotĭ hɛ; considering 2.41 'hɛ chə' and the other past tenses in these lines, it is possible that GR meant to say 'hɛ chə' also here in 2.39, that 'hɛn chu' is spontaneous nasalization perhaps due to
40 singing. (40) ghəra = ? old locative (obl.) in -a, PS ghəra;
41 yɛsĭ = PS ɛsĭ; hɛ chə = H huĭ hɛ, PS hɛ cho; GR hɛ chə/hɛ tsə; most of the times GR's 'chə' sounds like 'tsə' or something between 'chə' and 'tsə'; dekhi = dekhiber, PS dekhĭ; kɛ = PS kyɛ; koṇə = H kəhna, PS koṇa; ūnə = H ata (hɛ), 'ūnə əho' sounds on tape like 'onaho'; lit. 'whose (jɛka = H jiske) beauty - having seen - (to) S. and G.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

2.41 doesn't come anything to say'; (42) lɛ yɛko = GR yɛko/ yɛgo, PS lɛĪ go, BS lɛ ɛgo = he also came; but 'lɛ' (H ne) is more likely to refer to 'ʈheryayo'; cp. 2.44 kənya k namkeɳ; name-keɳe = name-kereɳe, PS - kena; ʈheryayo = H
43 ʈhəheraya, PS ʈhɛryaye; (43) igyare = PS igyara; bɽmmajĪ = PS brəmha, GR br(i)m(m)a; bulaye = PS bulaya;
44 bulay = short for 'bulaye/bulayo', H bulaya; k = ko, PS ke; namkeɳ = namkereɳ, PS -ken; ʈhɛrya = short for 'ʈhɛryayo', PS ʈhɛryaye; NCV: they say 'ʈheryo/ʈhɛryo' in villages and
45 'ʈherayo/ʈhɛrayo' in towns; (45) cin-petre = PS cinhe-petre; jo bameɳ = lit. 'which Brahmin'; beɳũɳ = H benane (lega), PS beɳoɳe; phɛʈo = perf. part. of 'pɛʈheɳo', to enter, to begin ( T 8803 praviṣṭe); for the change of aspiration cp. Ku. bɛʈhɳo/bhɛʈɳo, to sit; BS uses 'phɛ go' instead of 'phɛʈo'; but GR himself usually says 'phɛ go'; phɛʈ(che) = ? phɛʈo che, PS phɛʈe jeb; NCV: dhareɳ phɛʈ che = H rekhne lega, e.g. jaɳe phɛʈ che = jaɳe phɛ go = H jane lega;
46 uken = H usko, GR uken/ukeɳ/ukẽ, PS ukẽ; (46) vĪke = PS vvĪka; konelo = PS ko nalo (= H kon nehaega, who will bathe?), BS horoscope; beɳõche = ? H benata hɛ (BS); but GR could also be 'beɳo che' = H bena hɛ; PS beɳo cha; pɛ = PS kyɛ; 'bameɳe kɛ name re dherõche = which name is the Brahmin ascertaining', is also possible; cp. 2.53 vĪke nam ke peɽo?; dherõche = ? H dherta hɛ (BS); also possible
47 'dhero che/dhero che' (= H dhera hɛ); PS dhero cha; (47) lit. 'the name R.-M. fell on her'; peɽo = H peɽa, GR peɭo, PS
48 peɽo; (48) peɽo = GR peɭo, PS peɽo; mi = ptcl., PS vĪ;
49 ho = GR ho/hũ, PS ho; śokaɳe = GR sokaɳe; unũlɛ...khuśĪ manĪ = H unhõne...khuśī manī; but PS menyaĪ, BS H menae;
50 cyele = GR cyel(e) / cyol(e); PS cyele; bhe = bheyo, H hua, PS bheyo; ke = PS kyɛ; bhey = H huī, PS bheĪ; mũh = PS mukh; dekhi hɛlo = H dekh (ḍala), PS dekhĪ halo; bhe = PS bhey; koĪ = PS kyɛ; neĪ = PS nhɛ; i = PS hĪ; H bhī(?);
51 devo = PS debo; celo = PS cyelo; lege = lege, H bhī, PS lɛ,
52 cp. 1.47; hɛ go = H ho gəya; (52) ekɛ = H ek hī, PS eke; peda, ekɛ = PS eka; nameke̱ɳe = nam-kereɳ, PS -kena;
53 pede = peda; PS,BS bare; peɽ go = H peɽ gəya, fell; PS peɽi go; huɳedeś = PS huɳã deś, GR huɳedeś/huɳadeś; kelnerī = PS kelenerī = BS jelenerī (hardly, KM); (k) = ? ko, H ka; or: kẽ < keɳi, H ko; cyel = GR cyel/cyol; lit. 'of the Huniya a son became'; vĪke = vĪko, PS vvĪke; ke = PS kyɛ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

2.53 peṛo = peṛo, GR peḷo; lit. '(as) his name what fell?';
54 vīko = GR vīku, PS vvīke; peṛo = GR peḷo; huṇedeśe = GR huṇedeśe/huṇadeśe; cendrɛ bikhepale = PS cendre bikhepala; lago= H lega, GR lagū/legu, PS leke (BS H bhī);
55 cendre bikhepale = PS cendrɛ bikhepale; (55) ɛsī = PS esī; dūtiya = PS dvitīye, the 2nd day after new or full moon;
56 kesī = BS H ke seman; (56) dūtiya = PS dvitīye; pūnyõ = PS punye; caneṇa = PS cãda, GR caneṇa/ceneṇa; cp. HLS p. 634 punyū kesī cana; KLG 159 pūnyũ kī canenī jasa = H
57 pūrṇima kī cãdenī jɛse (PJ); (57) deve = PS debe; me = ptcl.; PS,BS mẽ = in; ghera = ? old obl.-loc., PS ghera, cp. 2.40;
58 jɛka = H jiske (obl.); dekhi = dekhiber; cp. HLS 634 jɛ ko rūpa dekhī (= dekhi, KM) cereṇi gaī cereṇe choṛi dīnī = 'whose beauty - having seen - the grazing cows stop grazing'; only with 'dekhṇo' GR uses the old i-absolutive 'dekhi' without the suffix 'ber'; otherwise he says 'hɛber, uṭhiber, keriber, choṛiber' etc.; honī = H hote (hẽ), pl.hon.; BS H hota (wrong, KM); sūreje = GR sūreje/sūruje; medhure = sweet, tender, mild = not hot and scorching anymore;
59 jɛke = jɛka, obl.sg.; dekhber = PS dekhībere; not very clear on tape; GR could also be: dekh dekhi; sūrej = PS
60 sūrje; hɛ janī = H ho jate (hẽ), pl.hon. (BS); (60) lit. 'the months are left (behind), Rajuli, the years accumulate on you pile up on you)'; chuṭenī = H chuṭte (hẽ), itr., 'are left, are let loose'; tekeṇi = H tujhko; it belongs to 'lagenī', not to 'chuṭenī'; lagenī = H legte (hẽ);
62 libere = H leker, PS lhībere; ɛ chɛ = H tū aī hɛ; śok ka =
63 PS śoka gher; (63) me = ptcl., PS --; jelenere = GR,PS
64 jalɛnera; (64) te = ? to, PS de haṛī; hiṭena = H celte, pl.; lɛge = lege, H bhī, GR lɛga/lɛka/lɛge/lɛke, PS lɛ ka; dekhiyɛ rɛ janī = BS H dekhte hue reh jate hẽ, PS dekhiye; lit. 'whose beauty - having seen - even people walking (stopped and) kept looking (at her)'; cp. M 11.36; 18.15; 16; HLS 635 ek eka kẽ caiyẽ rɛ go; KA 187 jo dekhenī mukhe pere dekhie rɛjanī; KA 193 malū kī sūrete herū dekhie
65 rɛgeyo; (65) śok ka = PS śoka gher; jesī = PS jɛ; dekhīn che = BS H dikhaī detī hɛ; kind of passive, cp. LSI 151/52
66 -ī- passive; (66) abe = GR iy-abe, PS y aba; huṇedeśe = GR huṇedeśo; hɛ ge che = H ho gaī hɛ (e.g. 'bat = affair'), PS hɛ gɛ che; kenya = PS ek kenya; hɛ rɛ = H ho rehī;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

2.67 lit. 'by us going is necessary - having said (so) the Huniyas - who were - from the Hun-country (they start)', sentence incomplete?; həmulə = həmule; jaŋə = jaŋo, H jana; cɛ̃ = H cahiye, PS cɛ; kəber = kɛber, H kəhke; it has the 68 function of Skr. iti, Nep. bhəne; bɛ = bəʈi; (68) bhagə = GR bhago; majə = PS majo, GR majo/maju; chiyo = H tha, PS chiyɔ; bərə = PS pərə, which does not make sense to BS; bəʈiŋə re phɛ gəya = lit. 'they began to get ready for their 69 journey'; (69) kələnərī-jələnərī = PS kəlɛnərī-jəlɛnərī; jaŋo = H jana, PS jaŋɔ; cɛn chə = H cahta hɛ (as to its form), cahiye (as to its meaning); PS cɛcho, GR cɛn cho, 70 cp. 2.67; ghərə = old obl.-loc.?, cp. 2.40;57; (70) unəro həmərɔ = PS - həmərɔ, lit. 'their -our - g.-p.'; piʈhɛ̃ = GR piʈhɛ̃/piʈhã, PS piʈyã; hɛ rɔ = H ho rəha; vīkī = PS vvīkī; lit. 'his a daughter became'; piʈhɛũ = ? piʈhɛ̃, PS piʈyaũ; ləgɛũla = H ləgaẽge, PS ləgɛ ɔla; on tape it 71 sounds 'ləgɛyola'; (71) sɛtə munəɽī = most probably a 'silver ring'; GR(1973) silver necklace; JLS sɛt = set = white; cp. T 12778 śvəitrə white, Ku.N. seto; NMM 31: 'Rəjūlī Səukyaŋa kəŋī səita lagī go chhə. vəisa hatə kə sutta Rəjulī ka gala maja səitə re lagī go chhə = Rajulī Saukyāṇā has now been tinged with 'piʈhyā'. A 'suttā' of thirty three feet has been put on the neck of Rajulī.' NMM comments on 'piʈhyā': 'mark of the betrothal ceremony'; and on 'suttā': 'an ornament used by women on the neck. It is generally made of silver. The use of it is still prevalent in Bhota and in certain backward parts of Kumaon and Garhwal ' (p.42). - PM: sɛtə ləgana = ʈīka ləgana = to give the bride a present at the time of engagement (śadī pəkkī kərna); so according to GR,JLS,NMM and PM 'sɛtə (munəɽī)' seems to be a silver **ring given to the** bride during the engagement ceremony; and 'sɛtə ləgaŋo, sɛtə lagi go chə (= H sɛtə ləg gəya hɛ)' = (lit.) to put on the silver **ring** = to perform the engagement ceremony; BLS seems to be wrong: sɛtə = sait (MHK) = śubh muhurt, auspicious moment; munəɽī = GR munəɻī; liberə = H lekər, PS lhīberə; bəʈi = GR bɛʈi; ɛ gəīnə = H a gəye; GR,PS ɛ gəyīna; mə = PS pɛ; suniya = PS sunī; ghərə = cp. 72 2.69; (72) sɛtə = BS (wrongly?) engagement ceremony; liberə = PS lhīberə; ɛ gɛ̃ = PS e gɛ̃, cp. 2.71 ɛ gəīnə;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

2.73 tə = tɛ, obl. of 'to', PS də; ratuɻa = GR ratuɻa; unūlɛ = Sunapati and Gangula; khəvaya pivaya = H khilaye pilaye;
74 lit. 'our daughter-in-law has become - having said (so) we have become happy'; hɛ gũ = H ho gəya hũ (as to its form), ho gəye hɛ̃ (1.pl., as to its meaning);
75 kənĪ = PS --; ləgɛ janũ = H ləga jaũ; (76) kənĪ = pl.hon.; re bhəlo re bhəlo = PS ve bhəlo ve bhəlo; həmərĪ jəbanə harə ni həɳə = ?; həɳə = huɳo (?), H hona, but PS 'həna'; or: hənə = huno, H hota; BS: it should be 'harə ni huĪ', lit. 'my tongue has not been defeated' (BS); whatever the form, its meaning is clear: I don't forget my promise (= gərəb piʈhɛ̃) which I gave with my tongue; cp. BS mɛ̃l jəban ni harĪ = BS H mɛ̃ne vayda nəhĩ toɽa; NCV ni həɳə =
77 H nəhĩ hotĪ; (77) lit. 'your (and) our promise which was tied, (which) g.p. became ...'; bandhi go = PS bãʈi go (= BS shared a promise); but cp. DNL bandhnu: baca bandhnu, to promise; gərəb piʈhɛ̃ = PS gərbə piʈyã; kɛ̃ = PS kɛ̃; jhūʈĪ = PS jhūʈhĪ; kərəɳə = H kərna, inf. as imp.; PS kərəna, which is either Ku. pres.part. or Hi. inf.;
78 bhəlĪ bat bhəĪ = lit. 'the matter/affair was all right', a common phrase like Hi. 'əcchĪ bat hɛ', meaning simply 'okay, all right, fine'; bhəĪ = H huĪ; ləgɛ hɛ chə = H ləga diya hɛ; hɛ chə < hɛl chə < hali chə; cp. 3.92; 14.2;60;
79 15.92; 18.88; PS ləgɛ ja; (79) piʈhɛ̃ = PS piʈyã; lag go = H ləg gəya; tukɛ̃ = PS tukɛ̃, GR tukə̃/tukɛ̃; ləgɛ gĪ = BS H ləga gəye; lit. 'the 'sɛt piʈhɛ̃' of the Huniyas was applied
80 to you'; (80) ratuɽa = GR ratuɻa; rəya = H rəhe; (81) lit. 'the day of to-morrow began'; bholə = PS bholə; lag go = H ləg gəya, cp. 1.62 lɛ go; nhɛ gĪ = BS H cəle gəye; həɳi = huɳi;
82 maro maro kərnɛ = GR kənɛ/kəɳɛ, PS marə marə kənɛ, BS maro maro kənɛ = BS H - kərte hue; cp. 2.11; mi = ptcl., PS vĪ;
83 deśə mɛ̃ = GR deśəm(ə); (83) əyaɳã-səyaɳã huɳəɳiyã = BS the old Hun-ladies; huɳəɳiyã = ? huɳiyã; cp. 2.33; jo unərə ghərə ka chiya = cp. LSI 160 ghərəkarən (obl.pl.), kinsmen; kəɳi = PS kɛ̃; puchəɳə re lɛ rəya = H pūchne re ləg rəye; PS pūchəɳa rɛ̃ lɛ a...; BS puchəɳã re lɛ rəya = BS H pūch rəhĪ hɛ̃; this Hindi-paraphrase of BS may be correct as to its meaning, but not quite as to its form; lɛ rəya <
84 lagi rəya, cp. 2.86 lɛ rɛ chĪ; (84) kəs = H kɛsĪ, PS kəsi; chu = chə, H hɛ; GR,PS chū; byolĪ = GR byolə, PS byoli;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

2.84 kəber = H kəhke, PS kəbɛ; yəs = H ɛsa, PS yɔs;
85 ɛsĪ = PS yesĪ; chu = H hɛ, GR chu/tsu; kəhĪ̃ ka = ? of anywhere, BS H kəhĪ̃ bhĪ; nhɛtinə = H nəhĪ̃ hɛ; GR,PS nhɛtina;
86 kənĪ-na = H kəhte (hɛ̃), cp.2.84; but both GR and PS have clearly 'kənĪna'; cp. also 2.85 nhɛtinə; ɔnə ni lɛ rɛ chĪ = H ane nə ləg rəhĪ thĪ (as to its form only!); PS ɔnɛ ni rɛ chĪ = BS H nəhĪ̃ a rəhĪ thĪ; PS 'ɔnɛ' would be pres. part., correct with 'rɛ chĪ', but wrong with 'lɛ rɛ chĪ' = lagi rɛ chĪ (cp.2.83 puchəṇə lɛ rəya); lyayĪ̃ = H laye (hɛ̃);
87 dekhĪ = perf.part.f., PS dekhi; vĪk = GR,PS vĪ; cp.2.93 jɛkə; mukh = GR mu(k)/mũh; PS mukh; sək = H səka; GR,PS sɔk; kɛ = < kəri, PS bhəlĪ kɛ̃, BS H ɐcchĪ tərəh, cp. DNL
88 gəri; (88) jə = jəs, H jɛse, PS jɛ; hə gə chə = ? pl. hɛ gə cha, H ho gəye/gəĪ hɛ̃; or: sg. hɛ gə chə, H ho gəĪ hɛ; PS hɛ gəyĪ̃, 3.pl.; yɛsĪ = PS esi; yɛsĪ chu = GR could also be 'yɛs chĪ u' = H ɛsĪ thĪ vəh, such was she; kɛ = PS kyɛ; konū = H kəhū̃, PS kɔnū; tumūthĪ = GR -thĪ/-thĪ̃, PS tumū-
89 dhɛ, BS tumuthe; (89) tãkĪ = H təhã kĪ, of there, PS tãki; hɛ gə chə = H ho gəĪ hɛ, PS hɛ gɛ chə, GR hɛ gə tsɔ; apuṇ = apəṇ, PS --; nɛ gĪ̃ = nhɛ gĪ̃, BS H cəle gəye, GR clearly 'nɛ', PS lhɛ gĪ̃ (PS does not seem to know 'nhɛ',
90 because he very often misspells it 'lhɛ'); (90) pəṛi gɔ = H pəṛ gəya; but on tape it sounds 'pəṛə rɔ', PS pəṛi rɔ = H pəṛ rəha, which is not so good, because 'pəṛṛɔ' in this context is usually combined with 'jaṇɔ' (cp.2.53); 'pəṛi rɔ' occurs in a different context like 13.86 bəyal pəṛə rɔ = the wind was blowing; on tape it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish between 'gɔ/gɔ' and 'rɔ/rɔ' (cp.1.50 PS hɛ gɔ, GR hɛ rɔ); ukən = GR ukən/ukə̃/ukã, PS ukɛ̃;
jɛkə = jɛ kɛ < ? jɛ kəri (= H jɛse kərke), GR jɛkü; lit. 'by us - she - then - goddess - just like - was looked at';
91 ukən = PS ukɛ̃, GR ukən/ukə̃; debta = H devəta, GR debta/dɛpta, PS dyaptə; cp. D 4 dyapta = H devəta, pl.; D 7 dyaptən ki = H devətõ kĪ; KLJ 327 dyabtənak; debta jɛ = GR debta jɛ/dɛpta jɛ, PS dyaptɛ; cp. D 123 kamədyapta = H kamdev; dekhĪ = ? perf.part., 'she was looked at by us' (cp.2.90); or: pres.tense 3.sg. 'she looks like' (BS), PS dekhĪ̃, cp. DNL dekhinu (pass. of 'dekhnu'), to be seen,
92 appear; (92) ɛs = PS es; kənɔ = H kəhta (hɛ), PS kɔnɔ; one should expect 'kənĪ' as in 2.86; vã = H vəhã, PS yã;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

2.93 kəbhĪ = PS kəbhɛ; dekhĪ ni = PS dekhi nɛ; ujyan = PS ujyaɳi; (caiɳɛ ni lɛ ro) = ? H dekhne nə ləg rəya (as to its form only!); GR caiɳɛ ni nɛ ro (that's what it sounds like on the tape), PS caĪɳə ni lag roy, BS H dekha nəhĪ ja rəha hɛ; lɛ < lagi, cp.2.83;86; or: this 'nɛ' = lɛ = H bhĪ, even, also; then it would mean 'it can/could not be seen either' = BS H dekha nəhĪ ja rəha hɛ, caĪɳɛ/caĪɳə = pass.inf.; cp. BS's example: sūrəj tərəphɛ caĪɳə ni rəyo = BS H sūrəj kĪ tərəph nəhĪ dekha ja rəha hɛ; BS gives as a rule: -Iɳə + ni rəyo = not to be able to; NCV cainɛ ni rɛ = NCV H dekha nəhĪ ja sekta, dekhne ka sahəs nəhĪ hɛ;
94 pəɽə go = PS pəɽi ro, cp.2.90; nhɛ ge = PS nhɛ gɛ;
3. 1 carə = PS usa, cp.21.57; 22.48;49; ɔrə = PS jəba yora; BS bhora (= bhol) = morning (BS); BLS ɔrə = some more; PM jəb bhorə hɛ ge; hɛ gĪnə = hɛ gĪ; GR,PS hɛgĪna; koɳə phɛ go chə = H kəhne (ləga) hɛ; tvithĪ = PS tvidhɛ; kɔ chiyə = ? kɔ chiyo; GR,PS clearly 'kɔ chiya' (= ? song-form of 'kɔ chĪ/kɔ chiyə'); həmūle = PS həmūlɛ; mãgo = PS mãgə; kɛĪ = PS kɛ̃; jaɳ = H jana, PS janə = BS H jate; tvĪlə = tvĪle, H tūne; manĪ = PS mani, perf.part.f.?;
2 kɔn chə = H kəhta hɛ, GR kɔn tse; cãulə = H cavəl, GR cã(g)ulə/cañulə; bĪti gəya = pl.!, H bĪt gəye;
3 bɽidə = PS briddha, GR clearly 'bridə'; kalə = GR kalə/kalo, PS kalɔ; tvĪ lɛ = tū lɛ, H tū bhĪ/tū hĪ (we are old, but y o u ...); because of 'lɛ chɛ' it can not be 'tvĪle' (agent, Hi. 'tūne'), cp.2.34 tumu bərə mãgi la cha; PS tvĪlɛ; or, if 'lɛ' is not Hi. 'bhĪ', then GR either made a mistake or intended at first to say something else; mãgi lɛ chɛ = H mãg laya hɛ/mãgkər laya hɛ, you asked (and) brought home; GR lɛ/lyɛ; PS lyɛ chiye; bĪti gĪnə = H bĪt gəye, PS bitĪ gĪna, GR clearly 'gĪna';
4 cua = GR cu(v)a, MHK ek prəkar ka pəhaɽĪ gehũ̃, PS cuva; khɛ lyūl = H kha lẽge, PS khɛ lhyɔl; to = PS tɔ; kɔn chə = H kəhta hɛ, PS kɔ chə (= H kəha hɛ; unless he just did not care to put the nasal dot; cp. 1.95; 2.35;39;46); kəsikə = kəsi kɛ < kəsi kəri, H kɛse kərke; cp.2.87;90; PS kəsĪkə;
5 kənɔ = H kəhta (hɛ); (5) cū = cu(v)a; khol = H khaẽge; one should expect 'khaũ̃l/khũ̃l/khõ̃l'; PS khol; tə = to; kəsik = kəsikɛ, PS kəsĪ khali, GR kəsi(k) khal; cū = GR
6 cū/cyū; (6) bĪt gĪn = PS biti gĪnə; myer = GR myer/myər, PS --;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3. 7 səkūl = H səkũga, PS səkɔl; cãvəl = GR cãvəl/cãul; huɲ =
8 huɲi, GR huɲ/hun/hũ, PS hoɲi; (8) bəhut = GR bəut;
bṛidə = PS briddhə; hɛ janū = H ho jata hũ, PS hɛ janũ;
kəsik = kəsikɛ; jyūl = H jaũga, PS jɔl; hõ = huɲi, PS hõ;
9 kɛ = PS kyɛ; kərnū = H kərũ; lyunū = H laũ/lata hũ, PS
lhyɔnū, BS H lata hũ; mi = H mẽ, I (as in 3.8); not to
be confused with the particle 'mə/mi'; saṭi lyunū = lit.
'having exchanged salt I bring (rice)', PS sãṭənū;
10 ṭhɛryūɲ = PS ṭhɛryoɲ; (11) janū = H jaũ/jata hũ; kɔn chə =
H kəhta hɛ, GR kɔn tsɔ, PS kɔ cho (= H kəha hɛ, cp.3.4);
12 mi = H mẽ, I; not 'deśə mẽ', cp.3.27; mə = ? particle/
pron.1.sg., PS mi; cãulə = PS cagəla, BS cãgũla;
13 saṭi lyunū = PS sãṭĪ lyɔnū; (13) səttə = GR clearly 'səttə',
14 PS sətə; (14) mi = PS also 'mi'; dhurə = a mountain, pass
(cp. ūɲṭa-dhurə); here: the mountain where the goats are
15 grazing; (15) mi = PS also 'mi'; lyonū = H laũ, PS lyɔnū,
17 cp. 3.9;12 lyunū; (17) pə = GR pə/pɛ, PS pɛ, cp. DNL pəni,
18 po; huɲ = huɲi, PS hõ, GR huɲ/hun; (18) nhɛ jan chə = BS H
cəla jata hɛ, PS nhɛ jãcho; bəkəriya = PS bəkɛriya;
19 barə-bisĪ = 12 x 2o = 240; BS: the old people count up to
twenty only, e.g. 'mẽkə̃ ek bĪsĪ bara sal hɛ gəĨ = to me
one (times) twenty (plus) twelve years have become = I am
32 years old'; cp. KLG 73 barə bisĪ bakurĪ = H do so calĪs,
240; NMM 32 mera baujyū pasə chai bĪsĪ bakəra chənə = my
father has 120 goats (6 x 20); but cp. also Atk. III 43
Bārabisi, a patti of Parganah SĪrah; and KLJ 297 barəbĪsĪ
ka ḍana = a place; lyɔn chə = BS H lata hɛ, GR lyɔn cho,
20 PS lyõcho; (20) mi = ptcl., PS mẽ, BS mi = BS H bhĪ;
ke = PS kyɛ; dhana = GR dhana/dhəna, PS dhəna, BS plans,
cp.1.91; kərẽchə = kərən chə, H kərta hɛ, PS kərɔ cha;
21 təhĪ = PS dəhe; lĪ = ? short for 'liya', taken, 3.pl;
22 PS lhĪ; (22) tɛ = ? 'təhĪ' (cp.3.21) or obl. of 'to';
bholə ka = lit. 'of to-morrow'; kholən chə = H kholta hɛ,
PS kholẽcha; lūɲə kĪ koṭheṛĪ = storeroom for salt, BS
23 koṭhyeṛĪ; (23) bhola = GR clearly 'bhola' = ? bholə ka,
24 cp.3.22; koṭheṛĪ = PS koṭhərĪ; (24) kərəboja = BS 'a hand-
knitted bag of roughly five ser'; cp. HDK 29.2 (Johari)
kərəbəcə, śatu śaməl ko kərəbəcə = 'load' (= a load or
bag of 'satu'-provisions for a journey; KM); 'kərəbəcə'
corresponds with 'thɛlo', a bag; bəɲūɲə = PS bəɲoɲə;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3.25 ekə dinə = BS: it took him only one day to prepare all those 240 bags; doesn't it rather mean 'So one day he
26 prepared ...'; (26) thĨ = PS dhɛ, BS thɛ̃; kəno chə = H kəhta hɛ, PS only 'kəno'; settə = PS sətə; dhərə dɛ = dhəri de, H dhər do, PS dhəri diye; həmə huɳi = PS həmũ
27 həɳĪ; (27) mi = PS həmĨ; li unũ = PS lyonũ, GR li unũ/lyunũ; tə = PS to; kən chə = BS H kəhta hɛ, PS kocho (= H kəha hɛ, cp.3.4); hiphajət = GR hephajətu; kərəɳə = inf., PS
28 kərna; (28) ɛs = PS yəs, GR ɛs/es/əs; kəno = H kəhta; BS kəno = H kəh rəha hɛ (KM: possibly as to its meaning, but not as to its form!); kĪ = GR,PS clearly 'ki', not 'kĪ';
29 kəriyɛ = PS kəriye; li unũ = PS lyonũ; (29) thĨ = PS thɛ, GR thĨ/thi; ɛs = PS yesi; kəno chĪ = H kəhta tha, PS kəno chi; settə = GR sət(t)ə, PS sətə; bəɳonɛ = H bənatĪ, PS bəɳonɛ; unũhuɳ = GR -huɳ/-hun, PS -hoɳi; satũ = PS sadũ, a meal of (parched) and coarsely ground (so-called 'inferior') grain; cp. 1.27; cua = op. 3.4; phapərə = according to PS and BS it is 'phapər' = buckwheat (T 9049); NCV: 'phapər' is correct; but here, especially with 'bhuʈiber' one should also think of 'phapɽo' (T 7934) = a thin cake of various ingredients which is fried (= bhuʈiber) in oil or baked over fire; bhuʈiber = having fried,
30 parched; (30) bəʈinĪ = 3.pl.hon., PS bəʈĪnĪ; hũ̃ = PS hõ;
31 ke = PS kyɛ; kənɛ = H kəhtĪ; GR could also be 'kərnɛ' = H kərtĪ; bhɛʈ rə chĪ = H bɛʈh rəhĪ thĪ, PS bhɛʈi rochi, GR bhɛʈ/bhəyʈ; mukh = GR muk(h), lit. 'at the face of'; sunəpəti śok = doesn't fit in. Rajula goes to her mother when Sunapati is not present. Cp. 3.42 where Gangula goes to Sunapati and tells him what Rajula had said to her.
32 citɛ kĪ ve barəta = the first 'barəta' sounds 'varəta/ bharəta', the second clearly'bharəta'; not quite clear; either it means lit. 'the Bharata-story of my mind', meaning 'the conflict in my mind, the story of my heart'(?), or, what is more likely, 'barəta' = barta (BLS) = varta (NCV); GR (1973) H bat cĪt; cp. T 11564 varttə = tidings, Ku. bat; DNL vartta = barta = talk, tale, story, history;
33 Platts barta = bat; (33) ka = PS kɛ, GR ka/kɛ̃; ləgə = PS mi ləkĪ; jɛ onũ = H ja aũ̃, but BS H cəlĪ jatĪ hũ̃;
34 dəgəɽə = GR dəgəɭə, PS dəgəɽa; mɛ̃ ləgə = PS milɛ kə (= mĨl ko, mile kəyo = H mɛ̃ne kəha, I said), BS mɛ ləkə;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3.35 jɛ unū = PS jɛi onū, cp.3.33; (35) celĪ = PS cyelĪ;
tesɔ = BS H ɛsa, PS tɔsɔ; bolɛn chɛ = H boltĪ hɛ, 2.sg.,
PS bulɛ̃ chɛ; rõlo = H rəhũgĪ, PS rolo; yəĪ = GR yəĪ/yəhĪ,
36 PS yəĪ; (36) kɛn chɛ = H kəhtĪ hɛ, PS kɛ chɛ; mero pəraɳə
ni ronə = H rəhta, PS rona, lit. 'my life does not remain
37 (in me)'; (37) kənɛ = H kəhtĪ; ma = PS mɛ, mother; thĩ =
38 PS thɛ; dəgəɽə = PS dəgɛ; (38) jɛsə = H jɛsa/jɛsĪ, PS jɛ
chɛ (= you go); rɛ ni səkən = H rəh nəhĩ səktĪ; tū bina =
39 GR tū/tvi; (39) celĪ = PS cyəlĪ; the frequent spelling
'yə' instead of 'e' seems to indicate that 'e' is a short 'e';
40 dinĪ =? H detĪ, PS also 'dinĪ'; it is the same form
as the 3.pl., cp. 1.48 dinĪ, 4.39; could it here, in 3.40,
also be the 3.pl.: 'if he (= Sunapati, pl.hon.) doesn't
let me go'; mer jũl = H mər jaũgĪ, PS mər jol; on tape it
sounds 'mər jũ'; cp. 3.58 mər janū, 3.68 məri jũl;
ka sə̃g mə̃ = PS 'dəgaɽə' instead of 'ka sə̃g mə̃';
41 nhɛ ge che = PS nhɛ gyɛ cha; mukhə tirə = lit. 'to the
43 face of', in front of; (43) yə = GR yə/yo, PS yɔ; ke = PS
kyɛ; bolɛn che = H boltĪ hɛ, PS bulɛ cha, BS H bol rəhĪ hɛ;
44 dəgəɽə = PS dəgəɽa, GR dəgəɬə; kənɛ chə = H kəhtĪ hɛ, GR
45 kənɛ tsū; (45) konĪ = H kəhte (hɛ̃), PS konĪ; thĩ = PS thɛ;
46 terĪ tiriya kĪ jatə = lit. 'your woman-caste', cp.5.13;
47 batũ = PS batõ; kəɳi = PS kɛ̃; səməji = PS səməjhĪ; səkənĪ =
48 H səktĪ; (48) dekh lɛ = H dekh lo, PS dekhi lhɛ; thĩ = PS
49 dhɛ; kənĪ = GR,PS kənĪnə; (49) ituke = PS iduka, GR itukə/
iduke; surūpa = GR,PS surĪpa; but GR commented: surĪpa =
50 H sundər; ghumeɳə = inf. as imp.; (50) not clear to BS;
PS deśa hɛbera ho cho o gə̃gula pɛ deśa ve pagəla; hɛberə =
H hoker, having been, being; from; than (in comparison);
hun chu = hun che, H hota hɛ, GR -chu/-tsu; PS ho cho = H
hua hɛ (unless PS forgot the nasal dot); according to Ku.
grammars and printed texts 'hun chu' could be the 1.sg.
'I am'; but GR does not seem to use this form for the
1.sg., instead he simply says 'hunū/hunũ' (cp. 16.78 hənũ,
17.83 hunū); əgələ = ? əgilə/əghilə, it sounds 'agala',
cp. T 68 əgrə, Extension with -lə-, -ilə-; from the context,
especially from 3.51 and 52 (context and formal structure)
one would expect for 3.50 something like: 'One country is
more dangerous (?) than the other!' Other possibilities are:
a) Having been in one country, (soon) I will be ('I am'?)
in the next country. = Travelling from country to country

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3.50 is dangerous for a girl like Rajula. b) (One) country
having been, there is (already) the next country. =
51 meaning as under a). (51) not clear to BS; celena = obl.
pl., PS cyelena; hɛberə = H hoker, than; hunĪ = H hote
52 (hɛ̃); (52) ka = PS kɛ; cela = PS cyela ('ye' = short 'e');
hɛ = hɛber, cp. LSI 212 yek hɛ yek bəṛə ... hũche, one is
bigger than the other; celo = PS cyelo; bhey = bheyo, H
53 hua; PS hoche; (53) keṇi = PS kɛ̃; kesik = kəsi kɛ;
li janũ = H le jaũ / le jata hũ; kene chɛ tũ = ? kənɛ chɛ,
H kehtĪ hɛ, 2.sg.f.; kenə chɛ < kəno chɛ/kəno chɛ = H
kəhta hɛ, 2.sg.m.; or: kənə chə < kəno chə = H kəhta hɛ,
3.sg.m., he says (tu = tə/to?); who says to whom 'you say'? -
Sunapati to Gangula or Gopal Ram to Sunapati? Gopal Ram
often addresses his heroes in the 2. person; PS kenɛ chɛ;
BS: Sunapati addresses Gangula; most probably PS and BS
54 are right; (54) tə = H veh, GR to; chu = H hɛ, GR tsu/tsũ,
PS chũ; peryaĪ = belonging to others, i.e. she has been
55 promised to the Huniyas; li janũ = PS lhĪ janũ; (55) not
quite clear, cp.6.52; PS merĪ ikəlĪ pəraṇĪ tɛkĪ kəsĪka
hɛ ve jatula aho; BS: 'jatula' should be 'jətũlo' = I will
take care; BS gives an exanple: ghərək kam-dham ko jətyõṇə?
= BS H ghər ke kam-kaj kĪ dekhbhal kon kər rəha hɛ?;
merĪ = it sounds 'mĪdĪ', but 'merĪ' is confirmed by 6.52
merĪ ikəlĪ pəraṇĪ; jətūlə = 'I will take care of' (NCV,
56 PM,BLS); (56) the concluding sentence to 3.46 - 55;
ɛs = PS yəs, GR ɛs/əs; kenĪ = pl.hon. as in 3.45;48;49;,
but later on we find again the 3.sg. with 'sunepəti' (3.73;
57 76); PS konĪ; (57) ɛ gɛ = H a gəĪ, PS ɛ gɛ; babũ k = babũ
58 ka, 'at the face of'; (58) nɛĪ = PS nɛ; miken = PS mikɛ,
GR miken/mikeṇ/mikẽ/mikɛ̃; the retroflex nasal 'ṇ' is clearly
pronounced between two vowels in 'keṇi', and so 'keṇi' is
almost uniformly spelled with 'ṇ'; but in final position
the 'ṇ' becomes 'n', the dental nasal, as in 'miken, tuken'
etc.; thus 'miken' would be the better spelling as to its
actual pronounciation, while the spelling 'mikeṇ' would
better show its identity with 'mikeṇi'; li jɛ ja = H le
jɛse ja, PS lhi jɛ cha; li ja = PS lhĪ jao; ṭhũgber = GR
ṭhũgber/ṭhũgbɛ, PS ṭhũgi ber, lit. 'having pecked, bitten;
59 unũ = PS ɔnũ; (60) kəsik = kəsikɛ; dekhul = H dekhũgĪ, PS
dekhol; dekhal = H dikhaega, PS dikhal; GR clearly 'dekhal'
(though a short 'e'); cp. LSI 160 dekhaya, showed;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3.60 tel = PS telĪ; keŋ = PS kɛ, GR kən/kẽ; mikẽ = PS mikɛ;
61 jan cha = H jate ho, PS jãcha; lɛ = PS le; unū = PS onū;
62 (tel-deś?) = not clear on tape; (62) sãʈəla = H (sãʈ)oge;
ɖerɛ = ? ɖerə; or 'ɖerɛ' is the emphatic ɛ-form (< ə + i)
or merely the result of GR's way of singing; pəheryūlə =
GR pohoryūla, PS pəheryola; mẽ = mi, I; GR uses both forms
63 'mi' and 'mẽ'; (63) tumə = PS o mẽ; ɖera = PS dyɛra;
pəheryala = GR pohoryala, PS pəheryalə; cərũlə = H cəraũgĪ,
64 PS cərola; (64) pəheryala = GR pohoryala, PS pəheryala;
65 cərɛ lyũlə = H cəra laũgĪ, BS lyõlo; (65) lɛ = H bhĪ;
manənĪ = H mantĪ, PS manənəĪ, BS H man rəhĪ hɛ;
66 rujyūnĪ-bujyūnĪ = PS rujhyuni bujhyunĪ; keŋi = PS kẽŋi;
67 ekɛ = ? H ek hĪ; or 'ekə' becomes 'ekɛ' as a result of
Gopal Ram's way of singing; cp. 1.22 ekə; 3.65 'phir lɛ'
68 in the same context as 'ekə'; (68) mɛkəŋi = PS mikəŋĪ;
li jana = H le jate, pl., PS lhi -; GR li jana/li janə;
jĪvə = PS jĪba; ʈhũgi = ʈhũgiber, PS ʈhũgĪ; məri jũlə = H
69 mər jaũgĪ, PS mərĪ jola; (69) ke kərənĪ = NCV H kya kərte
hẽ; PS eka ranĪ = his queen (BS); also possible: ke kərəŋ
ni (ayo) = any doing not (came to him) = he did not know
what to do, nor what to say; but the infinitive in the
song-part is usually 'kərəŋə ni'; ayo = H aya, PS ayo;
70 kərən chə = ? H kərta hɛ, 3.sg.; PS kəro chə (= BS H kərta
hɛ); as 'tɛkəŋi' is most likely Hi. 'tujhko' (BS,TP), the
verb should be 'kərən chɛ' = 2.sg.; when Gopal Ram speaks
of his heroes he usually uses 'u, vikəŋi' = he, him; only
when one of his heroes refers to a third person, Gopal Ram
uses the pronoun 'to, tɛkəŋi, təkẽ' (cp. 3.77;80; 12.48;
14.85;86; 18.30;32; 20.29; 21.93); also possible: kɛ kərəŋ
chə = H kya kərna hɛ = what - to do - is, what is to be
done; koŋə = H kəhna, GR koŋə/koŋə, PS koŋa; ayo = GR,PS
aya; ayo + əho > ay'əho /aya (ə)ho (?), cp. 3.69 ayo;
71 bṛiddə = GR bṛid(d)ə, PS bṛiddhə, cp. 1.5;21; 3.3;8);
mi kɛ dhana re kərənũ = 'what plan/scheme/arrangement (can)
72 I do?'; GR dhana/dhəna; (72) janɔ = H jata, PS jana; yə =
73 GR yə/yo; (73) kenɔ = H kəhta, cp. 3.56 as to sg./pl.;
janɔ = PS janɔ; yo = PS yə; bhol = 'to-morrow'; huŋ = GR
hun, PS hoŋi, cp. 3.58 com. as to 'ŋ/n'; bit gĪ = H bĪt
gəye, PS biti gĪ, 3.pl.!, cp. 3.3;6; merə = PS myarə;
74 hɛ jul = H ho jaũga, PS hə jol; not very clear on tape, it
almost sounds 'he gul'; səkũ = PS səkõ; cãgul = PS cavəl,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3.74 GR cã(g)ul; GR uses both 'cã(v)əl' and 'cã(g)ul';
75 yekẽ = yekəɳi, H isko, PS yɛkɛ; li janũ = PS lhi janɔ (= H le jata); the conditional of the 1.sg. seems to be formed with both the pres.part. without personal ending (3.72 janɔ, 73 janɔ) and with personal ending (3.75 janũ); cp. LSI 142 hiṭənũ = (if) I had gone; kəhĩ = GR kəĩ/kɛĩ, PS kɛ; mər ge = H mər gəī, PS məri gyeyī; bhəy = bhəyo, past tense in form and present tense in meaning; ɛsī rajula (kẽ, ... ti) kã dekhul = ?, PS rajula phir kã dekhɔl = where shall I see Rajula again?; GR kã?, tvi? = ɛsī rajula kã tvikẽ dekhũlə = where (again) can I show (fut.) you such a Rajula?; or: ɛsī rajula kəɳi, təkəɳi dekhul = such a Rajula, shall I see her again?; 'ti kã' could be 'təkẽ/ tɛkəɳi' (= H tisko/usko); cp. 3.77; NCV kã tvikẽ dekhul = H kəhã tujhko dekhũga = such a Rajula! Where shall I see
76 you again?; (76) yəs = PS yɔs; kɛ halɔ = H kəh ɖala (as to its form!), kəh diya; PS --; thĩ = GR thĩ/thi, PS thɛ;
77 ke = PS kyɛ; kərnũ = PS kərũ; bəṭɛ = caus., PS bəṭyɛ;
78 təkẽ = PS tɛkɛ; (78) (hũ ɔnũ - kənɛ tɔ) = PS's version,
79 very fast on tape; (79) very fast, not clear; kunɛ = PS kənɛ, H kəhtī; tə = to, either dem.pron. 'says that (girl)'
80 or dem.ptcl.; (80) li jũl/li jul = H le jaũga, PS li jɔl; GR clearly first 'jũl', then 'jul'; təkẽ = PS tɛkɛ, GR
81 təkẽ/təkən; (81) jə = jɛ, obl. of 'jo', lit. 'which time'; kərɛ = ? emphatic 'ɛ'-form of 'kər(i)'; cp. 8.42 ye bəkhət kərɛ, 16.93 rat byan kərɛ, 16.97 ratə byan kɛ (= kəri); PS kɛ, BS kənɛ (KM: 'kənɛ' would be Hi. 'kəhtī' which does not make sense; 'kənɛ' could be 'kə(r)nɛ/kərnɛ' = Hi. 'kərte' which is not used either in a phrase like this); jə = ? jɛ, H jesɛ, PS --, BS jə; li julə = PS lhi jɔl; ko chiyo = whether GR sings 'ko chiyo' or 'kon chiyo/kõchiyo' (= H kəhta tha) is not clear. But the 'jəb - təb' context points to 'kɔ chiyo' = H kəha tha; PS,BS ko chiyɔ; mə = ?
82 ptcl. or 'mẽ' = in Rajula, PS vɛ; (82) jəgədĩšə = GR jəgu-dĩšu; sətə = GR sətə/səttə, PS səta; samələ = GR samola;
83 ter liji = H tere liye, PS terī lijī; sət = PM,BLS səttu, not 'seven'; bəɳɔɳ = H bənana, PS bəɳəɳ (= H bənna; then 'samal' would be subject); satũ = GR clearly 'satũ', PS sadu, cp.3.29; cua = GR cu(v)a, PS cuva, cp.3.4; phapər = buckwheat; or: phapəɽ, a thin cake, cp.3.29; sətə = GR sə(t)ə;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3.83 samel = GR samol; phɛ gĨ = 3.pl., while 'phɛ go' in the same sentence is 3.sg.; either 'they', Sunapati and Gangula,
85 or pl.hon. for Sunapati; (85) kərəboja = PS kərəbvaja, cp. 3.24; bhər rakhĨ = H bhər rəkhe (hɛ̃); lūṇəl = lūṇe le;
86 tuthĨ = PS tudhɛ; ko chiyo = H kəha tha, GR ko chiya, PS ko chiyo, cp.3.81 ko chiyo; ye = PS yo; bṛidə = PS bṛiddha;
87 lɛ chɛ = H laĨ hɛ, 2.sg., PS lyɛ chɛ; (87) eso = PS ɛso;
88 milo = H mila; dhana = GR dhana/dhəna; (88) ke = PS kyɛ; kərnū = GR kə(r)nū; lɛ chɛ = PS lyɛ chɛ; jɛ = GR jɛ/je, PS je, BS H jo kuch - vehĨ; kɛ̃ch = ? kɛ̃chu, H kəhta hũ; PS kɛ̃; BS: kɛ̃ch = H kəhtĨ hɛ, as she (Rajula) says; PM follows BS; but cp. D 124.6 je mɛ̃ kũchu - te tu kərə =
89 H jo mɛ̃ kəhta hũ - veh kər; (89) beṭi = ? 'from'; or: beṭĨ = they started; PS beṭĨ; sentence not finished?; ladi hɛ chə = ladi hɛl chə, H lad ḍala hɛ / lad diya hɛ; PS ladi hɛ chə; cp. 'ladi halĨ' in 3.94; 6.66; 67; 69; cp. also glossary: 'haleṇo, i-absolutive + hɛ / hɛ chə;

90 (90) yesĨ = PS ɛsĨ; hɛ rɛ cho = H ho rəhĨ hɛ,
91 PS hɛ rɛ cho, GR - tso; (91) phĨta = GR pheta (influenced
92 by 'phɛ̃ṭa', waist band, small turban?); (92) verṣə kĨ = PS bərṣ; təb = GR təb/to, PS təb; khit dĨ hɛ = PS khiti hɛ, BS H ḍal diya; most likely 'khit dĨ hɛ < khit dĨ halo'; cp. 3.89; 10.56;57; 14.22; phĨta = GR pheta, PS phĨta; bad halĨ = H bãdh ḍale, bãdh diye; GR bad halĨ/bad halĨ, PS pɛr halĨ (= H pəhir ḍalĨ), BS badi halĨ; 'bad halĨ', perf.part. sg.f., is not as good as 3.pl. 'bad halĨ'; cp. 11.7 bado reśemĨyə pheta (bado = sg.m.!); ke = ko; gãthə = woman's upper dress being more or less a blanket wrapped around the body (GR); ləgɛ hɛ = BLS Ku. ləgɛ halo
93 = H ləga ḍala, ləga diya; (93) ve = one should expect 'ke', what; dhana = GR dhənə; kərənɛ = H kərtĨ; lit. 'G.Sh. makes arrangements'; it simply means 'What does she do now?'; celĨ = PS cyəlĨ; kəsikə = PS kəsikɛ; ṛonū = H rəhũ; ye = PS yəh; ikələ = PS ikəlɛ; kɛ̃chĨ = H kəhtĨ thĨ, GR kɛ chĨ (?)
94 = H kəhĨ thĨ; manənĨ = H mantĨ; (94) esə = ɛso, PS ɛso - es; ladi halĨ = H lad ḍale, pl.hon.; GR ladi halĨ/ladi halĨ;
95 beṭibere = 'having prepared (oneself) for a journey;
96 tɛyarə = GR tɛyaro, PS tɛyarə; (96) ḍhəkiṇə = bed-cover, PS ḍhəkĨṇa; bichoṇə = 'cloth spread under bed' (T 11691),

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3.96 PS bichoŋa; vĪko = PS vvĪko; piṭhĪ bharo ləgayo = lit. 'his bedding Shauk put as a load on his back'; 'piṭhĪ bharo ləgaŋo' seems to be a common phrase 'to put a load (on one's) back, to load on (one's) back', cp. 4.3; 6.14; the 'apəŋa' in 3.96 seems to be wrong. It does not make sense. GR must have meant to say 'the bulk of his bedding Shauk loaded on the backs of his goats' - or something like this. Cp. 4.3 and 6.14 where there is no 'apəŋa'; but BLS,PM and NCV: on his back; Mrs. Prema Mehta told
97 me she had seen it herself. (97) pərə = ? upərə, for, PS pərə; cp. 3.10 rajula ūpər mẽ; 6.17 tera upərə, for you; or 'la ro chĪ' is a mistake and should be corrected into 'lago chĪ = H ləga tha' (cp. 1.50; 2.90 com.): 'on every strong goat a bell and a broad iron collar was tied'; khepo = an iron collar put around the necks of Bhotiya-dogs and goats as protection against leopards and tigers (BS); la ro chĪ = H la rəha tha; unless 'la ro chĪ' should be corrected into 'lago chĪ' (see above and 18.59 'lago chĪ'); PS differently: 'ghanõ ko bula ro chi' = he called for the
98 bells; (98) həken chə = ? H hãktĪ hɛ / hõkatĪ hɛ, simplex or causative?; the caus. 'həkɛn chə' is more likely, cp.4.2 'həkoŋ phe ge' and 4.10;12;44; 7.10;22;55; PS həkẽcha;

4. 1 əghil-əghil = GR əg(h)il; nhɛ gə = PS nhɛ gĪ; rok dinĪ = H rok dete (hẽ), PS roki dinĪ; mikẽ = PS mikẽ, GR mikẽ/ mikən; kəber = kɛber, H kəhke, lit. 'having said', here: 'she is afraid thinking/saying to herself ...'; ḍərnɛ =
2 H ḍərtĪ, BS H ḍər rəhĪ hɛ; (2) əghil-əghil = GR əgil; nhɛ gə = PS nhɛ gɛ; əghil kẽ = GR əgil kẽ/ - bɛ; PS kəber, BS kẽ; 'bɛ' is as likely as 'kẽ'; as to 'əgil bɛ' cp. 12.89; 93 and KLS 262 əghil bɛ, 352 həgil bɛ - pəchil bɛ = ahead - behind; həkoŋ = PS,BS həkoŋ, causal as to its form;
3 ḍhəkiŋə = GR ḍhək(k)iŋə, PS ḍhəkĪŋə; sətte = PS sətə;
4 kholi halĪ = 3.pl. or 3.sg.f.?, PS kholi hali; ka jənə-jĪra = masc. or fem.?; jẽjĪr = fem., but GR seems to use it as masc. (ka!); bhoṭiya kukurõ = the famous strong dogs of the Tibetans and the people - like the Shauks - who live on the Indian side of the Tibeto-Indian border.
5 utuk kəŋi = BS H utnõ ko, PS utukəĪ; ghano = PS ghanɔ; utha lɛ = ? H udhər bhĪ, BS H udhər ko, PS uthalẽ;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4. 5 choɽi diya =H choɽ diye, GR choɽi/tsoɭi, PS choɽi diya; on tape it sounds 'tsoɭi dĪ y-əghilə'; bɛnə = PS bɛna, BS H bəcən; bolən chə = H bolta hɛ, GR bulən chə, PS
6 bulãcha; BS: bulãcha = H bulata hɛ; (6) chəi = chɛ, PS chəĪ; mĩ = mẽ, PS mi; loɽũlə = H loɽũga, BS loɽũlɔ;
7 mi = mẽ, I; (7) ghərɛ = ghərə, PS ghərɛ; the 'ɛ' is most likely the result of GR's way of singing; kĪ = PS also 'kĪ'; perhaps GR wanted to sing 'ghərɛ kĪ hiphajət', cp. 3.27;28; pəhəra = GR pohora, PS pəhora; bhəli = GR bholi;
8 ũl = H aũga, PS ol; ghərə k = GR,PS ghərok; pəhər = GR pohor; kəriyɛ = GR kəriyɛ; rɛ = imp. of 'rũɳo', PS re;
9 mə = mẽ; (9) babū k sẽg = PS babū sẽg; saɽəɳ = PS saɽoɳ; hũ = huɳi, PS hõ; ɖaɽə = ?, on tape it sounds like 'bɛrə/ vɛɽə', PS ɖaɽə; marənɛ = H martĪ, PS manɛ, BS H ro rəhĪ hɛ, cp. 9.32; 17.64;67; 21.48; 22.10; manĪ ni = ?, it sounds 'maninĪ', PS mani nɛ; possibly it is 'rajula ni manənĪ' = H rajula nəhĩ mantĪ, cp. 1.22; 3.65;67;93;
10 əghilə-əghilə = or perhaps: 'Rajuli, (who is going) ahead, drives ...'; həkɛn chə = caus. or simplex?, GR həken chə,
11 PS həkẽcha, cp. 3.98; (11) ɖhãkərə = BS a caravan of goats or sheep, PS ɖhakəra; cp. HLS 635 'ɖhãkurĪ' of Sunapati Shauk = H kaphila; ɛ jã = BS H a jata hɛ; kẽkərĪ-khalə =
12 PS kẽkərĪya khalɛ; (12) ɛ gĩ = H a gəye, PS e gĩ; əgil-əgilə = PS əghilə-əghilə; həkonɛ = BS H hãk rəhĪ hɛ, PS
13 həkɔnɛ, cp.3.98; (13) not everything clear; for similar comparisons of Rajula see 4.14;16; 10.35 and especially 11.10;29;72 and 12.7;15;61; PS uriya aya jĪtə jəgiya dĪpəkə jɛ chĪ rajulĪ e jãnĪ pɛ dĪpəkə ruva ...; BS suggests: 'jəgiya deba kɔ' and 'ruva' = H ruĪ, cotton; GR confirms PS's reading 'jagiyə dĪpəkə'; on tape the beginning sounds like 'uɽĪyayatĪta' or '-dĪda/jĪta'; uɽiyə = adj. past participle, cp. 10.35; 11.10;29; titəlĪ = ?, the 'tĪta' on tape could be 'titəlĪ > titəĪ' with a very weak final 'Ī' not to be heard before 'jagiyə' (cp. bakhəlĪ > bakhəĪ 14.46;45; həliya > həĪ 14.28;30;33; bədəli linũ > bədəi linũ 18.60 com.; galĪ > gaĪ 5.37;40); 'titəlĪ = butterfly' is supported by 11.10 'uɽənə re putələ' and 11.72; 12.7; 15;61 uɽənə putələ, flying butterfly; NCV: 'titəlĪ', butterfly, is pronounced 'titəĪ' in villages;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.13 jagiyə = adj. past participle of 'jagɲo', to be awake, kindled; jəsĪ = confirmed by the sound of the tape and most of the Rajula-comparisons enumerated above where 'jɛsĪ, jəso, jəs' are found but no verbal forms like PS's 'jɛ chĪ'; jəni = ? H jəni (HSS jəni 2 = jənu, mano), though on tape it clearly sounds 'janĪ' (cp. 5.93 rɛ janĪ, bhūl janĪ); NCV, GR H jɛse; - cp. 8.13 jəni;
debə-gəɽuva = NCV,GR a special pot kept for religious service; confirmed by 4.14;16 and GR's comment on
14 4.14; (14) əgil-əgil = PS aghilə-aghilə; bəkəra = PS bəkara, GR clearly 'bəkəra' (not 'bakəra'); həkonɛ = PS həkonɛ; debə-gəɽuva = GR 'she is as beautiful as the pot (gəɽuva) of the gods'; BS: gəɽuva = 'a small pot of clay to keep water in.For drinking it has a pipe which is connected with the lower part of the pot and is as high as the pot';
16 PS dĪpəkə śĪ koɲə rajulĪ abə kərũ̃ va kəsĪka ...; BS dĪpəkə śĪśĪ kõ̃ɲə; jhipə = NCV H tənvĪ ləta, a thin plant; GR (1973) a thin plant; cp. KLJ 28 jhipə kĪ sikəɽa jəsi = (Rajula is tender) like the rod of the 'jhipə'-plant; cp. also 14.72 bhekuva ka sikaɽa; 'jhip', does it mean 'thin plant' or is it a proper name?; kəsĪ = H kɛsĪ; this is supported by 'kɛruva kəsĪ kata' in 4.16 and 14.76; cp. also NMM 28 dutĪ kəsĪ jūnə (the same phrase in M 2.55), punyū kəsĪ canə ('like the light of the full-moon'); instead of 'kəsĪ' one should expect 'jəsĪ' as in the other Rajula-comparisons (and PS indeed writes 'jəsĪ' in 14.76: kɛruva jəsĪ); is 'kəsĪ' obl. of 'koĪ'? (cp. DNL koi - obl. kəsəi); or is 'kəsĪ' to be read 'ka' (postp.) and 'sĪ' (like Hi. sa, sĪ, se)?; sikəɽa = GR sikoɭa, PM slim; NCV's mother: Hi. pətlĪ, thin; kɛruva = GR a vegetable with soft thornlike (?) leaves; cp. 14.76 and KI 121 'kɛruva' enumerated under 'sag-səbjĪ' (= vegetables): 'ye log (= gərĪb kisanẽ̃) jẽ̃gəlõ̃ se kɛruva ... le ate hẽ̃' = these people (= poor farmers) bring 'kɛruva' from the forest; kata = GR kata/kada; cp. 14.76 where BS writes 'kɛruva kəsĪ kata' and TP gives 'bud' for 'kata'. 'Bud' seems to be questionable. Perhaps it is 'kãɽa' = thorn (GR speaks of 'thornlike leaves'!). Or is 'kata' (MHK) possibly a 'filament', tender threadlike parts of a plant?; cp. KLJ 28 cɛtə kĪ kɛruva jəsĪ = like the 'kɛruva'-plant of the month of 'cɛt'; NMM 28 cɛtə ko kɛruva jəsĪ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.16 KA 214 kɛruvɛ kĪ gyədə jəsĪ = H kɛruva kĪ kəlĪ ke səman (also KA 231); HLS 634 cɛtɛ kĪ kɛruva jəsĪ; KLS 160 cɛtə
17 kĪ kɛruva jəsĪ, 351 kɛ̃rūvɛ kĪ kana jəsĪ; (17) mera = PS
18 myɛra; ḍhãkərə = PS ḍhãkəra; (18) ɛ ge chə = H a gəĪ hɛ, 3.sg.f. (because of Rajula), cp.4.19, PS e ge cha; 'ɛ ge cha' could be 3.pl., but this is very unlikely, because the form without 'cha' is used throughout: ɛ gɛ̃Ĭ,
19 hɛ gɛ̃Ĭ; cp. LSI 149 Perfect; (19) ɛ ge chə = PS nhɛ ge chɛ, cp.4.18; jvarə-mənusarə = PS joharɛ mənusarə;
20 lɛ go chə = PS lyɛ go cha; (21) jəsə-jəsə = PS jəso-jəso, GR jəso-jəsə; onɛ = H atĪ, GR o(u)nɛ, PS one; jvar-mənusarə = PS joharə mənsyarə; təsə-təsə = PS təso-təso, GR təsə/təso; hɛ rɛ = BS H ho rəhĪ hɛ, PS hɛ rɛ; it also could be 'hənɛ = H hotĪ hɛ', but it sounds more like 'hɛ rɛ'; interesting though doubtful is the remark (NCV, BLS, PM) that 'hənɛ' is used in villages, 'hɛ rɛ' in Almora;
22 GR seems to support 'hɛ rɛ'; (22) ɛ ge chɛ = H a gəĪ hɛ,
23 2.sg.f., PS a ge chɛ; (23) patĪ-bəgəṛə = PS upɛtibbətə,
24 cp. 11.43; (24) ɛ go = PS e go; bagĪśvərə = BS bageśvərə;
25 ɛ go = PS e go; təli ka ukalə = GR means the old way from Bageshwar high up via Girechina and down again to Someshwar. It is a very steep path indeed, which I had a chance to
26 walk from Bageshwar to Someshwar. (26) ɛ ge chɛ = 2.sg.f., PS e gɛ chɛ, cp. 4.18; girə-chinə = PS girechinɛ;
27 ɛ gɛ̃Ĭ = H a gəye (hɛ̃), PS e gĪnə; (28) ɛ chĪ = ? H ayĪ thĪ, or 3.pl?; bhəl (jəsĪ) dvar jə khul gɛ̃Ĭ = ?, PS bhal dvar jɛ; GR 'like a beautiful door'; jə = GR jəb?; khul gɛ̃Ĭ = H khul gəye, PS also 'khul gɛ̃Ĭ', why 3.pl.? - does GR think of 'diśa' = direction(s) as plural?; 'khul gɛ̃Ĭ' is very clear on tape; dekhən chɛ = H 'dekhta hɛ' (2.sg.m.) or also (?) Hi.'dekhtĪ hɛ' (2.sg.f.); PS dekhɛ̃chɛ (for which BS gives Hi. 'dikhaĪ deta hɛ'); pəchũ̃ ka diś = ?, cp. 10.51; 7.40; 8.72; PS pəldərəb; GR seems to take 'diśa' as both fem. and masc., sg. and pl.; gaṛĪ-gĪvaṛə = PS gaṛĪ gevaṛə; dekhĪnə = H dikhaĪ deta hɛ/dekha jata hɛ, Ku. Ī-passive, cp. LSI 151; GR dekhĪnə / dekhĪn(ə) ə, 'ə' = ? exclamation;
29 celĪ = PS cyelĪ; bhɛṭi ja = H bɛṭh ja, PS bɛṭhi ja; chu = chə, GR tsu, PS chū; kuch der = GR kuc/kuj der; bəkəra-həkəra = bakəra, but GR clearly 'bəkəra', PS bəkara-
30 həkara; ceraya = H ceraye; (30) tət bɛ = təti bəṭi, cp.1.64;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.30 2.9;27; PS təb; hũ = PS hõ; (31) mənəsarĪ = PS mənəsyarĪ, GR mənəśarĪ; rɔlə = GR H choṭĪ nədĪ; PS una; ɔnɛ-ɔnɛ = H
32 ate-ate; ɖhumənə = PS ɖhumənẽ; (32) bakəra = GR very clearly 'ɖhãkərə', PS ɖhakərə; perhaps GR meant to say 'the caravan (of) 12 times 20 (goats)', cp.4.64; the standard phrase is 'barə-bisĪ bakəra' which occurs about 40 times; ɖhumənə = GR ɖ(h)umənə; ɛ go = H a gəya, sg., which fits 'ɖhãkərə' but not 'bakəra'; cp.4.64; mənsarĪ-rɔlə = PS mənəsyarĪ-rɔlə; (hɛber) = not clear on tape, it sounds like 'mẽ bɛ', TP suggests 'rɛber' = H rəhkər, having stayed; PS məji/
33 bhəji?; (33) ɖhãkəru = GR ɖhãkərü (German ü); phəya-rau =
34 PS phəyarōū; (34) celĪ = PS cyelĪ; ye = this B., PS ye; mẽ = GR mẽ/mĪ; sãṭi linū = it sounds like 'saṇṭə ninū',
35 PS sãṭi lhinū; (35) huṇ = GR huṇ/hun/hũ, PS hõ; jūl = H jaũga, PS jɔl; jaṇ chu həmūl = lit. 'by us to go is' = we have to go, GR chu/tsu; gaṛĪ-gĪvaṛə = PS gaṛĪ-gevaṛə;
36 palĪ-pəchũ = PS palĪ-pəchɔ; janū = PS jɔl; (36) phəya-rau = PS phəyarəvu; rokə dĪ = H rok diya, lit. 'Shauk stopped his camp'; PS jotə chĪ, BS ropə dĪ = he planted (the tent, camp); cp. 4.51;66;67;68; 18.47; utarə = ? lit. 'he unloaded the caravan - which was - of the bags'; kərəboja = PS kərəbvaja; kɔ...(?) = on tape it sounds like
38 'tatuəkani', PS tətakəṇi; (38) BS śɔkə mi dvi maṇã cãula;
39 mə = ptcl.; cãulə = PS cavəla; (39) pəhəren chə = ? 3.sg.f. pres. tense of a verb 'pəhərṇɔ', PS pəhəryɛchə, GR pɔhɔren chə; sãṭenĪ = pl.hon. like 'dinĪ, linĪ'; cãulə = PS cãgola;
40 dvĪ = GR dvĪyɛ/dviyɛ, PS dviya; lɛ = ? H 'ne' or 'bhĪ'; pəṭɛ = H thəkavəṭ, fatigue (BS); BS gives an example: vĪl bvɔj təli dhəri bər pəṭɛ bisɛ hɛ = BS H usne bojha nĪce rəkh ke thəkavəṭ dūr kər lĪ hɛ; PS also 'pəṭɛ'; cp. (?) DNL pəṭṭəi, restlessness, tedium, boredom; PM,BLS, GR pəṭɛ = H thəkan; bisɛ hɛ = BS H dūr kər dĪ, PS also 'bisɛ hɛ'; lit. 'by the goats (their) fatigue has been stopped' = the goats have lost their fatigue; cp. T 11958 viśrameyəti, causes to rest, Ku. bisūṇo 'to put one's load down', N. bisaunu 'to take rest'; 'hɛ' most probably is 'hɛl < hɛlə < hɛlo/halo = H ɖala', cp. 2.78; 3.89;
41 cãulə = GR,PS lūṇə, salt; obviously a mistake; hũ = ?, not clear on tape, PS --; di chə = ? H diya hɛ; as there is no subject (u, vĪle) in this sentence, it is difficult to say,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.41 whether it could not be also 'dĨchə' = din chə = H deta hɛ;
cãul = GR cã(g)ul; lhi chə = ? H liya hɛ, GR clearly 'lhi
chə'; but BS seems to be right in suggesting 'lĨchə' = H
42 leta hɛ; (42) cãvələ = GR cãvələ/cãgulə; jo = BS: 'jo' is
here like 'jo chĨ'; sãʈa = ? 3.pl. past tense (cp. LSI 188
Khasp. 'hiʈ, hiʈa = they went') or 3.sg. 'sãʈə'; PS sãʈa;
kon chə = H kəhta hɛ, PS ko cha; celĨ = PS cyɛlĨ;
43 kəɽɛ-rou = PS kəɽɛrou, GR kəɭɛrou; (43) nhɛ ge chə = H
(cəli) gəĨ hɛ, PS nhɛ gyɛ cha; 3.sg.f. because of 'rajula',
cp. 4.18;19; otherwise always 'tero ɖhãkərə nhɛ go chə,
ɛ go' etc.; sutolĨ-ka-sera = PS sutolĨ-kɛ-sera;
44 həkɛn chə = H hə̃katĨ hɛ, caus., PS hɛkɛchə, cp.3.98;
45 chupulə-corə = PS jhupulĨ corɛ, corrected into 'jhipulĨ
corɛ', BS jhupulĨ cora, cp. index 'chipul-cor';
46 tero = GR,PS clearly 'tero'; perhaps GR wanted to continue
with 'ɖhãkərə' (cp. 4.45 etc.), but then he changed it into
'bakəra ... nhɛ gĨnə (cp. 4.49); mə = ptcl., PS mə̃;
nhɛ gĨnə = H (cəle) gəye hɛ̃, GR clearly 'nhɛ gĨna', PS lhɛ-
47 gĨna; lode-thələ = PS lodethəla; (47) lodɛ-thələ = PS lodɛ-
thəla; ruki gĨnə = H ruk gəye, GR clearly 'ruki gĨna', PS
48 rukĨ gina = BS H ruk gəye, they stopped; (48) mɛ = ptcl.,
PS mə̃; kəɽɛ-rau = GR kəɭɛrau, PS kɛɽɛroū, BS kəɽɛrɔ;
49 həɳi = huɳi, PS hɛɳĨ; (49) mə = ptcl.; chiɽɛ-paɳĨ = BLS
50 waterfall; (50) kəɳ = kəɳi, GR kəɳ/kən/kə̃, PS kɛ̃;
nhi nɛ go = ?, PS lhĨ nɛ go; BS ni nhɛ go = li nhɛ go = H
le gəya; GR clearly 'nhi nɛ go' < ni nhɛ go (cp. bhɛʈi go
< bɛʈhi go); 'nə' instead of 'lə' is very common in Kumauni.;
biɳɖə-bhətorə = PS binta-bhətora, GR biɳɖə/bintə;
51 phəya-rɔ = Phayarau is in Borairau (cp. 4.33;34;36;37), so
it does not fit in here; GR's mistake?; biɳɖə-bhətor = GR
[illegible] biɳɖə/bintə; PS bintə; le = PS lɛ; rokə dĨ = H rok diya,
PS roki lhĨ; GR rokə dĨ/ropə dĨ, cp. 4.36; utar dĨ = H
utar diye, PS utar lhĨ; cp. MHK utarna: 7.utar lyae,
8.utar lə̃ge, 12.utar do, 15.utar diya, 16.utar denĨ,
52 20.utar leta; M 4.68 utar dĨ; (52) kɛɽɛ-rau = PS kɛɽɛrəũ;
sãʈə̃chɛ = H (sãʈ)ta hɛ, 2.sg.m.; PS sãʈo chɛ; tĨ = tin, GR
tĨ/ti; cãgulə = GR clearly 'cãgulə', PS cãgəla;
53 dĨchə = din chə < dino chə, H deta hɛ; GR dĨchə/dichə,
PS dicho; cãulə = PS cavələ; lĨchə = H leta hɛ, GR lĨchə/
54 lichə; kɛɽɛ-rɔ = PS kɛɽɛrɔ; (54) tumulə = PS tumūlɛ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.54 sãṭi hɛ chə = PM: sãṭi hɛ chə < sãṭi halo chə; PS sãṭĪ hɛ
55 cha; (55) kəṛɛ-ro = PS kɛṛɛrɔ; cãvəl = PS cavəl, GR cãvəl/
cãul; (milənĪ?) = H milte (hɛ̃), PS milənĪnə, not very
clear on tape; dinū = H deta hū̃, PS dinū̃; dinĪ = H dete
56 (hɛ̃); PS dibe = diber = BS H dekər; (56) lit. 'now some
salt is left with us'; bəkay = H bəkaya, bakĪ; chu = PS
chū; gaṛĪ-gĪvaṛə = PS gaṛĪ-gevaṛə; milinĪ = milənĪ;
57 gĪvaṛə mi = PS gevaṛə mẽ, GR mi/mĪ; honi jyadə = not clear
on tape, PS honi jãbɛ/yãbɛ, BS honi jyadə; honĪ/hənĪ = ? H
hote (hɛ̃); nhɛ janū = PS lhɛ janū̃, BS nhɛ janū̃ = BS H cəla
58 jata hū̃; (58) yã bɛ = yã bəṭi, H yəhã se; kɛṛɛ-ro = PS
kɛṛɛrɔ; ḍer = GR ḍer/ḍyer, PS ḍyar; śok uṭhūṇ phɛ go ab =
caus. of 'uṭhṇo', cp. 4.59; PS śokol nhɛ goy ab, BS śok
59 hū̃ṇ śuru ab; (59) kaṛɛrau = PS kɛṛɛrɔū, GR clearly 'ka-';
60 lagi gəyĪ̃ = H ləg gəye (hɛ̃); nasi gə chɛ = H (cəla) gəya
hɛ, 2.sg.m., PS nhɛĪ ge chɛ, BS nəsi ge chɛ (BS: used
around Ranikhet and Almora, not in Baijnath, Garur);
61 ukhələ-lekhə = GR ukhəlɛ-lekhə, PS ukhəlekhɛ; (61) mi =
ptcl., PS ve, BS me; syalde-ka-pokhərə = BS syalde ka
pokhəra, GR syalde/ś(y)alde; pokhər = a depression in a
riverbed where water collects even when the river is
62 practically dried up (BS); (62) nhɛ go chə = on tape it
sounds 'lhɛ -'; kuthəlaṛɛ-kĪ-gaṛə = GR kuthəlaḷɛ-kĪ-gaḷə,
PS puchəlɛ -, BS puthəlɛ/kuthəla kĪ gaṛa, gaṛ = a small
river; nhɛ gĪ̃ kuthə- = GR kuthəla/puchəlɛṛə;
63 cəkhuṭiye = PS cɔkhuṭĪ, cɔkhuṭiye; GR clearly 'cəkhuṭiye';
64 khiṛe-corə, khiṛa-corə = PS khĪṛa-corə, - corɛ;
65 bɛnə = PS bɛna; bolən chə = H bolta hɛ, GR bolən chə/bulən
66 chə, PS bulãcha; (66) mi = ptcl., PS ve; celĪ = PS cyɛlĪ;
suṇə tɛkĪ varəta = GR clearly 'varəta', cp. 3.32; PS suṇɛ
tɛkĪ bəryata, BS suṇɛ tɛkĪ bharəta; roki dinū = 'we stop
əgənyarĪ devĪ = PS yə gənyarĪ thəlĪ; the full name is
'əgənyarĪ devĪ məndir' (cp.4.67; 5.16) where there was and
67 still is a famous temple; (67) yo = PS yɔ; lagənĪ = H ləgte
(hɛ̃), 3.pl., cp. 'gham'; GR, PS clearly 'lagənĪ'; hĪvalə =
GR hĪvalə/himalə, PS hivãlə; kə cəṛa = ?, PS ka təla = BS
at the foot of; but judging from 4.72; 11.46; 14.16 'cəṛə =
bird' is much more likely; śyolə chu = BS syolə chū, H
chaya hɛ; GR chu/tsu; rokə dinū = GR rokə/ropə dinū = 'we
68 plant (our camp)'; PS rok de, BS rok dinū̃; (68) rəhɔb =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.68 PS rəhəkə; PM a river; BLS,GR a certain part of the river Ramganga beyond (upstream) Ganai; tərəber = PS təriber; rokə dĪ = GR rokə dĪ/ropə dĪ, PS rokə dẽ; kərəboja = PS
69 kərəbvaja; utar dĪ = PS utar dĪ̃, 3.pl.?; (69) mi = ptcl., PS ve; tero palə = PS tirəpalə; oṛi go chə = GR oṛi - / voṛi -, PS voṛĪ go cha; cp. T 2547 ōḍḍh, put on wear, cover, Ku. oṛhṇo, weṛhoṇo; GR seems to use a deaspirated
70 form (cp. Nep. oṛnu); (70) dvĪ = PS ya; dinə həmu = PS dina ũ = BS dina hun, H din ko; lit. '2 - 4 days'; rəla = H rəhẽge, we shall stay (in our camp); hola = H
71 hoẽge; yəti = BS yətti; (71) gĪvaṛə = PS gevaṛə; lagənĪ = H ləgte (hɛ̃), PS also 'lagənĪ', cp. 4.67;78; yeĪ = ? yəĪ/ yəĪ̃, H yəhĪ̃, 'just here', as in the next sentence; PS je, which; or: ye həmər lũṇ = this our salt, cp LSI 220 tyoro yo cyolo = this your son; GR ye/yei/yəĪ; chu = GR chu/tsu, lit. 'our salt bartering is'; yəĪ = PS yəyĪ̃; ḍer = PS ḍyar;
72 rəl = H rəhega; (72) śyol = PS syol; bhɛṭə rolĪ = H bɛṭhĪ rəhegĪ, but Ku. 'bhɛṭə' = stem, not past participle; PS bɛṭhə rolĪ; tukẽ = PS tukɛ; lag jal = H ləg jaega, PS lagĪ
73 jal; (73) həkɛ liye = H hə̃ka lo, PS kɛ lĪjɛ; celĪ = PS cyɛlĪ; jorasə ka ḍana = GR jorasə/jorasə, PS kaṭəna, BS jorasã̃ ka ḍana = the jungly grazing ground of Joras (BS);
74 bhɛṭi rəye = H bɛṭh rəho, PS also 'bhɛṭi' (cp. PS 'bɛṭhə' in 4.72); the meaning is: you sit (remain, stay) here while
75 I go away; (75) təli = PS təlli; aje = GR ajə/aji;
76 mĪ̃ = mẽ, GR mĪ/mĪ, PS ni; sã̃ṭən chə = H (sã̃ṭ)ta hɛ, GR - tsu, PS sã̃ṭə tũ; lit. 'he barters'; BS mi sã̃ṭə chũ̃ = I trade; cã̃ulə = GR cã̃(g)ulə, PS cavəla; dĪchə, lĪchə = H deta hɛ, leta hɛ; PS dichə, lhĪchə; maṇə cã̃ulə = PS cãgəla;
77 dyũ̃ = GR clearly 'dyũ̃/dyũ' which looks like 1.sg., but one expects 3.sg.; dyũ = ? dyẽ < dinə/dinə (H deta); PS dyəchə (= H diya hɛ); cã̃ul = GR cã̃(g)ul, PS cavəl; lĪchə = H leta hɛ; on tape it sounds like 'lhüchə', PS lhyəchə; sã̃ṭən = ? sã̃ṭənə/sã̃ṭənə, H (sã̃ṭ)ta, GR sã̃ṭə(n), PS sã̃ṭəṇ;
78 thĪ̃ = PS dhɛ; ye = PS re; lagənĪ = PS also 'lagənĪ', cp.4.71; keĪ = H kəhĪ̃, PS kɛ; jhən = GR, PS clearly 'jhən', but cp.
79 T 10408 jən; jɛ = ja, H kəhĪ̃ mət ja; (79) ɛber = H akər, PS eber; ḍhun lyūl = H ḍhũ̃ḍh lũ̃ga, PS ḍhūni lyəl;
80 byal kɛ = ? < keri, BS H rat ko, cp. LSI 151 ədhərat kərə, 'at the time of midnight'; həka lyūl = H hə̃ka lũ̃ga, PS həkɛ

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.80 lyɔn; kə̃ = kəɳi, GR kə̃/ka; PS,BS kə̃; (81) lit. 'don't come out(side) having been in the tent'; hɛber = from, out of, lit. 'having been', PS həbɛ; bhɛr = PS bhyɛr; jən = GR jən/
82 jhən, PS jhən; ae = GR ae/ai, PS ɛ; (82) bhɛʈi rə̃ = BS H bɛʈhī rəhtī, BS Ku. bhɛʈi rə̃; Ku. bhɛʈi = i-absolutive, while Hi. bɛʈhī = perf.part.; rə̃ = ? rənɛ, runɛ = H rəhtī; GR rɛī/reī; 'sitting' is not to be taken literally; pəhərə̃ = ? 3.sg.f., BS pəharyə̃, GR pəhərə̃/pəhərī; saʈə̃ = ? saʈən/saʈõ = saʈəno, H (saʈ)ta, 3.sg.m.; BS sə̃ʈõ, BS H
83 sə̃ʈta hɛ; (83) bə̃sə = GR,PS bənsa; mə = ptcl., BS mi, BS 'even now' (ajə mi); maluśahī = GR always 'maluśaī/maluśai/ maluśɛ', but as it is traditionally spelled 'maluśahī', it was thought better to adhere to that spelling; PS,BS malū-śaī; lit. '(by) the name of which they call king Malushahi'; GR: Malushahi's father was Dulashahi; but neither 'maluśahī nor 'dūlaśahī' is given in Atkinson among the names of the
84 Katyur kings; (84) PS completely misunderstood this sentence; sera = PS sɛra, BS sera; mə̃ju = majə, mə̃, GR mə̃ju/mə̃ju; PS, BS mə̃ jo, 'in - which'; BS must have thought 'jo' to be the rel.Pron., because he seperates the two words. BS translates: 'In that (fertile) land his Bairath is, it is the heaven of the Katyur dynasty.' bɛraʈhə = GR beraʈha, BS bɛraʈha; chu = GR chu/tsu; eso raja = cp. 6.36;42;47; PS sura ye kətyūriya; BS suraga, 'heaven' (did BS think of 'svərgə'?); somebody else proposed to read 'surəjə' < sūryə;
85 bə̃sə = GR bənsə, BS bə̃śa; (85) rə̃gə-birə̃gə = GR clearly 'rə̃gə-bɛragə', but in 1973 GR, PM and BLS said it should be 'rə̃gə-birə̃gə'; PS rə̃gə-bɛragə; BS: it should be 'bɛraʈhə'; GR explains 'rə̃g-bɛrag' in 22.44 with Hi. 'gana bəjana, khuśī rəhna', singing and playing instruments, merry-making; cp. MHK rə̃g-birə̃g; HLS 629 line 18 'rə̃g-birə̃ge puṣpõ ko', colourful flowers; 'bɛragə' could be 'sadness, asceticism' (cp. DNL bairagyə) in which sense 'bɛragə' appears later on in Mal. 5.71; 6.42 etc.; ron chə = H rəhta hɛ, PS roche (= H rəha hɛ/rəhta hɛ); kənī = PS konī, lit. 'then they
86 call its name Bairath'; (86) lit. 'whose will be Dharma Devi Mother'; dhərəma de = PM religious mother, mother by religion (not a natural mother); GR,BLS: it is just a name; mayeṛī = GR ma(y)eɭī/mayəɭī; PS,BS məyeṛī, BS H mata;
87 mi = ptcl., PS ve, BS mī; ronī = H rəhtī hə̃; GR ronī/ranī, PS raɳī, BS 'queen'; dhərma de mayeṛī = PS dhərma kī mayeṛī;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.87 GR mayeɻI/mayəɻI; (88) apũ = PS abə (now); cəkhuţiya = PS cokhuţiya; maluśahI = PS malūśayI; mə = ptcl., PS ve, BS mi; mɛkhalɛ = ?, PS abə mẽ kəlɛnera raja (cp. kələnərə); BS mẽ khalɛ = 'eat me' > my dear, cp.4.94; mera = BS ni rɛ = 'you don't stay king' (BS); GR clearly 'mera';

89 kəpuva = GR k-ə/a-p/ph-u(v)a, cp. P 406 kəpuva, LSI 259 kəphuva; holo = H hoga; Malushahi, still the free Kapua-bird of the nest, will become a prisoner of love, the captive parrot in the cage; this interpretation is supported by BLS; PM: Malushahi was as protected and taken care of

90 as the Kapua-bird and the parrot; (90) jɛka upərə mẽ = lit. 'of whom-on-in = on whom, for whom; mẽ = GR mẽ/mi, PS bərə mẽ, BS pərə mi; tətvaŋI-śevaŋI = GR śevaŋI/śəvaŋI, PS tapaI sevaI, BS təpaŋI sevaŋI, cp.5.1; GR(1973) cold and hot water mixed, lukewarm water; BLS: here it means 'service', but elsewhere 'hot and cold water'; NCV writes 'sɛtə paŋI/ sɛtə panI' = ţhəŋḍo panI = cold water; 'śɛtpanI' is the form used in villages and by NCV's mother; PM sevanI = cold water; hũ̃ = ? huno, H hota, there is; PS hõ, BS hũ; Malushahi enjoys the service of his queens who prepare his bath

91 with warm water; maluśahI = PS,BS malūsaI; (91) khidmət = on tape it sounds 'khis(ə)mət' which could be 'kismət', fate; PS khisemət, BS translates: 'the queens were married to him by fate'; 'kismət' is used in Kumauni (D 7.1) and Nepali; but here with 'mẽ rənI' and the wider context of how Malushahi is served by his queens (4.90;91;95;96; 5.1) it is much more likely that GR meant to say 'khidmət, service; the seven queens are at his service, serve him'; cp. KI 278 footnote: 'in rajəceliyõ ka dəstūr gəŗhval se cəla. ve rajməhel mẽ khidmət ko rəkhI jatI thI̊.' = The custom of these 'rajəcelI' (king's maid-servant, lady-in-waiting) came from Garhwal. They were kept for service in the royal palace. - It is also stated what kinds of service they were kept for among other things: bringing warm water for washing hands (gərəm panI hath dhone ko lana); tətvaŋI-śevaŋI = PS təpaI sevaI, GR śevaŋI/śəvaŋI/śɛvaŋI; kərnI = GR kə(r)nI; to = PS tə; runI = H rəhtI (hɛ̃), PS rənI, GR rə-/ro-/ru-;

92 bhəy = H huI, but in the sense of 'hɛ' (cp. 'rənI' in 4.91), GR bhəy/bəy, PS bhəI, BS H rəhtI hɛ; raŋiyã = PS raŋI;

93 apũ = PS apo; rũ̃chI = H rəhta tha; PS bɛraţhə mẽ ro chiya

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.94 cɔkhuṭiya mẽ; cp. 4.88 rɔn chə; (94) mi = ptcl., PS --; gholə ko kəpuva = PS kholəkə pua, GR kəpu(v)a; suva = PS sua; mə = ptcl., PS mi; chiyo = PS chiyɔ; bə̃śə = PS və̃śa;
95 abu mɛkhalɛ = PS abə ukhələ mera, BS məkhəlɛ; (95) ghərə = PS,BS ghərɛ; nãch = nan chə, nanɔ chə, H nəhata hɛ, GR nãch/nach, PS nha, BS nãch; təṭvaṇī-śevaṇī = PS təpaṇī sevaṇī, GR śevaṇī/śəvaṇī; kərnī = GR kə(r)nī; 'seven days'
96 perhaps means 'a long time, usually'; (96) yɛsə = PS yɔsə; kən chə = H kəhta hɛ, GR kən tsɔ, PS kɛ chə; təṭvaṇī-śevaṇī = BS təpaṇī sevaṇī, təpaṇī = tətə paṇī, warm water
97 (BS); la chī = H layī thī̃, PS lya chī; (97) unuthī̃ = H unse, PS unuthɛ; təṭvaṇī-śevaṇī = PS təpaṇī sivaṇī, GR
98 śevaṇī/śəvaṇī; nan = H nəhata; (98) kərənū = H kərū̃/kərta hū̃; kɔn chə = H kəhta hɛ, GR kən tsə/kɔn chə, PS kɔ chə (as so often PS neglects the nasal, 'kɔ chə' would be H 'kəha hɛ'); mɛkhalə = PS mẽ kalɛnərə; mə = ptcl.; rəhɔbə = PS raṇiyo o mera pɛ; əsənan = GR,PS clearly 'əsənan';

5. 1 tumər = PS tumar, BS tumɔr; təṭvaṇī-śevaṇī = GR təṭaṇī-śəvaṇī?; BS təṭaṇī sevaṇi/sivaṇi, warm and cold (sevaṇi) water; roṇu = ? inf. as imperative; BS rɔnə, GR roṇə/rūṇə, H rəhna; it means: I don't need your warm water; rəhɔbə = PS bəhəkə, BS rɔhəkə; əsnanə = PS,BS snanə; to = PS,BS tɔ; mẽ = not clear on tape; PS,BS mẽ, cp.4.97; ni kərən = GR ni kərə(n); PS,BS kərən, H kərta, I do not make, cp. 4.97
2 ni nan; (2) hatə = PS hata, cp. D 8 hat; pɛ = ?, BS pɛ =
3 pər; dhərɔ = H dhəra, PS dhərɔ; (3) rəhɔbə = PS rəhəbɛ; chalə = the phrase 'rəhɔbə (ka) chal' occurs four times (5.3;4;7 and 6.8). PS writes 'thalə, naṛã, thəl, khalə' respectively. BS has 'tala' in 5.3 and 'chal = tal = lake' in 6.8; but all this is misleading. GR 1973, PM,BLS chal = H kinara; PM,PA: 'kinara' in villages more common than 'chal'; cp. KLJ 377 riddle (pəhelī) 41: bhɛ̃sə pəṛə khal, puchəṛi chə chal = H bhɛ̃s tələya mẽ pəṭhī, pū̃ch kinare pər rukhī. (answer:) cəmməc. = The buffalo is lying in the pond, the tail is on the bank; spoon. 'chal' perhaps belongs to DNL chal, wave, ripple; and T 5002 chələ, chəllə, splash, Ku. chəlar = wave, L.P. chəll f. = overflowing water, very heavy rain; cp. P 23 gaṛ ko chalo dhūr ko palo = 'The banks of a river and the vegetation of a mountain peak. Applied to denote that these things are nobody's property, every one

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5. 3 having a common right to them.' On the tape 'chalə' sounds more like 'tsalə', easily to be mistaken for 'thalə/thəl';
4 rəhɔbə = PS also 'rəhɔbə'; chalə = GR clearly 'chalə', PS thalə; pər = ?, GR pər/bəʈ/bɛ, PS mẽ, cp.5.7; 6.8; gə chiyɔ = go chiyo, H gəya tha, PS go chiyɔ; bhĨ = GR bhĨ/bhi, PS bhi mɛ; gəɽuva bhĨ = GR bhĨ/bhi, PS bhĨ, BS bhĨ;
5 can chə = H cahta hɛ (as to its form), H dekhta hɛ (as to its meaning), PS cãchə; etho = PS yetha; utha = PS uthã;
6 nhɛ gə = PS nhe gɛ, 'she went'; əgənyarĨ = PS agənyarĨ;
7 ek = ?, GR ek/ɛk, 'one, once, one time'; or perhaps beʈter: H iske var = at this side of it (= of the river); rəhɔbə = PS rəhəbo; chal = GR clearly 'chal', PS thəl; pəɽĨ chĨ =
8 H pəɽĨ thĨ, GR pəɻi chĨ, PS pəɽe chĨ; (8) dekhə chĨ = ? dekhə̃chĨ, dekhən chĨ, H dekhta tha; or: dekho chĨ, H dekha tha; PS dekhə chĨ; the form intended by GR is most probably 'dekhən chĨ': Malushahi was looking for quite some time at
9 the temple; (9) ɛs = GR ɛs/es, PS yɔ; səməj gĨ = H səməjh gəye (hɛ̃), PS səməjh gĨn; devĨl = devĨ le, PS devĨ lə; di halə = di halo, H de ɖala, PS di halin; on tape it sounds like 'di halĨ', but because of 'devĨl' it should be 'di halo';
10 lit. 'she gave 'dərśən''; (10) hatə = PS hatha; joɽən chə = H joɖta hɛ, GR jvɔɻən cho, PS joɽɔ chə; həɳi = huɳi, PS hoɳĨ; tumu = PS tumə; devĨ = PS debĨ; həmukə̃ = PS həmūkẽ; kəberə = H kəhkər, 'having said (to himself)'; hatə = PS hathə; joɽənɔ = H joɖta (hɛ), 3.sg.; but it sounds like 'joɻənū', 1.sg.; huɳi = PS hẽ; bhərən chə = H bhərta hɛ, GR bhərən tsə, PS bhərɔ cha, BS bhərõ chə; mə = ptcl., GR mə/me, PS ve; kẽ = kəɳi; GR,PS kɛ; mɛkhalɛ = GR mɛ-/me, PS --, BS məkhalɛ;
11 gəɽuval = GR gəɽu(v)al, PS gəɽuvɛl, lit. 'with the pot - water - he fills'; pĨɽi = GR piɽ(h) kĨ, PS priyə, BS piɽhi; pərkeʈə = PS,BS prəkəʈə; hɛ gə chə = H ho gəĨ ho, GR hɛ gə
12 chə/hɛ gə chə; (12) bhəlɔ = GR bhəlo/bhəlɔ, PS bhəlɔ, lit. 'do good (to us)'; gəɽuva = GR gəɻu(v)a; dĨchə = H deta hɛ, GR dĨchə/dichə, PS dĨchə; 'dĨchə' is supported by 'dinɔ' in 5.16; lit. 'he gives (= poures) a stream (of water) of (= from) the waterpot'; həɳi = huɳi, PS hɛɳĨ; mekhalɛ = PS mukhə kəri, BS məkhalɛ; tə dinə kĨ batə = PS təri yekĨ vata, BS tə dinɛ ki bata; GR to his audience (?): '(and now you will hear) the affair of that day'; cp. 10.32; 12.36;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5.13 mənəkhiyə təmə = PS mənɛ kĪ dĪya təmə, BS mənɛ ki giya təmə; it sounds like 'mənək(h)Īyə k(h)Īyə tamə', the 2nd 'k(h)Īyə' being a repetition only; cp. P 367 mənəkhĪ, 369 mənəkhi = a man; in 1973 I was told by NCV, BLS and PM: in villages 'tum' (you) is often pronounced 'təmə' (cp. HŚS təmə 4); so the meaning of this sentence is much simpler than previously thought; - before 'təmə' was wrongly thought to mean 'darkness' (cp. HŚS təmə 1 = əndhəkar, əndhera):
('the whole is like a proverb: mənəkhiyə təmə - tiriya kĪ jatə = the folly of man - the nature of woman; perhaps GR means the whole situation: Malushahi mistakes Rajula for a goddess, Rajula laughs about his seemingly strange behaviour, the passion ('təmə', darkness) in man, the nature of women - they fall in love and the drama takes its course.)
That shows how easily one can be led to a wrong interpretation which even makes sense. Cp. also M 5.15;30 mənkhĪ; tiriya = BS triya; jatə = it sounds 'jato', BS jatə;
14 tvĪkəṉi = H tujhko, to you; PS,BS vikəṉi = H usko, to her; perhaps one should read '... kĪ jat t(ə)Īkəṉi ...'; uti bəṭi = PS,BS utĪ bəṭĪ; tvĪkəṉi = GR tvĪkəṉi/tvikəṉi, PS tvikəṉĪ; jɛ = H jɛsa (-Ī,-e); ɛ ge chə = H a gəĪ hɛ, PS e ge cha; mekhalĪ = PS mẽ kəlĪ, BS məkhalɛ; lit. 'to you from there (where Malushahi is) ... to you laughter so to say (jɛ) has come' = Rajula couldn't help laughing at Malushahi's behaviour which seemed so strange to her;
15 socənɛ = H soctĪ; mənkhĪ = PS also 'mənkhĪ', BS man; yɛl = yɛ le, H isne; kəĪ = PS kɛ (kɛ = H koĪ, any woman); sɛṉi = GR śɛṉi, PS sɛṉĪ; dekha = ? pl.m./f. or 'dekhə < dekho', sg.m.; PS also 'dekha' (or Hindi-form?); dekha hɔla = ? H dekhe hõge (as to its form) or 'dekhe hɔlə < dekho holo',
16 H dekha hoga, 3.sg.m.; (16) lit. 'he - me - a goddess - having taken for - with a pot - a stream (of water) - he gives, for me - he folds his hands - having said (so to herself) - to her laughter came'; yo = PS yɔ; mikẽ = PS mikɛ, GR mikẽ/mikən; dyaptə = GR clearly 'dyaptə', PS dyabtə; cp. D 4 dyaptə, 7 dyaptən; səməjber = PS səməjhber, GR səməjbe(r); gəṛuvɛ = gəṛuvɛ k, of the pot, cp. 5.12; PS also 'gəṛuvɛ'; dinɔ = H deta; myer = GR myer/myɛr/myər, PS myar; vaste = GR vastə; hat = PS hath; joṛnɔ = H joḍta, GR joṛnə; kəber = GR kə(be), H kəhkər, 'having said' > because, thinking;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5.16 (ukẽ) = vikəɳi; PS,BS --; ɛ ge = H a gəĪ, PS e gɛ; (əgənyarĪ devĪ) = PS,BS --; cp. 4.67; not clear on tape; it could also be: 'rajula kẽ' = 'to her laughter came, to Rajula'; bəʈi = PM 'at the temple'; usually 'bəʈi' means 'from';
17 hẽsi chĪ = H hẽsĪ thĪ, PS hẽsɛ chĪ, GR hẽsi/hẽsə; or a noun: H hẽsĪ thĪ = when there was laughing; səməj go = 'then king M. understood'; yə to = PS yo to; chu = GR chu/tsu, PS chũ; bhəgvətĪ = PS bhəgəpəti, GR bhəgvətĪ/bhəgbətĪ; səmjĪ chĪ =
18 PS səməjhĪ; (18) maluśahĪ = PS maluśaĪl; or kənĪ = ?, BS or kəni, 'he says more' (3.pl.); it sounds 'o(r) kini/gini'; PM: or kənĪ = and (Malushahi) does (what), kənĪ = kərnĪ; BLS: 'and they say, it is said'; KM: perhaps GR introduces the idiom 'gərdən kənyūn kənyūnɛ' with 'or kənĪ' = so to say, (as) they say; gərdən = PS,BS gərdhən, GR gərdən/gərdin; kənyūn kənyūnɛ = H nocte nocte; PS,BS kənyon kənyonɛ;
19 təro = PS təro, GR tərə/tərɔ/təro; (19) mera = PS myara; təri = PS tarĪ; nhɛ go che = H (cəla) gəya hɛ, GR nhɛ go tso,
20 PS nhɛ go cha; (20) tərber = PS tərĪ ve; go chĪ = H gəya tha; ukẽ = GR ukẽ/ukã, PS ukɛ; bhəli kɛ = GR - kɛ/kə, kɛ < kəri; H ecchĪ tərəh se; as to its form: eccha kərke; jɛ = H jɛse; dekhūl = H dekhũga, PS dekhol; kõchĪ = ? H kəhta tha, PS ko chĪ, BS H kəha tha; but it sounds 'kõchĪ', cp. the clear
21 'kon chĪ' in 5.21; (21) jətha bɛ = PS,BS jətha bɛ, BS H jidhər se; GR very clearly 'jətha bɛ', but comparing 5.22; 23 (jə tərəp bɛ, 'from which side') and D 35.5 (jɛ tərəph bəʈi) one is tempted to hear in 5.21 also 'jə tə(rəb) bɛ = jə tərəph bəʈi'; dekhūlə = PS dekholə; kon chĪ = H kəhta tha, GR kon chĪ / kõchĪ, PS kochĪ (= H kəha tha); puʈhə = PS puʈha; ləgɛ dĪ = H ləga diya, PS ləga diya; lit. 'from where ever (from which side?) Malushahi said 'I will look (at her)', there Rajula turned (placed, applied) her back';
22 jə tərəp bɛ = GR jə tərə(b) bɛ, PS jətərəb bɛ; jano = H jata, PS janõ; mukh = GR mu(k), perhaps 'mũh'?; bhəlik = bhəli kɛ; dekhūl = PS dekhol; cehər = H cehəra; u tərəp hũ = PS utha ũ, cp. 5.23; GR speaks very fast, it could be 'udhər hũ (NCV), utha hũ'; but considering 5.22 'jə tərəp bɛ' and 5.23 'u tərəp hũ' is more likely; NCV uses 'u tərəph hũ'; phərkɛ
23 dinɛ = H phərka detĪ (hɛ); (23) jə tərəp bɛ = PS jətərəb bɛ; u tərəp hũ = ?, it sounds 'utər(ə) hũ', PS utərəb vɛ; ghəɳʈũ = PS ghəɳʈõ; hɛ gĪ = H ho gəye, PS hɛ gĪ, cp. 2.38

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5.23 hɛ gɪ̃ ... masə; but it sounds 'a gɪ̃ = H a gəye'; rajulal = rajula le, PS rajula; mukh = GR mu(kh), PS mukh; ukɛ̃ = PS
24 ukɛ; dikhɛ ni dɪ̃ = H dikha nə diya, PS - de; (24) mɛkhalɛ = BS mɛkhalɛ, PS makhɛlɛ; kəso jəkə = ?, BS kosa dəga, 'with whom'; but 'dəgəṛ, dəgəṛi, dəgaṛ, dəga(ṛ)' is not used with 'to speak to, with'; on tape it sounds 'koso jəga / dəga'; possibilities: kəsi re kə = kəsi kɛ (< kəsi kəri) + re; NCV suggests 'kəso re kɛ bolən chə = NCV H kɛse re kya bolta hɛ'; kəso jəkə = 'jə kə' could be 'jɛ kəri = H jɛse kərke', or 'jəs ko/jəs kɪ̃' = H jɛsa ka/jɛsɪ̃ kɪ̃; kəso jɛ kya = 'how - so to say - what'; bolən chə = H bolta hɛ; PS,BS
25 bulɑ̃ cha; kəso = PS kosə; (25) chə = GR chə/tsə; maiti = GR maiti/mayti; PS,BS maitɪ̃; BS H naihər; kɔn chə = BS kɔ̃cha; ko = GR kɔ; chu = chə, GR chu/tsu; soraśi = PS soraś, BS soraśɪ̃, GR soraśɪ̃; cp. KLJ 272 kɑ̃kɪ̃ chɛ tu celɪ̃ beṭɪ̃, ka tyoro səras? = lit. 'of where are you the girl, the daughter, what (ka = kɑ̃, where?) is your father-in-law's family?';
26 kɛ = PS kyɛ; chə = PS chɔ, GR chə/tsə; this is such a regular feature of GR's pronounciation of 'chə' that from now on it will not be indicated anymore; kɔn chə = PS kɔ cha;
27 to = PS tɔ, GR to/tə; dekhayo = PS dikhayɔ; usikɛ = PS usɪ̃ ka; piṭhə = PS, BS picha̱ri, ('having turned) to the back, behind'; kəso = BS kosə; din chə = PS dɪ̃chɛ; juvabə = PS jəbab, GR juvabə/jubab, cp. 'jubab' in LSI 240;249; KLG 72;
28 HDK 13.15; 30.14; 49.4 and 55.17; (28) jaṇiyɑ̃ = noun of agency, GR ṇ/n, BS H janevala tha, cp. 5.30; 15.17 jaṇɪ̃ chɛ; LSI 138 noun of agency in '-əṇiyo' or '-əṇiyɑ̃'; PM: 'jaṇɪ̃' is still used with this meaning; tūi = GR tūi/tü, H tū hɪ̃?; mɛ̃galɛ = H mɛ̃gaega, PS mɛ̃gale; here the causative has the same meaning as the simplex 'mɑ̃gṇo'; cp. Platts 'mɛ̃gana',
29 DNL məgaunu; (29) chu = PS chū; maiti = PS maitə, cp.5.25; soraśi = PS śərasə, cp.5.25; yəs = PS tos, BS yos; uthɪ̃ =
30 PS dhɛ, BS uthɛ̃; ko chɪ̃ = H kəha tha; (30) jəvab = GR jəvab/juvab, PS jəbab; dinɛ = H detɪ̃ (hɛ), she gives; ukɛ̃ = PS ukɑ̃; jahũ = H jəhɑ̃ ko, PS jaho, GR jahũ/jahɔ̃; jaṇɪ̃ chɛ = nomen agentis, GR ṇ/n, PS jaṇi chɛ, cp.5.28; mənkhɪ̃ = PS --, BS mənkhɪ̃; tukɛ̃ = tvikəṇi, H tujhko, PS tūkɛ; dyūl = H dūgɪ̃,
31 PS dyol; (31) kɛ̃ = kəṇi, PS kɛ; nək = GR nok/nog, PS nok, BS H khərab; jə = PS jɛ, H jɛsa; lago = H ləga; PS,BS lagi goy; cp. D 10 nəko lago = H bura ləga; (raja kɛ̃) = ?, not

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5.31 clear on tape; PS ukɛ dekhiber, BS rajɛ kɛ̃, it sounds like 'ragevar'; uthĩ u = H usse vəh, PS utĩkɛ̃; BS uti u = H vəhĩ vəh, 'again, at this very place, he says' (BS);
32 muye = PS ye; BS muye, a word used by old women addressing children; citɛ = PS cĩjɛ, BS citɛ; varəta = PS bharəta;
33 chũ = PS cho; kon chə = GR kon tsɔ, PS ko cho; (33) ghəra = ? loc. in -a, PS also 'ghəra'; kən chə = PS ko cha (= H kəha
34 hɛ); (34) kətyūriya = GR kət(y)ūriya; chũ = PS cho; mĩ = mɛ̃, PS mɛ̃; cp. LSI 181; 206 mĩ = mɛ̃; chən = GR,PS chɛ̃; ye bɛraṭh mɛ̃ = lit. 'in this B.' = here in Bairath; rənū =
35 H rəhta hũ; mer = PS myər; (35) le = ?, BS li, 'take' = look; mile = BS mĩlɛ; bətayo = GR botayo, H bətaya; bətɛ = H bətaĩ, BS botɛchə, cp. 5.38; not clear on tape; ke = GR ke/kĩ; ho chə = H hua hɛ, BS ho chə, lit. 'to me what was it?'; BS gives an example: mikəṇĩ gaṛa (gaṇa?) mɛ̃ ghər mɛ̃ kam kərəṇ mɛ̃ ke hochə? (ke ni həyo, H kuch nə hua). pɛ tum lɛ kilɛ ni kərṇa kam gaṛa mɛ̃? = It doesn't harm me to work in the field and in the house. Then why don't you too work in
36 the field? (36) tuthɛ̃ = PS tudhɛ; kɛn chɛ = H kəhtĩ hɛ, 2.sg.f., PS kɛ chɛ; hudul = ? hu-dul, 'hu' being a rhyme?, H dũga; for the Katyur-valley BS gives 'gaĩ diṇo, gaĩ dyũl = to curse, I will curse', for Almora and Tarai-area he gives 'gaĩ huduṇo, gaĩ hudul'; NCV,BLS,PM: hudul = dyūl = H dũga/ dũgĩ, used especially by village women; in Almora one would
37 say 'dyūl'; (37) tuthĩ = GR tuthĩ/tuthĩ, PS tuthɛ; kɛk = kɛ kĩ, H kiskĩ, PS kyɛ ki; celĩ = PS cyɛli; borĩ = GR borĩ/ boṛi, PS bvari, BS boṛi; ko ... tukɛ̃ = very fast on tape; PS bvari chɛ jɛ puchə tū kənochɛ gəli dyol tukɛ; BS boṛi chɛ. ke jat chu ko tu kəne(r) bhəĩ gaĩ hudũl tukɛ̃; gaĩ = galĩ; BS writes both: -ne/-ner, kəne bhəĩ/bulauner bhəy; BS kəne bhəĩ = BS H kəh rəhĩ hɛ; BS gives two examples: u syẽṇĩ apẽṇ malik thɛ̃ kəne(r) bhəĩ ki myera liji 'lal cuṛĩ' lyaya bəjar bəṭi = that woman said (?) to her husband: bring me 'lal cuṛĩ' from the bazar; vĩk bojyū ukɛ̃ bulauner bhəy or ke nə ke cĩj khaune(r) bhəy = his father called (?) him and gave him something to eat; ko = ? imperative 'speak!' or perf.part. 'ko < kəyo', mĩl ko < mile kəyo = H mẽne kəha, I have said; tū kənĩ = BLS 'you say'; PM thinks 'kənĩ' wrong
38 and would say 'tū kũchĩ'; (38) bətɛ = H bətaĩ; kətyūriya = GR kət(y)ūriya; chũ = PS cho; yo = should be obl. 'ye/yɛ',

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5.38 PS yo, BS H is beraṭh mẽ; mero beraṭh chu = PS --; mere =
39 PS mero; chen = GR,PS chẽ; mer = PS myer; (39) mikẽ = PS mike; kĨ = GR kĨ/ke, PS kye; kĨ ho = BS H kya hua; betūṇ = PS betoṇ; me = mẽ; lit. 'now what was to me, in telling
40 (my) name?'; (40) tuthĨ = PS tuthe, BS tuthẽ; pūche che = ? pūcho che, H pūcha he; very fast on tape; it sounds like 'pūche cho/- jo', PS pucho jeb, BS puchoche; gaĨ = H galĨ, PS also 'gaĨ'; hudul = PS dyol, BS dyõl, very fast on tape, cp. 5.36;37; kene che = PS,BS kene che, you say;
41 lit. 'at so much (talking) it came into her understanding'; tetuk mẽ = PS teduke mẽ; uskĨ = one of the rare Hindi-forms in Gopal Ram's Malushahi; in Kumauni it should be 'viki/ vĨkĨ'; semej = GR semej(h); PS,BS semejh; ɛ ge = H a geĨ, PS ɛ gẽ, BS e ge, 3.sg.f.; pherik ge = pherek ge, BS also 'pherik ge'; cp. T 9050 phereti, moves, turnes, Ku. pherekṇo,
42 to turn round; ujyã = ujyaṇi; (42) teb - ab = lit. 'then - now', now finally; betūne = H betatĨ (he); PS,BS betone; kẽ = keṇi, GR kẽ/kã/ka, PS ke, BS kẽ; ab = BS also 'ab';
43 chũ = PS cho; celĨ = PS cyelĨ; hunele = H hũgĨ, PS hunolo, BS hunulo; bane = GR(1973), PM: 'bride' in this context; 'ban' is used more in villages, in Almora they say 'dhuleṇĨ'; BLS ban = promised to; cp. KLJ 231 bana = H petnĨ; T 9136 bendhe m. band, WPah. bendu betrothal, present to fiancee on betrothal; benn, benu n. betrothal; Ku. ban, 'dam'; BS translates 'the beauty of the Huniyas'; mera = GR mero;
44 chũ = PS cho; kenĨ = H kehte (hẽ), lit. 'my name they call Rajula Moti (by) name'; BLS: it should be 'rajulametĨ',
45 like 'phūlmetĨ', not '-motĨ'; PS,BS konĨ; (45) betɛ = betay(o), cp.5.35;38; BS betẽ (= H betatĨ?); apeṇ = GR apeṇ/ apuṇ; myer = PS myer; chu = PS chū; chū = PS cho; ban chũ =
46 PS chõ; mi = PS --; (46) gĨvaṛe = PS gebaṛa, GR gĨvaḷe; saṭeṇe = BS sãṭeṇe, PS sãṭeṇe he; ɛ reyĨ = H a rehe hẽ; PS,BS e reina; on tape it sounds 'ɛ reinã'; BS H sãṭne ke lie ae hue hẽ; cp. 19.12 ɛ rĨ/ɛ reyĨ; ḍere = PS,BS ḍyare; ker rekha = ? ker rakho, H ker rekha, BS ker rekha; does
47 GR use a Hi.-form?; (47) ken che = H kehtĨ he, PS ke che;
48 heṇi = PS huṇi; (48) kehĨ = PS keĨ; dekhela, ɛ jala = H dekhẽge, a jaẽge, cp.6.5; ken che = PS ke che; thĨ = PS thẽ; sverege = GR svoroge; lit. 'he will make our heaven' = he will kill us; keri dela = H ker dẽge, PS keri dyela;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5.48 mɛkhalɛ = GR mɛkhalɛ/məkhalɛ, PS mekhəlɛ/makhəlɛ;
49 hũ = GR hũ/hə̃, PS ho; kəĨ bɛ = kəhĨ bəʈi, PS kɛĨ bɛ; ala = H aẽge; kɛ̃ = ? kənɛ, H kəhtĨ (hɛ); PS,BS --; cp. 'kɛn chə' in the very same context in 5.48; kər dyal = kəri dela, cp.
50 5.48; (50) jahũ = PS jahuɳi; jaɳĨ chɛ = H (tū) janevala hɛ, PS jaɳi chɛ, BS H jəhə̃ tū ja rəha hɛ, cp. 5.28;30;
51 thĨ = PS thɛ; (52) tirə = PS tyūra, BS tira; lɛ = also, even; already; mero = GR,PS,BS mera (Hi. form?), but cp. 'mero' in 5.48;49; svərgə = GR sūrgə; hɛ janə = hɛ jano/janɔ, H ho jata, PS also 'ha janə', BS hɛ jana; GR(1973), BLS: 'if I would die at your feet - how wonderful this would be!'; kəsĨ re kə = kəsikə + 're' inserted; this seems to be a rare (archaic, poetic) construction as can be seen from PS who puts it in the normal order: kəsĨkɛ re; BS kəsĨ re ka; lit. 'what a (beautiful) thing it would be!'; hənĨ = BS H hotĨ; PS,BS also 'hənĨ'; as to 'kəsĨ re kə batə hənĨ' BS gives an example: əgər ajɛ dyo (dəyo?) lagi janɔ, kəsi re ka bat hɔni həmari lijĨ = BS H əgər aj bariś ho jatĨ, to həmare liye kɛsĨ (əcchĨ) bat hotĨ, lit. 'if today the rainy season began, how pleasant (what a thing!) it would be for us';
53 mɛkhalɛ = PS mɛ̃ khalə; kəso = PS kɔsɔ; bolən chə = PS bulā̃cha;
54 maluśahĨl = -l (= -le) is practically inaudible on the tape, PS maluśaĨ; thĨ = GR thĨ/thi, PS thɛ; ɛs = PS esĨ, lit. 'such word(s)'; kɛ chĨ = H kəhĨ thĨ; bhɛ ge = ? H ho gəĨ; or: bhɛ ge < bhɛʈ ge < bɛʈhi gəĨ = H bɛʈh gəĨ; PS,BS also 'bhɛ ge'; BS H bɛʈh gəĨ = she sat down; for Hi. 'ho gəĨ' GR usually says 'he ge'; as to 'bhɛ ge = H ho gəĨ' cp. DNL hunu: 'bhəi' used alone or in conjunction with other verbs in the past stem, e.g. 'bhəi gəyo'; hoi janu (past 'bhəi gəyo') to become; phɛ ge = PS phɛ gɛ; thĨ = GR thĨ/thi, PS
55 thɛ; (55) ke = PS kyɛ; kəno chə = PS kənɔ chɔ;
56 mɛ-buva = PS mɛ-puva, PM mɛ-pū, GR buva/puva, cp. T 9282 buba, Ku. buva; tehuɳi = GR te-/ti-/tvi-huɳi, PS tehuɳĨ;
57 bəʈo = GR bəɭo, PS bəʈo; kəro = PS kərɔ; (57) Malushahi means: Your parents have not only accepted the money from the bridegroom's family, but - what is worse - they are about to ruin you body and soul by giving you in marriage to that barbarous Hun-king. PM,BLS: the Bhotiyas used to sell their daughters; mɛ-buva = PS mɛpuva; kən chə = PS ko chɔ; mi = ptcl., PS mɛ̃; və = ? ptcl., PS ve;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5.58 ter = PS tyar; mɛ-buval = PSmɛpuval, 'mother and father';
59 kəro = PS kəro; di dĪ = PS di diyɛ; (59) etukə = GR etukə/
itukə; PS,BS ye tuka (= H tujhko); TP itukə surūpə;
surĪpə = ? surūpə, GR clearly 'sūrĪpa', BS surĪpə, cp.5.70;
60 74; rolĪ = H rəhegĪ; (60) kəsĪ = corresponds to 'kəsikə =
61 kəsi kɛ' in the song-part (5.59), PS kəsĪ; (61) There is no
sentence "(61)" in the Ku.-text; mistake in counting;
62 huɳiyanə = PS huɳiyãnɛ; həmūkəɳi = PS həmūkɛ, lit. 'fear
affects us'; lagən chə = H ləgta hɛ, PS lagɛ chə, GR lagən
63 chə/lagɛ̃chə'; (63) jəmbū = BS: 'kind of grass from Tibet.
It is used as spice for fried 'dal' (pulses).' Cp. DNL jimmu:
a partic. kind of pungent vegetable from Tibet (which is
fried in ghee and used to flavour 'dal'); gəndərɛɳĪ = BS:
'kind of root from Tibet, used as medicine and spice for
64 'dal''; (64) həmūthĪ̃ = PS hamuthɛ̃, lit. 'what do they ask
from us?'; ū = GR ū/ũ, PS ũ; məɖuva = BS: inferior grain;
cp. KI 109: 'məɖuva' is found in Danpur where there is very
65 little wheat and paddy. (65) piśuva = PS pisiya; roʈa = PS
rvaʈa, GR roʈa/rɔʈa; pɔkɛ = PS pɛkɛ; ni ... jaɳəna = H nə
jante; baɽĪ = ?, BS 'inferior kind of bread made of məɖuva-
flour'; cp. HDK 12.7 baɽĪ = flour of parched grain; pəkɛ
khanĪ = lit. 'they bake (and) eat' = the Huniyas eat 'baɽĪ'
66 which they bake with məɖuva-flour; (66) rvaʈ = GR rvaʈ/rvəʈ/
rɔʈ; pəkɔɳɔ = PS pəkɔɳə; lə = lɛ, H bhĪ; hun = H hota, PS
hɔn; kə̃ = GR kə̃/kã/kən, PS kɛ̃; rənkar = BS 'son of a widow';
lit. 'even the art (how) to bake bread is not to (those)
67 sons of widows' (BS); (67) ū = PS ũ; məɖuvak = PS məɖuvɔk;
piśuva(k) = GR piśuva(k)/piśuɛ, PS pisuvɔk; lit. 'having
69 made bread of məɖuva-flour they eat it'; (69) tera = PS
tyɛra, GR tera/tɛra; mɛ-buval = PS,BS mɛpuval; ɛs = GR ɛs/es,
BS yəs, 'such a sin'; kər dĪ = kər diyo, cp. 5.56;58 papə
kəro; di dĪ = mɛ-buval ... di dĪ, '(you) were given by (your)
70 mother (and) father'; (70) itukə = PS idūka; surĪpə = PS
71 surĪpa, cp. 5.59; rolĪ = H rəhegĪ; (71) rənĪ = H rəhtĪ; PM,
BLS,GR: 'if you would live'; BS H also 'rəhtĪ'; rə̃gə-birə̃gə =
GR rə̃gə be-/bi-/bə-ragə, PS bɛragə, cp. 4.85; BLS: GR uses
'rə̃gə-beragə' for 'rə̃gə-birə̃gə'; another informant suggests
'rə̃gə-bɛraʈhə' = in gay Bairath, which however is 'rə̃gĪlĪ
bɛraʈhə'; runĪ = H rəhtĪ, PS ronĪ; śokĪ = it sounds 'śokĪya';
72 bhuli janĪ = BS H bhūl jatĪ; (72) rənĪ = PS ronĪ; bhul janĪ =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5.72 PS bhuli janĪ; (73) kəsik = kəsi kɛ; rolĪ = H rəhegĪ;
74 tətuk = PS təduk; surĪpə = surūpə, PS svĪrĪpə; PM,NCV: 'surĪpə' should be 'surūpə'; GR: 'surĪp - surūp' ek hĪ hɛ = it is one and the same; cp. 5.59;70; devə = PS,BS debə; devə-gəṛuva = GR -gəḷuva, BS debəgə̃ṇəvã; PM: 'gəḍu/gəṛu(v)a' is used for any beautiful girl; PM,BLS: deptənək gəṛu = a pot kept aside for worshipping; cp. 4.13;14; jəsĪ = PS
75 jɛ, BS jəsĪ; (75) vã = ? GR və/no/nə = excl. or 'vã' = there; PS --; tū = PS --; chən = H hə̃, PS mə̃;
76 həmūkə̃ = GR həmūkə̃/həmukã, PS həmūkə̃; dekhber = PS dekhiber; lagə = ? old present (LSI 139) which serves in Hindi (ləge) as subjunctive; or: GR lagə̃ (?) < lagən < lagənə < lagəno = H ləgta; PS lagə̃; cp. 5.62 ḍər lagən chə; lit. 'fear
77 affects us having seen the H.'; (77) saṭəṇ = PS sãṭəṇ;
78 hõ = hũ, huṇi; GR hõ/hə̃/hə; onĪ = H ate (hə̃); (78) thĪ̃ = GR thĪ̃/thi, PS thə̃; ko = kəyo, H kəha; 'correct' Kumauni would be: ɛsĪ bat ... maluśahĪ le ... kɛ = H ɛsĪ bat maluśahĪ ne kəhĪ, cp. 5.91; 19.83; apəṇ (vã raj) = ?, did GR at first want to say something else; PS apəṇ ba bat; thĪ̃ =
79 PS thɛ; (79) jĪra-basumətĪ = PS jira-basəmətĪ, very good
80 rice; (80) jĪra-basumətĪ = PS jira-basəmətĪ; salə-jəmolə = PS,GR clearly 'jəmolə' (cp. 5.81;94 PS dəmol); BLS,GR very good rice; TP jəmol; uṛədə kĪ dalə = GR uḷədə, very
81 good 'dal'-pulses; (81) runĪ = H rəhtĪ, PS ronĪ; salə-jəmol = GR clearly 'jəmol', PS dəmol, TP jəmol;
82 tū = PS u; ke = PS kyɛ; (83) rənĪ = H rəhtĪ, PS rə̃gĪ (= colourful); śokiye = ? śokĪ e, PS śokiye; śeta = GR śetta (with short e)/śyəta, PS sɛta; gyõ = PS gyõ; roṭa = PS rvaṭa; dhana = GR dhana/dhənə; kərnū = H kərũ̃, GR kər-(r)nū; PM: 'what can I do = I can not do anything';
84 śyətə = GR ś(y)atə/ś(y)ətə, PS syatə; gyõ = GR gyõ/gyũ̃; it should be 'gyõ kə/gyõ ka' according to 5.83;85;95; but GR clearly 'gyõ roṭə'; roṭə = PS rvaṭə, GR roṭə (short
85 o!) / rvəṭə; (85) śyeta gyõ ka roṭa = PS syɛta gyõga rvaṭa;
86 bɛraṭhə = it sounds 'bɛraṭho/-u'; rənĪ = PS ronĪ; rəhobə = PS rəhobɛ; NCV: rəhob = sandy place at any river (KM: this seems to be wrong); cp. 4.68; macha = GR macha/mə(c)chə;
87 kəmojə kĪ ḍaĪ = PS kəmojɛ, GR a fish; GR (1973): kəmojə kĪ ḍaĪ = pieces (ṭukṛe) of the 'kəmoj'-fish; but PA: kəmoj = a plant which grows together with wheat (gehũ̃); the delicious roots are eaten; ḍaĪ = roots of the 'kəmoj'-

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

5.87 plant; NCV: kəmoj = a plant, creeper; ɖaĪ = a soft twig; thĪnə kĪ munaĪ = GR a fish, PS tĪnɛ kĪ munɛĪ; PA: a fish; NCV: a small mountain goat with small horns, munaĪ = head; dūɳagiri = a famous region for dairy-products, especially sourmilk (dəhĪ); cp. KI 94 - 97; KI 97: 'dvarahaʈ ke ūpər dūnagiri urph droɳacəl pərvət mẽ vɛʂɳəvĪ devĪ hɛ̃. inko bəlidan nəhĪ cəɽhaya jata. is pəhaɽ mẽ əcchĪ ghas və vənəspətiyã hɛ̃, jinko cərkər gay-bhɛ̃s khūb dūdh detĪ hɛ̃. yəhã ka dəhĪ təmam prant mẽ prəsiddhə hɛ.' dəĪ = PS also
88 'dəĪ'; (88) pəɽyũ̃ = PS pəɽyɔk; BS pəɽyõ, a flat ladle; BS: 'this first-quality 'dahi' is thick enough to be served with a flat ladle instead of using a deep ladle or pouring it from the pot'; lit. 'to (be) cut (with a) flat ladle'; PM pəɽyũ̃lɛl kaʈənĪ; BLS: 'this sourmilk can not be poured -
89 so thick it is'; (89) dūɳagiri = PS duɳagirĪ; pərəkoʈə = PS pərakoʈa; gaba = GR gaba/gəbə, PS gaba; BS gəbə, a
90 vegetable found in the mountains only; (90) nakurĪ = PS
91 nakūri, BS a region near Danpur; (91) le = GR lɛ; thĪ̃ = PS
92 thɛ; kɛ = H kəhĪ; (92) ɛsĪ = PS esĪ; surūp = GR sərūp, PS svərūp; śokaɳ = PS śokyaɳ; bhoʈə = Tibet; rəlĪ = H rəhegĪ;
93 rɛ janĪ = H rəh jatĪ; bhul janĪ = H bhūl jatĪ, PS bhuli
94 janĪ; (94) sal-jəmol = PS sad dəmol, GR clearly 'sal-
95 jəmol'; kĪ = PS --; (95) gĪvaɽ = PS gevaɽ; śyətə = GR śyətə/ś(y)atə, PS syat; gyõ = GR gyõ/gyũ̃/geũ̃, PS gyõ; hunĪ = H hote (hɛ̃), PS honĪ; gyõ (kə) = 'kə' is not to be heard, but cp. 5.83;85; PS gyɔkə; rəʈ = GR rəʈ/rvəʈ, PS
96 rvaʈ; (96) yə = PS yɔ; gə̃gə = gə̃ga, PS also 'gə̃gə'; machə ... (khanĪ) = too fast, not clear; PS kə vã̃ʈ; BS
97 bvã̃ʈ, 'pieces of this fish', doubtful; (97) kəsi(k) = 'k' is not audible on tape, PS kəsĪk, BS kəsi; lit. 'how will you go to Jalanara-Desh'; deś = GR de; BS de, 'from Jala-
98 nara-land to the Hun-country'; (98) the rest is not clear at all;

6. 1 kɛko nala, kɛko dhola = ?, PS kɛko nala kɛko dhola; BS: it should be the infinitive 'naɳə, dhoɳə' = whose bathing, whose washing; BS gives two examples: kɛko naɳə kɛko dhõɳə, mi to ukẽɳĪ dekhiye rɛ gyeĪ = BS H kiska nəhana kiska dhona, mɛ̃ to usko dekhte hĪ rəh gəya = While watching her I forgot my bath (lit. 'Whose bathing, whose washing? - I kept on looking at her');

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6. 1 kɛko pəɽəɳ kɛko lekhəɳ, mi to kukur kɛ̃ dekhiye rɛ gyeĨ = BS H kiska pəɽhna kiska likhna, mɛ̃ to kutte ko dekhte hĩ rəh gəya = While watching the dog I forgot to study. (lit. 'Whose reading, whose writing? - I kept on looking at the dog'); - however, GR distinguishes very clearly between 'nala, dhola' in the first part of this sentence and 'naɳə, dhoɳə' in the second part. 'nala' could be fut. 2.pl., H nəhaoge, or fut. 3.pl., H nəhaẽge; kɛko, H kiska, might mean 'what for = it is of no use', but in this sense one would expect 'kehuɳi, kihuɳi' (cp. 7.52; 10.8;41; 12.84; 17.40; 21.93); PM kɛk nal, kɛk dhol = H kəhã se nəhata, kəhã se dhota; PM,BLS kɛk/kɛko = H kiska; BLS H kəhã ka nana, kəhã ka dhona; tə = PS to; jo chĩ = Rajula or the bathing?; dhoɳə = PS dhūɳa; te = PS --;
2 bhuli go = H bhūl gəya; (2) kətuk = PS kəduk; kəber = PS
3 kəbɛr; tə = PS to, GR tə/to; (3) thɛ̃ = PS thɛ, GR thɛ̃/thə̃; mə = ptcl., PS mɛ̃; kɛn chə = H kəhtĨ hɛ, PS kɛ cha;
4 lit. 'now has become my father's coming-time'; mero = PS mera; ɔɳə = GR ɔɳə/ɔnə (= H ane/ate); ʈɛm = GR ʈɛm/ʈɛim;
5 saʈəɳə = PS sə̃ʈəɳə; bɛ = bəʈi; ɛ jala = H a jaẽge, cp.5.48;
6 mɛ̃ = GR mɛ̃/mɛ̃; ke = PS kyɛ; dhana = GR dhana/dhəna, 'what arrangement'; kərũl = H kərũga/kərũgĨ, PS kərĨa;
7 kəsikə = kəsi kɛ, PS kəsika; janũ = H jaũ, GR janũ/janõ; tvikəɳi = GR tükəɳi?, PS tukɛɳi; choɽiber = GR tsoɽiber, H choɽkər, having left; mənə = PS məna; hũ = PS huɳĨ; kərəɳe(r) n(h)ɛti = ?; PS,BS kərənɛ nhɛtina; GR in '-ɳer': ɳ/n, e/ɛ, r/-?; 'nhɛti' (H nəhĨ hɛ) negates nouns, not verbs (verbs: ni kərəno = H nə kərta). Thus 'kərəɳe(r)' must be a noun. It is either 'kərəɳɛ nhɛti' = H karəɳ hĩ nəhĨ hɛ, or much more likely 'mero mənə jaɳə hũ kərəɳer nhɛti' = H mera mən jane ko kərnevala nəhĨ; this latter interpretation is supported by BS's literal translation: 'My mind is not (set) to make for going' = I don't want to go. Cp. 11.19 choɽner nhɛti phir u = H phir vəh choɽnevala nəhĨ; 16.50 pəti nhɛti roner = H pəti rəhnevala nəhĨ; D 20.7 myara dəgəɽiya ... raji huner nhatən = D H mere sathĨ ... rajĨ nə hõge, my companions will not agree;
8 ɛ go = H a gəya, BS e go, he came; chalə = H kinara, PS khalə; BS chalə = talə, lake; cp.5.3; uʈhai = ? uʈhɛber, H uʈhakər, cp. 16.74 uʈhɛber; ɛ go chə = H a gəya hɛ, PS e go cha, he has come; məhələ = GR məhəla, PS mohəla;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6. 9 lit. 'now the time of evening became'; ɛ go chə = PS
10 e go cha; (10) celĪ = PS cyɛlĪ; bəkəra kã̄ chĪ = lit.
'where were the goats', a rhetorical question; jorasə =
PS jorəsi; cɛ lyunū̃ = ? H ḍhū̃ḍh lū̃/ḍhū̃ḍhkər laū̃, PS cɛ
lyonū; piṇək = GR piṇə(k), PS piṇok, H pīne ka;
bən(d)obəstə = cp. 1.34; 15.32; kərə de = H kər do, PS
11 kəri rɛ, GR kərə de/kəriye; (11) jorasə = PS jorəśĪ;
12 lyū̃chə = H le ata hɛ, BS lyõcho; mə = ptcl.; (12) e =
ptcl.?, PS ye; hɛ ge = H ho gəĪ, 'night became';
bhɛṭi gī̃ = H bɛṭh gəye, GR bhɛṭi/bhaiṭi, PS bhãdi gī̃,
BS bhɛṭi gī̃; sukhalə = ?, lit. 'he becomes restful, com-
fortable, happy, retired; PS sukalɛ; BS sukha lɛ rɛ jani =
BS H sukh ke sath rəhte hẽ̃; most likely a Kumauni adjective
(and also a noun?) 'suk(h)alo/suk(h)ala' which perhaps
contains elements of Hi. 'sukhala', adj., 'easy' (T 13451
sukhə, -illə ext.; MHK; Platts) and Nepali 'sukəla/sukala'
(court language), noun, 'the sleep', sukəla gərnu = to
sleep (DNL); PJ 96 sukala hɛ ryan = PJ H viśram kər rəhe
hẽ̃; PM uses 'khɛ piber sukhal hɛ jo = PM H kha pīkər
nivrit ho jao; BLS 'satisfied'; GR (1973) sukhal hɛ go =
13 GR H so gəya; (13) byɛ chə = ? H (bĪtĪ) hɛ, byɛ < byaĪ ?
(perf.part.f.), PS also 'byɛ chə'; ghəṇĪ = PS ghɛṇĪ;
lago = H ləga, PS ɛ go (= H a gəya), BS lago, cp. 16.62;
14 phiri = PS phirĪ; piṭhi bhara ləgaya = ?, lit. 'by Shauk
the bags were put as loads on the backs (of the goats )';
cp. 3.96; 4.3 piṭhi/piṭhə bharo ləgayo; kərəboja = PS
kərəbvaja; nhɛ jan chə = H (cəla) jata hɛ, PS nhɛ jã̄ cho;
15 saṭəṇə = PS sã̄ṭəṇa; (15) həkɛ di chĪ = H hẽ̃ka diye the (?),
GR dichĪ/dĪchĪ (= H diyatha/deta tha); jorasə = PS jorəśĪ,
GR jorasə/jorəśə; həṇi = huṇi; apū̃ = PS apo; śyovə = śyolə,
PS syovə; bhɛṭi rɛn chə = H bɛṭhĪ rəhtĪ hɛ, PS bhɛṭi rɛ chə
= H bɛṭh rəhĪ hɛ (unless PS only forgot the nasal dot);
it sounds 'ren chə'; the whole means: Rajula remains (sits)
in the shade the whole day; cp. 6.25 dinə bhəri maluśahĪ mə
uti bhɛṭi rən chə = the whole day Mal. stays (sits) there;
16 bakəra = GR bakəra/bəkəra, PS bəkara; ḍanə = ?, very fast
on tape, it sounds 'bəkəra (h)ɛ ḍanə', PS uthã̄, BS ḍanə;
həkɛ dĪ = H hẽ̃ka diye, PS həkɛ dyɛ; apū̃ = PS apo; śyolə =
PS syovə; bhɛṭə rī̃ = ?, PS bɛṭhi rẽ̃/raĪ, BS bhɛṭ rī̃, GR
17 bhɛṭ(ə) r(ə)Ī̃ / - r(ə)Ī; (17) ẽ̃chĪ = H atĪ thĪ, PS ẽ̃ chĪ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6.17 dūdə = PS dūdhə; cyoɳṭ = ?, PS cyoṭ, cp. 6.19;24; TP cream of 'dəhĪ', upper layer of 'dəhĪ'; GR (1973) cyoɳṭ/cyont;
18 BLS cyoṭi = thick upper layer of 'dəhĪ'; (18) lɛ = le, H ne; khayo = H khaya, PS khayo; vĪlɛ = H usne; həɳi = huɳi, PS hoɳi; dhəri dĪ = dhəri diyo, PS diya (= H diye),
19 cp. 6.23 dhəri hɛlo; (19) jaɳĪ = ?, PS jaɳĪ, BS 'then when he knew that'; vĪlɛ = ? vĪlɛ ... bãdha, 'by him ... were tied'; nhɛ go hunəlo = H cəla gəya hoga, PS nhɛ go hunalo; kɛber = PS kəber; dūdə = PS dūdhə; dəĪ(nə) ka cyoɳṭ = PS dəinə (pl.obl.?) ka cyoṭa tera gyoka rvaṭa-pəroṭa onĪ . uhoɳĪ; unihuɳ = ? uihuɳ = vihuɳi, for her; or: unuhuɳi, un(ə)hũ, for them = for her (hon.pl.); mɛkhalɛ = PS mɛ̃
20 khalɛ; lagi go chə = H ləg gəya hɛ; (20) on chĪ = H ata tha (BS), 'which came'; devũ chĪ = PS dyəvɛ̃ chĪ, BS H dilatĪ thĪ̃ = they ordered to give; PM devũ chĪ = they used to send; BLS deyũ chĪ = BLS H diya hua tha; 'devũ/deyũ' is probably a causal form of 'diɳo'; cp. HŚS divana =
21 dilana; (21) lit. 'then that having taken' = with that; lhiber = GR clearly 'lhiber', PS lhĪber; nhɛ go = H (cəla)
22 gəya, PS lhɛ go; (22) thɛ̃ = PS dhɛ̃; kolə = kolo, H kəhega,
23 PS kola (= H kəhɛ̃ge, 3.pl.); (23) le = GR le/lɛ, PS lɛ; mer = the 'e' is short, PS myər ('yə' seems to be a way to write short 'e'); jo õch = jo ono chə, H jo ata hɛ, PS õch; byelI = PS byɛlĪ; tuhuɳ = PS tu hõ; dhəri hɛlo = dhəri halo, H dhər ghala (as to its form; otherwise 'dhər
24 ḍala), PS dhəri halo, PM dhəri halo; (24) śokĪ = PS śokiye; cyoɳṭə = PS cyoṭa, cp. 6.17; dūdə = PS dūdhə; śeta gyõ ka pəroṭə = PS syata gyoga pəroṭhə; jo chĪ = these things 'which were' (a meaningless phrase); lagəɳə phɛ gĪ̃ = H ləgne ləg gəye, lit. '(all these things) began to get
25 (come, be given) to Rajula'; (25) mə = ptcl.; bhɛṭi ron chə = H bɛṭha rəhta hɛ, PS bhɛṭĪ ro cha (= H bɛṭh rəha hɛ,
26 unless PS only forgot the nasal dot); (26) ehĪ = PS yəhĪ; ṭɛmə = GR ṭɛmə/ṭaimə; hɛ go = H ho gəya, lit. 'of daily the same time became'; yəhĪ = PS yɛĪ; baṭo = PS bata; ɛn chə = H ata hɛ, he comes, PS ɛ̃chə; but BS gives 'ũchə' as 3.sg.m. (H ata hɛ) and 'ɛ̃chə' as 3.sg.f. (H atĪ hɛ);
27 mukhɛ = ? mukhə (h)I, emphatic form or caused by GR's way of singing; dekhɛn chĪ = H dikhatĪ thĪ, PS dikhɛ̃chĪ; galĪ hudul = PS gaĪ hudũl, I'll give curses; kɛ̃chĪ = H

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6.27 kəhtĪ thĪ, PS kɛ chĪ; lagi ge = H ləg gəĪ; tukəṇi = PS tūkɛ; dūdə = PS dūdhɛ; məkhalɛ = PS məkhalɛ;
28 hudul = PS hudɔl, 'I'll give curse'; kɛ̃chĪ = PS kɔchĪ; dūdə dəĪ = PS dūdhə dəhĪ; lag ge = H ləg gəĪ; śyətə gyõ kə pərɔṭə = PS syat gyɔkə pərɔṭhə; lag gɪ̃ = H ləg gəye, PS lagi gɪ̃; hil ge = H hil gəĪ; cp. T 14115 ff.;
29 lit. 'up to here, Rajula spent the nights like 'dho-dho''; dho dho = BS gives an example: dho dho kənɛ ('dho dho' saying) = BS H kəṭhinaĪ ke sath; kɔsaṇi mẽ məcchər bhot lagəni ye liji mɛl rat dho dho kənɛ kaṭĪ = BS H kɔsanĪ mẽ məcchər bəhut ləgte hɛ̃ isliye mɛ̃ne rat kəṭhinaĪ se bitaĪ; yã̄ təkə = up to here; BS's example: u jõgəl mẽ ag lago yã̄ tək ki u pūr gõ mẽ phɛli go = BS H us jõgəl mẽ ag ləgĪ yəhã̄ tək ki vəh pūr gãv mẽ phɛl gəĪ; kaṭɛ̃ = ? kaṭənɛ, H kaṭṭĪ (hɛ), PS kaṭɪ̃; not clear on tape; õ = ? ɔnɔ/unɔ, H ata (hɛ); GR õ/ɔ, PS ɔ, BS õ; kɛ̃ kɛ̃chə = H
30 kəhtĪ kəhtĪ hɛ, PS kɛ̃ kɛchə; (30) usi = 'in the same way', PS usɛ; kər(õ) = ?, not clear on tape, PS kərõ (= kərənɔ, H kərta), GR kərə/kərɔ/kəro/nasal; also possible: raja maluśahĪ le kəro = H raja m.-ne kiya; or: raja m. lɛ
31 kərõ = H raja m. bhĪ kərta (hɛ); (31) lit. 'of them - what - happened - coincidence'; unəro = PS unɔrə; mə = ? ptcl., PS mẽ; kəsɔ = PS kɔsɔ; pəṛo = H pəṛa, GR pəḷo, PS
32 pəṛɔ; jogə = BS 'coincidence'; (32) hɛ go chə = H ho gəya hɛ; kə = ?,PS --; lag ge = H ləg gəĪ, PS lagɛ; tukəṇi = PS tū kɛ; śyətə gyõ(k) pərɔṭə = PS syat gyɔk pərɔṭh, GR gyõ/geõ/geũ; lag gɪ̃ = H ləg gəye, PS lagi gɪ̃;
33 rūnĪ = H rəhte (hɛ̃), PS rɔnĪ; (34) sãṭõ = ? sãṭənɔ, H
35 (saṭ-)ta, he barters; GR sãṭo/sãṭə; PS sãṭɔ; (35) ratə dinə = 'night and day', meaning 'all the time when Malushahi was not with Rajula'; rɔn chĪ = H rəhta tha, PS rɔ chĪ (= H rəha tha, unless PS only forgot the nasal dot);
36 bajənĪ = H bajte (hɛ̃); (36) ɔna-jana = H ate jate (hue), 'the coming - going - even - travellers'; bəṭola = ? bəṭolə, PS bəṭɔla; cp. DNL bəṭuva traveller; rɛ janĪ = H rəh jate (hɛ̃); eso raja chu = PS tū raja tū; BS suraja tū = 'good king you'; but cp. 4.84 eso raja chu; 6.42;47 eso raja chĪ, eso puruṣə chiyo; nɔmətə ka nɛ̃gara = cp.
37 15.28; BS nɔmətə ka nəgaṛa; (37) bhəyo = H hua, PS bhəyə; gaṇa bəjaṇa = PS gana bəjana; rõchĪ = H rəhta tha, GR

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6.37/38 rõchə? (= H rəhta hɛ), PS rochə; kəpuva = PS kəphuva, GR kəpu(v)a, cp. 4.89;94; pĩjəri = GR,PS pijarĩ; jɛ raja ka dhənə mə dhənə = ?, PS jɛ raja ka ãkhəna mẽ dhəna rĩ pūra (lit. 'in the eyes of which king there is much wealth'?); cp. BS's example: u gõk pədhana ãkh məji dhən riṭəɳẽ (= hiṭəɳẽ?) = BS H us gãv ke prədhan ke ãkhõ mẽ dhən ghūm rəha hɛ = BS English: 'He is rich and becomes richer by the hour; on tape it sounds: raja ka at(h)əna/ad(h)ənə mə dhənə rĩṭ(h)epurə/riṭ(h)ɛpurə; cp. 6.39;40;41; rĩṭhapurə = GR: a place in Gevar; cp. 6.41; KI 82 rĩṭhagaṛ, ləkhənpur = 'pəṭṭiyã' (small districts) in Caugarkhā; DPS 37 p.18 Rithagagarh (mistake for 'Rithagarh'?);

39 mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhale; (39) dorihaṭə = Dvarahat, PS dorĩhaṭə; bəɳai chə = H bənaya hɛ, PS bəɳaĩ chən (3.pl.), GR chə/chẽ; chə = PS cho, 'the dynasty is'; əmənə-cəmənə = PS --; BS: place in Pakistan used for any beautiful place; cp. MHK əmən = sukh or śanti, əmən-əman = deś or səmaj kĩ ɛsĩ suvyəvəstha jismẽ səb log sukh or śanti se rəhte hõ;

40 LSI 240 cəmən, cɛn = merriment, rejoicing; (40) chu = PS chū; jənər = PS jənar pitərɔ k; 'k' is hardly audible on

41 tape; chə = PS chū; (41) kənĩ = H kəhte (hɛ̃); kələś = 'waterpot, pinnacle or ball (or other similar ornament) on top of a dome, spire, dome, cupola' (Platts: kələs); cp. 11.56;57;60; PS,BS kəvəc, 'shield'; bəɳaĩ huĩ = Hindi; **see commentary - addenda;** sunu ka rĩṭhapur chən = PS also 'chən'; this sentence is not clear; lit. 'of gold (pl./obl.sg.?) Rithapur are' = ? Rithapur is made of gold; PM: it means 'the rich and fertile Rithapur'; sunu(k) = 'k' is practically inaudible; sĩhasən = GR sĩ-(h)asən; this whole sentence and what the connection between Gevar, Lakhanpur,'kələś' and Rithapur is, was not

42 clear to BS; (42) eso = PS yeso; rẽgə-birẽgə = GR,PS clearly 'rẽgə bɛragə', cp. 4.85; 5.71; PM: 'rẽgə-bɛragə' should be 'rẽgə-birẽgə'; it belongs to the context of 6.37ff.; rūn chĩ = H rəhta tha, GR rūn chĩ/rũchĩ/rõchĩ, PS ro chĩ;

43 hoɳĩ-har = lit. 'then destiny came', PS honĩ har; BS gives an example: vĩki jvan celi bya həber (corrected by BS into 'həbe') car din pɛlĩ mər gye. kve ke kər səkũ? jo hoɳhar chĩ, hɛge = BS H uskĩ jəvan ləṛkĩ śadĩ se car din pəhəle mər gəĩ. koĩ kya kər səkta hɛ? jo honhar thĩ, so ho gəĩ;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6.43 huɲ = PS hoɲi; śok ka = GR śok (k)a, PS śoka kə;
44 hɛ gĨ = H ho gəye; tvikəɲi = GR tükəɲi; dvĪ carə = GR dvĪyɛ carɛ, PS dviye carɛ; mhɛna = GR mɛna, cp. DNL mɛna;
45 lit. 'to/for you 2-4 months have become'; (45) hɛ chə sãţi = sãţi hɛ chə, PS hɛ cho sãţĪ, sãţi = i-abs.; it sounds 'sãţinĪ'; PM: hɛ chə = halə chə; cãulə = GR cãvulu/cãgulu, PS cavələ; halĨ bəɲai = bəɲai halĨ, H bəna ḍale; lit. 'salt has been bartered, Shauk has made rice';
46 sãţi go chə = H (sãţ) gəya hɛ; (47) puruṣə = GR puraṣə; chiyo = H tha, PS chĪ u (= H tha vəh); (ma) = ?, PS myər; is 'ma' also 'mother' like 'ijū' or is it the particle 'mə'?; jaɲi go chə = H jan gəya hɛ; rajula kĪ batə = 'the
48 affair of Rajula'; (48) ləpəkə jəpəkə = GR H bina soce səmjhe, əcanək; but on tape it actually sounds 'lapūkū jɛpəka' which is interpreted by the informants in various ways: NCV la pū jɛ pəka = NCV H lao, pua jɛsa pəkao = Rajula has seen Malushahi every day, she is as happy as if somebody had offered her a 'pua' (sweet rice-cake fried in 'ghĪ'); PM thinks of 'pū pəka' = bake a 'pua' = be happy; BLS would read 'lapuk jɛ pakha' = BLS H jəldĪ se jakər chət pər (se) = Sunapati quickly climbed up on the roof and from there he saw king Malushahi with Rajula; PS ratə kẽ jɛkɛ vĪle, BS lapu ukũ jə̃ pəkə, but it does not make sense to BS; bhəlo = 'good, well'; dekhi ... hɛ chə = PM dekhi hɛ chə = dekh haləch < dekhi halo chə;
49 socən chə = H socta hɛ, PS socəchã; (50) yo = PS yɔ; pəryaĪ = PS pəraĪ; yo chə = PS yɔ chɔ; banə = ? 'beautiful girl' (T 11345) which makes less sense in this context than a word like 'fiancé, girl promised to' (belonging possibly
51 to T 9136 bəndhə); cp. 5.43;44;45; (51) mẽ = PS ma; rajula lɛ ... rɛ jaɲə chu = H rajula ne rəh jana hɛ (as to its form only!), BS translates 'if R. stays with M.'; ikəlɛ = PS ikɛlɛ, emphatic -ɛ form (< ikələ + (h)I); kəsikə = PS kəsika; jũlə = H jaũga, it sounds 'jõlɔ', PS
52 jɔlɔ; jələnərə = GR,PS jəlɛnəra; (52) yə = PS yɔ; chə = PS chɔ; merĪ ikəlĪ pəraɲĪ = cp. 3.55; dhana = GR dhana/dhəna; kərũlə = H kərũga, PS kərũla; mithẽ = GR mithẽ/mithĨ, PS
53 mithɛ; kola = H kəhẽge; (53) kə̃ = kəɲi, PS rajula kɛɲi dekhĪ; yəsə = BS yasə; mithĨ = PS mithɛ; mə = ? ptcl.; it sounds 'jəgədĪśə mə̃ śokə'; PS mə̃; socə = PS soca,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6.54 cp.6.55 socənɔ chə; (54) saŋţi hɛ chə = cp.6.45; cãulə = GR cã(g)ulə/cãvələ, PS cavələ, BS cãgula; kəri hɛla = H kər ḍale, PS hala, BS hɛla; lit. 'Shauk has bartered
55 (given) salt, then he has collected rice'; (55) mənə mẽ = 'in (his) mind'; socənɔ chə = H socta hɛ, PS - chɔ; kẽ = GR kẽ/kã, PS kɛ; kərber = PS kəri ber, 'having done'; lhi li chə = ? lhi lin chə, H le leta hɛ (BS); PS lhi lhyɔ chɔ (= H le liya hɛ?); jūl = H jaũga, PS jɔl;
56 mithĨ = PS midhɛ; yə = PS yɔ; kẽ = GR kẽ/kã/ka, PS kəŋĨ; bec (ɛ go) = tape not clear, PS beci e go, BS bec e gɑ (= H beckər a gəya), 'having sold he came back'; kɔl = ?
57 kɔla, H kəhẽge; (57) socənɔ = H socta; rəcənə chə = H
58 rəcta hɛ, GR rəcənə chɔ, PS rəcənɔ chə; (58) thĨ = GR thĨ/thi, PS thɛ; (janū - anū, ke ni kərən) = ? H jaũ - aũ, kuch nə kərta; 'kərən' sounds on tape like 'kan/kaŋ'; lit. '(that) I go - I come, I don't do anything', meaning: there is nothing left to do, why should I go here and there, stay longer in Gevar; BS 'I don't have (want) to go anywhere anymore'; 2nd possibility: jaŋo aŋo, ke ni kərəŋ = H jana ana, kuch nəhĨ kərna = to go - to come, there is
59 nothing to do; PS janū anū kyɛ ni kərən; (59) cãvəl-hãvəl = GR cã(g)ul-hã(g)ul; PS,BS cavəl-havəl; myer = BS myəra; jəm hɛ gĨ = H jəm ho gəye (hẽ), 'collected'; rɛŋĨ-ratuŗa = GR - ratuḷa, BS ratə byaŋa mə (= BS H rat bĪtne mẽ);
60 (mə mi) = tape not clear; mə = mẽ, mi = mɛ̃; (60) lit. 'to Malushahi (and) Rajula every day the same affair was'; kẽ = GR kẽ/kã/ka, PS kɛ, BS ka; kẽ = kəŋi; ka = PS rojə kal batə, BS rojə ka vĪ; ka = 1. obl. of 'ko' or 2. kɛ <
61 kəri (H kərke) or 3. kẽ = kəŋi; (61) ajə mə = 'mə' ptcl., GR mə/mɛ/mẽ, PS mẽ, cp. 6.63 abə mi; TP aj mẽ = 'in today', but this is not used by GR; chipi go = H chip gəya,
62 vanished, disappeared; (62) muiyə = PS mue; sukalo = GR suk(h)alo, PS sukalo, TP good time; but for 'good time' BS uses 'bhəl ţɛm hɛ go = H əccha səməy ho gəya' or 'bəŗhĪ ţɛm hɛ go'; GR 'time of comfort, rest, sleep'; cp. 6.12; hɛ ge chə = H ho gəĪ hɛ, it sounds 'hɛ gɛ cha/hɛ ge cha' (gɛ/ge = f.), lit. 'she has become restful, happy, retired';
63 mi = ptcl., PS mẽ, BS mi, cp. 6.61 ajə mi; itha - utha = GR it(h)a - ut(h)a; hɛ rɛ chĪ = H ho rəhĪ thĪ, GR clearly 'hɛ rɛ chĪ', PS also 'hɛ rɛ chĪ'; this means that GR takes

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6.63 'adhorat' as fem.; cp. MW ərdhə-ratrə m., Platts ərdhə-ratrə m.f.; ṭharo uthi go chə = GR ṭhalo - , H uṭh gəya hɛ; cp. KLG 51 ṭharə uṭhī jãchə = KLG H khəra ho gəya;
64 adhoratə ka bīc mẽ = lit. 'in the midst of midnight';
65 uṭhəber = GR uṭh(ə)bɛ; hɛ = PM hɛ = hɛlə/halo, H ḍala; PS sãṭīber, BS sãṭi hɛchə; cãul = GR cã(g)ul; PS,BS cavəl; dhər rakh chī = H dhər rəkha tha, PS dhəri rakha chī, BS dhəri rakh chī; jə = PS jo; bakərən kã = PS bəkara kɛ̃, lit. 'then at midnight - having got up - the 12 times 20 goats - the salt is exchanged - the rice had been kept - which 12 times 20 bags he began to put on the goats';
66 ladi halĩ = H lad ḍale (hɛ̃); (67) halĩ = GR halĩ/hɛlĩ; əghilə jaṇiya jo bəṭi rũ = ?, PS aghila jaṇiyã jo bəṭī ro bəkara lakha kɛ̃; BS jaṇiyã = H janevale, 'bəṭi rũ' should be (according to BS) 'jo bəṭyɛ halĩ chĩ' = BS H jo tɛyar kər liye the; BS translates: 'the Lakha-goats which went in front (of the others), which he had made ready, these (6.68) crossed the Rahaub and went to ...; as to 'bəṭi/bəṭyɛ' BS gives two examples: bəṭĪṇẽ = BS H tɛyar ho rəha hɛ; BS Ku. u kətik jahũ bəṭĪṇẽ = BS H vəh mele mẽ jane ke liye tɛyar ho rəha hɛ; bəṭyaũṇə = BS H dūsrõ ko tɛyar kər rəha hɛ; BS Ku. nantinãk ijə unukẽ skūl bəṭyaũṇẽ = BS H bəccõ kī mã unko skūl ke liye tɛyar kər rəhī hɛ; 'rɔ/rũ' looks like 3.sg.m. 'rɔnə/runɔ' (cp. 3.36; 15.37); NCV jaṇiya = H janeval , jo bəṭi rũ = 'who are ready to go'; lakha = GR (1973), BLS castrated he-goat (Pahari word); PM 'bakəra' is used for goat and sheep; PM 'lakha' are stronger, so they go ahead; NCV: lakha = goat, the Shauks have only 'lakha'-goats; the low-land people don't know the word 'lakha', so Gopal Ram substitutes the familiar 'bakəra' for 'lakha'; cp. T 10877 Ku. lakho = fat castrated
68 goat; (chī) = it sounds like 'khü'; (68) nhɛ gĪnə = nhɛ gĩ, H (cəle) gəye hɛ̃, GR nhɛgĪna, PS nhɛgĪna; khiṛe-corə = GR
69 khiḷecorə, PS khiṛɛcorɛ; (69) bakəra = GR bakəra/bəkəra, PS bəkara; hakəra = rhyme word, PS ãkhər; TP: possibly 'ãkhir = at last'; nhɛ gĩ = PS hɛ gĩ (= H ho gəye), TP
70 nhɛ gĩ, cp. 6.68; (70) kholi halĩ = H khol ḍale (hɛ̃); tvĪlɛ = GR tvĪlɛ/tvĪlə; kutõ = BS kūto; sãgələ = GR
71 sã(g)ələ, PS səgala; (71) bəkəra = PS bəkara, GR more 'bəkəra' than 'bakəra'; tərəber = PS təriber, GR tər(ə)ber;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6.71 par - var = BS: seen from the point of view of the singer in Kausani; BLS: 'this side and that', crossing the river
72 many times; ɛ gĩ = 'they came'; (72) kẽ = PS kɛ̃; byõjaĩ = GR b(i)yũj(h)aĩ?, PS byɔjai; BS byõjai, he woke her up (GR,TP); celĩ = PS cyelĩ; bakər = GR bakər/bəkər; kholẽchĩ, dekhẽchĩ = H kholtĩ thĩ, dekhtĩ thĩ (BS); GR kholə chĩ, dekhə chĩ: the present participle is reduced to its mere stem: kholəno > kholənə > kholən > kholẽ >
73 khol(ə); hɛ rɛ = H ho rəhĩ; (73) kɛ dhana = 'what arrangement do you make'; GR dhana/dhəna; kərɛ̃chɛ = H kərtĩ hɛ, 2.sg.f.; PS kərɛ chɛ; kɛ rəthə = ?, PS rətha; BS 'to yoke/fasten a chariot = to make a plan/scheme'; GR rəthə = GR H upay; means, measures; TP thinks of 'mənorəthə', wish; cp. T 10607; PM 'thinking', BLS 'plans'; PM uses 'ke rəth ləgɛ rəĩ' = what are you thinking; bãdhɛn chɛ = ? bãdhtĩ hɛ, 2.sg.f.; on tape it sounds like 'badan cha', PS bãdhə
74 cha; (74) cɛn chə = H cahtĩ hɛ (as to its form only), PS cɛ chə; hɛ rɛ chə = H ho rəhĩ hɛ, PS hɛ rɛ chɔ; de hiṭ =
75 PS də hiṭa; nhɛ gəyĩ = H cəle gəye (hɛ̃); (75) tumulɛ = GR tumulɛ/tumulə; kərɔ = H kiya, GR kərə/kəra, PS kərɔ;
76 esɔ = PS yesɔ; suniyə = PS sunĩ; kɛn chə = H kəhtĩ hɛ; but GR clearly 'kon chə/kɔn chə' (= H kəhta hɛ), PS kõ chɔ; gaṇṭhi gaṇṭhi = PS lagĩ ghaṭĩ, BS gãṭĩ ghãṭĩ, TP ghãṭĩ = throat, GR 'in whose joints there is poison'; GR (1973) gaṇṭhi = joints; BLS throat; cp. T 4354 grənthi = knot, joint; on tape it sounds like 'gandĩ/gantĩ/gaṇṭĩ/gaṇḍĩ';
77 hɛ jo = H ho jae (BS), lit. 'of you shall be evil'; tumulɛ = H tumne; janũ lɛ = H jaũ bhĩ; kəy = kəyo, H kəha, PS kɔya, cp. 6.78 kəyo; BS gives an example: myar dajyũ rattĩ byãṇ nhɛ gəĩ. unũl kɛhəṇĩ ghər mẽ 'janũ' lɛ ni kɔy = BS H mere bhaĩ səhəb səbere jəldĩ cəle gəye pər unhõne
78 kisĩ se 'jata hũ' bhĩ nəhĩ kəha. (78) kĩ = ke, H kya;
79 mihati = mithĩ/mithẽ, H mujhse, PS mihatĩ, BS H mere bare mẽ; cp. HDK (Almora Dums) 55.21 -hatĩ; LSI (Phaldakoṭiya) 203 hãtəṇi, vĩhãtəṇi kõl = I will tell him; LSI (Pachaĩ) 206 hãti; kĩ = ke/kɛ, H kya, PS kyɛ mihatĩ kolɔ, BS ki mihatĩ ki kəlɔ; kolɔ = kolo, H kəhega; lit. 'what will
80 king Malushahi say to (=about) me'; (80) vĩko = PS vvĩkɔ; ənnə = GR ən(n)ə, it sounds 'vĩko ay ənə', PS ənə; dvĩ =
81 GR,PS dviyɛ; (81) janĩ vəkhətə = H jatĩ -, lit. 'going-

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

6.81 time' = at the time of going/leaving; thĨ = PS thɛ; kəy = kəyo, PS kəyɔ, it sounds 'kəy(ə) aho', cp. 6.77;
82 ɛsĨ = PS yesĨ; kɔlɔ = H kəhega; mithĨ = PS mithɛ; ləgə = PS lɛ, BS ləkə, GR ləgə/ləkə, cp. 6.77;78;81 lɛ = ləgə; kəyo = PS kɔyɔ; lit. 'who did not even say to me 'I go''; cp. KLJ 358 uthɛ̃ jaɳ hũ kɛ lɛ ni kəyo = KLJ H use vida nə kiya gəya (KM: lit. 'us se jane ko kisĨ ne nə kəha');
83 jɛkə = GR jɛkə/jɛkɛ, PS jɛ kyɛ (= H jɛse kya); jɛkə < ? jəsi kəri, cp. DNL jəsto-gəri, jhɛ̃-gəri; M 9.54 jəsikə; BS gives an example (though instead of 'jɛkə' he writes 'jɛ ki'): əgər tum dūdh myəra mukhətir dhər dina, to mi pi jɛ ki lichĨ = BS H əgər tum dūdh mere mũh ke samne rəkh dete, to mɛ̃ pĨ thoɽa leta; pəkəɽi ... lĨchĨ = H pəkəɽ leta tha, PS lhĨ chĨ (= H liya tha, unless PS only forgot
84 the nasal); (84) nəko = PS nəkə; kəro = H kiya, PS kərə;
85 mera = PS myəra; (86) kɔ̃chĨ = H kəhta tha, PS kɔ̃ chiya, GR kɔ̃chĨ/kɔ̃chiyə; chiyə < ? chiyo, or: < chĨ + a... >
87 chi-y-a...?; (87) bhɛ̃ʈə = it sounds 'bhɛʈü'; jɛ = GR jɛ/jə, PS jo; kəri lĨchĨ = H kər letĨ thĨ (BS), PS kərĨ lhĨ chiya,
88 it sounds 'lichiyə'; (88) eso = PS yəso; bəɽo kəro papə = GR clearly 'tumulɛ bəlo bəlo papə', which seems to be a
89 mistake; PS bəɽə kərə; (89) məɳə-məɳə ka = PS məɳə-məɳɔ̃ ka; it sounds 'məɳɔ̃ kə; BS H thoɽa thoɽa kərke; but GR (1973): məɳə = GR H bəɽa, big tears; PM,BLS say 'məɳə-məɳə ãsū bəhūne = PM H mənə-mənə ke ãsū bəha rəhĨ hɛ = she is shedding big tears; məɳə = a particular weight; cp. 7.8; 9.26; 17.12; 20.66; mə = ptcl., GR mə/mɛ, BS mi; netərə = eye (MW,MHK, Platts, DNL); lit. 'Rajula lets go/releases/causes to flow her eyes(with tears); BS netər = ãsu; KLG 202 netər = H ãsu, netər ɖhalɛ̃chi = H ãsū bəhane ləgĨ; GR,BLS,PM: 'netər' means here 'tears', not 'eye'; cp. MW,HSS netrəjə = ãsū;

7. 1 ləhɛ̃ga = PS lehɛ̃ga, GR lɛhɛ̃(g)a; netərɛ = ? emphatic -ɛ form of 'netərə' (or simply caused by GR's way of singing); bhijɛ̃chə = H bhigotĨ hɛ ?, PS bhijɛ̃chə; or: GR bhijɛ̃chə = H bhĨgta hɛ?; the causal construction is more likely (cp.
2 7.4; 10.22); (2) baʈo = BS baʈə; lagi ge chə = H ləg gəĨ hɛ;
3 ɛ ge = H a gəĨ; khiɽa-coɾe = GR khiɭa-coɾe, PS chĨɽacoɾe;
4 hɛ rɛ = H ho rəhĨ; ɛs = PS yas; choɽənɛ = H choɖtĨ (hɛ);

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

7. 4 soŋ = H śravəŋ, savən, GR soŋ/śoŋ, PS soŋ; mĩ = mẽ, PS kĩ; lagə rĩ = H ləg rəhe (hɛ̃); ɛsĩ = BS yəsĩ; ãg = GR ãg/ẽg, BS ẽg; bhijɛ hɛlĩ = H bhigo ɖale hɛ̃ (as to its form
5 only!); PS,BS bhijɛ halĩ; (5) kẽ = kəŋi, GR kẽ/kã, PS kã; dinɛ = H detĩ (hɛ); mənɛ = emphatic -ɛ form or 'mənə'?;
6 PS also 'mənɛ'; (6) əsə = PS yəs; kər de = H kər diya, PS kəri de; kɛ = ? kɛber, or short for 'kəyo' (which is usually shortened to 'ko'), PS kəy; mithĩ = PS mẽthe; kono = H kəhta, PS kona, GR kono/kənɔ; kərnĩ = BS H kərtĩ, GR kərnũ/kərniu, tape not clear; PS kərnĩ; kɛ jan ≠ ? H kəh jatĩ, PS kɛ jã chĩ (= H kəh jatĩ thĩ); uthĩ = H us se;
7 PS,BS --; cp.7.7 uthĩ (7) ənn-jəl = GR ən(n)-jəl, 'food-water'; BS gives an example: u gãuk pədhanjyū mər gyeĩ. jəduk (!) admĩ ənjəl mẽ hũ̃ (chə?), udukɛ (!) rũ = BS H us gãv ka prədhan mər gəya hɛ. jitna (səməy) admĩ ke ãjəl (bhagyə) mẽ hota hɛ, utna hĩ (səməy vəh) rəhta hɛ; uthĩ =
8 PS tvĩl, BS uthẽ; lɛ = H bhĩ; kəy = kəyo; (8) ɛso = PS yəsə; nikəlɔ = nikəlo, H nikla; BS gives an example: u thãŋ(e)dar bəɽɔ beman nikəlɔ = BS H vəh thanedar bəɽa beĩman nikla; kɛ = ? kɛber, H kəhke, BS kɛ; ka = pl. of 'ko', PS also 'məŋə məŋə ka'; cp. 9.26; 17.12; 20.66; choɽənɛ = GR choɻ(ə)nɛ, H choɖtĩ (hɛ), lit. 'Rajula lets flow tears (causes her eyes to flow?), cp. 6.89;
9 dekh = GR dekh/de, PS dekh, cp. 6.74 de hiṭ; (10) əghilə əghilə = GR əgilə əg(h)ilə, PS əgĩla əgĩla, cp. 4.10; śokĩ = GR,PS śokiya; həkɛn chə = H hɛ̃katĩ hɛ, PS hɛkɛ chə,
11 BS hɛkɛ̃chə; (11) əghilə kɛ = PS agĩla kɛ, BS H age ko; kɛ < ?kəri; or: kɛ = kɛ̃ = kəŋi?; hiṭɛn chə = H cəltĩ hɛ; cɛn chə = H cahtĩ hɛ (as to its form only), dekhtĩ hɛ
12 (as to its meaning); (12) hɛ rɛ chə = H ho rəhĩ hɛ; ãkhə = PS ãkhẽ, GR ãkha; dekhənĩ = ? H dekhtĩ/dekhte; it sounds 'dekhinəyo', PS dekhĩnəyə, cp. 7.13 dekhənĩ; lit. 'Rajula does not see (anything with) her eyes' or 'Rajula's
13 eyes don't see (anything)'; (13) kətikəŋi = H kəhã ko, BS H kəhã pər, PS kətĩ kəŋĩ; maluśahĩ = GR maləśaĩ; kə = ko, H ka; kəberə = GR kəbherə, PS kɛberə; və = ? ptcl., PS və; ãkhə = PS ãkha; dekhənĩ = GR,PS clearly 'dekhənĩ';
14 cəkhuṭiya = PS cokhuṭiya; bəṭi = PS bɛ; kuthəlaɽə-kĩ-gaɽə =
16 GR kuthəlaɻə-kĩ-gaɻə, PS puchəlɛɽə kĩ gaɽə; (16) lit.(?) 'Rajula, then the Muni-birds do not make any 'cyã-cyã''

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

7.16 (because it is still night?; or because they feel sad about Rajula's distress?); PS təb məɳĪ məɳĪ caɽa cyã cyã kɛ nĪ kərəna; BS 'slowly slowly the birds say (and) make cyã cyã'; BS usually says 'cyã cyã kərnĪ' = they make c.c., but also 'cyã cyã kɛnĪ' = they say c.c.; BS takes 'kɛ ni' (PS) as 'kɛnĪ' = 'they say', but GR uses 'kənĪ, konĪ' (cp. 2.69;70;75;76;84;86; 4.83;85; 5.44 etc.); 'kɛ ni' could be Hi. 'kuch nəhĩ', cp. 6.58 ke ni kərən, 12.82 and 14.74 ke ni; but 'kɛ' could also be 'kɛber', 'having said'; TP kɛnĪ = kərnĪ, they make, the birds twitter when Rajula comes (TP); muɳĪ muɳĪ = muɳiya/muniya, the female of the little 'lal'-birds (Platts, DNL, MHK); also possible: 'the small small birds', cp. D 21.4 məɳi or = H thoɽĪ or; JJ 43 məɳĪ = little; in 1973 the informants commented as follows: GR muɳĪ = muɳiyal, a bird; PM would say: muɳĪ muɳĪ ceɽə cyõ cyõ kərəɳ lag geĪ (or: kərəɳ phɛ gĩ) = the Muni-birds began to make 'cyõ-cyõ' (supported by GR); BLS muɳĪ = gradually, slowly; kɛ ni = H kya nəhĩ = what not, 'they do all sorts of cyõ-cyõ' (BLS); - everything considered we should probably read: muɳĪ muɳĪ ceɽa 'cyã cyã' phɛ gĩ kərəɳə = all the Muni-birds began to make 'cyã cyã'; GR on tape could easily be 'phɛ gĩ' instead of
17 'kɛ ni'; (17) diśa phɛ ge = H - geĪ, 3.sg.f; PS phɛ gĩ (= H - geye hẽ, 3.pl.); BS 'the four directions'; but GR 'phɛ ge' (possibly 'phɛ gɛ') very clear; lit. 'the
18 (eastern) direction began to open itself'; (18) dekhẽ = H dekhtĪ (hɛ); pəchilə kɛ = cp. 7.11; rɛ ge chə = H rəh
19 geĪ hɛ, she has remained; (19) aji = PS ab, BS aji = ab; choɽɛn chə = H choɖtĪ hɛ, GR choɻɛn chə, PS choɽẽchə, lit.
20 'R. sheds tears', cp. 6.89; (20) kəno chə = H kəhta hɛ, it sounds 'kəna chə', PS kəno chə; dorihaɽə = PS dorĪ haɽə,
21 GR dorihaɽe; (21) ɖhãkərə = PS ɖhãkəra; ukhəlɛ-lekhɛ = ?
22 ukhələ-lekhə, PS ukhəlekhə; (22) pochɛn chə = H põchtĪ hɛ, GR pochɛn chə/pochen chə, PS pochẽ chə; əghilə əghilə =
23 PS agĪla-əgĪla; həkɛn chə = PS həkẽcha; (23) kɛɽɛ-rou =
24 GR kɛɻɛ-rou/kəɻɛ rəũ, PS kɛɽɛ ro; (24) mə = ptcl., GR mə/ mɛ, PS --, BS mɛ; chĪɽa-paɳĪ = PS chiɽɛpaɳĪ, GR chĪɻa-paɳĪ;
25 lyɛ go chə = H la gəya hɛ, PS lyɛ go cha; lodə-thələ = GR,
26 PS lodɛ-thəlɛ; (26) ɛ gĩ = H a gəye (hẽ), PS a gĩ; chipulə-corə = GR chipulɛ-core, PS jhipuli-core;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

7.27 ɛ gĭnə = H a gəye (hɛ̃); GR,PS ɛ gĭna; phəya-rau = PS phəya-
28 rɔu; (28) lɛ go chə = H la gəya hɛ, GR lɛ gə cho?, PS lhɛ
29 go cha; mənusarĭ-rolə = PS mənəsyarĭ-rɔla; (29) ɖhãkərə =
GR ɖhãkərü; ɖhumənɳə-gãv = GR ɖhumənɳɛ, PS ɖhumənɳə gãv;
30 maro maro kərnɛ = PS marə marə kənɛ̃, BS maro maro kənɛ̃ =
BS H jəldĭ jəldĭ kərke; kərnɛ = H kərte; girɛ-chine = PS
31 girechina, BS girechine; (31) basa = ? obl. of 'baso';
bəso = H bəsa, PS bəsɔ; lit. 'anywhere - a camp - not -
32 camped'; (32) mə = ptcl., PS --; (33) gire-china = ? gire-
chinə; GR,PS gire-china; bhɛʈ ja = H bɛʈh ja, PS bhɛ ja,
BS sit down = take rest; Shauk means to say: Keep going,
you can sit down and rest very soon, in Girechina;
34 hɛ = ? a Hindi-form, 'is'; Ku. would be 'chə/chu' or
'bhɛ/bhəy'; 'hɛ' could also be '(b)hɛ'; puji go = H pəhũc
35 gəya; (35) kɛ = PS kɛ̃, BS kɛ; NCV mar kɛ = H tẽg kərke,
dik kərke; ni nhɛ go = GR (1973) ni nhɛ go = li nhɛ go;
other informants said: in Almora they say 'li nhɛ go',
while in the villages they often say 'ni nhɛ go'; PS lhɛ go;
BS ni nhɛ go = he has taken away (BS); lit. 'making haste
he brought ...'; or possibly: mar mar kərnɛ nhɛ go = H mar
mar kərte cəla gəya; in that case 'kɛ ni' = kərnɛ;
36 ɔnĭ = H ate (hɛ̃), BS ɔni, GR ɔnĭ/onĭ; bɛ = bəʈi, BS kɛ;
koĭ = BS kve; pəkəɽ li janĭ = H pəkəɽ(kər) le jate (hɛ̃),
BS pəkəɽi lhi janĭ; celĭ = GR cel; kə̃ = kəɳi, GR kə̃/kə,
BS kɛ̃; ab = PS,BS --; kəber = tape not clear; lit. 'having
37 said' = thinking like this; PS kəber, BS kəɳi; (37) kɛ =
PS kɛ̃; ni nhɛ go = cp. 7.35; PS li ne go, BS ni nhɛ go;
bhɛʈə gĭn = bhɛʈ gĭ̃, H bɛʈh gəye (hɛ̃), PS bhɛʈhi/bɛʈhi gĭ̃,
38 they sat down; (38) dekhənɛ = H dekhtĭ (hɛ), BS H dekh
rəhĭ hɛ; ɛs = PS yəs; kənɛ = H kəhtĭ (hɛ), BS H kəh rəhĭ
39 hɛ; (39) kəsikə = GR clearly 'kəsiku', PS kəsĭka; dekhənū =
40 H dekhũ̃; (40) kəsikə = PS kəsĭka; mulukə = PS also 'mulukə';
41 ghəməka = PS ghama ka, BS ghəmmɛkə; carə = lit. 'four';
GR (1973) car = '4' or Hi. 'jɛsa' (like); BLS car = jani,
jəs = just like; PM car = not '4'; ghəmək car = PM H jor
se; ghəmək car bɛʈh ge = she sat down with force; ghəmək
car ɛ ge = PM H jəldĭ se a gəĭ; KM: 'car' thus seems to
mean 'like', not 'four'; cp. 22.46/47 gopĭcəndə carə;
20.88 ghəməka carə; marɛn chə = H martĭ hɛ; phəʈəkə = GR
p(h)əʈəkə, PS pəʈək; khora = GR khɔra/khora, PS khora;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

7.41 lit. '(with) four blows (or: with force) she beats her breast, (with) four blows (or: with force) she beats her
42 head'; (42) papə = GR clearly 'papu'; tumulɛ = PS tumule; kəy = kəyo, H kəha, PS kəy; Rajula means to say: 'You did not tell me in advance that you had decided to leave tonight. So I can not even say 'good-bye' to king Malushahi';
43 ɛs = PS yəs; kənɛ chə = H kəhtī hɛ, GR kənɛ chɔ; kər de =
44 ? short for 'kəri diyo', H kər diya; (44) gaṛī-gĩvaṛ = PS gaṛī-gevaṛ, GR gaḷī-gĩvaṛ; lit. 'now where do I see ... = will I ever see again ... = I won't see again ...';
45 pəchõ diś = ? pəchõ k(ī) diś, PS pəcho diś; dekhĩ = i-Passiv, cp. LSI 151 dekhīṇo = to be visible; PS also
46 'dekhĩ'; (46) ɛs = GR ɛs/əs, PS yəs; mĩ = mẽ, PS mẽ; marnɛ = H martī (hɛ), GR ma(r)nɛ; jo chī = tape not clear,
47 PS --; (47) kənī = H kəhte (hẽ), PS kənĩ; dɛ = GR dɛ/də/de, PS də; hiṭo = PS hiṭə; bakəra = GR bəkəra?; kẽ = kəṇi, PS
48 kẽ; lit. 'get the goats (on their) way'; (48) girechinə = PS girechina; dharī-re-gãv a = ?, GR clearly 'gaũna' = ? gãv ūnə = down to the village Dharigaon; this way indeed goes down from Girechina via Dharigaon to Bageshvar. PM un = mẽ; BLS unə = towards, into; NCV gãv hun; PS dharī re gãv na; cp. T 2402 Ku. uno, un = low, down; but most probably GR's way of singing is responsible for 'gaũ + a >
49 gaũna = gãv a'; (49) bagīśvərə = PS bageśvərɛ, GR bagīśvərɛ; maju = GR clearly 'maju', PS majə; təbu = təb, PS təba; kərə = ? kəro, H kiya; lit. 'he made a camp'; properly it should be 'śokə le təbu baso kəro' = H śok ne təb basa
50 kiya; (50) e tɛ = it sounds 'yə tɛ', PS yətə, BS yətə = BS H is, cp. 7.51; rɛṇī-ratuṛa = GR rɛṇī-ratuḷa; bagīśvərə =
51 GR bagīśvərɛ, PS bageśvərɛ; (51) aju = GR clearly 'aju', PS ajə; mi = ptcl., PS --, BS mī; e tɛ = PS yətə; bagīnathə =
52 GR,PS bagīnathɛ; (52) ke huṇi = GR ke/kī/ki, PS ki huṇi, BS H kis liye; ɛī = ?, PS ɛ; BS ɛ̃ = BS H atī; GR clearly 'ɛī'; GR 'ɛī' and PS 'ɛ' would be the simple pres. tense, cp. LSI 139; BS translates into Hindi: 'rajula ko kyõ nīnd
53 atī'; (53) hə̃sə = GR hə̃sə/hə̃sə, PS hə̃sa; goose; here: soul; maṭī = earth, soil, clay; PS mətī; BS: it should be 'motī' = pearl (BS: 'the swan eats pearls'); mi = ptcl., PS mẽ, BS mī; rɛ go chə = H rəh gəya hɛ; məṭṭī = GR məṭṭī/maṭī;
54 bagīśvərə = GR bagīśvərɛ; (54) uṭhi go chə = H uṭh gəya hɛ;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

7.54 lit. 'your camp, Shauk, got up from B.'; (55) əghilə əghilə = PS əgĪla-əgĪla; muye = PS ve, BS muye; həkon chə = H hɛ̃kata hɛ, PS həko cha; one would expect 'həkɛn chə' = H hɛ̃katĪ hɛ, 3.sg.f., cp. 3.98; 4.10;44; 7.10;22;
57 jəso jəso = PS jəsə jəsə, H jɛse jɛse; məli = GR (1973): 'məli/mathi' ek hĪ hɛ = the same thing; BLS mathi = upon, məli = up; PM mathi = H ūpər = up; janɛ = H jatĪ (hɛ), PS jane; təso təso = PS,BS təsə təsə; hɛ ro chə = H ho
58 rəha hɛ, PS hɛ rɔ cha, BS hɛ ro chə; (58) jəs jəs = GR jəy jəs; təs təs = GR təy təs; hənɔ = H hota (hɛ), BS hənɔ;
59 ve = tape not clear, PS --, BS vəhe; konɛ = H kəhtĪ (hɛ), PS kɔne; kətha = H kəhã; bɛraṭhə = GR bɛraṭhu; kã = H kəhã;
60 mɛkhalĪ = PS məkhalĪ; (60) nhɛ gĪnə = nhɛ gɛ̃Ī, H cəle gəye (hɛ̃); GR,BS nhɛgĪna, PS nhɛ gɛ̃Ī; mə = ptcl., PS --, BS mɛ̃;
61 təli-munəsarə = PS təlĪ munəsyara; (61) munəsarə = PS mənəsyara, BS munəsyara; mənəsarə = PS munśyarə, BS mənśyarə;
62 juarə = PS johara; (62) nĪ̃galĪ = GR nĪ̃(g)alĪ, PS nĪ̃gali;
63 tãko = lit. 'of there', PS tako; hūma-dhurə = GR,PS hūma-
64 dhurɛ; (64) ni nhɛ ja = tape not clear, PS nhɛ ja = you go, BS ni nhɛ ja = you take (the goats); hyũlĪ gɛ̃ga = PS hiũlĪ
65 gɛ̃gə, BS 'Snow River'; (65) tera = GR clearly 'tero', PS tero, a slip of the tongue, cp. 7.60; kɛ̃kərĪ-khalə = BS
67 - khalɛ; (67) bəkər = GR bəkər/bakər/bəkar; chə = tape not clear, PS rajula kɛ̃ lhi nego = he took Rajula; BS jo;
68 it sounds 'tso'; lit. 'Rajula is'; (68) ni nhɛ go = PS lhi ne go, BS ni nhɛ go, cp. 7.35; NCV 'ni nhɛ go' (NCV H le gəya) is used in villages, whereas in the town of Almora
69 they say 'li nhɛ go'; hɛ̃ = həŋi, huŋi; (69) vəkhətu = GR clearly 'vəkhətu/bəkhətu', PS bəkhətə; maju = PS maja; puji go chə = H pəhũc gəya hɛ; suniya ka koṭə = it sounds 'suniya yə ka koṭə', yə = due to singing, PS suniya koṭa,
70 cp. 7.70; (70) chaja = NCV the upper part (floor) of a house opening towards the ornamented front-wall; jhəroka = GR jhərok(h)a, PS jhərɔkha, BS window; Platts: jhərokha/ jhəroka = loop-hole, window, open door or arch (of a summer house); NCV: a small window used by the women to observe the outside world; sĪsə məŋə gola = GR (1973) lead-balls lifted by heroes as a kind of contest, competition; məŋə gola = ek məŋə ka gola = leaden balls weighing each one 'məŋə'; and that is what in 1973 the other informants

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

7.70 were thinking of: PM gol/gvəl = coconut, which the villagers like very much; or: gol = a mixture of charcoal and cowdung, formed like balls and used for heating; BLS gola = coconuts as a sign of prosperity; tĪsə məɳə gola = 30 maunds of coconut which he brought home especially for the women; KM: as Sunapati Shauk is a well-to-do merchant, 'thirty maunds of coconuts (or charcoal-cowdung-balls)' or 'a granary of 30 maunds' would make more sense than 'lead-balls'; Gopal Ram might have misunderstood these words himself. Or 'lead balls' belongs to a version with a warrior and hero in the place of the merchant Sunapati. - PS tĪsa məɳə gola, TP 30 maunds of ammunition; GR tĪsa/sĪsa; cp. DNL golo, Platts gola = ball, ... granary, store-room; (ghəɽĪ) ka boṭə = tape not clear, PS ghəɽĪ ka koṭə, GR ghəḷĪ; BS ghəɽĪ ka boṭə = a 'ghəɽĪ'-tree; GR assured me that he meant 'boṭ', not 'koṭ; NCV boṭ = tree; BLS,NCV ghəɽĪ/ghəɽi = a fragrant creeper, flowering tree; BLS,GR 'a prestige-plant'; kənĪ = ? H kəhte (hɛ̃), PS kəɳĪ;

71 bhĪɽi = PS bhiɽĪ; BS bhĪɽi = 1. a mud-wall, one yard high, around the yard to keep the cattle in or out, 2. walls of terraced ricefields; cp. T 9491 bhĪɽ, bhiɽo; pəṭãgəɳi = GR pəṭã(g)əɳi, BS pəṭãgəɳ; cp. KI 119 pəṭãgən = H ãgən; D 44.8 pəṭañəɳ = H cok = yard; cp. kholĪ-pəṭãgəɳ;

72 hɛ gɛ̃ ṭhaɽa = GR - ṭhaḷa, H khəɽe ho gəye; (72) kən = GR kən/kan, BS kɛ̃; ni nhɛ go = it sounds '(nə) nhɛ go', BS

73 nĪ nhe go, cp.7.68; (73) kholĪ = PM 1. main gate of a compound or a house, 2. corridor (under a roof); pəṭãgəɳi = GR,PS pəṭañəɳĪ; bəkər = BS bəkara; jətuk = PS,BS jəduk, lit. 'how many'; BS translates 'the courtyard opened (kholĪ),

74 got filled'; (74) buɽĪ = BS buɽi; bhiter = GR,PS clearly 'bhiter'; lit. 'then came out old Gangula from inside';

75/76 varəta = GR clearly 'varəta', PS bharəta/bharətə; who addresses whom? BS: the singer speaks to Gangula and Rajula: 'Gangula and Rajula, now let us hear the sufferings of your

77 hearts'; (77) kakhi = PS kakhĪ, BS H god = lap; cp. T 2588, DNL kakh, kakhi = side of the body above the hip, hip; lit. 'having put ('thrown') the girl (on her) hip (lap?)'; ghali = ? ghaliber = having thrown, or: ghalĪ = being thrown; BS H ɖalĪ, perf.part.f; ni nhɛ ge chə = PS lhi nɛ ge cha, BS ni nhe ge chə, BS 'Gangula took her daughter on

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

7.78 her lap; cp.4.50; (78) lɛ = le, H ne; maju = PS mẽ, BS mẽju; bhɛṭalĪ = H bɛṭhalĪ, PS bɛṭhalĪ; cp. 12.89; lit. 'a child of the lap, Gangula made (Rajula) sit on her lap';
79 e = ptcl., PS ye; bhɔtə = GR bhɔtɛ; hɛ gl̃ = H ho gəye, GR hɛ gl̃/ha gl̃; sūrutə = PS sūrətə; GR,BS sūrutə; lit. 'many days have been ('become'), your face/form (I) have not
80 seen'; (80) jaiya = GR jaiya/jayya/jaya, PS jaiya; lit. 'since your having gone'; bəṭi ko ...' bəṭi ka = PS also 'ko ... ka'; bhəĪ = H huĪ, GR bhəĪ/bhɔyĪ, lit. 'sleep has
81 not been'; (81/82) kɛn chə = H kəhtĪ hɛ; GR clearly 'kɔn chə' = H kəhta hɛ, m.; slip of the tongue; PS kɔncha; sūrutə = PS sūrəta; GR,BS clearly 'sūruta'; Gangula quotes herself as saying in those sleepless nights when Rajula was away: 'How can I see Rajula's face?'; tə = PS tɔ; mūrutə = GR mūruta, PS sūruta, BS muruta = 'body', cp.
83 Platts mūrtti ... mūrətə; (83) mi = ptcl., PS ve; ləgaya = H ləgaye, 3.pl.hon.; kərəboja = PS kərabvaja;
84 ḍhãkərə = GR ḍhãkəru, cp. 4.64; 7.94; śɔkə lɛ bojo kholi hɛlo chə = ?, PS śɔka lɛ bijəka dela cha, BS bijũ̃ ko lyelõchə, TP lyɛrõchə; on the tape 'bojo' sounds 'bijõ/ büjõ'; cp. T 11465 vəhyə, Ku. bojo; being questioned Gopal Ram seemed to take 'bijõ' as a slip of the tongue; cp. 21.52; kholi hɛlo chə = H khol ḍala hɛ (as to its form!);
85 kərəboja = PS kərəbvaja, 'the goat-bags'; səbɛ = GR səbɛ/ səvvɛ; dhəri hala = H dhər ḍale, BS H rəkh diye, BS 'he
86 put the bags somewhere'; (86/87) bhəri halĪnə = bhəri halĪ, H bhər ḍale (hɛ̃), GR clearly 'halĪna'; PS,BS bhərĪ halĪna; cãulũ̃ = PS cavəlõ, BS cãgula; lit. 'the granaries of rice
88 were filled by Sunapati'; (88) cãgələn = GR cã(g)ələn, PS cavəlõ, BS cãgula; bhəri hɛ = bhəri halĪ, PS bhəri hɛ, cp. 7.86/87; bəkarə = GR,PS clearly 'bəkarə'; li jɛ ro chĪ = H le ja rəha tha, PS lhi jɛ ro chĪ, BS H
89 le gəya tha; (89/90) rɛṇĪ-ratuṛa = GR rɛṇĪ-ratuḷa; lago chə = H ləga hɛ, PS lagi go chə (= H ləg gəya hɛ); it sounds like 'lag(u) ho chə/ ... ro chə/ ... go chə; cp. 1.62 com.; lit. 'the day of to-morrow has begun';
91 lago = H ləga, PS lagi go (= H ləg gəya); lit. 'the night
92 opened'; (92) pujɛ onũ = H pəhũca ata hũ̃/aũ̃ = I will take (the goats) and come back right away; kon chə = H kəhta hɛ, PS kõcha; bakəriya = GR bəkəriya?, PS bəkəriya;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

7.93 gvala-ənalõ = 'ənalõ' is rhyme-word on 'gvala' (BS,TP), cp. 7.97; PM ənyal = gval, especially in Johar; sõpi ɔnũ = H sõp aũ, I hand over and come back immediately;
94 ḍhãkəro = GR,PS clearly 'ḍhãkəro'; baṭo = BS baṭə;
95 ni nhɛ go chə = PS lhi ne go cha, BS ni nhe go chə, it sounds 'nhi nhɛ go chə', cp. 4.50; mi = ptcl., PS --, BS
96 mĨ; bakəriya = GR bəkəriya?; (96) cãul = GR cã(g)ul, PS cavəl, BS cãgul; pãjber = PS pãjiber; ni nhɛ go = PS lhi
97 nɛ go, BS ni nhɛ go, GR nhi nɛ go?; (97) dhura = GR clearly 'dhurə (96) - dhura' (97), PS also 'dhurə - dhura'; kẽ = kəɲi, GR kẽ/kã/ka, PS kɛ̃; bəkər = PS bəkar; sõpber ɛ go = H sɔ̃pkər a gəya, PS sõpi ber ɛ go, lit. 'having entrusted
98 the goats to the shepherd he came back'; (98) bhəyə = ? H hua, 'was', PS also 'bhəyə'; it actually sounds 'bhəya' (like 3.pl.), a lengthened form (singing!) of 'bhəy/bhəyə', this again being a short form of 'bhəyo'; dvĨ re carə =
99 2 - 4 days, GR dvĨya, cp. 16.38;40; (99) e = PS ye; nhɛ ge chə = H cəlĨ gəĨ hɛ; huɲədeśə = GR huɲədeśɛ;

8. 1 ɛ go = H a gəya; (2) kələnərĨ huɲiya = PS kəlɛnərĨ, BS 'kind of Huns'; jo chĨ = GR 'chiya' because of the following 'abu', PS also 'chiya' (= H the, 3.pl.); but it is only one Hun, the Hun-king, who is speaking to his son (cp.8.3); and GR doesn't use the hon.pl. for the Hun-king (cp. 8.6 nhɛ go chə); so the sg. 'jo chĨ' is more justified here than the pl. 'jo chiya'; bɛnə = PS bɛna; bolən chə = H bolta hɛ, PS bulãcha, BS H bolte hɛ̃ (perhaps misled by PS
3 'chiya'); (3) byau = PS byahə; (4) ter = GR t(y)er; PS first 'tera', then 'tyər'; kər dinũ = PS kəri dinũ; bulɛ linũ = H bula lũ, PS bulɛ lyɔnũ; ab = GR makes a long
5 pause between 'linũ ab' and 8.5 'huɲiya'; (5) nhɛ go = H cəla gəya, PS nhɛ ja; tape not clear; GR nhɛ go/nhɛ ja/ nhɛ jã; nhɛ jã = nhɛ jano = H cəla jata hɛ; BS: it should
6 be 'nhɛ go', cp. 8.6 nhɛ go chə; (6) nhɛ go chə = GR nhai go chə, PS nhɛĨ go cha; kĨ = GR,PS clearly 'kĨ';
7 ləgayo = tape: 'ləgaya (a)ho', PS ləgayə ho; byau = PS
8 byahə; (8) məli = 'up' to his home in the high mountains;
10 ɛ gĨ = H a gəye, hon.pl., PS e gĨ, BS ɛ gĨ; (10) chɛ = GR chɛ/chə; mẽ = GR mẽ/mə; ɔnĨ = H ate hɛ̃, hon.pl., 'he comes';
11 nhɛ jal = H cəle jaẽge (cp. 8.8 ɛ gĨ; 8.9 ɛ gĨ / ɔnĨ);

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.11 kəthə hũ = H kəhã ko, PS kɛ̃ hɛ̃ɳĩ, BS kəthɛ hõɳĩ, GR kəthə hũ/kəthɛ hun; bepari = GR bepar(i) / bebar(i), PS byapari,
12 BS 'merchant'; bhəy = PS bhay; (12) yə hɛber = it sounds 'yəhɛbɛ/yəhəbe', PS yə hɛ be, BS H is se; lit. 'this having been'; kər dinũ = H kər dũ̃, PS kəri lhinũ (= H kər lũ̃), but cp. 8.3;4; (ab) = tape not clear, PS ab; ɛ gĩ = H a gəye, PS e rĩ (= H a rəhe hɛ̃), BS H aye hue hɛ̃; on tape it actually sounds like 'ɛ rĩ', but cp. 8.9 ɛ gĩ; bəli u = GR vəli-y-u/vɛli-y-u, PS bəli ũ, BS bəli = 'emphatic particle'; BS gives two examples: tum kãhũ jãɳ cha bəli = BS H ʈum kəhã ja rəhe ho? (jãɳ cha = jan cha = H jate ho); u to porõ nhɛ gyeĩ bəli = BS H ve to pərsõ cəle gəye hɛ̃;
13 təb = PS to; bamɛɳək = bamɛɳ ka; jɛber = GR jɛbɛ/jəbe, PS jəbe, H jakər; ʈhɛrɛ = causative; lɛ = H bhĩ; lyay = GR lyay/lay/lai, PS lyay; bya = ?, GR vya/viya, PS bhəya; ənder = PS andər mẽ; kər diyo = PS kəri lhiyõ, cp. 8.3;4; jəni = PS jaɳĩ; tumukẽ = PS tumukẽ; (pɛtə) = ?, it sounds like 'p(h)-ɛ/əy-t/ʈ-ə', PS pɛʈə, BS H tarīkh; cp. 9.57;80; T 8788 Sk. prəvṛttə > Ku. pəito m. commencement of a journey; (nhɛti) = ?, tape not clear, PS nhɛ̃tinə;
14 təs kinɛ = ?, PS kisəkək; BS kinɛ = 'a date of this kind'; perhaps: kinɛ = kə(r)nɛ = H ɛse kərte, 'doing like this', which may serve as both adverb and attribute; cp. 10.89 təsə kərənɛ kərənɛ; 19.61 yɛso kərənɛ kərənɛ; ukẽ = vikəɳi, PS ukẽ; bətay = bətayo, H bətaya; bamɛɳəl = bamɛɳ le;
15 hũ = PS hõ; ɔn chə = H ata hɛ; śokə pas = GR śɔk kə pas?, PS śɔk kə pas; but cp. 8.5 'bamɛɳ pas' in the prose-part and 8.6 'bamɛɳə kĩ pas' in the song-part; 8.15 is spoken,
16 so 'śokə pas' seems more likely; (16) ma = mẽ, GR ma/mã, PS mã; phɛ go chə = H (phɛ) gəya hɛ, 3.sg.m., PS phɛ go cha; but according to 8.19 ɛ gĩ, 8.20 nhɛ gĩnə, one should expect in 8.16 also the 3.pl. 'phɛ gĩ'; mə = ptcl., PS pɛ;
17 lit. 'which money to meet expenses was necessary, all (this) money the Huniya kept (ready)'; je = PS,BS --; cɛn chiyo = H cahiye (but past, chiyo = H tha), PS jo chiyo, BS cɛ̃chiyə; jo = ?, GR to, je - to = which - that; but it sounds more like 'jo', PS jo; or: jo = jə < jɛ, jəsə = like, as: 'all this money the Huniya had kept ready somehow'; BS translates: 'He had kept that money which was necessary'; PM,BLS 'they took the money for the journey';

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.18 tɛ = H usī, BS 'that very day', tɛ < tehī?; lagi go che = H leg geya hɛ, PS lagī go cha; again sg. where one would
19 expect pl.; (19) one-one = H ate-ate, GR one-onɛ?, PS one-one; kẽkerī-khale = PS kẽkerī khalɛ/ - khale; lit. 'coming
20 coming - now - they came - way - halfway'; (20) byale ka vekhete = GR bekhete?, PS bekheta, lit. 'at the time of evening'; mi = ptcl., PS --, BS mī; dvī = it sounds 'dvīya', PS dvī; nhɛ gīne = PS,GR clearly 'nhɛgīna'; suniya = PS
21 sunīye; ghere = ? ghera, old loc., PS ghera; (21) huṇī = PS huṇi; kẽ = PS kɛ̃, GR kẽ/ke/ka; ge chiya = BS H geye the, PS also 'ge chiya'; purub = PS pūreb; bhaṭ rɛ chī = H bəṭh rehī thī, PS bəṭhi/bhəṭhi rɛ chī, cp. 12.35; 13.85;
22 mẽ = ? in, PS also 'mẽ'; or ptcl. 'me'?; peṛɛ chī = H peṛī thī; it sounds like 'puṛɛ chī/purɛ chī'; PS peṛɛ chī, BS 'Rajula's eye fell on the Huns, she recognized the Huns'; or parhaps causative 'peṛɛ chī' = H peṛaī thī, 'she let fall (her eyes)'; semeji ge che = H semejh gaī hɛ, PS semejhī ge cha; me = ptcl., GR me/mɛ, PS ve; maluśahī = BS Rajula mistook them for Malushahi; PM,BLS Rajula remembered, thought of king Malushahi; or 'raja maluśahī' is one of the many vocatives found in the song-part and is
23 not part of the sentence at all; (23) mī = mẽ, PS --, BS mi; alū-jolū = PS --, BS alū-jolū, TP alū = H alĪgen, GR H mulakat kerna; cp. T 1142 adere respect, Ku. alo 'a present made by parents and relations to women in the month of Caitra'?; jyūjage-pɛlage = BS jyūjage = greeting, blessing, saying 'live long'; pɛlage = 'feet-touching' by the younger ones; puskare = PS puruṣkare, BS puṣkare; hɛ ge = H ho gaī, PS bhɛ chī, BS hɛ ge; bhaṭali hɛlĪ̃ = H bəṭhal ḍale, PS bhaṭal - /bəṭhal nhɛgĪ̃; BS bhaṭale hɛlĪ̃, BS H bəṭha diya; cp. 'bhaṭa dī' in 10.14;15;34;80;81; 12.89;93; ṭope mari hɛ che = BS ṭop marṇo = to sit and cover/hide one's face in one's lap and between one's thighs, here a sign of shyness; BS gives an example: meri bojil myar dajyu kẽ dekhi ber jhəṭṭe ṭop mari de (or: mari le) = BS H merī bhabhī ne mere bhaī sahəb ko dekh ker jhaṭ apna sir god mẽ chipa liya.
24 ɛ ge cha = H a geye ho, PS e gɛ cha; heber = H hokar, PS hɛ gī, GR heve/hebe ; hemuken = GR hemukẽ/-ka(n), PS hemukẽ; diyo = BS H dījiye; BS father of the bride is addressing the father of the bridegroom. But for three reasons it is

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.24 more likely that the Huniyas address this sentence to Shauk: 1. 'chɛ mhɛɳ həber' always refered to Shauk; 2. 'ləgən diyo' - 'to give the wedding date' is the duty of the bride's father (cp. 'ləgən' in Platts and MHK); 3. the answer 'ləgən diyo' is 8.28 'ləgənə jə tumukɛ̃ mil go chə, di dyul pə', di dyul = I'll give, agree, accept;
25 həmu = PS həmə; ʈhɛrɛber = H ʈhəhərakər, GR ʈhɛrəber?, PS ʈhɛryɛber; ɛ rɔ̃ = GR ɛ ro? < ɛ rɔ̃ < ɛ rəyɔ̃/ɛ rəyũ, H a rəhe
26 (hɛ̃); PS e ro, BS e royɔ̃, BS H aye hue hɛ̃; (26) aʈ = aʈh, GR clearly 'aʈ', PS aʈh; mil go = H mil gəya; tape not clear; GR mil go/mil ro, PS mil rɔ; BS mil rɔ = BS H mila hua hɛ; cp. 8.28 mil go chə; 20.65; 21.42 mili go chə;
27 1.18 mili jalo; həmukɛ̃ = PS hamukɛ̃; (27) tape not clear, very fast; əʈʈhã = GR əʈʈhã/əʈha, PS aʈhã, BS 'on the eighth day'; həmər = ? həmərĪ, GR həmər, PS həməri; bəratəl = PS bəryatəl; hɛ jaɳ cɛ̃ = H ho jana (-Ī) cahiye, PS hɛ jaɳ cɛ̃chə; cp. 2.67;69; or: GR ? hɛ jaɳ chə (= H ho jana hɛ), cp. 9.91 bəryatəl jaɳə chu; kɔ, kɛ kun cha = BS
28 H kəho, kya kəhte ho; PS kɔ̃cha; (28) kənɛ rɔ = ? H kəhte rəha (as to its form only), PS kənɔchə (= H kəhta hɛ), BS kənɔrəy = BS H kəh rəha hɛ; tape not very clear; bhəya = GR bhiya, PS --, BS bhəya; jə = jo, PS jɛ; tumukɛ̃ = GR tumukɛ̃/tumuka, PS tumu, BS tumukɛ̃; di dyūl = H de dũga, PS di dyɔl; pɛ = GR pɛ/pə; pɛ. aya, = 'pɛ aya' is possibly
29 'bhəya' = brother (cp. 'bhəya' before); 29) ɛ gəy yɛ̃ = ? short for 'ɛ gəyũ', H a gəye (hɛ̃), PS e goyɔ; or does GR use a form 'ɛ gəyɛ̃' for the 1st pl.?; yɛ̃ = H yəhã, 'here',
30 meaning 'home' (?); (30) thĪ̃ = PS thɛ̃; ʈhɛr ge = ? H ʈhəhər gəĪ; əʈʈhã = PS aʈhã, GR ə(ʈ)ʈhã; hɛ̃ = həɳi/huɳi,
31 GR hɛ̃/mɛ̃, PS hɛ̃; (31) tɛ = PS--, BS tɛ; huɳiya = GR huɳiyã,; mɛ̃ = GR mə; sukalɛ = GR suk(h)alɛ/sukəlɛ/sugəlɛ; PS,BS sukha lɛ (= H sukh se); cp. 6.12; bəɳi gəya = H bən gəye, PS bəɳĪ goya; it actually sounds 'bəɳi goya'; BS proposes 'pəɽi gəya' (= H pəɽ gəye); BS gives an example: u kam kəri ber boʈak təli bɛ syɔv mɛ̃ pəɽi go = BS H vəh kam kərke peɽ ke nĪce chaya mɛ̃ leʈh gəya hɛ; but cp. 'bəɳi' in 9.35; 15.43; lit. 'the Huniyas became restful/comfortable/
32 retired'; (32) jɛ = GR (j)e, PS jɛ, lit. 'since which night'; ratə = GR ratu/ratü; bəʈi = PS bɛ; a chiya = H aye the; mukhə ni bolaĪ = BS H mũh se nəhĪ bolĪ, PS bulai;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.32 hətthə = GR more 'hə(t)thə' than 'hathə', PS hathə; saro = PS sarə, 'she did not move a hand' = she didn't do any work (BS); ənnə = it sounds 'ənnã', PS ãga, BS ana; nəĨ = PS ni, BS nəI; khayə = khayo, H khaya, BS khaya; 33 cp. 16.55 khaɳə ni khayo, 6.18;80; 21.70; (33) kətukə = PS kədukə; mɛ = ? ptcl., GR me/mẽ/ve/mə, PS mẽ, cp. 8.34; buɽĨ = GR buɭI, PS buɽI; səməjɛn chə = H səmjhatI hɛ, GR 34 səmajen tso, PS səməjɛchə; (34) kətukə = PS kədukə; səməjonI = H səmjhate (hɛ̃), GR səməjonI/səməjūnI, PS səmə- 35 jhonI, 3.pl.; (35) ni bolənI = H nəhĨ boltI, PS bəlanI, 36 BS bulanI, cp. 9.2;47;48; (36) dvI dinə = GR,PS dviya dina, 37 cp. 7.98; 8.20; (37) kya = PS ke; bɛnə = PS bɛna, GR bɛnə/ bɛnã; bolen chə = H boltI hɛ, PS bulɛ cha; śokI = PS 38 śokiye; (38) uṭhĨ ṭhaɽə = H uṭh khəɽI (huI); (39) lit. 'she has gone before the face of her father'; nhɛ ge chə = GR nhɛ ge tso; kya = PS ke; bɛnə = PS bɛna; bolɛn chə = H 40 boltI hɛ, PS bulɛ̃chə; (40) puchənū = H pūchũ; nəko = GR nəko/nəko, PS noko/nokə, BS H bura; cp. D 10 nəko lago = H bura ləga; manəna = ? H mante (ho), PS manəna; 41 kɛn chə rajulI = belongs still to sentence 8.40; mukhətirə = 42 it sounds 'muthira', PS also 'muthira'; (42) jə dinu = PS jo, lit. 'on which day'; dinu = dinə, GR clearly 'dinu'; mĨ = PS mẽ, GR mĨ/mI; raja mĨ = PS mẽ, GR mĨ/mI; mi = H mɛ̃; ṭhul = great, big; chũ = PS chõ, BS chũ; yə bəkhət kərɛ = GR bə(kh)ət/bə(kh)ut, PS ibəkhət kərẽ, H is vəkhət (kərke?); BLS,NCV: 'yə bəkhət kərɛ', more common 'yə bəkhət kɛ = H is səməy'; cp. KLJ 328 ratəvyaɳ kərɛ = early morning; in M 8.42 it means 'in the present age, generation, epoch'; 43 kətyūriya = GR kət(y)ūriya; (43) mẽ = GR mẽ/mI; kəhɛɽi = GR kəhɛɭi/kəhəɭi, PS kɛhəɽI; mĨ = PS mẽ, GR mĨ/mI; kəhəɽ 44 chə = GR kəhəɽ(ch), PS chən; (44) pəcuva = GR pəcu(v)a, 45 PS phəcuva; (45) diśa = PS diśã (obl.pl.?); mer = PS --, BS meri; pəchõ diś = GR pəchõ (k) diś?, PS pəcho diś, cp. 46 8.46; (46) pəchõ = PS pəcho; (47) thĨ = PS thɛ, BS thɛ̃; kɛ rakho chI = H kəha/kəh rəkha tha (as to its form only!), PS kɛ ro chI (= H kəh rəha tha), BS kɛ rakho chI; 48 bap = PS bat, BS bap; kẽ = kəɳi; isik = ? isi kɛ < isi kəri, 'so doing/having done'; puchənɛ = H pūchtI (hɛ), BS H pūch rəhI hɛ; u = H vəh; lit. 'like this - asks - she - now'; 49 gẽga = 'gẽga' means here 'river', but at the same time it

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.49 connotes 'the holy Ganga, the holy rivers'; ţhulĪ = great;
50 devənõ = PS debənõ, GR v/b; ma = mẽ; ko devə = 'ko' can be both 'who' and 'which', so: 1. Who is the god among the gods? 2. Which god, father, which god is the greatest?; similarly the following sentences; ţhulə = PS ţhula ho; cp. 8.42 ţhul (not 'ţhulo'!), but D 3 ţhulo, KI 461 ţhula; T 13776 Ku. thūl = corpulent, heavy, dull; ţhulo = large; but full forms (ţhulo) and short ones (ţhulə/ţhul) seem
51 to have the same meaning in our text; (51) ənnẽ = ? obl. pl., GR ənnẽ/ənnã/ənna, PS annõ (obl.pl.); mədhe = PṢ mẽ dhɛ̃, BS mədhɛ̃; ənnə = BS ənna; hũ̃ = ? huno, H hota, PS hõ,
52 BS hũ̃; ţhulə = PS,BS ţhula; (52) brikşə = PS bṛkşa, BS bṛşa, GR brikşə/bri(ş)şa; brikşə = PS vṛikşə; brəkşə = PS
53 vrikşa; ţhulə = PS ţhula; (53) diśa = GR diśa/diśã (obl. pl.); ma kĪ = PS ma diśa, BS majĪ diśa; kĪ = ? the fem. form of 'ko', kĪ diśa = which quarter, direction; but then
54 GR says 'ko diśa'!; (54) ma = PS mẽ; chə = PS chɔ; ţhulə =
55 PS ţhula; (55) yə ... nɛ = GR says this to the other singer. Most probably he was referring to the German Sahib who did not understand Kumauni very well in those days, not realizing that a taperecorder would have no scruple about recording also remarks like this. khəmiya = BS 'loafer', but BS explains 'khəmiya' as 'bachelor, young boy who runs after girls'; BS's example: yə khəmiya rat din sɛ̃ŋiyã kɛ pher mẽ rũ = BS H ye avara rat din orətõ ke cəkkər mẽ rəhta hɛ; usik = ? usi kɛ, it sounds like 'usi səmj ...', BS usikə; səmjənerə = BS səməjhənerɛ; BS's examples: u ke kam kərnerɛ ni bhəyo = BS H vəh koĪ kam kərnevala nəhĪ̃ hɛ; u həmarəvã̃ khan hũ khanerɛ ni bhəyo = BS H vəh həmare ghər khanevala hĪ nəhĪ̃ hɛ (khan hũ = H khane ko); bhəy = BS
56 bhəyo, H hua; (56) pɛgənə = PS pɛgəna; pɛgə = PS pɛga; pɛgo = PS pɛga, GR clearly 'pɛgo'; ţhulə = PS ţhula;
57 mə = ? ptcl., PS mɛ̃, BS mɛ̃ = BS H mujhko; but GR says 'mithĪ̃' (to speak 'to me'); bətɛ diyala = BS H bəta dẽge, BS 'will you please tell me'; PS bətɛ dyala; on tape it sounds like 'bətɛ di hɛla'; but the future seems to be correct. A talk is often introduced in this way, cp. kɔla
58 17.76; 20.7;9; bolə la 14.47;83; (58) hiya = GR hiya/hiyɛ, PS hiye, lit. 'he thinks in his heart'; maju = GR maju/majo, PS majə; socənĪ = H socte (hɛ̃); 58 and 59 are one

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.59 sentence!; (59) kɛ = PS ke; bolen chə = H boltī hɛ, PS bulẽ cha; usually this idiom goes the other way round: mənə mẽ socənī, hiya mẽ rəcənī; cp. 6.57; 10.54; 11.16; 60 16.11; (60) bərəsə = PS bərəsa, lit. 'daughter of ten years'; kɛ = PS ke; rojɛn chɛ = H (roj)tī hɛ, GR rojen chɛ?, PS rojẽ chɛ, 2.sg.f.; lit. it could mean 'which quarter do you select, choose, prefer' (cp. DNL rojnu) or - perhaps more likely - 'why of all thing do you choose the quarters and heroes (8.61) to ask me about?'. Shauk 61 of course thinks right away of Malushahi. (61) rojɛn chɛ = PS rojẽ che; bhəṛə = GR bhəḷə, PS bhəṛa; khojɛn chɛ = H 62 khojtī hɛ, 2.sg.f., PS khojẽcha; (62) kɛ = PS ke, BS H kis liye; rojən chɛ = rojɛn chɛ, PS rojẽche; bhəṛə = GR bhəḷə, PS bəṇə; khojən chɛ = khojɛn chɛ, PS khojẽ che; 63 gẽgã = GR gẽgã/gẽgan (obl.pl.), PS gẽga; ma = PS mẽ; puchɛn chī = H pūchtī thī, PS pūchɛ chī; but cp. 8.72 64 puchən chɛ; jəməna = PS jəmuna; (64) devẽ = devən, obl.pl., PS deba; devə = PS deba; chənə = chən, H hẽ; ṭhulə = PS 65 ṭhula; (65/66) ghaṭə = GR ghaṭu/ghaṭü; nayo = H nəhaya, PS nayə, BS nayo; təbu = təb; vī = obl. of 'u', cp. 'vīko', PS ve, BS vī; at Mayapuri Gaulighat they had wor- 67 shipped Mahadev (1.87 etc.); (67) səməjənũ = H səməjhte hẽ, 1.pl., PS səməjhənū; debũ = PS debõ; mĩ = GR mĩ/mẽ, PS mẽ; chənə = PS chəna; ṭhulə = could also be 'ṭhula', the plural of the full form 'ṭhulo'; PS ṭhula; jənūl = H 68 jinhõne; həmukẽ = PS həmukẽ; (68) najə = GR naju/najü, H ənaj; mədhe ko = PS mẽ dekho naj; jõ = GR jõ/jaũ; tilə = BS tila; homə-jəgyə = PS hūmə-yəjñə; mẽ = GR mẽ/ 69 mĩ/mī; lagənī = H ləgte (hẽ); (69) kɔn chə = H kəhta hɛ; 70 brəkṣõ = GR brəkṣõ/brəkṣũ, PS vṛkṣõ; ma = PS mẽ; ko = PS kə; brəkṣə = PS vṛkṣe; ṭhulə = GR ṭhulɔ/ṭhulo; manī jan chə = ? passive (cp. LSI 151), PS mani jãcho; pəyã ve pədəmə = PS põyə re pədəma, GR pəyə̃/põyã; GR: 'pəyã/pədəmə' = two names for one tree, the cherry-tree (?), cp. DNL pɛ̃yũ; ũ = unɔ, H ata (hɛ), PS õ; lit. 'it comes into many 71 works'; (71) citɛ kī barəta = varəta, PS tvīke pɛ bharəta, BS cittɛ kī -; on tape it actually sounds 'citɛ kī bharəta'; 72 śokī = PS śokiya; jɛ = H jɛse; not rel. pron. 'jo/je' which would read: 'je diśa puchən chɛ'; puchən chɛ = puchɛn chɛ, H pūchtī hɛ, 2.sg.f., PS puchəchɛ, BS puchẽchɛ;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.73 pechõ = PS pecho; (73) ma = PS mẽ; (74/75) pɛgənõ = GR, PS clearly 'pɛgənõ'; celĪ = BS cyelĪ; kəhəṛi = GR kɛhɛṛi; cp. Hi. 'śəhər' pronounced 'śɛ(h)ɛr' (short ɛ); PS kɛṛĪ, BS kɛhəṛĪ; kəhəṛə = GR kɛhəṛə/kɛhɛṛə, PS kɛṛa, BS kɛhəṛa;
76 dorihaṭu = PS dorĪhaṭə; maju = PS majə; ron chə = H rəhta hɛ, PS rocha/rõchə; pəcuva re doryalə = GR pəcu(v)a - , PS phətū re dorala; pəcuva doryalə = PS pəcū dorala, BS pəcuva doral; kɛṛɛrɔ = GR kɛɭɛrɔ, PS kɛṛe rɔ; BS: kɛṛɛrɔ = kəhəṛi-koṭ; kalū kəhəṛ = PS kalū kɛṛə, BS kalū kɛhəṛ;
77 təruṇĪ = it sounds 'taraṇĪ', PS pəraṇĪ kĪ triya, BS pəraṇĪ kĪ tiriya, 'the women of others'(BS); cp. HPG 109 təruṇĪ tiriya rhoṇə ni dina (rhoṇə = H rəhna); dinə = H deta;
79 kəṇi = PS kɛṇĪ; (79) very fast, not clear; syɛṇĪ = GR śɛṇ?, BS syẽṇi; dekhi = ? dekhiber, H dekhkər; BS dekhĪ; pəkəṛ lĪ = GR pəkəɭ li, BS pəkəṛi li; uṭhɛ li janĪ = ? H uṭha le jate (hẽ), BS uṭhɛ li gyay, PS uṭhɛ li janĪ; lit. 'whose beautiful wife - having seen - having snatched -
80 they carry off'; (80) very fast, not clear; PS kɛk bakər bhəl bhəl dekh mar dinĪ pəkɛ khane bhay; BS bhol bhol bhət bakər ... uchyati bhay rənkar = 'the good good fat goats they (steal, kill, cook and eat?) ... these quarrelsome (brother) sons of widows'(BS); 8.80 must be read parallel
81 to 8.78 (cp. 8.77;79); (81) ab = PS,BS --; socənɛ = H soctĪ (hɛ); ɛsɛ = ? H ɛse hĪ, emphatic '-ɛ' form; PS yəsɛ; maluśahĪl = GR mal(ə)śail, PS maləśaĪl; bəta chĪ = H bətaya tha, PS bəta chĪ; GR bəta chĪ/bəta dĪ (= H bəta diya); mikẽ = PS mikẽ; lɛ = H bhĪ; PS,BS --; bəta = bətayo, H bətaya; lit. 'like this king Malushahi had told me, like
82 this my father said'; (82) kẽ = kəṇi, PS kɛ, GR kẽ/ka, 'to/for Rajula'; jə = jɛ, H jɛse (BS), PS jo; ceṛi gə = H ceṛh gəya, GR ceɭi gə, PS ceṛi go; hɛ go = H ho gəya, PS ege/ego (= H a gəĪ/a gəya), BS hɛ go; lit. 'now - who was - to Rajula more sadness grew and her heart became more
83 distressed'; (83) jɛko = H jiska, PS ijə ko/k (= mother-
84 of); (84) hẽsə = PS hẽsa, cp. 7.53; BS 'swan'; uṛi nhɛ go chə = H uṛ(kər) cəla gəya hɛ, GR uɭi -; mə = ? ptcl., PS
85 śokiye malū; (85/86) kəsikə = PS kəsĪkə; sūrutə = PS sūrəta; kẽ = ? kənɛ, H kəhtĪ (hɛ), PS kɛ, cp. 8.87 kənɛ; mɛkhalĪ =
88 PS məkhalĪ; (88) myer = PS myər, GR m(y)er/myər; hɛ jal = H ho jaega; (hə̃) = ? huṇi, GR hə̃/mə̃ (= mẽ); PS,BS -- ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.88 mi = not clear on tape; PS,BS --; nhɛ janū = H cəla jaũ;
89 eso = PS ye so; lɛ = PS le; (ṭharə rakhə) = ?, not clear on tape; PS soc rəkha ('she thought'); BS ḍhaṛi/ṭhaṛi rakho, H niścəy kiya (BS), 'Rajula made up her mind, decided in her heart' (BS); BS gives an example: mɛl dil mẽ ḍhaṛi rakho ki əghil mhẽṇ mẽ ghər jũl = BS H mẽne dil mẽ niścəy kər rəkha hɛ ki əgle məhĩne ghər jaũga; perhaps T 13742 sthərəti, Ku. ṭharṇo to determine, design: ṭharə
90 rakhə = ṭhari rakho; (90) rɛ ge = H rəh gəĩ, 'remained', cp. 7.53; deśə = GR deśa, obl. for loc.?, PS deśa;
91 pãcə satə = 'five days, seven days', with reference to the eighth day on which the marriage is supposed to be per-
92 formed; hɛ janĩ = H ho jate (hẽ); (92) ɛ jã = ? ɛ jano, H a jata (hɛ), PS e jã; məsəgələ = PS məsəkəla, cp. 8.93; 9.1;4; BS: 'one or two men of the bridegroom's side who go to the bride's house a few days before the marriage in order to help preparing everything'; GR (1973) məsgəl =
93 khəbər denevala; BLS məśgəl = messenger; (93) satə = it sounds 'səta/sətə', PS səta; hunĩ = H hote (hẽ), PS həṇĩ (= huṇi, postp.); məsgələ = GR məsgələ/məskəlo, PS məsəkəlõ, BS məsəgəlo; ɛ jã = H a jata (hɛ), GR ɛ jã/ɛ ja (old simple present?, cp. LSI 139), BS also 'ɛ jã';
94 bɛ = GR bɛ/mɛ; cəndrə = GR cəndre; huṇiyə bəryat = GR huṇiye bər(y)at, PS huṇiye ki bərat; ẽ = BS H atĩ (hɛ),
95 GR ẽ/e, PS yẽ; (95) nyūt-patə = GR - patə/paṭə?, PS nyɔt-paṭə, cp. 9.7; 10.42; lit. 'for all Huniyas there is an invitation-(letter?); hɛ rɔ = H ho rəha (hɛ); ɛs = PS yəs; nyūt = PS nyɔt; hɛ rɔ chu = H ho rəha hɛ, PS hərɔchə; təliyə k = PS təliya k; hiṭiya = imperative?; məliyə k = PS məliya k; myer = GR myer/mir, PS meri; bəryat = PS
96 bərat; (96) bəryat = PS,BS bərat; kərɔ = ? H kiya; BS kərũ (= kərẽ/kərõ = kərnɔ/kərno, H kərta hɛ), BS 'he makes'; chu = chə, H hɛ, PS chū, BS chu; u lɛ = H vəh bhĩ
97 jəlnər-kəlnər = PS jələnərə-kələnərə, perhaps only a rhyme-word (TP); GR kəlnər = name of the Huns, jəlnər = name of Rajula's country; but cp. 1.75 jənərəl-kənərəl; jo chu = BS chū; one would expect 'jo chĩ'; raj chĩ u lɛ = BS raj chi u lɛ, H vəh bhĩ raja tha, BS 'all those officer (jəlnər-kəlnər)-Huns - who were there - they also were like kings';
98 gɔlĩghaṭ-mayapuri = BS gɔlĩ ghaṭ mẽ əpurĩ; unūl = GR clearly

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.98 'unūl' (not 'unūlɛ/unūle') as compared to 'u lɛ - u lɛ' (= H vəh bhĪ); so 'unūl' = H unhõne; H ve bhĪ = Ku. ũ lɛ; dəgəṛɛ = GR dəgəɻɛ, BS dəgəɳɛ; mãg lyaĪ = ? H mãg lae (BS), 99 PS mãg lyaĪ, BS mãg lyaĪ; (99) gərəb-piṭhẽ = PS gərəb piṭhya; kərber = PS kəriber; inər = H inka; ho = GR ho/hõ; hõ = hənɔ/hənɔ = H hota hɛ (BS); PS hɔ, BS hõ; lit. 'having made the 'gərəb-piṭhẽ' their marriage is/becomes';

9. 1 satə = PS sətã, GR satə/səta; məsəgələ = GR məsəgəlɔ, BS məsagəlo; ɛ go chə = PS e go cha; deśə = GR deśə/deśu; 2 kẽ = kəɳi, GR kẽ/ka, PS kẽ; hɛ gĪ = H ho gəe; khanĪ = H khatĪ; mukhu = PS mukhə, GR clearly 'mukhu'; does it mean 'she doesn't talk with her mouth' or 'she doesn't talk to anybody's face' = to anybody?; bulanĪ = H boltĪ; GR,PS bulanĪ, cp. 9.47;48; hatu = GR hatu/hatə, BS hatə; 3 rɛ chə = H rəhĪ hɛ, PS rɛ chə, GR rɛ chə/rẽ chə (= rɛn chə = H rəhtĪ hɛ), cp. 19.98; 21.73 rɛn chə; pūrubə = GR 4 pūrubü, PS purəbə; (4) məsgəlɔ = GR clearly 'ɔ', BS məsəgəlɔ; a chĪ = H aye the; mẽ = GR mẽ/mĪ; khəvayo pivayo = PS khəvayə pivayə; sukalo = PS also 'sukalo', cp. 6.12 com.; 5 hɛ gĪ = H ho gəye, GR hɛ gĪ/hə gĪ; (5) huɳi = PS hẽ, BS huɳi, huɳi = postp.; hənĪ = BS H hotĪ hẽ; cp. 7.17 where 'diśa' seems to be sg.; but 3.sg.f. of 'huɳo' is 'hunɛ' (cp.21.28); 'hunĪ' (H hotĪ) as pres.part.sg.f. is used in conditional clauses (10.92); cp. also 16.93; śɔk kɔ = PS śɔkɔ kə, GR śɔk(k)o; nĪn = PS nĪnd; jẽ = janɛ = H jatĪ (hɛ), 3.sg.f.; 6 GR jẽ/jẽ, PS ṭuṭĪ jẽ, BS H ṭūṭ jatĪ hɛ; (6) huɳədeś = GR clearly 'huɳadəś', PS huɳa-deś; bəryat = PS bərat; ẽ = unɛ/ ɔnɛ, H atĪ (hɛ), GR ẽ/ɛ̃y/ẽ; PS ẽ; BS ẽ = H atĪ hɛ; 7 abu = PS abə, it sounds 'iyabu/iyavu'; nyūtə-patə-vala = BS 'the ones who get an invitation', GR nyūta-pata-vala; PS nyūta-paṭa, cp. 8.95; 10.42; DNL səhi pətrə, səhi-paṭo; ɔɳə phɛ gĪ = H ane ləge, PS ɔ̃ṛə (=ɔɳə); bəryat = PS bəratə; huɳə phɛ ge chə = H hone ləgĪ hɛ, PS hɔ̃ṛə phɛ ge cha 8 (hɔ̃ṛə = hɔɳə); (8) samanə = GR səmanə, PS səmana; təyarə = GR təyarɛ/təyare, PS tɛyarɛ, BS tɛyarə; həɳə = huɳə, H hona/ hone, PS hɔ̃ṛə; huɳiya = PS huɳiyo; lit. 'there the things (luggage, gifts, provisions etc.) of the bridegroom's party 9 have begun to be ready'; (9) yəs yəy = yəs yəs, H ɛse ɛse, PS yəs yəs, GR clearly 'yəs yəy'; ɔnĪ = ? H ate hẽ; it

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

9. 9 sounds 'ɔninay/ɔminay', PS ɔnina; jakhəṛi-jakhəṛi = GR jakhəḷi/jəkhəḷi; BS jəkhari = BS 'very old people'; NCV, PM very old; BLS 'having a stiff body'; jə = jəs, H jɛse, GR jə/jɛ, PS jɛ; onĪ = H ate hẽ, it sounds 'ɔnay/ɔney', PS ɔnay = BS H a rəhe hẽ; as to 'ɔnĪ' cp. 1.56;59; 5.63;77;
10 8.10; (10) cəndrebikhepalə = PS cəndrəbikhepalə; ko ḍola = PS ...palə koṭə pɛrəṇə phɛgo (= BS 'he began wearing his coat'); NCV ḍola = palanquin; bəṇəṇə = PS pɛrəṇə = BS H pəhərna; but GR clearly 'bəṇəṇə' = H bənna,
11 to be made; cp. 17.94; (11) təyarə = PS tɛyarə; həṇə = H
12 hona, PS həṛə (= həṇə); (12) huṇədeśə = GR huṇə-/huṇa-, PS huṇa deśə; mə = ? ptcl., GR mə/mɛ, PS pɛ; BS mẽ, 'among the Huns'; bhɔtə = PS bhɔtɛ, GR bhɔtɛ/bhɔte; khuśi = adj., cp. DNL; as to 'khuśĪ/khuśi' = noun and 'khuśi/khuś' = adjective, BS gives an example: u khuśi hɛ rɔ = BS H vəh khuś hɛ; u khuśi hɛ rəĪ = BS H ve khuś hẽ; khuśi duni mẽ səbõ həber ṭhuli cĪj chu = BS H khuśi duniyā mẽ səbse bəṛĪ cĪj hɛ; the first two 'khuśi' BS pronounces 'khuś' (= adj.), the last 'khuśi' BS pronounces 'khuśĪ/khuśi' (= noun); hɛ ra = ? H ho rəhe, PS hɛ raya, GR clearly 'hɛ ra'; BS: hɛ ra = hɛ rɔ = H ho rəha hɛ, hɛ rĪ = H ho rəhe hẽ; BS translates 'in Hundesh, among the Huns, there is much happiness'; also possible: hɛ ra = hɛ rəya = H ho rəhe; cp. 2.80 rəya, 18.64 rəya; as to the 3.pl. of the past tense cp. LSI 129 chiya; but LSI 130 'rĪ/rəĪ' of 'rūṇo' =
13 H rəhna; LSI 147 hiṭa = they went; (13) kẽ = keṇi, H ko, GR kə̃/kə/ka/kã/kɛ̃, PS kẽ; lyonũ = 1.sg./pl.; PS lyonū; cp. 3.9;15; 9.15; 21.2;7;9; kəber = GR kəber/kɛber, PS kɛ ber;
14 khuśi = GR khuśi/khuśĪ; (14) səb = GR səb/sab; kəs = H
15 kɛsĪ; huṇəl = BS H hogĪ; BS rajulĪ kəsi huṇəlĪ; (15) kẽ = PS kẽ; lyūn = PS lyɔnə; kəber = PS kɛberə; hɛ rĪn = H ho rəhe hẽ, GR hɛ rĪn/hɛ rĪ̃, PS also 'hɛ rĪn'; səb = GR səb/sab; huṇadeś = GR clearly 'a' in 'huṇadeś'; cəndrebikhepal = PS cədrəbikhepalə; ka = H ke, BS 'all (men) of C.B.P.';
16 PS kẽ = H ko, 'to C.B.P.'; (16) keṇi = it sounds 'kaṇIyə'; məkuṭə = GR clearly 'məkuṭ e'; PS 'mukəṭe', corrected into 'məkuṭe'; cp. EWA and T 10144 mukuṭə/məkuṭə; TŚS məkuṭ; Platts mukuṭ, mukəṭ, məkuṭ; badi = i-abs., H bəndh gəya hɛ;
17 ṭolə-tophanə = T 5483 ṭolə, PS tolə topḥanə; BS H dhūm-dham, 'big pomp'; NCV,BLS ṭolə = group, crowd;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

9.17 jɛsə = H jɛsa, PS jɛkə; niśanə = PS niśaɳə; BS: here 'marriage flags', red and white. The marriage processions of Brahmins don't carry these flags, only the 'bərat' of Rajputs and other castes. On the way to the bride's home the red flag is in front, the white flag at the end of the 'bərat'. When they return with the bride, the white flag is carried in front and the red one at the end. The red flag on their way to the bride's home shows that they are ready for any possible fight, the white flag on their return-journey indicates that everything went off peace-
18 fully. (18) mə = ptcl., GR mə/mɛ, PS --;
19 əghilə = PS əgilə; hilə ja = ? hil janɔ > hil jã̃ > hil ja = H hil jata (hɛ), it moves ahead; or 'ja' is the old simple present (Skr. yati, Prkr. jai > jay/jae > ? ja); on tape it sounds 'hilə (h)ü cato' or ...'caṭo/cãto/jato/jãto' (not very clear); PS hilə cã̃ cho = H hil(na) cahta hɛ = BS 'the crowd wants to move'; also likely NCV: hilə jã̃ chə = H hil jata hɛ = moves ahead; cp. 6.28 hil ge = H hil gəĪ; KLG 201 əgəlo dələ pãɳi pĪchə pəchilo dələ hilo le nə panũ = KLG H əgla dəl panĪ pĪta to pichla dəl kĪcəṛ tək nəhĪ̃ pata; Padmāvat 14.7 əgiləhi kahĪ̃ pani khərə bãṭa, pəchilehi kahĪ̃ nə kãdɔ ãṭa = H əglõ (sena ke əgrəbhag valõ) ko hĪ rūkha-sūkha panĪ bəṭ pata hɛ or pichlõ (pĪche ane valõ) ko (panĪ kĪ kon kəhe?); pūn = H pata, PS pɔnə; cp. BS: u din mẽ ghər khãɳ ni khɛ pan = BS H vəh din mẽ ghər khana nəhĪ̃ kha pata, 'during daytime he can not eat at home'; ɛsĪ = PS esĪ; bəryat = PS bəratə; hɛ rɛ = H ho
20 rəhĪ; (20) ḍəmbū = GR ḍəmbū/dəmbū; PS,BS ḍəmbū; BS ḍəmbū = ḍəmū (= ḍəmuva?), a big drum with one membrane, played with two sticks; cp. 18.4; ḍəməru = BS kind of rattle, smaller than 'huṛka'; cp. HŚS ḍəməru (sketch!); nẽgara = GR nẽ(g)ara, BS a big drum played with two small sticks; niśanə = BS niśaɳə; (cələ rĪ̃) = GR not clear; PS,BS --; NCV,PM cəl dɛ̃ = H cəl detĪ (?); as to the verbal compound 'cəl roɳo' cp. 14.19 paɳĪ cəli rɔ = 'the water flows' and 14.21 kūlə cəl rɔ = 'the irrigation-water flows'; 9.21 with similar context: baja baji rĪn; ṭolə = PS tolə, cp. 9.17; ɛ jan chə = BS H a jata hɛ, PS e ja cho, GR ɛ jan tso; e deva = PS ye deba; adhu = adho, cp. 8.19; 11.12; baṭa = ? baṭo (cp. 8.19), baṭo > baṭa because of the following 'əha'?;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

9.20 or 'baṭa' = obl. of 'baṭo', cp. 1.49 etc.; or 'baṭa' = 'baṭə/baṭ', the shorter form (cp. T 11366 Ku. baṭ, baṭo);
21 huṇiya = it sounds 'huṇiyao', PS huṇiyo; (21) bərat = GR bər(y)at; ṭolə-topḥan = PS tolə-tūpḥan; nẽgəra = GR clearly 'nẽ(g)əra, PS nẽgaṛa; baji rĩn = H baj rəhe hɛ̃, PS bajənĩ, BS bajə rɛ̃ĩ, GR baji rɛ̃ĩ/bajə rĩn; niśan = PS niśaṇə; uṛi rĩn = H uṛ rəhe hɛ̃, BS uṛi rɛ̃ĩ; bəryat = PS bərat; ɛ ge = BS H a gəĩ, GR ɛ ge/ɛ gɛ̃ĩ, PS e ge, cp. 9.22; -
22 9.21 and 22 is actually one sentence; (22) bəryatu = GR
23 clearly '-u'; ɛ ge = PS e ge; (23) huṇiyã = GR huṇiya?; bəryat = PS bəratə; bhɛṭ ge = H bɛṭh gəĩ, PS bɛṭh ge; GR, BS bhɛṭ ge; (śyū) = GR not clear, PS kə; BS syu = syɔv/syɔl = H chaya; NCV,PM śyũ = H mẽ, 'in Kankari Khal'; BLS śyo = shade; cp. index 'śyol'; according to the sound on tape it could be 'śyū/śū/jyū/jū' or possibly '(ma)ju' = 'in K.Kh.' (cp. 2.26), but in the spoken part 'in' is always 'mẽ' (cp. 4.12; 7.66; 10.26; 11.15;16);
24 vĩ = BS H vəhĩ, the very same; cɔbəṭiya = GR tsəbəṭiya;
25 cp. 'tibəṭiya' (TP) = a 3-way junction; (25) bəryat = PS bərat; bhɛṭ ge = PS bɛṭh ge; phɛ gɛ̃ĩ = GR phɛ gĩn?;
26 suṇənɛ = H suntĩ (hɛ), GR suṇənɛ/śuṇənɛ; məṇ-məṇə ka = cp. 6.89 com.; PS also 'məṇə-məṇə ka'; netərə = here: 'tears' (GR,BLS,PM), otherwise 'eye', cp. 6.89; choṛənɛ = H choṛtĩ (hɛ), GR choɻənɛ, PS choṛəne, BS H choṛ rəhĩ hɛ;
27 suṇə suṇə = GR soṇa suṇa, PS suṇa suṇa; citɛ = ? citə + emphatic -i > citɛ; GR citɛ/cittə, PS dĩ tə kĩ bharəta, BS cittə kĩ ve bharəta; citə = GR citə/citɛ, PS ek tĩ
28 bharəta, BS citə; varəta = GR varəta/bharəta; (28) byalə = GR byalã; vəkhətə = PS bəkhətə; bəryatə = PS bərata; ɛ ge = H a gəĩ, PS e ge, GR bəryatə y ɛ gɛ; kholĩ-pəṭãgeṇə = PS khoĩ pəṭañəṇa, GR pəṭã(g)əṇa; pəṭãgeṇə = PS
29 bəṭañə; (29) bhəri go = H bhər gəya; huṇiyal = GR huṇiyan/huṇiyal; PS huṇiyal = H huṇiyõ se;
cp. 3.85 bhər rakhĩ lũṇəl; 5.11 gəṛuval jəl bhərnɔ;
30 huṇiyã = PS huṇiya; ka = PS kɛ̃ (= H ko); ka = H ke; mukhə = 'the face of' or postposition 'at the Huniyas'?; 9.32 'huṇiya ujan' suggests 'mukhə' to be a postposition; dekhɛn chə = H dekhtĩ hɛ, PS dikhɛ̃chə/dekhɛ̃chə; canə ve canə ren chə = BS cãṇa ve cãṇa rɛ̃chə = BS H dekhtĩ rəh jatĩ, it sounds like 'tsɔnɔ ve tsana ren tsa'; cp. 15.71; 21.73;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

9.30 ren chə = rɛn chə = H rəhtī hɛ; (31) huṇiyanə = obl.pl., PS huṇiyana; ke = GR clearly 're', PS ke, cp. 9.36 ke dhana; dhana = PS dhəna, GR dhana/dhəna; kəren chə = kərɛn chə, H kərtī hɛ; lit. 'what plan is she making now';

32 huṇiya = PS huṇiyã; ujan = BS ujyã, PS utha, GR ujan/ujən/ujã/ujə̃/ujaṇ, cp. T 2052 udyanə Ku. ujaṇ postp. 'towards'; canɛ chə = H cahtī hɛ (in the sense of 'dekhtī hɛ'), PS canə̃ chə, GR canɛ tso, BS canɛ chə; ḍã̄ṛə = GR ḍãḷə, PS ḍaṛə; marnɛ = H martī (hɛ); lit. 'she beats (with) a stick' = she cries as if beaten with a stick (?);

33 tɛ = PS --, obl. of 'tə/to' or < 'tə hī' = that very?, cp. 1.60;61 and 3.21 təhī; rɛṇī-ratuṛa = GR rɛṇī-ratuḷa; ṭolə = it sounds 'ko to ṭolə', PS to, PM 'this crowd'; more likely GR repeats 'to' by mistake; cp. 9.17;20;21;

34 18.46;51; (34) lɛ = H ne, PS lə̃; (35) sukala = ? sukhala/sukhelə; GR clearly 'sukala/sukəla' (not 'kh'); cp. 6.12 com.; 8.31; lit. 'they became restful/comfortable';

36 kərənə = ? kərənɔ, H kərta (hɛ); it sounds 'kərəna ho';

37 PS kərəla = H kərə̃ge, but GR clearly 'n'; (37) kəṇi = PS kə̃; kha rakh = kha rakho, PS khɛ rakh; pi rakh = pi rakho, H pī rəkha, PS pī rakh, GR pi/pī, cp. 16.27;28;

38 śokī = PS śokiya; lɛ jan chə = < lagi jan chə, H ləg jata hɛ, BS lajə̃chə; NCV,PM lag jan chə; PM also says 'lag jã' (< lagi janɔ) = H ləg jata; lit. 'the day of to-morrow

39 begins'; (39) byɛ ge = H bīt gəī; lɛ go = < lagi go, H ləg gəya; PM: 'gham lag go' is common, not 'gham lago';

40 məhəraj = GR məhəra, PS --, said to the audience; nīn = PS nīnd; ṭuṭ ge = PS ṭuṭi ge, cp. 9.5; rɛṇī = PS reṇī; lago chə = H ləga hɛ, cp. 9.39 com.; PM's example: mə̃ belī sɛ-devī gəī, bəṛə gham lago = PM H mə̃ kəl śəya-devī (ke məndir pər) gəī, bəṛə gham ləgo; mə̃ bhyar bəṭi bhīter ɛ gəī, bəṛə gham lag go = PM H mə̃ bahir se bhītər a gəī,

41 bəṛə gham ləg gəya; (41) not clear on tape, neither BS nor TP could understand anything, PS jəlɛman jū cəl gī;

42 məhəraj = GR məhəra; kī = it sounds 'huṇiya nīn', but cp. 9.40; byũj ge = GR byũj/biũjh/byõj(h), PS byoji, BS byõji = BS H uṭh gəī; instead of 'byũj ge' BS says 'biji ge';

43 hat = PS hath; mũh = GR mũ/mũh, PS mukh; (44) tape not clear. This edition follows BS in the Kumauni-text as well as in the translation. jaṇe = GR jaṇe/jaṇī, PS jaṇī;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

9.44 BS 'who knows (jaŋe) what they do there'; or possibly: janĪ vã jə = they go there; jə = BS jɛ, H jɛse; bhəy = BS ... vã jɛ. u dina hũŋĪ bhay. ke əndaj bhəy; dūser = 45 PS dusar; (45) tape not clear. I follow BS; BS udinak hũŋiyã kas ũ chĪ pɛlĪ u? - luţera bhəncod; PS pɛlĪ huŋĪ 46 kas hochĪ u e lutəja bhɛncot; (46) muṇi muṇi kɛ = PS məŋi məŋi kɛ; ceŗi uno = H cəŗh ata (hɛ), PS cəŗi ono, GR cəŗi/ 47 cəŗ(h)i; (47) śokə = GR śokə/śaukə; bulaŋ = ?, PS bulan, GR bulaŋ/bolaŋ/bəlaŋ (cp. 9.48), it sounds 'bula(n)nhɛtinə'; BS,PM 'S.Shauk does not speak to Rajula'; 'bulaŋ' seems to be H 'bolna = to speak', not H 'bulana = to call'; cp. D 215 jhuţi bəlaŋo = telling lies; KLG 48 raja ... bolanẽ lagya = H raja ... bolne ləge (2x); janĪ = ? janɛ, H jatĪ (hɛ); GR clearly 'janĪ', PS janĪnə, BS 'Gangula goes to Rajula'; 'janĪ' could be 3.pl., but GR uses the honorific plural mostly for S.Shauk, not for Gangula. Then 'janĪ' is pres.part.fem., but only in the negative, so that one should read: śokyaŋ ni janĪ = H śokyaŋ nəhĪ jatĪ = the Shaukyan (= Gangula) does not go to Rajula. But most likely 'janĪ' is used here for the more common 'janɛ'; cp. 7.57; 48 58; 12.7; (48) kɛhuṇi = PS kehuṇi, cp. 9.82; bolaŋ = GR bolaŋ/bulaŋ/bəlaŋ, but clearly long 'a', not 'bolaŋ'; PS bulan, cp. 9.47; ni lɛ re = not very clear on tape, PS bulan ni lag rəĪ, BS bulan ni lɛ rəĪ = BS 'she did not talk to anybody'; GR bolaŋ (n)i lɛ re(i); lɛ < lagi; the formal Hi. equivalent (though not used) would be: kisĪ ko bolne nə ləg rəhĪ; cp. 2.83; 14.38; 15.83; the version finally decided on is supported by NCV and BLS; uţhin nəi = ? H uţhtĪ nəhĪ, PS uţhəni nɛ, GR uţhin nəi/uţhən ni; bolan nəi = H boltĪ nəhĪ, GR bulan nĪ?, PS bulani nɛ, BS H nəhĪ bol rəhĪ; unukẽ = H unko, GR unukẽ/unukã, PS unūkẽ; 49 dekhi rɛ = H dekh rəhĪ; (49) kaŋ = H kəhne, GR kaŋ/kəŋ, PS koŋ, cp. T 2703 kauŋo; phɛ gĪn = GR phɛ gĪn/phɛ gĪ, PS 50 phɛ gĪ; unuthĪ = PS unuthẽ; (50) səmdĪ = PS śəmdĪ; həmukẽ = PS həmən kẽ, GR həmukẽ/həmukã; lit. 'delay has become to us'; śokaŋ = not clear on tape. Either GR said 'śokaŋ...' by mistake and corrected it to 'hundeś' or it reads 'śokaŋ bɛ' (= from Shaukan, bɛ < bəţi), though 'bɛ' does not seem to be on tape; BS həmūl śokaŋ vãhule jãŋə chu, vãhule = H vəhã bhĪ (BS); jaŋ chu = H həmko jana hɛ (though

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

'həmūl' = H həmne); (51) byol = GR byol/byūl, PS byəli;
52 kẽ = GR kẽ/ka, PS kɛ̃; (52) byoli = PS byəlĪ; mukhə = BS H kisĪ ke mukh ke samne = BS 'she does not speak to anybody', cp. 9.2; ni bulanĪ = H nəhɪ̃ boltĪ; PS,BS bulani; GR bulanĪ/bolənĪ; lit. 'now the bride does not speak (through her)
53 mouth'; (53) not clear on tape, PS bəţyõ chĪ; BS kɛ byoli bəţine bhɛ = BS Ḥ kiskĪ dulhən təyar hotĪ = BS 'whose bride is she anyway, that she should be ready'; 'kɛ' is more likely H 'kya'; NCV and PM suggest: bəţi ni bhɛ = H təyar nəhɪ̃ hɛ, or: bəţi ni rɛ = H təyar nəhɪ̃ rəhĪ; PM prefers
54 'bəţi ni rɛ'; (54) vil kɔ = vĪle kəyo, H usne kəha; jəsikə = < jəsi kəri = H jɛse kərke, PS jəsĪ kə; jɛnch = jɛn chə/janɛ chə, H jatĪ hɛ, PS jɛ̃ch; ɛnch = ɛn chə/ɔnɛ chə (cp. 13.62), H atĪ hɛ, PS ɛ̃ ch; tum li jao = it sounds 'tumĪ jao' = you go; butɛ-butiber = ?, PS botɛ butĪber; BS's ex.: o boji tum apəŋ nantina kẽ botyao kile ki u ḍaṛ marnĪ = BS H o bhabhĪ tum əpne bəccõ ko bəhəlao kyõki ve ro rəhe hɛ̃; NCV,BLS H səmjha-bujhakər ('by hook or by crook'); PM H pyar se səmjhana; it is most probably a synonym or even related to 'bujhauŋo'; cp. Platts 'butayĪ' = bujhaĪ = explaining; 'butana' is given as synonym of 'bujhana' in HŚS, BSK, TŚS, AK and DNL; as to 'jəsikə jɛnch - jəsikə ɛnch' BS gives a similar phrase: kəsikɛlɛ ho həmukẽ apəŋ bẽŋĪ bya vã kər dĩŋ cɛ̃ch = BS H kɛse bhĪ ho həmko əpnĪ bəhin kĪ śadĪ vəhã kər denĪ cahiye; li jao = PS lhi jao; (təkẽ lɛ) = ? H usko bhĪ; GR təkẽ lɛ/tikẽ lə; as GR pauses between 'tum' and 'təkẽ lɛ' it seems to belong to sentence 9.55; thus PS ha 'tə nə həmũ hɛ̃...' (and BS translates 'neither does she speak with us, nor does she eat her food'; in Kumauni this could be: tə nə lɛ həmhũ bulanĪ, nə tɛl ənn khay; tə nə lɛ ... nə tɛl = H vəh nə bhĪ ... nə vəh bhĪ = neither nor); but the 'k' in 'təkẽ' is very clear on tape. And as a direct object 'təkẽ lɛ' fits 'li jao' very well; cp. 3.80 təkẽ lɛ li jul = I take her along too; 3.77 bəţɛ de təkẽ lɛ; 18.30 təkẽ lɛ lhi =
55 take her also (lɛ = H bhĪ); (55) həməhũ ... khay = PS tə nə həmũ hɛ̃ bulanĪ nə tɛl ənn khay = BS H nə to yəh həmse boltĪ ..., cp. 9.54; the tape is not clear enough; GR: bulanĪ ? = H boltĪ; or: bulan ni ? = H boltĪ nəhɪ̃; or: bula ni ? = H bola nəhɪ̃; tɛl = ? H 'vəh bhĪ' or 'usne';

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

9.55 accordingly the whole sentence could be: həməhũ bulanĪ nə tɛl ənn khay = H həmse boltĪ nə vəh bhĪ ənn khatĪ ('nə' refers to both verbs); or: həməhũ bulan ni, nə tɛl ... = H həmse boltĪ nəhĪ̃, nə vəh bhĪ ...; or: həməhũ bula ni, nə tɛl ənn khay = H həmse bola nəhĪ̃, nə usne ənn khaya (bula/khay = perf.part. 'bulayo/khayo'); cp. 8.35; 9.2;48;

56 hoy = not clear on tape, PS jəsĪkə və tə ẽ = BS H jisse ye aye, ɛsa upay kəro = BS 'do that what brings her out'; it sounds 'jəsikə hoy'; NCV H jɛsa hɛ, vɛsa kəro; lit. 'as it

57 is, so do it'; (57) kəs = GR kəy/koy, PS kəs; kərɔ = kəro, H kiya, PS kərə; bar = BS,NCV 'day'; pɛt = PS pɛṭ, BLS pɛt = auspicious (day), JM pɛṭ əpɛṭ = auspicious and inauspicious; (ya) = GR ya/yə, PS chiya/chi ya, BS ya = or;

58 suda = PS sudɛ, NCV sudɛ; BS in vain, wrong; PM without thinking; KLJ (index) sudɛ = H vyərth; kɛ dĪ (ke) = GR kɛ dĪ ge/...ke, PS kɛ de ki, NCV kɛ dĪ; kɛ dĪ ge = H kəh de gəĪ = a form very unlikely as there are in Malushahi no other forms 'verb-stem + di + go/ge'; ke = ? H kya; lit.

59 'you have spoken in vain'; (59) tape not clear; (dhe vã) = it sounds like 'dhe va', but it also could be 'tvĪ vã' or 'deva'; PS ja dhɛ pɛ, NCV dhe = please go there; BS go, you go there; dekh liji = PS unəthẽ vĪk = H unse uska; NCV,PM and JM suggest 'dekhəṇ liji = H dekhne ke liye', but GR clearly 'dekh liji'; mãg (...) = tape not clear, PS mãg dhẽ = please ask; NCV suggests 'mãg lyao'; it sounds

60 more like 'mãg tvĪ ...'; (60) pətrə ... pətər = GR,PS both clearly 'pətrə ... pətər'; lhĪber = GR l(h)Ĭber, PS lhiber;

61 suṇə suṇə = GR soṇa suṇa; muyɛ = PS muye, cp.2.31; citə = GR citə/citɛ; barəta = varəta?, but GR more like 'bharəta'; varəta = GR varəta/vharəta/bharəta, PS both times 'bharəta';

62 **kholi halĪ̃ to = GR hali tsɔ/halĪ̃ tsɔ, PS kholĪ halĪ̃ chə;** brimma = bamən, cp. 9.64; BS brəhəma, PS brəmha; cinə-re-pətərə = GR cina-re-patara, possibly pl. (cp. DNL 'cinu' usually pl., 'cina' = horoscope, but Ku. 'cĪn'); PS,BS cina

63 re pətəra; (63) brimma = PS brəmha, GR brim(m)a; kərən chə =

64 H kərta hɛ, PS kərə cha; (64) milūnɔ = H milata (hɛ), PS milon, 'he makes them meet'; unər = PS upər; kərnɔ = H kərta (hɛ), PS kərna; huṇiyã k = ko, H ka, PS huṇiyã, BS

65 huṇiyã k; (65) śokĪ = GR,PS śokiya; mi = ptcl., PS ve; brima = PS brəma; mi = ptcl., PS --, BS mĪ; bɛnə = PS bɛna;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

9.65 bulan chə = GR bulan chə/bulən chə, H bolta hɛ, PS bula
66 cha; (66) tvĪlɛ = PS tvĪle; roɳə = H rəhna; nɛ dĪkhənə =
H nəhĪ dĪkhta; lit. 'by you - in Hundesh - to stay - is
not seen'; PS roɳa nhɛtĪ dekhəɳa (= H rəhna nəhĪ hɛ
dekhna), BS roɳa nhɛtĪ khaɳa (= H ... khana); BS's ex.:
həmũl yã rũɳ khãɳ nhɛti yɛ lijĪ həm əllɛ (jaɳĪ/jaɳerĪ?) =
BS H həmne yəhã rəhna khana nəhĪ hɛ isliye həm əbhĪ ja
rəhe hẽ; GR and NCV confirm 'nɛ dĪkhənə = nɛ dekhĪnə'
67 (Ī-passive, LSI 151); cp. 9.68; 10.48;63; (67) jənəmə-
pətərə = BS jənəma-pətəra; eso = GR eso/ɛso, PS yəṣo, BS
yəso; chu = H hɛ, GR tsu, PS chə, BS chu; jaɳo = PM,JM H
tũne jana hɛ; PS jaɳa, BS jaɳõ; GR tvĪlɛ/tvĪle, PS tvĪle;
BS's ex.: əghil mhẽɳ həmũl pəhaɽa təraphɛ jãɳ chu = BS H
əgle məhĪne həmẽ pəhaɽ kĪ təraph jana hɛ; maluśɛ = GR
68 clearly 'ɛ'; (68) roɳo = H rəhna, PS rəɳo; nɛ dĪkhənə =
PS nhĪtĪ khaɳa, BS nhɛtĪ khaɳa; PM,NCV say: ni dekhĪnə;
69 bolɛn chĪ = H boltĪ thĪ, PS bula chĪ, BS bulẽ chĪ;
cuɽukə = ? cuɽukɛ, cp. 9.94; 16.44;86; it sounds 'tsuɻuki',
PS cuɽukə; BS,PM H jəldĪ; bhɛʈi ge chə = H bəʈh gəĪ hɛ;
70 lit. 'who did not speak with her mouth'; (70) e = sing-
word, PS yə; bɛnə = PS bɛna; bolɛn chə = H boltĪ hɛ, GR
71 bolen chə?, PS bulẽ cha; (71) əs = H ɛsa, PS yəs; kənɛ =
72 H kəhtĪ (hɛ); (thĪ) = inaudible, PS thɛ; (72) brima = GR
brim(m)a, PS brəmha; məri jalo = H mər jaega, PM 'you and
73 your family shall die'; (73) kɛ = PS ke; bulan chɛ = H
74 bolta hɛ; PS,BS bulã chɛ; (74) tyər = GR tyər/ter, PS ter;
təs = təso (9.73); ke = GR ke/kɛ/kə, PS ke; bulan chɛ =
PS bula che, BS bulã chɛ; maləśay = PS maləśaĪ, cp. 9.67
maluśɛ kĪ bɛraʈhə; nhɛ jal = ? nhɛ jalĪ, H cəlĪ jaegĪ,
2.sg.f.; cp 10.64 tũ nhɛ jalĪ; ke = ? H kya; possibly
75 'kɛ' < kəhi = H kəhke = Skr. iti; (75) tɛkəɳi = H tujhko,
PS tvĪkəɳĪ, BS tekẽɳĪ; dinũ = H deta hũ/dũ, GR dinũ/dino;
PS,BS dinũ; mi = H mẽ, PS mẽ, BS mĪ; nimua = PS nimūva;
bhaɽa = GR bhaɻa; khaɳo = H khana; PS,BS khaɳa; kər janũ =
H kər jata hũ/kər jaũ, BS kəri janũ, 'I make';
76 kə nə = BS H kyõ nəhĪ; ʈali dinɛ = H ʈal deta (hɛ), cp.
77 9.78;79; (77) bəryatək = bəryat ko, PS bəratək; kənɛ = H
kəhtĪ (hɛ); (vĪ ɖhəpək) = ? H us ɖhəb ka, tape not clear,
GR uĪ ɖhəbək?, PS us ɖhəpək = BS '(words) of this kind';
cp. DNL ɖhəp = ɖhəb; heiya = belongs to 9.76 'əho';

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

9.77 the spoken sentence (ab - ɖhəpək) is put in;
78 ʈali dĨchɛ = BS H ʈal deta = BS 'if you postpone'; GR dĨ chɛ/di chɛ, PS ʈali di che; cp. 9.76 ʈali dinɛ; di chɛ < ? dĨ chɛ < din chɛ; nhɛ jũlo = H cəla jaũga, PS nhɛ jolo/ jəlo, GR jũlo/jūlo; kɛn chə = H kəhtĨ hɛ PS kɛ chə, BS kɛ̃
79 chə; (79) thĨ = PS thɛ; ʈal de = GR də/dĨ, PS də;
80 yə = H yəh, PS yəs (= H ɛsa); kə de = BS H kəh de; yəka = NCV H iska, PS yəkɛ; GR yəka/yəkə̃ (< yəkəɳi = H isko); pɛtə = GR pɛtə/pɛʈə, PS pɛʈə; nhɛ = nhɛti, H nəhĨ hɛ, GR
81 nhɛ/nɛ; (81) bhaj jul = H bhag jaũga (-Ĩ), PS phãji jol, BS bhaji jũl, GR jul/jyul (cp. 3.8 jyūl), GR bhajul ? = H bhagũga; tukə̃ = PS tukɛ̃, GR tukə̃/tukã; mɛ = ? H mɛ̃, not clear on tape, it sounds more like 'vɛ/və', PS mə̃;
82 əs = H ɛsa, PS yəs; kənɛ = PS kəne; hati = GR hati/həti/ həthi/həthe, PS hathɛ, BS hə̃ɳĨ, cp. 6.79 mihati; LSI 202 hãtəɳi, 206 hãti; HDK 55.21 hatĨ (Almora Dums); cp. also M 9.79; hũ = PS,BS hõ; bulɛ̃ = ? bulanɛ, H boltĨ (hɛ), GR bulɛ̃/bulɛ/bolɛ, PS bulɛ, BS 'she talks'; cp. 14.50 and 20.40 bulanɛ; kɛ hũ = H kisĨ ko, kisĨ se; PS kɛ hõ; ni =
83 not clear on tape, PS nhɛ̃; (83) yəs = GR yəs/əs/ɛs, PS yəs; kənɔ = H kəhta (hɛ), PS kəno; nimua = PS nimuva; lɛ jo = lag jo (PM), H ləg ja, lɛ < ? lagi, cp. 9.85; 11.25; lit.
84 'it shall be attached, fixed, applied'; (84) mi = PS mɛ̃; apəɳa = GR apəɳa/əpəɳa; bigonə = H bigota, PS bigona; jhūʈĨ = PS jhuʈi; bolənə = H bolta, PS bulana, it sounds
85 'bolənə'; (85) ago = GR ago/agə, BS aga; lɛ jo = cp. 9.83; kəno chə = cp. 9.84; but GR clearly 'kənɛ chɛ' = H kəhtĨ hɛ (2.sg.f.), PS kəne che, NCV supports 'kəno chə';
86 mi = PS mɛ̃; jəjəmanə = PS yəjəmanə; kəso = PS,PM təso; but GR clearly 'kəso/kəsə'; jə = BS H jɛsa, PS jɛ; ke = H
87 kya, BS H kyõ; kərũ = PS kərõ; (87) tyer = PS tera; khorə = GR khorə/khvarə, PS ʈhor, BS khvarən (obl.pl.?), cp.11.68; nhɛ jo = 3.sg. (cp. 11.68), 2.sg. = nhɛ ja, PS nhe jo; to = PS to; it means: you shall be cursed for these words; heiya = 'heiya' is the end of 9.86 'əha əho';
88 patərʈĨ = GR patəɻĨ; cp. P 373 pothi nə pateṛo nerɛɳə pə̃ɖitə = He has neither book nor almanack, but is called Narain Pandit = An illiterate pretender, a quack; pəkərʈĨ = GR pəkəɻĨ; le = GR lɛ/lɛ; ɛ go chə = H a gəya hɛ, GR ɛ go tso; (a ɛ jã) = ?, PS --, it sounds 'a (y)e ja'; ɛ jã = H

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

9.88 a jata (hɛ); other possibilities: ɛ chə = H aya hɛ; ɛ̃chə = ɛn chə = H ata hɛ; or even: ajə = to-day; or: a ija = mother; sunupəti = GR,PS clearly 'sunuṗəti'; kə =
89 GR kə/kɛ/ke; (89) to = PS tə; ũn = H atĪ, PS ɔni; hunch = hun chə, H hota hɛ, PS hõch, BS H əb kya hota; pɛ = GR pɛ/
90 pə; (90) bigər = GR bigər/bigɛr; byoli = PS byɔli; jɛ =
91 GR jɛ/jə; ke = H kya; jal = H jaẽge; (91) bəryatəl = PS bəratəl; jaṇə chu = H jana hɛ; kẽkərĪ-k = -ka (obl. of
92 'ko'); (92) hũ = hənɔ/hunɔ (cp. 7.58 hənɔ), PS hõ, BS H
93 əb kya hota; (93) śɔk = GR 'śauk', not 'śɔk'; kər chĪ = ? kərən chĪ, BS H kərta tha; but GR and BS clearly 'kər chĪ',
94 cp. 14.5 kər chĪ, 20.40 kərno chĪ; (94) cuṛukɛ = GR tsuḷukɛ,
95 PS cuṛukə kɛ, cp. 9.69; pũrəbi = PS pũrəbə; (95) thaməĪ = thamĪ, ppp.f., PS thama, BS H pəkaṛa, cp. 10.1 pəkəṛĪ; phãguṇĪ = PS,BS phãguṛĪ; T 7627 pəkṣə Ku. pãkhuṛo, but KLJ 'phañuṛ = H bãh; BS 'upper arm';

10. 1 phãguṇĪ = GR phã(g)uṇĪ; pəkəṛĪ = GR pəkəṛĪ/pəkəḷĪ;
2 lĪ = ?, PS gĩ (= H gəye hɛ̃), GR lĪ/lhĪ; NCV,PM lhigo = H le gəya; khənə = ?, cp. 10.34 BS 'the inner part of the house'; T 3792 khəṇḍə Ku. dvĪ-khən = two halves; śokyaṇiyã = PS śokyaṇiya, BS 'the Shauk-ladies'; kəṇi = PS kɛ̃, BS kãṇĪ; nəũnĪ-dhoũnĪ = BS H nəhlatĪ-dhulatĪ hɛ̃,
3 PS nəũ̃nĪ dhoũ̃nĪ; (3) kə̃ = kəṇi, H ko, GR kə̃/kã/ka, BS kɛ̃, PS kɛ̃; nəũnĪ = H nəhlatĪ hɛ̃, BS nəunĪ; ləgũṇə = H ləgana, BS ləgõṇə; phɛ gĪnə = GR,PS,BS phɛ gĪna; gĪnə/gĩ = H gəye hɛ̃; tvikəṇi = H tujhko, GR tvikəṇi/tükəṇi, PS tukəṇĪ, BS tvĪkə̃ṇĪ; telə-cupəṛə = GR -cupəḷa; PS,BS cupəṛa; T 4865 cuppə, DNL tel-cupər; cp. 16.67; 18.27; BS's ex.: hyũ̃na dina mɛ̃ khvar mɛ̃ khũb tel cəpoṇə̃ṇ cɛ̃ch = BS H jaṛe ke dinõ
4 mɛ̃ sir mɛ̃ khũb tel ləgana cahiye; (4) tvikəṇi = GR tvikəṇi/ tükəṇi; pɛrɔṇə = H pəhirana/pəhənana, PS pɛrõṇa; phɛ gĩ = GR phɛ gĩ/phɛ gĪ; gatĪ = BS upper garment made of a woolen blanket, blanket; ləhẽga = GR ləhẽ(g)a, BS a long skirt; muye = GR muye/muyɛ; reśəmĪyə = reśəmĪ/reśəmi; but GR and PS clearly 'reśəmĪya'; in singing perhaps 'reśəmĪ > reśə-mĪya'; cp. 3.91;92; DNL reśəmi; phĪta = BS silken lace,
5 GR phĪta/pheta, PS phĪta; (5) pɛryoṇə = PS pɛryõṇa; tvikəṇi = GR tvikəṇi/tükəṇi, PS tekɛṇĪ; nɔ sɔ = GR sou/sou, 'of 900' = many precious jewels; ko = PS kə; jĪvərə = jevər,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10. 6 PS jevəra, BS jĩvəra; (6) harə = BS hara, cp. 3.92 (spoken!) hĩra-motĩ-har; ənyara = ? obl. of 'ənyaro' (cp. T 386 əndhəkarə Ku.gng. ənyar = dark, ənyaro = darkness), but GR uses also the short form 'ənyar' in M 15.22; kuɳa = PS kūɳa; muye = GR muye/muyə/muyɛ; ujyalo = PS ujyalə; hɛ jan chə =
7 H ho jata hɛ, PS hɛ jə̃ cha; (7) vɛryaĩ-pɛryaĩ = PS vɛraĩ-pɛraĩ, cp. 10.5 pɛryoɳə; pɛryaĩ = noun on -ĩ or i-absolutive: pɛryai-ber; cp. RK 11 vɛrə pɛrə ber = having dressed (oneself); kərĩ = H kĩ, ppp.f., lit. 'the dressing well done'; sɛɳĩ = GR sɛɳĩ/syɛɳĩ/śɛɳĩ; kə̃chĩ = kon chĩ, H kəhtĩ thĩ; it sounds 'kɔ chĩ' = H kəha tha; PS kɔ chĩ, BS kə̃chĩ, cp. 10.8; dəy = PS,BS də; (məl?) = ? mistake, GR məl/məv; ko ḍola = GR,PS clearly 'ko ḍola'; cp. 9.10;18; təyar = PS
8 tɛyar, but cp. 9.8; hɛ rɔ = BS H ho rəha; (8) kən chĩ = kon chĩ, H kəhtĩ thĩ, PS kə̃chĩ; bhɛ ge = bhɛʈ ge, H bɛʈh gəĩ, GR bhɛ ge/bhəy ge, PS also 'bhɛ ge', cp. 10.81 bhɛ go; ke hun = PS,BS ki hə̃; BS,NCV 'why'; janer bhəy = ? tape very fast and not clear, PS jɛ chĩ; BS jane bhəĩ = BS janer bhəĩ = BS H janevalĩ hue; it sounds 'janə bhɛ/jane(r) bhɛ; (kɔɳ pər) = ?, very fast, not clear, PS kɔɳ pər, BS kɔɳ, cp. 19.82; 20.47 kɔɳ pər; lit. 'on telling (of those) women';
9 lə = lɛ, H bhĩ; ge = H gəĩ, GR ge/gɛ/gə, PS gəyĩ;
10 bola halĩnə = H bula ḍale (hɛ̃); PS bulɛ halina; in GR's singing the usual 'halĩ̃' > halĩna; cp. 7.4 bhijɛ hɛlĩ̃; unūlɛ = H unhõne, GR unūlɛ/unūlə, PS unūlɛ̃; śokə = GR śoukə;
11 śokə = GR śauka; jə = PS je; hṛdəy = PS hṛdəy, GR hṛdəy/hirdəy; lit. 'Shauk, what(ever) the matter was, it was in his
13 inner heart. Of a man (hero) his soul was'; (13) ãkhət = PS achet; pərkhənĩ = GR pərk(h)ənĩ, PS pərkənĩ; cp. T 13811 spərśəyəte, DNL pərsənu/pərchənu, HŚS pərchən, pərəchna; RŚK pərchən; kɛ k = GR kɛ, PS kek; ãchət = PS ãchyet, BS ãchet; pərkhənĩ = it sounds 'pək(h)ənĩ/pəgənĩ, PS pərkənĩ; BS: ãkhət pərkhəɳo = 'to move a handful of rice and money over and around the head of a departing bride and throw it away after it'; khuʈa ʈekənĩ ni = PS khuʈɛ ni ʈekənĩ, BS khuʈɛ ʈekne ni bhəĩ, PM ʈekənĩ ni, PM ʈekɳo = H rəkhna; NCV 'she did not take a step forward', BS 'she was not
14 standing even on her feet'; (14) bhɛʈalĩ = H bɛʈhaĩ, PS bhɛʈalĩ, NCV bhɛʈa dĩ; cp. 7.78 bhɛʈalĩ; GR -lĩ/-dĩ; both forms seem to be used: 'bɛʈhalĩ' and 'bɛʈha dĩ', as the

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.14 informants give both and Platts (206) has 'bɛṯha dena,
15 bɛṯhal dena' beside 'bɛṯhalna'; (15) kɛ? ke ni = ? H kya? kuch nəhĨ; PS kek ke nɛ = H kiska kuch nəhĨ; BS kɛ ke nɛ = they said nothing (kɛ = H kəha); NCV,BLS kya kənĨ = H kya kəhte / kya kəhẽ = what should they say?; PM ke kərnĨ = H kya kərte / kya kərẽ = what could they do?; but GR clearly: 'kɛ (long pause) - ke (shorter pause) ni', most probably an incomplete sentence: 'What (could they do or say?) - Nothing!'; pəkəṛĨ = GR pəkəɻĨ; bhɛṯalĨ = H bɛṯhaĨ, PS bhəṯay dĨ, GR bhɛṯalĨ/bhəṯa dĨ/bhɛṯa lĨ, cp. 10.14;
16 10.16 is the end of 10.14; 10.15 is an independent sentence;
17 tərəbə = H təraph; GR clearly 'b': tərəbə; cp. KLJ 81 dvarika tərəbə = H dvarika kĨ təraph ko; M 5.22;23 (com.) jə tərəb bɛ; nhɛtinə = GR n(h)ɛtina/nɛdina, PS ni dina, BS nhɛtina; PM: nobody accompanied her, because Hundesh is too far and the road too troublesome. Usually one brother
18 accompanies the bride to her new home. (18) ḍoliya = ḍolĨ (cp. 10.19 ḍolĨ), cp. DNL ḍole; bəṇi rəya = H bən rəhe;
19 10.17 and 18 is really one sentence; (19) nĨ = H nəhĨ, PS nhɛ; huṇiyə = GR clearly 'huṇiye', PS also 'huṇiyẽ';
20 məkhməl = GR mək(h)məl; hũ = ?, tape not clear, PS kə, BS 'the Huns of Hundesh'; it sounds like 'huṇədes (h)o huṇiyal';
21 (h)o = ? hũ/huṇi = towards Hundesh; (21) ekə ãkhə = GR ekü ãkhü; soṇə = PS śoṇə; bhado = GR bhədo, cp. T 9447 Nep. bhədau; hɛ rə = H ho rəha, PS hɛro, GR hɛ rə/hɛ rə;
22 ãg = GR ãg/ẽg, PS ãg; cp. T 114 Ku. añ, Panj. ẽg; jə ko = ? H ẽg jɛse ka ... ləhẽga = the 'ləhẽga' of her body; PS ãg ko jo chĨ; BS 'her body, ... skirt and ... lace became wet'; but cp. 7.4 ãg ka kəpṛa bhijɛ hɛlĨ; NCV jə ko = jɛko, H jiska, 'whose body'; ləhẽga = GR lə(h)əña/lɛ(h)ɛña; reśəmĨyə = PS reśəmĨ, BS reśəmiyã; pheta = PS phĨta, GR clearly 'pheta', cp. KLG 124 pheṯa; bhijɛ hɛla = ? H bhigo ḍale, PS bhijɛ hala, a rare plural form?; the usual form: bhijɛ hɛlĨ (7.4); BS's ex.: nantinal apẽṇ lukuṛ dyo mẽ bhijɛ halĨ = BS H bəccõ ne əpne kəpṛe vərṣa mẽ bhiga ḍale; or are we to read: bhijɛ hɛlə = short for 'bhijɛ hɛlo' (= H bhigo ḍala, 3.sg.m.), which would fit 'ãg ko' (sg.
23 instead of pl.); (23) re = GR,PS clearly 're', though 'ke' is to be expected; mə = ptcl., PS --; dhana = cp. 1.91; GR,PS clearly 'dhənə'; NCV dhəna = H kam; kərẽ = kərənɛ,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.24 H kərtī; GR,PS clearly 'kərẽ'; (24) śokī = GR,PS śokīya; bəryatə = PS bərata; khalə = GR khalə/khalɛ, PS khale;
25 hun = PS hõ; janəī = janī, H jate (hẽ), cp. 10.28; GR janəī/janəi/janei/janey, PS janəyī, BS janəī = BS H ja rəhe hẽ; also possible: janəī = jane/janɛ = H jate (ipf. part. sg.obl.) = when they - going to Hundesh - reached K.Kh., the Huniyas sat down; or: janəī = jane/janɛ = H jatī (hɛ) = the marriage-party goes to Hundesh (as to 3.sg.
26 f. 'janɛ' cp. 7.57;58); (26) bəryat = PS bərat; ge chī = H gəī thī, GR ge chī/gə chī/gɛ chī, cp. 16.98; 19.79; 20.25; bhɛţi gī̃ = H bɛţh gəye, GR bhɛţi gī̃/bhɛţ(ə) gī̃;
27 dho = BS,NCV 'with difficulty'; lyay = BS H lae, 'we brought'; PS lyay, BS lyaī; byol = GR byol/byūl, PS byoli;
28 kə̃ = PS kẽ, GR kə̃/kə/ka; (28) hun = GR hun/hũ, BS hũn̤; janī = H jate (hẽ), GR janī/janəī/janeī, BS janyeī = BS 'they go'; cp. 10.38 janī; utkẽ = PS uthke, BS uthkẽ; NCV,
29 PM utkẽ = H vəhã pər; (29) mar hɛ chə = ?, tape not clear; it sounds like 'marə jɛ / marə cɛ' which could be 'mar jẽ' < mar janɛ = H mar jatī (hɛ); but cp. 8.23 ţopə mari hɛ chə; PS mari rẽ, BS mari re = H mar rəhī; PM,NCV marẽ < marənɛ = H martī; most likely 'mar hɛ chə' = mari hal chə = H mar ḍala hɛ; ekə = BS ekɛ; ujyan = BS ujyã; caner ni bhəy = ? GR cane(r) / canɛ(r) ni bhəy, BS cãn̤en ni bhəī, PM canɛ nī bhɛ, NCV and BLS caner ni bhəy = H dekhnevalī nəhī̃ huī; ţopɛ = ? emphatic ɛ-form; GR,BS ţopɛ; mariber = H markər,
30 GR be/bɛ; (30) muye = GR muye/muyī; bəryatə = GR bəryatu, PS bəratə, cp. 9.22; nhɛ jɛn chə = H cəle jatī hɛ, GR nhɛ jen tso, PS nhɛ jɛ chə; marə marə kə = cp. 1.67 com.;
31 śokī = it sounds 'śokīyə', PS śokīya; (31) deśə = GR deśu/
32 deśü; majə = GR maju/majü; ka = PS ko; (32) tə dinə kī batə = PS,BS tə dinɛ kī bata; BS 'and now the affair of that day = what happens on that day of her arrival'; cp.
33 5.12; 12.36; (33) hun̤adəś = GR clearly 'a';
34 hɛ = H se, PS se, BS hẽ; khən = PS chaj (= roof, verandah), BS khən; PM,NCV 'room within a room separated from the main room by a thin wall or partition of wood, curtain'; cp.10.2; bhɛţalī = H bɛţhaī, GR bhɛţalī/bhɛţa dī, PS bɛţhalī; cp.
35 10.14;15;80;81; 7.78 bhɛţalī; (35) jagiyə dīpəkə jəsə = it sounds 'dīpəku jəso'; PS jagīyə tibbətə jəsə, BS jagīya dīpəkə jəsə = BS 'like a lamp lit', cp. 4.13;16; uţiyə =

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.35 PS uriya; sūrijə = PS sūrəja, BS 'the sun risen high';
36 bhiterpən = GR,PS,NCV -pən; but cp. 10.2;34 bhiter ka khən; DNL pən; lɛ = PS le, H bhī; surjə jə = PS surəj jəs; ujyal = PS ujal; BS 'inside the Hun-house it became bright';
37 əha - heiya = belongs to 10.35; (37) huŋiyə = GR huŋiyə/huŋiya, PS huŋiya; bhitərɛ = GR bhitərə?; ujyau = PS ujal; ujyau < ujyalo, cp. 10.6; 16.92; T 1673 ujjvaləkə Ku.
38 ujyalo; (38) buṛə = GR buḷə; ɛ ni sək chī = ? H a nəhī̃ səke the/... səkte the; PS e ni səkə chī; sək chī < səkən chī (H səkte the), or: < səka chī (H səke the); bəryetī = GR bəryetī/bər(y)ɛtī, BS bəreti; ũ = H ve, GR ũ/u, PS u;
39 janī = PS janīnə; huŋi = PS hoŋi; (39) lɛ = PS le; ghunən = ? GR ghunən/koŋ(ən) / kuŋ(ən) / g(h)un(ən); PS kuŋən = BS 'in a corner'; NCV kuŋən = H kone mẽ; but BLS,JM and also GR(1973) 'ghunən mar rakhī ṭopə'; mar rakhī = PS marī rakhi;
40 dekhənū = H dekhū̃; (41) u - dekhəner = this final reading is supported by NCV,PM,BLS,JM and GR, the singer himself. But the whole is very fast on tape. Especially indistinct: u ... kɛkə̃ ... nə kɛkə; BS u ke hũŋi kɛkə̃ŋi mukh dekhuner nə kɛkə mukh dekhəner = BS 'why did she not show her face to anybody, (why) did she not look at anybody's face?'; NCV 'neither did she show her face to anybody, nor did she look at anybody's face'; PS ke huŋi u kɛkə̃ mukh dekhəni nɛ kɛkə mukh dekhəni (= H kyõ - vəh - kisko - mukh - dikhatī - nəhī̃ - kiska - mukh - dekhtī); kɛkə̃ = kɛkəŋi = H kisko, kɛkə = kɛko = H kiska; mũh = GR mũ(h), cp. 9.43 mũh; dekhūner = H dikhanevala, dekhəner = H dekhnevala; byolī - hɛ ge = ?, GR byoli to rə̃g hɛ ge / hɛ gə; PS byolik tə rə̃g hɛ rī̃ (= H vədhū ka to rə̃g ho rəhe); BS 'this is the colour of the bride (mood, distress)'; MG hears 'tərəŋ/tərunŋ' = young; PM tə = təs rə̃g = (of) such colour/mood (?); PM rə̃g = PM H hal, 'condition'; PM 'hɛ ge', not 'hɛ rī̃ / hɛ re'; NCV,BLS,JM rəg f. = H jid (obstinacy, cp. DNL rəg = anger). Still there remain difficulties: rə̃g = m., so it should be 'rə̃g hɛ go'; thus there are two possibilities finally: byolī (k) tə rə̃g hɛ gə = Of (to?) the bride this colour (mood) has become; or: byolī (k) tə rəg hɛ ge = Of (to?) the bride this (then?) anger (obstinacy) has become.
42 bəryat = PS bərat; nyūti-pati = ?, PS nyoti-paṭi, BS 'guests'; GR pati/paṭi, cp. 8.95; 9.7; probably 'invitation -

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.42 letter-holders'; apəɳ-apəɳ = GR apə(ɳ)-apəɳ; deś hũ = GR deś(ə) hũ, PS deśõ hõ (pl.!); gəya = H gəye, GR gəya/gəy,
43 PS gay; ghərə hũ = PS ghərõ hõ (pl.!); (43) bamənəl kə kəy = GR bamənɛl - kə/kɔ - kɔl/kɔy, PS ke kɔy = BS H kya kəha; PM,NCV kɛ koy = H kya kəha; 'bamənɛl kə kɔl' would
44 be H 'brahmən bhī kya kəhega'; cp. 10.50;53; (44) me = ? ptcl., PS mẽ, BS mī; nhī nɛ go chə = H le cəl gəya hɛ (as to its form only!); it sounds 'nhīnɛgotsa' = < nī nhɛ go chə; PS at first 'nhi', then 'linɛgocha'; BS ninhɛgocha; NCV nī nhɛ go chə ('the villagers say 'ni' instead of 'li''); cp. 4.50 (com.) nhi nɛ go; 7.95 ni nhɛ go chə; ye = e, ptcl.; bərma = PS brəma; me = ? ptcl., GR me/mə, PS pɛ, BS mɛ; kuɽɛ = GR kuɭɛ; kuɽɛ = ? kuɽa, obl. of 'kuɽo' or simply an 'ɛ'-singform of 'kuɽə'; cp. T 3232 kuṭī Ku. kuɽī, kuɽo, kuɽ; pichaɽī = BS 'back-part'; or: 'behind the house'?;
45 brimma = PS bəmha; kəno chu = kəno chə, H kəhta hɛ, PS
46 kəno, BS kəno chə; uthī = PS uthɛ; (46) jəjəmanə = GR jəjumanə, PS jəjəmana; pəhəro = GR pəhəro/pɔhɔro, PS pəhəra; kəri liyɛ = PS kəri liye; lit. **'make watch of your Rajula'**;
47 rajula lɛ jaɳo chu = H rajula ne (se?) jana hɛ; PS jaɳõ chu, GR jaɳo tsu; lit. 'by Rajula going (to go) is' = R. has to go (BS 'according to her horoscope'); kɔn chə = H kəhta hɛ, GR kɔn tsɔ, PS kochə, BS konchə; brimma = PS brəmha, GR brim(m)a; maluśɛ = PS malūśaī; jəjəmanə = PS yəjəmanə;
48 huɳədeśə = PS huɳadeśə, GR huɳədeśu?; maju = PS majə; kɔn chə = PS kocha; roɳa nhɛ dīkhənə = H rəhna nəhī dīkhta, GR nhɛ/nɛ, PS nhɛtī khaɳa; NCV,GR (1973) nhɛ dīkhənə = nə dekhīnə (Ku.); cp. 9.66;68; lit. 'by Rajula - remaining -
49 is not seen'; (49) tū = PS tu; myər = GR myər/mɨr/mer (short
50 'e'!); jəjəman = GR jəj(ə)man; (50) tuthī = H tujh se, PS tuthẽ, GR tuthi/tuthī; kɛ gũ = H kəh gəya hũ, GR kɛ gũ/kɛ gõ, PS kɛ gõ; BS: 'kɛ gõ' is wrong, it should be 'kɛ dyõ' = H kəh dyũ ('I want to say'); NCV kɛ dyũ; cp. 10.53; 15.24;
51 maluśahī = GR,PS maluśaī; kī = GR clearly 'kī', not 'ki'; bɛraṭh = GR bɛraṭ(h) / bɛrat; jaɳ chu = H jana hɛ; gĩvaɽ =
52 PS gevaɽ, GR gĩvaɽ/gẽvaɽ; pəchõ = PS pəchõ; (52) yɛk = H iska, PS ɛk; kər liye = PS kəri liye; should it not be 'kər diye', here as well as in 10.46?; yɛl = H isne;
53 hundeś = PS huɳdeś, GR n/ɳ; roɳ = H rəhna; (53) itu(k) = GR,PS itū = probably 'ituk' = H itna; kɛ goy = H kəh gəya,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.53 GR kɛ goy/kɛ gəy, PS kɛ go; cp. BS's ex.: unər cyəl həmũthẽ kɛ go ki merĪ bərat mẽ aya = BS H unka ləṛəka həmse kəh gəya ki merĪ bərat mẽ ana; unər cyələl həmũthẽ kɛ halə ki merĪ bərat mẽ aya = BS H unke ləṛəke ne həmse kəh diya ki merĪ bərat mẽ ana; uthĩ = PS uthɛ; ab. u bamən lə nhɛ go = BS apũ bamən lɛ nhɛ go; lə = lɛ, H bhĪ; apuṇ = PS apəṇ; hũ = hardly audible on tape, PS hõ;
54 cəndrə- = GR cəndrɛ-; socũ, rəcũ = ? H socta, rəcta; it sounds 'socu, rəcu'; PS socõ, rəcõ = BS H socta, rəcta; NCV soco, rəco = H soca, rəca; GR socu < socũ/socə̃ <, socənɔ (?) = H socta; cp. 5.15; 6.57; 8.58;81; 11.16; dhana = GR, PS dhənə; kərõ = ? H kərta; it sounds 'kəro' = H kiya; PS kərõ; in this idiom 'dhana' has always the present or future tense of 'kərṇo'; cp. 1.91; 3.20;71;93;
55 5.83; 6.73;78; 9.36; (55) gaṛi hɛ chə = H gaṛ ḍala hɛ, GR clearly 'gaṛi hɛ tsə'; PS gaṛĪ hɛ chə = BS H gaṛ dĪ hɛ, BS 'he put up'; NCV gaṛi hɛ chə = gaṛi hal chə = NCV H nikal diya hɛ; NCV hɛ chə < hal chə; vĪlə = PS vĪlɛ; lua =
56 PS lūva; pijəri = PS pijarĪ; (56) pəkəṛĪ = GR pəkəɻĪ; vĪlɛ = PS vĪle; ijər-pijəri = PS Ija pijarĪ, NCV ijər-pijər, cp. 10.80; khiti hɛ chə = khiti hɛl chə, PS khitĪ hɛ chə = BS H ḍal dĪ hɛ; NCV hɛ chə = hal chə; cp. 14.22;
57 phãguṇ = GR phã(g)uṇ; lua pijar = PS lūvə kĪ pijarĪ, GR luə/lūə; khiti hɛ = ?, it sounds 'khiti hɛ / khit dĪ hɛ'; PS khitə hɛ; NCV khiti hɛ = khiti hɛlə = H ḍal diya; pijar = GR clearly 'pijar', PS pijari; ṭãk dĪ = ?, tape very fast and indistinct, PS ṭaki di chɛ = BS 'they have hung it up'; NCV,PM,JM ṭãk dĪ chə = 'he hung it up'; dĪvar = ?, fast and indistinct, GR (1973) dĪvar mẽ = at the wall inside the house; PS bikhepal, BS bhyar (?) =
58 outside; NCV,PM,JM baṛi mẽ = in the garden; (58) apuṇ = PS apɔ; cɛ rɔ = H cah rəha (as to its form), dekh rəha (as to its meaning); PS cɛ rɔ, GR cɛ rou; ukə̃ - (apuṇ) = very fast and indistinct; BS ukẽ, pijari ke bhɛṭ rɔ; (apuṇ) = it sounds like 'həm bhɛṭ rɔ'; NCV ukə̃ = 'he looks at her and the cage'; ukə̃ - chĪ = very fast and indistinct; it sounds like 'u(k) ṭak rakh dĪ chĪ / ... lĪ chĪ'; PS u ṭãki rakhĪ = BS 'it was hung up'; PM,JM,NCV ukẽ ṭãk rakhi
59 chĪ = H usko ṭãk rəkha tha; (59) cəndrəbikhepalə = GR cəndrɛbikhepali; kya = a Hindi form, PS ke; bɛnə = PS bɛna,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.59 cp. 8.2;37; 9.65;70; bolən chə = H bolta hɛ, PS bulãcha,
GR bolən chə/bulan chə; lit. 'what words does he say';
60 ɛsə = GR ɛsə/əsə, PS yəsə; bulan chə = GR bulan chə/bolan
cho, PS bula cha; lɛ go chə = H ləg gəya hɛ, GR lɛ go tso,
NCV lɛ go chə < lagi go chə; pijari = pĩjər; GR,PS clearly
'pijari'; śɛco = ?, GR śɛco/śɛjo/sejo; PS sejə = BS H
niśan = BS 'mark, sign, imprint'; PM śejo = sãco/sãc = H
niśan; cp. T 13096 sãcəkə = mould, WPah. śɛccu, Ku.N. sãco;
lɛ go = H ləg gəya, NCV lɛ go = lag go = H ləg gəya;
61 śeco = PS sejo, GR śec(o) / śej(o); (61) tyer = GR tyər/
tyer (short 'e'!), PS ter; phãguɳ = GR phañuɳ/phañuḷ;
pijara = it sounds more like 'pijara/pijarə' than 'pijər',
PS pijarĩ; śəcə = GR śəcə/śəʈə/śətə, PS syəj, BS syəj = BS
sej; lag go chə = H ləg gəya hɛ, it sounds 'lag go ta', PS
62 lagi go tə, NCV lag go chə; (62) tvikəɳi = GR tükəɳi/tɨkəɳi,
PS 'tikəɳĩ' which he corrected himself into 'tukəɳĩ';
tvĩlɛ nhɛ jaɳo = H tūne cəla jana, infinitive (NCV,PM); it
sounds 'jaɳõ/janõ', PS lhɛ jaɳo; lit. 'by you going (is)';
63 huɳədeś(a) = huɳədeśə, '-a' due to singing; tvĩlɛ roɳo =
H tūne rəhna, PS roɳə; nhɛ dĩkhənə = H nəhĩ dĩkhta, cp.10.48;
64 PS nhɛtĩ khaɳa; (64) bətɛ jə ro = H bəta rəha, jə = H jɛse;
tukə̃ = GR tukə̃/tukã, PS tukɛ; choɽ dinū = PS choɽi dinū;
əlɛ = H əbhĩ; GR,PS clearly 'əlɛ' = BS 'right now'; cp. DNL
ɛle, əhile, əilhe; KLJ əllɛ, ɛllɛ; P 362 ɛl, C 35.1 ɛl;
bhaj jalĩ = H bhag jaegĩ, PS phaji jalĩ, BS bhaji jalĩ;
65 GR bhaj jalĩ/bhag jalĩ, NCV bhaj jalĩ; (65) bolɛn chə = H
boltĩ hɛ, GR bolɛn chə/bulɛn chə, PS bulɛ̃cha; lit. 'what
66 words does she say'; (66) suɳə suɳə = GR soɳə suɳə;
kɛn chə = PS kɛ̃cha; varəta = GR varətə/bharətə, PS cita kĩ
67 bharəta, cp. 3.32; (67) kəs = GR kəs/kos; (68) ni hənə = H
nəhĩ hota; BS thinks it to be plural: BS bamәɳa sãca ni
hənə = BS 'Brahmins are' (hənə = H hote), but GR uses
'hənĩ/hunĩ' for the plural instead; cp. 5.95; 8.93; 9.5;
in singing, of course, all 'ə' sound like 'a'; kɛn chə = GR
kɛn tso, BS kɛ̃chə; bəgəɽo = GR bəgəɻo; PS,BS bəgəɽə; cp. T
11190 vəggəḍə, Ku. bəgəɽə = riverbank; mɛ̃ju = maju, BS mɛ̃ju;
this proverb - may be in a slightly different form - allows
more than one interpretation; BS and GR (1973) support the
version as finally decided on; GR bəgəɽ = GR H kinara;
NCV,PM and BLS suggest another reading: bəgəɳ mɛju mach =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.68 '(like) fish in flowing water' = the Brahmins lie, they (= their tongue) are as slippery as a fish in flowing water; cp. KLJ (index) bəgəɳ = H bəhna (NCV,PM,BLS); KLJ 242 ramgãga bəgənã lagĪ = H ramgãga bəhtĪ ja rəhĪ hɛ; NCV gives two similar proverbs which are also known to PM: mach jɛ jibəɽĪ - sãp jɛ khapəɽĪ = a person having a tongue like a fish and a mouth like a snake; terĪ ciphəlĪ jibəɽĪ mach jɛ = NCV H terĪ phisəltĪ huĪ jĪbh, mochlĪ kĪ tərəh = your slippery tongue, like a fish; Gopal Ram himself may have misunderstood this proverb; the 'mẽju' points more to 'flowing water, stream, current', as 'on the riverbank'; H kinare pər, would be in Ku. also 'bəgəɽ pər', not 'bəgəɽ
69 mẽ'; (69) kɛ = GR kɛ/kɛ̃, PS kɛ; what is 'kɛ/kɛ̃'? - 1. kɛ = H koĪ, BS 'is there any Brahmin?'; 2. kɛ̃ = H kəhĪ̃, 'anywhere', cp. 3.1; DNL kəhĪ; 3. kɛ = ke = H kya (introducing a question); thus we get three different translations: 1. does any Brahmin speak the truth?; 2. is there anywhere a Brahmin who speaks the truth?; 3. does a Brahmin speak the truth?; lə = GR lə/lɛ, PS lɛ; sãc = PS sãci;
70 bhəĪ = H huĪ, GR bhəĪ/bhəy, cp. KLJ 82 nəndõ kĪ bəraṭh; kɛ̃chə = H kəhtĪ hɛ, GR kɛ̃tsə/kɛtsə; bhəyo = H hua;
71 apəɳa - bəɳolə = PS əpəɳa pəra bevoɽa kɛ choɽĪ mera nolĪ jo ko bəɳəla; BS apɛ̃ɳ bəla byəvõɳa choɽi ye mera nolĪ jə ko bəɳola = BS 'Who (hinting at Malushahi) would leave his legal wife and make me his concubine?'; bala = NCV,BLS,JM balo = 'young but mature, in full spring'; cp. T 9216 balə ; byola = BLS,JM byõl = H dūlha, byõli = H dūlhən; cp. DNL byolo = bridegroom, Ku. byolo; choɽibərə = GR tsoɽibərə; jɛ = ptcl.; bəɳolə = ? H bənaega, BS bəɳola, but PS
72 'bəɳəla' = H bənega ('who would become'); (72) ghərə = PS, BS ghəra; ka = ? a Hindi-form; Ku. should be 'ko'; PS --, BS kə; naũ = PS navə, BS no; cp. T 7067 Ku.nãv, gng. nõ, N. naũ; səturɛ = H śətru; GR,BS clearly 'səturɛ', PS səture; cp. DNL śətru = popularly 'səttur'; KLJ səturə; pəri jalə = H pəɽ jaega; it sounds 'jana/jəna'; PS,BS jana; but NCV,PM,
73 BLS,JM pəɽi jal; cp. 10.73; (73) ghərə nõ = very fast and indistinct; PS ghəra gõ; BS ghəra no = ghərə (k) nõ?; sətru = PS sətur, BS səttur; kə̃ = GR kə̃/kə/ka, BS kẽ; pəɽ jal = PS məri jali (= H məɽ jaegĪ); BS: Rajula means to say: 'For me, your wife, it would be a shame and a curse,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.73 even to mention the name of another (man's) house. This shame shall not fall on you but on your enemy. How can
74 you think of me doing such a thing!' (74) kəs - tū = cp.
75 10.67; (75) ghəra = ? obl., 'to a house'; jalə = H jaega,
76 PS jala; (76) kətha - əho = cp. 10.70; (77) jaṉe = very fast and indistinct; GR jaṉe/jaṉi; PS,BS jaṉi = BS H jane ('who knows'); possibly GR 'jaṉi' = Ku. jaṉe; bɛraṯh = GR bɛraṯ(h); jaṉnū = ? H mɛ̃ kya janū̃, GR jaṉnū/jaṉū̃, PS jaṉənū, cp. 10.85; cp. also the similar phrase 'ke kərnū' = H kya kərū̃ (3.71;77;88; 5.83;), but 9.86 'ke kərū̃';
78 ɛsĪ = GR ɛsĪ/esĪ, PS yesĪ; bat = GR bat/batu, PS batə; jəbu = PS jəbə; vĪlɛ = PS vĪlɛ̃; kɛ chĪ = H kəhĪ thĪ, PS kɛ̃chĪ (= H kəhtĪ thĪ), cp. 5.54; 14.41; 19.78; dilə = PS dila; rəmi ge chə = ? H rəm gəĪ hɛ, PS rəmĪ ge cha, BS 'happiness (?) crept into his heart'; NCV says 'tumər bat mikɛ̃ rəm ge' = NCV H tumharĪ bat mujhko pəsənd aĪ; PM 'convinced'; BLS 'impressed, convinced' GR rəmi/rəmĪ; cp. HŚS rəmna 1; lit. 'Such words, when she had said (them), entered (pleased, touched, impressed, convinced) his heart.' BS gives an example: ghərak səb nantin dinəman bhər myal mɛ̃ rəmĪ rəĪ̃ = the whole day all the children of the house
79 enjoyed themselves at the fair; (79) kholi halo = H khol ḍala; tvĪlɛ = PS tvĪle; lua = PS luva; pijərə = PS pijara;
80 pijər-hijər = PS pijar-hijar, cp. 10.56; kholo = H khola, GR kholo/kholə, PS kholə; bhĪ = PS bhi; bhɛṯai dĪ = H
81 bɛṯha dĪ, PS bɛṯhaĪ dĪ, cp. 10.14; (81) məl-məl = PS məli-məli, BS 'on a high level'; NCV as a sign of respect he made her sit on a higher level; PM not as a sign of respect; BLS,JM məl-məl = the front-part of a room, near the door; bhɛṯai dĪ = H bɛṯha dĪ, GR bhəṯay dĪ?, PS bɛṯhay di; təl-təl = PS təli-təli, BS a bit lower; BLS,JM təl-təl = the back part of a room, farther away from the door; apuṉ = GR apuṉ/apəṉ, PS apõ; bhɛ go = H bɛṯh gəya, GR bhɛ go/bhago/bhəgo, PS bɛṯhi goy, BS bhɛṯhi go; cp. 10.8 bhɛ ge;
82 cɛ ro = H cah rəha (as to its form) = H dekh rəha hɛ (as to its meaning), PS cɛ ro; ujyan = PS mukh kɛ̃, GR ujyan/
83 ujyaṉi; (83) tū = PS has only 'dekh', NCV dekh tu; choṛber = GR choṛberu, PS choṛiber; pəryay = PS pəray; jal = H jaega,
84 GR jalə/jələ; (84) nol ghəra = BS 'nol ghər' is a house in which a 'nolĪ' (KM: concubine?, cp. 10.71;72) lives; ghəra =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.84 obl. in -a; GR,PS clearly 'ghəra'; nõ = H nam, PS no; duśmən = PS duśməɳ; kẽ = PS kẽ, GR kẽ/kã/ka; pəɽ jal = H pəɽ jaega, PS pəɽi jal; bulanə chɛ = H bolta hɛ, GR bolanə chɛ?; lit. 'the name of a new house shall fall on (your)
85 enemy'; (85) kilə = H kis liye, PS kilɛ; jūl = H jaũga/jaũgī, PS jol; dusər = GR dusər/dusar, PS dūsar; rɛ ge = H rəh gəī; malśai = GR malśai/maləśai, PS maləśai; jaɳnū = ? H janũ; GR,PS clearly 'jaɳ(ə)nū'; cp. 10.77 jaɳnū; pəchaɳnū = H pəhcanũ; GR pəchaɳ(n)ū; PS,BS pəchaɳənū;
86 səmjay = PS səmjhay; cp. T 12959 Ku. səməjɳo; BS also 'she
87 pacified her Hun'; (87) vīlɛ = ? H vəh bhī, GR vīlɛ/vīlə, PS vīle; NCV,PM H vəh bhī = Ku. u lɛ, but sometimes also 'vīlɛ'; for H 'usne' GR says in the spoken part 'vīl' and 'vīle/vīlɛ' in the song-part only; so here in 10.87 'vīlɛ'
88 is most probably H 'vəh bhī'; (88) dvī = GR,PS dviya cara dina; all 'a' due to singing; kəro = H kiya; GR,PS kəro;
89 pəhərə = PS pəhəra; (89) təsə = GR təsɛ; kərənɛ = H kərte; hɛ gī̃ = H ho gəye (hɛ̃); it sounds 'hɛ gəy/hɛ gə̃y', which could be 'hɛ gəya' or more likely 'hɛ gī̃/hɛ gəī̃ (cp. 2.38; 7.79; 8.36; 9.2;37); BS hɛ gə̃y, PS hɛ jɛ cha; dəsə - dinə =
90 GR,BS dəsa re bīsa dina; (90) e avə = PS ye aba; cəndre- = PS cəndrə-; mənə = GR,PS məna = ? obl. in '-a' = 'in his mind' or simply song-form of 'mən/mənə'; BS 'the Huniya's
91 heart became happy'; hɛ go = PS he go; (91) kəno chə = H kəhta hɛ, GR kəno cho/kəno cho, PS kəno chə, cp. 2.29; 3.26; 5.55; 7.20; 9.84; mer = GR mer (short e!)/mɨr, BS meri; kẽ = H kəhī̃; jan = H jata/jatī, PS jani;
92 bhajəɳī hunī = H bhagnevalī hotī (cp. glossary 'jaɳī'!); PS bhajəɳī honi bhaji jaɳi = BS, NCV, PM, JM H bhagnevalī hotī, to bhag jatī;
93 (93) ḍhənolə = PS ḍhənolo, BS ḍhənol = BS H lapərvah ('careless'); PM,BLS,JM ḍhənol = H nə calak, nə cətur; it sounds like 'ḍhənələ/dhənələ/dhanala/ḍhənola; pəhəro = PS pəhərə, GR -o/-ɔ/-ə, cp. 10.46; choɽi halo = H choɽ ḍala hɛ, PS choɽi halə chə; GR halo chə/halɔ chə/halə chə; lit. 'the watching of you has been left
94 by them'; (94) avə = PS abə; śokiye = ? śokī; GR,PS śokiye; muyɛ = PS muye; according to BS the singer addresses the audience, but at the same time he imagines himself as talking to Rajula, the dear Shauk-girl, as can be seen from 10.95 'tero məka';

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

10.95 dinə = PS dina (obl.?); lagi go chə = H ləg gəya hɛ;
96 ghərə = ? ghəra (obl., H ghər mẽ), GR ghərü; rəyo = H
rəha; GR rəya ho/rəy aho, cp. 11.4 rəyo; rəyo + əho >
rəy' əho (?); lit. 'not the name of a Huniya, not even
97 (lɛ = H bhī) a dog was in the house'; (97) very fast, not
clear; pər = cp. HŚS pər 4 = pərəntu, kintu, lekin; NCV H
admī ke nam - pər vəhã ciḍhiya bhī nəhĩ thī = NCV there
was not even a bird there - what to talk of men; ghər pər =
PS ghər mẽ, BS ghər pən, NCV pən = H mẽ, PM pən = pər; it
sounds more like 'pən'; perhaps 'pər + ni > pə(r)ni/pən ni',
98 cp. 15.25; rɛ = H rəha, PS ray; (98) lag go = H ləg gəya;
99 oryaḍī-koryaḍī = GR oryaḍī-koryaḍī?, PS oryaḍī-koryaḍī; BS
oryãṭh-koryãṭh = BS 'the place, land behind the house. In
this loneliness of the back-place usually lovers meet'; cp.
16.86;88; KI 119 kəraḍī = 'ghər ke pichle bhag ko 'kəraḍī'
kəhte hɛ̃'; yetha = PS itha, GR yetha (short 'e'!);
ḍhunɛ̃chə = H ḍhūṇḍhtī hɛ, GR ḍhunɛn cho?; dekhɛ̃ = H dekhtī
(hɛ), PS dekhẽ; kvɛ = H koī, PS kve; nəjərə = GR nəjərə/
nəzərə; ay = ? ayo = H aya; GR,PS aya; lit. 'came into sight';

11. 1 lɛ go = ? < lagi go = H ləg gəya; cr: lɛgo = lago = H ləga;
cp. 1.62; PS lɛgo; moka = moka/mok, GR mok-a-ho, PS mok,
2 cp. 10.95;98; (2) lag go = H ləg gəya, GR lag go / lago,
PS lagõ (= H ləgta); rajula = ? rajula k = rajula ko; cp.
11.1 tero moka; kvɛ = H koī; PS,BS kve; huṇī = PS huṇi, BS
3 hũṇi; ni mil = BS H nəhĩ mila; (3) tɛkī = H uskī, PS merī,
BS tɛki (BS 'her story'); again the singer seems to address
4 both Rajula and the audience; cp. 10.94; (4) makho = PS,BS
ka nam ko; cp. 11.9; both PS and BS missed 'makho'; rəyo =
5 H rəha, PS rəya; lɛ = PS le; (5) dhana = GR dhana/dhəna,
PS dhəna; kərɛn chə = H kərtī hɛ, PS kərɛ cha;
6 simərī = H səmeṭī, BS sīmərī, GR simaṛī/simərī; cp. 21.71;
T 13026 səṁvēṣṭəyəti Ku. səmeṛno 'to gather up'; kuhəṇa =
PS,BS kuhuna; cp. T 2757 kəphōṇi Ku. kuhəṇo; simərṛo = H
səmeṭa, BS sīmaro; ãgiya = GR clearly 'əñiya', BS ãgiya;
7 cp. T 132 Ku. əñiyo; (7) reśəmīyə = PS reśəmiya; pheta =
PS phīta; rajulī = possibly 'rajulī l' = r. le = H r. ne;
8 śokī = PS śokiye; pɛḍə = ?, GR pɛda/pɛḍa; PS pɛga = BS
'adventure'; cp. 11.28; 18.59;62; HŚS pɛ̃ḍə m. = ḍəg, pəg,
kədəm (step); pɛ̃ḍa m. = rasta, pəth, marg; T 7752 pədəḍə

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11. 8 Ku. pəiɽi (= pɛɽi) = steps, stairs, feet; PM (18.62) uses 'pɛr uṭhonĪ' (= H pɛr uṭhate hɛ̃), but also 'pəg uṭhonĪ'; uṭhi go che = H uṭh gəya hɛ, sg.!, PS uṭhĪ go cha;
9 rəyɔ = rəyo, H rəha, PS rəya; dekho, ḍhuno = BS dekhɔ, ḍhunɔ; kuhun = GR kuhun/kəhun; PS,BS kuhun; ãgəɽĪ = GR añ(ə)ɽĪ / añ(ə)ɭĪ; uɽ ge = H uɽ gəĪ, GR uɭ ge / uɭ gɛ,
10 BS uɽi ge; (10) jagiyə = BS jagiya, cp. 4.13; 10.35; 11.29; 72; uɽiyə = BS oɽiya; uɽənə re putələ = GR uɭəna re putəla, PS uɽana re putəla; cp. 11.13;72; 12.7;15;61; instead of
11 'putələ' BS uses 'putəĪ/titəlĪ'; (11) bhĪ̃ = GR bhĪ̃/bhĪ, BS bhĪ, cp. 12.6;7; KLJ 112 khuṭa ... bhĪ̃ nĪ̃ pujə́nã; pujəna = H pəhũcte, PS pujənə; əghilə = PS həgĪla; kɛ̃ = kəɳi, H ko; GR kɛ̃/kẽ/ke/kɛ, PS ke; or: kɛ̃ = kɛ < kəri ? (i-abs.); hiṭɛ̃ = hiṭənɛ, H cəltĪ (hɛ), GR hiṭɛ̃/hiṭẽ, PS hĪṭe; kɛ̃ = PS kẽ; GR kɛ̃/kẽ; dekhẽ = dekhənɛ, H dekhtĪ (hɛ); ɛ gĪ̃ = GR ɛ g(ə)Ĩ; kəber = PS kəbe, lit. 'having said'; hənɛ = H hotĪ (hɛ), PS hərə (= H ho rəhĪ); BS hənɛ, ḍər hənɛ = ḍərənɛ = H ḍərtĪ (hɛ), cp. 4.1 'ḍərnɛ' in the same context; NCV ḍərnɛ, BLS ḍər hənɛ, GR clearly 'ḍər hənɛ'; lit. 'The Huns have come - saying (so to herself) fear is
12 in the heart'; (12) mathi mathi = PS mathĪ, BS H ūpər; jəsə = GR jəsə/jəso; janɛ = H jatĪ (hɛ), BS H ja rəhĪ hɛ; 'janɛ' could also be H 'jate' (adv. part.) = while walking; śokĪ = PS śokiye, GR śokĪ (y)e; ɛ ge chɛ = H a gəĪ hɛ,
13 2.sg.f., PS e ge chɛ; adho = PS adhə; (13) əgil kɛ = ? kɛ̃ = əghilə kəɳi, GR əgil kɛ/əgil(ə) kɛ̃, PS əghilə ke; or: kɛ < kəri (?), cp. 11.11; hiṭənɛ = PS hiṭənɛ̃; pəchil kɛ = kɛ̃ (?), PS ke; canɛ = H cahtĪ (as to its form), H dekhtĪ (as to its meaning); PS canẽ; uɽənə putələ = GR uṛhəna putəla, PS uɽana putəla; niśan = PS niśaɳ; jəs = PS jəsĪ; janɛ = PS
14 janẽ; (14) one-one = H ate-ate; ɛ ge = PS e ge; khalɛ = ?
15 khal, PS khale; (15) bhɛṭ ge = GR bhɛṭ/bhayṭ, H bɛṭh gəĪ, PS bɛṭhi ge, BS bhɛṭ ge; bəṭi = PS bɛṭĪ; kẽkərĪ-deś = BS kẽkərĪ-deś = huɳədeś; bhagte = one of the rare cases where GR uses a Hindi form. Hi. 'bhagte' should be Ku. 'bhajəne/ bhajənɛ'; PS bhajte; NCV,PM and BLS use 'bhajte', not 'bhagte'; thək ge = PS thəki ge; bhɛṭ ge = GR bhɛṭ/bhayṭ;
16 bhɛṭ rĪ̃ = H bɛṭh rəhĪ hɛ; tape not clear; GR could also be 'bhɛṭ ge/bhɛṭ gĪ' (cp.11.15); PS bɛṭh chĪ = BS H bɛṭhtĪ thĪ (not supported by anything); 'bhɛṭ rĪ/ - reĪ/ - rɛ'

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11.16 is supported by 4.82; 6.16; 11.83; 14.37;39; 18.26; socɛnɛ = H soctĪ (hɛ), PS socɛne, BS H soc rɛhĪ hɛ;
17 rɛcɛnɛ = PS rɛcɛnẽ, BS H rɛc rɛhĪ hɛ; (17) mẽ = mẽ (H mẽ) or 'mẽ' (H mɛ̃), PS mɛ̃; janū = H jaū̃; mɛ-babū ghɛrɛ = PS mɛ-babɔ k ghɛrɛ; the 'k' is not to be heard on tape; k = ka, obl. of 'ko'; it seems to be common to reduce or even leave out the postposition in cases like this; lit. 'mother - father - house'; ɛllɛ = GR ɛllɛ/allɛ/ɛlɛ/alɛ, cp. 10.64;
18 13.25; DNL ɛlɛ; KLJ ɛllɛ, ɛllɛ; P 362 ɛl; (18) myɛr = H mera, GR myɛr/myɐr (short ɐ!), BS myar; babu = PS babū; mikẽ = GR mikẽ/mikɛ̃/mikã, PS mikɛ; ukɛn = ukɛɲi/vikɛɲi, GR ukɛn/ukẽ, PS ukẽ; di dyal = H de dega, GR di dyal/di dyɛl; Rajula fears that her parents will send her back to the Hun-king. But later on in the story they don't do so. They even say 'nɔl jɛvɛn' (= son-in-law, 20.34;35;44) to Malushahi. Did they agree to her running away from Bikhe-pal? Is this inconsistency due to another version of the
19 story? (19) choɽner = H choɽnevala; nhɛti phir u = tape not clear, PS nhɛ̃ phir, BS nhɛti phir u; bhɛri kɛ = kɛ < kɛri (?), BS kɛ, cp. DNL bhɛri; mi = ? mikẽ, PS mikẽ (= H mujhko); actually 'mikẽ/mikɛɲi' would be more correct than only 'mi'; roɲ = H rɛhna; PS,BS roɲ; pɛɽ jal = H pɛɽ jaega, PS pɛɽɔl (= H pɛɽega), BS pɛɽi jal, cp. 10.73;84;
20 mi = PS mɛ̃, ptcl.; mĪl jaɲɛ chu = H mɛ̃ne jana hĪ hɛ; jaɲɛ =
21 jaɲa/jaɲɛ + (h)Ī; GR,PS,BS clearly 'jaɲɛ'; (21) mɛrɛ = mɛro, H mera, GR mirɛ/mɨrɛ, PS myɛrɛ; nhɛ gɔ = PS lhɛ gɔ (= H le gɛya); mɛʈʈi = GR more 'mɛʈʈi' than 'mɛʈ(ʈ)i, maʈi, mɛʈʈĪ';PS mɛʈʈĪ; but cp. T 10286 Ku. maʈo, maʈi; M 8.90 maʈĪ; jɛrūr = GR jɛrūr/zɛrūr; hun = huɲi, GR hun/hũ, PS hõ; jaɲ chu = GR jantsu, PS jaɲ chū; mĪl = PS mɛ̃l;
22 yɔ = yɛ, GR yɔ/yɔ, PS yɛ; lɛ = GR lɛ/le, H bhĪ; choɽũ̃ = H choɽũ̃, PS choɽũ̃; but BS: 'choɽũ̃' should be 'choɽɛ' (= choɽber?, KM), BS 'I have left already'; GR clearly 'tsoɭũ̃ = choɽũ̃', cp. 11.53; 21.93; sɔrasɛ = GR śɔrasɛ?; choɽi = GR tsoɭi, PS choɽĪ, i-abs.; ɛ gɛy = ? H a gɛya, GR ɛ gɛy/ɛ goy, PS e gũ̃, BS 'e gũ̃' should be 'e gyõ' (= 1.sg.);
23 yɛhã̃ bɛʈi = PS yã̃ bɛ; dinū = PS dyõ, cp. 8.3;4;12; Gopal Ram, the singer, wants to stop here for the day;
24 kɛsɔ = PS kɛsɔ, GR kɛsɔ/kɛsɔ; bolɛn chɛ = H boltĪ hɛ, GR
25 bolɛn chɛ/bulen chɛ, PS bulɛ̃cha; (25) lɛ jo = lagi jo,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11.25 BS H ləg jae, PS lago (= H ləga); deśə = PS diśa (= direc-
26 tion); lɛ jo = PS lagi jo; GR,BS lɛjo; (26) mĩlɛ = PS mẽlɛ,
GR mĩlɛ/mĩlə; jaṇə chu = H mẽne jana hɛ, GR tsu; ken chu =
H kəhtĩ hɛ, GR ken chu/kɛn chu, PS kẽ chu; mi = ? ptcl.,
27 PS pɛ, BS mi; śokĩ e = PS śokiye; (27) ubhadeśĩ = PS --;
BS ubhadeśĩ, but he did not know its meaning; GR,PM,BLS,
JM upcountry-girl; NCV,TP upədeś = instruction; cp. 16.71;
jatəra peṛi ge = H yatra pəṛ gəĩ, tape not clear, PS jəṭa
khulĩ gĩ (= your matted hair opened), BS --; PM,NCV jatəra
peṛi ge; cp. 1.87;89; HŚS jatə, jətra, jatrə, jatəra etc.;
28 śokĩ = PS śokiya; pɛḍə = GR pɛḍə/pɛḍü/pɛdü, PS pɛgə (= hero,
29 adventure), NCV pɛr (feet), cp. 11.8; (29) uṛiyə - jəsĩ =
PS oṛĩ ya niṣaṇa jəgiya dĩpəka jɛsĩ, cp. 11.10; ɛ ge chə =
H a gəĩ hɛ, PS e ge cha; hyũlĩ-gẽgɛ = PS hyomĩ-gẽge (PS H
30 bərphū gẽga), BS hyõlĩ; (30) ɛ ge = PS e ge; choṛi ɛ ge chɛ =
H choṛ a gəĩ hɛ, 2.sg.f.; GR tsoḷi ɛ ge tsɛ, PS choṛi ege
chɛ; GR addresses Rajula; 11.30 and 31 = one sentence;
31 hūma-dhurə = GR hūmadhurɛ, but cp. the spoken form in 11.32;
PS 'hūma dhūra' corrected by PS himself into '-dhūrɛ';
mɛkhalĩ = PS məkhalĩ, GR mɛkhalĩ/məkhalĩ; śokĩ = PS śokiya;
32 hyũlĩ-gẽgə = BS hyõlĩ gẽge; hūma-dhurə = GR humədhurə?, BS
hūma dhurə; varə = BS 'on this side', she did not have to
33 cross the H.G. in order to go to H.Dh.; (33) ləṭəkə = PS
ləṭəka, GR ləṭəkə/lət(t)əka, lit. 'your impulse came';
BS 'your bend of mind' = you made up your mind to go; TP
mood; NCV 'mood', she at once decided to go; PM,BLS,JM
'impulse'; PM also 'higher impulse' (as with yogis); cp.
DNL (?) ləṭṭhe, lətto, lət, ləṭəkkə; T 10917/18 (?); HŚS
ləṭəka (?); ɛ go = PS e go; ɛ ge chɛ = PS e ge che, GR ɛ
gɛ chɛ?; bəṇa = ? obl. or singform of 'bəṇə'; PS bəṇa;
34 ɛ ge chɛ = PS e ge chɛ; jvarə-mənusarə = PS jõharə-mənsyarə;
35 jvarə-mənusarə = GR jvar(ə) mənuśar(ə), PS johar mẽnsyar;
ɛ ge chɛ. dekhen chɛ = H a gəĩ hɛ (2.sg.f.). dekhtĩ hɛ;
PS e ge, ke dekhə che; BS e ge chɛ dekhəchɛ; BS 'singer
to Rajula: you look, what happens now'; but also possible:
you came to Jv.M.. You look around: (11.36) half the world,
36 half Manusar; (36) sənəsarə = PS sẽsarə; mənusarə = PS
mənsyarə; as to the meaning of this well-known proverb cp.
KLS 60: yəhã ke nivasĩ əpne bhū-bhag ko itna śreṣṭh və
vistṛit mante hẽ ki unke kəthənanusar Ĩśvər ne səmpūrṇ

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11.36 sṛiṣṭi ke adhe bhag mẽ johar ve munsyarī ke gãv bəsae or śeṣ adhe bhag mẽ sẽsar (Ku.: aduk sẽsar, aduk munsyar); hiṭənɛ (chə) = H cəltī hɛ, PS hiṭənɛ; 'chə' not clear on tape; it could be 'chɛ' (2.sg.f.), possibly 'rɛ'(= H rəhī); BS 'whichever way Rajula was going along'; cərəna = H cərte hue; bəccha = GR bə(c)cha, PS baccha; cp. T 11239 Ku. bacho, bach; lɛkə = PS lɛ, BS lɛkə, GR lɛkü/lɛgü; kəṇi = PS kẽ, BS kəṇī; dekhiye rɛ jana = BS H dekhte rəh jate hẽ, GR dekhiyɛ?, PS gina, BS jana; cp. 2.64; 18.15;16;

37 ɛs rūpə = PS yəs chū rūp (= H ɛsa hɛ rūp); jɛkə = BS,PM H jiska; ɛsī = PS yesī; common in Ku. (according to PM): yəs rūp chū vīk = H ɛsa rūp hɛ uska, 'she is so beautiful';

38 ɛsī = PS yesī; sərūpə = ? surūpə, cp. 3.49; 5.59;70;74;92; GR sərūpu/s(v)ərūpu, PS sverūpə; cp. MHK,SHŚS,BSK sərūp; KK sərūp; jɛkəṇi = H jisko; mə = ptcl. (NCV,PM), GR mə/mẽ, BS mɛ; pẽchī = GR,BS clearly 'pẽchī'; T 7636'pəkṣin' does not give any 'pẽchi' for Ku.Nep., but see 'pẽchī/pẽchi' in DNL,HŚS; KLG 34 pẽchī; cp. M 18.15; dekhən chə = H dekhta hɛ, GR dekhəntso, PS dekhəchə; rĩgəna = ? H rẽgta, PS rĩgəṇa; thirəmanə = ?, it sounds like 'thirəmanə/cirəmanə', PS sthirəmanə, BS 'though moving stops'; cp. 18.15 pẽchī le rĩgəṇə choṛo, thirəmanə hɛ go; HŚS sthirəməna (?); hɛ jã = hɛ jano, H ho jata (hɛ), PS also 'hɛ jã', GR hɛ jã/hɛ ja;

39 hɛ janī = H ho jate (hẽ), PS hɛ nī, BS hɛ jani, cp. 11.40; PM: sūrəj = usually sg.; sūrəjə = GR sūruja, PS sūrəja,

40 cp.2.58; 10.35;36; (40) dekhbər = GR dekhberu; hɛ janī =

41 GR,PS very clearly 'hɛ janī', pl.!; (41) ɛsī = PS esī; jəlnər = PS kəlnər, BS jəlnər deś = Hundesh; choṛbər = PS choṛiber; ab = PS ap; pəśthan = BS H prəsthan, GR p(r)əśt(h)an; PS,BS pəśtan; hɛ ro = BS H ho rəha hɛ, PS hɛ ro; jvarə - təli-mənusarə = PS joharə mənsarə, məlī -, təlī -; lit. 'such Rajula - having left J.D. - now (her) setting

42 out for T.D. happens - she came to ...'; (42) ɛ gə = GR ɛ gɛ/e gɛ; sire-danəpurə = GR sire/sirə, PS tire, BS sire; BLS,JM sire = top, edge of 'məli-' or 'təli-danpur';

43 ɛ gə = PS yəge; tãko = H təhã ka, PS tako, BS H vəhã se;

44 patī-bəgəṛə = GR patī-bəgəḷə; ɛ gə = PS e ge; (44) ɛ gə chɛ = H a gəī hɛ, 2.sg.f., GR clearly '-chɛ', cp. 11.34, PS e ge cha; bagīśvərə = PS bageśvərə, GR bagīśvərɛ;

45 ɛ gə chɛ = PS e ge chɛ; jeṭhə-əsaḍə = PS jeṭha-asaḍhə,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11.45 GR əsaḍ(h)ə; cp. T 1473 Ku. əsaṛ; = May, June, July; hɛ rĩ = H ho rəhe hẽ; milə-milo ghamə = H mil-mila hua, BS H keṛī dhūp, lit. 'gathered, solid, packed heat'; lagi ro = H ləg rəha hɛ, GR lagi rɔ/lagi re; lit. 'is
46 touching, gets at everything'; (46) hĩvalə kī cəṛī = PS gevaṛə kī təlī (= at the feet of Gevar), BS hĩvala kī cəṛī; pəya-lɛ = ? pəyalə, PS pəyala, BS pəya lɛ, TP H pɛdəl, NCV pɛl = H pɛdəl; PM,BLS,JM 'khuṭa lɛ/pəya lɛ' (= H pɛr se) both correct; ɛ rɛ chə = H a rəhī hɛ, PS ɛ
47 rɛ chɔ; (47) ghughutav lɛ munav dirənī = PS ghughutã k lɛ munav diṛənī/ḍirənī (k = H ka,ke); BS tiṛənī = BS 'they burst' = BS H jor se phəṭ rəhe hɛ;NCV,PM 'the head is acheing'; possibly T 6373 dīryəte = is split; HŚS dīrṇə = pheṭa hua; ghughut = a bird like a pigeon, H kəbūtər (BS); LSI ghughuto = dove; munav < munelə/munelo (T 10247); NCV would read: ghughutanə kə munav / ghughutãk ...; pəṛə gəĩ =
48 H pəṛ gəye, PS peṛə rĩ (= H pəṛ rəhe hẽ); (48) tvikəṇi = GR tükəṇi, PS tɛkəṇi; lɛ go chə = NCV H ləg gəya hɛ, PS
49 lagi go chə; GR,BS lɛ go chə; (49) bagənathejyū məndir mẽ = PS ...jyū ko məndir mẽ (KM: 'ko' should be 'ka', cp.5.7;10); GR more like 'jyū-ū'; cp. 11.51;52; 2.1; 5.8;12;16;18;
50 śyolə = PS syolə; hɛ rɔ = GR hɛ rɔ/hɛ rə; (50) śɔkī = PS śɔkiya; it sounds in fact 'śɔkīya'; jhiṭə = DNL jhəṭṭə, jhəṭə = at once, instantly; but BS 7.37 and PM 11.50 'for a short time, for some time'; śyovə = PS syova; bhɛṭi gə
51 chə = H bɛṭh gəī hɛ; (51) bagnath = GR bagnat(h); śyov = GR śyo; hɛ rɔ chī = H ho rəha tha, GR hɛ rɔ chī/hɛ rə chī;
52 lɛ rɔ chī = lagi rɔ chī, H ləg rəha tha; PS 'lagi rɔ chī', which PS himself or BS corrected into 'lɛ rɔ chī'; cp.11.45; 48; śyolə = PS syolə; bhɛ gə = bhɛṭ gə, H bɛṭh gəī; PS bɛṭhi gə; utkɛ (?) = ?, PS uthəkẽ = BS H uske (KM: wrong; Ku. uthkə/uthkɛ = H vəhã kə; H uske = Ku. vīka/vīk); NCV would read 'u kə samən' = vīk samən = H uske samne; but it
53 sounds more like 'uthkə/utkɛ' (or: uthɛ?); (53) ni choṛən = H nəhĩ choḍta; itti kẽ = BS kẽ, BS H yəhĩ pər; choṛ dinū mi = H mẽ choṛ dữ; biśram = BS bisram; bhəy ni = H nəhĩ hua; BS's ex.: cãvəl ghər mẽ ni bhay/nhɛtin = H ... nəhĩ hɛ; 'nhɛtin' is more common than 'ni bhəy'; bənd kərber choṛnū = very fast and indistinct; BS,NCV bənd kərber choṛnū; BS 'let us close and leave it'; PM,BLS and JM would read:

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11.54 bənd kərũ (mi), choṛũ; (54) bagənathəjyū = GR bagenathəjyū; thẽ = PS thɛ, GR thẽ/thẽ; mi = ptcl., GR mɨ/mü, PS vɛ, BS mi; batə = GR batə/batu; kɛn chə = H kəhtī hɛ, GR kɛn tsa, 55 PS kẽcha; (55) bagənathəjyū = GR bagenathəjyū; məla-deśə = GR məla/mələ, PS mala deśa; bhūmiya = KI 648 bhūmiyā = H kṣetradhipəti, kṣetrəpal; cp. T 9566; other 'bhūmiya' known to BS: golu, nersĪg/nersĪgh, kalū, kapeṛ golu, kətyūrī; BS: 'bhūmiya' is a field- and family-god, not worshipped in idols. The 'bhūmiya' enters one member of the family. The 'jəgəriya' finds out into whom the 'bhūmiya' has entered. By singing and drumming the 'jəgəriya' pleases the 'bhūmiya' and incites the family and the other people (friend, neighbours) sitting together, mostly at night. The one possessed by the 'bhūmiya' starts dancing. After that, when the dancer (mostly a woman) stops, the 'jəgəriya' and the others question the god in the dancer about their daily family-problems. mɛtua = PS mɛtuva, BS 'the family and relatives of one's mother'; cp. T 10019 matṛgotrə Ku. 56 məit; (56) mɛkəṇi = H mujhko, PS mẽkəṇī, GR mɛkəṇi/məkəṇi; maluśɛ = PS malūśai; tekəṇi = H tujhko, GR tekəṇi/tɛkəṇi; cəṛũlə = H cəṛhaũga/-gī, GR cəḷūla/cəḷola, PS cəṛola; ka = 'ka' should be 'ko', cp. 11.57; but GR,PS clearly 'ka'; 57 kələśə = BS 'water-jar'; (57) ko = GR,PS clearly 'ko', cp. 11.56 'ka'; cəṛũlu = H cəṛhaũga/-gī, GR cəḷũlu/cəḷūlu/ cəḷolu, PS cəṛhelo; standard Ku. is 'cəṛūl', cp. 11.60; tvikəṇi = GR tükəṇi, PS tukəṇi; chettərə = GR more 'chettərə' than 'chətərə', PS chətrə; cp. T 4972 Ku. chat; M 11.60; cəṛūlə = PS cəṛholə; mẽ = ? pronoun 'I' or ptcl. 'mə'; bhiṭɛ diye = PS bhɛṭɛ diye; maləśahī = PS malaśaī, it sounds 58 'maləśaī'; śɔkī = PS śɔkiye; (58) thẽ = PS thẽ, GR thẽ/te; bərdan = GR bər(ə)dan; mãgənɛ = H mãgtī (hɛ), GR mãg(ə)nɛ; 59 bagĪśvər = PS bageśvər; cəkhuṭiya = GR,PS clearly 'cəkhuṭiya'; gĪvaṛ = GR gĪvaṛ/gẽvaṛ; bhiṭɛ diye = lit. 'make me meet' = help me to reach, find the way, overcome the dangers of the 60 road; uthĪ = PS uthɛ, GR uthĪ/uthī/uthi; (60) tumukẽ = H tumko, GR tumukẽ/tumukã, PS tumukẽ; suna = PS sunə; cəṛūl = PS cəṛhol, GR cəḷūl; chettər = GR clearly 'chettər', -tt-, 61 PS chətrə; (61) debta = PS debta, GR debta/depta; məlo-deś = meladeś, cp. 11.55; but GR,PS clearly 'məlo'; bhumiya = PS 62 bhūmiya; (62) mikẽ = PS mikẽ; maləśahī = GR maləśaī/maluśaī,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11.62 PS maləśaĪ; bhiṭɛ diya = PS bheṭɛ diya, cp. 11.58;57;59;
63 rūpə = GR rūpa; pərəkeṭə = PS prəkeṭ, GR pər(ə)keṭa; jɛ =
PS --, NCV jɛ = H jɛse; hɛ gɛ = ? < hɛ gəya (NCV,PM) = H
ho gəye, PS hɛ gyaya; cp. pl. 'konĪ' in 11.64; D 19.8
hɛ gɛ = H ho gəye; bagənathəjyū = GR bagenathəjyū?; lit.
'whose beauty - having seen - Bagnath became manifest';
64 dvĪ = PS dviya cara dina, GR dvīya; rɛ ja = H rəh ja;
bagĪśvəra = PS bageśvəra; -a = ? obl. (loc.) or simply -ə
65 sung like -a; (65) tū = BS tu, GR tū/tu; bagĪśvərə = BS
66 bageśvəra; dvĪ = BS dviya cara dina, GR dvīya; (66) phirɨ =
PS phir; mãgəlĪ = H mãgegĪ; tvikəṇi = PS tekəṇĪ GR tükəṇi/
tɨkəṇi; jɛ = PS re, BS jɛ; di dyūl = H de dũga, PS di dyol;
67 śokĪ = PS śokiye; (67) suṇə = PS suṇa; mɛ = ptcl., PS --,
68 BS mẽ; mɛtua = PS mɛtuva; devəta = PS debəta; (68) kɛn chə =
PS kẽcho, GR kɛn tso; tera = H tere, GR tera/terẽ; khvəra =
PS ghvara, BS khvara, GR khvəra/khora, cp. 9.87; nhɛ jo =
imperative 3.sg. (cp.9.87); 2.sg. = nhɛ ja (cp. 5.28;30;47;
49;50); GR nhɛ tso/nhɛ dzo; it means: keep your boon and
69 be cursed; (69) həberə = hɛberə, H hokər; jɛ = H jɛse, PS
re, BS jɛ; bolãchɛ = bolan chɛ/bulan chɛ, H bolta hɛ, 2.sg.;
70 GR bolãcha/bulãcha, PS bulãcha; (70) ṭharṛa = GR ṭhaḷa/ṭhəḷa,
PS ṭharṛha, cp. 6.63; reśəmĪyə pheta = PS reśəmiya phĪta, cp.
71 11.7; it means: she got ready to move; (71) təti beṭɨ = PS
72 tətĪ beṭĪ; lagi ge chə = H ləg gəĪ hɛ; (72) uṛəna = H uṛte,
PS uṛəna, uṛana; GR uḷana; putəla = PS putala, putəla;
'uṛəna putəla' could be obl. in -a or simply a song-form for
'uṛənə putələ'; cp. 11.10; jagiyə re dĪpəkə = BS jagiya ve
73 dĪpəka; (73) ɛ ge chə = H a gəĪ hɛ, PS a ge chə; bɛ = beṭi;
GR,PS be; ɛ ge = PS a ge; gire-chine = PS girechina/gire-
74 chinɛ; (74) bagənathjyū = GR bagənatjyū?; thĪ = PS thẽ, GR
clearly 'thĪ'; kəs kɛ aĪ = H kɛsa kəh aĪ (NCV,BLS,JM);
BS's ex.: mi unuthẽ kɛ aĪ ki həmar yã jagər mẽ aya = BS H
mẽ unse kəh aya ki həmare yəhã jagər mẽ ana; also possible:
75 ai = again, cp. 8.11; 12.40; 13.30; (75) mɛtū = GR,PS clearly
'mɛtū'; debtə = PS debəta, GR debtə/deptə; chiyɛ = H tha,
PS chiye; jə = PS jɛ; bolan chɛ = H bolta hɛ, PS bulan che;
yã rɔ = H yəhã rəh; mer yã rɔ = ? H mere yəhã rəh; not clear
and very fast; PS myər va kər; it sounds like 'mer (vã) rɔ/
mer rɔ'; kənə chɛ = H kəhta hɛ, 2.sg., PS kənɛ chɛ;
76 dekhber = GR dekhberu; debtã k lɛ = H devtaõ ke bhĪ,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11.76 PS debətã lɛ, NCV debtã k, cp. 14.82 debta pələk; khul gəyĩ = H khul gəye, PS khuli gĩ; lit. 'whose beauty having
77 seen ...'; (77) ɛsĩ = PS yesĩ; hun = PS hõ; lag rɛ = H ləg rəhĩ hɛ, PS lagi rɛ, GR lag rɛi/lag re; selĩ śokaɳ = PS
78 śɛɳĩ śokaɳ, cp. 16.79; 17.10; (78) ɛ ge = PS a ge; pechõ = PS pechõ; ujyan = PS ujyaɳi; je = jɛ, H jɛse, GR jə/ja, PS ja; khulənĩ = H khultĩ (hɛ̃), pl.; bhot = PS also 'bhot', GR bhot/bəhot; hɛ ge = hɛ go, H ho gəya, GR hɛ gə/hɛ rə
79 (= H ho rəha); NCV,PS hɛ go; (79) ɛ ge che = H a gəĩ hɛ, GR ɛ ge tso, PS e ge chɛ (= 2.sg.); mənəsarĩ-rələ = PS mənsyarĩ rəla, JM mənuśarĩ rəl = a brook flowing from
80 Girechina to Someshvar; (80) mənəsarĩ-rələ = PS mənəsyarĩ rəl; ɖhumeɳɛ-gãv unə = PS ɖhumeɳɛ gãv nə, GR ɖhu-/dhu-; JM dhumən-gãv = a village in Borairo; it sounds 'gãũna = < gãv unə?; cp. KLJ 256 unə ubhə = down-high; M 7.48; also likely: gãv unə < gãv hun < gãv huɳi; PM: in Almora people say 'ũ apuɳ gõ hũ go', in villages they say 'ũ apuɳ gõ un go' = H vəh əpne gãv ko gəya, he went to his village; more likely it is merely a sing-form of 'gãv', cp. 7.48 com.;
81 bidhone-chine = GR clearly 'bidhone chine', PS bidhoɳɛ chinɛ; JM: bidhon-china = a low pass on the way from Someshvar to Bageshvar two forlongs (= 400m) east of
82 Someshvar; (82) bidhonə-chinə = PS bidhoɳə chinə; mẽ = GR
83 mɛ; ɛ chĩ = H aĩ thĩ; ʈharɽə = GR ʈharɽə/ʈhaɻə; (83) phəya = GR,JM an old name of Someshvar; mẽ = GR mẽ/mĩ; bisĩ = GR, PS clearly 'bisĩ', not 'bisi'; gənanən = 'the goitre-people'; PM goitre ('gəna') is found concentrated in certain areas; BLS in many Malushahi-versions the 'goitre-people' live in Borairo, i.e. the region of Someshvar; in one version (NMM 34) the '22 brothers with goitre' (bɛsə bhaĩ gəna) are mentioned three times; GR,PS clearly 'gəna', but T 3997 Ku. gan, gaɳ; bhɛʈi rɛ = H bɛʈh rəhĩ hɛ, PS bɛʈh rɛ;
84 bhɛʈi rĩ = H bɛʈh rəhĩ hɛ̃, PS bɛʈh rĩ; (84) bidhon-chin =
85 PS bidhoɳ chin; ʈharɽĩ = PS ʈharɽə, GR ʈhaɻĩ; (85) pəɽ ge = H pəɽ gəĩ, GR pəɽ ge/pəɽ gĩ; lit. 'the look of one goitre-
86 man fell there'; (86) yar - həy = very fast and indistinct; it sounds like 'ke tsũ, ʈharɽ (h)əĩ'; PS ke chũ u ʈharɽ həĩ = H kya hɛ vəh, kheɽĩ huĩ; NCV,PM ʈharɽ həy < ʈharɽ bhəy;
87 dũsər = GR dũsər/dusər; kunə = PS kənə, H kəhta, GR clearly 'kunə'; ke = PS je; hunəl = H hoega, GR hunəl/hunəl, PS hənəl; cp. 5.43 hunələ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11.88 ukẽ = PS ukɛ; dekhberu = dekhber, PS dekhiber u (=...vəh), cp. 11.40;76 (com.); adim = GR,PS clearly 'adim'; səmjəne = ? səmjənĩ, H səməjhte, PS səmjhənay, GR səmjənə/səmj(h)ənɛ,
89 cp. 11.89; (89) ke = H kya, PS kɛ; hɛ ge = PS hə ge; kɛse = ? Hindi-form, PS kɛ jə, GR kɛse/kəse; səmjənĩ = PS səmjhənĩ; lit. 'this - what affair has become ...';
90 dekh rəyĩ = H dekh rəhe hẽ, GR rəĩ/rẽ/rĩ; bhɛʈ rə chĩ = H bɛʈh rəhe the, PS bɛʈh rachĩ, GR bhɛʈ ra chĩ?; mẽ = ?, it sounds like '(h)ũ / (h)un' = 'towards'; but cp. 'mẽ' in 11.83;93; PS mẽ; NCV,PM hun = ũ = H ve, 'they';
91 hɔn = GR hɔn/hun, PS hõ, lit. 'towards here'; ɔnɛ chĩ = H
92 atĩ thĩ, PS ɔne chĩ; (92) thĩ = PS thɛ; kɛsĩ = lit. 'what
93 kind of words', PS kəsĩ; (93) tvĩ dekhi = tvikəɲi dekhiber, H tujhko dekhkər, PS tvĩ dekhĩ, BS 'having seen you'; ʈhaɽa = GR ʈhaɭa, PS ʈhaɽə; hɛ gəya = H ho gəye, PS hɛ
94 gyaya, BS also 'hɛ gəya'; (94) bidhonə-chinə = PS bidhɔɲə-chinə; bɛ = GR,PS clearly 'be'; mə = ptcl., GR mə/mɛ;
95 cobeʈiya = BS cobeʈiya, PS cokhuʈiya; ɛ chĩ = H ayĩ thĩ, PS e chĩ; gənanõ = ? Hi.-form, Ku. gənanən; ke dhana re = GR kɛ dhəna rɛ, PS dhəna; hɛ janə = ? hɛ janɔ/hɛ jano, H ho jata (hɛ); GR,PS hɛ jana; BS 'what plans are made'; but cp. 'hɛ janĩ', 3.pl., in 2.59; 8.91; 11.39;40; 19.52;

12. 1 unũ mẽji = H un mẽ; GR usually 'maju', but here clearly 'mẽji'; PS unũ mẽ jĩ; jhəgəɽo = GR jhəgəɭo, PS jhəgəɽə;
2 huɲə = H hona, GR huɲa, PS huɲə; (2) kve = H koĩ, GR kve/kue, PS kve; ukəɲi = H usko, PS ukəɲĩ; lhi linũ = H le lũ, GR lhi/li, linũ/lhinũ; PS also 'lhi linũ'; lhi linũ = PS
3 li lhinũ, GR lhi l(h)inũ; (3) dhəkka = PS dhəka; hɔɲə = H hona, GR hɔɲə/həɲə; apəs mẽ = PS abə; GR,BS apəs mẽ; lit. 'pushes - blows with the fist began to be - among
4 themselves - of the 24 goitre-men'; (4) caiye rɛ ge che = BS H dekhtĩ rəhĩ; cp. 'dekhiye rɛ jaɲo' in 2.64; 11.36;
5 18.15;16; (5) socəɲə phɛ ge = H socne ləgĩ; yə = H yəh, GR yə/yo/yo; PS 'yɔ', which he himself corrected into 'yə'; mera = H mere, PS myəra; upərə = PS upəra; ləɽənĩ = H ləɽte
6 (hẽ); (6) bhĩ = PS bhi; khuʈə = GR khuʈɛ; puja = ? H pəhũce; GR,PS clearly 'puja', which however could be 'pujə + əho' < pujo + əho; 'tero' requests sg. 'pujo'; NCV terɔ khuʈə bhĩ nĩ pujo; NCV: in poetry reverse ('ulʈa') word-order possible;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.6 also possible: puja = pujẽ/pujã < pujəno = H pəhũcta; Ku. pujəna = H pəhũcte; cp. 11.11; BS's exampla: bəɳ mẽ jore k ag lagi pəɽo. səbɛ mẽs bhajəɳ chĪ. kɛko bhĪ khuṭe ni pujəɳ chĪ = BS H jẽgel mẽ jor kĪ ag leg geĪ. seb log bhag rehe the. seb heva kĪ mutabik doɽ rehe the.

7 kĪ = GR,PS clearly 'kĪ', but in Hindi 'ḍər' = m.; lit. 'fear was of the goitre-men'; bhĪ = PS bhi; jano = H jata, it sounds 'janeyo', PS janeyã; NCV,PM ni jano; BS janĪ = BS H ja rəhĪ hɛ, janəye = BS H ja reha hɛ; uɽi ge = H uɽ geĪ, GR uɽi/uḷi; janĪ = ? janɛ, H jatĪ (hɛ); GR clearly 'janĪ', PS jane; cp. 9.47; 7.57;58; also possible: janĪ = H yanĪ, yane = 'so to say'; BS janĪ = H jatĪ, 'going';

8 uɽəne = PS uɽana, H uɽta, GR uḷena putela; (8) kheda = PS kheta (< kṣetre; cp. HMK khet pəɽna = khet ana = to be slain in the battle-field); more likely 'khedo' = pursuit, cp. T 3921 khēdd = to drive, pursue, Ku. khedɳo, khedo;

9 pəɽi geya = H pəɽ geye; (9) nhɛ ge che = GR nhɛ ge tso;

10 ɛsa = GR eisa; janĪ = H jate (hẽ), GR janeina, PS janĪna; BS janĪna = janĪ = H ja rehe hẽ; NCV janĪ = H jate hẽ;

11 picharḭ = GR pichaɽ(i), cp. 10.44; 19.79; (11) tū = PS tu; chupule-core = GR chupulɛ-core, PS jhupulɛ-core;

12 chipule-core = PS jhipule-core; (13) ḍhonĪ-gaɽ = PS ḍhonĪ-

14 gaɽ; (14) ḍhongaɽ = PS ḍhongaɽ, GR dhongaɽe?, dh/ḍh; chipel-cor = GR c(h)ipel-cor, PS jhipul-cor; pehũc gĪ = H pehũc geye hẽ, 'pehũc' is a Hi.-form; cp. the Ku.-form

15 'puji gĪ' in 21.23; (15) uɽəne = H uɽta (hua), BS uɽana, GR uɽəna putela; jesĪ = PS jɛsĪ; nhɛ ge che = GR nhɛ ge tso;

16 lode-thele = GR lode-thale; (16) ge chĪ = H geĪ thĪ; kĪ = BS kĪ = beṭi, 'from'; cp. 12.19 beṭi; doɽte = one of GR's rare Hiindi-forms; in Ku. it should be 'doɽne/doɽnɛ'; cp. 11.15 bhagte; me ukeɳ thak ge = ?, tape not clear; it sounds like 'mukheɳ/mukeɽ/mugər + thak ge/that ge/thaṭ ge'; PS utẽ thaki ge; BS: 'mukeɳi' should be 'ukeɳi' = ukeɳi thakĪ (lagi) ge = BS 'exhaustion fell on her'; lekhe = GR: lekh =

17 china, 'pass'; (17) lago = H lega; lit. 'just in Lod - a certain steep ascent - somehow - made itself felt (came

18 into contact with them)'; (18) per = PS --, GR per/pɛ/pe; laga chiya = H lege the, PS laga chĪ ya; pherekeɳe phɛ geya = H pheɽekne lege; BS 'when they started to climb up, most of the Ganas, the Ganas one by one began to fall down (pherekɳe);

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.18 PM phərək = 'to get exhausted'; BLS phərəkŋa = 'to swing
19 back, to and fro'; (19) cəṛaĪ = PS cəṛhaĪ, cp. DNL cəṛai;
lagə chĪ = H ləgĪ thĪ; phərkəŋə phɛ gĪn = H phəṛekne ləge,
PS phɛ gĪ̃; PM 'the goitre-men began to feel exhausted';
according to PM people say in Almora: phərək go = loṭ go =
H bĪmar ho gəya, thək gəya; perhaps so also in 12.18:
'the goitre-men up to the last man began to feel exhausted
(to turn round = to feel dizzy?)'; someśvər = GR sūmeśvər?;
doṛne = H doṛte, cp. 12.6; PS bəṭi ko doṛnĪ; NCV,PM doṛ
doṛnĪ (= H doṛ doṛte hɛ̃; less likely); gaja = GR,PS clearly
'gaja' (obl.?); but T 3959 Ku. gaj; BS gaj = phen = foam;
PM,BLS,JM gaj nikəlŋo = foam to come from the mouth;
phunkara = GR,BS clearly 'phunkara' (pl.?), but T 9104 Ku.
phukar, Si. phūkaro; lit. 'hisses of foam fell, happened';
20 hat = PS hath; dhərə chə = ? dhərən chə, H dhərta hɛ, PS
dhərə cho, BS 'he holds on'; ū lɛ = H vəh bhĪ, PS u lɛ;
chuṭ jã = H chūṭ jata (hɛ), PS chuṭi jã, chuṭ jã< chuṭi
21 janɔ; (21) gənanõ ko = gənanõ ko gəś; ko = H ka; or 'gənanõ
ko' is a Hi.-form 'to the G. fainting came'; GR,PS clearly
'ko'; gəś-aŋə = PS dəśaŋa; BLS,JM gəś aŋə = fainting to come;
NCV gəśaŋ = fainting (< gəś + aŋə); GR H gəś a gəya;
22 lɛ go chə = NCV H ləg gəya hɛ, lɛ < lagi; (22) khyəd = PS
khyat, GR khyəd/khyət; pəṛə chĪ = H pəṛe the, GR pəṛo chĪ/
pəḷo chĪ, PS pəṛ ra chĪ (= H pəṛ rəhe the), cp. 12.8; lit.
23 'when they had fallen on her chase'; (23) (k) = kə = ko,
H ka, PS --, not to be heard on tape; set = GR set/śet;
PS śet/set = BS H ḍher = pile, heap; cp. P 411 pərsa ka
set = in the dunghill; Platts: set = setu = mound; MHK set =
setu; BSK setu = bəndhən, miṭṭĪ ka ũca pəṭav, dhussə (=
24 mound of earth); lag = PS lag go = H ləg gəya; (24) jhiṭə =
GR jhiṭu; ghəṛĪ = GR g(h)əṛĪ; cp. KLJ 291 jhĪṭə ghəṛĪ = H
kuch kṣəṇ ke liye; dekhi rɛ chĪ = H dekh rəhĪ thĪ; phiri =
PS phirə; nhɛ ge chə = PS nhɛ ge cho, GR nhɛ ge tsa;
kəṛɛ-rɔ = GR kəḷɛ-raũ, PS kəṛɛ-rɔ; həŋi = huŋi, BS huŋĪ̃,
25 GR həŋi/huŋi; (25) kəṛɛ-rɔ = PS kɛṛɛ-rɔ; hun = PS hõ;
26 nhɛ ge = GR nhɛ ge/nhɛ gĪ; (26) hos = PS hoś, cp. DNL hos;
aya = H aye; kən = kəŋi, H ko; GR kən/kəŋ/kə̃, PS kə̃; canɔ =
H cahta (as to its form), dekhta (as to its meaning); PS
27 canõ, canõ; (27) uṭha = H uṭhe; kɛ lɛ = BS H kisĪ ne; GR
kɛ lɛ/kɛ le; ṭopĪ = PS ṭopi; caĪ = H cahĪ (= dekhĪ), PS cay;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.27 dhotĪ = PS dhoti; teṭekaĪ = PS ṭeṭekyay; GR tet(e)kyay, t/ṭ; NCV,BLS,JM ṭeṭekaṇo = to shake off (dust); GR,BS 'he
28 brushed off'; cp. HŚS teṭekkna = teṛekna; (28) u kenĪ = H ve kehte (hɛ̃); te = PS to; renkūl = PS renekūl; GR more 'renkūl' than 'rankūl'; BS 'bitch of a widow'; cp. T 10593 Ku. ran; M 5.66; 8.80; 16.14;15;16; je = jɛ, H jɛse; mer gya chĪ = mer geya chĪ, H mer geye the; PS also 'gya';
29 de hiṭo = PS de hiṭo, cp. 6.74; 7.47; 10.7; (29) loṭ = loṭber, H loṭker; un = hun, PS hoṇ; a gɛ̃Ī = ɛ gɛ̃Ī, GR a gɛ̃Ī/ e gɛ̃Ī, BS aji, PS --; keṛɛ-ro = PS kɛṛɛ-ro; hun = PS hõ;
30 nhɛ ge = GR nhɛ ge/nhɛ gə/nhɛ gi; (30) chĪṛa-panĪ = PS chiṛɛ paṇi, GR chĪḷe-panĪ?, cp. 4.49; 7.24; KI 129 chĪṛa-panĪ, 167 and 461 chĪṛa = H jel-prepat ('waterfall');
31 Atk. III 50 Chirapani; (31) chĪṛa-panĪ = GR chĪḷa-panĪ, PS chiṛa-paṇĪ; ma = H mɛ̃, PS maja; bhɛṭi bhelo ge che = H bɛṭh gaĪ hɛ, PS bɛṭhĪ bhele ge cha, lit. 'she sat down well'; BS bɛṭi bhol ge che = BS 'she rested for the next day'
32 (=bhol); cp. 14.20; (32) me = ptcl., PS mɛ̃, GR me/me; dhvɛn che = H dhotĪ hɛ, PS dhvɛ̃ che, GR dhvɛn tso, cp. 16.44; 20.58; hate = PS hatha; dhvɛn che = GR dhven tso;
33 khora = GR khora/khora; PS,BS khvarɛ; pichoṛĪ = BS pĪchorĪ, GR clearly 'pichoṛĪ', cp. T 7991 Ku. pichoṛo; nore = PS nohera, GR no(he)ra; GR,PM,BLS and JM give 'shoulder'; NCV hip, waist (Hi. keṭi); in 12.34 Rajula 'puts' water on her head. So in 12.33 she takes off the scarf from her head; and where should she put it in order to wash her head: over her shoulders, around her waist, in her lap or even into the small water-channel ('nehar'), perhaps in order to use
34 the scarf as a towel to wash her head with? (34) śokĪ = PS śokiya, it sounds 'śokĪya'; legonɛ = H legatĪ (hɛ), PS legonɛ; cp. DNL legaunu, Ku. legūṇo; khora = PS khvere;
35 pere = it sounds 'pero', PS pere; (35) jhiṭe gheṛĪ = GR jhiṭɛ gheḷĪ; bhɛṭi rɛ chĪ = H bɛṭh rehĪ thĪ, PS bɛṭhĪ rechĪ/ -rechĪ; chĪṛa-panĪ = PS chiṛa-paṇĪ, NCV chinapanĪ/jhinapanĪ;
36 maju = PS maje; (36) dekhe = PS dekha; GR says this - most likely - to both the audience and Rajula; e = ? sing-particle, PS śokiye; me = ? ptcl., PS mɛ̃; te dine = PS telĪ ne/teri nɛ; cp. 10.32 te dine; lit. 'the affair of that day';
37 keheṛĪ = PS kɛṛĪ/kɛheṛĪ; maju chiyo = PS maje ye; ve kalū keheṛe = PS ukɛ̃ roke hɛ ro (= H usko rok ho reha); GR kehɛḷa;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.38 kəheɽĪ = GR kəheɬĪ, PS kɛɽĪ/kɛheɽĪ; chiyo = H tha; kəheɽə =
39 PS kɛheɽa, GR kəheɛɬa/kɛheɛɬa; (39) dekhi ro = H dekh rəha
hɛ; buɽə = GR buɬe, BS buɽə; bhɛʈ ro = PS bɛʈh ro, GR bhayʈ
40 ro?; (40) ai = GR ai/ay, PS aĪ, BS 'again'; perhaps an
interjection, cp. 13.30; yəs = GR yəy/yɔy, PS yəs; 'yəs'
is usually 'jəs'; bɛ = beʈi, GR bɛ/be; kɛ̃ = kəɳi;
41 ai = PS --, GR ai/ay, BS aĪ = BS 'again'; ʈipənɔ = H ʈĪpta
(hɛ); usĪ-k = usĪ kɛ (< keri), PS --, GR usĪ-k/uśĪ-k, BS
usĪk = BS H usĪ tərəh; bhelĪ-k = PS bhelĪ kɛ̃; BS 'Again,
he opens his eyes wide, in that way (usĪ-k), as wide as
possible, he sees well.' Perhaps also possible (?): 'He
closes his eyes a bit/half' (cp. 'ʈĪpna' in Platts, HŚS,
MHK = to squeeze, press, compress); but cp. again M 12.52
where Kalu Kahar pulls up his eyelids in order to see better.
42 uʈhĪ = PS uʈhi; khver = PS khvar, GR khvar/khvər/khɔr;
pichoɽ = PS pichoɽi; khitber = GR khitber/-be, 'having
thrown'; raste = PS baʈ; GR,BS raste; cela = PS cyəla; the
'ye' indicates a short 'ę' in 'cęla'; hũ = PS hõ; kūɳ = H
kəhna, PS koɳ; GR clearly 'kūɳ'; cp. T 2703 Ku. kauɳo (=
43 koɳo); (43) cela = cęla, PS cyəla; jūo ka pãsa = ?, PS jūdõ
ka pasa; it sounds like 'jū (d)õ ka pãsəy'; GR said he
meant 'jūa'; NCV uses 'jūo ka pãso'; cp. T 6608 dyūte > Ku.
gng. jū; T 8132 paśe > Ku. pãso; lit. 'the dices of gambling';
khelnĪ = H khelte (hɛ̃); BS,PS khelənĪ; bhyar = PS bhɛr; GR,
BS bhyar; bɛ = beʈi, beʈe; cp. HDK 12.23 bhairəbeʈ (out,
outside; Champāvat); PS,BS,NCV bɛ; bhɛʈe rĪ = H bɛʈh rəhe hɛ̃,
PS bɛʈhi rĪ, BS bhɛʈi rəĪ; śyol = BS syol, GR śyol/syol;
44 cela o = ? celao (vocative?), PS celao, GR cęla; ɛsĪ = PS
esĪ; janɛ = H jatĪ (hɛ), PS janɛ̃; jao dɛ̃ = ?, PS dhɛ̃, BS
jao dhɛ = imperative 2.pl.; cp. de hiʈ/də hiʈ; ukə̃ = PS ukɛ;
pəkeɽ lyao = H pəkeɽ lao, PS lyavo; həmər yã hũ = PS byav
hõ; BS həmar yãhõ = H həmare yəhã ko; PM,BLS,JM: 'həmər
yã hũ' is very common; NCV həme hun = H həm ko; GR həmər
45 yəhũ/...yəhun; (45) cyəl = PS cyal; yəy = yəs, H ɛse, GR
clearly 'yəy/yay', PS yas; buɽa = obl. of 'buɽo', GR buɬa/
buɬe; khɔrən = GR khɔrən/khvərən, PS khvarən, obl.;
leʈʈhə = GR lə(ʈ)ʈhə; kɛkĪ = H kiskĪ, PS kɛkĪ, but GR clearly
'kɛki' in both cases; vi = ? ve/və, ptcl., PS --; BS vi =
BS H vəh = she, BS 'whose wife is she' (vi); ⅄Ⅼ$ also
possible: vi = H bhĪ, kiskĪ bhĪ strĪ = whose-ever-wife =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.45 she must be the wife of someone; sɛɳĪ = GR sɛɳĪ/śɛɳi; celĪ = GR celĪ/cęli; huɳi = PS hoɳĪ; janɛ = H jatĪ (hɛ), PS janẽ; kənɔ = PS kənĪ; marə = PS maro; buṛə = PS buṛɛ; kẽ = kəɳi, GR kẽ/kẽ; BS 'We don't even know whose wife she
46 is. So why does he say: bring her!' (46) kəhəṛ = BS kɛhəṛ;
47 vĪl = GR vil, PS vĪl; kɔ = H kəha; julum = julm, PS juləm; HŚS gives 'julum' as 'gramyə prəyog' (= as used in villages); cp. KLJ 41 julum ko bat = H enerth; kɛsi ləgai, kɛsi khai = GR kɛsĪ ləgaĪ kɛsĪ khaĪ?, feminine forms or i-absolutive?; BS kɔs ləgayə - kɔs khayə = BS H kɛsa pəhina - kɛsa khaya = how well I lived in olden days!; PS kɛsĪ ləgayĪ kɛsĪ khayĪ; is 'bhag' possibly the subject of 'ləgaĪ, khaĪ'?; bãja = GR bãja/bajə, cp. T 11275 Ku. bãjo; ghəṭ kĪ bhag = NCV,PM say 'ghəṭ ko bhag', bhag = m.; ughɛ = PS lɛ (= H bhĪ), BS ughɛ (BS 'I collected by force'); ughɛ < ? ughai = i-abs.; cp. DNL ughaunu; T 1976 ughoɳo, ughaĪ; cp. HPG 109 bãja ghəṭəkĪ bhag lhĪcha; bãja ghəṭ(ə)kĪ bhag ughonĪ;
48 khɛ di = ? short for 'khɛ diya' = H kha diye; PS khɛ dĪ; təruɳĪ = PS hiṭəɳi, BS cələɳĪ; hiṭəɳ ni di = H jane nehĩ dĪ, PS dĪ, BS di, GR clearly 'di'; aji = PS aj; mithĩ = PS mithẽ, GR mithĪ/mithi/məthi/mɛthĪ; təkẽ = təkəɳi, H tisko (cp. HŚS tis), PS təkẽ; maro = PS marɔ; kənĪ = PS,BS --; very fast and indistinct on tape; cp. KLG 128 təruɳĪ tiriya hiṭəne nĩ dinĩ, bərəɳo bakəro cərəne nĩ dinĩ;
49 kəhəṛjyū = GR kɛhəɻa/kəhəɻa, PS kɛṛa/kɛhəṛa; nəhərə = GR nǫhǫrə (short 'ǫ'); nəhərə ka baga tumərə kəmərə nhɛ gəya = very difficult; the literal meaning seems to be 'the parts of the shoulder have gone (down into) your waist'; but according to GR the meaning is 'Kalu Kahar became very angry'; GR used the word 'gussa' (= anger, wrath) twice (1967 and again in 1973); cp. 12.71; 13.17; 15.91 where the same phrase occurse in the same context ('to become angry' fits everywhere). In 12.49 it sounds 'nohora ka baga'; BS nohəra ka baga; BS does not know this phrase; nohore/nehər = KLJ nɔr = H kəndha (shoulder); cp. HŚS nar (?) = gəla, gərdən, grīva; H.Wehr 842 naḫr (?) = upper part of the chest, throat; 'baga' (usually GR distinguishes clearly b/bh) misleads NCV to think of 'tiger': NCV 'the fury of 'nohera'(?)-tigers went into his body'; but 'baga' must be 'bhagə', because PM,BLS and JM use 'nehər ka bhag kemər mẽ

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.49 cəla gəya hɛ' = itna ədhik jhuk gəya hɛ (PM); PM 'bent down due to old age'; cp. another common phrase (according to PM): nəhər puṭh ek lag go = H kəndha pĪṭh ek ləg gəya = 50 shoulder and back have become one; (50) e = PS ek; brida = PS bṛddha, GR brid(d)a; ɛsĪ = PS esĪ; mĪl = PS mɛl; hatə = PS hath; hɛ = PS hɛ̃; choṛ dĪ = PS choṛi dĪ; mero = should be 'mera', PS mɐra; bəciya = BS 'saving, staying alive' (= the rest of my life); cp. BSK bəcyo; bhəy = PS bhəya; pɛgə = PS pɛga = BS 'hero'; KLJ pɛg; LSI,P 275,352 pɛk; 51 myər = GR mɨr (centralized ɨ ); in Devanagari it might be spelt also 'mir'; 'myər' is the Ku.-spelling tradition for this sound; PS myər; bəciyə-k = tape very fast; it sounds 'bəciyõ(k)', PS bəciyək; ke = H kya, GR ke/kɛ; ɛĪ = ɛsĪ, PS esi; cp. 12.45 'yəy' for 'yəs'; jəb = it sounds 'jeb'; PS writes first 'jeb', then 'jəb'; mer = GR me/mę, PS myər, cp. 20.41 mero hat; hat = PS hath; nhɛ gə = PS nhɛ gəyĪ; 52 badĪ = H bandhĪ; cp. T 9126 bəddhə, Ku. badṇo; lit. 'Kalu tied his waist'; lɛ = le, H ne; cheṛa - dekh səku ãkh = tape very fast and indistinct; PS kheṛa akhənõ ka cep - ãkhən ka cep galaṛən kɛ jhələk gĪ̃. ãkh dekhi ni səkən. jəb cep ṭipa, təb dekh səkũ̃ ãkh; BS cheṛa ... cep galaṇan mẽ jhələk rĪ. ãkha dekhənɛ nə. jəb vĪl ṭipa, təb dekhi səkũ̃ ãkh. = BS 'Kalu ... pierced his eyelids (cep). The eyelids are to be seen clearly on his cheeks, therefore the eyes can not see. When he pulls them (the eyelids) up, then he can see with his eyes'; cheṛa = GR cheḷa; BS gives two examples for 'cheṛṇo' = to pierce: jənyo bad bamən vĪk kan cheṛəl = BS H jəneu ke bad brahmən uska kan chedega; nəth pɛrən hũ̃ vĪl sunar thẽ apən nak cheṛəva = BS H nəth pəhinne ke liye usne sunar se əpna nak chidvaya; ãkhənə = GR ãkhənõ (= Ku.obl. 'ən' + Hi.obl. 'õ' > ãkh-ən-õ)?; cep/cepə = 'cep' is clear on tape; BS thinks it to mean 'eyelid'; this, however, could not be verified in any dictionary; but cp. T 4819 cippə, N.cipro, H.cep, cĪpəṛ; Platts cep, cĪpəṛ, cĪpṛa, cipra; HŚS cep, cĪpəṛ = gummy secretion in eyes; thus it could mean: first he had to remove (by scratching, pressing, rubbing) the dirt from his eyes - only then was he able to see something; for 'ṭipa' see 12.41; jhələk rĪ̃ = GR could be as well 'cələ gəĪ̃' = the eyelids (or: the dirt) have gone over the cheeks =

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.52 they have fallen down...; or: cələ rəĨ = they are going, falling; dekhənə nɛ = H dekhta nəhĨ; səku = GR səku/səko/ sekõ; səko = H səka; or: sekõ < səkenɔ = H səkta (hɛ); according to BS 12.52 and 53 describe one action. In the final translation another interpretation will be given too;

53 tape as fast and indistinct as 12.52; PS cep upər ɖora ləgaya. ɖora cuĨ ka ţuk (?) pər bandha; BS ... cuĨ ka chik pər bado pə ɖol ləţəkɛ di picharı = BS 'On them (upər, eyelids) he fixed (tied, fastened) a thread. The thread he tied to the top-end of the hair-tuft, and he let the thread hang down on his back'; (i)pər = it sounds like 'i(t)pər', a Ku.-form corresponding to Hi. 'ispər' (= on that, and then)?; (ɖora) = it sounds 'jora'; cuĨ = GR tsuĨ, BS H cuţiya (coţĨ, śikha) = a lock of hair left on the top of the head; that Kalu Kahar has a 'cuĨ' and ties a thread to it, could show that he is looked at as a ghost, evil spirit etc.; cp. Platts coţĨ, coţĨvala, coţĨdar = ghost, evil spirit, goblin; MHK coţĨvala = jin, pret ya bhūt jiske sembəndh mẽ yəh prəvad hɛ ki uskĨ coţĨ bəhut ləmbĨ hotĨ hɛ; this fits 12.54 (ɛso khəbĨs jəso); (śikh) = GR tsik/śik(h); BS chik = ţuk (cp. PS) = BS H akhirĨ kona; perhaps BS did not mean 'ţuk' but 'tuk' (= rhyme), meaning that 'chik' rhymes with 'cuĨ' (c-c), that GR had in mind 'śikh, śikha' (tuft of hair, top-end). Most probably 'śikh' > 'chik' on tape or in GR's pronounciation; cp. T 12434 śikhəɳɖə m. tuft of hair > Pk. sihẽɖə, chihẽɖə, chĨɖə; bado = H bandha; (pə ɖoro) = it sounds like 'p(h)uţolo/-tolo/-dolo; BS ɖolə = ɖora; ləţəkɛ dĨ = H ləţka diya; pichay = either adv. or 'the back part of the head' (cp. KBŚ I 240 §370 pichaĨ); PM supported BS's interpretation of 12.52/53;

54 ɛso = PS eso, GR ɛso/eso; khəbĨsə = GR khəbĨsə/khəbĨśə; cp. HŚS, Platts khəbĨs; BS 'a dirty giant with ugly features'; KI 620 khəbĨs = 'gramdevta' worshipped by Shudras; KI 661 məsan, khəbĨs: ye śməśan ke bhūt hẽ, jo prayəḥ do nədiyõ ke sẽgəm mẽ hote hẽ. kakəŗĨghaţ tətha kẽɖarəkhua pəţţĨ mẽ kośĨ ke nikəţ inke mẽdir bhĨ hẽ. jis kisĨ ko bhūt ləgne ka karəɳ jñat nə hua, to vəh məsan ya khəbĨs ka sətaya hua kəha jata hɛ. məsan kala və kurūp səmjha jata hɛ. vəh citabhəsm se utpənn hota hɛ. logõ ke pĨche doŗta hɛ. ... khəbĨs bhĨ məsan hĨ-sa tej mijajvala hota hɛ. vəh ẽdherĨ gupɦaõ,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.54 jẽgəlõ mẽ paya jata hɛ. kəbhī vəh bhẽs kī bolī bolta hɛ, kəbhī bheṛ-bəkriyõ ya jẽglī sūər kī tərəh cillata hɛ. kəbhī vəh sadhu-bheṣ dharəṇ kər yatriyõ ke sath cəl deta hɛ. pər uskī gungunahəṭ əleg malūm hotī hɛ. yəh jyadatər rat ko cip ṭəta hɛ; (KI 661 = Hi.-translation of Atk. II 820);
Atk. II 820: Masān, Khabīsh: The demon Masān is usually found at burning-grounds, which are as a rule placed at the confluence of streams: hence called 'marghāt'. He has a temple at Kākarighāt on the Kosi in Kandārkhuwa, parganah Phaldākot, and numerous small memorials at all burning ghāts. Persons possessed without any assignable cause are for the time being said to be under his influence. Masān is supposed to be of a black colour and hideous appearance; he comes from the remains of a funeral pyre and chases people passing by.... Khabīsh resembles Masān in his malignant nature and fondness for charnel grounds. He is also met with in dark glens and forests in various shapes. Sometimes he imitates the bellow of a buffalo or the cry of a goat-herd or neat-herd and sometimes he grunts like the wild-pig. At other times he assumes the guise of a religious mendicant and joins travellers on their way, but his conversation is always unintelligible. Like Masān, he often frightens people and makes them ill and sometimes possesses unfortunate travellers who get benighted. jəso = PS jɛso; as to'ɛso - jəso' BS gives two examples: yəsī can jəsī ban chī rajulī = BS H ɛsī cãnd jɛsī thī rajulī; yəso pɛg jəs chī həmər gõ pədhan = BS H ɛsa vīr jɛsa tha həmare gãv ka prədhan; bhyarə = PS bahər; GR,BS bhyarə; ai go chə = H a gəya hɛ, PS aī go chə; kəheṛəjyū = PS kəhɛṛajyū, GR
55 kəheɻajyū/kəhɛɻa‿jyū; (55) bhyar = PS bhyɛr; dekhən chə = H dekhta hɛ, PS dekhə chɔ, GR dekhə(n)chə/dekhe chə/dekho chə; u l = u lɛ, H vəh bhī; PS,BS u baṭ ...; it sounds '(v)ul'; lɛ rɛ = lagi rɛ(NCV) = H ləg rəhī (hɛ); BS 'she just started to go on' (BS H vəh rasta ləg rəhī hɛ); PS lag rɛ, BS lɛ rɛ; sərasərī = PS sərasər, cp. HŚS sərasərī, DNL
56 sərasəri; (56) abə = GR abə/avə; kəheṛə = GR kəhɛɻa?, PS kəhɛṛa; phalə = cp. T 13834 sphalə; lit. 'such jumps he beats'; marəno chə = H marta hɛ, BS marəno cha; nãgyɛ dinɔ = ?, PS --, BS nẽgye dinɔ = BS 'he crosses'; cp. BS's ex.: mi bhɛ rɔ chī. vīl myar khuṭ nẽgye dĩ = BS H mẽ bɛṭha tha.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.56 vəh mere pɛrõ ke upər se cəla gəya; cp. T 10905 Ku. nãgɳo; nãgyɛ = ? obl. of past part. 'nãgyo'; cp. DNL nãghnu: past: naghyo, nagyo, nañyo; dino = H deta (hɛ); dvĪ dvĪ = GR dvi dvĪ; tinə = BS tĪn; bhiɽa = cp. T 9491 Ku. bhiɽo, 57 bhĪɽ; kəhəɽəjyū = GR kəhəɭajyū, PS kəhɛɽa; (57) jage jage = it sounds 'jagü - jagu/jagə'; BS jag = H ruk = wait; PM,BLS,JM jag = wait; besides 'wait (for me), stop' the word 'jag' can have the connotation of 'just wait, be on your guard - I'll get you'; cp. T 5175, Platts jagna, DNL jagnu; P 34 jag dilɔ = remain awake, guard; for 'jagɳo = to wait for' cp. JJ 81 jagĪ ruɳo, P 305 jag = wait; kɔn chə = PS kõchə; kəɳi = PS kɛ̃; GR,BS kəɳi; hãkə = hãk f., a noun; cp. HŚS hãk dena, ləgana; marɛn chə = H marta hɛ, 58 GR marɛn tsa; (58) kɛ =? kɛ̃ < kəɳi, H ko; dekhɛn chĪ = H dekhtĪ thĪ, PS dekhɛ̃chĪ, GR dekhɛn chĪ?; bhiɽa = GR bhiɭa; ləhərə marnɔ = cp. HŚS ləhər 7 = vəkrə gəti, ləhər marna = sĪdha nə jakər idhər udhər muɽna; BS only 'he jumps'; GR 59 ma(r)no; (59) śɔkĪ = PS śɔkiya, GR śɔkĪ-ya; tipərə = H tujh- 60 pər; rəy = H rəha, PS rəya, it sounds 'rəyaho'; (60) sẽgə = GR sənə; ayũ = H aya hũ, PS ayõ, GR ayũ/ayõ; cəlũ = H cəla/ cəlĪ hũ, PS also 'cəlũ', BS 'we went'; kəĪ = PS kɛ̃, GR kəĪ/ kəĪ̃; dekha = Ku. pl. (= H dekhe) or Hi. sg. (= Ku. dekho)?; ai = GR ai/ae/aye, BS 'and now', cp. 12.40 ai; dhupəri = dopəhəri, GR clearly 'dhupəri', PS also 'dhupərĪ'; dupəhəri > dupharī > dhupəri (under influence of 'dhūp'?); cp. KLJ dopharī; kɛn chə = H kehtĪ hɛ, BS kɛ̃chə; khəbĪs = PS khə- 61 bĪśa; ai go chə = H a gəya hɛ, PS ə go cha; (61) uɽənə putələ = GR uɭəna putəla, PS uɽəna putəla; biɳḍə-gãv = PS binte gãv, cp. 4.50;51; 12.63;65; KI 569 bĪḍa gãv; 62 marnɔ = PS marnõ, GR ma(r)no; chĪɽa-panĪ = PS china paɳi; 63 biɳḍə = PS bintə; nhɛ gə = PS nhɛ gə/nhɛ gĪ; (64) lɛ gə chə = nhɛ gə chə; PS 'lhɛ' corrected by himself into 'nhɛ'; GR clearly 'l(h)ɛ'; NCV,BLS,JM: old people and villagers say sometimes 'lhɛ' instead of 'nhɛ'; ukhalə-lekhə = PS ukhə- 65 lekhɛ; ukalə = GR ukalə/ukələ; (65) biɳḍə = PS bintə; esɔ = ɛsɔ; jano = H jata (hɛ); khəbĪsə = PS khəbĪśə; pɛgə = 66 GR,PS pɛga; kəhəɽəjyū = PS kəhɛɽajyū; (66) ghumənə-ghəmənə = 67 H ghūmte-ghūmte, PS ghumənɛ̃-ghamənɛ̃; (67) tĪr bɛ = BS H nĪce se, cp. 12.65 jəɽa; dekh rĪ̃ = H dekh rəhe (hɛ̃), PS dekhi rĪ̃; cp. 12.39 kalū dekhi rɔ; NCV: 'dekh rĪ̃' possible;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.68 briddə = GR brid(d)ə, BS briddhə; vərṣ = GR vərṣ/vərs, BS bərs, PS bərəṣ; mərd = BS əssī bərs ko umər ko admī chī (='he was a man of the age of 80 years'); but 'umər' is f. (cp. 1.21 adhī umər hɛ ge); as to 'mərd' cp. 10.11; 13.77; 12.69; HŚS, MHK mərd admī = vīr; lit. 'the man (son?) of
69 a brave'; (69) ɛsə = GR ɛsə/əisə, PS esə; mərdə = GR mɨrdə; apṹ ka = ? H apkó/apke, PS kẽ (< kəṇi, H ko); BS 'he makes his anger rise on himself'; most likely Ku. 'apṹ ka aphī' = H ap ke ap = by himself; uṭhūnə = H uṭhata (hɛ), PS uṭhənə;
70 briddə = GR brid(d)a, PS vṛddha; ke = PS kyɛ, BS any; pɛgəmə = PS pɛgama; kər = short for 'kəro' = H kiya; mĨl = PS mẽl; mər gəy = ? mər gəyṹ, H mər gəya hṹ, PS mər goy, GR gəy/goy; mĨ = GR clearly 'mī', not 'mi'; PS mẽ; ɛs = PS
71 yəs, GR ɛs/əs; kəhəṛ = GR kəhɛṛ, BS kɛhəṛ; (71) rədəgələ = ?, cp. 13.17; among the informants, the singer and other sources there is no agreement as to form and meaning of 'rədəgələ'; it sounds like 'radagala/rad(d)akala'; in 1967 GR said: 'rəddəgələ' is a small fruit of a tree in the Tarai, not used for anything. Kalu's eyes became as small as these fruits (with anger); in 1973 GR gave the same comment: rəddəgəli = small like this fruit. - All others give 'red' as the meaning of 'rədəgələ'. BS rəjagəla/radagala, BS does not know this word; PM,BLS rədəgələ = red; NCV ratə-kala = red and black; cp. KLG 182 rətəñelī ãkhi khūn bhərī gochə = H rəktim ãkhõ mẽ khūn khola vīr ka (PJ); HLS 633 nɔr ka bag kəmər nhɛ gĨ, rətəñyalī ãkhī mẽ khūn sərigo; KLJ 135 rətəñelī ãkhī = H lal ãkhẽ; DNL rətẽge = night-blind, a particular disease of the eyes in which they become red and swollen. - Is there perhaps any connection with a plant called 'rəkt ənglia' (rəkt chəndən = red sandal) = daphniphyllum himalense, frequent and used in marking the tika-mark on the forehead (Atk. I 379)?; cp. also M 21.55 rətuva re kəluva; Platts rətnar, rətnare; HŚS rətənara (rəktə > rəttə + nalə), viśeṣ: is śəbd ka prəyog ədhiktər ãkhõ ke liye hī hota hɛ; HŚS,KK,BSK rətənaliya = red (eyes); nɔr = GR nɔ(h)ər/nɔr, BS nɔhər, PS nəhər; baga = GR b(h)aga = ?
72 bhagə, cp. 12.49; 13.17; (72) vẽ bəṭi = ?, PS vãkī, BS bɛ bəṭi = BS 'from there', GR vẽ/vɛ; cp. 12.73 vẽ bəṭi; HDK 18.18 vẽ = vã(h)i; KLJ 132 vẽ, vẽ = H vəhĨ; marən chə = H marta hɛ, PS marə cha, BS 'he goes on' (lit. 'beats on');

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.72 does 'marən che' anticipate 'sərəpəṭə' in 12.73?;
73 kɛhɛṛəjyū = GR kɛhɛḷajyū, PS kəhɛṛa; (73) vɛ̃ = vãhi, H vəhã hĪ (vəhĪ), GR vɛ̃/vɛ, PS ve; mari = i-absolutive (or: perf.part.f.?), PS marĪ, cp. 12.58 ləhərə marnə; 13.34; 16.80; sərəpəṭə = PS sərəpəṭə, BS 'shortcut; PM,BLS,JM syarbaṭ, śerbaṭ, syərbaṭ = footpath through the fields (sera,syera) > shortcut (GR); but cp. DNL cor-baṭo = a by-path, a short cut (wrongly derived from 'cor' = thief?); or possibly connected with Platts 'sərpəṭ' f. = galloping hard, 'sərpəṭ phɛ̃kna, - ḍalna'; cp. also MHK sərpəṭ (also HŚS), HMK sərpəṭ phɛ̃kna; ukhələ-lekhə = PS ukhəlekhə;
74 hɛ = cp. 12.51; (74) məli = PS məlĪ; kɛ = GR,PS clearly 'kɛ'; most likely 'kɛ' = kɛ̃ < kəṇi; təli = PS təlĪ; ukhəl-
75 lekh kə = PS ukhəlekhə kə; kə̃ = PS kɛ̃; (75) ɔn = H ate; dyəkh = dekh = dekho, H dekha, PS dekh, GR dyəkh/dyɔkh; lə = lɛ, H bhĪ, PS ɔr lɛ; ḍhil = GR ḍhil/ḍil, cp. T 5590 Ku. ḍhĪlo; DNL ḍhilo; hɛ rɔ = H ho rəha; tape not clear; PS hɛ go (= H ho gəya), GR hɛ rɔ/hɛ go, NCV hɛ rɔ; PM says 'khuṭ ḍhil hɛ gɛ̃ (= H ho gəye); instead of the sg. 'hɛ rɔ/
76 hɛ go' one would expect the pl. 'hɛ rɛ̃/hɛ gɛ̃'; (76) vil = PS vĪl; kɔ = H kəha, GR kɔ/kə; PS first 'kɔ', then 'kə'; phərik go = H phərək gəya, it sounds like 'phə(r)i go', cp. 12.18; BS 'he must have fallen down'; cp. HŚS phərəkna 2 = əlag hona, dūr hona; T 9050 to turn round, - back; u ni ɔ ab = BS ni ɔ ab; PM,NCV u ni ɔ ab = H vəh nəhɛ̃ aega əb (NCV,PM); ɔ = ? ayo, H aya (cp. Ku. 'kɔ < kəyo' = H kəha); or: ɔ < õ < unɔ, H ata?; on tape it sounds 'u ni
77 ɔ ab'; (77) u hɛber = H us se, hɛber = H hokər; əgil = PS aghil; bhɛṭ rɔ = H bəṭh rəha (hɛ), PS bəṭhi rə;
78 mera pɛgo = PS mero pɛgə; təli be = PS təlĪ bɛ; ukhələ-lekhə = PS ukhəlekhə; śɔkĪ = PS śɔkiya, GR clearly 'śɔkĪ
79 əho'; (79) lɛ = H bhĪ; hɛ ge = H ho gəĪ; subject of 'hɛ ge' is 'bheṭ', cp. 13.47; pərə = GR pəru; kəhəṛəjyū = PS kəhɛ-
80 ṛajyū; (80) kəhəṛəjyū = PS kəhɛṛəjyū; pəṭ = GR pəṭ/paṭ/ phaṭ; PS,BS pəṭ; BS 'with a firm grip'; BS's ex.: pəṭ pəkəṛ rakhiye boṭɔk phãg kɛ̃ nətər tu bhĪ chuṭi jalɛ = BS H peḍ kĪ ḍal ko kəskər pəkṛe rəkhna, nəhɛ̃ to tū jəmĪn mɛ̃ gir jayega; cp. HŚS pəṭ 5,6; phəṭ 2; DNL pəṭ; pəkəṛɔ = H pəkəṛa, GR pəkəḷo; phãguṇo = GR phañuṇo, PS phaguṇə; cp. 12.84;87
81 phãguṇĪ; (81) cukɛ = ?, GR tsukə/ṭukɛ/ṭukɛ; PS first

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.81 'ʈupuk', then 'cupuk'; BS,NCV cukɛ < cup kɛ (kɛ < kəri) = quietly; BLS,JM ʈukə = 'crouched down silently'; cp. HŚS ʈuk = thoṛa, jəra, tənik; perhaps 12.80 'pəʈ', 81 'cuk' and 82 'ʈəp' are all onomatopoeic meaning 'suddenly, at once, unexpected'; bhɛ ge chə = H bəʈh gəĪ hɛ, GR bhɛ ge tso, PS bəʈhi ge chə, BS bhɛ ge chə; vĪkəṇi = BS vikəṇĪ; śokĪ = BS śokiya, GR śokĪ-yə; ke = GR ke/kɛ; koṇə = H kəhna; PS,BS koṇa; ayə = ? ayo (cp. 3.69;70 ayo), PS ayə, BS aya, it
82 sounds 'aya-ho'; (82) ʈəp = BS H ekdəm, cp. HŚS ʈəp 7; bhɛ ge = bhɛʈ ge, PS bəʈh ge, BS also 'bhɛ ge'; koṇ = H kəhna; nɛi = PS ne, GR nɛi/nei, nɛi < nhɛi < nhɛti?; suṇəṇ = H sunna, PS suṇən; bulaṇ = H bolna (not: bulana!), PS also bulaṇ; ke nɛ = BS H kuch nəhĪ; NCV kuṇən nɛ, suṇən nɛ, bolən nɛ; lit. 'speaking is not, listening is not, talking
83 is not, anything is not'; (83) hun = GR hun/hən, PS hõ; janũ = H jaũ, GR janũ/janū, PS janū; tvĪlə = GR tvĪlə/tvĪlɛ; bhotə = H bəhut, PS bhotɛ; doṛɛ di mi = H doṛa diya mẽ; jaṇĪ kve kolɔ = ?, jaṇĪ = H jane, 'who knows'; kve = H 'koĪ' or 'kya'?; GR kve/ke; kolɔ = H kəhega, GR kolɔ/kolə; - PS jaṇi ke kənɔ (= H jane kya kəhta); BS jaṇi kve kolə = BS H jane koĪ kɛse kəhe; BS 'I don't know, somebody might say: She was mine!'; or: 'I don't know, (if) anybody could tell (properly, how fast you made me run). (Anyway, now) you are mine!'; BS gives an example in support of his second version: bərat mẽ unũl həmũkẽ bhotɛ khəvɛ di, jãṇi kve kɔl = BS H bərat mẽ unhõne həmko bəhut khila diya, jane, koĪ kɛse kəhe; merə chĪ = ?, GR mere chĪ?; there is a long break between 'kolɔ' and 'merə'; 'chĪ' in GR's Malushahi is past tense; but 'chi/chĪ' is 2.sg.f.pres.tense in KG p. 44; in LSI 129 we have 'chai' (= chɛ) for masc. and 'chẽ' for fem.; this 'chẽ' could have been reduced to 'chĪ'; PS --; BS merɛ chi; PM 'I don't know what people will tell about me' (= merə chĪ = PM H mere baṛe mẽ); PM: 'mer chĪ' is used in Beninag; GR (1973) seems to support 'mere baṛe mẽ'; BLS says 'janĪ ke kəro mẽ chẽ (BLS: chẽ = thẽ = H mujh se);
84 bulã = ? bulanɔ, H bolta (as to its formonly, but 'bole' as to its meaning); it sounds 'ab (u) bula', PS ab u bulani, BS ab u bulã = BS 'why should he speak'; ke huṇ = BS H kyõ, PS ki hoṇi; cp. NMM 31 ke huṇĪ = why; but cp. also M 9.48 u kɛhuṇi bolaṇ ni lɛ re; 9.55 həməhũ bulan ni; 9.82 bamaṇ hũ bulẽ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.84 thus 12.84 could also mean: 'To whom does he talk / does he talk to anybody' = He doesn't talk to her; very often GR uses a question instead of a negative statement (cp. 12.94; 13.27/28); pəkəɽĪ = GR pəkəɻĪ; kanən = H kə̃dhõ̃;
85 halĪ = GR halĪ/hɛlĪ, PS hali; (85) ukhəl-lekh = PS ukhəlekh; kəhəɽ = GR kəhəɽ/kɛhɛɽ, PS kəhɛɽ; dəgəɽ = GR dəga, PS dəgɛ; khitber = GR khidbe, PS khitbe; piśu = PS pisū, cp. 5.64;65; 67; KLJ pisyu; 12.85 looks like an incomplete sentence;
86 lyɛ go = H le a gəya, GR lyɛ/lɛ, PS lɛ go, BS lɛ = H lana; cp. 12.87; DNL lyauni, Ku. lyūɳo; kəhəɽĪ = GR kəhɛɻĪ, PS
87 kəhɛɽĪ; kəhəɽəjyū = PS kəhɛɽa, GR kəhɛɻa; (87) pəkəɽĪ = GR pəkəɻĪ; ni nhɛ go = BS H le gəya, PS nhĪ nɛ go, GR nĪ n(h)ɛ go, cp. 7.35 com.; buɽə = GR buɻə; pūrəbə = GR pūrobə, PS
88 pūrəbe; (88) kə̃ = kəɳi, GR kə̃/kã̃, PS kɛ̃; liberə = GR liberə/niberə, PS lhĪ bera; pūrubə = PS pūrəbə; lit. 'having taken Rajula he went' = he went with R. / he brought R.;
89 bɛ = bəʈi; GR,PS,BS clearly 'bɛ'; cp. 12.93; bhɛʈali hɛ chə = GR clearly 'bhɛʈali hɛ tsü', PS bɛʈhali hɛ cha, BS bhɛʈali hɛchə = BS 'to make sit'; it is not: bhɛʈa dĪ; PM,BLS,JM 'bɛʈhali hɛ chə' is commonly used; cp. 'bɛʈhalna' in Platts, HŚS, MHK, BSK and 'bɛʈhaɳo' in RSK; NCV hɛ chə < halo chə; cp. 7.78 bhɛʈalĪ; lɛ go, buɽə = H ləg gəya, buḍḍha; PS lɛ bhɛ go (= H bhĪ bɛʈh gəya), BS lɛ go uɽa; it sounds 'lɛ go (v)uɽa'; NCV,PM,GR buɽə; 'lɛ go' means: sitting behind her, next to her, embracing her (GR,BLS,NCV); but BS 'and behind her back he covers her with his own body'; BS gives an example: myar dajyū bojik oɽ lag pəɽĪ̃, yɛ liji mi ni dekhi pay = BS H mere bhaĪ sahəbne bhabhĪ ko əpne oʈ mẽ̃ kər diya,
90 isliye mẽ̃ nəhĪ̃ dekh paya; (90) citə kĪ re varəta = PS re tĪ tə bharəta, BS citɛ kĪ re bharəta; it sounds more 'bharəta'
91 than 'varəta'; (91) e = PS ye; ke kɳə ni ay = H kuch kəhna nəhĪ̃ aya; PS aya, GR ayaho, cp. 12.81;92; is 'kalū' a vocative or - together with 'satə cela' - the logical subject?;
92 kə̃ = PS kɛ̃; dekhĪ chĪ = H dekhĪ thĪ; ke = GR ke/kɛ; ay = ?
93 ayo, H aya; GR,PS clearly 'ay'; (93) buɽə = GR buɻə; ni nhɛ go = GR ni nhɛ go/nhi nɛ go, PS lhi nɛ go, BS nhi nɛ go, cp. 7.35; 12.87; əgil = PS aghil; bhɛʈa di = H bɛʈha diya (or 'dĪ'), PS bɛʈhay di; or is it 'bhɛʈalĪ'?, cp. 12.89; pichaɽ = GR pichaɽ/pichay, PS pəchil, BS pichaɽi; NCV,PM pichaɽ hũ̃; hũ̃ = ?, tape fast and indistinct; GR kə̃/hũ̃, PS bɛ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

12.93 apũ = PS apo, GR apũ/apuɳ; lago = H ləga, GR lago/lag go (= H ləga/ləg gəya); PS lago, cp. 12.89; buṛə = ?, it sounds 'lago oḍ', PS oḍ, PM 'oḍ' should be 'buṛə';
94 ko dekhənĪ = H kɔn dekhte hɛ̃; vĪ mukh = vĪko mukh, PS vĪk, BS vĪ; PM 'vĪ mukh' is common, 'vĪk(o) mukh' not used; lɛ = H bhĪ; ni dekhĪnə = BS H nəhĪ dikhaĪ deta, PS dekhĪnəy, NCV dekhĪnə; lit. 'Who sees?' = Nobody can see anything of
95 Rajula's beauty. (95) nhɛ gĩ = PS lhɛ gĩ, BS nhɛ gĩ; pūrəbə = GR pūrubə?; kəhəṛə = PS kəhɛṛə; hɛtĩ = GR hɛt(h)ĩ,
96 PS həthĩ, BS həti = BS H se, cp. 6.79; 9.82; (96) tumu = PS tumū; lɛkə = H layək, GR lɛkə/lɛku; cp. D 46.7 lɛk; yə = GR yə/ye, PS ye; həmūkɛ̃ = PS həmũkɛ, GR həmūkã/həmūka; di diyo = H de do; as to the meaning of 12.96 cp. 13.2;
97 nɛi = PS nɛ; bridə = GR bridə/bridda, PS vṛddha; chu = chə, H hɛ, GR chu/tso, PS cho (later corrected into 'chə'); between 'chu' and the following 'briddə' the singer is coughing for a long time; briddə = GR brid(d)ə; chu = GR tsū, PS chū; mera = PS takes 'mera' to 12.98: 'mera celo', but cp. 13.3 'bya chu myər';
98 (98) tumūkəɳi = PS tumūkɛ̃, BS
99 tumūkɛ̃ɳĪ; ni dinə = H nəhĪ deta; (99) holĪ = H hogĪ; syɛɳĪ = PS sɛ̃ɳĪ, GR syɛɳĪ/śɛɳĪ; kɛ̃ja = PS also 'kɛ̃ja', BS H sotelĪ ma, cp. P 404 kɛ̃ja;

13. 1 sɛɳĪ = GR sɛɳĪ/śɛɳĪ; bhəĪ = H hɛ (as to its meaning), H huĪ (?as to its form), cp. T 9552 bhūtə; bvarĪ = GR bvarĪ/buarĪ, PS buvarĪ; 'our wife' = old polyandrous tradition in Kumaun; cp. KFL 77-89 ("Tibetan or fraternal polyandry exists in pargana Jaunsar Bawar of Dehra Dun and in parganas Rawai and Jaunpur of Tehri State which adjoins Jaunsar Bawar"; p.77)
2 and Atk. III 353; cp. also M 14.47 ff.; (2) yɛ = ? H yəh, PS yə; according to BS and BLS 'tumū lɛkə' means 'worthy of you, fit for you'. So BS translates 'Father, she is not fit for you'; if this is correct, then 12.96 should be trans-
3 lated accordingly; (3) nɛi = PS nə; din = H deta; brida = GR brid(d)a, PS bṛddha; chu = H hɛ, GR tsu, PS chū; myər =
4 H mera, GR mɨr/mẹr (very short 'ẹ'); (4) tumukɛ̃ = PS təmūkɛ̃; mir = H merĪ, PS myər, GR mir/mɨr; śɛɳ = sɛɳĪ, syɛɳĪ; PS sɛɳĪ; hɛ jo = H ho jae, tape not clear; PS,NCV hɛ jo; tumərĪ kɛ̃ja = tape very indistinct, PS tumərĪ kɛ̃jə; but it seems to sound different, perhaps like 12.99;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13. 5 cyəla = PS cyal; nɛ = PS nə; tumū = PS tumə; hatə = PS hathə; mər jal = H mər jaoge, PS mər jala; to ab = tape very fast and indistinct, PS --, BS to; the real meaning of 'moving hands and feet' is 'to make love' (according to BLS, NCV and JM, my informants whom I knew more personally). cp.Platts: kəmər, ~ hilana ='to shake or move the loins', to endeavour, to copulate; həmukẽ = PS həmūkɛ̃; tumər = tumərĪ, cp. 13.1; GR tumər/tumər(i); həlĪ = ? H hogĪ, tape very fast and indistinct; it sounds 'hɛl', PS həlĪ; perhaps
6 'holĪ > həli > hɛl' in fast speech; (6) babu = PS babū; jhəgəṛo = GR jhəgəḷo, BS jhəgəṛə, cp. 12.1; huṇə = H hona,
7 PS huṇa; (7) gaṛi halĪ = BS H nikal liye, PS gaṛĪ hali, GR gaḷi halĪ; celən lɛ = H celõne, PS celõ le, GR cęlãũ/cęlaun; kalū pɛ = ?, BS 'the sons drew out seven wooden clubs against Kalu' (pɛ = H pər); but cp. 13.8 tumukəṇi, 13.15
8 piṭhə mẽ; mũgəra = GR muñəra; (8) diya diya = cp. 12.96 di diyo (also 13.2); tumukəṇi = PS tumūkẽ, BS tumūkẽṇĪ; bhəlo = PS bhələ; mari dinũ̃ = H mar deta hũ̃ (as to its form, but pl. in meaning); GR,PS clearly 'dinũ̃'; BS 'we will kill you
9 indeed'; (9) tumūkẽ = PS tumūkẽ; mũgərən = PS mũgərõ; GR clearly 'mũgərənõ', -ən = obl.pl. in Ku., -õ = obl.pl. in
10 Hi.; (10) kəhəṛa = GR kəhəḷa; tumulɛ = GR tumulɛ/tumule, PS tumūle; loṭɛ rakhə chə = H loṭa rəkha hɛ, PS loṭe ro cha (= H loṭa rəha hɛ), BS loṭe rakhə chə; it sounds 'louṭe
11 rakha tsa'; (11) chaṛi = chaṛiber, H choṛkər, BS 'leaving aside beating'; kəro = PS kərɔ, BS 'whatever you may do';
12 tumūkẽ = PS tumūkɛ̃; (12) kəhəṛ = PS kəhɛṛ; gussə = GR,PS clearly 'gussə' = H gussa; bhəri go = H bhər gəya, PS bhərĪ
13 go, GR bhəri/bhərĪ; (13) buṛə = GR buṛə/buḷə; bhəli kə = PS bhəlĪ kɛ, kə < kɛ < kəri(ber); dino = H deta, PS dinɔ; cuṭi dinū = H (mar) dũ̃/mar dẽ, cp. T 4857 cuṭəti; liyo sav kẽ = tape very fast and indistinct; PS liyo sabɛ kẽ, dekhi jal (sabɛ kẽ = H səb hĪ ko); it sounds 'sau/sav/sab', 'kẽ' is not to be heard on tape; BS liyo sav kẽ = BS 'get him, this 'sala''; PM,NCV,GR support 'sav kẽ'; cp. T 13871 syalə, Ku. śau; DNL salo, Ku. salo; cp. also M 14.29 salɛ kẽ; PM liyo, sav = (sons to Kalu:) 'take (our beating), you 'sala''; dekhi jal = BS H dekha jaega, lit. 'it will be seen'; here 'dekhi' seems to be the 'Ī'-passive (cp. LSI 151/52),
14 not an 'i'-absolutive; (14) kəhəṛəjyū = PS kəhɛṛajyū;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.14 puṭha mẽ = it sounds 'puṭhəna', PS also 'puṭhəna'; but cp. 13.15;20 pĭṭhə mẽ; 'puṭhənə' could be only obl.pl.;
15 cuṭənĭ = PS chuṭənĭ, PM cuṭɳo = to beat; (15) cuṭĭ̃ = ?, PS chuṭĭ, GR tsuṭĭ̃/tsuṭĭ; past tense 3.pl., cp. hɛ gĭ̃; marənɛ = H marte, PS marənẽ; ka muśi uṭhi gĭ̃ = ?, it sounds 'ka/kã̄/kẽ - muśi - uṭhi gĭyɛ' (= ? uṭhi gəya); PS ka muṭhi uṭhi ge (muṭhi = fist); BS musi, BS 'the fists are raised = got tired'; GR in 1973: muśi uṭh gĭ̃ = H thək gəye; this is supported by BLS and PM; BLS: muśi uṭhi gĭ̃ = BLS 'muscles, veins and sinews come out, become visible due to overexertion'; PM: muś pəɽ go = H khal pəɽ go (according to this 'muś' is 'skin' or something like it); PM mentions 'muś' and 'khal' in connection with cramps in fingers or toes when holding a heavy stick (axe etc.) firmly for a long time; NCV muśi = blister (he seems to be guessing only!); possibly connected with T 10258 mūṣə = mouse; T 10261 mūṣələ = muscle, N. muslo; cp. also KEW 'Maus': 'Mit dem Tiernamen eins ist Maus als 'Muskel an Arm und Fuss', bes. 'Muskelballen des Daumens in der Hand'; ka = kẽ < kəɳi =
16 H ko, or pl. of Ku. 'ko' (= H ke)?; (16) chuṭəɳə = H chūṭna = to fall down, slip from (BS,PM); GR in 1973: the mallets slipped from their hands because they were tired; Ku. 'chuṭɳo' can be verified (in T 3707; JJ 41; NMM 29; P 41, 299, 240), but not so 'cuṭɳo = to beat', though DNL has 'cuṭnu = to thrash' in Nepali; on tape all these words sound alike: cuṭi - cuṭənĭ - cuṭĭ̃ - cuṭənə (M 13.13;14;15;16), the 'c' sounds between 'ts' and 'c(h)'; so the question arises whether we have 'chuṭɳo - to fall' in all cases or not; this seems possible in 13.14 and 15 ('the clubs fall/ fell on Kalu's back'), less likely in 13.13; hatõ = PS
17 hathõ; (17) nəhərə = GR,PS clearly 'nəhərə'; baga = GR,PS clearly 'baga'; = bhagə?, cp. 12.49;71; nhɛ gĭ̃ = GR more 'nɛ gĭ̃' than 'nhɛ gĭ̃'; PS lhɛ gĭ̃, BS nhɛ gĭ̃; rədəgəlĭ = tape very fast and indistinct; PS,BS --; but cp. 12.71; jo = both PS and BS have 'jo' (= which?); 'jo' may be com-
18 pared to 'jo chĭ'; lit. 'blood has flown'; (18) dekhən chə = H dekhta hɛ, GR -tsə/tso, PS dekhẽcho; tərəp = PS tərəph;
19 ɛsĭ = PS esĭ; kəno = PS kəno; bhəya = BS H hue; syalə ka bheɽa = GR śyalə; BS writes 'syav' and pronounces it 'śyav/ śyau'; BS 'you are jackals (lit. 'of jackals'), sheep by

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.19 birth'; on tape 'syalə ka bheṛa' sounds like one phrase, not seperated as BS understands it; cp. PM śyũ ka bheṛ = sheep-(sons) of a lion (father); PM syũ ka śyar niklĩ = you turned out jackal-(sons) of a lion-(father) = a common saying; BLS bheṛa (bhyara) = cub, kid (which, however, could not be verified); jənəma = BLS,PM 'you were born as',
20 cp. DNL jənmənu; (20) marĩ = PS marĩ, GR marĩ/marĩ, BS 'seven clubs you have beaten'; puṭhə = PS puṭhɛ̃, GR puṭhɛ; jɛ = PS lɛ, BS jɛ; phĩṭĩ = PS phiṭi; cp. T 13838 sphiṭəti, WPah. phiṭṭnū = to be gone, be off; GR phĩṭĩ/phiṭĩ; BS's ex.: mĩlɛ bhotɛ na, phir lɛ meri khvarɛ ki khaji ni phiṭĩ = BS H mɛ̃ne bəhut nəhaya, phir bhĩ mere sir kĩ khujlĩ nəhĩ gəĩ
21 (nəhĩ miṭĩ); (21) risə = PS rĩsa; mariyə = PS mariya; phiri = PS phir; dekho = H dekha, PS dekhə; jɛ lago = BS H ja ləga = BS 'he jumped against'; BS's ex.: u syɛ̃ṇi jhəṭ uṭhi or apɛ̃ṇ malək pɛ jɛ lagi = BS H vəh ərət jhəṭ uṭhi or əpne malik pər jhəpṭĩ; tə byaĩ goru səbūkɛ̃ jɛ lagɛ̃ṇõ, kɛ kɛ̃ṇi õṇɛ ni din apɛ̃ṇ mukh tir = BS H yəh byaĩ huĩ gay səb pər jhəpəṭṭĩ hɛ, kisĩ ko əpne pas nəhĩ ane detĩ; another possibility supported by NCV: jɛ la go = H ja la gəya = he went and brought; cp. 12.86 lyɛ go; jɛ = jai(bər); goṭhə = GR goṭhe; bhəraṇa = PS bhərãṇa, GR bhərəṇa/bhərəṇə; BS 'central beam of the roof' (used here as a weapon); cp. 13.26; KI 668
22 bhəraṇa = H bəṛĩ bəllĩ; (22) goṭh hũ = GR goṭ hũ, PS hõ; go chĩ = H gəya tha; usikɛ = PS usĩke, kɛ < kəri; BS's ex.: nantin usĩkɛ ḍaṛ marənĩn = BS H bəcce bina bat ke ro rəhe
23 hɛ̃; hɛ ra chĩ = H ho rəhe the, GR hɛ rə chĩ?; (23) phiri =
24 PS phir; həṇi = huṇi; (24) phiri = PS phir; ukhəl-lekh =
25 PS ukhəlekh, GR ukhə(l)lek; hun = PS hõ; (25) ve = PS --, BS ve; mərədo = PS mərədə, GR mər(ə)do; eso = ɛso; GR,PS clearly 'eso'; yodha = PS yoddha, GR yodha/yo(d)dha; cp. DNL yodha, jodha; u lɛ = H vəh bhĩ; kəheṛĩkoṭə = PS kəhɛṛĩ-, GR kəhəḷĩ-; jɛk = H jiska; aj lɛ = H aj bhĩ, GR aj lɛ/aṭ lɛ/
26 at lɛ; (26) bhəraṇə = GR bhəraṇo; bhyarə = GR bhyarɛ, PS bhyerɛ; gaṛi liyə = BS H nikal diya, GR gaḷĩ lĩyə, PS gaṛi lyayə, BS gaṛi liyə; kəheṛəjyū = PS kəhɛṛa, GR kəhɛḷa;
27 le = PS lɛ; udhari dĩ = H udhar diya, GR udharə dĩ?, PS udharĩ dĩ, BS H gira dĩ; kheṛo hɛ go = H kheṛa ho gəya, GR kheḷo/kheḷo, PS kheṛa hɛ go; bhiṛi = BS bhiṛi, PS bhiṛĩ, GR bhiḷĩ; cp. T 9491 bhiṭṭə, Ku. bhiṭo, bhĩṛ, bhiṛo = terrace,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.27 wall; bãṛĪ = PS, BS banəɳĨ, GR baɳəɳĪ/baɽ̃əɽ̃Ī; PM,BLS,NCV baṛ/baɳa = kitchen-garden, field next to the house; cp. T 11480 vaṭə, Ku. baṛo = field near house, baṛĪ = garden; Platts baṛĪ; cano chə = PS dekhno chə (= H dekhta hɛ), BS cano chə, GR tsano tso; dekhĪnĪ = PS,BS dekhinĪ; BS H nəhĨ
28 dikhaĪ detĪ hɛ; (28) cano = GR cano/cano; dekhĨ = ? H dĪkhtĪ, PS dekhĨ, GR.dekhĨ/dekhĪ, BS 'where does Rajula show?';
29 pūchəɳ = PS puchəɳ; bvariyən = GR bva-/bua, PS bvariyã; kə̃ = H ko, PS thɛ̃; PM: 'kə̃/thɛ̃' - both used; 'kə̃/thɛ̃' is not to be heard on tape; kã hũ = kã huɳi, H kəhã ko, GR
30 kahũ, PS kã hõ; ge = H gəĪ; (30) bvariyəl = PS bvariyãl; ko = kəyo, H kəha, GR ko/kə/ko; buṛə = GR buḷə; ai jə = ?, PS ai jə ber, BS 'there he goes again' (ai); NCV supports 'ai jə jəber = he goes again', but says 'ai jə = aji = H phir'(?); cp. 12.40; jə = jɛ = H jɛse; or possibly 'ai jɛber = H a jakər'; jəber = jɛber, GR jəbe; linĪ ab = ?, it sounds 'liniyal/lhiniav/linio', PS li ni o, BS 'he will bring'; BS's ex.: kɛ̃ myar bojyū bəjar bəṭĪ mihə̃ kapoṛ li ni ao = BS H kəhĨ mere pita jĪ bajar se mere liye kəpṛa le ne ayə̃; NCV linĪ ab = H lete əb; BLS lyunĪ ab = H le ate əb;
31 ukə̃ = vikəɳi, PS ukɛ̃; (31) unul koy = unūl kəyo, H unhõne kəha, PS unūl kə; GR clearly 'u koy' = H vəh/ve kəha, a mistake; as to 'koy/kəy' cp. 7.7;42; nhɛ ge = PS lhɛ ge; after 'nhɛ ge' GR is stuttering something like 'lodə/dhaudho'; PM thinks of 'dho dho nhɛ ge' = 'she went under great difficulties'; lodə-thəl = PS lodə təraph; hun = PS hõ; nhɛ ge = PS 'lhɛ ge' corrected by himself into 'nhɛ ge';
32 lɛ = le; GR,PS lɛ; lit. 'Kalu tied his waist'; sərpəṭə = GR sər(ə)pəṭ(ə) / sərəpətə; BS 'to go quickly, take a short-cut'; cp. 12.73; KLJ 323 sərəpata = H jəldĪ se; ɛ go chə = H a gəya hɛ, PS ego cha; lodə-thələ = GR lode-thəlɛ, PS lode-
33 thələ; kəhəṛəjyū = PS kəhɛṛa, GR kəhəɻa; (33) a chiyə = a chiyo, H aya tha, PS a chiyo; ni dekh = PS alĪ ke (= NCV, PM,BLS H aegĪ kəhke), but it sounds more like 'rajula ni
34 (dekh)'; 'dekh' has been added, cp. 13.38;27; (34) he mərədo = BS 'singer to audience'; ɛ go = PS ego; chupulə-corə = GR
35 tsupule-tsorə, PS jhipuli/jhupuli-cor; (35) chupul-cor = PS jhipul cor; a chĪ = a chiyo, H aya tha, cp. 13.33; təli bəṭi
36 = PS təlĪ bəṭĪ; məli həɳi = PS məlĪ heɳi; (36) apũ = PS apõ; ṭhaṛə = GR ṭhaṛə/ṭhaɻə; hɛ go = ? GR hɛ go/hɛ ro (= H ho

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.36 gəya/ho rəha); PS hɛ ro; NCV,PM, BLS hɛ ro; but cp. M 11.82; 84;93 ṭhaṛ hɛ ge/hɛ gəya; BS 'he himself is standing (there and waiting)'; təl bɛ = PS təli kẽ, BS təli be; unũcha = H ate ho, PS ɔnẽ cha; tumulɛ = PS tumūle; merĪ = PS myəri; jan = janĪ, H jatĪ, PS --, BS jani; dekhĪ chə = H dekhĪ hɛ; 37 GR,PS dekhi cha; (37) kəhəṛ,yū = PS kəhɛṛ; bhəi = PS bhəĪ, 38 GR bhəi/bhəy; (38) tumu = PS tumə; rajul = GR,PS clearly 'rajul'; kunə cha = H kəhte ho, PS kənə cha, GR kunə cha/ kuna cha; həmul = PS həmūl; koĪ = PS kve; jan = H jata, PS jaṉ; dekh = tape not clear; GR jəo/dyəkh/dyokh; PS dekh; NCV,PM,BLS həmul koĪ jan ni dekh; cp. 13.36 jan dekhĪ chə; KLJ 328 dyokh = H dekha; istrĪ = PS strĪ; sɛṉĪ = GR śɛṉĪ; gəy = H gəĪ, GR ni g(ə)ya aj; PS gaya/gəy; aj yə baṭ = very 39 fast; PS --, BS aj yə baṭ; (39) ɔnū = H ata hũ/ate hɛ̃ (only one form for 1.sg./pl.!); BS: 'ɔnū' should be 'ɔnəyĪ' (= H 40 ate hɛ̃); ɔnū = BS H ata hũ; GR ɔnū/unū; (40) səhĪ = GR səĪ/ səyĪ, BS H səc; chə = PS cha, GR chə/cha; chu = GR tsu, PS 41 chū; lit. 'it is a true matter'; (41) musaphirĪ = GR,PS clearly 'musaphirĪ', cp. HŚS musaphirĪ = (adj.) musaphir ka; ḍer = PS ḍyar, GR ḍẹr; kəriyək = H kiye ka (as to its form only!) = being done - of = because of; BS H kərne se; charɔṉ = ? charən, obl.pl.; PS,BS charɔṉ; GR charon/charɔn/ charən; cp. 13.42; 17.71; hɛ rəĪ = ? H ho rəhe, BS 'there were ashes'; but it sounds much more like 'hɛ gəy/hɛ gəĪ = H ho gəye, 'ashes had become'; PS hɛ ro chĪ (= H ho rəha tha), BS hɛrəĪ; hɛ ro chĪ = H ho rəhe the, GR hɛi ro chĪ, BS hɛĪ rochĪ; chipul-cor mẽ = BS jhipul-cõr mẽ; mẽ = not to 42 be heard; (42) dhotĪ = PS ḍoṭĪ; BS,PM dhotĪ; bɛ = bəṭi, GR bɛ/bə, BS be; khoĪ = kholĪ; PS,BS khoĪ; cp. T 3945 khōll, Ku.gng. khoe; LSI 196 khoy = opened; ganth-hanth = GR gant(h)-hant(h); ləga = short for 'ləgayo/ləgaĪ' = H ləgaya; PS ləgayə, BS ləga; charəṉ-harəṉ = tape not clear; PS charəṉ, BS charõṉ-harõṉ; GR charɔ(n)-haroṉ / charo-harən, obl.pl.?; (.) ko = PS lijĪ (= H liye), BS ko; hɛ janũ = PS hɛ janū; təti bɛ = BS təti be; kəhəṛ = BS kɛhəṛ; jahũ = jã huṉi, H jəhã ko, BS jahõ; gə hɔlə = go holo, gəyo holo, H gəya hoga; BS go həl, PS hɔl; BS's ex.: mikẽ ke pətə nhati, myeri boji jãhõ go hũnəlĪ = BS H mujhko pəta nəhĪ, merĪ bhabhĪ jidhər 44 gəĪ hogĪ; (44) pi linū = H pĪ lũ, BS pi lhinū; GR to the 45 audience; (45) nhɛ ge chɛ = H cəlĪ gəĪ hɛ, 2.sg.f.;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.45 syal-de = GR śyalde/syalde; śyal de < ? śĪtəl devĪ;
46 dūṇagirī = PS duṇagirĪ, GR dūṇagirĪ/dunəgiri; bəṭi = GR bəṭi/bɛṭi; hõ = huṇi, PS --, BS hõ; ɔnɔ chə = H ata hɛ, GR ɔnɔ tsɔ, PS ɔnə chə; pəcua re doryalə = PS phəcuva re
47 doryala, corrected by himself into 'dorala'; (47) mukhə-bheṭə = PS mukha bheṭa, it sounds 'mukha bhyeṭa'; cp. 12.79 hɛ ge mukhə pərə bheṭə; subject in 13.47 is 'bheṭ'; pəcua = PS phəcuva; le = PS lɛ, GR le/lɛ; phãguṇə pəkəṛə = PS phãguṇa pəkəṛə; it should be 'phãguṇo pəkəṛo', but GR clearly 'phãguṇa pəkəḷa'; is this pl., sg.obl. or simply influenced by GR's singing?; cp. 12.80; 13.48 phãguṇo
48 pəkəṛo; (48) pəcua = PS phəcuva; le = PS lɛ, GR le/lɛ; phãguṇo = PS phẽguṇĪ; pəkəṛo chĪ = H pəkəṛa tha, GR pəkəḷo/ pəkəṛə, PS pəkəṛə, cp. 12.80; bhɛṭi gə = bhɛṭi ge, H bɛṭh
49 gəĪ, PS bɛṭhi ge chə; (49) ləkə = PS lɛ ki, GR ləkə/laka/ laga, BS lɛki = H bhĪ; bhɛṭi go = PS also 'bhɛṭi go' (usually
50 PS writes 'bɛṭhi'); mẽ = GR mẽ/mĪ̃; (50) de = PS də, cp. H cəl dena (to set out, go off); hiṭə = GR,PS hiṭa; ajə tithi ko sərad = ajə tithi = ? this lunar day; or perhaps more correct 'let us go now (to-day) to the 'sərad'-ceremony of the (present) lunar day; cp. DNL sərad, MHK tithi 3, HŚS
51 śraddhə 3, MW tithi-palənə; (51) kə = ko; GR,PS clearly 'kə';
52 hɛ rɔ = H ho rəha hɛ; (52) ɛ rɔ hɔl = H a rəha hoga, cp. EHG 13.16.a; BS,NCV also 'ɛ rɔ hɔl', but BS H aya hoga = BS 'the Brahmin must have come'; ghərɛ = H ghər hĪ, PS ghərə, GR
53 ghərɛ/ghərə; (53) ke nam yə = PS ke nam kənĪ (= H kəhte), BS ke nam yə, lit. 'what name (has) it'; duṇəgiri = PS,BS also 'duṇəgiri'; ɔnũ = H ata hũ̃; but it sounds 'ɔnəynũ'; PS ɔnĪnə, BS ɔnəinə = BS H a rəha hũ̃ = BS 'I am coming';
54 chənə = GR chəna; (54) yɔ = GR yɔ/yə, PS yə; dɛ-k = dɛ kə, dɛ ko; məhõg = GR clearly 'məhõg'; PS,BS,NCV also 'məhõg'; in 1973 GR confirmed 'məhõg' and also its meaning ('carrying-pole to be carried on the shoulder'); cp. T 11452a vəhəñgə, Hi. bəhẽga, bəhẽgĪ; KL 161 dūdh kĪ məhẽgĪ / məhẽg (in the same context; dūdə-k = PS dūdhə k, GR dūdak; kəśyar = ?, GR kəśyar/kasyar; PS,BS kəsyar; BS 'big metal vessel'; cp. T 2987 kãsyə; MHK kəsora; KLJ 154 kəserin = H kələś;
56 pəcua = PS phəcuva; thĪ̃ = PS thɛ; pəcua = GR pə-/phə, PS phəcuva; mĪ = H mẽ, PS mĪ̃; be = bɛ, GR be, PS bɛ; a chĪ = H ayĪ thĪ; khayɔ = H khaya, PS khayə; bhūkə = GR bhūk(h)a,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.56 PS bhūka; lagi rɛ chə = H ləg rəhĪ hɛ; (57) tape not clear; cp. 9.87; 11.68; PS tyar khvar hɛ jo tyar; BS tyar khvar ni jo tyar = BS 'the festival will not go on your head' = you won't live until the next festival; NCV jo = H jae ('it shall come'), NCV 'the festival shall not go on your head' (mild rebuke); PM ter khor ni jo = PM H mər jae tū (affectionate mild rebuke); BLS ni jo = 'it shall not go' =
58 BLS 'you shall not enjoy the festival'; (58) bhūk = PS bhuk; lag rɛ = H ləg rəhĪ (hɛ); kənɛ = H kəhtĪ (hɛ), 2.sg.f., BS 'you say'; jə khãchɛ = H jo khatĪ hɛ, 2.sg.f.; PS je khəchẽ; BS H jo kuch khatĪ, BS 'eat whatever you eat';
59 NCV,PM jə = H jo; GR khãchɛ/khachɛ; (59) dūdə = PS dūdhə; kəsərə = PS kəsera, cp. 13.54; dhərə dĪ = H dhər diya, PS dhəri dĪ, GR dhərə/dhəri; dəĪ = PS dəhĪ; ṭheka = BS 'wooden vessel to keep sour-milk'; dhərə dĪ = GR dhərə dĪ/dhəri di;
60 pəcua = PS phəcuva; ekələ = PS ikəlɛ, GR ekələ/ekəlɛ; jɛ = GR jɛ/jə; lɛ = H bhĪ, GR lɛ/lə; pɛ = PS--, GR pɛ/pə;
61 ramo = PS ramə; səradə = GR səradu; dekhi = ? dekhiber, H dekhkər, PS dekhĪ, cp. 8.79; 11.93; pəcua = PS phəcua, GR p-/ph; khaṇə = PS khaṇã; dəĪnõ = GR,PS clearly 'dəĪnõ', pl. of 'dəĪ' (BS); (62) pəcua = PS phəcuva; apũ = PS apõ; khã = khano, H khata (hɛ), PS also 'khã'; khẽ = khanɛ, H khatĪ (hɛ), PS also 'khẽ'; ɛsĪ = PS esĪ; məti = PS metĪ; ɔnɛ chə = H atĪ hɛ, PS ɔne cha; phoṛi = GR phoṛi/phoḷi, PS phoṛĪ; dĪchə = GR dĪchə/dichə < din chə < dino chə, H deta hɛ; BS H phoṛ deta hɛ, BS 'he smashes'; PS di cha;
63 phoṛə dyũ = BS H phoṛ deta hɛ = BS 'he smashes'; PS phoṛi dyõ; NCV dyũ = dinɔ = H deta hɛ; but 'dyũ' is clearly the 1.sg./pl., cp. 17.65;67 dyũ; khan chə = BS khãchɔ, H khata hɛ; pi linĪ = H pĪ lete (hẽ); 3.pl.: he drinks - they drink?; PM 'dūd khaṇo' is commonly used in Ku.; kəsərə = GR kəsera/kəśera, PS kəsera; piṭɛ dĪchə = ?, PS pice dĪcha, BS 'he crushes', but GR piṭɛ/picɛ; cp. T 8165 piṭṭəyəti, Ku. pĪṭṇo, piṭoṇo; DNL piṭnu, piṭaunu; P 401 piṭənɛ = beating; PM,BLS picẽ/picɛ = to crush; PM has never heard 'piṭɛ';
64 dɛ hiṭə = PS də hiṭə, cp. 13.50; jũga = GR juña; hat = PS
65 hath; dhərənɔ = H dhərta (hɛ); (65) kə = ko, H ka; məhõg = GR,PS clearly 'məhõg'; hat pər li rakho = tape not clear; PS hath pɛ li halə; BS hath pɛ li rakha; NCV,PM,BLS hat pər
66 li rakho; (66) dəy = PS də; hũ = PS hõ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.67 khɛ halo = BS H kha ḍala, GR khɛ/kha, PS khɛ halə;
68 pəcua = PS phəcuva; pɛ = GR pɛ/pə, PS --, BS pɛ; dūd = PS dūdh, BS also 'dūd'; khəvɛ de tvĪl kəber = PS khəve hɛ kəber, BS khəvɛ de tvĪl kəber; kəber = H kəhke = having said > because; ter = GR tẹr/tyər; ṭhoṛi = GR ṭhoṛi/ṭhoḷi; ɛ janṼ = H a jatĪ hṼ; ghər - pɛ = PS ghər jɛ ke e janṼ,
69 BS ghər thoṛi ɛ janṼ mi pɛ; (69) mẼji = majə, PS mẽjĪ; hṍ = hunɔ, H hota; kəṭh-putəyã = PS khəṭ putəliyã, GR khəṭ-putəyã?; BS kəṭh putəĪyã = BS 'a puppet-dance with strings; those men usually come from Rajasthan'; PM kəṭh putɛya; GR,PM,NCV,BLS,JM a puppet dance; hun chə = H hota hɛ, GR
70 hun tsɔ, PS hɔ chə; (70) mikẽ = PS mikẽ; dekhṼchɛ = H dikhata hɛ, 2.sg.m., PS dikhõche; tyer = PS tyar; dəgəṛ = PS dəgaṛ, GR dəgə(ṛ); hətər = nətər, but GR and BS clearly 'hətər'; PS nə tɛ; BS: mostly 'nətər' but sometimes also 'hətər' = H nəhĪ to; NCV,PM,BLS,JM hətər = nətər; cp. 3.58;
71 59;79; 5.30; 8.13; ūn = H ata/atĪ, PS ɔn; (71) da = GR,PS clearly 'da'; ter khɔr jo = PS tyər khvər; BS 'oh your head - what foolish ideas you have; NCV jo = H jae; PM says 'ter khɔr ja'; lit. 'how much dancing you tell me (to do), (that all) shall fall on your head' = be cursed; jətuk = PS jəduk, GR jəduk/jədur; kɛ̃chɛ = H kəhtĪ hɛ, 2.sg.f.;
72 PS kɛ chɛ, GR kɛ̃chɛ/kɛchɛ; mithĪ = PS mithɛ̃; (72) phəcua = here GR clearly 'ph'; doryal = PS doral; lit. 'P.D. tied
73 his waist'; (73) dəĪ-k məhõg-hõg = it sounds 'dəi məhõg-hõg'; PS də bhõ hõ; BS dɛk məhõg-həhõg; cp. 13.65; themai = PS,BS themay; bhõryai = ?, GR bhõryai/pharyal, PS bhɔryay, BS bhõryay; TP 'to give it a circling movement'; GR: he threw away the yoke, as it was useless now; BLS bhuryɛ dĪ = he threw away; PM bhūrye dĪ/bhurke dĪ; cp. T 9650 bhrəmərə; PHD bhõriyana = to whirl (see glos. 'bhõryai'); uth kɛ hõ = PS uth kɛ̃ hõ; NCV,BLS uth kɛ hũ; it sounds almɔst 'uth kɛ hol' = H udhər ko hoga; gĪvaṛə = GR gĪvaḷə?; hũ = PS hõ;
74 doryalə = PS dorala; pokhər mẽ = GR seems to correct himself; cp. 4.61; 13.45;49; kəsɔ = PS kəsə; nacəṇə = PS nacəṇã;
75 bəldə = H bɛl; dukən chə = ? kudən chə, H kūdta hɛ; PS,BS ḍukẽchə; BS H ucəlta, kūdta; it sounds 'dukɛ̃cha/ḍukẽcha; pəcua = PS pəcuva; śyũ = BS syũ, H śer, 'tiger'; cp. T 13384 simhə, Ku. syũ, syū; nacən chə = H nacta hɛ, BS nacə̃ cha,
76 GR nacɛntsa; (76) nacənɛ = H nacte, GR nacənɛ-nacəne;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.76 bədənə mə = PS bədənamə, BS tero bədəna mẽ = BS 'in your body'; mə = ptcl.; cp. 14.77 tera bədənə mẽ; jhəkoli go chə = H jhəkol gəya hɛ; PS cha kɔlĪ aĪ go cha (= H hɛ - kəhegĪ - a gəya hɛ); BS jhəkolĪ aĪ go chə; BS seems to take 'jhəkolĪ' as a noun, 'a jerk'; in that case it should be 'tera bədənə mẽ jhəkolĪ ai ge chĪ'; more likely GR had in mind the form 'jhəkoli go chə' (cp. 13.77 jhəkoli go), but added 'ai' by mistake; cp. T 5316 jhəkk; M 15.57;58; mi = ptcl.;
77 nacənə = PS nacənɛ; jhəkoli go = H jhəkol gəya, PS jhəkoĪ go, GR jhəkodi go?; mərdə = GR mɨrdə; ɛ go = PS e go; mukh
78 pər = lit. 'to the face of R.'; (78) kɔ = ? H kəh, kəho; PS kə; BS 'say something, e.g. about my dancing'; also possible: '(he) said'; dəy hiṭə = PS də hiṭə; naci hɛ mĪl = H nac ḍala mẽne (as to its form only!); NCV,PM naci hɛ mĪl
79 < naci halə mĪl (halə < halo = H ḍala); (79) ter khɔr = PS tyar khvar, cp. 13.57;71; jal = H jaega; tə = PS təsə, BS tɔ; hun chə = H hota hɛ; PS,BS hõcha; nac = GR nac/naṭ; PS, BS,PM nac; yəsə = GR yəsə/yɔsə; hun chə = GR hun chɔ/hun tsɔ;
80 munəi = GR,PS clearly 'munəi'; cp. T 10247 mūrdhən, Ku. munəlo; munəi < munəli; cp. P 60 munəli = skull; kərnĪ = H kərte (hɛ̃); əkas = GR əkas/əgas, PS agas; KLJ (index) əgas, KLJ 180 əgas; DNL akaś, əkas; ləgūnĪ = H ləgate (hɛ̃), BS ləgɔnĪ; kəṭ-putəĪ = kəṭh-putəlĪ; GR,PS clearly 'kəṭ-putəĪ'; cp. 13.69 kəṭh-putəyã; hõ = huno, H hota, GR hõ/hə̃;
81 ter khɔr = BS tyar khvar; tu - dĪchĪ = ?, tape not clear; PS rajulĪ təsə kɔ chĪ mi pɛli gẽ kər dĪ chĪ; BS tə əghiye bɛ kər chĪ̃ mi, pɛliyẽ kər di chĪ̃ = BS 'I would have done it before' (sentence repeated); kɛ̃ chĪ = H kəhtĪ thĪ; dĪ̃ chĪ = H deta tha; kɔ chĪ, kər chĪ, kər di chĪ̃ (BS H mɛ̃ kərta, kər deta) should be in proper Kumauni 'kɔn chĪ, kərən chĪ, kər din chĪ'; but the nasal has become so weak, that these forms became practically 'kɔ chĪ, kər chĪ, kər di chĪ';
82 pəcua = GR p-/ph-; hɛ ge = H ho gəĪ; lit. 'the head has become down'; una = BS una = BS H nĪce; sirə = PS sira;
83 kəra = H kiye, pl.; (83) una = PS unə; munəli = PS munəlĪ; pəṛi go chə = H pəṛ gəya hɛ, GR pəṛi go tso; sarə = ?, GR sara/cara, PS sara, BS 'in one stream'; PM car(a) / sar(a) =
84 H jɛsa; car = 4?; (84) nacənə = H nacte, PS nacənɛ; khɔrĪ =
85 PS khɔrĪ, GR khɔrĪ/khɔri; buṛəṇə = GR buɭəṇə; (85) bhɛṭi rɛ chĪ = H bɛṭh rəhĪ thĪ; buja = ?; GR,PS buja; BS buja =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.85 BS H jhaɽI, 'a thorny bush'; pichoɽI = GR pichoɽI/pichoɽI; ghũguṭə = PS ghũṭə; gaɽi hɛ chə = PS gaɽI hɛ cha, GR gaɻi hɛ tsa; NCV hɛ < halə; BS ghũṭ gaɽɳo = BS H ghũghəṭ nikalna, 86 kaɖhna; (86) pəɽ ro = H pəɽ rəha, PS pəɽi ro, GR pəɻ ro/ pəɻ ɻo; ghũguṭ = PS ghũṭ; həlkəɳ = BS H hilna; cp. T 14003 87 həlәti, Ku. həlәkɳo; (87) apũ = GR apũ/apun, PS apũ; təli gĩvaɽ = PS təlI gevaɽ; hun = GR hun/hũ, PS hõ; səri ge = H sər gəI; PS,BS sərəki ge; BS 'she slipped away, sneaked out'; NCV sərək ge; cp. T 13250 Ku. sərɳo, sərkəɳo; GR uses 'sərɳo', cp. M 12.71 səri go (where PS has 'sərik go', but BS 'səri go'); 13.17; 15.57; 18.59 sərənI; gəɽa-k = GR gəɻak, BS 'of a river'; nisalə = ?,PS nisal nisalɛ; BS H nIce, 'down-down a river'; GR nisal = GR H khet ka rasta, small field, plot; NCV nisal = H kona; 88 NCV,PM,BLS 'by the side of a river'; (88) pichoɽə ghũguṭ = PS pichoɽə ki ghũṭ; gaɽI ge = PS gaɽi ge, BS 'a veil has been put'; boṭ = BS H peɽ; cp. T 9297 Ku. boṭ; kana bujən = 89 GR,PS clearly 'kana bujən', BS 'thorny bush'; (89) khor = PS khvar, GR khor(ə); ɖhũgə = GR ɖhuñə; phɛṭI = GR,PS clearly 'phɛṭI'; cp. 19.35 phɛṭənI, 19.72 phɛṭə chiya; but 13.90 buɽəɳə phɛ gĨ; GR 1973 buɽəɳə phɛ gĨ; jan = here used for 'body' (BS,NCV,PM,BLS); bhɛ rI = H ho rəhI, PS bhəy; kəĨ = PS kẽ, BS 'some', NCV 'somewhere'; buɽi gə hol = H būɽ gəye hõge, BS buɽ ge hol = BS 'must have been pressed into'; this 'jəb'-sentence is continued in 13.90 with 'khorI mẽ 90 hatə'; (90) nacənə = PS nacənɛ; khorI = GR,PS clearly 'khorI'; buɽəɳə = GR buɻəɳə, PS buɽənə; hatə = PS hathə; ləgõchə = H ləgata hɛ; loi = PS loI; ai go chə = H a gəya hɛ; 91 ɛ go = PS ego; mukhətirə = PS mukhatira, cp. 13.77 mukh 92 pər; (92) mari khɛ̃cI = H mar khĨcI; BS says 'khĨcber thəppəɽ maro' = BS H khĨckər thəppəɽ mara; thəppəɽə = GR thəppəɻə; yə = GR yə/yo; idukə = itukə, PS udukə; nacənũ = H nacta hũ, PS also 'nacənũ' = BS 'I dance', but it really sounds more like 'nacəno' (= H nacta hɛ, 3.sg.); ai = ?, BS ai = again, PS aI, NCV ai = H əbhI bhI; kənɛ = H kəhtI (hɛ); Pacua took the veil moving to and fro and the bush for Rajula's 93 head saying (by its shaking) 'no - no'; (93) yə = GR yə/yo; mera = PS myəra, GR mẹra/mɨra; khvərən = GR khvərən/khvorən, PS khvar mẽ; lvɛ = cp. T 11165 lõhitə, Ku. loi, lwe; ūɳ = H ana, GR ūɳ/uɳ, PS oɳ; phɛ go = GR phɛ go/pha go;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

13.93 mən = GR mən(ə); ay = GR,PS clearly 'ay/ai'; this seems to be a short-form of the perf. part. 'ayo/ayĪ'; BS 'it
94 did not come into his mind'; (94) pəcua doryalə = PS phəcua dorala; dekhən chə = PS dekhə cha; BS 'he looks'; kana bujɛ pərə = it sounds 'kana būjɛ pəra', PS kana bujə pəra, BS 'at the thorny bush', cp. 13.85;88; uṭho = H uṭha, PS uṭhə; dekhən chə = PS dekhə chə; kana buj = PS kanək būj; pər = very fast, soft and indistinct; it could also
95 be 'bujən, buj mẽ'; (95) hatə = PS hathə; jɛ = ? H jɛse, PS je; or possibly: jɛ = jai/jɛber, H ja(kər), cp. 13.21
96 jɛ lago; buṛĨ = H cubhe (hẽ); (96) pichoṛĪ = GR picholĪ; dekhən chə = PS dekhə cho, GR dekhən tso; nisanə = PS nisaṇa, cp. 11.29; DNL nisan, niśan; doryaləjyū = PS dorala;
97 ghūṇṭi = PS ghũṭi, GR ghũ(g)uṭi/ghūṇṭi; kholə chə = PS also 'kholə chə'; GR clearly 'kholə tsɔ' < ? kholən tsɔ (= H kholta hɛ); or: kholo tsɔ (= H khola hɛ)?; 'kholən chə' is more likely; chəin = GR tsəin/tsɔin; BS would say 'nhati, nhɛti'; hatə = PS hathə; jɛ = GR jɛ/je; buṛ gĨ = H būṛ gəye, PS buṛi gĪ, cp. 13.93; yəs = GR yəs/ɛs/əs;
98 kunɔ = PS kənɔ; (98) bəyala = ? obl. of 'bəyalo' (cp. T 11497 Ku. bəyalo), or sing-form of 'bəyal(ə)'?; cp. 13.86; gusẽ = GR gusẽ/gusẽ; məri-jo = PS mərĪ jo; is 'jo' a form of 'jaṇo' (jao > jo?) or a form of the old imperative in -iya/ija?; cp. Hi. imperative 'lĪjiye, kĪjiye, dĪjiye'; cp. LSI 139 jaṇo: pl. imp.: jayɔ, jaya; bhejɛ chə = PS bhəjɛ cha; BS H bhəga dĪ = 'you have made my Rajula run away'; gusẽ = GR bəyala ko məri-jo; GR forgot 'gusẽ'; kõ = kənɔ/kunɔ, H kəhta; PS kə phəcuva; GR kõ/kɔ; 'kɔ' (= H kəha) would require 'pəcualə'; cp. 14.3;6;7;
99 etha = PS itha; dekhən chə = GR dekhon tsɔ, PS dekhə cha; pəta = PS pətə; cp. H pəta; DNL pətto, pətta; dekhənə = ? H dĪkhta; PS dekhəna; NCV would expect 'dekhĪnə'; though it really sounds 'dekhəna' GR must have meant to say 'dĪkhənə', cp. 9.66;68; 10.48;63; or: dekhənə = ? H dekhta, cp. 12.52 and addenda.
14. 1 dhana = PS dhəna, GR dhana/dhəna; kərən chə = H kərta hɛ,
2 PS kərə chə, GR kəron chə/kərõchə; (2) pichoṛĪ = GR picholĪ?, PS pichoṛĪ; ko = PS kɔ, GR ko/kɔ; vĪle = GR vĪle/vĪlɛ; gathə = GR gat(h)o, PS gathə, BS gatha = 'upper dress';
3 beṇi janũ = H bən jaũ/bən jata (hũ)?, PS beṇĪ janū;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14. 3 kõ = kənɔ/kunɔ, H kəhta, PS also 'kõ', GR kõ/kɔ, cp.14.6;7; mẽ = PS mẽ; pronoun or particle 'mə'?; cp. 1.17; 3.14; 6.6; 78; 11.56;57; 15.12; jogĪ = a yogi for the sake of Rajula;
4 kɛko səradə = BS 'To whose 'sərad'-ceremony (he was going), this has become Pacua's own 'sərad'-ceremony = he ruined himself utterly because of Rajula'; cp. BS's ex.: u apẽn kəka-k vã sərad khã hõ jɛrochĪ. ũn mẽ ukẽ pəre ge rat. jəb u ghər ach cor vĪk səb ləṭa pəṭa ninhɛgyeĪ. u bicarə-k jə hɛ pərɔ sərad. = BS H vəh əpne caca ke ghər śraddhə kĪ davət khane gəya tha. ate səməy usko rat ho gəĪ. jəb vəh ghər aya to uskĪ səb səmpətti cor le gəye. us becare ka
5 śraddhə ho gəya. (5) kɛ-k = GR clearly 'kɛ', but PS 'kɛk' = H kiska; NCV,BLS kɛk sərad; BS 'whose shraddha'; kər chĪ = ? kərno chĪ, H kərta tha; PS,BS kər(ə)chĪ; kɛk ke = it sounds 'kɛ(k) ke', PS kɛk ke; BS,NCV kɛk ke = H kiska kya; also possible: PM,BLS ke ke = H kya kya; BS 'what did he do at home?'; cp. BS's ex.: u bya mẽ kɛk ke kərchĪ kɛk ke kərchĪ unar pas to ḍhepuva nhɛtin = BS H ve śadĪ mẽ kiska kya kərte kiska kya kərte unke pas to pɛse hĪ nəhĪ hẽ;
6 vəhĪ = PS vẽ, GR clearly 'vəĪ' (-h- is silent); (6) ɛsĪ = PS yesĪ; mucĪ = cp. T 10181 Ku. mucṇo; mer = PS myar;
7 hat = PS hath; (7) kər de = GR,PS clearly 'de'; kunɔ = PS kənɔ; mil = PS mĪl, GR clearly 'mil'; munəl = GR munəl/
8 munəv, PS munɔ; ṭekber = PS ṭekiber; (8) bəyav = GR bəyav/ bəyau/bəyao, cp. 'bəyal' in 13.83;86;98; mər jalo = H mər jaega, GR mər jalɔ; jəbə = GR jəbə/jəbu; lagə(n) chiyo = H ləgta tha, GR lagə(n) chyɔ, PS lagə chiyɔ, BS 'if this wind wouldn't have come'; ghũguṭ = PS ghũṭi; həlkɛn chĪ = H hələktĪ thĪ, PS hələkə chĪ; cp. 13.86 and T 14003 hələt̪i,
9 Ku. hələk̠o; (9) soci chə = GR,PS clearly 'soci chə'; ai = PS ay, BS 'again'; kunɛ = H kəhtĪ (hɛ), PS kənɛ, cp.
10 13.92; u = PS yə; (10) təb əsə = GR təb usɛ/təb usə, PS təb nacõ; nacən = ? nacənū, PS nacõ; it sounds 'nacə(n) nətər'; pəkəṛ lĪchĪ = H pəkəṛ leta tha, PS pəkəṛi lhĪ chĪ, GR lĪchĪ/lichĪ; ukẽ = PS ukẽ, it sounds like 'unɔ';
11 jogĪ = PS yogĪ; kətha hũ = PS kətha hõ; janũ = PS janū; kɛ = BS 'what shall I do, what?' (= H kya); also possible: kɛ = kɛber = H kəhke = having said, thinking like this;
12 sūr = ?, PS surə mẽ, GR sūr/sor; cp. DNL sur = consciousness; BS's ex.: u dvi mhẽn bad ghər hõ ũnõ. apẽn nantinak

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.12 sur mẽ u bhotɛ jəldĪ kərãɳõ = BS H vəh do məhĪne ke bad ghər ko a rəha hɛ. bal bəccõ ke dhyan mẽ vəh bəhut jəldĪ kər rəha hɛ; BS sur = BS H dhyan, dhun; also possible: vĪk soc mẽ; gə hol = PS lhɛ go; BS jãhõ go həl = BS H jəhã ko gəya hoga;
13 GR gə hol/gə hoy; (13) kuthəlaṛə-gaṛən = PS kuthəla gaṛə,
15 BS kuthəlala gaṛə, GR kuthəlaḷa gaḷən; (15) bakhəlĪ ka tĪrə = ?, BS 'down to Bakhali'; GR 'a village in Caukhuṭiya' (?); BS,PM tĪrə = H nĪce, down; or perhaps: 'now you walked below
16 the row of houses' (?); (16) lɛ rə chə = lagi rə chə, H ləg rəha hɛ, PS lagi rə chū, BS lɛrəchə; cp. 11.45 ghamə lagi rə; GR lɛ rə cho; kəɳi = PS kẽ, BS kẽɳĪ; cəṛĪ = GR ceḷĪ; - There are some striking similarities between our Pacua-story (funeral ceremony; piece of the shroud hung on some tree; thorny bush) and an account of a custom around 'śraddhə/sərad', a funeral ceremony (Atkinson II 832): "When a person has attended the funeral ceremonies of a relative and is about to return from the burning-ground, he takes a piece of the shroud worn by the deceased and hangs it on some tree near the ghāt as an offering to the spirits which frequent such places. Another method of preventing the spirit of the deceased from giving any trouble is that a person of the funeral party when returning places a thorny bush in the road from the burning-ground wherever it is crossed by another path, and the nearest male relative of the deceased on seeing this puts a stone on it and pressing it down with his feet, prays the spirit of the deceased not to trouble them." - Another question should be raised regarding the dance of wooden puppets (kəṭh-putəyã nac, M 13.69): Has it perhaps something to do with those "heaps of stones and wood called 'kath-pattiya'"? - mentioned by Atkinson - strangely enough! - on the same page, just before the account quoted above: "Heaps of stones and wood called 'kath-pattiya' are frequently seen on hills or at cross-roads; these are due to the offerings of travellers proceeding on a journey. The custom is said to have been established by the law-giver Yajnavalkya and when adding a stone to the heap the following invocation is made: 'sākalya sthāpitādevi yajnabalkena pūjitā / kāsht pāshān bhakshanti mama rakshān karotume'. = 'Thou goddess whose home is this ridge, worshipped by Yajnavalkya, eater of wood and stone, preserve me.' "

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.17 lhi jɛ rĩ = H le ja rəhe (hɛ̃), GR lhi/li, PS lhi jɛ rī; rəhobə - məhərə = ? an incomplete sentence or part of 14.18; 18 after 'məhərə' a long break; (18) sera = GR śerə/śyərə/ syərə, PS syarə, BS 'fertile irrigated land near a river'; banə = BS H nəhər, 'big canal'; khitə rakho = BS H ḍal rəkha, PS khitə rakhõ; kulə = BS H sĩcaī = irrigation, 19 small irrigation-channel; (19) cəli rɔ = H cəl rəha; 20 təti kəɳi mə = PS tətī kəɳī, BS mi, GR mə/mü/mi, PM mə = ptcl.; BLS,PM,JLS təti kəɳi mi = at that very place; bhɛʈi bhəlo ge chə = H bɛʈh gəī hɛ, PS bɛʈhī bhələ gẹ cha, 21 BS bhəlɔ; (21) jãgī = a difficult word, cp. 14.30; GR jañī/ j(h)ani/j(h)əni; BS jãgī = H bãdh, 'a small water-dam of stone, mud and leaves'; BLS H kinara (?), brim; GR the place, spot where a big channel branches off into a small channel; perhaps connected with DNL jhañ = clump, P.L. jhẽg thicket; kūlə = GR kula; cəl rɔ = H cəl rəha hɛ; or: the small channel (kūlə) goes to ...; hun = PS hõ; 22 mẽ = GR mẽ/mə; kã = PS ghuʈa mẽ, BS khuʈã ka, GR kã/kã/ka; kẽ < kəɳi = H ko? or: khuʈa ka = H - ke?; lɛ = PS le; pĩɽə = GR pĩɻə; jɛ = GR jɛ/jə; citūnɛ = GR citūnɛ/citunɛ; PS,BS citɔnɛ; GR,BS 'she feels pain'; PM uses 'mẽ apun khuʈan mẽ pĩɽ jɛ citunəĩ' = I feel pain in my feet; khuʈə = PS khuʈa; khiti halĩ = PS khitə halī, GR halĩ/hɛlĩ; lɛ = GR lɛ/lə; chəmu = GR tsəmū, BS cəmũ, PS --; 'cəmu' not known to any informant; TP təbũ, NCV təbũ ban hũ; BLS tə un = H is mẽ = in that; cp. HŚS chəm, chəm chəm = panī bərəsne ka śəbd; DNL chəmkai, chəmko, chəm-chəm; banə una = 23 GR bane una, BS banɛ una; (23) ɛsə mə = PS yəsə mẽ; GR ɛsə/ eso, mə/me; BS 'so I say to you';PM mɛ kənī/mɛ kunī = I say; but cp. 'kənī, konū' in index; mə = ? ptcl.; tvithəɳi = BS tvīthəɳĩ; lɛ go = ? lagi go, H ləg gəya; or less likely: lago, H ləga; PS lago, BS lɛgo; cp. 14.25 PS lagi go; khelə = a noun, 'the playing'; rūpasə = PS rupasə, GR rūpasa/rupəsa; cp. DNL rupase; M 14.50; 18.93; 20.58; 24 bhijoɳə = PS bhijoɳə, NCV bhijūɳ; khitə de = PS khita chī = BS H ḍale the; 'de' is very indistinct on tape; cp. 14.22 khiti halĩ; 14.24 could be also 'khitə hɛ(l)', cp. 10.57 25 khiti hɛ; (25) le = lɛ, H bhī, PS lɛ; lɛ go = PS lagi go, BS lɛ go, cp. 14.23; lɛ go < lagi go (cp. 10.81 bhɛ go < 26 bhɛʈi go); (26) choɽiberə = H choɽkər, GR tsoɻiberə; tvikəɳi = H tujhko, GR tükəɳi/tɨkəɳi, PS tukẽ, BS tvīkəɳĩ;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.26 lit. 'the water having left you does not go on'; əghilə = PS aghila; janɔ = H jata, PS janõ; kula = GR,BS kula; 'kūl' or 'kula'?; cp. T 3352 Ku. kūl, kulo; RK 3 kūl; həi go chə = H ho gəya hɛ, GR clearly 'həi'; PS first 'hɛ', then corrected by himself into 'həi'; GR həi go tsa; BS comments: 'This simile is used by professional singers. It is too high for the mind of an average-villager.'

27 bəndə = GR,PS bənda; kula = GR,PS clearly 'kula'; bhɛ = GR bhɛ/bɛ; ko = should be 'ka' (H ke) because of 'sera mẽ'; GR,PS ko; sera = PS syəra, GR śera; ropo-səvaĪ = BS 'preparing a field for rice-transplanting by watering a field already ploughed and making it muddy'; hɛ rɛ = H ho rəhĪ;

28 kula = PS kūla, GR kula/kūla; bheji halo = H bhej ḍala,

29 bhej diya; GR bheji hɛlɔ; (29) kɛl = H kisĪne, but BS 'who' (H kɔn); toṛo = H toṛa, GR toḷo; salɛ kẽ = PS sale kẽ; sala = brother-in-law (used as a curse); car ləṭṭhə = lit. 'four sticks'; BS uses the same idiom: mar salɛ kẽ

30 car ləṭṭhə; (30) ɛ go chə = H a gəya hɛ, GR ɛ go tsū, PS e go chə; jãgĪ = GR clearly 'jañĪ', PS jãgĪ, cp. 14.21; dekhən chə = H dekhta hɛ, PS dekhə chã, GR dekhən tsa; bhɛṭi rɛ chə = H bɛṭh rəhĪ hɛ, PS bɛṭhi rɛ chə, GR bhɛṭi rɛ tsɔ; khiti rakhĪ̃ = it sounds 'khitĪ rĪkhĪ̃', PS khitĪ rĪ̃, BS rĪkhĪ̃ = rakhĪ̃ = H ḍal rəkhe hẽ; lit. 'she has put

31 and keeps'; (31) devəta o = PS debətao; khelə = GR khelɛ;

32 lagi ro chə = H ləg rəha hɛ, PS lagĪ ro cha; (32) lag rɔ = H ləg rəha (hɛ), GR lag rɔ/la rɔ, NCV lag rɔ; əghil = GR əghil/əgil; kɛ = ? kɛ < kəri; or: kẽ < kəɳi; PS also 'kɛ'; hɛ go = H ho gəya, PS hɛ go, GR hɛ go/hɛ ro, NCV hɛ ro; cp. 14.26 bəndə həi go chə, 27 hɛ go bəndə, 28 bəndə hɛ go;

33 həĪ = həliya; GR,PS,BS clearly 'həĪ'; BS uses 'heĪ'; a chĪ = H aya tha, PS also 'a chĪ', cp. 13.33;35; GR a chĪ/aji; BS aji = ai = again, he looks again; cp. DNL aj, ajəi = still, yet; but more likely it is: '(when) the ploughman came (close) to look (at her)'; cã hũ = caɳ hũ, H dekhne ko; PS cã hõ; BS 'cã' should be 'cãchə' = he looks; but cp. 10.28 caɳ hun janĪ; 14.33 and 34 seem to be one sentence;

34 dekhi = dekhiber; kəɳi = PS kẽ, BS kẽɳi; koɳə = H kəhna, PS koɳə, GR koɳə/kūɳə; ay = ayo, H aya; cp. 14.49 ke koɳə ni ayo; lit. 'to the ploughman - anything to say - did not

36 come'; (36) julum = PS juləm; hɛ ro = H ho rəha (hɛ);

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.36 əndher = tape not clear; PS,BS əndher; cp. 16.10; T 386 Ku. ẽdhyaro, ənyar(o); BS əndher = H əndher = injustice, ənyar = H əndhera = darkness; BS also uses this idiom which means 'something really strange is going on'; cp. KLJ 41
37 julum ko bat = H ənərth; (37) bhɛʈi rɛ = H bɛʈh rəhī (hɛ), PS bɛʈh rɛ, GR bhɛʈ(i) rɛ; banənə = PS banə nə, cp. 14.22; khit rakhĪn = ?, PS khiti rakhĪ, cp. 14.30; but GR khit
38 rakhĪn/khita dĪn, cp. 14.24 khitə de; (38) əʈik rɔ = GR,PS clearly 'əʈik rɔ', cp. T 182 Ku. əʈəkɳo; təli hũ = PS təlĪ hõ; oɳə ni lɛ rə = H ane ni ləg rəha hɛ, PS oɳə ni lag rəy, PM ūɳ ni lag rɛ; lɛ < lagi; cp. 2.86 oɳə ni lɛ rɛ chĪ; 9.48 bolaɳ ni lɛ re (com.); 15.83 kəɳə lɛ rə chĪ;
39 apũ = PS apõ; bhɛʈ rɛ = PS bɛʈh rɛ, GR bhɛʈ/bhəyʈ; khit rakhĨ = fast and indistinct on tape, PS khitə rəkhĪ; cp. 14.37;30; but it sounds more like 'khita chĪ/khitə chĪ' or
40 'khitə dĪ'; (40) mĪlə = PS mĪlɛ, GR mĪlə/mĪlɛ; mukh = GR muk(h); ujã = PS uja; BS uja = ujya, ujyaɳi = H kĪ təraph; cp. T 2052 Ku. ujaɳ; bhəli = ?, it sounds 'bhəlĪ/bhəlĪ(k)', PS bhəlĪ kẽ; cp. 2.87 həmūl vĪk mukh ujyã cɛ ni sək bhəli kɛ;
41 ɛsĪ = PS esĪ; həiya-lə = PS həĪyələ, then corrected into 'həliyalə'; lə = le = H ne; kɛ chĪ = H kəhĪ thĪ; bhai = PS bhaĪ; ɛsa = GR,PS esa; ɛ gĪnə = H a gəye, GR ɛ gĪnã, PS agĪna; jɛsa = PS jəsa; titurə = PS titura; bajə = GR bajə/ bajü; pəɽo chə = ?, GR pəɬo tsa = H pəɽa hɛ, PS pəɽo cha; BS 'as a falcon falls'; possibly 'pəɽo chə' = pəɽõ chə <
42 pəɽən chə = H pəɽta hɛ, cp. 14.42; (42) pəɽũ = ? pəɽõ < pəɽənɔ, pəɽəno = H pəɽta; PS pəɽɔ, GR pəɬũ; NCV supports 'pəɽənɔ', not 'pəɽo' (H pəɽa); ɛsa = PS esa; chuʈ gĨ = H
43 choʈ gəye, PS chuʈi gĨ, GR chuʈ(ə) gĨ; (43) rūpə = GR,PS rūpa; dekhi = dekhiber, cp. 14.34; koɳə = H kəhna, PS koɳə;
44 ūnə = H ata, PS onə, cp. 14.34; (44) hɛ rɔ chə = H ho rəha hɛ, GR hɛ rɔ tsu, PS hɛ rɔ chə; sūrjə = GR sū(r)jə, PS sūrəjə, cp. 2.58; 10.35; 11.39; ləgə = PS ləkĪ; mədhurə = PS məndə; yɛsĪ = GR yɛsĪ/yəsĪ/yesĪ, PS esĪ; rūpəvəndĪ = rūpəventĪ; GR,PS clearly 'rūpəvəndĪ'; cp. DNL rupvənti; pəɽi ge chə = H pəɽ gəĪ hɛ, PS pərĪ ge cha, GR pəɬi ge tsə; o = sing-particle, PS also 'o'; hatə = PS hathə;
45 jɛ = GR,PS ja; BS ja = H jɛse, cp. 14.41; pəɽĨ = H pəɽe (hẽ), GR pəɽĨ/pəɽĪ, PS also 'pəɽĨ'; pəkəɽĪ = GR pəkəɬĪ; bakhəĪ = bakhəlĪ, BS 'big courtyard' (?); ni nhɛ gĨ = PS lhi nɛ gĨ,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.45 BS nhi nɛ gĨ, GR ni nhɛ gĨn?; (46) saŋa = ?, GR saŋa/sãʈa, PS sãŋə; choʈo = H choʈa, GR tsoʈo; ropo = GR ropo/ropo, PS ropa; məhərõ lɛ = BS məhərõlɛ, lɛ = H ne; nhɛ gĨnə =
47 nhɛ gĨ; GR,PS nhɛ gĨna; (47) kya = Hi.-form, PS ke; bolala = H bolẽge, PS bulala, GR bolal(a) /bulɛ̃l(a); śokĨ = GR sokĨ;
48 kɔ = H kəh, kəho; PS kə; bhɛ = PS bhɛ̃; chũ = GR tsũ/tsũ, PS chə; kɛk = kɛka, H kiske; jan chɛ = H jatĨ hɛ, 2.sg.; GR jə tsɛ/jə̃ tsɛ, PS jə chɛ, BS 'you go', NCV jɛn chɛ; rɛn chɛ = H rəhtĨ hɛ, 2.sg., PS rɔ chɛ, GR rɛn tsɛ; jan chɛ = PS jə chɛ, GR jɛn tsɛ/jən tsɛ, NCV jɛn chɛ; cp. 'jã chɛ' in BS's example below; khuś = PS khuśi; cp. BS's ex.: tu mi dəga ũchɛ ya dajyũ dəga jãchɛ teri khuśi = BS H tũ mere sath ata hɛ ya bəʈe bhaĨ sahəb ke sath jata hɛ, terĨ mərjĨ;
49 chə = tape not clear, PS--, GR tsə/tsɛ; (49) ayo = PS ke koŋə ni ay, BS ayo, GR clearly 'ayo', cp. 14.34 ay; dhana = PS dhəna, GR dhəna/dhana; kərɛn chə = H kərtĨ hɛ, PS kərə̃ chə, GR kərɛn tsɔ; lit. 'to Rajula anything to say did not come';
50 mɛkhalĨ = PS məkhalĨ, BS mekhalĨ; rũpəsa = PS rupəsa, GR clearly 'rũpəsa', cp. 14.23; ɛso = GR yɛso/yeso, PS eso; bolen chə = H boltĨ hɛ, PS bulɛ̃ cha, GR bolen tsa; kɛ̃ = kənɛ, H kəhtĨ; GR,PS kɛ̃; ɛs = PS yəs; bolanɛ = H boltĨ (hɛ),
51 PS bulanɛ, GR bolanɛ/bũlanɛ; (51) nihəŋĨ = PS mihəŋi (= H mujhe); BS nihə̃ŋĨyə̃ = destruction, ruin ('not being'); but cp. T 7538 nihənti = strikes in, kills; Hi. nihənna = to kill; P 98 nihuŋiyã pũtə = boys deemed to be ruined; M 14.52; 58; GR nihəŋĨyə/nihəŋĨ; tumə = GR,BS tumo; PS tumə; ko = Ku. ko = H ka, or does GR use the Hi.-postposition 'ko'?; mɛhuŋi = PS,BS mihəŋĨ; papə = it sounds 'papũ'; jəkə = GR jaka/jaga; BS: 'jəgə' and 'jəkə' = H jɛsa; bolan cha = H bolte ho, BS bulãcha, GR bolan cha/bulan cha; lit. 'you
52 say almost a sin to me'; (52) nihuŋĨ = GR nihuŋĨ(yə), PS mihəŋĨ (= H mujhe); tumu = PS tumə; papə = GR papũ;
53 bolan cha = PS bulã cha, GR bol-/bul-; (53) səbə = BS sabə; jyeʈhə = GR jyeʈha/jyɛʈha, PS jeʈha; məhərə = PS məhərõ; hun chə = H hota hɛ, PS hõchə; ʈhulo-baba = BS 'the elder brother of grandfather'; TP anybody older than grandfather; BS: grandfather = baba, bubu; jeʈho = PS jeʈhõ; ho = sing-particle; hun chə = PS hũcho; ʈhulo-baba = GR ʈhulũ bəba,
54 PS ʈhula bəba; (54) kɛn chə = PS kɛ̃ chə; bhəy = PS bhəya; dũsəro = GR dũsərɔ, PS dũsərə; cp. T 6676 Ku. dũsro;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.55 tisərə = GR,PS tĪsəra; cp. H tĪsra; P 162 tisəro; T 6018 N. tisər; mera = mero (cp. 14.54), but GR,PS 'mera'; kəka = GR,PS kəka; cp. DNL kaka; P 225,311 kəka; HŚS kəka, kaka; cothə = GR,PS cotha; cp. T 4600 Ku. cautho, gng. c̣ōth;
56 nana = cp. T 12732 Ku. nano; (56) kɛn chə = H kəhtĪ hɛ; BS hɛ̃ cho (= H hota hɛ); dəda = GR dəda/dada, PS dəda;
57 cheṭõ = PS cheṭa; cp. P 52 cheṭo, 260 cheṭi; (57) satõ = GR,PS satõ; bhuli = PS bhūli; bhəy = PS bhəya = BS H hue;
58 satõ = GR satõ/sətõ, PS sətõ; (58) nihəṇĪ = PS mihəṇĪ ( = H mujhe), BS nihəṇĪ; tumu = PS tumə (all 3 'tumə'); laga = PS ləgə, BS laga = H səge; lagən cha = H ləgte ho, PS lagẽ cha; kɛ = ke, H kya; PS je, BS ke; bolan cha = H bolte ho, PS bulãcha; laga = PS ləga; Rajula means to say: You are my blood-relations. So why do you say, you want to marry me?
59 tumukəṇi = PS tumūkẽ, BS tumūkəṇĪ; lit. 'to you anger rose';
60 yɛ = ? yəĪ, H yəhĪ; or simply 'yə' (H yəh)?; PS ye; tiriya = PS triya; lɛ = H ne; həmukəṇi = PS həmūkəĨ, BS həmūkəṇĨ; ləgɛ hɛ chə = PS ləgɛ hɛ cha, NCV ləgɛ hal chə, cp. 14.61
61 bulɛ hɛlo; (61) ke kərnū = H kya kərũ; yɛlə = H isne, PS elə, GR yɛl/yɛlə; həməhũ = tape not clear, PS həmūhɛ̃, cp. 9.55 həməhũ; bulɛ hɛlo = PS bulɛ hala, BS bulɛ hɛlo, GR
62 bulɛ hɛlo/bolɛ hɛlọ (short 'ọ'!); (62) koĪ = PS,BS kve; GR koi/koĪ/koe; bhəy = PS bhay, bhaĪ, bhai; BS bhaĪ; GR bhəy/bhay/bhəi; bab = BS bəb; kak = PS kək; bhul = PS bhuli;
63 yɛkĪ = H iskĪ, PS eki; lit. 'make disrespect of this (woman)';
64 ni dhərən = BS H nəhĨ rəkhte; ikẽ = H isko, PS yəkẽ; yɛkĪ =
65 GR yɛk/yɛ(k), PS yeki; (65) pəhər = pəhərĪ; GR,PS clearly 'pəhər'; cp. T 8903 Ku. pəhərĪ; saṇū = PS sãḍū; pəhərĪ =
66 GR,PS pəhərĪ; kɛ̃ = kəṇi, PS kẽ, GR kɛ̃/kã/kə̃; (66) məhəralɛ = PS məhərale; hajirə = GR hazirə/hazərə, PS hajərə; hɛ go = H ho gəya; PS e go (= H a gəya); it sounds indeed 'ɛ go'; NCV,PM,BLS hɛ go; lit. 'the watchman became present';
67 kəso = PS kəsə; bolan cha = PS bulã cha; (68) kholə = GR, PS khola; tɛko = H tiska, PS tɛkə; pɛ = emphatic particle; jərə = PS jəra, BS jərə; PHD 615 ẓər = gold, money; PKG 213 jər mẽ pər = money has wings; jĨvərə = PS jevəra, BS jĨvərɔ,
69 jyõrə; (69) məti = PS mətĪ; bhulə = GR,PS bhula; pəṛə go = H pəṛ gəya, PS pəṛi go; lit. 'has happened'; baṭo = PS baṭə, GR baṭo/baṭu; bhulə = GR bhula, PS bhūla; dinən = GR dinanõ, PS dina nũ; Ku.obl.pl. = dinən, cp. D 6 thvaṛ dinən pəcha =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.69 after some days; BS says: məti bhulə, to jugãk pher pəṛi
70 jã (pəṛi jã = H pəṛ jata hɛ); (70) khoiṇə = H kholna, PS kho lĪṇĪ, BS khoĪṇə, BS 'he began to take off'; phɛ go chə = PS phɛ go; no so = GR nou sou = 900 = all the many; kə = ko, H ka; jĩ̃vərə = PS jevərə; jo = PS --; GR,BS jo; 'jo' (relative pronoun) or 'jə' (= jɛ, H jɛse); dhərə lĪ = PS dhəri lĪ; khola = GR,PS clearly 'khola'; should it be 'kholĪ'?, cp. 14.71; yɛkĪ = PS yekĪ; lɛṇĪ re luguṛĪ = GR luguḷĪ, PS lɛṇĪ re lukuṛĪ; BS: 'lɛṇĪ' not used alone;
71 luguṛĪ = GR luguḷĪ, PS lukuṛĪ; jĩ̃vərə = GR jĩ̃vərə/jẽvərə, PS jevərə; məhərũ̃lə = məhərõ̃lə, PS məhərolə; dhərə liyo = H dhər liya, PS dhəri diyo, GR liyo/diyo; cp. 'dhər liṇo' in 14.70; 15.25; 16.51;53;62; 17.44 and 'dhər diṇo' in 6.18;20; 13.59; saṇū̃ = PS səb; kən = kəṇi, PS kẽ;
72 toṛi halĪ̃ = BS H toṛ ḍale, GR toḷi halĪ̃/ṭoḷi halĪ, PS ṭoṛi hali; tumũ̃lɛ = PS tumule; sikaṛa = GR sikəḷa, cp. KLJ 81
73 sikaṛa = H ṭəhənĪ; (73) bhekuva sikaṛ = ? bhekuva-k sikaṛ;
74 toṛi halĪ̃ = GR toḷi hɛli ũ̃?; NCV,PM ũ̃ = H ve; (74) nẽgĪ = GR nẽgĪ, not 'nəñĪ'; bəṇɛ hɛ = BS,NCV H bəna dĪ; NCV hɛ = hɛlĪ/halĪ; PS bəṇɛ hɛ; halĪ > hɛl > hɛ; cp. 16.40 bəṇɛ hɛ; lət = GR lət/lətt, PS lətte; jər-jĩ̃vər = PS jərə-jevər; dhərə = it sounds 'dhərɛ' (= dhər hɛ?), PS dhərə;
75 pəṛi go = H pəṛ gəya, sg.; GR,PS clearly 'pəṛi go'; tɛ maji = H tujh mẽ, PS tvɛ majĪ; ka = H ke, pl.; PS ko; but cp. pl. in 14.72;73;77;82; sikəṛa = GR sikəḷa/sikaḷa, PS
76 sikaṛə; (76) jũnə = GR dzũnẽ; kĪ = PS ki; H 'kĪ' or 'ki'?; sukəṇĪ = H sūkhnevalĪ, PS sukənĪ (cp.glos.'jaṇĪ'); GR: she dries even in the moonlight; lit. ' she is a drying one of moonlight'; osə = GR osə/osi, PS osə; bhijəṇĪ = H bhĪgnevalĪ; GR: she gets wet from the dew; TP (?) 'Rajula is as white (sukəṇĪ) as the moonshine, as fresh (bhijəṇĪ) as the dew'; cp. M 14.81; kɛruva = BS kɛrua; GR: a vegetable with soft, thornlike leaves; she gets stung by this even (? KM); kəsĪ = HŚS kɛsa 2 (Hi. ka + sa, sĪ, se) = ke səman, ka sa; kana =?, PS --, BS kata; GR clearly 'kata/gata'; PM kata = kəṇṭa = thorn; cp. 4.16 where NCV commented: 'kata' should be 'kana' = thorn; and GR seemed to understand 'kata' as 'tender shoot, sprout, leaf'; everywhere else GR uses 'kana': 13.85;88;94;95;97; cp. KL 351 kẽrũvɛ kĪ kana jəsĪ, palañĪ kĪ ḍaĪ jəsĪ; KA 214 kɛruvɛ kĪ gyədə jəsi = H kɛruva

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.76 kĨ kəlĨ ke səman; TP: like the bud of the 'kɛruva'-plant; two other possibilities: 1. kata/gata = gətə = H dəśa, halət, rūp (cp. HŚS gətə); cp. M 21.45 terĨ kəsĨ bhɛ chə gətə; PM,BLS,GR vĨki gətə = her condition; 2. gata = gat = body: her body is as tender as a 'kɛruva'-plant; palẽg = TP: 'palẽg' dries and dies in the least of sunshine'; BS H palək; cp. KLJ 398.207 phūlɛ lɛ marĨ, məri ge ləṛɛtĨ = H laḍilĨ ko phūl se chua, to utne se mər hĨ gəĨ = svəyəm ko
77 bəhut hĨ najuk səməjhna; (77) bədənə = PS bədəna; mẽ = GR mẽ/mɛ̃; chuṭi gĨ = H chūṭ gəye hɛ̃; PM chuṭi = they fell; BLS tyara bhaṭan mẽ ṭuṭĨ ge = BLS 'the (rods) broke on your
78 ribs'; sikəṛa = GR sikəḷa; (78) həriya = PS hərĨ; pĨgəlo =
79 GR piñəlo; (79) chuṭi ge = GR chuṭi gɛ; pəṭə = PS pəṭa; PM,BLS pəṭ = the sound of falling; PM pəṭṭ, chuṭ ge = pat, she fell down; NCV (unlikely, KM) dhərtĨ ka pəṭə = the
80 'ãcəl' (end of sari) of mother earth; (80) dvĨ = PS dvi; səhərĨ = GR səhərĨ/səharĨ; cp. T 13299 Panj. səharna; HŚS səharna; səhari ni səkəner bhəy = PS səhari səkəne ni bhəi; BS səhari ni səkəner bhəĨ = H səh səknevalĨ nəhĨ huĨ;
81 jūnə - bhijəṇĨ = PS jūnə jɛ sukənĨ, BS jūnə kə sukənĨ; cp. KLJ 381 osi ki bhijəṇi, jũni ki sukəṇi = H os se bhĨg jane valĨ, cãdənĨ se kumhəla jane valĨ = svəyəm ko koməlẽgĨ səməjhnevalĨ; KLJ 395 khãṇĨ = H khanevala, caṭəṇĨ = H caṭne-
82 vala; (82) ɛsĨ = PS yesĨ; jɛ = PS jəkɛ, BS jɛ; debta pələk = GR,PS clearly 'debta pələk', but according to M 11.76 (NCV) it should be 'debtã-k pələk'; possibly the 'ka/kə/k' becomes so weak in fast speech that it can not be heard anymore; khul gĨ = H khul gəye hɛ̃, PS khuli gĨ; bhekuva = PS ukẽ (= H usko); sikəṛa = GR sikəḷa; pəṛ gĨn = H pəṛ gəye hɛ̃, PS pəṛ gĨ; chuṭi gɛ = H chūṭ gəĨ, PS chuṭi ge , GR tsuṭi gɛ/tsuṭə gɛ; PM cuṭi ge = PM 'she was beaten'; but cp. 14.79; lit. 'such Rajula, whom having seen - the eyelids (of) the gods opened, today rods of the Bhekuva-tree fell (on her),
83 she fell down'; (83) bolanɛ-cholanɛ = H bolte-bolte, GR tsolanɛ = rhyme-word; PS bolanĨ-culanĨ; məhərə = PS məhəra; kya = PS ke; bolala = H bolẽge, PS bulala; GR bolala/bolal(ə);
84 abu = PS abə; me = ?, PS mẽ; postposition (H əb mẽ) or meaningless particle, fillword (H əb pɛ, əb to)?; thĨ = PS
85 dhɛ, BS thɛ̃; koṇə = H kəhna, PS koṇe; (85) pəkəṛə = GR pəkəḷa, PS pəkəṛa; tə = PS tɔ, GR tə/tɔ; BS 'in that (tə)

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.85 big bush'; jhipən = PS jhipauna, it sounds 'jhipaũnã', una = H nĪce; NCV una = hun, 'to the bush'; BLS,GR support 'jhipən'; cp. 14.86;87 jhipən; 93;96 jhipə mẽ; PM,GR jhip = H jhaṛĪ, bush; kheṛi de de = BS H phẽk de do, PS kheṛĪ de thɛ̃, GR de de/de dhɛ̃; as to 'dhɛ̃' cp. 'də hiṭ';
86 kənĪ-na = GR clearly 'kənina/kənĪna', PS kənĪna; cp. 2.86; 3.48; 15.63; 18.31;82; 21.63; possibly 'kənĪna' is a lengthened, emphasized form only of (cp. LSI 148): kənĪ̃ > kənĪnə > kənĪna; pəkəṛ = PS pəkəṛo; təkə̃ = H tisko, PS təkɛ̃, GR təkə̃/təkã; bakhəli = GR bakhəl(y), BS bakhəli, PS bakhai; bəṭi = GR bəṭi/bəṭ(ə); kheṛ diyo = GR kheṛ di(yu); to mər jo = PS tə un; BS,NCV tə mər jə; GR tə - jə/to - jo;
87 pəkəṛĪ = GR pəkəḷĪ; jhipən = BLS bhĪ pən = 'on the ground';
88 kheṛi dĪ = H phẽk dĪ, PS kheṛi de; (88) ghuriber = BS,PS ghurĪber, BS H luḍhəkəkər; cp. KLJ ghurĪṇ = H luḍhəkna; T 4488 ghurəti = revolves; Platts ghūrna; maju = PS mẽ, BS
89 mə̃jə; (89) pəṛĪ = GR pəḷĪ/pəḍĪ; pəṛ chĪ = ? pəṛĪ chĪ, H pəṛĪ thĪ, PS pər chĪ; lit. 'Rajula fell into the channel, in the water, after having lost her hold'; chuṭber = PS
90 chuṭiber; (90) suki rə chĪ = BS H sūkh rəha tha; nhɛ go =
91 tape not clear, PS also 'nhɛ go'; (91) phir = GR phir(ə)/ phiri; khul gəyĪ̃ = PS khuli gəyĪ̃, GR khul g(ə)Ī̃; lit. 'the eyes opened'; dekhən chĪ = H dekhtĪ thĪ, PS dekhə chĪ̃; apũ = GR apũ/apən, PS apõ; hɛ rĪ̃ = H ho rəhe hɛ̃, PS hərĪ̃, GR hɛ rĪ̃/hə rĪ; as to pl. cp. 15.8;9 hal chən, tera hal;
92 pĪ = piyo, H piya; apũ kə̃ = PS apõ kẽ; (93) phiri = PS phirə; təsikɛ = PS təsĪke, BS H usĪ tərəh, BS 'as she was'; ghəsoṛiber = GR ghəsoḷiber; PS,BS ghəsoṛĪ ber; BS H ghisəṭna; cp. DNL ghəsarnu, Ku. ghəsoṛṇo = to drag forcibly; bhɛṭ ge = GR bhəyṭ/bhəiṭ; kə̃ = BS kẽ; aḍ = GR aḍ, not 'aṛ'; cp. DNL aṛ; T 188 əḍḍ (Ku. aṛo = 'support, bolt of door' seems to belong to T 189 əḍḍə = transverse); kəhĪ̃ = GR kəĪ̃;
94 pər = BS pɛ; (94) hɛ go = H ho gəya; GR,PS clearly 'hɛ go'; lit. 'become'; byakuli = PS vyakhulĪ bəkhət = BS 'afternoon time when the sun starts going down'; cp. KLJ byakhul = H sājh; possibly connected with T 11625 'vikalə' and DNL 'biyãlo'; cp also 'byal'; or is it simply a corruption of 'byalə ko vəkhət'? (cp. 6.9; 9.28); bəkhət = GR b-/v-;
95 byakulĪ = GR byakulĪ/byagulĪ, PS byakhulĪ; hɛ ge = H ho gəĪ; GR,PS hɛ ge; NCV hɛ go; BLS hɛ ge; Hi. vəkt = masculine;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

14.95 jəb ɔr = PS jə bəkhət, BS jəb ɔr; pãc car = should it be 'pãc-chɛ', 5 - 6?; bəjiyə = H bəja hua; lit. 'time of having struck 5-4'; ho chiyɔ = H hua tha, PS ho chiyo;
96 nou = GR nɔu/nɔv = nɔl, PS nɔlə, BS 'a small pond'; bəɳai bhəy = PS bəɳaĪ bhəy; BS 'they had made' or 'there
97 was made'; Ī-passive?; (97) maluśahĪ = PS maləśaĪ; janer = GR,PS paɳi janer bhəy vã = BS 'the water goes there where king Malushahi lives'; but cp. 14.99 lhi janer bhəy = they use to fetch; vã = H vəhã, tape not clear, PS vã, GR vã/və;
98 gĪvaṛ = PS gevaṛ, GR gĪvãṛ/gẽvãṛ (short ẽ); rəhɔbə = GR rəhəbə/rɔhɔbə; gərəm = cp. tətvaɳĪ-sevaɳĪ; hə rəner bhəy = BS H ho rəhnevala hɛ, PS hɛ rɔner bhəy; GR hə rəner/hɛ
99 rɔner/hɔ runer; (99) lhi janer bhəy = H le janevalĪ hẽ, PS lhi jane bhay, GR l(h)i -;

15. 1 byala-k = GR,PS clearly 'byalak'; kə = hardly to be heard on tape; PS kə, should be 'kĪ'; li huɳi = PS lhi jaɳĪ, BS
2 lhi hũɳi, GR li/lhi; ɛ gĪ = H a gəĪ, PS e gĪ; (2) raɳiyã = PS raɳĪ; ũ = PS --, BS u; a chiya = H aye the; ɔn = H ata/ atĪ, PS ɔɳ; dekha chĪ = H dekhe the/dekhĪ thĪ, PS dekha chi;
3 par bəṭi = PM 'from far'; (3) bujə-uj = PS bujə, BS also 'bujə-uj'; nɔva-k = PS nɔla k, GR nɔva-(k) kinar; bhɛṭ ge =
4 PS bɛṭh ge, GR bhɛṭ/bhəyṭ; (4) ke kərɔ = GR,PS clearly 'ke kərɔ'; BS 'what can she do about herself?'; GR pauses between 'apəɳ' and 'ke kərɔ'; apəɳ ... ijjət = ? her honour; ke rɛ ni chə = H kuch rəha nəhĪ hɛ, PS ke rɛ ni gəyĪ; PM, BLS,NCV ke rɛ ni chə; GR not clear on tape; bhɛṭ ge = PS bhɛ ge, GR bhɛṭ/bhəyṭ; usikɛ = GR uśikɛ < usi kəri, H ɛse
5 kərke; (5) pərəlok = it sounds 'pər(ə)lo', PS pərəlog; BS,NCV,BLS pərəlok; BS H aścəryə, cəkit ho gəĪ, tajjub mẽ
6 pəṛ gəĪ; (6) unul = PS unūl; kɔ = kəyo, H kəha, GR kə/ka; PS 'kõ' corrected by himself into 'kə'; ba ba = H vah-vah, exclamation; kəs = PS kəsĪ, GR kəs/kəś; triya = GR triyə; hɛ rə = H ho rəha (hɛ), BS ke hərĪ (= H kya ho rəhĪ hẽ);
7 the whole sentence not clear on tape; (7) ka = GR,PS clearly 'ka'; cp. 15.10;14 'ka'; but 12.45 'kɛkĪ vi sɛɳĪ'; tvikəɳi = PS tukəɳĪ, GR tɨkəɳi/tükəɳi; phɛ gĪnə = GR clearly 'phɛ
8 gĪna/pha gĪna', PS phəgĪna; (8) tvĪ jɛ = H tũ jɛsĪ, GR tvĪ śẽ/tvĪ sẽ, PS tu sɛ; BS tvĪ sẽ = tvĪ jəsĪ; GR,BLS,PM,NCV tvĪ jɛ; tiriya = BS,PS triya; tə = PS to/tɔ; chənə = GR

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15. 8 tsəna, PS chəna; pl. is used, cp. 15.9; lit. 'what is (pl.)
9 that state of affair'?; (9) ter = PS tyar; tə = GR tə/to/
to, PS tõ; to = PS to; tera = GR,PS clearly 'tera'; it
10 means: Why are you in such a state of affairs?; (10) ka =
GR,PS clearly 'ka', cp. 15.7; dekhi = dekhiber; unukəɳi =
PS unəkəɳĪ; mə = ptcl., PS ve, BS mẽ; ʈĪʈhə = GR ʈĪʈhü;
otherwise 'ʈĪʈh'; BS,NCV,PM,BLS and GR give also 'ʈĪs';
lit. 'pity has come to them'; ɛ ge chə = H a gəĪ hɛ, PS
11 e ge cha, GR ɛ ge tsa; śokĪ = PS śokiye; (11) sorasi = PS
sorasĪ; mari rakhənũ = mari = i-absolutive; BS marĪ rakhə-
nũ = BS 'I have been beaten'; cp. 19.14; 20.93; mero = GR,
BS clearly 'mero'; kəpəɽa = GR kəpəla; ni nhɛ gĨ = PS lhi
12 nɛ gĨ, cp. 14.45; 18.5; 20.57; 22.24; (12) mikẽ = GR mikẽ/
mikã, PS mikɛ̃; mariber = GR maribe, PS mari bɛ; kheɽi gĪn =
GR kheli gĪn, PS kheɽi gĨ; mɛ̃ = GR mɛ̃/mɨ/mə; dhana = PS
dhəna, GR dhəna/dhana; lit. 'what arrangement';
13 lekhi chĪ = lekhi = ? i-absolutive, BS likhi chĪ; cp.DNL
lekhnu, Ku. lekhɳo; PM uses 'kərəm lekh ʈələɳ nhɛtən'; it
means: 'It was your fate to be beaten up like this'; Gopal
Ram, the singer, addresses Rajula, the heroine;
14 pichoɽĪ = GR picholi, PS pichoɽĪ; the first sentence (up
to 'sɛɳiyã') is the same as 15.10, only the copula 'chĪ/
15 chən' is missing; (15) le = PS lɛ, GR le/lɛ, BS 'take';
meɽ = GR meli/mɨli, PS meɽ; BS meɽ, mɛɽ = BS H ləpeʈna; PM
uses 'meɽ le' = PM H ləpeʈ le, ɖhək le; cp. NMM 33 jhəgula
tvĪ le meɽi re bhəlo rakhə = She (? KM) has put on the
16 'jhəgula' (p.44); yə = PS --, BS ye; (16) meɽo = GR meli/
mɨlo, PS meɽĪ; pichoɽĪ = GR picholi, PS pichoɽĪ; bhɛʈi ge =
H bɛʈh gəĪ, GR bhɛʈ(i) ge/bhəyʈ(i) rɛ, PS bɛʈhi ge, BS
bhɛʈi rɛ, PM bhɛʈi ge; BS: pichoɽĪ = 'a full sari of about
17 6 yards'; (17) de ja = H ja de, ja do; PS də ja; jahũ =
jãhũ, PS jahõ; jaɳĪ chɛ = BS H janevalĪ hɛ; cp. 15.20;
18 5.28;30; (18) rəye = GR rəye/rəyɛ; (19) mãs = GR mãs/mẽs;
mãs-khata jogĪ = PS məs-khata jogĪ; BS yogis who eat (human)
flesh; TP yogis are not supposed to eat meat, but these
yogis do; GR there are yogis who eat human flesh; PM the
Huniyas are said to eat human flesh; cp. BS's ex.: bhūt or
khəbĪsõ kẽ bakərək śikar bhəl ni lagən, unar mən mẽjĪ
mɛ̃sũ kɛ mãsu ũ = BS H bhūtõ ko bəkre ka gośt əccha nəhĨ
ləgta, unhẽ to admĪ hĨ ka mãs pəsẽd ata hɛ; baga mukh pər

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15.19 mãsu lag go = BS H bagh ke mũh pər mənuṣyə ka mãs ləg gəya hɛ (= the tiger has turned a man-eater); aj həmũl khũb śikar kha = BS H aj həmne khũb gośt khaya; tibətak hũṇiya mɛ̃sõ kəlɛ khɛ dinĩ. goru bacha ki ke batɛ ni bhəĩ = BS H tibbət ke lama to admiyõ ko bhĩ kha dete hɛ̃. gay bəchiyõ kĩ to bat hĩ dūsrĩ hɛ; it can be seen from these sentences that 'mãs' = 'human flesh'; cp. also KI 632: 'əghorpənthĩ - ye səbse nĩc margĩ hɛ̃. ye viṣṭa və mənuṣyə ka mãs bhĩ khate hɛ̃, ɛsa kəha jata hɛ'; rūnĩ = H rəhte (hɛ̃), GR rūnĩ/ronĩ, PS ronĩ; khətgula = ?, PS khatukə, BS khatukula; GR,PM H kaṭnevala = biting; it sounds 'kh/k(h) - ə/a - ṭ/t/d - g/k - ula'; rənĩ = GR rənĩ/ronĩ, PS rənĩ;
20 tukən = PS tukəṇi, GR tukən/tukɛ̃; koĩ = PS kve, GR koĩ/koe/kəĩ; dekhəla = H dekhɛ̃ge; khɛ dyal = H kha dɛ̃ge, khɛ < khai; jahũ = PS jahəṇĩ, BS jãhõ; jaṇĩ chɛ = cp. 15.17;
21 hoy = ? H hoe = it is, it may be = yes (BS); GR hoy/ho; bhəya = GR,PS clearly 'bhəya'; BS: 'bhəya' is used when addressing anybody of the same age'; jūl = H jaũga/jaũgĩ, PS jõl; pɛ = GR pɛ/pə, BS pɛ; rūl = H rəhũga/rəhũgĩ, PS rol; pə = PS pɛ; janer bhəy mĩ = BS H janevalĩ hũ, PS jane, BS
22 also 'janer'; (22) jə = jɛ; hun chə = H hota hɛ, PS hə cho; pə = PS pɛ; bhagənū = H bhagũ, PS bhajənū; PM uses 'bhajənū';
23 raṇiyal = PS raṇiyãl; ghəṛĩ = GR ghəɭĩ; (dĩ) dhərə = PS dhərĩ; 'dĩ' not clear on tape; PM,BLS,NCV: 'dĩ dhərə' is possible, but it is usually 'dhərə dĩ'; apəṇ = PS apõ; ɛ gĩ = H a gəye hɛ̃/a gəĩ hɛ̃, PS a gĩ; 'they came'; huṇi =
24 PS həṇĩ; (24) uthĩ = PS uthɛ̃, GR uthĩ/uthi; ve = ptcl.; məskhəta = GR,PS clearly 'məskhəta' = BS 'meat-eating';
25 rūnĩ = PS ronĩ; (25) bhəlɛ = BLS,PM prefer to read 'bhol' = 'to-morrow, later', instead of 'bhəlɛ'; bhəlɛ = ? properly, face-to-face; dekhəlɔ = H dekhega, PS dekhələ; GR dekhəlɔ/dekhələ; dekhber = PS dekhiber; dhər lyəl = H dhər lega, PS dhəri lyəl; ukɛ̃ = tape not clear; PS,BS --; NCV pən/ukɛ̃ -
26 both possible; PM pən, BLS ukɛ̃; (26) raja-k = GR raja-(k), PS raja sɛṇĩ, cp. 15.7;10;14; esĩ = ɛsĩ; GR,PS clearly 'esĩ'; kɛber = GR kɛbe/kɛbɛ, PS kəbe; lit. 'such word(s)
27 having said'; huṇi = PS həṇĩ; (27) krənɛ = kərnɛ, H kərte, PS kənɛ (= H kəhte), BS kərənɛ; GR clearly 'krənɛ'; kərnɛ = GR kə(r)nɛ/kənɛ, PS kənɛ̃; BS: 'kərnɛ/kənɛ' both < 'kərṇo';
28 byavã = PS byavə, BS byav = byal = H śam; vəkhətə = PS bəkhətə;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15.28 mẽ = GR mẽ/mĨ/mĨ; bɛraṭhə = it sounds 'bɛraṭho'; naumətə = GR,PS,BS clearly 'naumətə'; BS 'ceremonial playing of the
29 'nəgara'-drum; cp. 6.36; nẽgəra = GR nəñəra; (29) beragĨ = bɛragĨ; GR,PS clearly 'beragĨ', BS 'sad'; begulə = PS be-
30 gula, BS H bigul < bugle (Engl.); (30) bɛsə - baṛhə = not clear; PS bɛsə baja bajənĨ rəgĨlĨ bɛraṭhə bajəṇəkĨ bara; BS ... bajənĨ gaji jɛ̃ bɛraṭhə gãjəṇẽ ki bara = BS H gũj jatĨ = BS 'sounding, echoing'; TP gajĨ jɛ̃ (chə) = H gũj ja rəha = TP 'it echoes at the time (bara) of sounding'; gaji jɛ̃ = ? GR gaji jĨ; NCV,BLS gaji jɛ̃, 3.sg.f.; baṛhə = GR baṛ(h)a/bara; NCV,BLS,PM barh = flood; PM would read 'gajənĨ' (like 'bajənĨ') for 'gaji jɛ̃'; according to PM it is common to say: baj-gaj baj rɛĨ, baj-gaj hɛ reĨ;
31 pənyarĨ = ?, GR,PS clearly 'pənyarĨ'; BS H pəhcanĨ = BS 'you recognized'; cp. 18.94;95; is it a corruption of Ku. 'pəchyaṇəṇo' ( T 8637) or does it belong to Skr. prəjñəpti,
32 prəjñayəte ( T 8514, 8516)?; (32) bagə = BS rhyme-word; roṭa = GR roṭɛ̃/rvətɛ̃; kərnĨ = GR kə(r)nĨ; bənobəstə = PS bəndobəsta, cp. 1.34; 6.10; lit. 'the people make prepara-
33 tions for the eating of bread (rotis)'; (33) ṭɛm = GR ṭɛm/
34 ṭəym, NCV also 'ṭɛm' (Engl. 'time'); (34) maluśahĨ = GR maluśaĨ/maləśaĨ; dhər janĨ = PS dhəri janĨ = BS H rəkh
35 jatĨ (hɛ̃); (35) apũ = PS apõ; mayəṛĨ = PS mayəṛĨ, GR mayəɻĨ/mayeɻĨ; rĨ = GR clearly 'rĨ, PS rɛ̃ (< rənɛ, runɛ) = BS H
36 rəhtĨ hɛ; ū = PS --, BS u, tape not clear; (36) hũ = PS hõ;
37 rõ = rənɔ, runo = H rəhta (hɛ); GR rõ/rɔ̃u/rõ; bəndobəst = GR bən(d)obəst, PS bənobəst; kərber = PS kəri be; lit.
38 'having made his service'; (38) kẖūbə = PS upəra, BS upa (BS H ūpər, in the upper storey); it sounds '(kẖ)ūba/(kẖ)ūpa; in 1967 GR said: 'upa' should be 'kẖūb'; in 1973 NCV,PM,BLS and also GR gave 'malū pɛ rəg-təmasa mẽ'; cp. KI 300 nac-rəg; KI 279 gana, bəjana, nac-rəg, dan, puṇye; rəgə-təmasa = BS music and dancing; rən chĨ = BS H rəhta tha,
39 PS rə chiya, it sounds 'rənchiya', BS rõchiya; (39)pɛli = H pəhəle, PS pɛlĨ; jə = jɛ; se go che = H so gəya hɛ, PS sɛ
40 go cha, BS se go cha; (40) dina = GR,PS clearly 'dina', not 'dinə/din'; hɛ = hɛber, H hokər, PS hɛ̃, cp. 15.49; kuch = GR kuch/kuc; əgilə = PS əghilə, GR əg(h)ilə/əgilə; śe go =
41 H so gəya, PS sye go; (41) sutapaṭ = PS paṭh, BS sutapaṭh, GR clearly 'sutapaṭ(h)'; cp. index about this difficult word;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15.41 geləmə-ginua = GR ginu(v)a/giŋu(v)a, PS ginuva; NCV ginua = round, 'geləmə' not used alone; BLS geləm giŋua = cushion and pillows; GR geləmə = milana = a word invented to rhyme with 'giŋua'; cp. 20.50; T 4248 Ku. giŋŋu = ball; raja-jən = not clear; PS or; BS aja jən (to-day not?), or: raja jən, 'a king-like bedding'; NCV raja heŋ(i) = for the king; it sounds '(r)aja (jən)'; bichoŋə = PS,BS bichoŋə; cp. T 11691 Ku. bichōŋ = bed; cha = GR,PS clearly 'cha' = ? chə (H hɛ), 42 chən (H hɛ̃), chiya (H the)?; (42) kəso = BS 'like', H kɛsa; the interrogative pronoun used like a relative proŋoun: kəpaso jəso kĪɽa; kĪɽa = GR kĪɭa; the meaning given in the translation is Gopal Ram's own interpretation; 43 sutepaṭə = PS sutəpaṭhə; khaṭə = PS kaṭhə, GR k(h)aṭə, NCV khaṭ; sukalɛ = GR,PS clearly 'sukalɛ'; cp. 9.4;35; bəŋi go chə = H bən gəya hɛ, NCV pəri go chə (= H pəɽ gəya hɛ), PM 44 bəŋi go chə; (44) sukalo = PS sukalə, BS sukalo; bəŋo = H bəŋa; lit. 'he became comfortable, resting; PS bəŋə, BS bəŋo, NCV sukalo pəɽo; PM,BLS sukalo/sukhalo bəŋo = he slept, went to bed; 15.44 and 45 belong together; 45 lɛ go = lagi go, H ləg gəya; PS,BS lɛgo; lit. 'the chariot of dreams got to you'; sviŋinõ = PS svɛŋənɔ kə, BS svĨŋinə kə; but cp. 15.46 sviŋĪ, svɛŋa; 'sviŋinõ' = obl.pl.; Ku. obl.pl. 'ən/in' + Hi.obl.pl. 'õ'; rəthə = BS 'the chariot of dreams'; cp. HM svəpnõ ka rəth (svəpnõ ke rəth pər); yə = GR yɛ; BS ye, 'this chariot'; more likely particle 'e/ye'; sviŋinõ = GR again clearly 'sviŋinõ', PS svĪŋinõ kə; 46 sviŋĪ = GR svɨŋĪ/śvɨŋĪ, PS svɛŋĪ; lagẽchə = H ləgta hɛ, PS lagə chə, GR lagẽcha/lagəcha; svɛŋa = GR svɛŋa/svɨŋa, PS svɛŋa kə; mẽ = GR mĨ; kẽ = kəŋi, H ko, GR kẽ/ka, PS kɛ; ɔn = H ata, atĪ; bɛraṭh hun = it sounds 'bɛra - ṭhun', PS hõ; 47 hũ = PS hõ, GR bɛraṭhũ; (48) svəpən = PS svɛŋən; GR,BS clearly 'svəpən'; rəth = GR rət hɛ rɔ; hɛ rɔ = H ho rəha (hɛ); kɛ̃ = here GR,PS clearly 'kɛ̃'; usually it sounds 'kẽ/kã' and 49 PS writes 'kɛ̃'; (49) ɔr = GR,BS clearly 'hɔr'; hɛber = H hokər, GR hɛber/həber, cp. 15.40; əgil = it sounds 'əgin', PS əghil; śe go = H so gəya; cp. T 12605 śētē = lies down, 50 sleeps, Ku. seŋo; (50) khɛber = PS khɛbe, GR khɛbe(r); sun-san = BS H sun-san, 'calm and quiet'; jɛ = BS H jɛse; 51 GR,BS ja; PS jɛ; bɛ = PS bəṭi; (51) ɛ ge = H a gəĪ, GR ɛ gɛ, 52 PS e ge; maluśɛ = PS malūśa; (52) ɛ ge = PS e ge; śɔkĪ =

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15.53 PS śokiye; bhɛʈi ge = PS bhɛʈĪ ge; bhɛʈi ge chə = GR bhɛʈi
54 gɛ tso; (54) maləśahĪ = GR malaśaĪ; jəkə = PS jə, BS jəka, GR jəkə/jaka; jəkə < ? jɛ kəri < jəsi kəri (= H jɛse kərke); cp. BS's ex.: mikə̃ɳĪ nĪn jəsĪ ɛrɛchĪ, yɛ liji ni ay mi vã̄ = BS H mujhko nĪ̃d (jɛsĪ) a rəhĪ thĪ, isliye mɛ̃ vəhã̄ nəhĪ̃ aya; BS: for 'jəsĪ' you can hear 'jəkə' in other villages; ɛ rɛ chə = H a rəhĪ hɛ, GR ɛ rɛ tso, PS əĪ rɛ chə; lit. 'to king Malushahi sleep somehow (so to say) is coming';
55 bolɛn chə = H boltĪ hɛ, PS bulɛ̃cha, GR bol-/bul-;
56 kəsikɛ = GR kəsikɛ̃/kəsikɛ; PS,BS kəsikə; cp. 15.54 jəsikɛ > jɛkɛ > jəkə; toɽũ̄ = GR toɻũ̄, BS also 'toɽũ̄'; toɽənũ̄ = GR toɻənũ̄, BS also 'toɽənū'; this sentence clearly shows that 'toɽũ̄' and 'toɽənū' have the same function; lit. 'how can
57 I break the sleep'; (57) jhəkoli = PS jhəkori; BS,BLS,NCV jhəkoli; byũ̄junũ̄ = PS byõjənū, BS byõjɔnū; ekəɳi = H isko; BS takes 'ekəɳi' as object of 'byũ̄junũ̄'; loi = GR loi/lɔi, PS loĪ, NCV says 'lū'; səri jalə = H sər jaega; it means: He will become angry (BLS,TP); səri jan chə = H sər jata hɛ, GR səri jan tso, PS sərĪ jãchə; lit. 'it flows';
58 hə̃koli = GR hə̃koli/hakoli, PS hə̃koli; cp. T 13939 Ku. hakɳo; PM,BLS,GR 'shouting'; byũ̄jənũ̄ = PS byɔjɔnū; chəi = ?, PS śaĪ; BS caĪ = BS 'seeing (me)', i-abs.; GR in 1973 chəi =
59 chəl = bhūt = ghost, goblin; (59) kəsikɛ = GR kəsika, PS
60 kəsĪ ka; toɽənũ̄ = GR toɻənũ̄; (60) cĪ̃goʈi = PS cĪ̃goʈiya, GR ciñoʈi; BS cĪ̃goʈi = cyõ̃ʈi = pinching; cp. KLJ 340 cĪ̃goʈi di diyɛ = H cĪ̃goʈĪ kaṭ lena; HŚS cikoʈĪ f. = cuṭkĪ; T 4778 cikk = to press, squeeze; carə = PS sara; it really sounds 'sara' both times; BS 'all over his body' (? KM); GR,NCV, BLS,PM carə = four, a few; most likely 'carə' has become in GR's singing 'tsara/(t)sara'; or does 'car' mean 'like'?,
61 cp. 7.41; 20.88; 22.46;47; (61) cĪ̃goʈi = GR ciñoʈĪ, PS cĪ̃-
62 gõ̃ʈi; ləgɛ chĪ = H ləgaĪ thĪ; (62) jhaɽi = PS sarĪ, śaɽĪ; BS jhaɽi, lat jhaɽɳo = lat marɳo = to give a kick with the foot; NCV,BLS,PM jhaɽi; GR,BLS jhaɽi = 'with a jerk'; cp. T 5328 Ku. jhaɽɳo = to shake off, sweep; MHK jhaɽna, lat; marənĪ = H marte (hɛ̃), GR marinĪ, 3.pl.; ka = GR,PS clearly 'ka'; rã̄ḍiyo = ? raɳḍĪ o; GR,PS rã̄ḍiyo; tumərə məri jalo = H tumhara mər jaega, BS 'your relatives shall die'; bigɛ dĪ = PS,BS bigɛ diya = BS H bigaɽ diya; the full form would
63 be 'mero svəpənə bigɛ diyo'; (63) yəs = GR yəs/yɛs;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15.63 kənĪ-na = ? kənĪ, H kəhte (hɛ̃); GR,PS clearly 'kənĪna', cp. 14.86; jhaṛi = PS ukaṇĪ, BS jhaṛĪ; mero = PS myərə; svəpnə = GR,PS clearly 'svəpnə', not 'svəpən'; bigɛ de = 64 H bigaṛ diya; GR,PS clearly 'bigɛ de'; (64) mɛ̃ = GR mɛ̃/mẽ; sviṇĪ = GR svɨṇĪ, PS svɛṇĪ; kẽ = PS kẽ; dekhənɔ chĪ = H dekhta tha, PS dekhənõ chĪ; tumul = PS tumūl; myər = GR myər/mẹr (short ẹ); toṛ de = PS ṭoṛi de; full form: toṛi 65 diyo = H toṛ diya; (65) ghərə-k = GR,PS clearly 'ghərak'; sɛṇiyã = PS sɛṇĪ; BS ghərə-k sɛṇĪ = BS wife, lit. 'woman 66 of the house'; səməjber = PS səməjhber; (66) kunɛ = PS kənɛ; to = GR to/tɔ, PS tə; mikhalĪ = BS 'your feet which are dear to me'; otherwise always masc.; GR,PS clearly 'khuṭĪ mikhalĪ'; pĪṛə = PS pĪṛə, GR pĪɻə/pĪɻɨ; jəkɛ = GR jəka, PS jɛ; cp. 15.54 jəkə; kilɛ = PS tvĪlɛ, BS kilɛ; marɛ̃chɛ = H marta hɛ, 2.sg., PS marə chĪ, BS marə chɛ, GR marɛ̃ chɛ/ marə chɛ; tera khuṭə = GR,PS,BS clearly 'tera khuṭa' = obl. 67 sg. or dir.pl.?; ve = PM re; (67) svəpənə = PS səpəna; ke dekhən chɛ = H kya dekhta hɛ, 2.sg.; it sounds 'kɛ dɛkhən chɛ', PS ke dekhẽ che; bhɛ rəy = H bəṭh rəhĪ (hũ), PS also 'bhɛ rəyə', it sounds 'bhɛ rəya'; dekhən chɛ = PS dekhẽchə; 68 bhɛ rəy əho = PS bhɛ rəya ho; (68) ṭhaṛə = GR ṭhaɻa; cp. BS's ex.: mi roj dəs baji ṭhaṛ uṭhənũ = BS H mɛ̃ roj dəs bəje uṭhta hũ; kɛ nə = GR kə nə/kə na, BS H kyõ nəhĪ; uṭhənɛ = H uṭhta (hɛ), 2.sg., PS uṭhənẽ; jəlonɛ = H jəlata (hɛ), 2.sg., PS jəlonɛ; sūrutə = PS sūrəta, BS sūrūta, cp. 7.39; 12.92; 69 sviṇa = GR sviṇa/śviṇa, PS svɛṇə, BS svĪ̃ṇã; dekhən chɛ = PS dekh(ə)chɛ; lit. 'do you see a dream'?; terĪ = PS tyər; bhɛ rəyũ = H bəṭh rəhĪ hũ; PS e rəyõ; it sounds like 'ɛ runɔ/ ɛ rənɔ (= H a rəhta); BS: 'ɛ runɔ' should be 'ɛ rəyũ/ɛ rəyõ'; BS H aĪ hũ; but cp. 15.53 bhɛṭi ge; 15.67 bhɛ rəy; ṭhaṛ uṭhə = it sounds 'ṭha uṭhə', PS a uṭhə, BS ṭha uṭhə, BS ṭha = ṭhaṛ; bəttĪ = BS: old people who don't know Hindi say 'bat', and for 'dĪpək' they say 'dĪ'; dekh lɛ = GR dekh lɛ, PS 70 dekhi lhɛ/lhe; (70) ṭhaṛə = GR ṭhaɻə; jəkə = GR jəkə/jəka, PS --, BS jəkə; cp. 15.66;54; or did GR mean to say 'bəttĪ jəga jəlai'? (cp. 15.69); dekhən chə = PS dekhə chã; sūrutə = PS sūrəta, BS sūruta; note the change from 2.sg. to 3.sg. 71 (cp. 15.71); (71) sūrutə - əho = a difficult sentence; cp. 19.21; PS sūrəta dekhĪ raja paṛĪ (or: paṇĪ) vĪlɛ gəla ūna jheṭĪ gəla una jheṭĪ marũ malū ye raja svɛṇa-svɛṇa rõcha;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15.71 BS 'When he saw her face, he poured (jheṭĪ) water down (ūna) on his cheeks (gal)'; or: neck (gəla); GR: he embraced her; GR jheṭĪ/jeṭĪ = GR H pyar kərna, alĪgən kərna; in 1973 GR again explained: 'He embraced her'; paṇĪ/paṛĪ = a mistake according to GR; BLS u gəla una jeṭi go = he stuck to her neck = he embraced her; dekhi = dekhiber; (baṛĪ) = it sounds 'p/b - a - r/ṛ/ɭ - Ī'; NCV pəṛi ('he fell'), i-abs.?, or 'dekhi pəṛĪ' ('when he got to see her face'); NCV proposes to read: sūrət dekhi raja pəṛi vĪkə gala un = NCV H sūrət dekhkər raja uske gəlẽ pəṛa; vĪlɛ = GR clearly 'vĪlɛ', but BLS and NCV propose 'vĪkɛ' (H uska); gəlanə = GR gəlauna/gəla-ūna/gəlaona, PM gəla hun; jheṭi = GR j(h)/c(h) - e - ṭ/t - i/Ī; canə-canə rūn chə = H cahta-cahta rəhta hɛ; GR canə/cəna/zəna/səna, PS svɛṇa; NCV cana cana rūn chə = he keeps looking at her; cp. 9.30 canə ve canə ren chə; 21.73 canə cūnə ren chə; TP rūn chə = 'he remains' or 'he weeps'; also possible: jhənə-jhənə rūn chə = H hərṣ se romãcit rəhta hɛ; cp. HŚS jhənjhən, jhənjhənana = bhəy,
72 sihərən ya hərṣ se romãcit hona; (72) ke = GR,PS clearly 're'; BS 're' should be 'ke'; cp. 10.23; dhana = GR dhana/dhəna, PS dhəna; lit. 'what plan'; kərən chə = GR kərən tso, PS kərə̃chə; e = ptcl., PS ye; kɔn chə = PS kə̃chə;
73 dinə = PS dina; tvĪlɛ - kəy = H tūne 'jaũ' bhĪ nə kəha; kəy < kəyo, PS kəya; it means: you did not even say 'goodbye' to me; tera = PS tero; jaiya = ? a verbal noun of the perf.part.; GR,PS clearly 'jaiya'; lit. 'since your having
74 gone away'; ɛ chə = H aya hɛ, PS e cha; (74) dekho = PS dekhə; e - pɛ = ptcl.; kɔn chə = GR kɔn tsɔ/kɔn tsə, BS
75 kə̃chə; svəpənə = GR svəpina, lit. 'your dream'; (75) tera = PS tero; mẽlɛ = PS milɛ; khayo = H khaya; GR,PS khaya, but cp. 15.76 khayo; khayo + a > khay' a; soy = soyo, PS soyə, BS soya; mero yə tera = PS mera yə tero, GR terɛ; PM mero yə = 'mine this' = all what happened to me (no sleep etc.); rəthə̃ = GR,PS clearly 'rəthə̃'; NCV,BLS,PM rəthə̃ = H dhun, ləgən, dhyan = longing, ardent desire, passion; lit.(?)
76 'this (condition) of me in thoughts of you'; (76) ter = PS tyar; jaĪ = GR jaĪ/jai; bhər = PS bhəri; khayo = PS khayə;
77 ge chĪ = H gəĪ thĪ, GR ge chĪ/gɛ chĪ; kəy = kəyo, H kəha; GR,PS clearly 'kəy'; bəṛo = GR bəɭo; PS,BS bəṛo; dhvək = GR dhvək/dhək/dhɔk; PS,BS dhvak; BS dhvak = BS H dhoka =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15.77 deceit; PM deceit; kəro = H kiya, BS kəro; mikə̃ = PS mi
78 kã, BS mikə̃; (78) dhvək = PS dhvak, GR dhvək/dhvak/dhok;
kəro = PS kəro; mer = PS myar; kəy = kəyo, PS kəyə, GR
79 more 'koy' than 'kəy'; (79) mikə̃ = PS mikə̃, GR mikə̃/mikɛ̃;
dhokə = PS dhvəkə̃, GR dhokɛ; could it be 'dhok ɛ rɛ go chĪ'
= H dhokha a(kər) rəh gəya hɛ = the deceit came and remained
with me; rɛ go chĪ = BS 'then the cheat remained with me';
mi = PS mɛ̃; dhoka = GR,PS clearly 'dhoka'; BS 'taking your
deceit'; PM 'longing' (PM says 'dhok'); cp. T 6821, 6894;
liber = PS lhĪber, H lekər; ayũ = H ayĪ hũ, PS ayõ, tape
not very clear; PM 'then, longing for you, I came to B.';
but BS: 'Then I was also cheated. And now I have come to
put things straight, to explain to you, why it looked as if
80 I had cheated you.' (80) maluśahĪ = GR mal(ə)śaĪ; kə̃ = PS
kə̃, GR kə̃/kã; puchənĪ = H pūchte (hɛ̃), PS puchənĪnə; tukə̃ =
PS tukə̃; oṇ mə̃ = H ane mə̃; kətuk = PS 'kətuk' changed into
'kəduk'; GR -t/d-; a = ayo, H aya; lit. 'to you - in coming
- how much trouble came - how much luck came?'; BS: it only
81 means 'How was your trip?' (81) puchə̃chɛ = H pūchta hɛ,
2.sg., GR puchə̃chɛ/puchchɛ, PS puchə che, cp. 15.86; batũ =
82 PS batõ; kə̃ = PS kə̃; (82) dekhi = dekhiber, PS dekhĪ; vĪl
ko = H usne kəha; GR repeats 'vĪl': vĪl vĪl ko; ko < kəyo,
83 PS vĪl kə; (83) kətuk = BS kədu, PS kətū, GR kətu(k)/
kədu(k); puchənə chĪ = puchəno chĪ, puchəno chĪ = H pūchta
tha; but GR clearly 'puchənɛ chĪ (= H pūchtĪ thĪ); BS pu-
chənə̃chĪ; kəṇə lɛ rə chĪ = not very clear on tape; PS kənɛ
rɛ chĪ (= H kəhtĪ rəhĪ thĪ); BS kə̃ṇə lɛrəchĪ = H kəhne ləg
rəhĪ thĪ (as to its form only!); lɛ < lagi; cp. 2.83; 9.48;
14.38; BS 'she kept on saying'; ko = GR ko/kə; nɛ = it
sounds 'nei'; hõch = H hota hɛ; PS,BS ke hõ (= H hota);
84 NCV,PM hõch = huno chə; (84) khaĪ̃ = ?, it sounds 'khaĪ',
PS khai, cp. 15.85; BS 'I ate (= cursed) the sons of K.';
kɛn chə = H kəhtĪ hɛ, PS kə̃ cho, GR kɛn tso; kəhəṛə = PS
85 kəhɛṛa, GR kəhɛɻa; (85) khaĪnə = khaĪ̃ (?), cp. 15.84; PS
khaina, GR khaĪna/khaina; kɛn chə = PS,BS kə̃ chə, GR kɛn tso;
pəcuva = PS phəcuva; bhaṇṭa = ?, PS bhãṭa, BS bhãṭ = pəsliyã
86 = ribs; BS to eat the ribs = to curse; (86) puchən chɛ = H
pūchta hɛ, 2.sg., PS pūchə̃che, GR chɛ/che; khaĪnə = PS
khaina; mə̃le = PS mile, GR mə̃le/mɛlɛ/melɛ; bhɛ = H bhaĪ;
87 məhərə = PS məhəra; (87) halə = pl., PS hala, GR hala, cp.
15.8;9;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15.87 dekhə le = PS dekhə dhẽ, it sounds 'dekha dhẽ'; NCV dekh le; cp. 3.48 dekh lɛ; 15.69 dekh le; 15.90 dekh le;
88 sikəṛa = PS sikaṛə, GR sikəḷa; (88) jĩvərə = PS jevərə; nɔ sɔ = 900 = all her precious jewelry; rɛ gɔ = H rəh gəya, PS re go; luguṛĩ = PS lukuṛĩ, GR luguḷĩ, cp. 14.70;71; pəhərĩ = BS pəhorĩ; ghəra = GR,PS clearly 'ghəra'; obl. or sing-form?; the nominative 'ghəro' does not exist, but an oblique 'ghəra' seems to be in use; cp. 10.84 ghəra; ODBL 162: 'Western Hindi. ... Locative Singular, rare form:
89 ghərẽ'...; TŚS ghərə: ghəre = ghər mẽ; (89) puch chɛ = ? puchẽchɛ = puchən chɛ, H pūchta hɛ, 2.sg., PS puch(ə) chɛ, GR pū(ch) chɛ/put chɛ, cp. 15.81;86; nɔ sɔ-k jĩvər = GR nɔu sɔu (k) jĩvər, PS jevər; khola = BS khola = khoĩ (< kholĩ) = 1. courtyard in front of the house, 2. a long big house; it sounds 'khola/khəla'; məhəra = PS məhərõ; luguṛĩ = PS
90 lukuṛĩ, GR luguḷĩ; pəhərĩ = PS pəhərū; (90) dekh le = GR dekh lɛ; bhikuən = bhekuvən, obl.pl., PS bhɛkuva, BS bhe-
91 kuvən; sikəṛa = GR sikəḷa; chən = GR tsən; (91) nəhərə = GR, PS clearly 'nəhərə'; GR,BS 'shoulder'; GR: Malu became very angry; PM,BLS: (Rajula is still speaking:) 'Malushahi, (I was so beaten up that) the parts of my shoulder went down ...' etc.; cp. 12.49;71; 13.17; vẽśə = GR vẽśə/bẽśə/bənsə; PM: Rajula is speaking to Malushahi; BLS: Rajula means to tell Malushahi: 'In spite of you being King of Katyur I was
92 beaten'; (92) ləgɛ hɛ chə = ləgɛ hal(i) chə = NCV H ləga diya hɛ (also BS); according to NCV they say in Almora 'ləgɛ halo chə, ləgɛ hal chə' and in villages 'ləgɛ hɛ chə';
93 NCV hɛ < hal; bɛraṭhiyə = PS bɛraṭhiya; (93) jəbu = PS jəbə; bəja chiyo = H bəjaya tha; GR,PS clearly 'bəja chiyo';
94 byũji gĩ = PS byɔj gĩ; (94) ke bhɔ chə = H kya hua hɛ, PS ke bhɔ, BS ke bhɔ chə; maluśahĩ = GR maləśahĩ?; kẽ = PS kẽ; kəber = PS kɛber, lit. 'having said'; həi gəya = H ho gəye,
95 BS həĩ gəya; (95) ləgə = PS ləgə, GR ləg(g)ə/lək(k)ə; rūnər
96 bhəy = H rəhnevale hue, PS rɔner bhay; (96) u tə = BS H vəh to, PS utə; bhə = BS H hua, PS bhəy; bhəyo > bhəy > bhə/bhɔ;
97 lɛ = H bhĩ; khəṛa hɛ gĩ = PS ṭhaṛ uṭhĩ gĩ, BS khəṛa hɛ gĩ, GR khəḷa hɛ gĩ/gĩn; jogĩn lɛ = H j. ne, PS jogĩ lɛ; pəkəṛi hɛlĩn = PS pəkəṛi hɛlina, GR pəkəḷi hɛlĩn/hɛlĩ;
98 ke hoy = BS H kya hua, PS bhɔ, BS hoy; bhəṛ = ?, it sounds like 'bhər'; PS bɛraṭhə mẽ; BS,NCV bələ; cp. BS's ex.:

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

15.98 tumar gõ mẽ aj ke ho bələ ho? = BS H tumhare gãv mẽ aj kya hua?; as to 'bhəṛ' cp. 8.61;62; T 9588 Ku. bhəṛ = hero, brave; gng. - adj. 'mighty'; calo = BS,GR movement, turmoil; ər = PS əṛ, GR ər/əṛ; NCV,PM ər = ɔr;

99 calo = PS cəla, GR cala/calə;

16. 1 ər = PS əṛ, NCV ɔr; (2) caiṇə = H cahne (as to its form!); GR,PS clearly 'caiṇa'; but cp. 10.28 caṇ hun; 16.86 caṇə phɛ go; phɛ gĩnə = GR phɛ gĩna, PS phəgĩna; ɛṛa = ?, GR ɛɻa, PS eṛa; GR ɛṛa = təlvar; NCV 'a fork-like stick to be pushed against the neck or throat'; related to T 187-189 əḍ, əḍḍ, əḍḍə?; cp. 16.25; but perhaps only rhyme-word to 'hətyarə', cp. 16.8; hətyarə = GR hət(hi)yara, PS həthiyara, cp. 16.8;25; ləṭhə = GR ləṭha/lə(ṭ)ṭha, PS ləṭṭha, cp. T

3 10991 Ku. laṭho; (3) məhərənə = GR məhərnə; dhuva-dhɛṇə məḍuva-bvɛṇə = ?, it sounds 'dhu(v)a - dhviṇə/dh(v)ɛṇə - məḍu(v)a - b(v)ɛṇə'; PS dhuva dhvɛṇə məḍuva bvɛṇə; BS dhuva dhviṇə = lit. 'washing' = destruction, məḍuva-bvɛṇə = millet sowing; BLS dhuva = dhūl = dust, dhviṇə = plain (? KM); BLS translates: 'We make them flat like dust ready for 'məḍuva'-sowing'; GR seems to understand it the same way; PM,BLS also think of 'dhun-dhunber' = H mar-marke; on the other hand cp. T 6849 dhūmə = smoke, Ku. dhuvã; so perhaps 'to burn down their house'; in that case the idiom might even reflect what is called in German 'Brandrodung' (fire-clearing?): clearing woodland by burning down trees and shrubs in order to sow millet etc. on this soil fertilized with the ashes of the burned trees; cp. HŚS dhũã (dhuẽ uṛana = ṭukṛe ṭukṛe kərna, naś kərna); dhɛṇə = ? (related to T 6800 dhava = act of running, Ku. dhaĩ = attack; unlikely); if 'dhuva-dhɛṇə' means 'washing' (BS), one should cp. T 6803 dhavəti = washes, Hi. dhona-dhana = to wash thoroughly, N.Or. dhoi-dhai = thorough washing; DNL dhoi-phoi = washing and cleaning, cleaning up of a scandal or other trouble; one should also remember that washing is done by beating the clothes with mallets or on stones, so

5 'washing' > beating; (5) maluśahĩ = GR maləśahĩ?; bəraṭhə-k = ko, PS bəraṭhə kə; kətyūrũ = GR -ũ/õ, PS kətyūrõ;

6 kətyūr = BS 'Of the Katyur-brothers and sons (this, i.e. Bairath) was the main, principal Katyur (original home)';

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

16. 6 BLS 'Katyur was the original Katyur of those brave lads'; other branches of the Katyur-dynasty have ruled over other
7 parts of Kumaun; (7) or = PS ər; (8) leṭṭha = GR,PS clearly
9 'leṭṭha'; (9) məhərũ = PS məhərõ; (10) ɛs = PS yəs, GR ɛs/əs; ənyar = PS ənya, GR ənya(r); kilə = PS kilɛ, H kyõ; kəro = H kiya, PS kərə, GR kəro/kərɔ; məhəral = PS məhəral, GR məhəra(l); cp. Tawi Tales p. 93 (story about Birbal): 'revenge: he would have his houses leveled to the ground and the land ploughed over and turned into grassy fields.'
11 socɛn chə = H soctĪ hɛ, GR socen tso; PS first 'socẽchə', then changed by himself into 'socə̃chə'; rəcẽ = rəcənɛ, H
12 rəctĪ (hɛ), GR rəcẽ/rəcẽ, PS rəcẽ, cp. 11.16; (12) ɛsĪ = PS yəsĪ, GR (y)ɛsĪ; mĪlɛ bhuguti hɛ = PS mĪlɛ bhuguti hɛ chĪ; BS mĪlɛ bhuguti hɛ = BS 'I suffered'; cp. 16.75; 22.30; HŚS, Platts bhugətna; bhuguti = ? i-absolutive; 'hɛ' is not clear on tape; hɛ < ? hɛl (H ḍalna), cp. 15.92; 14.60; 13.85; bipəda = PS vipətta, cp. DNL vipəda, GR bipəda/vipət(t)a; lɛ = H bhĪ; pəṛi gə = H pəṛ gəĪ, GR pəṛi gɛ/
13 pəṛ(ə) gɛ; BS 'so much misery fell (on me)'; (13) yũ = ? H ye, PS yõ; mər jalə = H mər jaẽge; ũ = H ve, PS u;
14 huṇi = PS hõ; hɛ jũlo = H ho jaũga/ho jaũgĪ, PS hɛ jõlə, GR clearly 'hɛ jũlo'; cp. LSI 141; kɛn chə = PS kẽ chə; duniya = -ye/-ya = not clear on tape, PS duniye; raṇə = PS
15 rana, GR raṇə/ranə; (15) duniye = GR clearly 'duniye', PS duniyə ki; kĪ = GR ki/kə/k(ə); ran = PS ranə, GR ran/raṇ;
16 hɛ jũl = PS hɛ jɔl; (16) rənkũl = widow, cp. 12.28; ɛ chĪ = H ayĪ thĪ, PS e chĪ; leṛaĪ = PS leṛɛ; GR,BS leṛaĪ; kərɛ gə =
17 BS H kəra gəĪ = bəna gəĪ; kɔl = H kəhẽge; (17) yũ = PS yõ;
18 ũ = PS u; (18) mẽji = maji, maje, PS məjĪ, cp. 10.61; 12.1; 13.69; ləmma = PS ləma, GR ləm(m)a; cp. T 10951 Ku. lamo, but 'ləmma' in WPah., L., P. and 'ləma' in A.; BS ləma hɛ jaṇo = H saṣṭãg dəṇḍəvət ho jana = to lie down on the floor touching the feet of someone as a sign of respect; həi gə chə
19 = H ho gəĪ hɛ, PS həĪ ge cha; (19) nə kərə = PS nə kəra; bhəĪ = GR,PS clearly 'bhəĪ'; fem.(?) or simply sing-form of 'bhəy' (= bhəyo, H hua); ka nõ = PS ka nɔ; ka = Ku.pl. of 'ko' = H ke; or 'ka' = a Hi.-form, sg.m. 'duniya ka nam'; pəṛ jala = H pəṛ jaẽge, PS pəṛi jala; Ku.sg. would be 'pəṛ jal(ə)/pəṛ jalo; BS 'the name will fall (sg.!); batə = PS bata; manə = H man, mano; PS mana, cp. 17.53 mana;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

16.20 ke ni hol = H kya nəhĩ hoga; (21) kɛn chə = PS kɛ̃ cha;
22 muye = PS mue; bɛraṭhiye = or: bɛraṭhī e?; (22) le = PS lɛ;
səmjaya = H səmjhaye, PS səməjhaya, GR səm(ə)jaya, pl.;
23 apəṇ-apəṇī = PS apəṇ-apəṇ; jəga = PS jaga; hun = PS hõ;
nhɛ gĩn = PS nhɛ gĩ; phiri = GR phir(i), PS phirə;
24 əkhaṛa = GR əkhaḷa; hɛ gĩn = PS hɛ gĩ; dhəri gĩn = H dhər
25 gəye (hɛ̃), PS dhərī gĩ; (25) ɛṛo = GR ɛḷo, PS eṛo, cp. 16.2;
26 choṛi go = GR choḷi go; (26) bhɛṭə gĩ = H bɛṭh gəye (hɛ̃),
27 GR bhɛṭ(ə) gĩ, PS bhɛṭi gĩ; (27) kətū = PS kədū; GR more
'kədū' than 'kətū'; hɛ gĩ = GR hɛ gĩ/hɛ gĩn; ənnə = PS ənа,
28 GR ən(n)a; (28) mɛ̃le = PS mɛlə; kha rakhə = H kha rəkha,
PS khɛ rakhə, it sounds 'kha rəkha'; most likely 'rəkha' =
rakhə, rakho; but it also could be pl. 'rakha' (H rəkhe);
jɛkə = not clear on tape, PS ajə tək, it sounds 'jəgə/jəgu',
NCV jɛkə; prithəvī = GR prithəvī/pṛthəvī; kə̃ = PS kɛ̃, GR
kə̃/kã; rĩgən = H rĩgta/rĩgtī, GR riñən, BS H ghūmna;
29 kərə = PS kəra, GR kərə/kəra; khaṇa = PS khaṇə; bənobəstə =
30 GR bən(d)obəstə; bɛraṭhiye = ? bɛraṭhī e; (30) mikə̃ = BS
31 mikə̃; (31) oṛhiberə = ?, not clear on tape, PS oni bhɛr;
BS oḍhi (or: oḍi) ber = BS 'pouring'; BS 'the king who
never drank water pouring (oṛi) it out himself' = he always
was waited upon by his queens; it sounds like (?) 'oḷ(h)i/
oṛ(h)i/od(h)i bhɛru; NCV,BLS oṛəṇo (oṛhəṇo) = to pour;
this seems to be supported by GR in 1973; NCV and BLS trans-
late: 'who didn't use to drink water (at night) unless
somebody poured it for him'; as to 'pouring' cp. T 751,
771a, 773, 814, 902; less likely: 'oṛhiberə' could be a
mistake for 'uṭhiber' (cp. next line!): the king who didn't
even get up when he wanted to drink water (the queens
brought the water right to his bed) - he got up in the middle
of the night...; though very unlikely, yet still cp. DNL
'oṛnu, oṛhnu, Ku. oṛhṇo' = to wear (not suggested by any
informant); pin chiyo = H pīta tha, BS pĩchiyo, PS pī chiyo
(= H piya tha); rəsya-khənə = GR rəśyakhənə, cp. 16.44;
'khən' or 'khan'?; jəlɛber = ?, it sounds 'jəlɛ bhɛ', PS
jəlɛ hɛ (< hɛlə = H ḍala?), BS jəlɛ bhĩ, PM bhɛ = ber;
32 rajula - heiya = sentence 32 is the end of 31; di halī =
H de ḍalī, de dī; tvikəṇi = PS tukə̃, BS tukeṇi, GR tükəṇi/
tɨkəṇi; jĩra-basuməti = PS jira-basəməti, BS 'good, long
and thin grains (rice)'; jĩra = a spice-plant, cp. MHK;
Platts jĩra m. = cumin-seed (= Pers. zĩrə);

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

16.33 pəĪ = pɛli, PS pərĪ, BS pɛli, GR pə(y)Ī; cp. həliya > həĪ (ploughman); hatə le = it sounds 'həta le'; le = GR le/lɛ; bhojənə = PS bhorəjənə, it sounds 'bhorjənə'; beṉaye = beṉayo; GR,PS beṉaya; cp. 20.1; who cooks? - Malushahi and Rajula or Rajula alone? GR: Rajula cooks, Malushahi does not know how to cook; PM: Rajula cooks; cp. 16.40; BS thinks both are cooking; cp. BS's ex.: sunəpəti gãgula lɛ boṭak syov mẽ khãṉ bẽṉa = BS H sunəpəti or gãgula ne peṛ
34 kĪ chaya mẽ khana bənaya; (34) 16.33 and 34 is one sentence; uṛədə = BS 'very good dal'; for 'uṛəd kĪ dal' BS says 'mas
35 kĪ dal'; (35) bikholĪ = GR bikhomĪ, PS bikholĪ, BS bikhomi, cp. DNL bikhalu; həṛolĪ = GR həḷolĪ; PS,BS həṛolĪ = a rhyme word (?); GR 'poisonous'; deśə = BS deśa; BS: people call this country 'bikhə-deś' (connection with 'Bikhepal'?); it sounds more 'diśa' (direction) than 'deśa', PS deśə; cp. 'biṣolĪ deś' in 17.13;14;15;41; 20.21; 21.1; kɛso = PS kɛso; GR clearly 'kɛsĪ', a slip of the tongue; cĪzə = PS ṭĪsa; BS,TP were thinking of 'ṭĪsa/ṭĪza' < Engl. 'dish'; but NCV, PM,BLS cĪz; cĪz = fem., so it should be 'bɛsə baṉĪ kĪ cĪzə';
36 cĪzə = PS ṭĪsa; dūdə = PS dūdhə; rəsya-khənə = PS rəsya khəna, GR rəsya/rəśya; lə = GR lə/le; PS,BS lɛ; pyela = BS byala, BS H keṭora (a small metal-bowl for vegetable); cp. DNL piyala, pelo; HŚS pyala = choṭa keṭora; mãgi hɛla = BS
37 mãgi hala; (37) pyəla = PS byala, GR pyəla/pyela; cĪzə =
38 PS cĪja; dhəri halĪ̃ = BS H rəkh dĪ; (38) pəseki halĪnə = GR pəs(ə)ki halĪna, PS pəsikĪ halina, cp. T 8841 Ku. peskeṉo; dvĪ = PS dvi; hũ = PS hõ; apũ = PS apũ, GR apũ/apẽ/apeṉ;
39 kɛn chə = PS kɛ̃cha; bhatə = GR bhato/bhatū; khai hɛlə = BS
40 H kha ḍal = kha lo; PS khaĪ halə; imperative; (40) beṉɛ hɛ = H bəna ḍalĪ, bəna dĪ; GR,PS clearly 'hɛ'; NCV hɛ = halə; mĪl = PS mɛl; pyala = PS byala, GR pyala/pyela; təpkiya = ?, PS ṭəpəkiya; BS H səbjĪ, tərkarĪ; GR t/ṭ(h) - ə/a - p/b -
41 k/g - iya; (41) təb = PS to; thĪ̃ = PS thɛ̃, GR thĪ̃/thɛ̃;
42 kunɛ = H kəhtĪ (hɛ), PS kənɛ, GR kunɛ/konɛ; (42) byalə = PS byalə hõ; kəbhĪ = PS kəbhɛ̃; khan = H khata; BS's family (and no family he knows) never eats rice in the evening. Rice they eat only for lunch. In the evening they eat bread
43 and vegetable. (bread = roṭĪ, cəpatĪ); (43) jɛ = ? jə, jo = if; more likely Hi. 'jɛse'; GR jə/jɛ; khana = H khate, pl.;
44 lɛ = H bhĪ, GR lə/lɛ; chu = PS chū; (44) cuṛukɛ = GR tsuḷukɛ,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

16.44 PS cuɽukə, BS 'quickly'; cp. 9.69;94; 16.86; uṭhən chə = H uṭhta hɛ, GR uṭhən tsə/uṭhɛn tsɔ, PS uṭho chə (= H uṭha hɛ); mero = GR mero/merɔ; mi = ptcl., PS --, BS mi; mi = mə < ? pə, pɛ; hatə = PS hatha, GR hata; dhvɛn chə = H dhota hɛ, PS dhvɛ̃cha, GR dhvɛn tsa/dhuɛn tsa; nhɛ jan chə = PS nhɛ jã̃ chə; rəsyakhənə = PS rəsya khənə, GR rəśyakhəne,
45 'khən' or 'khan'?, cp. 16.31; (45) rəsyakhənə = PS rəsya khəna, GR rəśa-khəna; cɔkha = PS cɔka, GR more 'cɔkha' than 'cɔka'; cp. T 4629 Ku. caukho, cauko; BS 'small wooden chair'; bhɛṭo = H bɛṭha, PS bɛṭha, GR bhɛṭo/bheyṭo; dekho = H dekha, PS dekha, it sounds 'dekha'; bɛsə = PS bɛsa; pyəla = PS byala, GR pyəla/pyẹla (short ẹ), cp. 16.36; huṇi = PS hõ; pyəla = PS byəla; dhər rakho chĪ = H dhər
46 rəkha tha; (46) məti = PS mətĪ; tvikəṇi = GR tvikəṇi/tükəṇi; kəso = PS kəsə, GR kəso/kəsə; kərɔ = H kiya; BS 'you were confused, you were out of your senses, you did wrong';
47 kɛberə = ? H kəhke; or more likely H 'kərke'; kɛber < kəriber; PS kə berə, it sounds 'kɛbherə'; NCV suggests 'khɛber' = eating; but cp. KLG 50 ek-ek kɛber = H ek-ek kər; JJ 89 ek ek kɛber dekhəṇo = to look over (one by one); ləgaĪ = lit. 'by you tasting was applied'; cakhənɛ = H cəkhte, PS cakhənẽ; tvĪlɛ = GR tvĪlɛ/tvĪlə; pyela = PS byəla, GR clearly
48 'pyẹla/byẹla', cp. 16.36; (48) pela = PS byala, GR pela/b(y)ela; khaṇə phɛṭo = H khane ləga, BS phɛṭo = phɛ go;
49 ajə = PS raja; muye = PS mue; bolɛn chə = H boltĪ hɛ, PS bulẽ cha, GR bolɛn cha/bulen tsa; socen chə = H soctĪ hɛ,
50 BS socẽchə; (50) cəṭuva = PS,BS cəṭuva; BS H cəṭora; mẽsə = PS mẽse, BS mẽsə; ke kərnū = H kya kərũ̃, BS kənũ̃, GR kə(r)nū; pəti = PS pəti, BS H ijjət; NCV,BLS,GR H ijjət; cp. DNL pəti = rank, position, Ku. honour; HŚS pəti = pətə; ronerə = H pəti rəhnevalĪ nəhĪ̃; lit. 'together with you (my) honour
51 will not remain, last'; (51) ghərə = PS ghəra; chənə = PS chəna, GR chəna/tsəna; bhəlo = PS bhələ, GR bhəlɔ; BS 'you saw me to be beautiful'; is 'bhəlo' an adverb or a mistake and should be 'bhəlĪ' as in 16.53?; dekho = H dekha, mujhko dekha tūne; PS dekho, changed by himself into 'dekhə'; GR dekhɔ; tvĪle = PS tvĪlɛ; dhəri lĪ = PS dhərĪ liyə, dhəri =
52 i-abs.; but NCV 'I have been kept by you'; (52) kɛko = PS kɛkə, GR kɛkɔ; khɛn chə = H khatĪ hɛ, PS khẽ chə, GR khɛn tsu; kɛko = PS kɛkə; mə = ptcl., PS --, BS mẽ; pin chə = H pĪta hɛ;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

16.52 PS pĩcha, GR pĩ-/pi-; it means (BS): she doesn't eat any food, though she had cooked it herself; e = ptcl.; maluśɛ = PS malūśa; ka = PS ko, BS kɛ; vĩkə = PS vĩkə, GR vĩka, it should be 'vĩkĩ'; barəta = PS bharəta, GR b(h)arəta; NCV, BLS barəta = H vartta, vardat = serious matter, talk, dis-
53 pute; PM bharəta = ləṛaĩ; BS fight, quarrel; (53) bholə = PS bholə, BS bholənõ, it really sounds 'bholənõ'; BS 'in future days; hɛber = H hoker; PS,BS həber; jalĩ nikəli = nikəli jalĩ, H nikəl jaegĩ; PS mi khalĩ, BS nikəlĩ; ye = PS yə; dhəri lelɛ = H dhər lega, PS dhərĩ lhelɛ, GR lelɛ/
54 ləlɛ; (54) pəchilə kĩ batə = lit. 'the matter of after-
55 wards'; (55) khaɳə = PS khana; rəsya = GR rəs(y)a/rəś(y)a; pəṭəki de cha = GR paṭakĩ de cha, PS pəṭəkĩ de cha, BS H pəṭək dena = to throw; cp. DNL pəṛkənu, Ku. pəṭəkɳo = to dash against; DNL pəṭka; de cha = pl. or 'de chə' sg.?; plural is more likely: 'by Rajula the plates were thrown';
56 hənɛ = H hota, PS hənẽ, GR hənɛ/həne; khanɛ = H khata, PS khanẽ, GR khanɛ/khane; apəɳĩ = it sounds 'apəɳɛ/apəɳə';
57 bɛsə = GR bɛs(ə); pyela = PS,BS byala, GR pyęla/pyəla; dhər rakhə chĩ = dhər rakho chĩ (cp. 16.45), H dhər rəkha tha, GR rakhə/rakho; tɛhuɳi = PS tūhəɳi, BS tvihẽɳĩ, GR
58 tɛhuɳi/tɨhəɳi; (58) pyela = GR more 'pyęla' (short ę!) than 'pyəla'; PS byala; ter = PS tyəri, GR tęr/tɨr; lɛ = H bhĩ;
59 apəɳ = PS apəɳĩ; khanɛ = PS khanẽ; (60) pyela = PS byala; caṭber = GR caṭbe, PS cakhi lhe; phɛṭa chɛ = PS phɛṭe chɛ,
61 BS you began; (61) hũ = PS hõ; khəbsūrət = khūbsūrət; GR, PS clearly 'khəbsūrət'; koĩ = PS kve; dunĩ = PS duni, cp.
62 HŚS dunĩ; hɛ jalĩ = H ho jaegĩ; (62) ukẽ = PS ukẽ; lɛ lhi lilɛ = H bhĩ le lega; very fast on tape; PS lɛ lhi lhe lɛ; NCV,BLS lɛ lhi lile = NCV,BLS H bhĩ le lega; ukẽ = PS ukẽ; apuɳ = PS apəɳ; dhər lelɛ = PS dhər lhɛ lɛ, cp. 16.53; to = PS --, BS tə; nhɛtə = fast and indistinct, PS nhɛte, GR nhɛtə/nhɛca, NCV ni chɛ/nhɛtɛ, PM nhɛtən;
63 ləṛənɛ-jhəgəṛənɛ = PS jhəkəṛənɛ, BS ləṛənɛ-jhəgərənɛ = always used together; GR ləɻənɛ-jhəgəɻənɛ; nhɛ ge chə = PS nhɛ ge chɛ (= 2.sg.f.); sutapaṭo khaṭə = PS sutə pəṭəkhaṭa; BS pəṭəkhaṭa = a cot with a plain wooden board (no elastic, soft ropes); but cp. 15.41; śokĩ = PS śokiye, it sounds
64 'śokĩyəheyə'; sutapəṭu khaṭə = PS sutə pəṭəkhaṭa; (64) vɛ = PS pɛ; ptcl.? GR vɛ/və; ləṛne-jhəgəṛne = PS ləṛənɛ-jhəgəṛənɛ,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

16.64 GR lə(ə)ne-jhəgə(ə)ne; nhɛ ge = H cəlĪ gəĪ, it sounds 'nhɛ gĪ/nhɛ gĪ'(= they went), PS lhɛ gĪ, BS nhɛ gĪ; bhɛṭi ge = H bɛṭh gəĪ, PS bɛṭhĪ ge, BS bhɛṭi ge; it is understood that Malushahi is already lying on his bed;
65 nikali hɛlo = H nikal ḍala / nikal diya, BS nikali halo, GR hɛlɔ/halo; telə-k ərək = fast, not clear; PS telə-k ərək; it sounds 'tel o ərim', but cp. 16.66; NCV ərək = ərkə; BS 'distillation of oil, essence of oil'; TP 'juice
67 (ərkə) of oil'; (67) mə = ptcl., PS --; ləgɛn chə = H ləgatĪ hɛ, GR ləgen tsɔ, PS ləgɛ̃ chə; cupəṛə = GR cupəḷə, cp. 10.3; 18.27; śokĪ e = PS śokiye; cp. BS's ex.: nanə-tina kɛ̃ tel cəpoṇəṇ cɛ̃chə kilɛki yɛl unar həḍḍa məjbūt hɛ janĪ = BS H bəccõ ko tel cupəṛna cahiye kyõki isse unkĪ
68 həḍḍiyã̄ məjbūt ho jatĪ hɛ̃; (68) mini = T 9890 mərdəti, Ku. minəṇo; li nɛ gɛ = BS H le gəĪ, BS 'she took = she reached', PS li nɛ ge (= li nhɛ ge?), GR clearly 'li nɛ gɛ'; but cp. also 'ni nhɛ go' in 7.35;37;68;72;96; cp. BS's ex.: pəya bəṭi minɛ̃chə (BS writes 'minəchə'!) sir tək, sir bəṭi minɛ̃chə pəya tək = BS H təluve se sir tək məltĪ hɛ or sir
69 se təluve tək məltĪ hɛ; (69) kəṇi = PS kɛ̃; ɛ ge = H a gəĪ, PS ə ge; kəber = H kəhke; lit. 'saying (thinking) "she has come now"'; pəṛi ge chə = H pəṛ gəĪ hɛ; lit. 'sleep fell/happened to king M.'; cp. BS's ex.: ghər mɛ̃ səb nantina kɛ̃ nĪn ɛ ge = BS H ghər mɛ̃ səb bəccõ ko nĪnd a gəĪ hɛ; 'nĪn
70 ɛ ge' is more common than 'nĪn pəṛi ge'; (70) kə̃ = PS kɛ̃; pəṛĪ chĪ = H pəṛĪ thĪ, PS pəṛə chĪ; dəvatə = GR dvatə;
71 lekhɛn chə = H likhtĪ hɛ, PS lekhɛ̃chə, GR lekhɛn tsɔ; bəyanə = BS statement (in court); GR H ciṭṭhĪ, kagəj; ubadeśĪ = ubhadeśĪ (NCV,PM), GR girl from the highlands; GR ubadeśĪ/ub(h)adeśĪ, cp. 11.27; BS: mal-deśĪ = person from the highlands, təlla-deśĪ = person from the low lands; BS's ex.: ghəsyariyo! ubã̄ ubã̄ gha kaṭiya, una una choṛ diya! = BS H ghas kaṭnevaliyo! ūpər ūpər ka ghas kaṭna or nĪce nĪce ka choṛ dena!; cp. KLJ ubã̄, ubhã̄ = H ūpər;
72 dvat = dəvat, GR clearly 'dvat'; kə̃ = PS kɛ̃; pəṛĪ chĪ = PS
73 pəṛi ge; (73) dhoko = PS dhvəko; BS deception, your deception was to me = you deceived me; but PM 'I longed for you'; cp. 15.79; T 6821 Ku.N. dhoko = intense desire; chiyo = GR, PS clearly 'chiya'; mɛkəṇi = PS mikəṇĪ; choṛi ayũ̃ = H choṛ ayĪ hũ̃, PS choṛ ayõ, BS choṛi ayõ; choṛi de = H choṛ diya,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

16.73 PS choṛi ayõ, BS choṛi de; balo = BS young, first; byõl = ?, PS byəvəṇ, BS marriage; but cp. 10.71; PM first husband; it sounds 'byo/byõ(l)/byonə'; for 'marriage' GR uses 'bya'
74 (cp. 8.13; 12.97; 13.3); (74) kəso = PS kəsə; uṭhɛbərə = H uṭhakər; ayũ = H aya hũ, PS ayõ, GR ayũ/ayõ; lit. 'what
75 suffering - bearing - I have come'; (75) kəso kəso = PS kəsə kəsə; bhuguto = H bhugəta, PS bhugətə, BS 'I suffered'; NCV u bhugətənɔ = he suffers; cp. 16.12; pa chə = H paya hɛ;
76 ayũ = PS ayõ, GR ayũ/ayõ; tvikẽ = PS tukẽ, GR tvikẽ/tɨkẽ; mer = GR mẹr/mɨr, PS myər; dhokə = PS dhvəkə, GR dhokə/dhɔkə; holo = H hoga, PS həlo, GR holo/hɔlɔ; a jae = ? the Hi.-form 'ɑ jae'; PS a jaye; jələnərə = GR jalɛnara, PS jələnəra; lit. 'if - to you - for me - desire - will be'; BS 'if you think, I might have deceived you'; cp. T 6894
77 Ku. dhoko = deceit; (77) ɛn chə = H atĪ hɛ, PS ẽchə; BS: Rajula realizes too late, that Malushahi loved only her beauty. Only after she had gone through all kinds of hard-
78 ship she realizes her mistake; (78) mɛ = PS mẽ; holɛ = H hoga, 2.sg., PS həlɛ, BS 'if you want to be'; dhoka = PS dhvəka; lit. 'with/in desire for me'; aye = H ae, PS ale, BS aye; nɛ = H nəhĨ, PS nə; cyələ = GR,PS clearly 'cyələ'; hənũ = H hota hũ, BS 'I am'; kɔlɛ = H kəhega, 2.sg., PS kɔle; bhɛṭi rəye = H bəṭh rəhiye, PS bheṭi, BS bhɛṭi;
79 tələkə = divorce, legal declaration of divorce; BS divorce; but BLS 'challenge'; GR tələk = GR H kəsəm; 'tələk' is fem. in Platts and UHŚ, but masc. in MHK and HŚS; lekhi ge chə = H likh gəĨ hɛ; dhokə = PS dhvəkə; BS deceit, you deceived me; TP 'cheat' but here 'affection, love'; GR dhokə = GR H prem, zərūrət; lit. 'your (= for you) desire was'; jəlnər = GR jəl(ə)nər(ə); myer = PS myər, GR myẹr/mɨr; kərəlɛ = H kərega; śelĪ = GR clearly 'śelĪ', PS selĪ; GR,PM cold;
80 tɛkeṇi = H tujhko, PS tukeṇĪ; peṛĪ chĪ = H pəṛĪ thĪ, GR peḷĪ chĪ; lɛ = ? H ne, PS le; sərəpeṭə = ?, PS sərəbeṭə; BS 'she left quickly, she took a shortcut'; cp. 12.73;
81 13.32;34; (81) hĨvalə = PS hĨvala; hun = PS hõ, GR hun/hɔn;
83 nhɛ ge chə = PS nhẽ ge chə, GR nhɛ ge tso; (83) kẽ = PS kẽ, GR kẽ/kã; tələkə = PS tələgə; jikərə = PS jhekəra, it sounds 'jekəra'; NCV,PM,BLS jikər = phikər = thought; BLS 'she gave him a thought'; PM 'she left him something to worry about'; NCV says 'jikər kərber, phikər diber'; apuṇ = PS

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

16.83 apõ, GR apuɳ/apun; jəlnər = PS jələnərə, GR jəl(ə)nər(ə);
84 ge chə ʈuʈi = ʈuʈi ge chə, H ʈūʈ gəī hɛ, PS ʈūʈī, GR getsə/
85 gɛ tsɔ; (85) dekhəno chə = H dekhta hɛ, GR dekhəno tsu, PS dekhənə chə; ʈhɔrə = PS ʈhɔra; 'ʈhɔrə' = fem. in Platts, masc. in HŚS, MHK; cp. 20.59; hɛ rɛ chə = H ho rəhī hɛ, GR
86 hɛ rɛ tsɔ; (86) cuɽukə = PS also 'cuɽukə', GR culukə; BS quick, with a jerk; cp. 9.69;94; 16.44; uʈhən chə = H uʈhta hɛ, PS uʈhə chə; ɔryaɖī-kɔryaɖī = PS əryaɽī-kɔryaɽī; BS ɔryãɳī-kɔryãɳī = BS 'at the side and back of the house';
87 cp. 10.99; (87) 16.86 and 87 = one sentence; kī = H kya; PS,BS ki; jɛ rɛ chə = H ja rəhī hɛ, lit. 'she is going'; PS e rɛ chə (= H a rəhī hɛ); BS jɛ rɛ chə; tape not clear; in fact it sounds more like 'ɛ' than 'jɛ', but cp. 16.88; kən chə = H kəhta hɛ, PS kɛ̃chə (= H kəhtī hɛ), GR kən tsɔ/ kɔn tsɔ; kɛ̃ = ? H kəhī̃, GR kɛ̃/kɛ; PS,BS kɛ; ʈəʈʈī = PS ʈəʈī, GR ʈəʈ(ʈ)ī; cp. 'ʈəʈʈī' in KI 10;119; Platts 356; DNL; KLJ
88 376; piśabə = PS peśaba, GR clearly 'piśabə'; (88) ɔryaɖī-kɔryaɖī = GR ɔryaɖī-kɔryaɖī/oryaɖī-koryaɖī; ɖhununo = H ɖhũɖhta (hɛ), PS ɖhunənɔ; kəhī̃ = GR kəī̃, PS kɛ̃; ʈəʈʈī = PS ʈəʈī, GR ʈəʈ(ʈ)ī; piśab = PS peśab; jɛ rɛ chə = PS jɛ re chã, BS jɛ re chə; pətto = cp. 13.99 pəta; DNL pətto; nəī =
89 PS nə, GR nəī/n(ə)i; (89) təī = GR təī/tə(h)ī, PS təī; vəkhətə = PS bəkhəta; lə = le, H ne, PS lɛ; dhūɳī = GR dhūɳī/dhunī, PS dhuɳī, BS yogi-fire; cp. T 6848 Ku. dhūɳī; joti hɛ chə = PM joti hal chə = H jot ɖalī/jot dī; BS H dhūnī jəla dī = BS 'Malushahi has kindled the yogi-fire' = BS he has left his kingdom and become a yogi; PS joti hɛ
90 cha; mekhalə = PS mɛ̃ khale; (90) təhī = GR,PS clearly 'təhī'; vəkhətə = GR vəkhətū; mə = ptcl., PS mɛ̃, GR mə/mɛ; jogī = BS he has sacrificed, given up everything for the sake of
91 Rajula; mɛkhalə = PS məkhale; (91) məli-bɛraʈhə = Upper-Bairath; dhərma de mayeɽī = GR mayəɻī/mayeɻī, Malushahi's mother; surprisingly enough his father is nowhere mentioned;
92 ren chī = rɛn chī, H rəhtī thī, PS rɛ̃chī; (92) byanə = BS 'passing of the night' = early morning (BS: around 4 o'clock); PS byaɳə, GR byanə/byaɳə; bhyarə = H bahir, PS bhyɛrə, GR bhyarə/bhyarɛ; ɛ chī = H aī thī, PS e chī; dekhɛn chə = H dekhtī hɛ, PS dekhɛ̃chə; mɛkhalə = PS məkhale; ujyalo = PS
93 ujalo; hɛ ro chə = H ho rəha hɛ, PS hɛ rɔ cha; (93) mayeɽī = GR mayeɻī/mayəlī; bhyar = PS bhyɛr; byanə = PS byaɳə;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

16.93 kərɛ = PS kərẽ, GR kərɛ/kəre, BS early morning; cp. 16.97; KLJ 328 ratə vyãɳ kərɛ, 347 rətivyəɳi kərɛ; udo = udəy, GR clearly 'udo' (cp. 20.86 udo), BS udəy, PS khuləɳ, cp. 9.5; jəs = H jɛse; hənĪ = H hotĪ (hẽ); GR,BS hənĪna; NCV disə
94 udɛ jəs hunɛĨ; BS H udəy ho rəhĪ hẽ; (94) maluśahĪ = GR mal(ə)śaĪ; təli-bɛraṭh = Lower Bairath; ujyal = PS ujalə; hɛ ro = H ho rəha; kənɛ chə = H kəhtĪ hɛ; usually GR says
95 'kɛn chə'; (95) sãsə = H sãj(h), PS also 'sãsə', BS evening (6 o'clock); cp. T 12918 sẽdhya, Ku.gng. sãs; sitẽ = ?, what form?, it sounds 'śita', PS site; BS H sota tha (= Ku. sitən chiyɛ) = BS 'you used to go to sleep'; cp. T 12605 Ku.gng. sitɳo; P 239 sitənĪ = they sleep; NCV sãsə śita chiyɛ = NCV, PM 'you went to sleep early evening' (NCV: it is considered bad to go to bed too early); chiyɛ = PS chiye; cyəla = PS cyəla, GR cyęla; tvikəɳi = GR tvikəɳi/tɨkəɳi, PS tikəɳi; dhũpərĪ = H dopəhərĪ, PS dhupərĪ, cp. 12.60; byũjon chiya = BS H jəgate the, PS byõjyõ chiya, cp. T 11807 vibudhyəte,
96 WPah. bĨjhɳũ, bĨjhaɳũ; N. biũjhənu, biũjhaunu; (96) kɛ = H kya, PS ke; bhəy = ? bhəyo, H hua, it sounds 'bhəya/bhɔya'; cela lɛ = PS celələ; kilɛ = PS kile; ujyalo = PS ujalə, GR uj(y)alo; kər rakho = H kər rəkha, PS kər rəkho; hɛ rɛ = H
97 ho rəhĪ, PS hərɛ; (97) maĪ = mɛ; GR,PS clearly 'maĪ'; pəraɳə = BS 'he (= Malushahi) was the breath (life) of his mother'; PM 'it was the heart of a mother'; cp. 10.11 mərdə ko praɳ bhəy; both seems to be possible; ni rɛ səkĪ = BS H vəh nəhĨ rəh səkĪ = BS 'she could not retain her strength, she could not controll herself'; PM 'she could not check herself'; cp. 3.38;39; byanə = PS byaɳe; kɛ = ? < kəri, kərɛ;
98 GR,PS clearly 'kɛ'; cp. 16.93 kərɛ; (98) ge chĪ = H gəĪ thĪ, GR ge/gɛ; dekhɛn chə = H dekhtĪ hɛ, GR dekhɛn tso, PS dekhẽ chə; jəgɛ rakhĪ = BS H jəla dĪ; ãkhə = PS ãkha; GR 'ãkha', which is either a long sing-form of 'ãkh(ə)' or pl. of 'ãkho' (which he doesn't use); buji rakha = BS 'he keeps his eyes closed = he meditates on Rajula'; cp. T 9267 Ku. bujɳo;
99 məyəṛĪ = GR məyəɬĪ/məyeɬĪ, PS məyəṛĪ; re = GR,PS clearly 're'; PS məyəṛĪ re ke dhəna; BS: 're' should be 'ke', 'ke dhana' is more common; dhana = PS dhəna, GR dh - ə/a - n - ə/a; kəren chə = H kərtĪ hɛ, PS kərẽchə, BS kərẽ chə;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17. 1 buṛiya = T 9271 Ku. buṛho, buḍḍho, gng. buṛ; taṇī = T 5761 Ku. taṇo = tape or string for fastening clothes; toṛənɛ chə = H toṛtī hɛ, GR toɻənɛ tsɔ, PS ṭoṛənɛ cha; jhãkərī = GR j(h)ãkərī, PS also 'jhãkərī', BS H bal; cp. T 5323 N. jhãkro = hair allowed to grow long and left uncombed; KLJ 374 jhãkəri = H bal; luchənɛ = BS H khĩctī hɛ, PS lūṭənɛ, BS lūcənɛ; cp. T 11074 luñcəti, Ku. luchṇo = to pull out; GR lɯchənɛ (like German ü in 'dümmer'); marnɛ chə = H martī hɛ, PS marənẽ cha, GR ma(r)nɛ tsa;

2 tvikəṇi = GR tɨkəṇi, PS tukəṇi; ɛ chə = H aī hɛ, PS e cha;

3/4 17.3 and 4 seem to be one sentence; dhərə jə rɛ chī = a difficult form; PS dhərī jə rɛ chī; BS H rəkh gəī thī = 'she has left it'; NCV,PM H rəkh ja rəhī thī; GR jə/jɛ; sūrutə = H sūrət, PS sūrūta; re = PS ve; mūrutə = cp. Platts mūrtti, mūrətə; PS mūrəta; mɛkhalī = PS məkhalī; MG was told: Rajula had drawn her own picture on this paper; did GR confuse here two different versions or did

5 he try to combine them? (5) lɛ = PS le; lɛ go chə = lai go chə, H la gəya hɛ (?); or should it be 'le go chə' = H le gəya hɛ; PS le go cha; cp. 7.25;28;30; muthirə = mũh-tirə < mukhətirə; GR,PS clearly 'muthīra'; cp. 8.41; PM mukhtir,

6 BS muthīra = H mukh ke samne; (6) soro = BS sorə; cp. T 13605 sodərə, Ku. soro; duchūn = what form? PS ijū sodə chənə; BS dochyūn = BS 'if my relatives would trouble me'; GR clearly 'duchūn' < dukhyūn; cp. T 6376 Ku. dukhyūṇo; duchūn = H dukhata/dukhate? or: duchūṇ = duchūṇo, H dukhana; or: duchūn = duchūnī, H dukhate hẽ?; jimī = PS jīmī, BS jimi, cp. DNL jimin; oṛ = PS,BS oṛ; BS 'boundary-stone between fields'; kər dyūn = H kər deta; PS,BS kər dinə = BS 'I would have done'; cp. KLG 156 oṛo halənũ = H oṛa ḍal leta; 'dyūn' could be also H 'dũ' = I will make; duchūn = PS də chū, BS dochyūn; kuṛī = PS kūṛi, BS kuṛi; baṇə = PS, BS baṛə, GR baṇə/bãɽə/bãɻə; cp. T 11238 Ku. baṇṇo; DNL bãṛ-buṛ; as to M 17.6/7 cp. KLG 156 (story of Harū Sɛm): vī bəkhətə hərū bolya: duśmən dusõnũ ija sir kaṭī linũ, soro jɛ dusõnũ phoṛī bãṭ linũ, bhɛ jəb dusõnū gaṛə oṛo halənũ ho; tiriya ko dusayõ hũlo, kã mukh dekhũlo ho? = KLG H (p.170): us səməy hərū bola: mã! duśmən ulahta, sir kaṭ deta, bãdhəv ulahta, (əpna) hissa ələg leta, bhaī ulahta, khetõ mẽ oṛa ḍal leta; strī dvara ulaha hua hũ,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17. 6 kəhã mũh dikhaũga?; cp. also NMM 48 sorə duchonə gaḍə oḍə halənĪ. maĪ duchonə kuḍə baḍə kərənĪ. tiriya ko duchonə ... mẽ kẽ ko mukhə dekhũ. = people divide lands when any quarrel arises with relations. The partition of the house is effected when brothers quarrel. I have to take up a quarrel on account of a lady. How can I show my face...? (p. 51; 'maĪ' in the Ku. text is wrong for 'bhaĪ' = brother);
7 tiriya = PS triya; duchaĪ = what form?, PS dukhyaĪ, BS 'but it is the insult by a woman'; cp. HLS 637 tiriya docchaĪ ko mukh dekhĨo; KLG 154 tiriya ko duchayũ = H strĪ ka ulaha hua; duchaĪ < ? dukhyayo; kɔn chə = PS kõchə, GR kɔn tso; mɛ raja chũ = PS mi raja chə, GR tsũ/tsõ; dekhũlə = H di-
8 khaũga; (8) jyūnĪ = PS also 'jyūnĪ', GR j(y)ūnĪ, cp. 16.78; mɛ ko = PS mɛkə; holɛ = H hoga, 2.sg., PS həlɛ, GR holɛ/ həlɛ; kɛ = kɛber, H kəhke; lekhi jɛ rɛ = ?, PS lekhi jərɛ, BS H likh gəĪ hɛ; NCV,PM H likh ja rəhĪ hɛ; what is 'jɛ'? 1. jɛ = jai (i-abs. of 'jaṇo') = H likh ja rəhĪ (as to its form only) = she is writing; 2. lekhiber jɛ rɛ = H likhkər ja rəhĪ (hɛ) = having written(like this) she is going away now; 3. jɛ = H jɛse = H likh jɛse rəhĪ (hɛ) = she is writing so to say; dhoka = PS dhvoka, cp. 16.78; celə = PS cyələ; holɛ = GR holɛ/həlɛ, PS həle; bɛraṭhə = PS bɛraṭhe, GR -ṭhə/ -ṭhe; bhɛṭi rəye = H bɛṭh rəhe (subjunctive), BS also 'bhɛṭi rəye', GR bhəyṭi/bhayṭi; here as in 16.78 Rajula probably means to say: If you want your mother to live long - you come to my country; if you want your mother to die
9 soon - you stay in Bairath!; (9) dhoko = PS dhvokə; chiyə = chiyo (cp. 16.73); GR,PS clearly 'chiya'; bɛ = PS bəṭi; ayũ = H aya hũ/aĪ hũ, PS ayõ, GR ayũ/ayõ; cp. 16.76;79;
10 dhoko = PS dhvoko; kərəlɛ = PS kərəle; selĪ-sokaṇ = PS selĪ
11 sokaṇ, GR s/ś, cp. 16.79; (11) kɔn chə = PS kõchə; yɛso = PS yəsə, GR yɛso/yɛsɔ; kəri ge chə = H kər gəĪ hɛ (as to
12 its form!), PS kərĪ gecha, NCV kəri ge chə; (12) məṇə məṇə = cp. 6.89; PS also 'məṇə məṇə'; BS 'the old woman began slowly to shed tears'; 'slowly' seems to be wrong; choṛəṇ = H choṛne, PS choṛən; phɛ ge = GR phɛ ge/phɛ gə;
13 biṣolĪ = PS biśolĪ, GR biṣolĪ/biṣolĪ ('ṣ/ś' is the same in
14 pronounciation!); (14) biṣolĪ = PS biśolĪ; jənə = PS jhəna, GR j(h)əna; jənə gaṛiye = BS H mət nikalna = BS 'don't
15 speak out'; (15) biṣolĪ = PS now 'biṣolĪ'; ko = PS kə;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.15 jənə = PS jhəna, GR jənə/jhənə; (16) jaĨ = jɛ, H jis, PS jəĨ, BS 'in which country'; deśe = GR deśu; ma = PS mẽ; lagən chə = H ləgta hɛ, PS lagẽchə, GR lagon chə; hiṭəŋə
17 mẽ = H cəlne mẽ; (17) deśa = ? obl. -a for locative; GR,PS clearly 'deśa', though in 17.16 it also sounds 'deśa'; cp. 15.88 ghəra (com.); most probably 'deśa' is the sing-form only of 'deśə'; bhɛṭəŋə mẽ = H bɛṭhne mẽ, 'in sitting', GR
18 bhayṭəŋa; (18) maju = PS mãjə; biṣə lagən chə = it sounds 'biṣə la lagən chə'; most probably GR paused after 'la-' and began a second time 'la-gən chə'; chu = PS chə, it
19 sounds 'chɔ', cp. 17.13; (19) yə = GR yə/yɔ; deśə ko = PS deśa kə; jhənə = PS jhəna, GR more 'jhənə' than 'jənə';
20 liyə = GR liyɛ; (20) nahĨ = PS nahĨ, GR nahĨ/nəhĨ, cp. HŚS nahĨ; jõlə = H jaũga, PS jõla, GR jõlə/jõlɔ; məriya ka jyona = PS məriya ko jyɔna, GR jyona/jyūna, BS 'dead or alive'; GR clearly 'ka'; ka = ? kɛ, H kya? cp. 17.36;
21 kətyūrĨ = GR,PS kətyūriya; chũ = GR tsũ/tsũ; kətyūrõ = GR
22 kətyūrũ/-õ; bənsə = GR bənsə/bənśə, PS bãśa; (22) raj = GR, PS clearly 'raj', not 'raja'; chũ = GR tsũ; kətyūrũ = GR -ũ/-õ; vənsə = PS vãśə, GR vənsə/vənśə; chu = GR tsu, PS chū (= H hɛ, 3.sg.); 17.22 is the typical spoken repetition of 17.21 which is sung; so the meaning should also be the same, inspite of 'raj'; lit. 'the Katyur dynasty (it) is' = 'after all, I belong to the Katyur-dynasty'; jũl = H jaũga,
23 GR jũl/jõl, PS jõl; (23) səməja = PS səməjhə, BS səməjha; what form? - sing-form of 'səməj(ə)' or derived from an imperative 'səməjiya' > səməjya > səməja? (cp. LSI 139 hiṭiyē/hiṭiyā = imp.sg./pl.); mi = PS mi, GR mɨ/mɛ;
24 ujyalə = PS ujalə; pūtə = PS putə; putyalĨ = PS putalĨ; not quite clear; BS: mother to audience: Malushahi is the light of one of my eyes, he is the pupil (putalĨ = putəlĨ) of the other (ek) pupil (putə); TP putə = pupil; GR putə, putalĨ = H putrə, ləṛka; PM,BLS: ekə ãkhə kə ujal chū = I have only one son (= the light which I see with the one eye left to me); NCV putə - putəlĨ = pupil, putə = rhyme-word; PM: the pupil of the only eye left to me; cp. NMM 48 ija kũ chə ki ekə pūtə kĨ putyalĨ chũ or ekə gaĨ gotyalĨ chũ = I have only one son and am like a cow who has one calf only (NMM 51); nothing points here, in NMM, to 'pupil of the eye'; cp. T 2473 ekəputrəkə = having one son; HŚS putrəvətĨ = putrəvalĨ

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.24 (which perhaps compares to 'putyalĪ'); 'putyalĪ' thus means
25 'having a son, having sons'; (25) rujhũchə-bujhũn chə = GR jh/j, PS rujhyũchə-bujhyũchə, BS both words are always together; cp. 3.66; 17.54; terĪ = PS phir; but cp. 17.59; buṛiya re mayeṛĪ = GR buḷiya re mayeḷĪ, PS mayəṛĪ; BS and his people use 1. Ij, 2. mɛ; mayeṛĪ = poetic, archaic for 'mother'; rɛ = PS re; kərɛn chə = H kərtĪ hɛ, lit. 'she
26 makes a scheme'; manənə = H manta; (26) mayeṛĪ = PS mayəṛĪ; kɛn chə = PS kɛ̃cha; cela = PS cyəla; tero = GR terɔ; nolo = PS nolə, GR nolo/nolɔ; kəri dyũlə = H kər dũgĪ, PS kərĪ dyɔla; cp. BS's ex.: myar dajyū-k por ber bya hɔ, yə sal u phir ek nɔl bya kəri lyaĪ = BS H mere bhaĪ sahəb kĪ pichle sal śadĪ huĪ, is sal vəh phir ek nəĪ śadĪ kər laye; - yə meri byəvõṇ (=byoṇ/beoṇ) chu = this is my first wife; yə meri nɔli chu = this is my second wife; yə meri ḍhãṭi chu = this is my 'ḍhãṭi'-wife (who ran away from another
27 man); (27) nəya kə = PS nəya ka, it sounds 'nəya ka/nəyã ka'; BS 'a young girl' ('of young'); cp. 17.29;43 and index as to the following questions: 1. is 'nəya/nəyã' a place? (most likely); 2. is it a place 'nəyək/nəyak'? (hardly); 3. does GR mean the caste of Nāyak, the daughters of which people are dancing girls and prostitutes?; is 'kə/ka' a mistake for 'kĪ'?, cp. 17.28 kĪ patərə; GR in 1973: nəyək = a place in Garhwal where the women are very free; NCV,PM nəyək = a place and a caste (nɛk) of the Khasas; as according to KFL 68 the Nāyaks are also found in Patti Naya (district 'Naya'), there may be a confusion between 'nəya' and 'nayək', so that GR,NCV and PM take 'nəyək' as the place of the 'nayək'-dancing girls; if GR meant - even if by mistake - a place by 'nəyəkə', then this would solve the difficulty of 'kə/ka cɛluva' as compared to 'kĪ patərə'; chɛluva = PS chɛluva, GR c(h)ɛlu(v)a; BS a young girl of 15-16 years; cp. 17.29;43; chɛluva =chɛlū (cp. 17.29); 'chɛluva/cɛlū' probably belongs to T 5006 chəvi = colour (of skin), beauty; deriv. adj. with -lə-, -llə-: WPah. chəil, chēḷ, N. chəyəllə, H. chəil, chel = handsome, spruce, beautiful; lɛ dyũlə = H la dũgĪ, PS lyədyɔla; tɛhuṇi = PS tuhuṇĪ, GR tɛ-/tə-/tɨ - huṇi; kosiyã = PS kosyõ; BS kosĪ = the Kosi-river-valley below Hawalbagh; other informants: lower part of Kosi-river, between Bairath and Ramnagar; kĪ = GR,PS clearly 'ka', a

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.27 mistake, cp. 'kĪ ban' in 5.43;44;45; in the same way 'kə/ka chɛluva' might be a slip of the tongue and should be corrected into 'kĪ chɛluva'; banə = BS 'a beauty from Kosi'; to BS Kosi-girls don't mean anything; instead, his Katyur-valley friends consider girls beautiful who come from Riyõŋi and Dvārasõ (near Rānikhet). They say: riyõŋi celi serəŋĪ - bhəli; bājɛ lakəṛi keṛi - bhəli = a girl from Riyõŋi - (even if she is) coquettish - is good; wood from an oak-tree - (even if it is) short, crooked and thin - is good; serəŋĪ = ?, cp. DNL seṛo = squint-eyed (T 12717); thus a 'squint-eyed girl'; keṛi = T 3461 Ku. keṛo = thin
28 stick; (28) ye = ptcl.; tihuŋi = GR tɨhuŋi/tɛhuŋi; lɛ dyūlə = H la dũgĪ, PS le dyolə; belənəgərə = PS belənəkəṛa, GR belanəgeḷa, BS a place in Gevar; patərə = cp. DNL patər;
29 belənəgərə = GR nəgərə/nəgeṛə, PS belənəkəṛɛ; lɛ dyūl = PS lyɛ dyol; nəya kə chɛlū = PS nəya chɛlū, GR nəya kə c(h)elū/nəya də c(h)ɛlū; kosiyã kĪ ban = PS kosyã kə ban, GR
30 kos(i)yã kə/kośyã kə; (30) rajula ko namə ko = 'of the name of Rajula', PS also 'ko - ko', but it should be 'rajula ka namə ko'; nolo = PS nolə, GR nolo/nolɔ; kərūlə = H kərũgĪ, PS kərũla; kərulə = GR clearly 'kərulə', PS kərũlə; nõ = PS nɔ; dhərulə = GR clearly 'dhərulə', PS dhərūla, 'I will
31 put'; (31) suŋə suŋə = BS: singer to audience; mikhale = PS mikhalĪ, usually 'm khale'; kəsə = GR kɔsɔ; jəkə = BS H jɛsa; jəkə < ? jɛ kɛ < jəsi kəri; bolən chə = PS bulã cha;
32 mero = GR merɔ; nolo = PS nolə, GR nolɔ; kərəlĪ = H kəregĪ;
33 nõ = PS nɔ; (33) nõ = PS nɔ; dhərəlĪ = H dhəregĪ, 'you will put'; kɔn chə = PS kõcha; kɛkĪ = H kiskĪ; lyalĪ = H laegĪ;
34 pəraŋĪ = PS pəraŋə mẽ, GR clearly 'pəraŋĪ'; manəŋə = H manna = to obey, listen, heed; PS mənа; all informants knew only PS's reading 'pəraŋə mẽ', so BS: Malushahi's heart (mənə) is not in his sinful body (pəraŋə); NCV: mənə = heart; Malushahi's heart is (with Rajula), not in this sinful (= temporary) body; BLS: Malushahi's mind (mənə) is not in this wicked life, cursed life = he wants to die; PM: In this wicked (uncontrollable) heart (pəraŋə mẽ) of Malushahi there is no obeying, believing (manəŋə); this last interpretation by PM is supported by GR in 1973; in singing GR pauses between 'pəraŋĪ' and 'malū', so 'malū ko' may belong to 'pəraŋĪ' or to 'manəŋə'; cp. PM's ex.: kətu

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.34 vəkhət socũ: tumər dhok choṛ dũ. ke kərũ? yo papi pəraṇi
nĩ manəni = PM 'many a times I have thought that I should
not long for you, still my heart does not agree (obey)';
35 kəsikə = PS kəsĩka; dekhənũ = H dekhũ; sūrutə = PS sūrəta;
36 məriya ka jyūna = PS marĩya ka jyɔna, cp. 17.20;82; GR
jyūna/jyona; mẽ = PS mi; janũ = H jaũ, PS janū; dhoka = PS
dhokha, lit. 'in eagerness for Rajula'; jyūna = PS mərĩyaka
jyɔnə, GR jyonə/jyūnə; kɔn chə = PS kɔ̃chə; dhoka = now PS
37 also 'dhoka'; (37) dhərma de mayeṛĩ = PS dhərəmə de mayəṛĩ,
GR dhərma dɛ mayeṛĩ/-ɭĩ; rūna-rūnɛ = H rote-rote, PS rūna-
runẽ; jhãkərĩ = PS jhɔ̃kərĩ, cp. 17.1; hɛ chə luchi = luchi
hɛ chə, NCV hɛ chə = hal chə (= H ḍala hɛ), PS hɛ cha, GR
hɛ tsa; BS H nocĩ hɛ, PS lūjhĩ/lūchĩ?; hɛ chə phaṛi = phaṛi
hɛ chə, NCV hɛ chə = hal chə, PS hɛ chə; cp. T 13825 Ku.
phaṛṇo = to split; M 17.1 chatĩ marnɛ chə; BS (in 17.37)
'she tore her breasts'; GR phaɭi; manənə = H manta;
38 tera = GR,PS clearly 'tera', though 'raṇiyã' is fem.; but
cp. 15.1;10; raṇiyã = GR -yã/-ya; kɛ = PS ke; kərəla = H
39 kərẽgĩ/kərẽge; (39) dhana = GR clearly 'dhənə', PS also
'dhənə'; kəralə = H kərẽge; GR,PS clearly 'kəralə' (= kərla);
mĩ = PS mi; kərūlə = H kərũga/-gĩ, PS kərũlə; pūtɛ = ? H
putrə hĩ, pūtə + (h)ĩ > pūtəĩ > pūtɛ; PS pūtə ki putyalə;
40 cp. 17.24; (40) ke huṇə = H kyõ, PS ki huṇĩ, BS 'why';
kər chɛ = ? kərn chɛ/kərən chɛ, H kərta hɛ, 2.sg., PS kərə
che; BS 'Why do you do so? Why do you insist on it?' GR
clearly 'kər chɛ'; cp. 3.70 kɛ kərən chə; 19.43 ke kər chɛ;
41 chu = PS chū; lagõ = H ləgta (hɛ), PS lagõ, GR lagõ/lagũ/
lago (lago = H ləga); cp. 17.16;17; lit. 'in going poison
42 afflicts (you)'; (42) ni lhe = H mət le, PS lhe, GR l(h)ɛ;
huṇə-k = PS,NCV,PM,BLS huṇək = instead of; GR hunou(l)/
huṇou; BS H liye ka (literally); BS would say: rajulik
bədav mẽ mi tyer dūsər bya kər dinū = BS H rajulĩ ke bədle
mẽ terĩ dūsrĩ śadĩ kər detĩ hũ; kər dinū = H kər dũ, cp.
43 17.30;32; (43) ɛsə = PS yəsə; nəya kə = PS also 'nəya kə';
it sounds 'nəya də'; cp. 17.27;29; chɛlū = PS chelū, GR
chɛlū/celū; lɛ dinū = H la dũ/la detĩ hũ, PS lyɛ dinū;
kosyã = GR kosyã/koś̃ã; həber = PS həbe, GR həbe(r); mẽgɛ
dinū = BS H mẽgva dũgĩ; o = PS ɔr; belənəgərə = PS belə-
nəkhəṛə; GR not very clear: 'belənə - g/k/kh - ṛ/ṇ/ɭ/r - ə';
cp. 17.28;29; həber = PS bɛ; but 'bɛ' could be also '(hə)be(r)';

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.43 NCV,PM support 'həber'; it sounds 'bɛ'; (44) terə = PS tyarə; ẽ = unɛ, H atĪ (hɛ), PS ẽ, GR ẽ/ɛ, BS 'comes'; ukən = PS ukẽ, GR ukən/ukẽ; dhər le = BS H rəkh le, GR
45 dhər lɛ; (45) ukẽ = PS ukẽ; nõ = PS nɔ; (46) kənĪ = H kəhte (hẽ); nõ = PS nɔ; dhərəlĪ = H dhəregĪ, 2.sg.; lyalĪ = H laegĪ; vĪkĪ = GR clearly 'vĪk', PS vĪkĪ; cp. 17.33 'kɛkĪ'; 17.35 kĪ; (kĪ) = GR,PS rajula sūrut; lyalĪ = GR (ly)al(i),
47 PS ali; (47) manən = H manta; joghəṭ = GR həṭ/həṭh, PS həṭ; cp. DNL həṭh; P 220 həṭ = firmness; hɛ ge = H ho gəĪ; BS: people are afraid of three 'həṭh': 1. rajhəṭh, 2. joghəṭh,
48 3. tiriyahəṭh (obstinacy of a woman); (48) mɛ = PS mẽ, GR
49 mɛ/ma; kənɛ = H kəhtĪ, PS kənẽ; (49) mɛkhale = PS məkhale; bholə-porũ = BS to-morrow and after to-morrow = soon; ɛ jalə = ɛ jalo, H a jaega, PS e jalə, GR ɛ jalɔ/ɛ jalə; devalĪ = H divalĪ; GR,PS devalĪ; cp. DNL devali; GR perhaps
50 'dęvalĪ' (short ę); vəkhətə = PS bəkhətə; (50) devalĪ = PS divalĪ; alo = H aega, GR alɔ; bajəlĪ = H bəjegĪ; ḍholəkĪ =
51 BS: the 'ḍholkĪ'-drum of 'cɛt'; (51) a difficult sentence; təli kənali = PS təlĪ khənalĪ ('khənalĪ' has been crossed by PS: ~~khənaɬĪ~~) bakhəlĪ mẽ, həliya ko hath pəṛələ jəbəkhətə kɛ; BS təlĪ khənalĪ mẽ həliya ko hath pəṛələ jə bəkhət kərɛ = BS 'at which time the hand of the ploughman will fall (on the drum?); what is 'kənalĪ'?; GR could be 'k/kh - ə/a - n/ɳ - ə/a - l/ɭ - i/Ī'; TP in the lower part of the village; GR,NCV,PM k(h)ənalĪ = hañ (hãg) = field; in 1973 GR gave 'syerə kənalĪ (= khet)' for 'təli kənalĪ'; but cp. P 2 ənəlɛ ki coṭ kənala = 'One who aimed at the 'ənəla' (i.e. the lower edge of a field) hit the 'kənala' (i.e. the upper edge)'; hãkə = GR hãkə/hakə; PS,BS hath (= Engl. 'hand'!); GR,PM,BLS,NCV hãk; NCV: the ploughmen plough in the month of 'cɛt' and shout (at the oxen; KM) while ploughing; another interesting interpretation has been suggested by MG: jhyali kərnali mẽ həliya ko hath pəṛəlo = MG 'the hand of the ploughman will fall on the cymbal and trumpet'; cp. DNL jhyali = small drum, cymbal; DNL kərnal = a long trumpet; pəṛəlo = H pəṛega; jə bəkhət kərɛ = NCV,PM jə bəkhət kərɛ = at which time; MG's interpretation is supported by an example of BS: cɛtək mhẽɳ ɛ ge. ab gõ gõ mẽ ḍholkĪ mẽ mẽsūk hat pəṛəɳ phɛ go = BS H cɛt ka məhĪna a gəya hɛ. əb gãv gãv mẽ admiyõ ka hath ḍholək pər pəṛne ləg gəya hɛ; GR himself

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.51 may have misunderstood this sentence; (52) phūləlo = H phūlega, GR phūləlǫ (short ǫ); burūsə = PS burusa, BS 'a flowering tree'; cp. P 122 burũsə = rhododendron; C 20.3
53 burũś; KI 108 būrũś; (53) phaṭəlī = H phəṭegī; cp. DNL phaṭnu, Ku. phaṭṇo, but T 13825 Ku. phəṭṇo; dhana = PS,GR dhəna; kərūlə = H kərũgī, PS kərūla; səməja = PS səmujha, GR clearly 'səməja', cp. 17.23; mana = GR,PS mana; or should
54 it be 'manə' as in 16.19 tū merī batə manə; (54) rujyūnī - bujūnī = PS rujhonī-bujhonī, GR ruj(hy)ūnī-buj(h)onī/ buj(h)ūnī; cp. 3.66; 17.25; mayeṛī = PS mayəṛī, GR mayeḷī; ekə = PS --; manənə = H manta; ke = GR kɛ; kərẽchə = kərɛn
55 chə, H kərtī hɛ, PS kərẽcha; (55) kətyūrũ = PS kəṭyūrõ; mɛkhalɛ = PS 'mɛkhale' changed by himself into 'məkhale';
56 khegədasə = GR khegə-/khekə-dasə, cp. index; (56) rənī = H rəhte (hẽ); jadū ka re bhənarə = GR a special room where the 'jadūgər' (magician) lives; again in 1973 GR understands it that way, though one would expect in that case 'bhənar mẽ'; NCV,PM,BLS 'who are the treasury of magic'; BS 'who live in the storeroom of magic'; rənī = GR,PS rənī; chiya = H the,
57 PS chənə (= H hẽ); (57) kɛn chə = BS kẽchə; 17.57 and 58 is
58 one sentence; (58) terī = BS the singer is addressing Malushahi; mə = ptcl., PS mẽ, GR mə/mɛ; əkhaṛa = PS akhvaṛə, GR
59 əkhaḷə, BS fire-place, living-place of yogis; (59) mayəṛī = GR mayəḷī/mayeḷī; re = PS ke (= H kya), BS re, GR clearly 're'; kərẽchə = H kərtī hɛ, PS kərẽcha, BS kərẽcha; lit. 'she makes (this) scheme'; mɛkhalɛ = PS mekhale;
60 mera celo = GR,PS clearly 'mera celo'; bəṭi go chu = bəṭi go chə, PS bəṭī go chə; mə = ptcl., PS mẽ; jələnərə = PS jəlenəra; həṇi = huṇi, PS həṇī; mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhale; BS:
61 it simply means 'my bad and good son'; (61) hũ = PS hõ; bəṇi go chə = H bən gəya hɛ, PS bəṇə go cha, GR bəṇi/bəṇə;
62 tumu = PS tumə; dəgəṛə = GR dəgəḷə; kəri diyo = H kər diya, GR kəri diyɔ; dhərmə = GR,PS clearly 'dhərma'; cyal = GR cyal/cyəl; mera = PS myarə, GR mẹra/myəra; celo = PS cyəlo; chu = GR tso/tsū, PS chu; lit. 'make you, my Guru, the company of my Malushahi'; raja = who is meant by 'raja', Malushahi or - more likely - the listener in the audience?
63 buṛiya = GR buḷiya; netəru = PS netərə; dekhi = dekhiber; toṛənɛ = H toṛtī (hɛ), PS ṭoṭəne, GR toḷənɛ/ṭoḷənɛ; cp.17.1; luchənɛ chə = PS luchənẽ chə, GR luchənɛ tso; dəyali =

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.63 dəyalə, dəyalu; BS 'kindhearted Guru'; cp. 17.66; 21.59; kəɳi = PS kẽ; ɛ ge chə = H a gəĩ hɛ, PS e ge cha;
64 bila = BS,NCV,PM roye nə, bila nə; BS 'do not ruin yourself by weeping'; cp. T 11885 Ku. bilaɳo; PM thinks of 'bilna' = to melt (cp. DNL bilinu = to melt, come to nothing); cp. 21.15; ɖaɽə = GR ɖaɬə, cp. 9.32; 13.22 com.; ɖuku = PS ɖukə, BS H vilap mət kər, BLS ɖukə = loud crying; 'ɖuk' not known to PM; dəgəɽə = PS dəgəɽe, GR dəgəɬɛ; kəri dyũla = H kər
65 dẽge, PS kərĩ dyɔla; mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhale; (65) ekəlɛ = ekələ + (h)ĩ = all alone; or only sing-form of 'ekələ'?
66 PS ikəlɛ; dyũ = H dũ, PS dyɔ, GR dyũ/dyõ; (66) səməjũla = H səmjhaẽge, PS səməjhɔla, GR j/jh; səməjəlo = H səmjhega, PS səməjhələ; vĩko = PS vĩkə; dəgəɽə = GR dəgəɬə; kəri
67 dyũla = PS kərĩ dyɔla; (67) khegədas = PS ţhekədas; bhegədas = PS hekədas; kənĩ na = ? kənĩ; GR,PS clearly 'kənĩna'; H kəhte (hɛ̃); ɖaɽə = GR ɖaɬə/daɬə, cp. 17.64; terə = tɽə, BS tyərə; kẽ = PS kẽ, GR kə̃/kã/ka; ikəlɛ = GR,PS clearly
68 'ikəlɛ'; dyũ = PS dyõ; (68) kər dyũ = H kər dẽ, PS kər dyɔl (= H dẽge); ni pɛlĩ = PS həm pɛlĩ, BS ni pɛlĩ; səmjũnũ = H səmjhaẽ/səmjhate hɛ̃, 1.pl., PS səməjhɔnũ; (səmjə̃chə jəbə) = very fast and indistinct on tape; PS səməjh jalo (= H səməjh jaega), BS səməjhə̃chə jəbə (= H səməjhta hɛ); KM 'səmjəlo' also possible (cp. 17.66); the translation as given is sup-
69 ported by PM; (69) səmjənə = H səməjhta, PS səməjhənə; kətuk = it sounds 'kədu(k)', PS kədũ; PM: in villages they say 'kəduk'; kɛ halĩ = H kəh ɖalĩ, kəh dĩ; PS kɛ həlĩnə, GR kɛ hɛlĩ/ka halĩ; ter = GR tɽ (short ɽ), PS tyər; kər dyul = H kər dũgĩ, PS kər dyɔl; kɛ hɛlɔ = kɛ halo, H kəh ɖala, kəh diya; GR kɛ hɛlɽ (short ɽ), PS kɛ halɔ;
70 sũrut = PS sũrət; lyalĩ = H le aegĩ, laegĩ; PS lalĩ, cp.
71 17.46; (71) ke kɔnũ = H kya kəhũ; GR,PS clearly 'kɔnũ'; BS 'what shall I say'; cp. 2.88; 19.5; 20.34; according to NCV and PM it could also be 'ke kə(r)nũ' = H kya kərũ = what shall I do; NCV: H kya kəhũ = Ku. kɛ kũ; PM: H kya kəhũ = Ku. ke kunũ; manən = H manta; nəĩ = H nəhĩ, PS nhɛ, GR nəĩ/nɛĩ; bəţi go = BS H təyar hɛ go; bəɳ rɔ = H bən rəha (hɛ), PS bəɳ go (= H bən gəya); BS bəɳ rɔ = BS H bən hua hɛ; charoɳ = tape not clear, GR charɔ(ɳ), PS charoɳ; perhaps it should be 'charo/charə'; cp. 13.41;42 charoɳ, charəɳ; (phũki rakh) = tape not clear, PS phoki rəkha, GR phũki/

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.71 phoki; BS H gira rəkhĪ = BS 'he has spread ashes (over his body); cp. 18.16;17;22; T 9102 Ku. phukɳo, phũkɳo; KLJ 314
72 phokĪ jãchə = H chələk səkta hɛ; (72) khegədasə = PS ţhegədasə; uţhi gĪnə = H uţh gəye (hɛ̃), PS uţhĪ gĪna; ɛ gĪnə =
73 H a gəye (hɛ̃), PS lhɛ gĪna (= H le gəye); (73) gholə = PS ghola; kəpuva = PS kəphuva, GR kəpu(v)a; pĪjərĪ = PS pijarĪ; suva = GR su(v)a; cp. 4.89;94; 6.38; 19.19; PM: this Malushahi who was as protected and taken care of as a 'kəpuva'-bird in the nest and a parrot in the cage, now he sits like a yogi (17.74); BLS: the free 'kəpuva'-bird in his nest and
74 the parrot imprisoned in the cage; (74) mə = ptcl., PS mɛ̃, GR mə/mę (short ę); jəsə = GR jəsǫ (short ǫ); bhɛ ro = bhɛţi ro, H bɛţh rəha (hɛ), PS bhɛ rə, BS H bɛţha hua hɛ;
75 17.73 and 74 is one sentence, one idea; (75) nhɛ gĪnə = PS lhɛ gĪna; chĪ = PS chɛ, it sounds 'chiya' (pl.?);
76 kɔla = H kəhɛ̃ge; 17.75 and 76 is one sentence; mɛkhalɛ = PS
77 məkhale; (77) kətyūriya = GR kət(y)ūriya; chɛ = PS che; the Guru addresses the king in the 2.sg.!; kətyūrũ-k vənśə-k = PS kətyūrõ kə bə̃śə kə; it sounds 'kətyūrũ (k) vənśəu (k)', 'k' is not to be heard; kilɛ = PS kile; bəɳ ro chɛ = H bən rəha hɛ, 2.sg.; ələkhiya = BS: kind of yogi called 'Gorakhpanthi'. When they come begging from door to door they say first 'ələkhə nirə̃jən' (= invisible God, cp. HŚS);
78 lekhiya = GR lękhiya; mə = ptcl., PS mɛ̃, GR mɛ̃/me; lɛ go = BS H la gəya, PS ləgo, BS lɛ go; hazirə = PS hajəra, GR hazirə/hazərə; lit. 'into the presence of the Guru';
79 kɔn chə = PS kõchə; tumu = PS tumə; dekhi liyo = GR dekhi
80 liyǫ (short ǫ); mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhalĪ; (80) citə kĪ re varəta = PS tĪtə kĪ re bharəta, BS cittə ki re bharəta; GR cit(t)a kĪ re varəta/b(h)arəta; the second time clearly 'varəta'; TP 'of my heart (the singer's); GR: Malushahi's 'citə';
81 manənɛ = H manta (hɛ), 2.sg.; PS manənə, BS manənɛ; tvikəɳi = PS tikəɳĪ, GR tɨkəɳi/t(v)ikəɳi; bəɳɛ dinũ = H bəna deta
82 (hũ) bəna dũ; (82) məriya ka jyūnə = PS məriya ka jyɔna, cp. 17.20;36; dhoka = PS dhokha; 17.82 and 83 is one sentence;
83 hunū = H hũ/hota hũ, PS hənũ, BS H hoũ; məriya = PS mərĪ,
84 BS mərĪyə; mɛ = PS mɛ̃; celo = PS cela; (84) jogəheţə = cp. 17.47; PS,BS həţa; cp. DNL həţh; hɛn chə = H hotĪ hɛ, PS həcho, BS hɛ̃cho, GR hɛn tso; 'həţ/həţh' is masc. in NIA, but GR takes it as fem.; cp. 17.47 joghəţ hɛ ge, H ho gəĪ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.85 choṛi janū = H choṛ jaũ, GR choḷi janū; (86) ṭhɛryoṇə pha gĨ = PS ṭhɛryoṇa phɛ gĨ, BS 'Malushahi began bargaining'; cp. BS's ex.: dajyū ghoṛiyãkɛ̃ səman li ja hũ ṭhɛryoṇə phɛ gĨ = BS H bhɛyya ghoṛe valõ ko saman le jane ke liye təy kərne ləg gəye; what is the subject of 17.86? - Malushahi, the Guru or they all? ; TP 'Malushahi, they began to fix'; GR ṭhɛryoṇo = GR H jane kĨ təyar kərna (kəpṛa); cp. 3.10; 2.42;44; mə = ptcl., PS mi, GR mi/mɛ; jətukə = PS jadū ka (= 'of magic'); NCV jətuk, H jitne, cp. 7.73; GR jatuka/jaduga; janĨ (u vã) = not clear on tape, PS --, BS jani uba; NCV,PM u vã = H ve vəhã = they there; other possibilities: ū (v)ã = they + ã (sing-sound like 'əho'); jaṇiy(uv)ã
87 = jaṇiyã = H janevale, cp. 5.28; 6.67; (87) jətukə = PS jadū ka; bəṭyoṇə = PS bəṭyoṇə; phɛṭə chiya = PS phɛṭə chiya, it sounds 'phɛṭa chĨya'; cp. BS's ex.: u apəṇ nantina kɛ̃ iskūl hɛ̃ bəṭyõṇ lag rɛ (or, less common: phɛṭ rɛ) = BS H vəh əpne bəccõ ko skūl ke liye tɛyar kər rəhĨ hɛ; 17.87 and
88 88, most likely also 86, is one sentence; (88) hɔla = H
89 hõge, PS hɔla, GR hɔla/hola; (89) jətuk = PS jədukə, GR jətuk/jəduk; hiṭẽcha = hiṭən cha, H cəlte ho, PS hiṭẽ cha, GR hiṭə cha?; bəṇəla = H bənoge; həm = 'we' (the king and
90 I) or 'I'?; jyūl = H jaẽge, PS jɔl; (90) mẽgaiṇə = H mẽgane; phɛ go = GR phɛ go/pha go; geruva = GR geru(v)a, BS saffron-
91 colour; (91) e = sing-ptcl.; bəṇəṇə = H bənna, PS bəṇəna; BS 'they began to make'; lit. 'a blanket was begun to be made for you'; tihuṇi = PS tĨhuṇi, GR (t)ihuṇi; bhəgiya = PS bhagiya; cp. T 9354 bhẽgə = hemp, Ku. bhəñelo = coarse hempen cloth; BS bhəgiya = 'saffron coloured cloth' (? KM); səbũ = PS səbõ; bhəgiya = GR,BS bhəgyaĨya; ẽcəla = BS 'shoulder-cloth', but cp. HŚS ẽcəla 2: kəpṛe ka ek ṭukṛa jise sadhu log nabhi ke ūpər dhotĨ ke sthan pər ləpeṭe
92 rəhte hɛ̃; (92) bãkĨ = BS 'in the rest of Bairath'; but cp. index; Platts: bãka (< vəkrə) = crooked, showy, gay, fine; jogyola = GR,PS clearly 'jogyola'; BS 'yogiism' = everyone began to put on yogi-dresses; cp. BS's ex.: nantino! maṭ ni uṛao, apẽṇ lukuṛ khərab ni kəro! tum hər (bhəgɛ?) jogyov jə kilɛ kərɛ̃cha?= BS H bəcco! dhūl mət uṛao, əpne kəpṛe khərab mət kəro! tum hər vəkt jogiyo kĨ tərəh kyõ kərte ho? - goru kɛ̃ ni marẽṇ cɛ̃chə kəber dillĨ mɛ̃ bəṛo jəlūs nikɔlo. umɛ̃ jogi jyade chi. yɛ liji umɛ̃ bəṛĨ jogyov hɛ = BS H go

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.92 hətya bə̃d ke liye dillī mẽ ek bəṛa jəlūs nikla jismẽ jogī jyada the. isliye bəṛī jogyov huī; hoṇə = BS H hone ləg gəī, PS həṇa, GR hoṇə/həṇə; lit. 'in gay B. yogiism began to be';
93 upərə = PS upəra, GR upərə/ūpərə; bhəgyalī = PS bhəgyaī; incomplete? jətukə = PS jadū ka (= of magic); GR t/d; bəṭya-ya = cp. BS's ex.: bəreti to həmũlɛ bəṭyayə = BS H bəratvale to həmne hī tɛyar kiye; tvīle = GR tvīle/tvīlɛ; apəṇə = GR apəṇə/əpəṇə; huṇi = PS həṇī; səbɛ = H səb hī, PS səbə; tumu = PS tumə; bəṇi = bəṇiber, PS bəṇī; hiṭi dela = H cəl doge,
94 GR hiṭi d(y)ęla; (94) məhīgurū = GR,PS clearly 'məhī; cp. HŚS məhagurū; BS 'great Guru'; phɛ gīnə = PS phəgīna;
95 dəgəṛə = GR dəgəḷə; kərnū = GR kə(r)nū; kənī = PS konī; bhəlo = GR bhəlɔ, PS bhələ; BS 'the Katyurs got ready well,
96 properly, in time'; gəya = H gəye; (96) bholə = lit. 'the day of the next morning (or: of tomorrow)'; jan chə = H jata
97 hɛ, BS jãcho, GR jan cho; (97) jətukə = PS jədūkə, GR t/d; nəgərī = it sounds 'nə̃gərī'; does GR mean 'town' or 'town-folk'?; əpəsosə = PS əphəsoca, GR əpəsosə/əp(h)əsocə; BS 'they are sad and disapprove of Malu's going to Jalanara'; cp. BS's ex.: bya dvi mhɛ̃ṇ bad ukẽ əphsoc ho ki mɛ̃ bapõ thẽ bina puchiye vīl kilɛ bya kəri lhe = BS H śadī ke do məhīne bad uskī əphsos hua ki mã̃ bap se bina pūche usne kyõ śadī kər lī; unər cyələl unthẽ bina pūchiye bya kər le, yɛ liji unukẽ bhɔtɛ əphsoc ho = BS H unke ləṛke ne unse bina pūche
98 śadī kər lī, isliye unko bəhut əphsos hua; (98) ɛso = GR ɛso/eso; rə̃gə-birə̃gə = PS rə̃ga-bɛraga, GR rə̃ga-beraga; MG, NCV,PM rə̃g-birə̃g; GR H gana-bəjana, khuśī rəhna; cp. 4.85; 5.71; 6.42; ron chiyo = H rəhta tha; hũ = PS hõ; bəṭi ga = GR,PS clearly 'bəṭi ga'; it should be 'go' (sg., cp. 'chiyo');
99 or: ga < gəya = 3.pl.; (99) bɛragə = Here and further on (about 30 times) GR uses a word which sounds 'bɛragə/bɛrəgə/bɛrək(h)ə/bɛrakhə'; in many cases it is not certain, did he mean 'asceticism, sadness' (bɛrag) or 'flag' (bɛrəkhə); commenting on 18.25 GR (1967) gave 'sadness'; but in 1973 - not refering to any particular passage - GR gave 'bɛrəkhə' = H niśan, jhənda (flag); NCV on 18.39: bɛrag = a group of 'bɛragī' (ascetics), personified 'vairagyə' (asceticism); very often 'bɛrag/bɛrəkhə' seems to be used like 'ḍera' (camp); in all cases (in the final text or commentary) the word is given as it actually sounds on the tape; PS bɛrəgə, GR

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.99 bɛrəgə/bɛrəkə; nisanə = PS niśaṇə; NCV 'the marks, symbols of your being a yogi now'; təyarə = PS tɛyare, it sounds 'təyarɛ̃'; bəṇi go chə = H bən gəya hɛ;

18. 1 kholi halĨ = pl., PS kholĭ halĭ, GR halĨ/halĭ; it should be sg. 'kholi halo', cp. 21.5; bhənaro = PS bhənarə;
2 ceṛa = GR cęḷa (short ę), PS caṛa, BS cyəṇa, TP cyəṛa; GR cęṛa = H jadū; cp. 18.3;21.5;53; Platts, HŚS ceṭəkə = jadū; KLG 126 bɛ̃galĭ ceṭū; gaṛi halĨ = GR gaḷi halĨ/- halĭ;
3 tumūlɛ = PS tumūle; bauna = BS bavəna; (3) bukəsaṛĭ = PS bugəsarĭ; BS bukəsaṛə = a place in Garhwal, famous for its magicians; GR bukəsaṛĭ/b(h)ugəsarĭ; GR 'a place, region in Garhwal; bidya = PS also 'bidya', GR bid(i)ya; cobaṭa = GR tsobaṭa; dhūlə = GR,PS clearly 'dhūlo'; ceṛo = PS cheṛo, GR c(h)eḷo = GR H bɛ̃gal kĭ vidya, jadū; cp. KLG 126 bɛ̃galĭ ceṭū; məhakalĭ ko japə = cp. KLG 77 məhakalĭ ko japə; pɛ̃cə-pəttĭ re sĨvalĭ = PS pɛ̃ca pəttĭ re sĨgvalĭ; BS: five leaves of the 'sĭvalĭ'-tree; 'sĭvalĭ'-sticks are used to drive cattle and to make brooms; cp. DNL pɛ̃c-pate = a small
4 tree used for hedges; GR pət(t)ĭ; (4) de həri = PS de halĭ (BS 'he gave', H de diya); de/də həri = excl., cp. 18.11; noṇĭ = ?, PS noṇĭ, GR noṇĭ/nonĭ; GR: noṇĭ ḍəmua = name of a drum; NCV the 'noṇĭ'-drum; BS and NCV also think of 'noṇĭ' = fresh butter (T 7003 nəvənītə, Ku. noṇĭ); BS 'he gave (de halĭ) butter on the drum'; NCV: they put butter on the drum to keep it in good shape and also it is considered auspicious; TP 'noṇĭ' is a mistake for 'nan' (= small); the 'ḍəmua' (H ḍəmərū) is indeed small; but cp. also HŚS, MHK nona, nonĭ = sundər; ḍəmua = PS dəmuvɛ̃, H ḍəmərū; təmər = ?, PS --, BS təma; GR t/d/ṭ/ḍ - ə/a - m - a/ər/ə; cp. DNL təmər = a military drum; bijesarə = PS also 'bijesarə'; GR: təmər bijesarə = one drum, 'ḍholək'; cp. HŚS, MHK bijəyə-sarə = bəhut bəṛa jɛ̃glĭ peṛ; yəh prayəh ḍhol, təble adi bənane ke kam mɛ̃ atĭ hɛ; also possible: tama bijesarə = a drum of copper (-alloy; brass?) and hide (held possible by NCV,GR,BLS); le = ?; GR,PS clearly 'gurū le'; should only be 'gurū'; or 'le' = lɛ = H bhĭ, 'also'; baja = PS baja; GR,BS bajo; liberə = PS lhiberə, GR l(h)iberə;
5 ni nhɛ gĨn = ?, PS lhi ne gĨ, BS nhi ne gĨ = BS H le gəye = BS 'my Guru brought'; GR clearly 'n(h)i n(h)ɛ gĭn; cp. 14.45;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18. 5 15.11; 20.57; 22.24;28; ni = li; murcẽgə = ?, PS mṛdẽga, BS 'the sad 'mṛdẽg'-drum'; cp. 18.12;20; GR comments on 18.5: 'morcẽg' is played with the mouth and has the sound of a 'bĩn'; BLS and GR on 18.12: 'murcẽg' is a mouth-instrument with one string; it seems to be a jews-harp (German: Maultrommel, Brummeisen); GR m - u/o - r - dz/d - ẽgə; cp.
6 Platts murcẽg, morcẽg, mucẽg; HŚS, MHK murcẽg; (6) tɛhəɳi = PS te həɳĩ, GR tɛhəɳi/təhəɳi; mə = ptcl., PS --, BS mi, GR me; tiriya = PS triya; jadū = GR clearly 'jadhū'; choṛi jan chɛ = H choṛ jata hɛ, 2.sg., PS choṛĩ jãche, GR choḷi -;
7 ɛ gɪ̃ = H a gəĩ hɛ̃, PS agɪ̃; taɳĩ = GR: string for fastening clothes, cp. 17.1;63; but BLS ṭãgĩ toṛənĩ = 'they break their legs' = lamenting; NCV təṛi = strength of body (cp. DNL təṛi = strength, vigour), təṛi toṛənĩ = they exhaust their body; NCV's ex.: mɛle apuɳ səbɛ təṛi ləgɛ halĩ = NCV H mɛ̃ne əpnĩ sarĩ takət khərc kər dĩ hɛ; jhãkərĩ = cp. 17.1;63;
8 həmu = who is 'həmu'? - the seven queens or the Guru and his men? kɛ = PS ke; kərũ̃la = H kərɛ̃ge, GR kərũ̃la/kərũla;
9 ɛ gɪ̃ = GR ɛ gɪ̃/ɛ gĩn; jhãkərĩ = GR jhãkər(i)/jhɛ̃kər, PS
10 jhɛ̃kərĩ; manənə = H manta; (10) bhəgaĩ = PS also 'bhəgaĩ', GR bhagaĩ/bhaga(l)ĩ, BS 'the saffron cloth'; cp. 17.91;93; cadərə = it sounds 'cadhəra'; tɛhuɳi = PS tihuɳĩ; bəɳi ge = H bən gəĩ; luguṛa = GR luguḷa, PS lukuṛa; bhəgua = PS bhəguva; lɛ = H bhĩ, PS le; khagə = PS khag, PM khak; cp. DNL khag, khak; pɛri hɛlo chə = H pəhir ḍala hɛ (as to its form only!), PS pɛrə halə chə; lit. 'he has put on'; hɛ go chə = H ho gəya hɛ; PS e go chə (= H a gəya hɛ; BS 'the yogi of Rajula has come'; cp. 17.88; 16.90; mə = ptcl., PS mɛ̃, GR mɛ;
11 də həri = BS H hay ram, exclamation of pity, sympathy; PS də haṛĩ; jan chə = H jata hɛ, PS jãcho, GR jan tso; huɳi = PS
12 hoɳĩ; (12) bãkĩ = BS 'in the rest of Bairath', but cp. 17.94; 96; ɛso = PS eso; hɛ go chu = hɛ go chə, H ho gəya hɛ, GR hɛ go tsu, PS hɛ go chə; lit. 'it has become'; begulə = GR,BS, PS begulə; cp. HŚS bigul; lagə rɪ̃ = H ləg rəhe hɛ̃, PS lagənĩnə, BS lagə rĩnə; BS: it should be 'begul bajəɳ lag rɪ̃ = BS H bigul bəj rəhe hɛ̃; murcẽg = ?, PS mṛdẽg (= a drum), BS 'the sad drum'; GR mɪ̈tsən/mɪ̈rcən; in 1973 GR and BLS gave
13 'murcẽg' (a mouth-instrument), cp. 18.5; (13) 18.12 and 13 is one sentence (cp. 18.20), though GR pauses between 'murcẽg' and 'bajəɳə'; pɛ = ptcl., PS pɛ, GR pɛ/pə;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18.13 mɛdanə baja = ?, PS also 'mɛdanə baja', GR mɛd(h)anə; GR (1973) on 'mɛdanə baja': 'slow (məndə-məndə, dhĩre), rhythmical marching-music in the army'; so most probably 'mɛdanə' means 'battlefield'; cp. Platts 'mɛdan' = field, ... a field of battle, war, battle; Platts gives six idioms where 'mɛdan' means 'battle(field)', 'mɛdan' + verb/noun; HŚS mɛdanə 3; and here the other interpretations: BS mɛdan bajə (with 'dəmua' and 'nə̃gaɽə'-drum) = rhythm played in the valley as opposed to 'ukav bajə' = rhythm played high up in the mountains (ukav = H cəɽhaĩ); NCV they play soft in the plain and loud on steep mountain-paths; PM in the plains (mɛdan) they play heavy instruments, in the high mountains only light instruments (to be carried easily); mɛkhalɛ = PS
14 məkhale; (14) (baja) = GR,PS mɛdanə bajəɳə phɛ go'; 'baja'
15 has been added, cp. 18.13; (15) pə̃chĩ = GR pə̃chĩ/pənchĩ; le = PS lɛ; rĩ̃gəɳə = PS rĩ̃gəɳa, cp. 11.38; 16.28; HLS 634 cərəɳi gaĩ cərəɳə choɽi dĩnĩ, pə̃chĩ rĩ̃ñəɳə choɽi dĩnĩ; choɽo = H choɽa, GR tsoɭo; thirəmanə = PS sthirə manə, BS thirəmana = BS 'motionless'; GR thirəmana; possibly 'thirəmanə' = sthirəməna (HŚS) = sthirəcittə = one whose mind is fixed (on one object only); hɛ go = H ho gəya, sg.; le = PS lɛ; cũ̃gəɳə = PS cũ̃gəɳa, GR tsũ̃gəɳa, BS 'to graze'; cp. T 4852 cugyəti = pecks, WPah cugɳa = to graze, choose; T 4853 cũ̃gəti = pecks, WPah ċuñgɳõ = to pick up; but PM cũ̃gəɳ = to chew the cud; choɽo = GR tsoɭo; dekhiye rɛ gĩ̃ =
16 BS H dekhte rəh gəe; (16) pə̃chĩ = GR pə̃chĩ/pənchĩ; pəraɳĩ = PS praɳĩ; mənuṣə = PS mənukhə, BS mənus; jətukə = PS jədugə, GR jə - t/d - u - k/g - ə; dekhiyɛ = PS dekhiye; e = PS ye; mekhalɛ = PS məkhəlĩ; jadũ = GR jadhũ; phoki halə = PS phokĩ halə, BS H gira diya, phɛla diya; GR h-a/ɛ-l-ə/a;
17 ɛso = PS yeso; dekhəna = H dekhte (hue); lɛ = H bhĩ; lɛkə =
18 ləgə, H bhĩ; PS lɛ ki, GR lɛkə/lɛgə; (18) ghəsyarĩ = GR ghəsyarĩ/ghəś(y)arĩ; boɽĩ = GR,PS boɽĩ; cp. KLJ boɽi = H bəhũ; T 11251 vədhũtĩ, WPah. bohoɽĩ = son's wife, B. bəhuɽi, boɽi = son's young wife; janɛ = H jatĩ (hɛ), PS jane; ləgə =
PS lɛkə, GR ləgə/ləkə; kə = PS,BS --; huɳi = PS --, BS huɳi;
19 tero = GR,PS clearly 'tero', refers to 'bɛrəkhə'; bɛrəkhə = PS bɛrəga, GR bɛrəkha, NCV bɛragə = sadness; cp. 17.99; uṭhi go chə = H uṭh gəya hɛ; mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhale;
20 bɛragə = BS 'sadness', it sounds 'bɛragə'; mricə̃g = PS

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18.20 mṛdə̃g (= a drum), GR mritsə̃g/mritsən, cp. 18.5;12; phɛ gĨ = tape not clear, PS phɛ gĨ, BS phɛtĨ (= phɛṭĨ); it sounds like 'thɛrĨ' (= ṭhəhərĨ?), but cp. 18.13;14; bigul = GR,PS clearly 'bigul', but 'begul' in 18.12; lag go = H ləg gəya, PS lago (= H ləga), GR lag go/lago; lit. 'was attached,
21 applied'; (21) əgil = PS aghil, GR əgil/əg(h)il;
22 əghil bɛ = here: in front, at the head; not: from; mɛdanə = PS mɛdhanə, it sounds 'mɛdhanə/mɛthanə', BS 'valley play', cp. 18.13;14; (baja) = not on tape; ra = GR,PS clearly 'ra', H rəhe (pl.!); one would expect 'ro/ro' (= H rəha), as 'gurū ko' points to sg.; phoki ra = BS H phɛla hua hɛ;
23 mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhale; citə = PS tĪtə; varəta = H barta
24 (Platts), PS bharəta, GR v(h)arəta; (24) tiriya = PS triya; rajə = GR,PS raja; = raj = kingdom? kəro = H kiya, PS --, BS kəro = BS 'he abolished'; PM,BLS,GR raj kəro bhə̃g = he
25 abolished his kingdom; (25) bɛrəkhə = PS bɛrakhə, GR bɛrəkha/bɛrakha; ɛ go = PS e go; kuthəlaṛə-kĪ-gaṛə = GR kuthəlaḷə-kĪ-gaḷə; bɛrəkhə = PS bɛrəkha, GR bɛrəkha/bɛrakha, cp. 17.99;
26 kuthəlaṛə = GR kuthulaḷa-kĪ-gaḷa; bhagvalĪ = PS bhəgyaĪ; BS bhəgvalĪ f. (bhəgyav m.) = lit. 'shareholder' = 'the miller who runs a watermill and gets part of the grain ground by him as his share'; buṛiya = GR buḍiya; dhelĪ = GR,PS,BS dhelĪ; but cp. T 6559 Ku. deli; M 10.58 dhelĪ; BS also 'dhyeĪ'; mɛ = mə̃; bhɛṭi rɛ = H bəṭh rəhĪ hɛ, PS bəṭh ber, BS bhɛṭh rɛ; onĪ = H ate (hə̃), it sounds 'onəinə', PS anĪnə; BS onĪnə = BS H a rəhe hə̃ (BS: onĪ = H ate hə̃); - BS's statement is not clear; most likely 'onəinə' = 'onĪ' distorted by GR's way of singing; bɛragə = GR,PS clearly
27 'bɛragə'; (27) bhagvalĪ = PS bhəgalĪ, BS bhəgvalĪ; nhɛ ge chə = GR n(h)ɛ ge chə; muṇi = PS muṇĪ, BS 'a little' (also: məṇi); piśuva = GR piśu(v)a; GR: as she hadn't any ashes she took flour; cupəṛiberə = GR tsupəṛiberə, cp. 10.3; 16.67;
28 baṭə = GR baṭɛ; (28) buṛiya = GR buḍiya; bhəgətuva = PS bhiguvana; GR,NCV,BLS bhəgətuva = devotee; nacə̃ = nacənɛ, H nactĪ; GR: she dances in front of them, goes ahead and dances; not clear on tape; it sounds 'naca', PS --; BS nɛtə,
29 nɛchə; (29) dəgəṛə = GR dəgəḷa; kɛn chə = PS kə̃ chə; ləgə =
30 PS ləgə, GR ləgə/ləkə; onũ = H aũ; (30) hiṭə hiṭə = tape not clear, PS lhĪṭo lhĪṭo, BS take take (lhi); it sounds 'hi-ṭ/t-ə (l)hi-ṭ/t-ə'; as to 'hiṭə hiṭə' cp. 7.20; could

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18.30 it be 'lhi tə' = H le to? təkə̃ = tɛkəɳi, H tisko, PS təkɛ,
31 GR təkə̃/təkã/təka; lhi = H le, PS lhĩʈɔ; (31) kənĩ-na =
kənĩ, H kəhte (hɛ̃); GR,PS clearly 'kənĩna'; cp. 14.86;
tiriya = GR tiriya/tiriyɛ, PS tiriye ki; jat = jati; GR,PS
clearly 'jat'; kə̃ = PS kə̃; li janū = PS lhi janū; li jan =
32 PS lhi jan; (32) dhəkelɔ = H dhəkelo; təkə̃ = H tisko, GR
33 təkə̃/təkã, PS təkə̃; (33) hat = PS hath; pəkəɽo = H pəkɽa,
GR pəkəɻo/pəkəɻɔ; kheɽĩ = BS H phə̃kĩ, GR kheɻĩ, PS kheɽi;
uth kəber = GR ut(h) k-ə/ɛ-be(r); NCV uth = utha = H vəhã;
BS H us təreph; kəber = H kəhke, used here as a postposition
34 like H 'udhər ko'; PS also 'uth kəber'; (34) ɛn chɛ = H atĩ
hɛ, 2.sg., PS ɛ̃che; buɽĩ = GR buɖĩ/buɖi; lit. 'where do you
come, old woman?'; it probably means 'I will not allow you
35 to come along'; cp. 22.39; (35) ɛsə = PS yəsə; rə̃g = PS
udekh, BS lə̃g; it sounds 'lə̃g', but in 1973 GR seemed to
identify 'lə̃g' with 'rə̃g' (colour, mood, condition); BLS
lə̃g = rə̃g; NCV lə̃g = H ləgən = PM H dhun (passion); cp.10.41
rəg (obstinacy); lago = H ləga; PS,BS lagɔ; ukə̃ = PS,BS ukə̃;
udekh = PS udekh, BS udɛkhi, GR (1973) udekh = H udas, BLS
depression, NCV restlessness; cp. DNL udek(h), Ku. udekh =
sad; T 1997 Ku. udekh = indifference; BLS,GR support the
following reading: ɛsə rə̃g lago ukə̃ udekh-bɛrag kə; bɛragə =
PS,BS bɛragə gə (= bɛrag kə, of sadness?); but it sounds
more like 'bɛragə' only; tape very fast and indistinct; kɔ =
36 PS kə; mĩlə = PS milɛ; ū̃n = see addenda; (36) kə̃ = PS kɛ̃,
GR kə̃/kã; choɽ gəy = H choɽ gəya, PS choɽi gyay; it sounds
37 'choɽ gyay'; (37) maro = PS marə, BS maro; kərnɛ = H kərte,
PS kənə̃, GR kə(r)nɛ/kənɛ; cp. 2.11;82; 7.30; ɛ gĩnə = ɛ gĩ̃,
38 H a gəye (hɛ̃), PS agĩna, GR ɛ gĩna; mə = ptcl.; (38) tã̃ka =
? tã̃ko; GR,PS tã̃ka; BS H vəhã ke; bɛrəkhə = PS bɛrəkha, GR
bɛrək(h)a; ɛ go = PS e go; ukhələ-lekhə = PS ukhəlekhə;
ɛ gĩnə = PS əgĩna; kaɽɛ-rou = PS kəɽɛ ro, GR kaɻɛ-rou/kɛɻɛ-
39 rou; (39) kɛɽɛ-rou = PS kɛɽɛ roū, GR kɛɻɛ-raū; bɛrəkhə = PS
bɛrəkhə, GR bɛrək(h)ə; NCV bɛragə = a group of 'bɛragi'
(ascetics) and personified 'vairagyə' (asceticism); joginə =
GR,PS joginə, obl.pl.; bɛragə = GR,PS clearly 'bɛragə';
should one read 'bɛrək(h)ə' in both cases? - 'the flag of M.
and the flag of the yogis'; ɛ go chə = PS e go cha; bɛraʈhiye
40 = PS bɛragiya (= ascetics); (40) kɛ = ? kɛ̃ < kərnɛ = H kərte;
or: kɛ < kəri = absolutive; ɛ gĩ̃ = PS e gĩ̃; bhɛʈə gĩ̃ = H

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18.40 bɛṭh gəye (hɛ̃), tape not clear; PS,BS bhɛṭi; cp. 6.12;
41 7.37; 10.26; 16.26; (41) jəy-jəs = GR clearly 'jəy-jəs'; =
jəs-jəs; ɔnɔ = H ata (hɛ), BS H a rəha hɛ; hənɔ = H hota
42 (hɛ), BS H ho rəha hɛ, it sounds 'həna/hɛna'; (42) unūkɛ̃ =
BS unəkɛ̃, H unko, tape not clear; break in the structure
of the sentence: unūkɛ̃ - manənī; jəy-jəs = GR jəy-jə(s);
janī = PS janīnə; təy-təs = GR təy-tə(s); manənī = H mante
43 (hɛ̃); (43) bɛrəkhə = PS bɛraṭha, GR bɛrakha/bɛrəkha; ɛ ja =
? ɛ jã = ɛ janɔ, H a jata; PS eja - eja; cp. 18.44;75; 19.65;
mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhale; phəya-rɔu = PS phəya-rōū, GR - rɔu/
44 rau; (44) bɛrəkhə = PS bɛrəkha, GR bɛrakha; jogĩ ko = PS jo
chī, BS jogĩ ko; cp. 18.39 joginə ko; ɛ ja = BS H a jata,
45 PS e ja; (45) bɛraṭhī = PS bɛraṭhiya, it sounds 'bɛraṭhīyə';
bɛragə = GR,PS clearly 'bɛraga'; girechinə = PS girechine;
46 bɛrəkhə = PS bɛrakhə, GR bɛrakha, cp. 17.99; ṭolə-tophan =
PS tolə -, BS ṭolə-tophan = pompous procession; cp. 9.17;20;
bagīśvərə = PS bageśvərə; mɛkhale = PS məkhale; bɛraṭhī =
47 PS bɛraṭhiya; (47) basa bəsə = ? basa bəso, PS basa bəsa,
it sounds 'basa basa'; cp. 7.31 basa ni bəso; bɛrəkhə = GR,
48 PS bɛrəkha; roki go chə = H ruk gəya hɛ; (48) ɛ = PS ye, H
is (?), or meaningless sing-particle?; rɛṇī-ratuṛa = GR
rɛṇī-ratuḷa; bagənathə = another name for 'bagīśvər'; mɛ̃ju =
maju, PS mɛ̃, BS mɛ̃ jo; cp. 7.51; sukala = noun or adjective?,
cp. 15.44; GR,PS sukala; bhəya = BS also 'bhəya', H hue;
lit. (?) 'they became resting (= sleeping), of the yogis
rest was made'; BS 'which good time was' = BS 'they rested
this night in B. and had a good time'; but BS would say:
jogĩlə viśram kərɔ; and NCV would say: jogĩle sukal biśram
kəro = NCV H jogīne sukal biśram kiya; NCV sukal = səndhya-
49 kal = sleeping time; (49) lago = H ləga, PS lago; GR,BS
50 lɛgo; lɛ go < ? lagi go; kɔn chə = GR kan tsa; (50) təhī =
51 GR,PS tahī; bɛrəkhə = GR,PS bɛrəkha; (51) raja = GR rajü,
PS rajə; bɛrag ko = PS bɛrag, GR bɛr-a/ə-g/k, BS 'the flag
of sadness'; niśan = PS nisaṇ, GR niśan/nisan; jogĩ = GR
jogĩ/jogīn; ṭolə-tophanə = PS tolə-tūṗhan; nhɛ gīnə = GR,PS
52 clearly 'nhɛgīna'; (52) nɛ gīnə = PS nhɛ gīna, GR nɛ gīna/
53 n(h)ɛ gīna; (53) sira = GR sira/śira, PS sera (= fertile
irrigated land near a river); cp. 1.54; 4.20; 11.42; GR
sira = məli; nhɛ gĩ = GR nhɛ gĩ/nhɛ gīn; 18.52 and 53 is
one sentence, the prose-sentence is no part of it; mɛkhalɛ =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18.54 PS məkhale; (54) tãko = PS tako; bɛrəkhə = GR,PS bɛrəkha; munusarə = GR clearly 'munusarə', PS munəsyara;
55 bɛrəkhə = PS,GR bɛrəkha; munusarə = PS munəsyara;
56 mənusarə = PS munsyarə; juarə = PS joharə, GR juarə/jvarə;
57 nhɛ gĩnə = PS nhɛ gĩ; bəɳə = PS bəɳa; (57) bɛrəkhə = GR,PS
58 bɛrəkhə; ūɳṭa-dhurə = PS ũṭa-dhure; (58) hūma-dhurə = PS
59 hūma-dhure; (59) hūmə-dhurə = GR,PS clearly 'hūmə-dhurə'; lago chĩ = H ləga tha = '(when/where) H. began'; cp. BS's ex.: 1. yã bəṭĩ tal kətyūr lagõ; 2. yã bəṭĩ mal kətyūr lagõ; 3. yã bəṭi bicla kətyūr lagõ = from here begins 'Lower Katyūr'; ...'Upper Katyūr'; ... 'Middle Katyūr'; according to BS 1. begins 8-9 miles east of Garūr and spreads to Bāgeshwār; 2. = Bajyūlā which spreads towards Garhwāl, Gwāldam; 3. = Baijnāth, Garūr, Dyonāi; this region one passes through when going by bus from Kausani via Baijnath to Bageshwar; pɛḍə = PS pɛra, cp. 11.8;28; BS: they move forward only one step at a time, step by step, because the air is very thin; sərənĩ = PS səra, BS sərani = BS 'they move'; cp. T 13250 Ku. sərɳo; jogĩ (kəɳi) rĩgĩ rĩgĩ lagen chə = ?, it sounds 'jogĩ rəgĩ rəgĩ lagĩn chə', PS jogĩ rəgĩ rəgi lagĩ cha; BS jogĩ rãgĩ rãgĩ lagĩ cha = BS 'the yogis began to feel dizzy' (lit. 'dizziness befell the yogis'); TP: 'rãgĩ' should be 'rĩgaĩ/rĩgĩ' = fainting (supported also by GR); NCV,PM,BLS rĩgi; 'kəɳi' has been added on the basis of 18.61 and 20.48;
60 lagen chə = H ləgtĩ hɛ; (60) avaz = BS ab avaj bədəĩ linhũ, əvaj ni unəĩ = BS H əb avaz bədəl leta hũ, avaz nəhĩ a rəhĩ hɛ; GR: bədəl linū = H ələg ələg kərna; GR says this to him-
61 self and the other singer; (61) dūsəro = GR dūsərɔ, PS dūsəro; pəgə = PS pəga; uṭhɔnĩ = H uṭhate (hɛ̃); bhə̃gĩ = GR,PS clearly 'bhə̃gĩ'; PM says 'bhə̃g lag go' = PM H nəśa ləg gəya; BS 'dizziness befalls them'; GR could be 'bh-ə̃/ã-g-i/ĩ'; cp. Platts bhə̃g m. = breaking, palsy; bhə̃gĩ f.; HŚS bhə̃gi f.; lagɛ̃chə = H ləgtĩ hɛ, it sounds 'lagɛ cha'; uṭhonĩ = GR
62 uṭhonĩ/uṭhūnĩ; (62) tĩsəro = GR tĩsəro/tĩsərɔ, PS tĩsəra; pɛḍə = PS pəga, GR pɛḍa; PM says 'pɛr uṭhɔnĩ' and 'pəg uṭhɔnĩ'; uṭhūnĩ = PS uṭhonĩ; həriya = PS hərĩya; pĩgəla = PS pĩgəla, GR piñəlo, BS yellow; cp. JJ 53 piñəlo rə̃g = a yellow colour; phɛ gĩnə = GR,PS phɛgĩna; səbɛ = H səb hĩ;
63 ghamə = heat, sunlight; cp. 14.78; (63) muɳi muɳi kərnɛ = GR - kənɛ (= kə(r)nɛ); PS first 'mūɳĩ', then changed into

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18.63 'məɳĪ-məɳĪ kənɛ'; BS slowly; cp. 9.46 muni muni kɛ; kərnɛ = H kərte; ko = ? Hindi-form (instead of Ku. 'səbən kəɳi') or - also likely - Ku. ko = H ka, 'the lying down of all'; ḍəsaɳə = PS disaɳa; BS dəsyaɳə = bed, lying down; NCV dəśaɳ = H bistər; PM,BLS,GR diśaɳ = H bistər; cp. KLJ 390 disan = H bistər; cp. T 6896 dhvə̃səti, dhvasənə, N. ḍəsna = small rug for lying on, H. ḍasən = bedding; Platts ḍasna, ḍəsana = to make a bed; HŚS ḍasna, ḍəsana = bichana; 'ḍasən' etc. in TŚS and BSK; GR ḍəsaɳə/dəśanə; GR clearly 'də-', not 'gə', but it is tempting to compare 'gəś-aɳ' in 12.21: barə bisĪ gənanõ ko ... gəś-aɳə lɛ go chə; there PS wrote 'dəśaɳa' (cp. 12.21 com.!); it is difficult to decide what makes the better reading in both cases, 'gəśaɳə' or 'ḍəsaɳə'; considering the idiomatic usage and the sentence-structure 'gəśaɳə/gəś-aɳə' seems to be preferable; lagəɳə = PS lagəna; lit. 'slowly - to all/of all - the lying down, spreading out/
64 fainting - begann to happen'; (64) khəɽa = GR khəɭa; BS 'not one could stand any longer; lit. 'they did not remain
65 standing'; (65) bidiya = PS bidhiya, BS bidiya = knowledge; bharə = GR,NCV,BLS weight; netərə = PS netəra; choɽənĪ = GR
66 choɭənĪ; (66) jətukə = GR jətukə/jədukə; PS jadū ka (= of magic); mera = PS myəra; səbɛ = H səb hĪ, PS səbə; məri
67 gəya = H mər gəye (hə̃), GR məri g(i)ya; (67) kholi halo = H khol ḍala, PS kholĪ halə, GR khɔli halɔ; tumūlɛ = PS tumūle; gaɽi halĪ = GR gaɭi haɭĪ; or pl.: gaɽi halĪ̃?; pãcə-patĪ re sĪ̃gvalĪ = PS paca pəttĪ re sĪ̃vãlĪ, GR pãca-patĪ rɛ sĪ̃gvalĪ/ siñvalĪ; BS 'the five Singvali-leaves'; cp. 18.3;
68 jhaɽənĪ = GR jhaɭənĪ, BS 'he puts to work'; lit. 'brushes'; mera = PS myəra; bauna = GR bauna/baona, PS bavəna; vidiya = PS vidhiya, GR vid(h)iya; cp. DNL bidya = knowledge; bidhi = rule, formula; contamination of these two words?; jhaɽəɳə = PS jhaɽənə; hūma-dhurə = PS hūma-dhure; BS: the people believe that the poisonous plants poison air and water which in turn poison the people breathing this poisoned air and
69 drinking this poisoned water; (69) luɳəkiya = PS lūɳa kiya, GR could be 'l-u/ū-ɳ/n-ə/a-k-i/Ī-y-ə/a'; biṣə = GR biṣu; jhaɽo = GR jhaɭo; thuɳəkiya = PS ṭhuɳəkiya, GR could be 'th/ṭh-u/ū-ɳ/n-ə/a-k-i/Ī-y-ə/a'; NCV nunkiya-thunkiya biṣ = slow and fast poison (? KM); GR thinks they are poisonous plants in Johar; jhuɳə-jhuɳiya = PS jhuɳa-jhuɳiya; GR could

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18.69 be 'jh/j-u/ū-ɳ/n-i/Ī-y-ə/a'; cp. 'sujūniya' sold as 'bikh' (= poison) in Atk. I 745: "Poeonia emodi, Wall. - 'Chandra' (the plant), 'sujūniya' (the young edible shoots), 'bhūma-madiya, yet ghās' of the Bhotiyas; described by Hooker f. and Thomson in Hooker, I., 30. The tubers are some of those exported under the name 'bikh' and are probably those known as 'padam-chhāl'. There is nothing in the local Materia Medica requiring further investigation more than the roots exported under the name 'bikh' and 'nirbisi'. ...'maura, māūr' or 'māhur bikh', and Madden tested it to see whether it deserved the name 'mītha', sweet, and found it was so: but this was soon succeeded by the most distressing burning all over the mouth and face, though nothing was swallowed." kalo dhatūrə = PS kalo dhədhūra, GR dh/d-ə/a-t/d-u/ū-r-ə/a; dhatūr = GR dh-ə/a-t/d-ūr; BS 'a poisonous plant. The yogis put the black seeds of it in their pipes for smoking; more dangerous than 'bhẽg'.' simələkhar = PS simələ khatə; GR indeed 'khat/khaṭ'; but cp. 21.55 and KI 282 'simələkhar';
70 bɛsə = PS baisə; jharṛənī = GR jhaɭənī; (70) jətukə = PS jadūga, GR jə-t/d-u-k/g-ə; lɛ rɔ chī = lagi rɔ chī, H ləg rəha tha; PS wrote first 'lagī rɔ chiya' which he himself or BS changed later into 'lɛ rɔ chiya'; 'lɛ < lagi' is supported by 18.64;73; NCV and BLS; GR clearly 'lɛ rɔ chiya';
71 səbɛ = PS səba; ṭharṛa = GR ṭhaɭa; (71) he = PS ye; bolən chə
72 = H bolta hɛ, PS bulãcha, GR bolan cha/bolɛn cha; (72) ke = GR ke/kɛ; ɛ ge chī = H a gəī hɛ, PS e ge chī; kilɐgə = BS kiləkə = kilɛ = H kislie, kyõ; GR kil-ə/ɛ-k/g-ə/a; toṛī =
73 PS ṭoṛī, GR t/ṭ; kilɛ = PS kiləkə; (73) tikəɳi = H tujhko, PS tikəɳi, GR tɨkəɳi/tikəɳi; jɛ kɛ = BS H jɛse kya, PS jɛ ke; nīnə jɛ = something like sleep; cp. BS's ex.: mẽkɛ bhūk jɛ ke larɛchī = BS H mujhko bhūkh thoṛī ləg rəhī thī; mikẽ pəṭɛ jɛ ke larɛchī = BS H mujhko thəkan thoṛī ləg rəhī thī; ɛ rɛ chī = H a rəhī thī, PS e rɛ chī; cp. 18.72 ɛ ge chī; lagi rɔ chī = H ləg rəha tha, PS lagi rɔ chiya; BS 'How
74 could have sleep come to you?' (74) dɛ hiṭo = PS də hiṭo, H cəl de (?); hyũlī gẽgɛ = PS hyɔlī gẽge, PM hyũl gẽga =
75 Snow Ganga; GR clearly 'gẽgɛ'; (75) mɛdanə = PS mɛdhana, GR mɛd(h)ana; on 'mɛdanə' GR commented in 1967: 'dhīre - dhīre'; did he mean by it the literal meaning of 'mɛdanə' or - more likely - the way of 'mɛdanə'-playing? baja = PS ye; BS e jã

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18.75 (= H a jata?); it sounds indeed 'e ja', but in 1973 GR gave 'baja'; cp. 18.13;14;22; bɛrəkhə = PS bɛraga, GR beraga/berək(h)a; bɛrəkhə = PS first 'bɛraga', then changed by himself into 'bɛrəkha'; GR bɛrəkha; khalə = NCV 'a place in a valley where there is water at certain times, muddy,
76 fertile'; (76) təhĪ = GR,PS tahĪ; NCV,BLS təĨ = H vəhã; majə = GR maju/majo; unəro = GR unərɔ; bɛrəkhə = PS bɛrəga, GR bɛra-g/k-a; it is also tempting to think here of Hi. 'barək' (HŚS) = 'barrack', used like 'ḍera' (camp); rɛ = PS re; ghẽṭi go chə = PS gɛṭhĪ go cha, BS ghẽṭĪ go chə; BS 'the camp was pitched'; GR ghẽṭi/gɛṇṭhi; cp. 18.79 bɛrəkhə badi
77 go chə; (77) əkhaṛə = PS əkhəṛa, GR əkhaḷa; GR: the whole place inside the fence; joti go chə = BS: in Ku. used for
78 'to built, prepare a fire'; (78) dhuṇĪ = PS also 'dhuṇĪ'; GR clearly short 'u': dhuṇĪ/dhunĪ; cp. 16.89;98 and T 6848 Ku. dhūṇĪ; roki gɛ = ? ruki ge, H ruk gəĪ; PS ropĪ ge (= it was planted); NCV,PM,BLS ropi ge (= it was planted), but GR insisted on 'roki gɛ' = (GR) the fire of the yogis
79 stopped = they stopped on their march; (79) abə = perhaps something is missing between 18.78 and 79; bɛrəkhə = GR,PS
80 bɛrəkha; (80) dvĪ = PS dviye, it sounds 'dvĪya/dvĪyə', cp.
81 14.80; 16.38;40; (81) dvĪ = PS dviya, GR dvĪya; hɛ gĪnə = H ho gəye hẽ, PS hɛ gina, GR hɛ gĪna; kɛ = PS ke, GR kɛ/ke;
82 milənə = H milta; (82) kənĪ-na = GR,PS clearly 'kənĪna'; perhaps: kənĪ > kənĨ > kənĪn(ə) > kənĪna (?); kəso = PS
83 kəsə; (83) həmūkən = PS həmūkẽ; ko = GR kɔ; lit. 'any clue
84 of Rajula does not get to us'; (84) mə = ptcl., GR me, PS re; nhɛ ja = PS nhɛi ja; BS: 'nhɛĪ ja' should be 'nhɛ jao'; but it sounds 'he ija' (= o mother); bhiciye = bhikṣa, PS bhichiye, GR bhiciye/bhitye; here and later on it always sounds 'bhi-t/c-(i)ya'; cp. KLJ bhicya; PJ 32 bhicya, 76;77 bhiciya; DNL bhikṣa, bhicche; but T 9485 Ku. bhĪkh, bhĪk; kəri lyao = H kər(ke) le ao, kər(ke) lao; GR lyao/lyava;
85 bhicya = PS bhikṣa, GR bhicya/bhitya; pətto = PS pəttə, GR pətto/pət(t)o, cp. DNL pətto; kãĨ = H kəhã hĪ (?), PS kã,
86 it sounds 'kəĨ'; chu = H hɛ, PS chū, GR tsu; (86) bhicya = GR bhicya/bhitya, PS bhikṣa; kəhĨ = PS also 'kəhĨ', GR kə(h)Ĩ; pĪya = PS piya; kəhĨ = PS kẽ, BS kɛ̃, GR kəĨ; jən =
87 PS ni, BS jhən, it sounds 'nən'; (87) korĪ = BS 'uncooked food' (where poison can be discovered easily); bhicya = PS

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

18.87 bhikṣa, GR bhicya/bhitya; mẽ = PS bɛ (= from), tape not
88 clear; (88) kɛ = ? kəri, H kərke; PS kẽ; khegdas = PS
khekədas; bhicya = PS bhikṣa, GR bhicya/bhitya; kərɳ hũ =
kərəɳə huɳi, H kərne ko; ləgɛ halĨ = H ləga ɖale (hɛ̃); GR,
PS ləgɛ halĨ; lit. 'Guru Khegdas put them to begging';
89 mẽ = GR mə; (89) mə = ptcl., PS mẽ; bhicya = tape not clear,
90 PS bhiciya, GR bhicya/bhitya; (90) ghərə ghərə mẽ = PS
ghəra ghəra mẽ; ələkhə = PS aləkhə; BS 'they raise the name
of God'; jəgũnĨ = H jəgate (hɛ̃), PS jəgonĨ; bhicya = PS
91 bhiciya, GR bhicya/bhitya; (91) bhicya = PS bhiciya; kərənɛ
= H kərte; suniya = Suni's house = Sunapati's house; məhələ
= GR mohola; nhɛ go chə = GR nhɛ go tsa, PS nhɛ go cha;
92 jəgaĨ = ? a noun, cp. DNL jəgai 2; or i-absolutive: jəgai-
ber?; lit. 'in (at) the calling ('awakening') of God'; mẽ =
GR mɛ/mɛ̃; bhicya = PS bhiciya, GR bhiciya/bhitiya; lɛ ge chə
93 = BS H la gəĨ hɛ, PS lyɛ ge cha; (93) pũrubə = PS pũrəba,
GR pũrub(h)a; dekhi rɛ chə = BS H dekh rəhĨ hɛ; rũpəsa = PS
94 also 'rũpəsa', cp. 14.23;50; (94) pənyari = PS also 'pən-
yarĨ'; BS H pəhcan liya hɛ = 'Rajula recognized'; cp. 18.95;
where does this verb belong to?; halo chə = H ɖala hɛ, PS
hələ cha, GR hɛlɔ cha; gĨvaɽə = PS gevaɽə, GR gĨvaɭə/gɛ̃vaɭə;
95 kəso = H kɛsa, PS kəsə; (95) pənyari halo chə = PS pənyarĨ
96 halə cha, GR - hɛlɔ cha; kəso = PS kəsə; (96) pũrubə = PS
pũrəba, GR pũrub(h)a; ɛ ge = H a gəĨ, PS ege; pəʈãgəɳə =
97 GR pəʈañəɳa; (97) ɛso = PS esə, GR ɛsɔ; jəkə = BS also
'jəkə'; it sounds 'jaka' (= ? jɛ kɛ < jəsi kəri, H jɛse
kərke); bolɛn chə = H boltĨ hɛ, PS bulɛ̃ chə; tɛ = H tis/
tisĨ, PS tə; BS H usĨ vəkt, pəl; ghəɽĨ = GR ghəɭĨ; sɛtə =
PS śɛta; GR sɛt = muhũrt; cp. UHŚ saət;

19. 1 tɛkəɳi = PS tekəɳĨ; dekhənũ = H dekhta hũ/dekhtĨ hũ; kəso =
PS kəsə; tɛkəɳi = PS tikəɳĨ; səməjənũ = PS səməjhənũ; kənɛ
chə = H kəhtĨ hɛ, GR kənɛ tso; kəso = PS kəsə; kəsikə = BS
H kɛse, kis karəɳ se; PS kəsĨka; a chɛ = BS H aya hɛ, PS
a che, GR a chɛ/a che; jələnərə = GR,PS jəlɛnəra;
2 mɛ̃ju = maju; BS says 'tera khatir' instead of 'tera khatir
mẽ'; həmərɔ = PS həmərə; ai ro chə = H a rəha hɛ (as to its
form) but BS H aya hua hɛ (as to its meaning); should one
read perhaps 'ai go chə' (= H a gəya hɛ)?; bɛrəkhə = PS
bɛrəkha, GR bɛrəkhɛ, BS camp (?); badi ro chə = NCV H bə̃dh

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19. 2 rəha hɛ (Ku. badi rõ chə = H bə̃dh rəhta hɛ); PS badĪ ro cha; BS 'the camp (?) has been pitched (tied)';
3 sə̃cĪ = PS sacĪ; add 'bat'; kon chɛ = H kəhta hɛ, 2.sg., PS kõ che, GR kon chɛ/kon chɛ; jhūṭĪ = PS jhūṭhĪ; kĪ = PM kĪ = H kya; GR kĪ/ki; ai ro chə = BS H aya hua hɛ (but Hi. 'a rəha hɛ' as to its form); kĪ = it sounds 'ki': 'that
4 the king has come'(?) or: kĪ = H kya; (4) yə - janĪ = GR to his co-singer about some women who were leaving the room; kəphulĪ = the female 'kəphua'-bird; (5) jhūṭĪ = PS also 'jhūṭĪ'; ke konū = H kya kəhū̃; bəṇber = GR,PS bəṇbe; ɛ ro = BS H aya hua, PS a ro; but as to its form Ku. 'ɛ ro'
6 = Hi. 'a rəha'; 19.5 and 6 belong together; (6) bɛrəkhə = PS also 'bɛrəkhə', GR bɛrək(h)ə, BS 'the camp'; badi ro chə = BS H bə̃dha hua hɛ, PS badĪ ro chə, cp. 19.2; hɛ gĪne = H ho gəye (hɛ̃); GR,PS hɛ gĪna; dvĪ = PS dviye, GR dvĪya;
7 mə = ptcl., GR mə/mɨ, PS --; dɛ hiṭə = PS dəhiṭə, GR dɛ hiṭu/də hiṭə; BS 'Rajula (says): Let us go! I come with you...'; PM: the yogi speaks: 'Rajula, let us go, I come with you...(= I bring you); rajulĪ = 'rajulĪ' has nothing to do with this sentence; the singer addresses the heroine;
8 bəṭi ge = PS bəṭĪ ge; hū̃ = PS hõ; ki = GR ki/kĪ; PS,BS --;
9 kəṇi = PS kɛ̃; GR,BS kəṇi; ke = H kya; kon chɛ = PS kõche;
10 kənɛ chə = H kəhtĪ hɛ, PS kənɛ̃ chə, GR clearly 'kənɛ cho'; tvikə̃ = PS tukɛ̃, GR tvikə̃/tɨkə̃; jəs = tape not clear, PS jəsə, GR jə/jəy, cp. 18.42; dekhənū̃ = H dekhtĪ hū̃; gĪ̃vaṛə = PS gevaṛə, GR gĪ̃vaḷə; jə = tape not clear; lit. 'I see you like a yogi from Bairath, like a man from Gĩ̃var I see (you)';
11 kĪ = PS kye; GR ki a cha/kya a cha (ki = kĪ); NCV tū kĪ a chɛ; a chɛ = H aya hɛ, 2.sg.; PS aja; GR,BS clearly 'a cha' (but 'cha' = 2.pl.); cp. 19.1 a chɛ; D 24.6 a chɛ = H aya; LSI 149 hiṭə-chəi (= chɛ); KG 48 chip che = 2.sg.m. 'you hid'; NCV tū a chɛ = 2.sg., tum a cha = 2.pl.; bəṇber = GR bəṇbe/bəṇbe(r); kilɛ = cp. 18.72 kilə kə, kilɛ; ɛ ro chɛ = H a rəha hɛ, PS e ra cha, GR ɛ ro cha (= BS H ae hue ho, 2. pl.), but Rajula is adressing the yogi in the 2.sg. through-
12 out (cp. 19.1;3;9;10); (12) kənɔ = H kəhta (hɛ); ū = PS u; ɛ rəyĪ̃ = H a rəhe (hɛ̃), BS H ae hue hɛ̃ (? KM); it sounds 'ɛ rəi/ɛ roy (tape not very clear); cp. JJ 46 ai rəĪ̃ = they come (parallel to 'ɔnĪ' = H ate hɛ̃); ɛ rĪ̃ = H a rəhe
13 (hɛ̃), PS a rĪ̃, GR ɛ rĪ̃/ ɛ rĪ; (13) bɛrəkhə = GR,PS clearly

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19.13 'bɛrəkhə'; badi ro = H bəndh rəha (hɛ), PS badī ro, GR
14 ro/ro; chən = GR tsən; (14) khəbərə = GR kh (not 'ḳh');
bheji rakhənū = BS H bhej rəkhe hɛ̃, PS bheji rakhənə, GR
clearly 'rakhənū'; BS would say: həm gurul bheji rakhĩ;
15 or: həmukɛ̃ gurul bheji rakho (BS's spelling!);(15) bhicya =
PS bhiccha, GR bhicya/bhikya; lyao = H lao; kɛber = H
kəhke, PS kəber, GR kɛbe(r)/kəbe(r); bhicya = PS bhiccha,
not clear on tape; GR could be 'bhikẖya/bhicya/bhitya';
kərnū həm = PS kərən hõ ayo = H kərne ko aya; not very
16 clear on tape; (16) hũ = PS hõ, GR hũ/hũ̃; (17) ghuna = PS
ghuna, GR ghunã/ghunə̃; ghagərī = BS 'skirt'; kuhəṇa = PS
kuhuna; it sounds 'ku(hə)n ãgəṛī'; ãgəṛī = BS 'blouse';
cp. 11.6;9; GR ãgəḷī; səmeṛiber = BS H səmeṭkər, PS səme-
rəber; ɛ ge = H a gəī, PS e ge; kə̃kərī-khalə = PS khə̃kərī-
18 khale; (18) ɛ chī = H aī thī, PS e chī; dekhɛn chə = H
dekhtī hɛ, PS dekhə chə, GR dekhɛn cho/- tso; 19.18 and 19
19 belong together; (19) gholə - suva = cp. 4.89;94; 6.38;
17.73; PS kəphuva, pijarī; GR pĩjəri/pijərī; dekhɛn chə =
PS dekhə̃chə; bəṇi ro chə = H bən rəha hɛ, PS bəṇī ro cha;
20 lit. 'he is making himself a yogi'; (20) jəbu = PS jəbə;
bhɛ̃ṭu = bhɛṇṭə; PS tire, BS bheṭ; NCV,PM bhɛṇṭ; GR bhɛ̃ṭu/
bhɛṭu; həi ge chī = hɛ ge chī, H ho gəī thī, PS aī ge chī;
BS haī ge chī = H ho gəī hɛ; GR (h)aī gɛ chī; vəkhətə = PS
bəkhətə; hɛ rɛ chə = H ho rəhī hɛ; lit. 'when the meeting
of Rajula (and) Malushahi had happened, at that time, Ra-
21 jula, what talk is going on?'; (21) dvī = PS dviye, GR
dvīyɛ/dvīyə, NCV dvī; jəṇiyõ le = ?, PS jaṇiyõ mɛ̃, BS ja-
ṇiyõ le, GR janiyõ ne/jaṇiyõ le, NCV janyolɛ; cp. HŚS janī
= dear, close; but more likely it belongs to T 5098 jənə =
person, Ku. jəṇ; cp. DNL bheṭ: duvɛ jəna bheṭ bhəe = both
met ('jəna' after numeralia); dvigəla = PS digəla, NCV dvī
janyolɛ (dvi) gala rɛ cɛ̃ṭi marī = NCV 'Malushahi and Rajula
are petting their cheeks' (probably wrong, KM); jheṭī marī
= PS dekhī, BS jheṭi marī = BS H gəle mile = they embraced
each other; BLS jeṭī marṇo = to embrace tightly; GR j(h)/
22 c(h)-ɛ/e-ṭ/t-i/ī; cp. 15.71; (22) ke = PS ke, H kya, but
GR clearly 're'; 'ke' makes more sense, because 19.30 has
'kya' and 19.22 begins Malushahi's speech in the same way -
though with other words - as Rajula's speech in 19.30;
dhana = PS dhəna, GR dhəna/dhana; kərənī = lit. 'what plan

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19.23 (plot, work, arrangement) does he make now'; (23) nimətə = GR nimatəra = ? nimətə re; PS nīma raja, BS nīma tera mī; NCV tera nimittə, cp. DNL nimittə; RŚK nimittə (nəmətə, nimettə); bəŋi ɛ rəyũ = bəŋber ɛ rəyũ, H bənkər a rəha hũ; PS bəŋī rəyə; it sounds 'bəŋi ɛ rəyã (= ? rəyũ + ã > rəy' ã; cp. 19.25;26;27;28 ayũ, ɛ gũ); BS H bən hua hũ = I have
24 become (BS); (24) choṛi ɛ gũ = H choṛ a gəya hũ, PS choṛī e go (= 3.sg., H a gəya), cp. 19.27; BS H choṛ aya hũ;
25 choṛi ayũ = H choṛ aya hũ, PS choṛī ayõ, GR choḍi ayũ; dhərma de mayeṛī = PS dhərəma de mayəṛī, GR maye-ṛ/ɭ/l-ī;
26 choṛi ayũ = GR choɭi ayũ; (27) ter = PS tyar, GR ter/tɛr; rẽgīlī = GR,PS clearly 'rẽgilī'; ɛ gũ = PS a gũ; pechõ = PS pəchɔ, GR pəchõ/pəchũ; choṛi ayũ = PS choṛi ayõ;
28 kẽ = kəŋi, H ko, PS kẽ; (29) mẽ = H mẽ, 'in'; PS mẽ; ayũ =
30 H aya hũ, PS ayõ; (30) bɛnə = PS bɛna; bolɛn chə = H boltī
31 hɛ, PS bulẽcha; (31) jɛ = H jɛse, PS --, BS je; a chɛ = H aya hɛ, 2.sg.; kɛn chə = PS kẽ chə, GR kɛn tso; ayə = PS aye; what form? GR ayə/aye; most probably 'ayə' = ayo, H
32 aya; (32) khegidasə = GR,PS khegīdasə; ɛso = BS yəsə, GR
33 ɛso/eso; 19.32 and 33 belong together; (33) yə = PS ye; phɔjə = it sounds 'phɔnjə/phõjə'; liberə = H lekər, PS lhī-
34 berə; ɔna = H ate; (34) ek = PS yə (this), but GR clearly 'ek'; phɔjə = GR phõjə/phõjə; liber = PS lhībe, GR libe(r);
35 ter = PS tyar; ni ūn = H nəhĩ ate, PS ɔn; (35) pəryay = PS pərayə, GR clearly 'pəryay', cp. 10.83; T 7796 Ku. pərayo; chu = PS chū, GR tsu; jaŋ = jaŋī?, PS jaŋi, GR jaŋ/jan; BS
36 'who knows', cp. 12.83 jaŋī; kɛ = PS ke; (36) digə = PS dəge, GR dige/digə/digɛ; cp. KLJ 379.3 dəgɛ; BS (M 14.48 com.) mi dəga; lit. 'now the meeting with you has come about'; je kuch = H jo kuch, PS kuch, GR kuc(h); kər chɛ = ? kərn chɛ, H kərtī hɛ, 2.sg., PS kər che; GR clearly 'kər chɛ'; BS 'whatever you do'; it bɛ yã hũchɛ = not very clear on tape; PS ya yədə be yã ɔ che ɔr iti bɛ hiṭẽ chɛ; NCV iti bɛ yã hũchɛ, ɔr iti bɛ hiṭ chɛ = NCV 'either you stay here or you come (along with us) from here'; GR meant to say: Rajula, either you stay at home or you come to us to Kankari Khal; GR it(h)/id; 'it bɛ yã' (= H idhər se yehã, 'here - from - here') is difficult, idiom or mistake?; hũchɛ = H hotī hɛ, GR həũ chɛ; hiṭə chɛ = hiṭən chɛ, H cəltī hɛ; NCV pronounces 'hiṭchɛ' (= you go, NCV); GR hiṭə chɛ/

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19.36 hiṭo chɛ; in 1973 GR said: 'hiṭ chə' and 'hiṭən chɛ' = 'ek hĩ bat' = exactly the same; cp. 21.89a; kɔ = H kəho!, 37 PS kə; (37) həmu = PS həmə; ni ɛ səkən = H nəhĩ a səkte; 38 kə de = H kəh diya; thĩ = PS thẽ; (38) mɛ-buva = PS mɛ-puva, GR mɛ-bu(v)a; kəsĩ = PS kəsikə, GR clearly 'kəsĩ'; ɛ səkən = PS ɛ səkənū; mɛ-buva = PS mɛpua; səlah = PS mɛ-pua ki səlɛ; it sounds 'bua səlay'; cp. DNL səllah; one 39 would expect 'mɛ-buva kĩ səlah'; (39) yã rɔ = not clear on tape, PS pɛ ye rɔ ab; BS 'all right, you stay here. (Rajula to the Guru:) Don't beg in Jalanara-country'; mẽ = PS bɛ; bhikhya = PS bhikṣa, GR clearly 'bhikhya', cp. 40 bhicya; (40) khaṇə-k saman = PS khaṇək saman, it sounds 'khano saman', GR n/ṇ, BS 'foodstuff'; apuṇə = PS apəṇə; bəṭi = PS bəṭi, GR vəṭi; vəhĩ = GR vəĩ, PS vẽ; rajula = ? rajulal; PS,GR rajula; cp. 6.54; jəm kəri hɛlə = BS H jəma 41 kər diya, PS jəmə kəri halo, GR hɛlə/hɛlɔ; (41) hũ = PS hõ; apuṇ = PS apəṇ, GR apuṇ/apəṇ; nhɛ jɛ̃ = BS H cəlĩ jatĩ hɛ, PS nhɛ jɛ, NCV nhɛ jɛ̃, 'jɛ̃/jɛ/jə/jĩ' not clear on tape; rɛ̃ = rənɛ, runɛ, rɔnɛ = H rəhtĩ (hɛ); PS e jɛ (= H a jatĩ), BS ɛ̃ (= H atĩ); it sounds '(r)ɛĩ'; NCV rɛ̃; (bhər vã) rɛ̃ = PS rɛ, GR rɛĩ/reĩ; nhɛ jɛ̃ = not clear on tape, PS nhe jɛ̃, 42 cp. 19.64; (42) kərnū = H kərũ, kərẽ; GR kə(r)nū; pəraĩ = GR pər(y)aĩ, PS pərai; ɛ rənū = BS H həm aye hue hɛ̃ (not: a rəhe hɛ̃?), PS e rəyõnũ, GR ɛ rə(y)nū/ɛ rɔ(y)no; cp. 8.25 43 ɛ rõ; ye = GR,PS clearly 'ye'; (43) kərchɛ = ? kərn chɛ, H kərta hɛ; GR,PS clearly 'kərchɛ'; tukə̃ = PS tukɛ̃, GR tukə̃/tukã; məhəl = GR məhəl/mɔhɔl; bhej dinū = H bhej dũ, bhej deta hũ; PS bheji dinū; rətti = GR rat(t)i/rət(t)i, PS rati; BS rətti = BS H səbere, 6-8 a.m.; hun = PS hõ; 44 ɛ ja = H a ja, PS e jalɛ (= H a jaega); (44) nhɛ ja = not clear on tape, PS nhɛ jalɛ (= H cəla jaega), BS rɔ (= H rəha); BS 'over night (byal) you stay in Rajula's palace'; 45 but 'byal' = evening; (45) ɛsĩ = PS esĩ; le = PS lɛ; ke nam kɔ = BS H kya nam kəha ('what - name - said'); NCV 46 H kya kəhẽ, BLS 'so to say'; (46) bidiya = vidya, PS bidhi-ya; it sounds indeed 'bidhiya'; ko = GR,PS clearly 'ko' (sg.), should be 'ka' (cp. jadū ka, chənə); e = PS ye; bidiyanõ = PS bidhiyanõ; obl. pl. Ku. '(ə)n' + Hi. 'õ'; 47 chənə = H hɛ̃, PS chəna, GR tsana; (47) həmu = GR həmu/həmə; suva = GR su(v)a; bheji dyõlə = H bhej dũga, PS bheji dɔla,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19.48 GR dyõla/dyũla; (48) bheji diye = H bhej do, PS bhejĭ diye,
49 GR diye/dĭyə; (49) jaŋɔ = what form?; in Hindi one would expect 'ni janẽ' ('that they may not know'); PS jaŋõ, GR ja-ŋ/n-ɔ/õ; cp. LSI 139 (present conditional = old present): hiţəu = (if) they go, that they go; cp. 19.59;
50 yəhĭ = PS yə, BS yəhĭ; yekə = BS H iska, PS ɛk; gələ = PS galə (= cheek); bad diye = PS badi diye; yə = GR yə/yɔ; suva = GR su(v)a; bəŋi jalɔ = bəŋi jalo, H bən jaega, PS
51 bəŋĭ jalə, GR jalɔ/jalə; (51) mi = ptcl., PS mẽ; bəŋɛ = bəŋɛber, H bənakər, PS bəŋɛber; lit. 'having made (him) into a parrot'; cp. 19.53;99; bheji dinĭ = BS H bhej dete hẽ;
52 gãţhə = GR gãţho/gantho; khvɛn chə = kholɛn chə, H kholtĭ hɛ, PS khvẽchə; GR clearly 'khvɛn chə/khuɛn chə'; cp. KLJ khvẽŋə = H kholna; T 3945 Ku.gng. khoe = releases; həi
53 janĭ = hɛ janĭ, BS H ho jate, PS həĭ janĭ; (53) suva = PS sua; bhejənĭ = H bhejte (hẽ); məhələ = GR mohola;
54 gaŋţho = PS gãţhə, GR clearly 'gaŋţho/gantho'; ratə = GR rat(t)ə; = rəttə(?), cp. 19.43 rətti; byai = ? byaiber, H bĭtkər, PS byaĭ, BS H bĭtne pər; gələ = PS galə; bad dĭchə = BS H bandh detĭ hɛ; it sounds 'bad dĭ chə'; PS bãdh dĭ chə; suva = GR su(v)a; bəŋi jan chə = BS H bən jata hɛ, PS bəŋĭ
55 jachə, GR bəŋĭ jantsa; (55) ɛ janĭ = H a jate (hẽ), PS e janĭ; khalə = PS khalɛ, it sounds 'khale'; gaŋţho = PS gãţhə; khoinĭ = kholənĭ, H kholte (hẽ); GR kho(i)nĭ/khonĭ, PS khvɛnĭ; bəŋi ro chə = H bən rəha hɛ, PS bəŋĭ ro cha; it sounds 'bəŋi rõ chə' (= bəŋi ron chə = H bən rəhta hɛ), BS
56 H bəna hua hɛ; (56) gaŋţhə = PS gãţhə, GR gaŋţhə/ganthə; ləgɛ dinĭ = H ləga dete (hẽ); bhej dinĭ = PS bheji dĭnĭ;
57 thẽ = PS also 'thẽ', GR thẽ/thĭ; kɛ rakho = H kəh rəkha, BS H kəh diya, PS kɛ rəkho; gaŋţhə = PS gãţhə, GR ŋţh/nth; khoe = ? khoiye < kholiye, PS khoye, imperative; to = PS tə;
58 hɛ jal = H ho jaega; (58) rətti = PS ratĭ, GR r-ə/a-t(t)-i/ĭ; BS 'morning'; hũ = PS hõ; tɛk = H tiska, PS te; gəl = PS gal (= cheek); gaŋţh = PS gãth, GR ŋţh/nth; bad diye = H bandh do, PS bãdhi di; suva = PS su, GR really 'su/su(v)'; bəŋ jalə = H bən jaega, PS bəŋ jalo; ɛ jal = PS e jal;
59 koĭ = PS kve; jaŋə = not clear on tape, PS jaŋə, GR jaŋə/jaŋɔ/jaŋõ; cp. BS's ex.: tu ənyar ənyarɛ myar ghər ayɛ jo kve ni jãŋo yə bat kẽ = BS H tũ ẽdhere ẽdhere mẽ mere ghər ana jisse koĭ is bat ko nə jane; yə = GR yə/yɔ; pəraĭ = PS

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19.59 pəray; apəɳ = GR ɳ/n; tam-jham = cp. BS's ex.: yə bheʈi apəɳ tam jham li ber kãhõ jãɳəĨ = BS H ye bheʈiya əpna saman le kər kəhã ja rəhe hɛ̃; liber = PS lhiber; ni ūn = H nəhĨ ate, PS on; bɛrəkh = GR,PS bɛrəkh; BS 'people';
60 yəhĨ = PS yɛ̃, GR yəĨ/yeĨ; runū = PS rənũ; (60) ɛsĨ = ɛsĨ gurū le - jo chĨ - rajula maluśahĨ ka bĨc mɛ̃ sistəm kər dĨ;
61 cp. 19.45; PS yəsĨ; (61) yɛso = ɛso, PS yəsə; kərənɛ = H kərte, PS kərənĨ; lit. 'doing-doing like this'; bĨti gəyə = not very clear on tape, PS bĨtĨ gəya, BS bĨtĨ gəye; GR could be 'bĨti gəĨ' = bĨti gĨ; rajula = GR rajulū;
62 rĨ = ? rɛ̃ < rənɛ, runɛ = H rəhtĨ (hɛ); PS rɛ̃, GR clearly 'rĨ'; nhɛ jen chə = nhɛ jan chə/nhɛ jɛn chə; PS,BS nhɛ jɛ̃
63 chə; GR nhɛ jen tsɔ; (63) yɛso = PS eso; bulɛn chə = H boltĨ hɛ, PS bulɛ̃ cha, GR bulɛn chə/bolɛn chə; 19.63 belongs
64 to 19.66;67; (64) rĨ = ? rɛ̃/rəĨ = rənɛ, H rəhtĨ; PS rɛ̃; GR rĨ/rɛ̃/rəĨ, not very clear on tape; nhɛ jɛ̃ = PS,NCV nhɛ jɛ̃,
65 BS H cəlĨ jatĨ hɛ; not very clear on tape; (65) kə̃ = kəɳi, PS kɛ̃, GR kə̃/kã; sū = suva; GR,PS clearly 'sū'; bəɳɛber = GR bəɳɛbe(r); bhej dinĨ = H bhej dete (hɛ̃), PS bheji dinĨ; səberə = PS subere, GR səberə/subere; huɳi = GR huɳ(i), PS hõ, BS huɳi; gəl = PS gal, GR gəl/gal; sū = suva, PS su; vəhĨ = GR vəĨ/vəĨ; ɛ jã = ? ɛ jano, H a jata (hɛ); BS H a jata, PS e jɛ̃; GR clearly 'ɛ ja' (= ɛ jã?); apũ = PS apõ; lɛ = PS le; ɛ jɛ̃ = ɛ janɛ, H a jatĨ (hɛ), PS e jɛ̃; it
66 sounds 'ɛ jĨ/ɛ jɛ̃'; NCV ɛ jĨ = ɛ jɛ̃; (66) bulɛ̃ = bulənɛ, H boltĨ (hɛ), PS bəlɛ̃; it sounds 'bulɛ'; thĨ = PS thɛ̃;
67 mɛ̃ji = majə, PS mə̃jĨ, BS mɛ̃jĨ; khəna-ãgəɽo = PS khəna ãgəɽo; GR kh-ə/a-n-ə/a-(y)-a/ə-ñəlo; BS 'khəna'-blouse; NCV: 'khən(ə)' is not used alone; PM: 'khəna' is a typical village word not used in Almora; parallel to 'məkhiya' (= məkɧməl = velvet) 'khəna' could be some material; according to GR 'khəna' = məkhiya; NCV ãgəlo = kind of jacket; bəɳonĨ = H bənate (hɛ̃); məkhiya = NCV H məkɧməl, 'velvet'; ãgəɽo = GR ãgəlo, PS ãgəɽə; apəɳə = PS əpəna, GR n/ɳ; bəɳɛ de de = H bəna de do, PS bəɳɛ dine, BS bəɳɛ de dhɛ̃,
68 NCV bəɳɛ de de; (68) jholĨ = PS jolĨ, GR j(h)olĨ; ke = PS kĨ, GR ke/kĨ; syūɽo = PS svĨɳo, GR syūlo; təyarə chĨ = PS
69 tɛyarə chĨ; (69) thĨ = PS thɛ̃; dadajyū = BS dədajyū; yo = H yəh, PS yõ, GR yo/yõ; tumūthĨ = PS tumũthɛ̃; khəna-ãgəɽo = PS khəna-ãgəɽo, GR khəna-añəlo; bəɳonɛ chə = H bənatĨ hɛ,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19.69 BS H bəna rəhĪ hɛ; does not fit; this sentence needs a form in Ku. corresponding to Hi. 'bənvatĪ hɛ'; PS bəṇonɛ cha; BS 'this Rajula (asks) you to make her a 'kh.'-blouse';
70 upərə = PS ūpərə; khəna-ãgəṛo = PS khəna-ãñəṛə, GR khəna-añəlo; bəṇoṇə = H bənana, PS bəṇəna (= H bənna); phɛ gĪnə =
71 PS phəgĪna, it sounds 'phɛgĪna'; (71) bhələ = bhəlo, PS bhələ, it sounds 'bhola'; dekhi rɛ chə = NCV H dekh rəhĪ hɛ, GR rɛ/rɛ̃/rɛn (rɛ̃/rɛn chə = H rəhtĪ hɛ); NCV,PM rɛ chə;
72 PS dekhĪ rɛ cha; cp. 18.93; 19.87; (72) ãgəṛo = GR ãgəlo, PS ãgəṛə; bəṇoṇə = PS bəṇonə; phɛṭə chiya = PS phɛṭa chiya, GR phɛṭa chĪya/chĪyɛ; cp. 17.87; is 'chiya' plural (cp. 19.70 phɛ gĪnə) or merely a sing-form of 'phɛṭ chĪ'?; heṇi = PS hɛ̃ṇĪ; siṇəṇə = PS siṇəna; cp. T 13443 Ku.gng. śiɛ̃ṛə = sewing (whence Ku. siṇṇo = to sew); lit. 'to him in sewing'; ãgulĪ = PS also 'ãgulĪ', GR ãgulĪ/əñuli; cp. T 135 Ku. əñuli, añulo; mɛ̃ = GR mɛ̃/mɛ; syūṛə = GR syūlə/syūlɛ; PS svĪṛe; buṛi go chə = BS H cubh gəĪ, GR buli, PS
73 buṛĪ go cha; (73) hatə = PS hathə; syūṛĪ = PS svĪṛĪ, GR s(y)ūṛĪ/sūṛĪ; ɛso = PS yəso; bolɛn chə = H boltĪ hɛ, PS
74 bolɛ̃cha, lit. 'she says'; (74) to = PS tə; mɛkhalĪ = BS 'your poor (mɛkhalĪ) finger'; tumərə = should be 'tumərĪ'; GR,PS clearly 'tumərə'; syūṛĪ = GR syūlĪ, PS svĪṛĪ; buṛi
75 ge chə = H cubh gəĪ hɛ; (75) syūṛĪ = GR syūlĪ, PS svĪṛĪ; tumərə = GR,PS clearly 'tumərə'; should be 'tumərĪ'; ãgulĪ = GR ãgulĪ/əgulĪ; loi = PS loĪ; jɛ = BS lit. 'blood
76 like has come'; ɛ go chə = PS e go cha; (76) thĪ̃ = PS thɛ̃;
77 kənɛ chə = H kəhtĪ hɛ; syūṛ = GR syūl/śyūl; (77) ãgū = ãgul, GR clearly 'ãgū/ãgu'; PM: 'ãgū' is used in villages; PS aũ; mikhalə = it sounds 'mikhalɔ'; tumərə = GR clearly 'tumərə', PS tumərə; ɛ go = H a gəya, PS e ja (= ɛ jã, H
78 a jata); BS e ga, GR ɛ ga; (78) le = PS lɛ; thĪ̃ = PS thɛ̃; es = ẹs (short ẹ!), PS esĪ; ka chĪ = kɛ chĪ, H kəhĪ thĪ,
79 PS kɛ chĪ; suṇi rə = H sun rəha (hɛ); (79) ge chĪ = H gəĪ thĪ; thɛ̃ = 'thɛ̃' should be 'ka' (NCV,GR); BLS: 'thɛ̃' also possible; pichaṛi = GR pichalĪ; BS 'behind the Guru, when the Guru was not present'; kya = PS ke; bolən chə = H bolta
80 hɛ, PS bulã cha, GR bolan cha; (80) u = H vəh, PS --, BS u; jiṭhaṇə = GR clearly 'ji-', cp. T 5287 jeṭhaṇo; PS jiṭhaṇa, cp. 19.82; hənĪ = 'chənə' in 19.81; 3.pl.; papə = BS: she (Rajula) should not have said sentence 19.74, especially

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19.80 'mɛkhalĪ'; she can talk in this way with the younger brother of her husband, but not with his elder one; jɛ = PS je; bolɛn chɛ = H boltĪ hɛ, 2.sg., PS bulẽ cha;
81 to = PS to; chənə = PS chəna, GR tsəna/tsana; hən chiya = BS H hote the, PS hẽchiya, GR hən chiya/hən chĪ (y)a; tvĪlə = PS tvĪle; təso = PS təsə; ko chə = BS H kəha hɛ;
82 le = PS lɛ; utuk = PS uduk; indeed it sounds more 'uduk' than 'utuk'; koɳə pərə = H kəhne pər, GR koɳə pərū; gurū thĪ yəs = a mistake by the singer; thĪ = PS thẽ; kɛ diyo = kɛ diyo, H kəh diya, GR kɛ/kə, PS kɛ diyo, BS kə diyo; terə = PS tyarə, GR terə/tɛrə; mera = PS myəra; dəda = GR, PS clearly 'dədə'; hənĪ = H hote, PS hũnĪ; terə = PS tyarə,
83 GR terə/tɛrə; (83) ãgul = GR ãgul(i), PS aũ, BS ãguli; (loi ɛ go mikhalə) = very fast and indistinct on tape, PS khalə, BS mikẽ khali; kilɛ = PS kile; ko = kəyo, H kəha;
84 kɛ = kəyĪ, H kəhĪ; (84) tvĪlə = BS tvĪlɛ; jə = BS jɛ; bula = H bola, PS also 'bula', GR bula/bola; mer = PS myər;
85 hũ = PS hõ; (85) es = H ɛsa, PS yəs, GR es/ɛs; thĪ = PS thẽ, GR thĪ/thi; kon chiya = H kəhte the, PS kõ chiya; but cp. 19.78;90; 'maluśahil ... ko chiya' = H 'maluśahĪne ... kəha tha' would make sense too; (86) bhɛʈ ge = H bɛʈh gəĪ,
86 PS bɛʈh ge, GR bhayʈ ge; mukh pər = BS 'near the Guru';
87 siɳənĪ = BS H sĪte hẽ, PS siɳənĪ, cp. 19.72; GR s/ś-i-ñ/ɳ-ənĪ; dekhi rĪ = BS H dekhtĪ rəhtĪ hɛ, PS dekhi rẽ; GR dekh(ə) rĪ/ dekh(i) rĪ, cp. 9.48; 19.71; khəna-ãgəɽĪ = PS khanə-ãgəɽĪ; cp. 'ãgəɽo' in 19.67;69;72; bəɳonĪ = BS H bəna
88 rəhe hẽ, PS bəɳonĪ; (88) thĪ = PS thẽ, GR thĪ/thĪ; kə de = H kəh diya, GR kə de/ka de; cp. 9.58; 19.37;82;93; 21.81;
89 tumər = GR tumər/tumar, PS tumar; gusẽ = GR,PS gusẽ;
90 tumuthəɳi = PM: here 'about you'; (90) bei = beli, PS bɛĪ; cp. T 11625 vikalə, Ku. beliya, bei; tumuthi = PS tumūthẽ, GR -thi/-thə; ko chiyo = BS H kəha tha, PS ko chiyo; syūɽ = GR syūɽ/śyūɻ; buɽ go = GR buɽ go/buɻ go; mikən = PS mikẽ; lit. 'to me it felt bad'; nəko = PS nəkə; BS H bura, khərab; lago = H ləga, PS lago, GR lago/lag go; NCV,GR: lago/lag go (= H ləga/ləg gəya) = both possible, 'ek hĪ bat' (= one and the same thing, GR); ãgū = GR ãgu/ãgu, cp. 19.77; BS ãu; buɽo = not clear on tape; BLS 'buɽo' or 'buɽən'; PS buɽən
91 pər; lago = GR lago/lagə, PS lago; (91) gusẽ = PS gusẽ; kilə = PS kilɛ, GR kilə/kilɛ; bula = ? Hi.-form, PS bula,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19.91 GR bola/bula; it should be 'bulo/bolo'; hũ = PS,BS hõ;
92 təs = it sounds 'tas'; tumar = PS also 'tumar', GR tumar/tumər; gusɛ̃ = PS gusẽ, GR gus(ə)Ĩ ?, not very clear on tape; (...) = one more syllable seems to be on tape, PS kənĩnə;
93 thẽ = PS thɛ̃, GR thẽ/thĨ; kə dĨ = H kəh dĨ, PS kɛ dĨ; kəĨ = H kəhĨ; BS 'words said by M.'; GR,PS clearly 'kəĨ';
94 kə̃ = PS kɛ̃, GR kə̃/kã; lag go = H ləg gəya, PS lagi go, GR lag(g)o; nək = PS nok, GR nək/nok; BS H gurū khegədas ko
95 bura ləga'; (95) mənə = ? mənə mẽ; hɛ gĩnə = H ho gəye hɛ̃, PS hɛ gĩna; mɛlə = PS mɛla; BS 'the mind became dirty';
96 bənsə = PS bə̃śa, GR bənsa; (96) itukə = PS idukə; it sounds more 'idukə' than 'itukə'; lit. 'in so many words'; batõ = PS also 'batõ'; GR batõ/bato (= batə, sg.?); cp. 15.81; ye = GR ye/yɛ; le = H ne; GR,PS lɛ; jəkə = PS jɛ, BS jəkə; soco = H soca, PS soca, GR soca (< soc' + a); cp. 16.35
97 soco; 19.96 and 97 is one sentence; (97) itukə = PS idukə, GR t/d, cp. 19.96; kɔɲə majə = H kəhne mẽ; yɛlə = H isne, BS yɛlɛ; jɛ = BS jə; ləga chə = NCV H ləgaya hɛ; lit. 'to
98 so much saying he attached sin'; (98) rɛn chə = H rəhtĨ hɛ, PS rɛ̃ chə; khalə = PS khalɛ; nhɛ jɛ̃ = PS nhɛ jɛ̃, jɛ̃ = jənɛ
99 = H jatĨ, GR je/jɛ/jẽ/jɛ̃; məhələ = GR məhɔla; (99) bəɲɛ = bəɲɛber, H bənakər; ləgə = PS,BS ləkə; GR ləgə/ləkə; bheji hɛ chə = PS bhejĨ hɛ cha; NCV: hɛ chə < hal chə, H ɖala hɛ;

20. 1 ɛso = PS eso; gurū le = PS gurulɛ; bholə = PS bhola; ni hɛ
2 səkənə = H nəhĨ ho səkta; (2) tɛ = ? H tisĨ; or: GR means 'tə' (= H to); PS ye; bandə chĨ = H bandhtĨ thĨ ?; PS bə̃də chĨ, GR band(h)ə chĨ, NCV supports 'bandə chĨ'; perhaps 'bandə < bandẽ < bandən < bandəno chĨ (cp. 15.64 dekhənɔ chĨ); or should it be 'rajula le gaɲṭho bando chĨ' = H bandha tha; suva = GR,PS suvɛ; bhəy = ? H hue, pl.; or: bhəyo + əho > bhəy' əho; PS bhəya; cp. 20.3 rɛ go;
3 rɛ go chə = H rəh gəya hɛ, GR rɛ go tsə; məhələ = GR məhələ/
4 mɔholə; (4) jəbə = PS aba; pūrubə = PS pūrəba; dvĨ = PS dviya; ko = GR,PS clearly 'ko'; Ku. or Hi.-form? - most likely a Ku.-form; suɲa = GR,PS clearly 'suɲa' (Hi.-form?); boləɲə = ? H admĨ ka bolna, lit. 'the talking of two people'; PS bulaɲa, GR boləɲa/bulaɲa; BS 'Gangula and Sunapati heard two people talking'; 20.4 and 5 is one sentence;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20. 5 ɛ ge = H a gəĪ, PS a gĪ̃, GR ɛ ge/ɛ gĪ; lit. 'came';
6 rajula = GR,PS rajulɛ; (6) le = GR,PS lɛ; dekhi halo = H
7 dekh ɖala, PS dekhĪ halə, GR halo/halɔ; (7) e = ptcl., BS
ye; ũ to = H ve to, PS u tə, GR u/ū/ũ; kɔla = H kəhẽge;
BS 'how will they speak'; but also possible: 'how will he
8 speak' (u = H vəh = Sunapati); (8) nhɛ gĪ̃ = PS nhɛ gĪna;
9 suna(pəti) = GR,PS suna; or is it 'suɳə' = 'listen'?;
10 təĪ = PS tei, GR təĪ/təi; chū = PS chū, GR tsū; jəthẽ =
PS --, BS jəthẽ = BS H jisko, GR jəthẽ/jəthe/jəthĪ;
11 həmərĪ = PS həməri; celĪ = PS celi; ghūm-ghamber = PS -be;
BS: 'ghūm-gham' (loitering around) is very bad for a girl.
Only prostitutes and dancing girls do this. PM: 'ghūm-gham'
implies a reproach to Rajula; ɛ ge chĪ = H a gəĪ thĪ;
jəsik = H jɛse (kərke) = how she came; BS 'under what shame-
ful circumstances'; PM,BLS 'under bad circumstances though
she came - still she came (like the prodigal son)'; mukh
12 pər = NCV 'she came to us'; (12) to = PS tə; ɛ go chə = PS
e go chə; li janer bhə = BS H le janevala hua, PS lhi jane
bhəy, GR bhə(y)/bhɔ(y); BS: '-ner' is more common than '-ne';
13 kẽ = PS kẽ; (13) dhən = dhana, GR clearly 'dhən/dhən(ə);
kərnū = H kərũ; ke rəthə badənū = lit. 'what chariot shall
14 we tie (= yoke)'; BS 'how can we stop the car'; (14) dvĪ =
GR dvĪya, PS dviya; hɛ gĪ̃ = H ho gəye hẽ; GR,PS clearly
'hɛ gĪ̃'; lit. 'Malu, two to four days have become, (that)
the king (was in) Rajula's palace'; 20.14 and 15 belong
15 together; (15) rɛ gĪnə = H rəh gəye hẽ, PS rɛ gĪna; e = ptcl.,
16 PS ye; khalə = GR,PS khalɛ; (16) e malū = PS malū thẽ, e =
17 ptcl.; kɛn chə = H kəhtĪ hɛ, PS kẽcha; (17) lɛɳĪ-luguɽĪ =
PS lɛɳĪ-lukuɽĪ; BS: 'luguɽĪ' is used alone, 'lɛɳĪ' not;
GR luguɽĪ/luguɻĪ; tə = GR tɔ; həi ge chə = hɛ ge chə, H ho
gəĪ hɛ, PS hɛĪ ge cha; GR clearly 'həi', not 'hɛ';
18 ter = PS tyar, GR ter/tyer; kəpɽə = GR kəpɻə; hɛ gĪ̃ = H ho
19 gəye (hẽ), PS hɛ gəyĪ̃; (19) mĪ = PS mi; ter = PS tyar;
kəpɽə = GR kəpɻə; dhvɛ li unū = H dho le aũ̃, PS dhvɛ lyɔnū;
lit. 'having washed I bring back'; mer = PS myar, GR mer/
m(y)er; ɔɳ tək = H ane tək; lit. 'till my home-coming';
bapə = GR bapə/babə; ija = GR Ija; tukẽ = PS tvikẽ; khaɳ
hũ = H khane ko, PS khã hõ; dela = H dẽge; jhən = GR jhən/
20 j(h)ən; khae = PS khẽ, GR khae/khay; (20) paɳĪ = PS paɳi;
khɛ = PS khɛ, GR khɛ/khay/khae; khɛ = PS khẽ; mer = PS myar,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20.20 GR mẹr (short ẹ!); ũn̥ lə = ũn̥ ləgə, ũn̥ lɛ = H ane tək; PS ɔn̥ ləkə, BS ɔn̥ lɛ, GR lə/lɛ; cp. 20.19 ɔn̥ tək; lit. 'till my coming'; cĩj = GR cĩz; khɛ = PS also 'khɛ', GR
21 khɛ/khay/khae; (21) yo = GR,PS clearly 'yo'; biṣɔlĩ = GR biṣolĩ/bisolĩ; tukẽ = PS tukẽ, GR tukə̃/tukã; khəvɛber = H khilakər; mar dyal = H mar dẽge, GR dyal/dyəl; BS:
22 dyal = 3.pl., dyəl = 3.sg.; (22) mer = PS myar, GR mẹr/mir; lit. 'from washing my clothes'; kəpṛə = GR kəpɻə; dhũn̥ = H dhone, PS dhvɛn̥; bɛ = bəṭi, GR bɛ/bə; ɔn̥ jãlɛ = H ane tək, PS ɔn̥ jaṇĩ; BS: ɔn̥ jaṇĩ = ɔn̥ tək; on tape it sounds 'jãĩ/janĩ'; NCV,GR,PM jãi = jãlɛ = H tək; GR corrects 'jãĩ' into 'tək'; cp. 20.19;20;36; hat = PS hath; bɛ = PS kə; it sounds more 'bɛ/bə' than 'kə'; ni = PS jhən, BS ni;
23 khae = PS khɛ; (23) thĩ = PS thɛ; kɛ ge = H kəh gəĩ; PS,
24 NCV,PM also 'kɛ ge'; (24) kəpṛə = GR kəpɻə; lhiber = PS also 'lhiber', GR l(h)ibe; sujan = PS sujan, GR sujan/susan; susan < smə́san (?, burning place); GR seems to take 'sujan' as a local name; GR: near Suniya-Kot, where the Bhotiyas wash the wool of their sheep; cp. KI 22 'sĩra: uttər mẽ iske və johar ke bĩc gorĩgẽga tətha koṭalĩ sujan bũga';
25 dhoṇ hũ = H dhone ko, PS dhvɛn̥ hõ; (25) huṇə = PS hõṇi, GR huṇə/hunə; ge chĩ = H gəĩ thĩ; mənəsũba = PS mənəsɔbha, BS 'council'; hɛ gə̃ĩ = H ho gəye hə̃ĩ, PS also 'hɛ gə̃ĩ', GR hɛ gə̃ĩ/hɛ gĩn; one would expect 'mənəsũba hɛ go';
26 kənĩ-na = GR,PS clearly 'kənĩna'; kə̃ = PS kẽ; GR kə̃/kã/ka; nhinerə bhəy = fast and not clear on tape; PS lhi nɛ jã, BS nhi nɛ jã; nhinerə = lhinerə ('nə' instead of 'lə'; cp. 12.64; 20.12); NCV,PM nhi nɛ jã = ni nhɛ jã = H le
27 jaega; (27) ni rũnĩ = H nəhĩ rəhtĩ, PS ronĩ; instead of 'rũnĩ' one would expect 'rə̃ĩ, rɛn, rənɛ' (cp. kənɛ = H kəhtĩ); but GR 'rũnĩ' is very clear; cp. 'rənĩ, rũnĩ, ronĩ' in 5.71;72;79;81;86; or could it be 'rũnĩ' = infinitive f.? = 'Rajula is not meant (by fate) to stay in Jalnar-land'; cp. 9.66;68; 10.48;52;63; dəgəṛ = PS dəgaṛ;
28 nhɛ jə̃ĩ = H cəlĩ jatĩ (hɛ), GR nhɛ jə̃ĩ/nhɛ je; (28) ɛlə = GR,PS clearly 'ɛlə'; BS 'right now'; nhɛti = PS nhɛtə, BS
29 nhɛti; (29) ke ni ke mɔt = GR clearly 'mɔt'; BS H kuch nə kuch mɔt kərke = BS 'if we could put him to death - doesn't matter how we kill him - it would be fine'; NCV,PM,BLS ke ni ke = 'any kind of death'; NCV thinks also of 'kə̃ ni

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20.29 kɛ̃ = H kəhĨ nə kəhĨ; BLS would read 'mət' (BLS 'conspiracy') instead of 'mɔt'; kərber = PS kəri be, BS kəriber; təkə̃ = PS təkẽ, GR təkə̃/təkã; di chiya = (?) 'di chĨ' (= H diya tha) or 'din chĨ' (= H deta tha); PS di chiyã; hən chĨ = H hota
30 tha, PS hõ chĨ; (30) lə = lɛ = H bhĨ; bəɳoɳə = H bənane, PS bəɳoɳa; tɛhuɳi = PS first 'tehuɳĨ', then 'tihuɳĨ'; GR tɕhuɳi (short ɕ!)/təhuɳi; biʂə mẽ ka = PM says 'bisək laḍū' (bisək < biʂə ka), but 'biʂə mẽ ka ləḍḍū' is also
31 known to her; (31) gãgula = it should be 'gãgula le' (cp. 6.54), unless 'gãgula' is a vocative (GR pauses before and after 'gãgula'); təyarə = PS tɛyarɛ; kəri hala = H kər
32 ḍale, kər diye; PS kərĨ hala, GR hala/hɛla; (32) mẽ = GR mẽ; liberə = PS lhiberə, GR l(h)iberə; loṭiya = BS H loṭa, 'a big metal jar'; ɛ ge chə = H a gəĨ hɛ, PS nhɛ ge cha;
33 maluśɛ = GR,PS clearly 'maluśɛ'; (33) yɛsĨ = PS esĨ, GR yɛsĨ/yesĨ; phɛ ge = GR phɛ ge/phɛ gĨ; thĨ = PS thẽ;
34 jəvɛ̃ = GR jəvɛ̃/jəvẽ; cp. 11.18; konũ = H kəhũ, PS kənũ; BS kũnũ = BS 'we would like to call'; tɛthəɳi = PS tihɛɳĨ, BS tithẽ; GR tɛthəɳi/tɛthɛnĨ; cp. NMM 27 mẽ thəɳĨ; KLJ 46 mẽ thənĨ = H mujh se; KLJ 179 kɛthɛ̃ɳĨ = H kisse; koɳə = H kəhna, PS koɳĨ, GR koɳə/koɳi; ni lagənə = H nəhĨ ləgta, PS ni lagənĨ, GR lagənə/lagəni; BS 'speech does not come
35 to us'; (35) nɔlo jəvɛ̃ = PM,GR: it was common to get another son-in-law when the first one had died or in case of divorce; hən chɛ = BS H hota hɛ, PS hẽce; həməro = PS
36 həmaro; (36) jɛ rɛ = H ja rəhĨ (hɛ), PS jərɛ; BS H gəĨ huĨ hɛ = she is gone; kəpɽa = GR kəpɭa; dhoɳə = PS dhvɛɳə; hũ = not clear on tape, PS hõ; GR hũ/həĨ (< həɳi = huɳi?), cp. 20.24; ɔɳ = H ane, lit. 'till her coming'; tvikəɳi = PS tukəɳĨ; kɛn chə = H kəhtĨ hɛ, PS kẽchə; lagi jalĨ = H
37 ləg jaega, lit. 'hunger will attach to you'; (37) kə = PS --; kə = ka = H ke (sg.obl.); lɛ = ləgə/ləgi = H tək; PS tələkə, BS lɛ, cp. 20.36;45; bhũk = PS bhuk, GR indeed 'bhuk'; lagi jalĨ = PS lagĨ jalĨ; on tape it sounds 'lagi ai/lagi (j)ai (jalĨ > jai > (j)ai; cp. həliya > həiya, ploughman); NCV lagi jalĨ, PM lagi jal(Ĩ); cp. 20.36;45; kəleu = GR,PS clearly 'kəleu' (cp. H kəleū); kha lɛ = BS H kha le, PS khɛ le; tuhũ = PS tuhõ; bəɳɛ lyɛ rũ = H bəna la rəhĨ hũ, PS bəɳɛ lyɛ rõ; BS H bəna laĨ hũ = BS 'I have made and brought'; NCV lyaũ = lyũ = H laũ; PM lya rũ; GR l(y)ɛ rũ;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20.38 kəleu = PS kəleū; jənəmɛ = H jənəm hī (bhər), PS jənəmẽ, GR jənəmɛ/jənəm(m)ẽ; BS 'since birth'; nəĩ = PS nəhĩ;
39 khanə = H khata, PS khana; (39) kəbhī = PS kəbhɛ; mikẽ = PS mikẽ; nhəĩ = PS nhẽ, GR nhəĩ/nəhĩ; khaṇə = PS khaṇə kī, not clear on tape, GR khaṇə/khəṇəī, lit. 'to me - the
40 custom is not - breakfast eating'; (40) kətuk = PS kəduk, GR kətuk/kəduk; kərno chī = H kərta tha (but BS H 'məna kər rəha tha), PS kəreno chī, GR kə(r)no chī; ɛs = PS yəs; bulanɛ = H boltī (hɛ), PS bulanẽ, BS H kəh rəhī hɛ; as to
41 its form 'bulanɛ' = H bulatī; (41) hatə = PS hathə; bhojənə = cp. 18.86; kərnɛ = H kərta (hɛ), 2.sg., GR kə(r)-nɛ; khanɛ = H khata (hɛ), 2.sg., PS khanẽ; kɛkī = PS kəsī-kə (= H kɛse kərke), BS kɛkī (= H kis kī); li jan chɛ = H le jata hɛ, PS lhi jã chɛ; lit. 'whose daughter do you take'
42 = you won't get anybody's daughter; (42) hat = PS hathə; jə = jɛ, H jɛsa, PS jɛ; khanɛ = GR khanɛ/khənɛ; kɛkī celī = very fast on tape; it sounds 'kɛk cel(i)', PS kɛki celi; li jãchɛ = H le jata hɛ, 2.sg., PS lhi jɛ chɛ; very fast; it sounds 'li jẽchɛ/li jəchɛ'; NCV: li jan chɛ = correct form, but 'li jẽ chɛ' and even 'li jə chɛ' is also used; pɛ = not clear on tape, PS -- (but PS has 'pɛ' at another
43 place: pɛ kɛki celi); (43) celī = very fast; it sounds 'cel jə kəsik lijəchɛ həmər'; PS celi jɛ kəsik lhi jɛ chɛ
44 həməri; həmərī = GR həmər; (44) bhəyɛ = H hua hɛ (?), PS
45 bhəye, GR bhəyɛ/bhɔyɛ; cp. 20.35; (45) lɛ = PS tələkə, BS lɛ, cp. 20.36;37; bhuk = GR,PS clearly 'bhuk'; lag jal = lagi jalī, H ləg jaegī, PS lagi jali; tukẽ = PS tukã; khɛ le = H kha le, GR le/lə/lɛ; dvī = PS dvi; khɛ le = PS khẽ lhe, GR khɛ lə; lit. 'till her coming hunger will
46 affect you'; (46) dəśa = BS 'Malushahi's condition' (= maluśahī kī dəśa); on tape 'maluśahī' and 'raja' sound like vocatives; GR pauses before and after these two words; ge chə rūṭhi = H rūṭh gəī hɛ, PS ge cha rūṭhī; cp. T 10791 ruṣṭə, Ku. ruṭho, rūṭhṇo; biṣə = PS biṣɛ, GR biṣe; mẽ =
47 cp. 20.30;31; (47) dəśa = PS also 'dəśa' (cp. 20.46), but it sounds 'ləśa/laśa'; bajī = GR bazī/bajī; PS pasa (= dice), BS bajī; phaṭ ge = BS H bajī har gəya, BS 'his stake was broken'; utuk = PS uduk, GR uduk/utuk; PM,BLS: in Almora 'utuk', in villages 'uduk'; koṇ = H kəhne, PS koṇ; lit. 'at so much saying'; uṭhɛ = GR clearly 'uṭhɛ',

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20.47 H uṭhaye (pl.), PS uṭhayə; Ku. uṭhaya > uṭhay > uṭhɛ (?);
48 marun chə = H marta hɛ, PS marũchə, GR marun cho; vĭkəṇi = PS tvikəṇI (= H tujhko); rĩgĭ-rĩgĭ = GR clearly 'rãgĭ-rãgĭ', PS rãg-rãgĭ; this should be 'rĩgĭ-rĩgĭ', cp. 18.59; T 10740 rĩgĭ f. motion, Ku. riñ = dizziness; lagẽchə = H ləgtĭ hɛ, PS lagə cha; GR lagẽchə/lagɛ chə/lage chə; cp.
49 18.59; BS 'befalls'; mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhale; (49) mẽ = GR mẽ; mənə ma pɛ = PS mənə mẽ, BS mənə ma pɛ = BS 'in his mind'; PM supports 'məndə'; not clear, cp. 14.78; 18.62
50 məndə (= dim); (50) raṛa = GR raḷa / rãḷa, PS raṛa; GR in 1967 and 1973: raḷa = H sərsõ, sərsõ ka tel; cp. HŚS raṛa = sərsõ; BS raṛa = yellow oilseeds cultivated on fields; BLS rãṛ = a grass, not used for rope-making; NCV rãṛ = grass near marshy lands of which ropes are made; BLS would say 'baṇa' instead of 'rãṛ': baṇa kəso rəso = like a rope of 'baṇa' (= Agave-cactus, BLS); NCV rəsso = thick rope (DNL rəsi); rasə = PS raśa; BS,GR,TP 'heap' (cp. DNL ras); sunũ kəso ginua = PS sunũ kəsə ginuvã, GR H khũbsũrət gol jɛsa, cp. 15.41;42; terəcha = PS terə-che, cp. T 5822 tirəścə, Ku. tircho, tercho; həi go chə =
51 hɛ go chə, H ho gəya hɛ; (51) nəũ = PS nɔ, GR nəu / nəũ / naũ; cp. T 6984 Ku. nəu, gng. nɔ; naṛĭ = GR naṛĭ/naḷĭ; vəstrə = ?, PS bəstra, it sounds 'vəstra'; GR 1967 and 1973: vəstrə/bəstrə = koṭha = the inner body; BS 'stomach'; cp. 21.58; cp. HŚS bəstə = vəsti, vəkṣəsthəl; vəsti = nabhi ke nĭce ka bhag; MW vəsti, bəsti = bladder, lower belly; T 11447 vəsti = bladder, bəsti = lower belly; koṭha = BS 'stomach'; cp. EWA,MW koṣṭhə = any of the viscera of the body (particularly the stomach, abdomen); HW I 38 "the abdominal or digestive organs, called 'koṣṭha', include the stomach, liver, gall-bladder, bladder, intestines and the rectum"; Platts: koṭha = the upper half of the body (? KM), stomach, abdomen, bowels, womb; HŚS koṭha = udər, peṭ; thus 'vəstrə/vəstra-koṭha' seems to be the stomach and other digestive organs, but not the lungs and the heart; biṣə = PS bisa; cəṛi go chə = H cəṛh gəya hɛ, PS cəṛhĭ go chə, GR cəṛi go cho; hɛ go = H ho gəya; GR,PS clearly 'hɛ go', not 'nhɛ go' (= he went); inərə ka barə = PS inəra ka bhara (= BS 'he has become their burden'); GR 1973: inər = indrə, barə = H pas, ke pas; lit. 'the

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20.51 king became (a member of) Indra's family'; cp. KLJ 86 kuntĪ indər dvar gəyĪ = H kuntĪ indrə ke pas gəĪ (= she went to Indra to talk to him); T 6663 dvarə, Ku. bar = household, family; cp. a similar idiom: M 20.52 raja ... svərgə hɛ go (svərg = indrəlokə, to be compared with 'inərə ko barə'); KG 79.33 raja ... svərgbas hoy gic = king (Dashrath) died; M 5.48 mera bɔjyū ... tero mero ... svərəgə kəri dela; BLS raja hɛ go inəro kəbhaṛa (=rubbish, waste) = their king became rubbish = he died (unlikely,
52 KM); (52) kha chiya = H khaye the; kẽ = PS kã; lag go = H ləg gəya, PS lago (= H ləga); terchə = PS təbə ke, BS tyərəchə; hɛ go = PS hɛ ro (= H ho rəha), GR hɛ go/hɛ ro; NCV hɛ go, but 'hɛ ro' also possible; PM svərgə(bas) hɛ
54 go; GR 1973 hɛ go; (54) mari hɛlə = H mar ḍala, PS mari halo, GR hɛlə/hɛla; de hiṭa = PS də hiṭo, BS 'let's go = let's get to work'; GR de hiṭa/də hiṭə; rajula-k ɔṇ lɛ = PS rajula ɔṇ tək; it sounds 'rajula ɔṇ le', cp. 20.19;20; 37;45; BS lɛ; ikẽ = H isko, PS yəkẽ, GR ikẽ/ikã; kəhĪ = PS kẽ, GR kəĪ; kheṛ dinū = H phẽk dū̃, PS kheṛi ɔnū, BS kheṛi dinū̃; GR more 'khər/kheṛ dinū' than 'kheṛ dinū'; BS 'we will throw'; ɛlə = PS alɛ; jĪb = PS jĪbh; ṭhū̃gəber = PS ṭhū̃gəli; very fast and not clear; GR ṭhũgə(be) / ṭhũgə(bə); but cp. 3.58;68; mər jalĪ = H mər jaegĪ, PS məri jalĪ, GR jay/jae; NCV jay < jalĪ, cp.20.37;
55 tvikəṇi = PS tukəṇĪ; lɛ = le, H ne; jəgənĪ ləgaĪ = ?, PS jəgəṇĪ re ləgɛĪ; BS: Hi. jəgəṇĪ ləgana = to lift something at both ends; NCV,GR (1973) jəgənĪ re ləgaĪ; PM,BLS jəgən ləgai; all seem to support the meaning 'to lift'; GR clearly 'jəgənĪ', which however could be 'j(h)-ə/a-g(h)/k(h)-
56 ə/a-n/ṇ-i/Ī'; (56) lago = H ləga; lit. 'he attached himself to the head'; suniya = GR,PS clearly 'suniya'; pəya = PS paya, cp.11.46; T 7747 pədə, Ku. pəyo;
57 tumərə həmərə = BS 'their common enemy' = apəṇə bɛrĪ; lit. 'your and my'; cp. BS's ex.: yə to tumər həmər kam bhəy, yɛ liji bhəlĪ kɛ kərẽṇ cɛ̃ch = BS H yəh to tumhara həmara kam hua, isliye əcchĪ tərəh se kərna cahiye; bɛrĪ = GR bɛrĪ/bɛri; nhi nɛ gəyĪnə = PS lhĪ nɛ gəyĪna, BS nhĪ nɛ gəyina, BS 'they took', cp. 20.26; kalɛ-bhyolə = GR kalɛ/kale, BS 'black mountain'; NCV bhyol = a rocky steep slope, ravine; PM,BLS steep slope; GR 1973 (describing with his hands and arms) glen, precipice;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20.57 hənɻi = huɳi, PS hənɻī; tukə̃ = PS tukẽ, GR tukə̃/tukã; khit ɛ gĩnə = H phẽk (kər) a gəye (hɛ̃); PS kheɻi agĩnə ab; NCV, BLS: 'khit ɛ gĩ' in villages, 'kheɻ ɛ gĩ' in
58 Almora; (58) ɛ ge = H a gəĩ, PS e ge, GR ɛ ge/ɛ gɛ; kəpəɻa = GR kəpəɻa; dhvɛber = H dhokər, GR dhvɛ-/dhve-; rūpasə = PS rupəsa, GR rūpasa/rūpəsa, cp. 14.23;50; 18.93;
59 ghərə = PS ghəra; ɛ chĩ = H ayĩ thĩ, PS e chĩ; dekhɛn chə = H dekhtĩ hɛ, PS dekhə cho, BS dekhɛ̃ cho, GR dekhɛn cho; kĩ ʈhorə = 'ʈhorə' is masc. in HŚS,MHK,Bhargava; 'ʈhorə' is fem. in Platts; T 13767 Panjabi 'ʈhor' is fem.; cp. M 16.85; hɛ rɛ chə = H ho rəhĩ hɛ, PS hɛ ro chə (= H ho rəha
60 hɛ), BS hɛ rɛ chə; khalĩ = GR khalĩ/khali; (60) bhɛr = PS bhyɛr, GR bh(y)ɛr; canɛ = H cahtĩ (as to its form), dekhtĩ (as to its meaning); kəhĩ ... kəhĩ = GR kəĩ ... kəĩ, 'perhaps ... somewhere'(?); PS kəĩ ... kẽ; BS kəĩ/kẽ = H kəhĩ, 'somewhere'(BS); cp.16.87;88; jɛ ro chə = H ja rəha hɛ, PS jɛ ro che; GR clearly 'jɛ rɔ chɛ' (= 2.sg.m.); BS H gəya hua hɛ = BS 'he must have gone'; kəber = H kəhke, GR kəbe;
61 cayo-citayo = BS: only 'cayo' is used alone; (61) śokyaɳ =
62 GR ɳ/n, PS śokyaɳ; (62) kənɛ = H kəhtĩ (hɛ); raja = it sounds 'raj'; kahũ = PS kahõ; BS: kahũ = kã huɳi = H kəhã ko; GR more 'kahũ' than 'kãhũ'; go = H gəya, PS ko, BS go;
63 mer = mẹr (short ẹ), PS myər, GR mẹr/mir; (63) ge chĩ = H gəĩ thĩ, GR ge chĩ/gɛ chĩ; sujanə = PS also 'sujanə', cp. 20.24; kəpəɻa = GR kəpəɻa; dhoɳə huɳi = H dhone ko, PS dhũ
64 hoɳĩ; hənɻi = huɳi; GR,PS clearly 'hənɻī'; (64) bhajũ̃ = H bhagũ̃, PS phajũ̃, BS bhajũ̃; jɛsĩ = PS jəsĩ, GR jɛsĩ/jəsĩ; hɛ rɛ chĩ = H ho rəhĩ thĩ; add 'bat'; cp. BS's ex.: vikəɳi mərəɳə jəsi kilɛ hɛ rɛ chə = BS H (lit.) usko marũ̃ jɛsĩ
65 kyõ ho rəhĩ hɛ; (65) vĩkəɳi = PS ukəɳĩ, GR vĩkəɳi/ukəɳi; ni həɳə pərə = H nə hone pər, PS ni həɳə pəɻa; it sounds
66 'pera/bera' instead of 'pər'; mokə = GR moko; (66) re = GR,PS clearly 're', not 'ke'; kəren cho = kərɛn chə, H kərtĩ hɛ; lit. 'she makes a plan'; məɳə-məɳə ka netərə = PS məɳə-məɳa ka netərə, cp. 6.89; 17.12; choɻen cho = choɻɛn chə, H choɻtĩ hɛ, GR choɻen cho, PS choɻɛ̃ chə; eso = PS ɛso; jagi lɛ ni rəy = PS jagĩ re ni rəya, BS jagi lɛ ni rəya = BS 'he did not even wait'; cp. 12.57; it sounds 'rəya'; cp. BS's ex.: əgər mikẽ əber hɛ jali, tu mihẽ jagi rəyɛ = BS H əgər mujhe der ho jaegĩ, tū mere

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20.67 liye ruke rəhna; (67) yəti = PS yətĪ, BS 'here', cp.4.70; 20.68; lɛ = H bhĪ, hĪ; rən chiyo = H rəhta tha, PS rõ chiyo, GR rən chiyo/ron chiyo; kəpəɽa = GR kəpəɬa; li janə = li janɔ, li jano = H le jata, PS lhi jana;
68 mer = PS myər, GR m(y)ęr; lɛ = NCV H bhĪ; run chiyo = H rəhta tha, PS rõ chiyo; apəɳ = GR apəɳ/əpəɳ; kəpɽə = GR
69 kəpɬə; li janə = PS lhi janə; (69) nikəla = nikəlo, H nikəla, GR nikəla/nikələ; kəpɽə = GR kəpɬə; choɽ gə = (?) choɽ go < choɽi gəyo, H choɽ gəya; PS choɽi goĪ;
70 bhyol = PS bhyɔl, cp. 20.57; dhəri hɛlɔ = PS dhərə halo, GR dhər(i) hɛlǫ (short ǫ!); BS thrown away, deposited;
71 rɛ gĪn = H rəh gəye hẽ, PS rɛ gĪ; bhyolə = PS bhyɔlə; rɛ gĨ = not clear on tape, GR rɛ gĨ/hɛ rĨ (= H ho rəhe),
72 BLS hɛ rĨ, NCV rɛ gĨ; (72) janĪ = H jate hẽ; bhyolə = PS bhyɔlə; tvikəɳi = PS tikəɳĪ, GR t(v)ikəɳi; chɛ = PS chəh; hɛ gəya = H ho gəye; lit. 'months attach (accrue). ... to
73 you six months have become'; (73) mhɛnə = PS mhɛɳə; bhɛʈĪ chən = PS bhɛʈĪ chən, GR bhayʈi/bhɛʈĪ; 'bhɛʈĪ chən' differs in form and meaning from the usual 'bhɛ rĨ, bhɛʈi rĨ, bhɛʈi gĨ'; here 'bhɛʈĪ' seems to be the rest of an older perf.participle 'bɛʈhiyo, bhɛʈiyo'; cp. jagiyə, uɽiyə (10.35; 11.10;29); bəciyə (12.50;51); BS: they sit = they stay, wait and have nothing to do; cp. BS's ex.: u ajkəl khalli bhɛ rɔ = BS H ajkəl vəh bekar hɛ = he has no job (BS); bhicya = PS bhicya, GR bhikhya/bhicya; bhɛʈĪ =
74 GR bhɛʈĪ/bhayʈĪ; (74) chɛ = PS chəh; mhɛn = PS mhɛɳə; kẽ = kəɳi, H ko, GR kẽ/kã, PS kẽ; ho chiya = H hue the; bãkĪ = GR H khūbsūrət; TP strange, colourful; mayəɽĪ = PS mayəɽĪ, GR mayeɬĪ/mayəɬĪ; kẽ = GR kẽ/kã; svĪɳi = PS svɛɳĪ, GR svĪɳi/śvĪɳi; nhɛ janɔ = BS H cəla jata hɛ, PS nhɛ janɔ;
75 tape not clear, GR nhɛ ja(nɔ); (75) mɛkhale = PS məkhale; mhɛnə = PS mhɛɳə; rɛ gə chɛ = H rəh gəya hɛ, 2.sg.m.; PS
76 rɛ ge chɛ (= H rəh gəĪ hɛ); kala = GR,PS kalɛ; (76) chəi = PS,GR clearly 'chəĪ'; mɛnə = PS mhɛɳa, cp. KLJ mẽnə; mə = ptcl., PS --, BS mi, GR mə/mẽ/mɛ; svĪɳi = PS svĪɳĪ, GR svĪɳi/śvĪɳi; svĪɳi rəthə mẽ = PS svĪɳĪ ka rəthõ mẽ; GR clearly 'svĪɳi rətho mẽ', cp. 20.74; adhoratə = GR adho-/ədho-; həthĨ = PS hərĪ, BS həthĨ, GR həthĨ/hət(h)Ĩ, cp. 6.79; 9.82; 12.95; 21.27; svĪɳi = PS svɛɳĪ; kon chə = H
77 kəhta hɛ, PS kõcha, GR kountsa; (77) mɛkəɳi = PS məkəɳĪ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20.77 hɛ gɪ̃ = H ho gəye hɛ̃; mɛnə = PS mhɛɳə; śokə = GR souka; khəvɛber = GR,PS khəvɛbe; mi = GR mi/mɪ; bhyolə = PS bhyɔlə; khitə rakhũ = H phɛ̃k diya hũ, PS khitə rakhõ, 78 GR khitə/khiti, cp. 14.1_;30; (78) kɛlɛ = BS H kisɪ ne; jɛ = PS rɛ; kərɪ = H kɪ, perf.part.f.; cp. BS's ex.: mi pal gõ apɛ̃ɳi didik khəbər kərəɳhõ jãɳəɪ̃ = BS H mɛ̃ dūsre gãv əpnɪ bəhin kɪ khəbər kərne ja rəhɪ hũ; 79 ni kərɪ = PS nikərə; merɪ = PS myərɪ; gətə = PS gəta; in fact it sounds 'gəta'; cp. Platts gəti, gət = funeral rites; nigətə = ?, not clear on tape, PS mi gətha; BS: 'mi' should be 'ni'; GR ni/mi; TP nigətə; NCV,BLS,GR 1973 nigətə = without funeral rites; rɛ gũ = H rəh gəya hũ, PS 80 re gũ; bhyolə = PS bhyɔlə; (80) ɛberə = H akər; bhyolə = PS bhyɔlə; bɛ = bəṭi, PS vɛ; kuchə = BS: one or two bones are enough for the funeral rites; həḍḍə = GR,PS clearly 'həḍḍə'; but T 13952 Ku. haṛ; 'həḍḍ-' only in Pk.,L.,P., WPah.; H. haṛ, həḍḍa, həḍḍɪ̄; li jɛberə = H le jakər, PS lhi jɛ berə; gətə = PS gəttə, GR gət(t)a; kəri diye = H 81 kər do, kər dɪjiye, GR diye/diyə/diyɛ; (81) maju = PS maja; svəpinə = PS svəpəna; bhəyo = PS bhəyə, GR bhɔyo/ bhoyo; bɛraṭhə = GR bɛraṭhū; ṭuṭɪ̄ = H ṭūṭɪ, PS ṭūṭɪ; dekhɛn chɪ = H dekhtɪ thɪ, PS dekhəchɪ, BS dekhɛ̃chɪ; hɛ rɛ chə = H ho rəhɪ hɛ, PS hɛrɛ, BS hɛ rɛ chə; re = PS ke; GR,BS clearly 're'; dhana = GR dhəna/dhana, PS dhəna; 82 kəren chə = H kərtɪ hɛ, PS kərɛ̃ cha; (82) mɛ̃ = ? mɛ̃ = I; mɛ = mother; BS 'I said'; cp. 20.90 mi kən chiyo; 3.11 mɛ̃ to janū; tə = PS tɔ; kɔn chɪ = H kəhtɪ thɪ, PS kõchiyo; it sounds 'kɔn chɪ-ya'; celo = PS cela; alo = H aega; chɛ = PS chəḥ; mhɛnə = PS mhɛɳə, GR mhɛnə/mɛnə; hɛ gəɪn = 83 H ho gəye hɛ̃, PS hɛ gəyɪ̃; (83) aya = ? Hindi-form; GR,PS clearly 'aya'; should be 'ayo'; kə̃ = PS kɛ̃, GR kə̃/kã; lyalə = BS H laɛ̃ge; kəber = PS kɛber; socə rakhə chɪ = PS 84 socənɪ, BS socə rakhəchɪ = BS H mɛ̃ne soca tha; (84) jɛ = H jɛse, PS je; 'he must have died'; məri go = H mər gəya; rɛ go chə = H rəh gəya hɛ; bhyolə = PS bhyolɛ; 85 dekhɛn chə = H dekhtɪ hɛ, PS dekhɛ̃ chõ; bhyarə kɛ̃ = ?, PS bhyɛr ke, NCV bhyar kɛ̃, GR kɛ̃/kɛ; kɛ = kɛber, H kəhke; 86 bivaɪ = BS H bitaɪ, PS bevaɪ; (86) udo = udəy; GR clearly 'udo', PS udoye; cp. 9.5; 16.93; Platts udəy (hona); hɛ gɪ̃ = H ho gəɪ hɛ̃; lit. 'the directions rose';

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

20.86 toɽənɛ - luchənɛ = GR (by mistake) clearly 'toɽənĪ, luchənĪ' (= 3.pl., cp. 18.7;9); it must be 'toɽənɛ, luchənɛ' (3.sg., cp.17.1;63; 20.88); PS ʈoɽənɛ, luchənɛ;
87 mayəɽĪ = GR mayəɻĪ/mayeɻĪ; gurū = GR,PS gurūnõ, but cp.
88 19.68; (88) toɽɛn chə = H toɽtĪ hɛ, GR toɻɛn tso, PS ʈoɽẽcho; luchɛn chə = GR luchɛn cho, PS lūchẽcho; ghəməka = BS also 'ghəməka', cp. 7.41; HŚS ghəməka; carə = jəs, H jɛse; not 'four', cp. 7.41; 22.46/47; marənɛ = H martĪ
89 (hɛ); kɛn chə = PS kẽchə; (89) le = PS lɛ; mari hɛ = GR, PS clearly 'mari hɛ', short for 'mari hɛli/~ hali'(?); cp. 8.23; 20.54;91; NCV,PM,BLS would say 'mariber kheɽi halo chə' or 'mari kheɽi halo chə'; cp. 21.12;30;65; kheɽi hɛlo chə = H phẽk diya hɛ, PS kheɽĪ hɛ chə (hɛ chə < hɛl
90 chə, hal chə); bhyolə = PS bhyɔlɛ; (90) kən chiyo = H kəhtĪ thĪ (or 'kəhta tha'); PS kõ chiyo, GR kən chiyo/ kɔn chiyo; alə = H aega; kvɛ = GR clearly 'kvɛ', H koĪ, PS kve; ay = ayo, H aya, cp. 20.82;83; gurū lɛ ni ay = 'ay' sounds 'ɛ' on tape; mer = mẹr, BS myər; kə chĪ = GR kə chĪ/kɛ chĪ < kə̃ chĪ < kən chi(yo); PS kõ chĪ;
91 mar hɛlo = H mar ɖala, PS mari halo, GR mar hɛlọ/mar halọ
92 (short ọ!); (92) beliye rat = PS beliye ki rat; ho = H hua, PS hõ; ho < bho < bhəyo (?); PM: 'ho/bho' - both is
93 correct; lit. 'a dream was (to me)'; (93) bhyol = PS bhyɔl; chũ̃ = H hũ̃, PS chõ, GR tsũ̃; kənɔ = H kəhta; khəvɛber = PS khəve be; mar rakhũ̃ = H mar rəkha hũ̃, PS mar rəkhõ, GR
94 rəkhũ̃/rakhõ, cp. 15.11; 19.14; (94) chɛ = PS chəɳ; mhɛn = GR m(h)ɛn, PS mhɛɳ; ɛs = PS yəs, GR ɛs/əs; mer = PS myar, GR m(y)ẹr; həɖɖũ̃ = PS həɖɖõ; kə̃ = PS ke, GR kə̃/kã̃; li jɛ = H le ja, GR lĪ je, PS lhi jɛ, cp. 3.58; 9.54; gətə = GR gət(t)ə; mer = PS myəri, GR mẹr; ni həĪ = ni bhəĪ, GR ni
95 hɛĪ, cp.20.79; (95) ɛsĪ = PS yəsi; svĪɳi = PS svɛɳĪ, GR svĪɳi/śvĪɳi; belĪ = PS byəlĪ, GR bẹlĪ (short ẹ!); dekhɔ =
96 dekho, H dekha, PS dekhə; (96) kər cha = kərn cha, BS H kərte ho, PS kərə̃cha, GR clearly 'kərcha'; lit. 'now what
97 do you do'; (97) muna = PS also 'muna'; cp. T 10247 Ku. mũɽ, mun, muno; GR n/ɳ; muni diyo = PS munĪ diyo, GR n/ɳ; the 'n' of 'muna, muni, bəɳɛ' sounds exactly alike on tape;
98 cp. T 10194 Ku. mũɽɳo, munɳo; (98) janũ̃ = H jaũ̃; jələnərə
99 = GR,PS jəlɛnərə; mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhale; (99) bhɛgidasə = PS bhegĪdasa, GR bhɛgĪ-/bhegĪ-; kəsɔ = PS kəsə; bolanĪ = H bolte (hẽ̃), PS bulanĪ; batə = GR batū;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21. 1 kəsikə = PS kəsĪkə; jalĪ = H jaegĪ, 2.sg.f.; ni = PS nɛ; gveṇṭə = PS gvɛ̃ṭə; ni = ?, not clear on tape; the first 'ni' would be enough; həṛolĪ = PS həṛolĪ, cp. 16.35;
2 chu = GR tsu/tsū; (2) janū = H jaũ; li unū = H le aũ, PS
3 li ɔnū; (3) həmar = PS həmərə, GR more 'həmar' than 'həmər'; kɛlə = PS kɛ lə, BS kɛ̃lə, BS 'if we won't achieve anything'; cp. BS's ex.: myər kɛ̃lə yə kam dvi din bad hɛ səkəl = BS H mere se yəh kam do din ke bad ho səkega = I will be able to do this work after two days; what is 'kɛ'? - the oblique of 'ko' or 'kɛ̃' = kəṇi = H ko?; or 'kɛ' < kəri = having done (cp. HSS.kəri = se, liye, dvara); or 'kɛ' = H kuch?; what is 'lə/lɛ'? - is it Hi. 'bhĪ' = also, or Hi. 'se' = through; BS seems to think of Hi. 'se'; holə = holo/holo, H hoga, PS hələ, GR hǫlə (short ǫ); pəto = PS pəttɛ, cp. DNL pətto; GR pəto/pət(t)o; cələlo = H cəlega; tvikəṇi = PS tukəṇĪ, GR t(v)ikəṇi; bəṇɛ dyũlə = H bəna dũga, PS bəṇɛ
4 dyɔla; (4) bhegədasə = GR,PS khegədasə; clearly a mistake, because Guru 'khegədas' is in Jalanara-country (cp. 20.71; 73); gaṛi hɛl chə = NCV gaṛi hal chə, BS H nikal diya, GR hɛl tso/hɛ tso; lɛ = H ne; mə = ptcl.?, PS --, BS mɛ̃; və =
5 PS --, BS u; BS 'that small bag'; GR və/u; (5) kholi halɔ = H khol diya, PS kholĪ halo, GR halǫ (short ǫ); hɛlɔ = halɔ, GR hɛlǫ, PS halo; ceṛo = PS ceṛɔ, GR ceṭo; piṭarə = PS piṭara; cp. T 8164 Ku. piṭar, piṭaro; cp. M 18.2;
6 baunə = PS bavənə, cp. DNL baunnə; M 18.2;68; bidiya = PS bidha, BS bidiya, sg. or pl.; jo cɛ halĪ = BLS: cɛ = chĪ; so BLS would read: jo chĪ = who were; in that case 'halĪ' could be 'həri'; but GR,PS clearly 'jo cɛ halĪ'; BS 'he looked for what (were) the 52 tricks'; cp. 2.50; 20.6 dekhi hɛlɔ/- halo; 6.48 dekhi hɛ chə (< hɛl chə); 21.6 could be also pl. 'cɛ halĪ̃' (cp. 18.2); pãcəpəttĪ = PS pəcəpəttĪ, GR pãcəpəttĪ/pacəpətĪ; sĪ̃valĪ = PS sivãlĪ, cp.
7 18.3;67; (7) li unū = H le aũ, PS lyonū; kəṇi = PS kɛ̃, BS kɛ̃ṇĪ̃; lit. 'to the king six months have passed'; mhɛnə =
8 PS mhɛṇə; hɛ gəya = H ho gəye; (8) bhegədas = GR,PS khegədas; clearly a mistake, cp. 21.4; unūthĪ = H unse, PS
9 unūthe; (9) unər = PS unəri; it can mean 'of him' = 'of
10 Malushahi' or 'of them' = 'of all of them'; (10) chɛ = PS chəḥ; mhɛn = PS mhɛṇ; hɛ gĪ̃ = H ho gəye, GR clearly 'hɛ gĪ', PS hɛgĪ̃; ay = ayo, H aya, PS ay, GR clearly 'ay';

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21.11 ya = GR yǫ (short ǫ); kanɛ cha = H kəhtĩ hɛ; mer = PS myər, GR mẹr/myẹr; kã̃ = PS kẽ; lag go = H ləg gəya, GR clearly 'lag go', PS lago (= H ləga), cp. 20.52; ho = BS H hua, PS hõ; lit. 'to my son poison was applied ... a
12 dream was'; (12) kheṛ rakho = PS kheṛ rəkho, cp. 21.30; kuno = kəno, H kəhta (hɛ), PS kəno, BS kuno;
13 de hiṭo = PS də hiṭõ; mer = PS myar, GR mẹr; dəgaṛ = PS
14 dəgaṛ, GR dəgə(ṛ)/dəga; kəber = H kəhke; (14) ɔrə chiya = PS e ra chiya = BS H aye hue the = who had come; but cp. 21.7;8;34; bhegədasə = GR,PS khegədasə; cp.21.4;8;
15 lhiberə = GR l(h)iberə; baṭo = PS baṭa; (15) rũe nə = PS rvɛ na, cp. 17.64; bilae nə = PS vilaye na; cela = PS cyəla; kəṇi = PS kẽ; li ũlə = H le aũga, PS lyolə, GR li ũlə/lyũlə; ijũ - mayəṛĩ = not clear, whether this belongs to the sentence before or whether it is a new sentence
16 unfinished; (16) liberə = PS lhiberə; nɛ gĩ̃ = nhɛ gĩ̃, PS nhɛ gĩ, GR clearly 'nɛ gĩ̃'; lyoṇ hũ = H le ane ko, lane ko, PS lhĩ hõ, BS lyõṇ hõ, GR lyoṇ/lyũṇ; cp. DNL lyaunu,
17 Ku. lyũṇo; (17) nəsi gə cha = GR sings clearly 'nasĩ ga cha', PS nəsĩ gə cha; BS uses 'nhɛ ge cha' = BS H cəle gəye ho; as to 'gə/ge/ga' cp. 2.34 ɛ ge cha; 8.24 ɛ gə cha; 2.22 nhɛ go cha; 5.11 hɛ ge cha; gurũ = GR,PS raja; this seems to be a mistake (cp. 'khegədas' instead of 'bhegədas' in 21.4;8;14); though it is possible too that GR was
18 addressing the audience with 'raja'; (18) maro maro kərnɛ = it sounds 'marũ maro kənɛ'; kərnɛ = H kərte; ve = e/ve, meaningless sing-form?; PS --, GR ve/me; bhegədasə = GR, PS khegədasə; kɛṛɛ-rɔ = PS kəṛɛrɔ, GR kɛɻɛro/kɛɻɛrɔ; bɔrɛ-rɔ = PS bprerɔ, GR bəṛɛro/bərɛro; bagĩśvərə = PS
19 bageśvərə; (19) kəhĩ̃ = GR kə(h)ĩ̃; bəsəna = H bəste, GR bəsəna/bəsənə; kərəna = H kərte, GR kərəna/kərənə;
20 nhɛ gĩnə = PS nhɛ gĩ; 'he went/they went'?; bhegidasə = GR bhɛgĩdasa, BS bhɛgĩdasa; jvarə = PS joharə, GR jvare;
21 mənəsarə = PS mənəsyara; it sounds 'mɔnasara'; (21) hũma-
22 dhurə = PS homa dhurɛ; (22) maro maro kərne = PS maro marə kənɛ, GR kə(r)ne; hyũlĩ gə̃ga = PS hyɔnĩ gə̃gə; mɛkhalɛ
23 = PS məkhale; (23) puji gĩ̃ = H pəhũc gəye;
24 bhɛṭ rɔ = H bɛṭh rəha hɛ, PS bhɛ rɔ, GR bhayṭ rɔ; bhɛṭĩ chən = GR,PS clearly 'bhɛṭĩ chən' (long ĩ!); bhɛṭĩ = ?
25 bhɛṭiya = ppp.; BS H bɛṭhe (hue) hẽ̃; (25) mhɛnə = PS mhɛṇə;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21.25 pɔs rəyĨ = PS pɔsə rĪ; cp. T 8410 Ku. posɳo; GR rəyĨ/
26 reĨ/rei, BS pɔs rəĨ; (26) bheʈə-ghaʈ = BS: only 'bheʈ' is
used alone; cp. DNL bheʈ-ghaʈ; hɛ ge = H ho gəĪ;
27 cyələ = PS cyalə; hɛthĨ = PS'hãthĪ', later corrected into
'hãtĪ'; BS uses 'hɛ̃', not 'hɛtĨ; GR hɛtĨ/hɛthi; e = sing-
ptcl., PS ye; kəro = H kiya; kərĪ = H kĪ (ppp.f.), not
clear on tape; it sounds like 'kə(r)ge' (= H kər gəĪ, cp.
17.11 kəri ge chə); but cp. 'kərĪ' in 20.78;79; 21.29;
PS,NCV,PM kərĪ; BS 'you did not take care of the king';
28 cela = PS cyəla, GR cęla; hunɛ = H hotĪ (hɛ);
29 cela = PS cyəla, GR cęla; kəro = PS kərɔ; kərĪ = PS kəri,
30 GR kər/kər(y)/kər(i), but cp. 20.78;79; (30) raja = GR,PS
clearly 'raj'; mhɛn = PS mhɛɳ; məri = GR mərĪ/məri, PS
mərĪ; BS H mere hue raja ko chəḫ məhĪne bĪt gəye; məri =
meriber, H merke; or possibiy: mərĪ < məriyə/məriya (q.v.),
məriyo, H məra (hua); kheʈ rakhɔ = kheʈ rakho, H phɛ̃k
31 rəkha, PS kheʈi rakhɔ, GR kẖeʈ rakhɔ; (31) mayəʈĪ = GR
mayəʈĪ; kɛ̃ = PS kɛ̃; hɔ = H hua, PS hɔ̃, cp. 20.92; 21.11;
32 lit. 'a dream was to Dh. D. M.'; (32) ū = PS u; apũ = GR
apũ/apũ; bəʈiner = PS bəʈĪnɛ̃, GR bəʈine(r); BS H təyar ho
rəhĪ thĪ = BS 'she already got ready to go'; cp. 10.29;
33 14.99; 15.21; 20.12; (33) mĪl = PS mil; kɔ = kəyo, H kəha;
PS'kɔ', corrected into 'kə'; jɛ̃chɛ = H jatĪ hɛ, 2.sg.; PS
jɛ̃chə (= 3.sg.), GR jɛ̃chɛ/jɛchə; jūl = H jaũga, PS jũl;
34 kɔ = PS kə; (34) yə = GR yə/yɔ; liber = PS lhĪber; ɛ gũ =
35 H a gəya hũ, PS a gũ, GR ɛ gūn/ɛ gũ; (35) de = PS də;
hiʈɔ = GR,PS clearly 'hiʈo'; janũ = H jaũ; ḍhunənū = H
36 ḍhũḍhũ, PS ḍhunənũ; (36) həɳi = huɳi, PS hɛ̃ɳĪ; bəʈiɳə = PS
37 bəʈĪɳa; (37) kənɔ = H kəhta (hɛ), PS kənɔ̃; yə = GR yə/yɔ;
kətyūrũ = PS kətyūrɔ̃; bɛ̃sə = PS bɛ̃śa, GR bɛ̃śa/bənsa; cp.
KLJ 82 bənsa; bhələ = GR bhələ/bhəlo; hunə = H hota;
38 tə = GR tɔ; soci rakha = BS H soc rəkha hɛ; GR,PS clearly
'rakha'; what is 'rakha'? - a Hindi-form?, sing-form of
'rakhə' or 'rakho'? yə = GR yə/yɔ; hɔlo = H hoga, PS həlo;
rajula = GR rɛjula; ghəra = GR,PS clearly 'ghəra'; chəĪ =
chɛ; GR,PS clearly 'chəĪ'; mhɛnə = PS mhɛɳa; bhəy = bhəyo,
39 H hua, PS bhəya, cp. 21.82; (39) ḍhūna = GR,PS clearly
'ḍhūna'; should it be 'ḍhūn(ə)'?; cp. HŚS ḍhũḍh f. = khoj;
40 bĪcə = BS 'during those days'; cp. Panjabi '(v)ic' = in;
rəthə = PS rətha, BS 'what plans are going on'; hɛ ro chə
= H ho rəha hɛ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21.41 khegidasə = PS khegədasə; lhibərə = H lekər, GR l(h)ibərə; una = GR,PS una; NCV 'they went down the ravine'; PM kala-bhyolə (h)un = to K.-Bh., un = hun = huɳi, həɳi (cp. 21.36; 42 20.63); BS una = BS H nĪce; (42) ɖhunənɛ ɖhunəne = H ɖhũɖhte-ɖhũɖhte, PS ɖhunəna-ɖhunənɛ; jəga = PS jaga; mili go chə = H mil gəya hɛ; bhəlo = PS bhələ; e = sing-ptcl.; raja kəɳi nĪnə = PS raja hay nĪna; BS raja jãɳi nĪna, 'the king seems to sleep'; NCV janĪ = H jɛse; cp. HŚS yanĪ; on tape it sounds 'raja - (pause) yanĪ'; GR must have meant 'raja kəɳi nĪnə'; cp. 15.54 raja maləśahĪ kəɳi nĪnə jəkə ɛ rɛ chə; 18.73 maluśahĪ, tikəɳi nĪnə jɛ kɛ ɛ rɛ chĪ?; cp. also 7.80; 15.73; 16.69;70;72;80 and D 5 ɔrən kəɳi nĪnə ɛ ge chi = to the others sleep had come; jɛ = GR je; ɛ rɛ chə = H a rəhĪ hɛ, PS e rɛ chə; lit. 'to the king 43 sleep somehow is coming'; (43) jahĪ = PS jaĪ, BS H jis; kala = GR kalɔ; maju = PS maja; ghamə = BS sunshine; janə 44 = H jata; rūnə = H rəhte, PS rɔna; (44) re = GR,PS clearly 45 're'; mi = PS --, mi < vi < pi (?); (45) chiyɛ = PS chiye; bhɛ chə = BS H huĪ hɛ; gətə = PS gəta, GR also 'gəta'; BS 'condition', GR 1967 'death-ceremony' (cp. 20.79;80;94); but PM,BLS and GR 1973: 'condition, state'; PM vĪkĪ gətə = his condition; cp. DNL gət; cp. also 20.55 kəsĪ dəśa 46 bhəĪ; (46) khatirə = PS khatira; rəyɛ = BS H tū rəha, PS 47 rəye; bhyolə = GR clearly 'bhyole'; (47) chəĪ = chɛ; GR, PS clearly 'chəĪ'; mhɛnə = PS mhɛɳə; tvĪlɛ = PS tvĪlə; 48 payo = H paya; (48) ɖaɽə marənĪ = PS ɖaɽə manĪ, GR manĪ/ ma(rə)nĪ; BS ɖaɽə manĪ = ɖaɽə marənĪ = H ro rəhe hẽ; BS 49 also gives Hi. 'dəhaɽ marna'; cp. 22.10; (49) chiyɛ = PS 50 chiye; (50) rõ chiye = BS H rəhta tha, GR rõ chiye/rɔ 51 chiyə, PS rɔ chiye; rəye = H rəha; (51) chɛ = PS chəɳ; 52 mhɛn = PS mhɛɳ; tukẽ = PS tukẽ; (52) kholi halo chə = H khol ɖala hɛ, khol diya hɛ; GR kholi; tumūlə = PS tumūlɛ; bidiya = GR bid(h)iya; bharə = PS bhara, cp. 18.67; BS 53 'bundle'; bidiya = GR,PS bidhiya; (53) bukəsaɽə = PS bugəsvaɽa, GR bukəsaɻa/bugəsaɻa, cp.18.3; bidiya = PS bidha; GR,BS bidiya; ceɽo = GR ceɻo; gaɽo = GR gaɻo, BS H 54 nikala; (54) hatə = PS hathə; babū = BS 'people of the audience'; tɛlə lɛ = PS tɛlə (= H usne); BS,PM,BLS tɛlə lɛ = H usne bhĪ; it sounds 'tɛla lɛ'; pãcəpatĪ = PS pẽcə-pətĪ; GR p-ã/ẽ-cəp-a/ə-t-Ī/i; 21.54 and 55 (- aha aho)

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21.55 is one sentence; (55) jhaṛo = PS dhəra, BS jhaṛa, GR jhaḷa; but cp. 18.69; 21.58; bɛsə = PS bɛsɛ, GR bɛse; luṇəkiya = PS lūṇakiya, cp. 18.69; ṭhuṇəkiya = PS ṭuṇəkiya; dhətūrə = PS dhədhūra, GR dhə-t/d-ūr-ə/a; rətuva
56 re kəluva = GR rət(t)u(v)a re kəlu(v)a; (56) jhaṛi = ? jhaṛiber, PS jhaṛī; cp. KLG 254 jhaṛī = H jhaṛkər; but BS H: sir ka jhaṛa hua viṣ guru pɛr kī tərəph le gəye; in that case 'jhaṛī' < jhaṛiyo; cp. 21.30 mərī; lɛ gəyī̃ = H le gəye hɛ̃, PS lɛ gəyīnə; lɛ gəya = H le gəye, PS lɛ gəya; BS: "the 'jadūkərəṇī' (= magician) says mantras while throwing grains (especially rice), pulses (māng), flowers, sindūr and 'piṭhiya' (= powder for forehead and parting of the hair) on the head of the poisoned person. He always starts with the head. The poison is thus forced to escape to the feet. Like this the magician treats the whole body till he reaches the feet. He exorcises at least for one to two hours. If the patient does not improve in this time, he continues up to three to four hours, or they entrust the work to a possibly more powerful magician. This treatment is used against snake-bite, thin air poisoning, general illness and evil spirits. The mantras are in Kumauni." - Cp. also KLG 254 sir ko biṣ jhaṛī pəya pujũlo = H sir ka viṣ jhaṛkər pɛr (tək) pəhũcaũga; KLJ 411 sir bəṭī jhaṛī pãv nikasũ = brushing from the head I remove (the poison) to the feet; for a detailed description of this kind of treatment cp. V. Elwin, RIT
57 p.245 and 264; (57) ab - khɛ = GR to himself, not clear on tape; BS ab ke kərnū, mikẽ ləkī car din həgī̃ ni khəye praṇī = BS 'What to do? My soul hasn't (really) eaten since 4 days (or: a few days)'; ləgə = NCV H bhī; khɛ = GR khɛ .../khɛ pī; BLS khɛ pī = khayo piyo, 'I have not
58 eaten and drunk'; cp. 16.27; 13.56; (58) nəu = GR nəu/nɔ, PS nɔ; bəstərə = GR,PS clearly 'bəstərə'; cp. 20.51; koṭha = BS lungs, stomach; TP,GR any inner part of the body; jhaṛi halo = H jhaṛ ḍala; e = sing-ptcl., PS ye; hala kholi = kholi hala, H khol ḍale, BS hala kholī;
59 khola = H khole; kya = PS ke; bolan chə = H bolta hɛ, PS bulãcha, 3.sg. or pl.?; GR bolan chə/bulən chə;
60 dəda = GR,PS dəda; tumūlə = PS tumulɛ, GR -lɛ/-lə; kilɛ =
61 GR kilɛ/kilə; toṛī = PS ṭoṛī; (61) ɛ rɛ chī = H a rəhī thī,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21.61 PS e rɛ chĪ, BS H aĪ huĪ thĪ; jəs = PS jəsi; toṛĪ = PS
62 ṭoṛĪ; (62) dekhən chə = H dekhta hɛ, PS dekhẽchɔ;
kətyūr = BLS: it should be 'kətyūri(ya)' = men from K.;
bɛ = GR,PS clearly 'bɛ', NCV also 'bɛ'; ṭhaṛə hɛ rəyĪ =
H khəṛe ho rəhe hẽ, PS hɛ rəyĪ, GR r(ə)Ĩ, BS H khəṛe hue
63 hẽ; (63) jhaṛber = PS jhaṛi be; bhɛṭi rəyĪ = H bɛṭh rəhe
hẽ, PS bhɛṭi rəĪ, GR bhɛṭi rəĨ; kənĪ-na = kənĪ; GR,PS
64 clearly 'kənĪna'; cp. 14.86; (64) tvikəṇi = H tujhko, PS
tukəṇi, GR t(v)ikəṇi; ɛ rɛ chĪ = PS e rɛ chĪ; ɛsĪ = PS
esĪ; ɛ jo = BS H a jae, PS e jo; sunəpəti kəṇi = PS sunə-
pətĪ śɔka, BS ekẽṇi (= H isko, cp. 3.75; 14.64; 15.57;
20.54); on tape it sounds 'sunəpəti e kəṇi; cp. 21.65
gãgula kẽ; 7.80; 15.54;73; 18.73; BS 'to S. and G.'; or
is it 'kənĪ' = they say?; və = PS ye, BS vo = BS 'and';
'və/vo = and' is not attested elsewhere in Malushahi;
65 jəĪ = jəsĪ, PS jəsə, GR jəĪ/jɔĪ; tukẽ = PS tukẽ, GR tukẽ/
tukã; ɛ rɛ chĪ = PS e rɛ chĪ; kẽ = PS kẽ, GR kẽ/kã;
ɛ jo = PS e jo; jənūl = H jinhõne; tukẽ = PS tukẽ; khəvɛ-
ber = GR kh(əv)ɛber; kheṛə de = PS kheṛi de, GR kheɻə de
66 = kheṛi diyo, cp. 20.77; (66) hatə = PS hata; kətyūrõ =
GR kətyūrõ/kətyūrũ; lɛ gĪ = BS H la gəye, PS lyɛ gĪ;
67 kẽ = PS kẽ, GR kẽ/kã; la chĪ = ? H laye the, PS lya chĪ;
ənokha = PS ənūkha, GR ənokha/ənõkha; but in 1973 GR gave
'ənekə' = many; TP ənokha; cp. DNL ənokha; T 289 ənəpekṣə,
68 Ku. ənəukha; (68) ghəpəl = PS khəbər, BS ghəpəl = BS
'noisy crowd'; cp. HŚS ghəpla = gəṛbəṛ, golmal; jə = PS
jɛ, GR jə/jəy; dekhənɛ = H dekhtĪ (hɛ); jəs = PS jasə;
bajənĪ-na = H bəjte (hẽ); GR,PS clearly 'bajənĪna'; cp.
69 21.63; (69) kĪ = H kya; aj = BS aji (= again); but GR
clearly 'aj' = today; ɛ go = H a gəya, PS e go; mer = PS
70 myar; (70) mhɛnə = PS mhɛṇə; hɛ gĪ = H ho gəye; lɛ = le,
71 H ne; bhūkə = PS bhūkha, it sounds 'bhuka'; (71) kuhuṇa =
PS kuhəna, GR kuh-u/ə-ṇ/n-a; cp. 11.6;9; T 2757 kəphoṇi,
Ku. kuhəṇo; simaṛĪ = PS simərĪ; ɛ ge = H a gəĪ, PS e ge;
72 dekhen chɛ = H dekhtĪ hɛ, 2.sg.f., PS dekhẽ chɛ; GR
dɛkhen chɛ; bhəri rəyĪ = BS,NCV,BLS H bhəre (hue) hẽ; PS
bhərĪ rĨ, GR bhəri r(ə)Ĩ; cp. 7.73; 9.29; as for 'bhɛ rĨ
= bhɛṭi rĨ, H bɛṭh rəhe hẽ, 'they sit', cp. 21.63; lɛkə =
PS lɛ, BS lɛka = BS 'also'; Hi. bhĪ = Ku. lɛ, ləgə, lɛkə;
GR lɛ-k/g-ə/a; NCV raja lɛ kẽ = raja lɛ kəṇi = H raja bhĪ

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21.72 ko (unlikely, KM); dhəri rakho = H dhər rəkha; mə = ptcl.,
73 PS --, BS mə; (73) yə = sing-ptcl.?; PS,BS yə; GR yę;
ə̃valə = PS ə̃gəla, BS uses 'ə̃gav'; cp. DNL ə̃galo, Ku. ə̃val;
NCV,GR,BLS ə̃(v)al = H alĨgən; cp. KLJ ə̃val; cəlen chə = H
cəlatĨ hɛ, PS cəlɛ chə; BS cəlɛ̃ chə = BS 'she makes her
arms go round his neck'; but 'ə̃valə ɖalen chə' (= H ɖaltĨ
hɛ) would seem to be better; PM says 'gəl mɛ̃ ə̃val ɖalənch'
(supported by GR in 1973); cp. LSI 189 bəbəil vĨkəɳi ə̃val
ghali (= H ɖalĨ) = the father embraced him; cp. M 15.71;
canə cūnə = H cahtĨ (as to its form) = H dekhtĨ (as to its
meaning); BS chuɳ chuɳ; cp. 9.30; 15.71; PM caɳ cūɳ rɛ̃chə
= PM 'she keeps on looking'; ren chə = rɛn chə, rūn chə,
74 H rəhtĨ hɛ; PS ro chə, BS rɛ̃chə; (74) babū = PS babə;
jənūlɛ = H jinhõne; khəvɛ dĨ = H khila diya, PS diya;
75 thĨ = PS thɛ̃, GR thĨ/thĪ; (76) ter = PS tyar, GR tęr/tęr
(short ę/ę!); nikəlĨ = H nikəle (hɛ̃), PS nikəlĪ; jənūl =
H jinhõne, GR jənūl/jənul; raj = PS rajə, GR clearly
'raj', cp. 21.85; kə̃ = PS kɛ̃; khəvɛ de = H khila diya, PS
77 khəvɛ̃ de; (77) khəvɛber = PS khəvɛ̃ be, GR - be; khit dĪ =
PS kheɳi de (cp. 21.65); but GR clearly 'khit dĪ' (cp.
78 14.24); mhɛn = PS mhɛɳə; (78) mikə̃ = PS mikɛ̃; bhəyo = H
hua; GR,PS clearly 'həyo'; but NCV,PM bhəyo; cp.21.38;80;
79 lit. 'to me a dream was not'; (79) mikə̃ = PS mikɛ̃; hɛ jan
chĨ = BS H ho jata, PS hɛ jə̃chĪ; kəbhĨ = PS kəbhɛ̃; 'some-
time, long since'; yɛkə = PS yek, BS yɛk; nikal dĨchĪ =
nikal din chĪ, BS H nikal deta; PS di chĪ; it really
sounds more like 'dichĪ' than 'dĨchĪ' or 'din chĪ';
80 ɛso = PS yəso; apəɳə = GR apəɳə/əpənə; kə̃ = PS kɛ̃; bhəy =
bhəyo, cp. 21.78; PS bhəyə, it sounds 'bhəya'; lit. 'to
81 the guru even dream was not'; (81) thĨ = PS thɛ̃; mithĨ =
PS mithɛ̃; kə de = H kəh diya, GR kə de/ka de; bhaji go =
H bhag gəya; bɛrəkh = PS bɛrəkhə, GR bɛrək(h), BS 'their
camp'; NCV bɛragə = NCV 'in a sad mood he left'; kə de =
82 PS kɛ de, GR kə de/ka de; (82) mhɛn = PS mhɛɳə; yə = H
yəh, this (Malushahi?); həmukə̃ = PS həmūkɛ̃; bhəy = bhəyo,
83 H hua, cp. 21.38; (83) apəɳ = PS apən, GR -n/-ɳ; kə̃ = PS
kɛ̃; hɛ jan chiyo = H ho jata (tha) = '(if) had become';
PS e jɛ chiyo (= if had come); GR (h)ɛ jan chiyo; but cp.
21.79;84; kəbhĨ = some time, any time; here: long ago;
84 mikə̃ = PS mikɛ̃; hɛ jan chiyo = PS hɛ jə̃ chiyo; kəbhĨ =

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21.84 PS kəbhɛ; jəhər = GR jɛ(h)ɛr; jhaɽi dĩchĩ = not clear on tape, PS gaɽi dichĩ, BS hears 'jhaɽi di chĩ', cp.21.79; 83; BS: gaɽɳo = to squeeze out poison, jhaɽɳo = to remove poison with the help of mantras; GR: gaɽɳo/jhaɽɳo = ek hĩ
85 bat, 'the same meaning'; (85) bəɽo = PS bəɽə; raj = raja; GR,PS clearly 'raj'; cp. HŚS rajə 2; bhəyə = H hua, PS
87 bhəyə yə (= H hua yəh), GR bhəyə/bhə(y) yə; (87) dvĩ = PS dviya, it sounds 'dvĩya'; pãv pər tɛlə-k bəɳaĩ = ?, feet - on - oil - of - making = applying of oil to his feet; not very clear on tape; PS pɛra thɛlə bəɳaĩ; BS hears 'pãpəra-ʈɛlə/pãvpəratɛl; BS: 'to put on oil' = Ku. tel ləgūɳo, cəpoɽɳo, khitəɳo; GR: they massaged him with oil; cp. 10.3;
88 16.65;66;67; mhinətə = H mehnət, PS mhĩnətə; (88) hiʈəɳə lɛkə bholə = ?, lɛkə = layək?; PS hiʈəɳa ko re bola; BS hiʈəɳa re ka bola = BS 'when the king was able again to walk'; it sounds 'hiʈəɳã rɛka bhola'; comparing 21.95 it is tempting to read instead 'hiʈəɳə lɛka bholə' = able to walk - the next morning; but in 21.88 GR very clearly sings 'rɛ', not 'lɛ'; bholə = NCV bhol = to morrow, or 'bhəlo' = good, or 'bəl' = emphatic particle; sentence 88 belongs to 89a; (89) ɛsĩ = BS yəssĩ; GR is speaking to some friend; vã lɛ = H vəhã hĩ; bhəriner = H bhərnevala;
89a bhɛ = BS bhəĩ, GR bhɛ/bhə; cəp = BS cəʈ; (89a) hiʈẽchɛ = BS H cəltĩ hɛ, PS hiʈechɛ, GR hiʈẽchɛ/hiʈəchə; ren chɛ =
90 BS H rəhtĩ hɛ, BS rẽchɛ, GR ren chɛ/ren chə; (90) kəɳi = the full form 'kəɳi' in a spoken sentence, not 'kẽ';
91 li janū = PS lhĩ janū; (91) tɛl lɛ = H tisne bhĩ, PS tɛle, BS 'you gave your life', GR tɛl lɛ/tɛl(l)ɛ; cp. 21.92 mĩlə lɛ; praɳĩ = PS pəraɳĩ; di rakhĩ = BS dirakhĩ; cp. BS's ex.: nanətinalɛ dūdak liji pəraɳĩ di rakhĩ = BS H bəccõ ne dūdh ke liye bəhut jidd kər rəkkhĩ hɛ;
92 mĩlə lɛ = H mẽne bhĩ; GR,PS very clearly 'mĩlə lɛ'; bayo = balo (cp. 10.71; 16.73), PS balo, GR clearly 'bayo', BS also hears 'bayo'; cp. həliya > həiya; byolə = PS byəũɳə, BS marriage; but GR 'byolə' = bridegroom, cp. 10.71; 16.73; choɽə diyo = H choɽ diya, PS choɽi diyo, GR tsoɻə diyo;
93 vipəda = PS vipətta, cp. 16.12 and DNL bipəda; (93) ki həɳi = ki huɳi, H kyõ; choɽunū = choɽənū, H choɽũ, PS choɽənū, GR tsoɻunū; tɛkəɳi = H tisko, PS təkəɳĩ; BS 'why should I leave you (!)'; kɛn chə = PS kẽ chə; tɛkə = PS

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21.94 tɛke; onū = H aũ; (94) do = Hindi!; hiphajət = PS hipha-
95 jəd; kərĪ = H kĪ, ppp.f.; (95) lɛkə-k = BS H layək ka, PS lɛkə kə, GR lɛkək/lɛgəg; BLS lɛk ko = H layək ka; cp. 12.96; 21.88; ho chĪ = H hua tha, PS ho chiyo; kətyūra = PS kətyūrõ, GR clearly -ra; le = H ne/bhĪ?, PS lɛ; bɛrəkhə = PS bɛrəkhə, GR bɛrək(h)ə; NCV bɛragə = NCV 'the army of (disguised) yogis of the Katyuris'; uṭhūṇ = H uṭhana, PS uṭhoṇ; ləgay utbɛ = not clear on tape; PS ləgayə utĪ bɛ; BS 'the Katyurs also began to break off their camp from there'; cp. DNL ləgaunu + inf. in -nə = set to, begin; it sounds like 'ləgay(ut)bɛ / ləgay(ət)bɛ /
96 ləgay bɛ / ləgai bɛ'; (96) kətyūrũ = PS kətyūrõ, GR clearly 'kətyūrũ'; bɛrəkhə = GR,PS clearly 'bɛrəkhə'; uṭhi jã = uṭhi janɔ, H uṭh jata (hɛ); refers to 'bɛrəkhə'; PS uṭhə jã; ɛ janĪ = H a jate (hɛ̃), PS e janĪ; gĪvaṛ = PS gevaṛ, GR givaṛ/gĪvãṛ; həṇi = not clear on tape, PS hɛ̃,
97 GR həṇ(i)/hən/hɛ̃; (97) o = PS also 'kətyūro o', o = sing-ptcl.; hyũlĪ re gəga = PS hyõlĪ gəga; hūma-dhurə = PS
98 hūmadhurɛ; (98) ɛ gĪn = H a gəye (hɛ̃), PS a gĪ, GR ɛ gĪn/
99 ɛ gĪ; ũṭa-dhurə = PS ũṭɛ dhurɛ, GR ũṭadhure; (99) liberə = PS lhĪberə; jvarə-mənusarə = PS johare mənəsyara; GR jvarə/juarə;

22. 1 yə = PS ye, GR yə/ye; lɛ gĪnə = H la gəye; sire = PS sirɛ,
2 GR sire/sirɛi; (2) lɛ gĪnə = PS lyɛ gĪna; (3) lyɛ gĪn = H la gəye; lyɛ gĪn = lɛ gĪn; tvikəṇi = PS tikəṇĪ; bagĪśvərə
4 = PS bageśvərɛ; 22.2 and 3 is one sentence; (4) bagĪśvərə = PS also 'bagĪśvərə'; basa bəsə = basa bəso, cp. 7.31; PS,BS basa bəsə; it sounds 'basa bəsa'; ratuṛa = GR ratu-
5 ṭa; (5) lɛgo = lago, H ləga (?); or: lɛ go < lagi go, H ləg gəya (?); GR,PS clearly 'lɛgo'; BS lɛ go = BS H ləg
6 gəya; (6) bagĪśvərə = PS bageśvəra; səbũlɛ = H səb ne; kəro = H kiya, PS kərɔ; 22.6 and 7 belong together;
7 khai pĪberə = 'khɛ pĪber/khɛ piber' in spoken Ku.; H kha pĪkər, PS khayĪ-pĪĪ bera; it sounds 'kha(y)Ī-pĪ(y)Ībera';
8 uṭhi go chə = H uṭh gəya hɛ; (8) lɛ gĪ̃ = H le gəye, PS lyɛ gĪ̃; mə = ptcl., PS mẽ, GR mə/mi; tɛ ləgə dinə = PS təya la ka dina (= H is bhĪ ke din?); GR H usĪ din, ek hĪ din (PM); PM,BLS təy ləg din, tɛ ləg din = the same day; it sounds 'tɛyã laga dina'; lyɛ gəyĪnə = H le gəye, PS

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

22. 8 lyɛ gəyĩna, GR l(y)ɛ gəyĩna; gire-chinə = PS girhechinɛ,
9 GR gir(h)echinə; (9) lɛ chĩ = H laye the, PS lya chĩ;
bhɛʈ gĩn = H bɛʈh gəye, PS bɛʈh gĩnə, GR bhɛʈ/bhəyʈ;
10 apəɳ = PS apəɳĩ; kẽ = kəɳi, PS kẽ; koĩ = PS kve; ɖaɽə =
GR ɖaɭə; marna = H marte (?), cp. 21.48; GR clearly 'ma(r)na', PS manõ; koĩ = PS kvɛ; hɛna = H hote (?),
pl., GR hɛna/həna, PS hənɔ; cp. BS's ex.: məɳi ɖaɽ
manĩnə, məɳi khuśĩ hɛ rəĩ = they cry a little, they are
11 happy a little bit; (11) ɛ gun = PS e gũn, GR ɛ gun/ɛ
gũn; pəraɳĩ = GR pəraɳĩ/praɳĩ; lɛ gũ̃ = PS lyɛ gun, GR
gũ̃/gũ; hũ = not clear on tape, PS hõ; ɛ gũ̃ = PS a gũ̃,
12 GR gũ̃/gũ; (12) rəyĩnə = H rəye hẽ (?), PS gəyõnə, cp.
13 22.13; GR rəyinə/rɔyĩna; (13) mhɛn = PS mhɛɳ; rəyĩn = BS
14 H həm rəhe, PS rəyõn; (14) marũ marũ = PS marə marə;
kərnɛ = H kərte; GR,PS kənɛ; a gĩnə = PS a gĩna, GR a gĩnə/
ɛ gĩnə; phəya-rau = PS phəya rɔũ; ɛ gĩn = PS ɛ gĩ̃;
15 lɛ gĩnə = H le gəye hẽ, PS lyɛ gĩna; lodə-thələ = PS loda
16 thəlɛ; (16) nhɛ gĩn = PS nhɛ gĩ̃; kəʈyũrə = PS kəʈyũro;
17 kɛɽɛ-rau = PS kɛɽɛ rɔu; (17) maluśahĩ = GR,PS maləśaĩ;
gane = H gate, PS ganẽ; saʈhi = PS saʈĩ, GR saʈhi/saʈi,
cp. DNL saʈhi; səttəri = PS sətəri, GR sət(t)əri, cp. DNL
18 səttəri; (18) kəhĩ = GR kəĩ, 'anywhere in the Malushahi-
story'; nəhĩ = PS nəhĩ, GR nəĩ/nəĩ; dhərə = dhəro, H dhəra,
GR dhərə/dhəra; GR: 'when I sang Malushahi in the olden
days, there was no necessity to give my name'; NCV: the
singer, Gopal Ram, means to say 'I have not given my name
to the story because the story belongs to all generation
of my family, to the other singers and the people' (supported by PM); BLS: 'Gopal Ram put in his name because he
knew that Malushahi goes now to Germany' (cp.22.39;40);
19 namə = it sounds 'namũ̃'; raja = the listener in the audience;
masʈərə = PS masʈəra, GR mastərə/mayʂʈəra; Gopal Ram was
20 a tailor (-master); (20) mĩlɛ = H mẽne, GR mĩlɛ/mĩlə;
cəuda = PS cɔdəɳ; GR 'cəu-', a clear diphtong; gɛ = H gaĩ;
21 add 'kəhanĩ' or any other fem. noun; (21) masʈər = GR
mayʂʈər; kɔsanĩ = PS kɔsaɳĩ; rənũ̃ = H rəhta hũ, PS rɔnũ;
22 mɛkhalɛ = PS məkhale; ukhələ-lekhə = PS ukhəlekhẽ, GR
23 ukhalɛ-lekhe; (23) nhɛ gəyĩ̃ = GR,PS clearly 'nhɛ gəyĩ̃';
24 nhĩ nɛ gəyĩ̃ = ni nhɛ gĩ̃ (or: l(h)i nhɛ gĩ̃), PS lhĩ nẽ gəyĩ,
BS nhĩ nẽ gəyĩ; kuthəlaɽə kĩ gaɽə = GR kuthəlaɽɛ kĩ gaɭa;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

22.25 kətyūrə mənə = PS kətyūra məna, it sounds 'kətyūra mənã'; 'the Katyurs became happy (in) mind'; or: 'the hearts (of the) Katyurs' = 'the Katyur-hearts became happy'(?);
26 choṛi ɛ gũ = PS choṛī egū, GR choḷi ɛ gũ; ɛ gəyũ = PS e
27 goyũ, GR ɛ gəyũ/ɛ goyũ; re = PS ve; (27) e = ptcl.(?), PS ye; təliya = təlī; chu = GR tsu, PS chū; rãgīla = rãgīlo, 28 cp. 22.43; (28) nī nhɛ gĩ = PS lhī nẽ gī, BS 'they have brought', it sounds 'n(h)ī n(h)ɛ gĩ'; raja = Malushahi or the listener?; tɛkəṇi = BS tvɛkəṇī, BS 'you'; bɛraṭhə = 29 GR beraṭha; (29) bɛrəkhə = PS bɛraṭha, BS bɛrakha; flag(?) 30 = camp; (30) khatirə = GR k(h)atira; e = sing-ptcl.; kəso kəso = PS kəsə kəsə; bhugutə = bhuguto (?), cp. 16.75; PS,GR bhuguta; yə = pronoun or ptcl.?, PS also 'yə': 31 khatərə = GR clearly 'khatəra'; (31) khegidasə = PS khegī-dasa, bhegīdasa; GR khɛgīdasa, bhɛgīdasa; mayəṛī = GR ma-32 yəḷī/mayeḷī; (32) yə tə = PS tə chu, BS 'this is your son'; NCV,BLS yə to = H yəh to; GR yẹ to (short ẹ); lɛ gũ = PS 33 le gū; (33) hã = pause between 22.32 and 33; noticeable change in the way of Gopal Ram's singing; he consciously begins the concluding lines of the story, an epilogue with deep reflections on history, kings, great men, their fame and death; PS ha, GR hã/ha; 'yes' or sing-ptcl.?; raja-bidhata = BS 'what (great) kings, o creator, there have been (in history)'; on tape 'bidhata' sounds like belonging to 'raja'; GR puts the accent (´) like this: rája-bidháta; cp. DNL bidhata = creator, patron, master; does GR mean: what royal patrons there have been in former days, patrons to singers like him; kəsa kəsa = H kɛse kɛse, pl.; həĩnə 34 = BS H hue, PS həĩna; (34) ramə-rajə = BLS,BS raj = king-dom; PM raja = king (cp. 21.85); ho chu = H hua hɛ; NCV, PM H hua tha; PM says 'hoch'; PS hochə; kriṣṇ kə raj = not very clear on tape; PS,BS kṛṣṇə kə raj; it could be as well 'kriṣṇ-raj' (like 'ram-raj'); ho = H hua (?), BS also 35 'ho'; (35) e = sing-ptcl.; həyĩ = H hue (hẽ), GR həĩ, PM bhəĩ; BLS: həĩ/bhəĩ = the same; jənərɔ = H jinka, BS jə-nərɔ; bəṇ rɔ = H bən rəha, BS H bəna hɛ = was created; 36 esa = ɛsa; GR,PS clearly 'esa'; bhəĩnə = PS bhəĩna, GR indeed 'bhəĩna'; rəyə = BS H rəha; rəyə = ? rəyo, PS rayə; bolə = BS word(s); GR,PS bola; rɛ go = H rəh gəya; 37 ɛsĩ = PS esa; GR 'ɛsa', but see the following 'ɛsĩ';

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

22.37 ləgə = PS ləkə, GR lagū/lakū; bidiya = PS bidhiya; hɛ chə = BS H huĪ hɛ; GR,PS clearly 'hɛ chə'; NCV,BLS,PM hɛ̃chə = hɛn chə = hənɛ chə, H hotĪ hɛ; for the past NCV uses 'bhɛ' or 'hɛ chĪ' = NCV H huĪ thĪ; ləgə = PS lɛkə, GR legū; həĪ = BS H huĪ, PS hɛ; H huĪ = Ku. bhəĪ, həĪ (contracted: bhɛ, hɛ); həyɪ̃ = H hue, PS huĪ, GR həɪ̃; jənũlɛ = H jinhõne; mhɛnə = PS mhɛɳə; məriya-ka = PS also 'məriya ka'; what is 'ka'? - obl. of 'ko' or 'kə̃' < kəɳi = H ko; cp. 17.20;36;82; jyonə = PS jyonə; kərə dĪ = kər diya, H kər
38 diye; (38) yɛ = sing-ptcl., PS e; sentence 22.28 belongs
39 still to 37; mɛ = ptcl., PS mə̃, GR mɛ/mə; (39) həmũthɛ̃ = PS həmuthə, GR həmũthɛ̃/həmuthə; jaɳən = H janna, PS jaɳən (= H janta), NCV H janna nəhɪ̃ hɛ; lit. 'to us - knowing you - is not'; nhɛi = PS nhɛ to, NCV nhɛt(i); not clear on tape; tukə̃ = H tujhko, PS tukə̃; BS 'we did not know each other, and still, you came from Germany'; jərmənə = PS jərəmənə, GR jər(ə)mənə; a chɛ = H aya hɛ, 2.sg.m., PS e chɛ, GR a chɛ/a chə; bhələ = bhəlo, PS bəli, GR b(h)ələ; BLS,NCV bələ = emphatic particle; ləgə = PS ləkə; kã bəţi kã a chɛ = lit. 'from where did you come where to'; BS: it means: You have travelled such a long way; cp. BS's ex.: həmlɛ kam ɖhunənɛ ɖhunənɛ kã bəţi kã ɛ gyeĪ = BS H
40 həm bhĪ kam khojte khojte kəhã se kəhã a gəye; (40) həmərə = GR həmərə/həmara; rajũ = PS rajõ; itihas = GR it(i)has; lhiber = PS lhĪber, GR l(h)iber; jalɛ = H jaega, PS jale;
41 bholə = PS bhola; məri jalɛ = H mər jaega; raja = by 'raja' GR means the German Sahib (BS,PM,BLS,NCV); rɛ jalo = H
42 rəh jaega; (42) ɛ gə chɛ = H a gəya hɛ, 2.sg.m.; PS e ge
43 chɛ, GR ɛ gə chɛ/a gə che; (43) chiyɛ = H tha, 2.sg., PS chiye; rə̃gə-birə̃gə = GR,PS clearly 'rə̃gə bɛragə/- beragə'; but BLS,PM and NCV support 'rə̃g-birə̃g'; BS H rə̃greliyã = enjoyment; cp. 4.85; 5.71; 6.42; kərən chiyɛ = H kərta tha, GR clearly 'kərə chiyɛ'; PS 'kərə̃ chiye', corrected by himself into 'kərə chiye'; NCV,PM kərən chiyɛ;
44 rə̃gə-birə̃gə = GR,PS clearly 'rə̃gə-bɛragə'; rɛ jalɛ = H rəh jaega, PS rɛ jale; BS 'again (= aji) you will remain';
45 e = sing-ptcl., PS yə; mə = ptcl., PS mə̃; kətyũrũ = PS kətyũrõ; bə̃sə = H və̃ś, PS bə̃śa, GR bə̃sa/bənsa; lit. 'yours
46/47 was the K.-dynasty'; (46/47) ganero suɳənero = H ganevale sunnevale; cp. KLG 79 no-khəɳɖə dhərətĪ, namə re kəmachə,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

22.46/47 təsə namə suɳẽnerə tumərə hɛ javɔ = H nɔ khəɳḍ dhərtī mẽ jɛsa nam (unhõne) kəmaya, śrotao! vɛsa hī nam tumhara ho jae; hɛ jaya = BS H ho jae, GR hɛ jayã; e = sing-ptcl., PS he; mi = ptcl., PS also 'mi'; gopīcəndə = PS gopīcənõ, GR gopīcənū; carə = PS ka cara, GR c/ts/s-ara; PM,GR in 1973: car = H jɛsa; BS 'like'; cp. KLJ 317 kī car = H kī bhãti; notice the same context: dvi-tari ko tar - əmər hɛ jaya tumi dhərtī kī car = H do-tare (ek baja) ka tar -
48 tum is dhərtī kī bhãti əmər rəho; (48) ye = H yəh, GR ye/yə, PS ye; kɔne kɔne = H kəhte-kəhte; cp. 22.17 gane gane; mẽ = GR mĨ/mī; yə = GR yə/yɔ, PS yo; pūrə = PS pūra;
49 həi go chə = H ho gəya hɛ, PS həī go cha; (49) yə = GR yɔ, PS yo; pūrə = PS purə; lag gĨ = H ləg gəye, PS lagi gĨ; yəkẽ = H isko, PS yəkẽ; GR yękẽ/yəkã; lit. 'four days -
50 it took - in making it complete'; (50) jəɽa = PS jəɽə; ţukə = PS ţuka; BS ţuka = H sir = head, top; yo = PS yə; pūru = PS pūrə; hɛ ge = H ho gəī; ye = H yəh; chu = GR tsū; bhɔtə = PS bhɔte, GR bhɔtə/bhɔtɛ (emphatic form); dinənõ = GR,PS clearly 'dinənõ' = H dinõ; devə də = GR devətao?,
51 PS debə; (51) kɔtikiya - nhɛti = 22.51 is the end of 22.50;
52 kɛlə = NCV H koī bhī; kɔtuk = not clear on tape, PS kɔtikõ, BS 'from those fairs'; it sounds like 'kɔtə bū'; cp.HŚS kɔtuk; sikhi laya = H sīkh laye, PS sikə lyaya, GR sik(h)i laya / sik(h)i l(y)aya; jəga = PS jaga; kɛ dinī = H kəh
53 dete (hɛ̃); (53) ū = PS u; nhɛtinə = GR,PS clearly 'nhɛtinə'; kətyūrũ = PS kətyūrõ; ka = Hindi-form; it should be 'ko'
54 in Ku. (cp. 22.40), PS ko; (54) piɽī = PS also 'piɽī', GR p-i/Ī-ɽ/ɽh-i/Ī; cp. T 8222 Ku. pīɽo; DNL piɽi, piɽhi; kəro = H kiya, PS kəro, GR kəro/kərɔ; ãkhirī = PS akhīrī; bhəy = bhəyo, H hua, PS bhəyə, GR bhəy/bhoy; inū mẽ = PS also 'inū mẽ', BS 'among them'; it sounds 'bhɔyinu mə' (cp.22.
55 36); (55) yə = GR yə/yɔ; ragə = GR ragu; inəro = theirs (Katyurs'), his (Malushahi's); probably GR means both; namə = GR namu; lhine lhine = H lete lete, PS lhinɛ; lit. 'to us - this song (and) their name - taking taking, o God,
56 4 generations have become'; (56) e devo = PS ye debo; chu = GR tsū; devə = GR devə/devo, PS debə; after a long pause KM asks: 'khətəm?' - Gopal Ram nodds and says: 'həmko suna do' (= let me hear it, the taperecording); in Ku. he should have said: 'həmūkẽ suɳɛ diyo' (NCV).

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

# Commentary

## Addenda et Corrigenda

1.2 In the legend of the famous brahmin minister Bikā Paneru "the king said to Bikā Paneru: If you pay me, as a tribute, a golden cat and a golden fish ..." (HF XXXVIII).

4.1 ḍərnɛ = ... hɛ; or possibly H 'ḍərte' = being afraid;

4.3 śɔk = GR,PS clearly 'śɔk'; GR pauses after 'śɔk'; considering 3.96 'śɔkə lɛ' one would expect 'śɔkəl' in 4.3;

5.35 ... mĩlɛ; namə = PS nama, GR nam-o;

6.29 kɛ̃ kɛ̃chə = 'kɛ̃' is more likely 'kɛ' (< kəhi, H kəhke); cp. 'kɛ' in 7.8; 17.8 and 20.85;

6.35 ... dot); udasĩ baja = 'the sad instruments' according to GR and the informants; but cp. also PHD: 'udasĩ baja m. any bass instrument' (see also HSS);

6.41 bəŋaĩ huĩ = Hindi; on tape it sounds: bəŋa-i/ĩ hu-i/ĩ chĩ/thĩ; PS kəvəc bəŋaĩ jo chĩ, BS bəŋaĩ huĩ chĩ; cp. 6.39 bəŋai chə;

8.5 nhɛ go = On repeated hearing it sounds more like 'nhɛ ja', as PS has written;

8.13 jəni = ? H jɛse, cp. 4.13 com.; or possibly 'jə ni' = H jɛse nəhɛ̃;

9.19 This common saying appears 8 times in YRM. The difficult word 'hilə, hilɛ' is translated by M. Gaborieau with (French) 'manger, nourriture'. These are the cases:

513 əghilə ko dələ hilə pəunəi, pəchilə hiləi nĩ rũnəya;
1280 əghil ko dəl hilə pəunəu, pəchilo hiləi nhəitĩ;
" " " hilə pənəu, pəchil dəl hiləi nhĩ;
1294 həghiləi ko dələ tero hiləi chãṭənəucha, pəchila ka dələ huŋĩ hiləi nĩ miləna;
1304 əghil ko dəl hilə pəune, pəchil hiləi nhĩtinə (= nhaĩtinə? KM)
1330 əghila dəllə jogyõ ko mera jogĩ hiləi chãṭənu (incomplete);
1338 həghil ko dəl hil chãṭənəu, pəchilo hiləu nhəitĩ;
1368 həghil ko dəl hiləŋ pəu, pəchil ko dəl hiləi nĩ pəunəi;

MG's translation: 513 "Ceux qui marchent en tête du cortège trouvent à manger, ceux qui arrivent en queue ne trouvent plus rien." And similarly the other cases.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1338 was translated by MG at first like this: "L'avant-garde se fraie un chemin, l'arrière ne trouve pas de passage." Later MG changed it into: " L'avant-garde trouve à manger, l'arrière n'a plus rien." -
In YRM 1280 (hilənĮĪ hiləge) the root 'hil-' occurs in the sense of 'to tremble' (French 'tremble'). Thus, so far, 'to move, stir' seems to be the most likely meaning of 'hilə/hilɛ' in M and YRM.

9.66 ... tvĪle; huŋədeśə = huŋədeśə mẽ (cp. 9.68; 10.48;52), GR clearly 'hūŋadeśa';
10.68 the same proverb in HF XX: "Life fish is not found on the sandy bank (of a river), a truthful brahman is never to be found" (from 'Ramola').
12.52/13.99 dekhənə = both 'dekhənə' are possibly 'dĪkhənə' = 'are/is to be seen (see glossary 'dĪkhəŋo');
12.93 əgil bɛ bhɛţa di, picharŗ hũ apũ lago = does this, like 13.5, mean 'to make love'? - cp. LP I, p.93 and 96: "Sarwar agge baiţh hoĪ kakkĪ, piţhoñ chauŗĪ te titar lakhĪ. Lakkh khurākāñ kĪtiāñ Sarwar; mar palāke charŗhiā. = Kakkī lay down before Sarwar, broad in the back and brown as a partridge. Sarwar gave her endless food and lept on to her back."
15.61 rajulĪ = GR,PS clearly 'rajulĪ', not 'rajulĪl/rajulĪ le' (cp.15.60 tvĪlɛ); GR pauses after 'rajulĪ';
15.70 On repeated hearing the two sentences seem to be like this: ... tumulɛ bəttĪ jəga jəlaĪ. bəttĪ jəlai dekhən chə ... = you lit a lamp. Having lit the lamp he sees...
15.77 jəb bɛ = GR,PS clearly 'jəb bɛ';
16.3 the same phrase occurs in YRM 1051:
dhuba dheŋ kəri dĪnĪ̃, məḍuva beŋə kərū,
dhəva dhĪ̃ŋə məḍəva bin kəri dĪnũ = je les exterminerai/je vais les écraser comme on bat de l'éleusine.
16.65 rajulal = GR rajula(l), PS rajula nikə halo teləkə ərəkə; cp. glossary: verbal compounds with 'halŋo', e.g. 6.23; 15.97; see especially 'gaŗi halŋo':

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.60 ... son'; cp. LP II p.401 line 295 "achhrāṅ mātā pāp dī, tūṅ haiṅ dharam dī māṅ. = Achhrāṅ is my mother by sin (i.e. my carnal mother), thou art my mother by faith."

21.56 cp. LP I p.189 (Legend of Gurū Guggā): "Le gae goṇṭh mukh apne meṅ, lĪā chūs chhin mĪĪṅ. = He took her toe in his mouth and sucked out the poison at once." The word for poison (H. bis/biṣ; P. bih) seems to be missing.

22.5 'lɛgo' should be written 'lɛ go' (< lagi go; H ləg gəya).

9.86 'jə ke' = possibly 'jəkə' < jəs kəri (cp. Hi. 'jɛse kərke'.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

# A b b r e v i a t i o n s

| | |
|---|---|
| A.D. | Almora Dūms, a group of low-caste people |
| AHK | Angreẓī hindī koṣ, by H. Bāharī |
| AK | Avadhī koṣ, by R.Dvivedī |
| AKL | The Accent of the Kumauni Language, by S.Varma |
| AKN | An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal..., by Hamilton |
| app. | appendix |
| Ashok | Y.D.Vaishnav 'Ashok', Rajula-Malushahi (a novel) |
| Atk. | E.T.Atkinson, The Himālayan Districts of the North-Western Provinces of India, vol. I, II, III |
| Atkinson | map of Kumaun and Garhwal from 1875, by Atkinson and others |
| B. | Bengali |
| B | Bhāneśvara, the legend of ~ , sung by Gopi Das, not published |
| Batten | J.H.Batten, Official Reports on the Province of Kumaon (1851) |
| BFB | 50 Bhojpuri Folksongs from Ballia District, Hertig |
| BIA | The Book of Indian Animals, by S.H.Prater |
| BLG | Bhojpurī lok-gīt, by K.D.Upādhyāy, vol I and II |
| BLS | Brajendra Lāl Shāh, one of my informants |
| BPL | Bihar Peasant Life, by G.A.Grierson |
| BS | Balvant Singh, one of my informants |
| BSK | Brajbhāṣā Sūr-koś, by D.Gupta and P.Ṭaṇḍan |
| C | see CM |
| c | chanted |
| CGA | A comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, by J.Beames |
| CGL | A Comparative Grammar of the Gauḍian (Aryo-Indian) Languages, by R.Hoernle |
| CM | Mālūśāhī (in Hindi), by Dr.P.L.Shukla 'Candrākar' |
| CN | Central Nepali |
| com. | commentary |
| cp. | compare |
| D | The Dashakumara Charita..., by J.D.Joshi (1892) |
| Danp. | Dānpuriyā, a sub-dialect of Kumāūnī |
| DED | Dravidian Etymological Dictionary, by Burrow, Emeneau |
| dem. | demonstrative (pronoun) |
| DIL | see T |
| dir. | direct case (nominative) |
| DNL | Dictionary of the Nepali Language, by R.L.Turner |
| do. | dito('the same') |
| DPS | District Population Statistics, 37 Almora, 38 Garhwal |
| Drav. | Dravidian |
| ed. | editor (= KM) |
| E.H. | Eastern Hindi |
| EHD | English Hindi Dictionary, by K.Bulke |
| EHG | Einführung in die Hindi-Grammatik, by Sharma/Vermeer |
| esp. | especially |
| EWA | Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen, by M.Mayrhofer |
| ex. | example |
| excl. | exclamation |
| ext. | extention |
| f.,ff. | following |
| FML | The Formation of the Marāṭhī Language, by J.Bloch |
| fut. | future |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| G. | Gujarātī |
| G | Gangnāthjāgar, story of Gangnāth |
| GHB | Grāmīṇ hindī boliyā, by H.Bāharī |
| GHK | Gaṛhvālī hindī kahāvat-koś, by C.Shekhar 'Āzād' |
| GL | Gaṛhvālī lokgīt: ek sāskṛitik adhyayan, by G.Cātak |
| glos. | glossary |
| gng. | Gaṅgoī dialect of Kumāūnī |
| GR | Gopāl Rām (= Gopī Dās), the singer of Māluśāhī, GR (1973) = what he told me in 1973 |
| GRI | Gopāl Rām Interview (66 Questions) |
| Gy.eur. | Gypsy/Romani, European (Gypsy) |
| H | Hindī |
| HA | Handbook of Agriculture, by C.G.R.Kurup |
| HB | Hindī bhāṣā, by Bh.Tivārī |
| HDK | Hill Dialects of Kumaun, by G.D.Upreti (1897/1900) |
| HF | Himalayan Folklore, by Oakley/Gairola/Gaborieau |
| HG | = EHG |
| HGA | Historical Grammar of Apabhraṁśa, by G.V.Tagare |
| Hi. | Hindī |
| HKK | Hindustānī kahāvat koś, by S.W.Phailan, K.N.Gupta |
| HLS | Hindī kā loksāhitya (from: Hindī sāhitya kā bṛihat itihās, vol.16), by R.Sāṁkṛityayan |
| HM | Hindī - muhāvare, by P.Agarvāl |
| HMK | Hindī muhāvarā koś, by B.Tivārī |
| hon. | honorific |
| HSK | Hindī sāhitya koś, 2 vols., by Dh.Varma |
| HSS | Hindī śabda sāgar, 11 vols., by Shyāmsundardās |
| HW | Hindu World, 2 vols., by B.Walker |
| IA | Indo-Aryan, by J.Bloch |
| IDL | An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, by H.A.Gleason |
| imp. | imperative |
| IN | Introduction to Nepali, by T.W.Clark |
| inf. | infinitive |
| IPA | International Phonetic Alphabet |
| ipf. | imperfect |
| itr. | intransitive |
| JH | = BFB |
| JJ | Jaidutt Joshi, Śiśubodh ... kamāũnī aur āgreẓī bhāṣākī pustak |
| JKL | K.N.Joshi, Kumāũ kā loksāhitya |
| JLS | Jīvan Lāl Shāh, one of my informants (1973) |
| JM | Jīvan Mehta, one of my informants |
| Joh. | Johārī, a sub-dialect of Kumāūnī |
| K | Kumāũ, by R.Sāṁkṛityāyan |
| KA | Kumāūnī ... ke kaviyõ kā vivecanātmak adhyayan, by N.D.Pālīvāl |
| KBA | Kumāũnī bhāṣā kā adhyayan, by Bh.D.Upretī |
| KBK | Kumāūnī bhāṣā kī kahāvtẽ (?) |
| KBS | Kṛiṣak jīvan sambandhī brajbhāṣā śabdāvalī, by A.P.Suman |
| KEW | Kluge, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache |
| KFL | The Khasa Family Law ..., by L.D.Joshi |
| KG | An Outline of Kumauni Grammar, by M.L.Apte and D.P.Pattanayak |
| KHS | Kumaon Hill Songs, by N.Joshi |
| KI | Kumāũ kā itihās, by B.D.Pāṇḍe |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| KIA | Kumāũ kā itihās, by Y.V.Ashok |
| KJN | N.J.Koroljev, Jazyk Nepali (in Russian) |
| KK | Kabīr koś, by P.Caturvedī |
| KKB | Kṛiṣi-koś, by V.Prasād |
| KKP | Kahāvat koś, by Bh.Miśra 'Mādhav' |
| KL | Kumāũ kā lok sāhiṭya, by T.Pāṇḍey |
| KLG | Kumāũnī lok gāthāẽ, by P.Joshi |
| KLJ | Kumāũ kā lok-sāhitya...sangrah, by K.N.Jośī |
| KM | the editor, K.Meissner |
| KrK | Kṛiṣi-koś (= KKB) |
| Ku. | Kumāũnī |
| KVA | = KA |
| l. | line |
| LCPH | Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan, by K.M.Ashraf |
| LIA | Indische Alterthumskunde, by C.Lassen |
| LP | The Legends of the Panjab, by R.C.Temple, 2 vols. |
| LSI | Linguistic Survey of India, vol.IX, part IV, by G.A.Grierson |
| M | Māluśāhī, the present text as sung by Gopī Dās (Gopāl Rām) in 1966 in Kausānī |
| M. | Marāṭhī |
| MG | Marc Gaborieau (verbal communication) |
| MGR | Marc Gaborieau, Ramoḷa-text (not published) |
| MH | The Music of Hindostan, by A.H.Fox Strangways |
| MHK | Mānak hindī koś, 5 vols., by R.Varmmā |
| MMJ | Malik Muhammad Jāysī, Padmāvat (ed. by M.Gupta) |
| MPA | Madhya Pahāṛī kā bhāṣāśāstrīya adhyayan, by G.Cātak |
| MPI | Medicinal Plants of India and Pakistan, by J.Dastur |
| MPM | The Miracle Plays of Mathurā, by N.Hein |
| MW | Monier Williams, Sanskrit-English Dictionary |
| N. | Nepālī |
| NCV | Navīn Candra Verma, one of my informants |
| NHRH | Notes on the history of religion in the Himalaya, by Atkinson |
| NIA | New Indo Aryan (languages) |
| NMM | Nitya Nand Misra - Mālūśāhī (-text), 1936 |
| nom. | nominative (= dir., direct case) |
| obl. | oblique (form), inflected form of a noun |
| ODBL | Origin and Developement of the Bengali Language, by S.K.Chatterji |
| OIA | Old Indo Aryan |
| P. | Panjābī |
| P | = PKG, Proverbs and Folklore of Kumaun, by Upreti |
| PA | Parmānand, informant from Caukhuṭiya |
| part. | participle |
| perf. | perfect |
| PHD | Platts, Urdū,Classical Hindī and English Dictionary |
| PIP | Useful Plants of India and Pakistan, by J.F.Dastur |
| PJ | = KLG |
| PKG | Proverbs and Folklore of Kumaun and Garhwal, by G.D.Upreti |
| pl. | plural |
| Pl | Platts = PHD |
| PM | Premā Mehta, one of my informants |
| pop. | popularly |
| poss. | possibly |
| postp. | postposition |
| ppp. | part. perf. pass. |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| pres. | present (participle) |
| pron. | pronoun |
| PS | Prem Singh one of my informants |
| PSM | Pāia-sadda-mahaṇṇavo, by H.Trikamcand Seṭh |
| ptcl. | particle |
| q.v. | quod vide |
| R | Ramola, the legend of Ramola |
| rel. | possibly related to |
| rel. | relative (pronoun) |
| RIT | The Religion of an Indian Tribe, by V.Elwin |
| RK | 50 Rätsel aus Kumaon, by K.Meissner |
| RSK | Rājasthānī sabad kos, by S.Lāḷas |
| s. | = sp. (spoken) |
| Sangrām | Prem Cand, Sangrām |
| SEH | The Social Economy of the Himalayans, by S.D.Pant |
| sg. | singular |
| Sk./Skr. | Sanskrit |
| SK | = BSK |
| sp. | spoken |
| SSR | Sher Singh Rāwat, interpreter of my interview with Gopī Dās; a former resident of Milam (Johār), Sher Singh Rāwat lived in Kausānī in 1966/67. |
| T | Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages (also: DIL); forms with asterisk (hypothetical) are not indicated as such. |
| Tam. | Tamil |
| t.b. | to be |
| TED | Tibetan English Dictionary, by S.Ch.Das |
| Th | tale in Hindi, by Gopī Dās (manuscript) |
| TP | Trilocan Pāṇḍey, one of my informants |
| Ts | tale of a soldier, by Gopī Dās (manuscript) |
| TSS | Tulsī śabdasāgar, by H.Tivārī and Bh.Tivārī |
| TT | Tawi Tales: Folk Tales from Jammu, by Mayeda/Brown |
| TYP | Teach Yourself Books - Punjabi, by C.Shackle |
| UHS | Urdū hindī śabdakoś, by M.M.Khān 'Maddāh' |
| VC | Verbal Compound |
| Vp | Das Verbum 'paraba'...als Simplex..., by D.Kapp |
| WN | Western Nepālī |
| WPah. | Western Pahāṛī |
| YRM | Yoga Rām's Māluśāhī, ed. by M.Gaborieau (manuscript) |

## S i g n s

| | |
|---|---|
| = | after entry in glossary and commentary: Not sign of equality; it is used more like the colon (:); |
| -- | (has) nothing, e.g. PS -- = PS has nothing; |
| / | or, e.g. a/e = 'a' or 'e'; |
| < | is derived from |
| > | has become |
| ? | doubtful |
| x | -times, -fold, e.g. 12 x 20 = 12 times 20 = 240. |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3 9000 006 128 073

DO NOT REMOVE
SLIP FROM POCKET

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.
JUN 90
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962

Digitized by Google
Original from
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Siegfried Lienhard

## A History of Classical Poetry

Sanskrit – Palī – Prakrit

(A History of Indian Literature, Vol. III, Fasc.1)

*1984. VII, 307 Seiten, br. DM 128,–*

This book, which in scope far exceeds the description of kāvya literature in most extant histories of Sanskrit or ancient Indian literature, contains a long introductory chapter on the characteristics of kāvya works, on the poet, the poetic process, readers and critics and so on; a chapter on the beginnings of the kāvya tradition, on epic poetry and kāvya and lyrical tendencies, chapters on poetry of the minor form (the laghukāvya type), including also sections on lyrical and religious poetry, riddles and carmina figurata; on the major form (the so-called sargabandha), including sections on the great classical poets, Jaina poetry, scientific poetry; on kāvya in prose – the works of Dandin, Subandhu, Bāṇa and later authors –, and on the campū literature, in which prose and verse alternate. The author has tried to make his work accessible to both scholar and layman.

Ronald Stuart McGregor

## Hindi Literature from its Beginnings to the Nineteenth Century

(A History of Indian Literature, Vol. VIII, Fasc.6)

*1984. VIII, 239 Seiten, br. DM 98,–*

After an introductory chapter on the emergence of New Indo-Aryan speech in poetry the author deals, in chapter II, with the rise of new literary and religious traditions in North India; in chapter III with the Sant, Krsna, Rāma poetry, romances, court poetry and so on of the 15th and 16th centuries; in chapter IV with the literature of the 17th-19th centuries. As far as its primary sources are concerned the book is based chiefly on printed texts, and on anthologies of the voluminous song literature. The main secondary sources that have been used are the extensive literature of Hindi criticism and scholarship. Editions of texts, lists of anthologies etc. are mentioned in a large number of copious footnotes. The book contains, moreover, translated specimens of works of Hindi poets, references to modern studies and, on behalf of non-specialist readers, explanations of the many technical terms used.

VERLAG OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

ISSN 0340-6385

Digitized by Google

Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

KONRAD MEISSNER

# MĀLUSHĀHĪ AND RĀJULĀ

## A ballad from Kumāūn (India)

as sung by

GOPĪ DĀS

Part III
Glossary

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

NEUINDISCHE STUDIEN

Herausgegeben von Hermann Berger, Lothar Lutze und Günther Sontheimer

BAND 10

KONRAD MEISSNER

# MĀLUSHĀHĪ AND RĀJULĀ

## A ballad from Kumāūn (India)

as sung by

GOPĪ DĀS

Part III

Glossary

1985

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

Digitized by Google

Original from
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

KONRAD MEISSNER

# MĀLUSHĀHĪ AND RĀJULĀ

## A ballad from Kumāūn (India)

as sung by

GOPĪ DĀS

Part III
Glossary

1985

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES BLOOMINGTON

Digitized by Google

Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

CIP-Kurztitelaufnahme der Deutschen Bibliothek

**Meissner, Konrad:**
**Mālushāhī and Rājulā : a ballad from Kumāūn (India) as sung by Gopī Dās / Konrad Meissner. – Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz**
**(Neuindische Studien ; Bd. 10)**
**Einheitssacht. d. kommentierten Werkes: Māluśāhī**
**ISBN 3-447-02567-0**

NE: Mālushāhī and Rājulā; EST d. kommentierten Werkes; GT

Pt. 3. Glossary. – 1985.

© Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1985. Alle Rechte vorbehalten. Gedruckt mit Unterstützung der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft. Photographische und photomechanische Wiedergabe nur mit ausdrücklicher Genehmigung des Verlages.
Gesamtherstellung: Buchdruckerei Hubert & Co., Göttingen. Printed in Germany.

Digitized by Google

Original from
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

# G l o s s a r y

ãgiya = blouse, bodice 11.6; BS blouse with long sleeves (in the mountains, in Kumaon). - H ãgiya; T 132 aṅgikā, Ku. əṅiyo; CM 91 ãgĪ; cp. ãgəṛo/ãgəṛĪ.

ãcəla = shoulder cloth (BS) 17.91; - H ãcəl, ãcəl, ãcəla (PHD); T 168 aṅcala, Ku. ãcəl = fold of a woman's dress, gng. ãcəv = veil; SHSS ãcəla 2 = kəpṛe ka ek ṭukṛa jise sadhu dhotĪ ke sthan pər ləpeṭe rəhte hɛ̃.

əndər = inside, within 8.13; - H əndər.

əndaẓ = estimate, guess 9.44; - H əndaẓ/əndaj.

əndher = injustice 14.36; ənyar 16.10 (both 'injustice'); BS əndher = injustice = H əndher, ənyar = darkness = H əndhera. - H əndher = injustice, əndhera = darkness; T 386 andhakāra, andhikāra, Ku. ãdhyaro, gng. ənyar = dark, ənyaro = darkness; KLJ ənhyar = H əndhera; PKG 93, 149, 155 ãdher = injustice, 263 ãdherĪ baṭ = dark path, 286 ãdheri rat = dark night; cp. ənyaro.

ãvalə = embrace 21.73; e.g. BS vĪki boji apɛ̃ṇ didiki ãgav lagi = BS H uskĪ bhabhĪ əpnĪ bəhin ke gəle ləgĪ; BS ãgav bhəri ber lakaṛ lhi jəye rəsyo mɛ̃ = BS H hath bhər kər ləkṛĪ le jana rəsoĪ ghər mɛ̃ ('an armful'). - H alĪgən; T 103 ākapāli, Ku. əṅval; DNL ãgalo, ~ marnu = to embrace; LSI 159 ãval-bhiṛi = combat; HDK (Doti) 49.12 ãñaləji = combat; KLJ ãval; D 124.1 vĪle mɛ̃kəṇi apəṇa galəna ãgvalə haləṇa di = H usne mujhe əpne gəle ləgne diya; KBA 178 əñali, əñvai = H hath moṛkər ek bar mɛ̃ səma səknevale ləkṛĪ, ghas adi ka pərimaṇ; 200 əñval = alĪgən; PHD əkvar, ãkvar.

əkəl = reason 16.77; əkələ 16.35; - H əkl.

əkas = sky 13.80; - H akaś; DNL akaś, əkas, akas; KLJ 180 əgas, 379 əkas, in the index: əgas; LP II p.80 əgas.

əkhaṛa = the place where yogis sit 16.24; 17.58;59; əkhaṛə 18.77;78; - H əkhaṛa; T 39 akṣavāṭa, -pāṭa; DNL əkhaṛa.

əgənyarĪ devĪ (məndir) = the goddess AganyārĪ DevĪ and her temple near Caukhuṭiyā, about one mile down the river Rāmgangā; Caukhuṭiyā lies about 13 km NNW of Dvārāhāṭ, or about 26 km north of RānĪkhet. əgənyarĪ devĪ

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.66;67;68;69;74; 5.6;16;19; 6.21;33; 7.3; devĪ ka mən-dir(ə) 5.7;10; devĪ mə̃dir(ə) 5.8;12;18; - TP gives 'əgyarĪ', a temple near Dvārāhāṭ; GR 'əgənyarĪ devĪ mə̃-dir' is in Caukhuṭiyā, in Gevāṛ proper. - Over the main-gate is written: 'əgənerĪ-təpo-bhūmi 1971'. - Possibly related to T 67 Skr. agnyagāra = a house for keeping the sacred fire; G. əgiyarĪ = small fire-temple; M. əgyarĪ, əgerĪ = pit or house in which Fire-worshippers keep their fire. Cp. also Atk.II 783 'hot springs in which Agni resides' (near Badrinath); 788 Agni ..., 'hot springs ... in which the pilgrims bathe' (in Garhwal).

əgələ = ahead; - see 'əghilə'.

əghil(ə) = ahead, in front 1.44;76; 6.67; 7.11; 9.19; 11.11; 12.73; 14.26; 18.74; 22.1; əgil(ə) 1.56;74; 12.77; 15.40; 18.21; əghil(ə)-əghil(ə) 3.98; 4.1;2;5;10;44; 7.10;22;55; 18.28; əgil(ə)-əgil(ə) 4.12;14; əgələ 3.50; - with postp.: əghilə kɛ 7.11; -ko 9.19; -bɛ 1.56; -huṇi 1.74; - H age, əgəla, əgila; T 68 Skr. agra, ext. with -ila-, -la-, Ku. ago, agho; DNL əghil, Ku. əghil, əghil-lo, əghilo; D 6 əghil, 112.4 əghin; PKG 79 əghin; HDK 13.10/11 pəchil kɛ - əghil bəṭ, 18.25 əghil khĪ̃ (Shor); D 21.11 əghin bəṭi = H age age; JJ 43 əghin = forward, əghinə kɛ = onward, 44 əghil, 46 dhatuka əghil / śəbd ka əghin; KL 262 əghil bɛ, 352 həgil bɛ...pəchil bɛ; KLJ 275 əgĪlə, 289 ghər ka əgil bəṭi = H ghər ke samne (usually 'bəṭi/bɛ' means 'from'!), 336 ka əghinə bɛ = H ke age, 343 əghinə kɛ, 358 əghinə kɛ̃; KLJ (index) əghin, əghil = H age; PKG 269 əghil.

əcet = senseless, unconscious 13.22; - H əcet.

əccha = good, well 15.76; - H əccha; T 142 Skr. accha, Ku. acho.

əṭəkṇo = to stop, wait; əṭik rɔ 14.38; BS H ruka hua hɛ = has stopped; rɔ = H rəha (ed.). - H əṭəkna = rukna, ṭhəhərna; T 182 Skr. aṭṭak, Ku. əṭəkṇo; KLJ 358 əṭiki gochĪ = H əṭək gəya tha.

əṭṭhə̃ = eighth 8.27;30; - H aṭhvə̃; T 937 Skr. aṣṭama, P. əṭṭhõ, WPah. əṭṭhəũ (=əṭṭhõ, ed.), N. aṭhəũ (= aṭhõ, ed.).

əṛosə-peṛosə = neighbourhood 2.33; - H əṛos-pəṛos (PHD); HDK Lohba (Garhwal) 75.15 əṛosĪ pəṛosyu = friends, neighbours; NMM əṛausə pəṛausə maja; cp. peṛosə.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ənal (?) = cowherd; gvala-ənalõ kəɳi 7.93; PM gives 'ənyal' = gval, used esp. in Johar; GR,BLS cowherds who stay for months on the pasture; perhaps only rhyme on 'gvala'(ed.).

ənek = several, many 8.70; - H ənek.

ənokha = strange, wonderful 21.67; - H ənokha; T 289 Skr. anapekṣa, Ku. ənaukha (= ənokha, ed.).

ənnə = food 6.80; 8.32;51; 9.2;37; 13.56; 15.76; 16.27;28; 18.86; 20.20; 21.47;70; ənn 9.55; ənnẽ (= ənnən, obl.pl.) 8.51; ənn-jəl 7.7; 20.42; - H ənn(ə); T 395 Skr. ənnə, WPah. ənn; DNL ənn.

ənyar-ənyar = pitch-dark 15.22; ənyara 10.6 (see com.); - cp. əndher.

əputrĪ = childless 1.11;47;80; 8.98; - H əputrə, əpūta; KLG 78 əputərĪ; cp. 'gãgula' for the whole context.

əpəsosə = sorrow, trouble 17.97; - H əphsos; DNL əphsos, pop. əpsos.

əber = delay 9.50; - H əber.

əmənə-cəmənə = peace and happiness 6.39; - H əmən-cɛn.

əmərə = immortal 22.36;38;41;46/47;56; - H əmər.

əyaɳa-səyaɳa = the young and old people (BLS,GR) 2.33; lit. 'the ignorant and knowing ones'; PM əyaɳ = children; - H əyana = əjan, buddhihĪn; T 157 Skr. ajānant = not knowing, Ku. əyaɳo = young.

ər = and 15.98; 16.1;7; - see 'ɔr'.

ərək(ə) = essence, spirit 16.65;66; - H ərək = kisĪ pədarth ka rəs jo bhəbhke se khĪcne se nikle; DNL ərkə.

ələkhə = 'the invisible one', an epithet of God 18.90;92; - H ələkh; DNL ələkh, ~ jəgaunu = to ask alms in the name of God; KLG 31 rətte aye mẽsər gusẽ ələkhə jəgae = H pratəḳkal ana məheśvər 'ələkhə' jəgana.

ələkhiya, ~ jogĪ = a jogi who asks alms in the name of God 17.77; - H ələkhiya, ələkhənamĪ = ek prəkar ke sadhu jo gorəkhnath ke ənuyayiyõ mẽ se hẽ. ye log sir pər jəṭa rəkhte hẽ, gerua vəstrə dharəɳ kərte hẽ, bhəsm ləgate hẽ ɔr kəmər mẽ ūn kĪ selĪ bãdhte hẽ jismẽ kəbhĪ kəbhĪ ghũghrū ya ghẽṭĪ bhĪ bãdh lete hẽ. ye log bhikṣa ke liye ...jor se 'ələkh ələkh' pukarte hẽ... (HSS).

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ələmoṛa = the town Almora 2.13; ələmoṛĪhaṭə 1.65;66; - KLG 182 ələmoṛī haṭ; Atk.III 5 ff. 'The name is said to be derived from the "Almora" or wild sorrel (Rumex hastata), which grows in abundance on the hill. The Chand Rajas always called it Rajapur in official documents.' KI 84 kəṭarməl mẽ sūryə-məndir hɛ̃. ... is məndir ke bərtənõ ko saph kərne ke liye bhilmoṛa namək khəṭṭa ghas (əlmoṛa, cəlmoṛa, bhiləmoṛa, kiləmoṛa prəbhriti əmlə ghas-pəttiyã) khəsiyakhola ke purane baśinde jinko əlmoṛiya kəhte the, roẓ-roẓ kəṭarməl pəhũcate the. - KI 40 alma = a 7980 feet high mountain near Nainital; 253 əlmoṛa-pərvət, 257 aləmnəgər, a town. KI 258 f. 'nam aləmnəgər to cəla nəhĨ, əlmoṛa hĪ cəl pəṛa. kəhte hɛ̃, "əlmoṛa ghas le janevale əlmoṛiyõ se əlmoṛa nam pəṛa". əlmoṛa nəgər ... sən 1563 mẽ bəsaya gəya'.

əl(l)ɛ = now; - see 'ɛlə'.

əs, əsə = such; - see 'ɛs'.

əsənan = bathing; - see 'əsnan'.

əsaḍə, jeṭhə ~ = the two months j.-a. 11.45; - T 1437 Skr. āṣāḍha, Ku. əsaṛ; H aṣadh.

əsnanə = bathing 5.1; əsənan 4.98; 22.6; - H snan; T 13789 Skr. snāna, Pk. siṇaṇə, səṇaṇə, nhaṇə, WPah. nihaṇ, Ku. gng. nãṽə; DNL əsnan (pop.).

əssĪ = eighty 8.95; 9.9; 12.68; - H əssĪ; T 911 Ku. əssĪ.

əha = a meaningless sing-form at the end of a sentence (like 'a, aha, ha, əheiya') 1.2;3;4; etc.

əhe = the same as 'əha' 1.8; etc.

əho = the same as 'əha' 1.2; etc. (cp. 'ho').

a = come! 16.40;41; - see 'ɔṇo'.

a(?) = came 15.80 (for Ku. 'ayo' = H aya); - see 'ɔṇo'.

a (-chə, -chɛ, -cha, -chĪ, -chiyə, -chiya) = has/had come etc.; H aya hɛ/tha; - see 'ɔṇo'.

a = a sing-form; - see 'əha'.

ãkh = eye 2.88; 6.72; 12.41;52; 14.91; 17.39; ãkhə 7.12;13; 10.21; 12.52;71; 13.21; 15.75; 16.98; 17.24; ãkhənə, H ãkhõ, 12.52; ãkha 21.58;59; ãkhĪ 13.17 (HSS ãkhĪ = ãkh); - H ãkh; T 43 Skr. akṣi, Ku. ãkh, ãkhi, ãkho; - cp. cep.

ãkhət = the 'ãkhət' rice and ceremony 10.13; BS Ku. ãchyet pərəknĪ = to move a handful of rice and money over and

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

around the head of a departing bride and throw it away after it. - H əkṣət, akhət; T 28 Skr. akṣata = unhurt, crushed, Ku. ãkhət = rice soaked in water and used for religious purposes; KLJ (index) ãkhət, 113 əcchət.

ãkhirĪ = last, final 22.54; - H akhirĪ; DNL akhiri, akhəri, ãkhəri.

ãg = body 7.4; 10.22; 14.74; ãgə 2.36; 13.77; - H ẽg; T 114 Skr. ãga, Ku. aṅ; PKG 307 ãg; KLJ aṅ.

ãgəṛĪ = bodice, blouse 11.9; 19.17; 21.71; khəna-ãgəṛĪ 19.87; khəna-ãgəṛo 19.67;69;70;72; - H ẽgiya; KLJ 154 ãgəṛi; KBA 199 añoṛo, añoṛ = H ẽgərəkha (a male dress!); - cp. ẽgiya.

ãgən = courtyard; - see 'kholĪ'.

ãgulĪ (= ãguli?) = finger 19.72;74;75; ãgul 19.76;83;90; ãgū 19.77;90; - H ũgəlĪ, ẽgulĪ; T 135 Skr. ẽguli, Ku. əṅuli, aṅulo; KLJ añul; JJ 57 ãgula mẽ.

aĪ = she came 6.43; etc.; - see 'ɔɳo'.

ai (-gə, -go) = he has come, H a gəya; - see 'ɔɳo'.

ai = again 8.11; (11.74?); 12.40;41;60; (13.30?); 13.92; 14.9; - H phir; T 274 Skr. adhyadhi = on high, Ku. aji = more, again; ai = again (BS,PM,NCV); - cp. aji.

ae = come! 4.81; - see 'ɔɳo'.

agə = fire 9.83; 11.25; 16.4; ago 9.85; agə-hagə 16.31; - H ag; T 55 Skr. agni, Ku. agu, ago, N. ago; KLJ 279 ago lago yo jindəgĪ = fire shall consume this life; PKG 301 ago.

aj(ə) = today 1.19;88; 2.15;17;22;29;34;39;40;42;49;63;65; etc. 13.25;38; 14.82; 15.39; 16.49; etc. 20.19; 21.69; aji 12.48; 22.44; - H aj; T 242 Skr. adya, Ku. aj; KLJ aji, 108 aju; KBA 159 aji le nə gyo = H əbhĪ bhĪ nəhĩ gəya.

aṭh = eight 8.13; aṭ 8.26; əṭṭhã ('eighth') 8.27;30; aṭhə 9.37; - H aṭh; T 941 Skr. aṣṭā, Ku.N. aṭh.

aḍ = shelter, cover 14.93; - H aṛ, oṭ; DNL aṛ, Ku. aṛ.

adət = habit, custom 20.39; - H adət.

admĪ = man, person 12.68; 20.4;21; adim 11.88; 16.62; adimĪ 2.64; 18.17; - H admĪ; DNL admi; KG 70 adim; D 4 adimi.

adho = half 8.19; 11.12;36; 13.27; 15.16; adha 12.66(obl.);

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

adhu 9.20; adha (= adhə?) 18.21; adhĪ umər 1.21; 15.16; - H adha; T 644 Skr. ardha, Ku. ad m., adho adj., in mod. compounds Ku. ad-; KLJ aduk, 43 ado ana = half an egg; KG 70 ada din = half a day; NMM 26 adukə dĪna = half a day (adukə = adu kə (?), H adhe ka).

adhoratə = midnight 6.63; 15.94;99; 16.1;7;13;19;20;31;34; 20.76;81; adhorat 16.16; - H adhĪ rat; DNL adha rat; KLG 75 ədhərat hɛ gechə = H adhĪ rat ho gəĪ hɛ; 142 adha rat vəli holĪ adha rat pəli = KLG H rat adhĪ ḍhəlĪ thĪ adhĪ kheṇĪ; NMM 35 adhĪ ratə maja = H adhĪ rat mẽ; D 5 ədhərat.

anū(?) = I come 6.58; - see 'oṇo'.

apeṇə = own 2.32; 7.68; 12.50; 14.18; 15.11; 16.33; 17.93; 19.33;47;67; 20.67; 21.80; 22.18;26;40; apəṇ 2.92; 4.2; 5.45;49;78; 7.68; 8.5; 10.42;83;86; 12.93; 15.4(?);25; 19.59; 20.68; 21.83;89a;90; 22.10;11;52; apeṇo 5.35; apeṇa 1.34;38; 2.82; 3.54; 4.7; 5.47; 6.8;18; 9.84;86; 10.71;75; 14.28; 17.65; 19.98; 20.8;67; apuṇə 19.40; apuṇ 2.29; 10.53; 16.62;83; 19.41; apəṇĪ (or: apeṇi) 1.49; 2.27;75; 3.48; 5.35; 13.85; 14.46; 16.56;78; 17.4; 5;37; 19.25; 21.91; 22.42; apeṇə (< apəṇi) 3.37; apuṇ (<apeṇi) 2.30; apeṇ (< apeṇi) 3.45; 5.38; apəṇ-apəṇĪ 16.23; - H əpna; T 1135 Skr. ātmanaka, Ku. apṇo, əpəṇ; D 47 apeṇə, apeṇi, 48 apeṇa, 6 apeṇo, 1 apeṇi.

apəs = self 12.3;5; ~ mẽ; - H apəs.

apũ = self 4.88;93; 6.15;16;20; 13.36;62;87; 14.39;91;92; 15.35; 16.38; 19.65; apũ 12.89; 21.32; apuṇ 10.58;81; apeṇ 15.4(?);23; apũ ka aphĪ 12.69; - H ap; T 1135 Skr. ātman, Ku. apo, ap, aph, apũ; PKG 78, 173,216 apũ; D 5 apũ le = H ap bhĪ.

aphĪ = self 4.79; 5.1; 12.69; - H ap hĪ; KLJ 255 aphĪ, 54 əphĪ; PKG 240 apĪ ap = entirely by himself.

ab = now (in spoken parts of the text) 5.30;39;42;78; 6.28; 33;58; 7.33;36;38;44; 8.4;29;48;82;87;93; etc. - H əb; DNL əb, Ku. əb; KG 75.4 əb; D 4,49,53,55,56 ab, 49 əb; PKG 249 əb; HLS 628,629,633,646 ab; LSI 159,219,235 ab; KLG 50,47,78 ab; KLJ ab, abɛ = H əbhĪ.

abə (or: avə, ava) = now(?) 1.4;10;13; etc.; abu 1.2;4;6; etc.; both forms more or less have lost their meaning

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

and have become a mere sing-form to begin a sentence with. - NMM 26 ff. yava (11x), ava (11x) əva (5x) in the very same context; KLJ 41 yavə = H əb.

ay(ə) = he came (= ayo, H aya) 12.81;91; etc. - see 'ɔŋo'.

aya = we/they came 2.2; 12.26; - H aye; - see 'ɔŋo'; 8.28.

ayũ = I came 12.60; etc.; H aya hũ̃; - see 'ɔŋo'.

aye = come! - see 'ɔŋo'.

ayo = come! - see 'ɔŋo'.

ayo = he came, H aya; - see 'ɔŋo'.

al (alə, alo) = he will come, H aega; - see 'ɔŋo'.

alą = they will come, H aẽge; - see 'ɔŋo'.

alū-jolū = greeting, welcome(?) 8.23; TP alū = H alĪgən; GR H mulakat kərna; - poss. rel. to T 1142 Skr. ādara = respect, Ku. alo = a present made by parents and relations to women in the month of Caitra? - cp. jolū.

avə, ava = a sing-form 21.5;7;14; etc.; many 'abə' before 21.5 might as well have been written 'avə', there is hardly any difference in sound; - cp. abə.

avaʒ = voice 18.60; 21.89; - H avaʒ/avaj.

asənə = sitting (like a yogi) 17.75; - H asən.

## i, Ī

ikẽ = to/for this one, H isko; - see 'yə'.

ikələ = alone 3.93; ikəlĪ 3.55; 6.52; ikəlɛ 6.51; 17.67; ekələ 13.60; ekəlɛ 17.65; - H əkela; T 2506 Skr. ēkkalla, Ku. yəklo, iklo; KLG 155 ekəla; NMM 33 ekəle; KLJ ekil, 176 ikəlĪ pəranĪ̃, 54 merĪ ekəlɛ pəraŋĪ chə = H mɛ̃ to hũ̃ yəhã əkelĪ; KBA 110 ekolo;

igyar(ə) = eleven 2.43;44; - H gyarəḥ; T 2485 Skr. ēkādaśa, P. yarã, giarã, WPah. yahrē, yare, yahra, Ku. (grain merchants' secret language) ikla, N. egharə, H. igarəḥ.

ija, ijū = mother; ijū 1.4;8;19; 3.32;33;34;93; 6.47; 11.36; 16.97; 17.5;6;7;11;20;32;33;36;46;54;58;64;65;72; 20.77;78;79;80; 21.2;3;15; ija 3.37; 17.67; 19.49; 20.19; 22.42; - H mata; T 1351 Skr. āryikā, āryakā = respectable woman, Pk. ajjiā, WPah. haj, ijjĪ, ij; D 36, 111 ija; GHB 165 ijĪ; KBA 198 ija; JJ 11 ija; HDK (Danp.) 35 ij, (Doti) 48 Ija, (Almora Dums) 54 Ija; KLG 50 ijū; NMM 29

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Ījū; KLJ 68 ijū o jɛka ni bhɛ ija baba = H hay mã, jis (bala ke) mata pita jīvit nə hõ; KLJ (index) ij, iju; - in this text 'ija/ijū' most likely refers to Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech; cp. LP II p.2 line 3: mat merī kəro kəṇṭh mẽ basa = o Mother (= Sarasvatī), take up thy abode in my throat; line 8: mat merī, pūrən kīje asa = Mother mine, fulfil my hope; 11/12: mẽ mūrəkh əgyan, budh dījo, Məha Maī = I am simple and ignorant, give me wisdom, great mother; LP I 122 mata, mat = Sārad, Sarasvatī.

ijjət = honour 15.4; - H ijjət; cp. beijjət.

itihas = history, story 22.40;53; - H itihas.

ituk = this much, so much; itukə 3.49; 5.70; 19.96;97; itu(k) 10.53; idukə (= itukə) 13.92; utuk (= that much) 19.82; 20.47; utuk kəṇi 4.5; etukə 5.59; jətuk (= how much, rel.pron.) 7.73; 13.71; 17.89; jətukə 17.86;87;93; 97; 18.16;66;70; kətuk(ə) (= how much, interrogative pron.) 3.93; 6.2; 8.33;34; 15.80;83; 17.54;69; 20.40; kətū (= kətuk) 16.27; tətuk (= so much, that much) 5.41; 74; - H itna; T 1589 Skr. iyattaka, ext. with l,r,n,k: Ku. itro, itṇo, ituk; DNL yəttiko, ettiko, ittiko, yətiko; D 14 etuk; KG 78 ituk; KLJ etuk; HDK 19 yətuk, 29 (Joh.) udik, itik; PKG 49 itəga - tətəga = this much - that much; LSI 315 (Garhw.) iti, itig, kətug, kətig; PM,BLS: in the town of Almora they say 'utuk', and 'uduk' they say in villages.

ittikẽ, itbɛ = here, from here; - see 'yəti'.

itha = here 6.63; 11.91; etho 5.5; yetha-utha 10.99; etha-utha 13.99; ithã-uthã 20.60; - H idhər-udhər; T 1564 Skr. ittham = thus, Ku. ith, ithã = hither, in this direction; D 37 ethə-uthə; JJ 46 prefix 'cis' = ye or, yethəkɛ; KLJ ethkɛ = H is or; KBA 88 itibəṭe = H is sthan se, itikẽ = yəhã pər, 89 ith = idhər, 92 ithkɛ-uthkɛ = idhər-udhər ko; - cp. utha, yəti.

inər, -ə, -o = their; - see 'yə'.

inərə = the god Indra 20.51; PM inər = Indra (in villages); GR(1973) inər = Indra, barə = H pas, ke pas(?); MG 'he went to Indra's door' = he died (not known to PM); - KLJ 86 kuntī indər dvar gəyī = H k. indrə ke pas gəī;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

PHD indrə, indər; PHD bɛkuɳṭh, ~ baśĪ = dweller of Paradise, deceased; bɛkuɳṭh-baśĪ hona/ho jana = to go to heaven, die.

inũ, inūlɛ = these; - see 'yə'.

isik (= isi kɛ?) = thus, so 8.48; - H ɛse kərke; KLJ esik = H ɛse; - cp. ɛs, usikɛ.

istrĪ = woman 3.48; - see 'triya, strĪ'.

## u, ū

u = he, she, it (H vəh) 5.30; 6.18;20;21;68; 8.48;75;77; 96;97;98; 9.48; 10.29;41;53;81; 11.19; 12.77;84; 13.25; 37;56;70;86; 14.9;35;97; 15.3;81;96; 18.18;27; 20.63; 69;81; 21.41;69; ū (= u) 1.49;76; 3.40; 14.96;99; 15.2; 19.12;82; 21.32; 22.53; və (= u) 21.4; - vĪ (H us) 14.93; 15.10; - vĪlɛ (H usne) 1.23; 2.43; 6.18;19; 8.7; 10.56; 78;87; 15.71; 16.48; vĪle 6.48; 14.2; vĪlə 10.55; 12.75; 20.47; vĪl 12.47; 15.2;82;83; 18.35; 19.88; vil 9.54; 12.76; - vĪkəɲi (H usko) 2.46;47;70; 6.83; 12.81; 19.72; 20.48;64;65; vikəɲi 16.53; vĪkẽ 1.48; ukəɲi (H usko) 12.2; 15.5; ukən 2.45;90;91; 11.18; 17.44; ukəɲ(?) 12.16; ukẽ (H usko) 5.16;20;23;30; 8.14; 11.88; 12.44; 13.30; 14.10; 16.62; 17.45; 18.35; - uthĨ (H usse) 5.29;31; 7.7; 10.45;53; 11.59; uthĨ 15.24; - vĪko (H uska) 1.7; 2.46; 54; 3.96; 6.80; 17.66; vĪkə 1.4; 2.53; 4.85; 6.20;37; 12.22; 16.52(?); vĪk 2.45; 7.7; 8.82; 9.60; vĪka (H uske, obl.sg.) 2.39; 14.34; 19.17; vĪkə 15.82; 19.54; vĪk 14. 12;38;40; 19.16;65; 20.36;45; - vĪkĪ (H uskĪ) 1.6;91; 2.70; 4.84; 17.46; vĪkə(?) 16.52; - vĪk 2.86; 14.38; 20.24; - T 972 Skr. asau = that, N. u; - other texts: u D 1 etc., 47,48,49; KLJ 361; KG 5 etc.; ū D 50; LSI 184(Khasp.); KG 2 etc.; vĪ D 1 etc., 48; LSI 184; vĪlɛ D 59; vĪle D 15 etc., 47; vĪl KG 74 etc.; vĪkəɲi D 3 etc., 48; vĪkən D 14; vĪthẽ D 8;54; uthẽ KLJ; vĪko D 1 etc., 48; vĪk KLJ; LSI 184; vĪki D 4 etc., 47; vĪka (pl.) D 50.

u, ū = they, H ve; 5.64;67; 20.26; - see 'ũ'.

ũ = they (H ve) 4.91; 16.13; 20.7; ũ (= ũ) 10.38; ū (= ũ) 5.64;67; u (= ũ) 20.26; unūlɛ (H unhõne) 1.31; 2.49;73; 81; 10.10;14;93; 19.99; 21.87; unule 1.87; unūle 20.4;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

unūl 1.90; 8.98; 21.94; unul 9.57; 13.31; 15.6; - unūkeṇi (H unko) 18.61; unukeṇi 15.10; unūkẽ 1.90; 18.42; unukẽ 9.48; - unū (obl.) 6.39; unūhuṇ (H unse) 3.29; unihuṇ 6.19; unuthĪ (H unse) 9.49; unūthĪ 21.8; unū mɛ̃ji (H un mẽ) 12.1; - unəro (H unka) 1.98; 2.26;70; 6.31; 16.3; 18.76; 22.36;38; unərə 2.83; unər 1.59;75; 9.57;64; 15.37; 19.40; 21.81; unər (= unəri/unərĪ = H unkĪ) 21.9; unəra (H unke) 9.11;25;62; 13.16; 17.56; unər (= unəra) 1.75; - other texts: ũ D 2,6; ũ̃ JJ; LSI 184; unənle D 5; KG 78; unənkeṇi D 1,8; unənke KG 70; unəra D 2,13; unər KG 70 etc.; LSI 184; unəri D 48.

ũ̃ (= unɔ, H ata) = he comes 8.70; - see 'ɔṇo'.

ũ̃ chĪ(?) = we were coming, H ate the, 9.45; - see 'ɔṇo'.

ūṇṭa-dhurə = Untadhura, a ca. 17 500 feet high mountain pass at the northern end of the Johar-valley (with the river 'Gori-Ganga' or 'Khoprąng/Gonkha' and the villages Milam, Martoli and Lilam). The Untadhura-pass lies about 15 km north of Milam or 25 km north of Martoli, or about 50 km norteast of the mountain Trisul (resp. 30 km northeast of the mountain Nanda Devi). - 1.42; 2.22;23; 4.18; 7.63; 11.33; 18.57; 21.21;98; - KI 69 ūṇṭadhura; KL 58 ūṇṭadhura; TP dhur = top of a hill, ūṇṭa = a Tibetan word(?); C.A.Sherring, 343: 'Tibetans call Untadhura "Kyunam La"'; KI 3 ūṇṭadhura dərra; Atkinson III 716: 'Unta-Dhura, or Uta-Dhúra, a pass into Húndes from Patti Malla Juhar of parganah Juhar in Kumaon, lies to the north-east of Milam in latitude 30° 35' 0" and longitude 80° 12' 20", with an elevation of 17 800 feet above the level of the sea, 156 miles north of Almora. It lies over a ridge which is to the north of the main chain of the Himálaya and at right angles west from the dividing range between Kumaon and Tibet. ... The crest of the ridge forms the boundary between Patti Malla Painkhanda of Garhwál and Patti Malla Juhár of Kumaon, and also the water-parting between the streams flowing westward by the Alaknanda into the Ganges and those flowing eastwards into the Káli, as the Sárda or Ghágra is called in the upper portion of its course. ... The Great Trigonometrical Survey makes the pass 17590 feet'...

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ũl = I will come, H aũga; - see 'oṇo'.
ukẽ, ukeṇi, ukən = him/her, H usko; - see 'u'.
ukalə = ascent 4.25; 12.17;18;22;64;74; ukala 12.21;65;66; - H ceṛhaī; T 1720 Skr. utkāla = going up, Ku. ukalo = uphill slope, gng. ukav; KLG 152 ḍhaṇī kī ukal = H pərvət kī ceṛhaī; KLJ ukalo; KBA 179 ukalo, ukav; PKG 280 ukala.
ukhələ-lekhe = a place (village?) between Someśvar and Dvārāhāt 4.60; 12.64;73;78; 18.38; 22.22; ukhəl-lekh 12.74;85; 13.24; ukhəlɛ-lekhɛ 7.21; - lekh/lek = ridge of a mountain, the higher slopes of a mountain (DNL); DPS 37 p.6 Barthelekh; KI 414 ukhələḍhũga (ḍhũga = stone, rock); DPS 38 (Garhwal) p.17 Ukhlet, p.22 Ukhriyal Gaon, p.28 Ukhlyaun, p.38 Ukhalion; - cp. for possible connection: Atk. I 82 ukhər-bhūmi (waterless forest) = Bhabar (Spate 497); HSS ūkheṛ = pəhar ke nīce kī sūkhī ẓemīn, bhabhər (kumaũ).
ughɛ khaī, bãja gheṭ kī bhag ~ = I used to collect by force the share from mills that weren't even working 12.47; - H ughana; T 1976 Skr. udghātayati = raises, Ku. ughoṇo = to collect, ughaī = collection; HPG 109 bãja gheṭ kī bhag ughonī.
ujyan = towards 2.93; 10.29;82; 11.78; ujyã 2.87; 5.41; ujan 9.32; ujã 14.40; - H ujan (= upstream); T 2052 Skr. udyāna, Ku. ujaṇ; D 21 ujyaṇi = H or; KLJ 358 ujyãṇi.
ujyalo = light 10.6; 16.92;96; ujyal 10.36; 16.94; 17.39; ujyalə 17.24; ujyau 10.37; - H ujala; T 1673 Skr. ujjvālaka, Ku. ujyalo; KLG 33 ujyalo; KLJ ujyal.
uṭh(ə)ṇo = to stand up, get up; uṭheṇe (H uṭhna) 4.59; uṭh (get up!) 6.72; uṭhe uṭhe 6.74; ṭhaṛə uṭhe (stand up!) 15.69; uṭhin(?), see com. 9.48; uṭhibere (having got up, H uṭhkər) 16.31; uṭheber 6.65; uṭhenɛ, ṭhaṛe ke nə ~ (why don't you get up, H uṭheta) 15.68; uṭhən che (he gets up, H uṭheta hɛ) 16.44;86; uṭho (he got up, H uṭha) 9.94; 13.21;94; ṭhaṛə ~ 15.70; uṭhī (she got up, H uṭhī), ~ ṭhaṛə 8.38; 12.24;42; uṭha (they got up, H uṭhe) 12.27; uṭhi go (he got up, H uṭh geya) 6.64; 13.91;92; uṭh go 18.20; uṭhi gĩ (they got up, H uṭh geye hɛ̃) 13.15; uṭhi gĩnə (= uṭhi gĩ) 17.72; uṭhi go che

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(he has got up, H uṭh gəya hɛ) 1.64; 6.63; 7.54; 11.8; 28; 14.59; 18.19;50; 22.7; uṭhi jã̄ (?= uṭhi janɔ, H uṭh jata = he gets up) 21.96; - T 1900 Skr. ut-sthāti, Ku. uṭhɳo.

uṭhūɳo = to make somebody stand up, to cause to get up; uṭhūɳ (H uṭhana) 4.58; 21.95; uṭhai (= uṭhaiber, H uṭhakər) 6.8; uṭhɛber (H uṭhakər) 16.74; uṭhūnɔ (H uṭhata) 12.69; uṭhɔnĪ (H uṭhate hɛ̃) 18.61; uṭhonĪ 18.61; uṭhūnĪ 18.62; uṭhaĪ (H uṭhaĪ) 10.20; 21.92; uṭhɛ li janĪ (H uṭha le jate hɛ̃?) 8.79; uṭhɛ (? - see com.) 20.47; - T 1903 Skr. ut-sthāpayati, Ku. uṭhūɳo.

uṛ(ə)ɳo = to fly, H uṛna; - uṛənə re putələ (flying, H uṛta) 11.10; uṛənə putələ 11.13; 12.7;15;61; uṛəna putəla 11.72; cp.10.35; 11.10;29; - uṛiyə (flying, H uṛa hua) titəlĪ 4.13; ~ re sūrijə 10.35; ~ niśanə 11.10;29; - uṛi ge (she flew, H uṛ gəĪ) 12.7; uṛ ge (H uṛ gəĪ) 11.9; 12.7; uṛi nhɛ go (H uṛkər cəla gəya = he flew away) 8.90; uṛi nhɛ go chə (H uṛkər cəla gəya hɛ) 8.84; uṛi rĪn (H uṛ rəhe hɛ̃ = they are flying) 9.21; - T 1697 Skr. uḍḍayate, Ku. uṛɳo.

uṛədə kĪ dal = the pulse 'Urad' 5.80;81;94; 16.34; - PHD urd, urəd, urdh, urədh = a kind of vetch (Dolichos pilosus); KI 685 uṛəd; KLJ 72 urəd kĪ dal, 186 uṛəd; Atk. I 343, No.130 Urd = Phaseolus mungo var. radiatus).

uṛiyə = flying, H uṛe hue; - see 'uṛəɳo'.

ūɳ = to come, H ana; - see 'ɔɳo'.

utar(ə)ɳo = to make descend, take off (clothes), H utarna; utarəɳə (H utarna) 7.83; utaro (H utara) 4.36; utarĪ (H utarĪ) 10.34; utar dĪ (H utar diya/diye) 4.51;68; - T 1770 Skr. uttārayati, Ku. utarɳo.

uti = there, H vəhã̄; uti bɛ (from there, H vəhã̄ se) 12.76; 14.88; uti bəṭi (= uti bɛ) 5.14; utkɛ̃ (thither, H vəhã̄ pər, vəhã̄ ko) 10.28; uth kɛ hõ(?) 13.73; utkɛ samən(?) see com. 11.52; - PHD utə, ut = there, thither; D 13 uti kəɳi = H vəhã̄ pər, 44 utti kəɳi = H vəhĨ; HDK 55 (Almora Dums) ūtĪ; KLJ utikɛ̃ = H vəhã̄ pər, 132 uti ko, 390 uttĪ kɛ̃; KBA 88 utikɛ̃; - cp. utha, yəti.

utuk = so much, that much 4.5; 19.82; 20.47; - H utna; DNL uttiko, utiko; PHD otik, ūtik; - cp. ituk.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

utkɛ̃ = there, thither; - see 'uti'.
utha = there 4.5;35; 5.5;21; 6.63; 10.99; 11.78; 13.99; 20.25; uthã 20.60; uth 18.33; - H udhər; T 1564 Skr. ittham = thus, Ku. uth, uthã = thither; KLJ uthkɛ; KBA 89 uth; - cp. itha, uti.
uthĨ, uthĨ = him, to him; - see 'u'.
uthkɛ = there; - see 'uti'.
udəy = sunrise 9.5; udo 16.93; 20.86; - H udəy; PHD udəy hona = to rise (of sun).
udasĨ = sad 6.35; 7.57;58; 8.83; 18.12; udasi 8.82; - H udasĨ; as to 6.35 'udasĨ baja' (= sad instruments?) cp. for possible different meaning: PHD udasĨ, ~ baja = any bass instrument; KLJ odasi; also M 18.5; 20.
udekh = sadness, indifference 18.35; GR udekh = udas; - H virəkti, udasĨnta; T 1997 Skr. uddekṣā, Ku. udekh = indifference; NMM 49 maiñ kaiñ (= mɛ̃kɛ̃, H mujhko, KM) udekh lagən chə = I am feeling sad; KLJ 71 udekh = H virəkti, 363 udekhi = H udas; KBA 179 udekh.
udo = sunrise; - see 'udəy'.
udhar(ə)ɳo = to raze (a house) to the ground, dismantle; udhari dĨ, chaja kalũ le ~ = Kalu tore down the roof, 13.27; - H gira dena; T 2009 Skr. uddhārayati, Ku. udharɳo.
ũn(?= ɔnũ) = I come 18.35; - see 'ɔɳo'.
ũn, ũnə, ũnɛ = coming, H ata; - see 'ɔɳo'.
unər, -o, -a, -ə = their, H unka; - see 'ũ'.
una = down 13.82;83; 14.22; 21.41(? see com.); unə (? see com.) 11.80; - H nĨce; T 2402 Skr. ūṇḍa = deep, Ku. uno = low, un = down; DNL ũdho, Ku. un, ũdo; HDK 7 təlɔn (= talə un, KM) = down into the lake, 17 talə unĨ = down into the lake, 18 talɔ̃nĨ (= talə unĨ, KM), 47 thɛlonĨ = into the bag, 48 on = into; KLJ unã = H nĨce, 256 unə ubhə = H nĨce-ūpər, 288 unə ubhã, 297 unã kholĨ = H ãgən ke nĨce; KBA 136 ūni = H mẽ, bəkśūni = H bəks mẽ; GHK 66 undo-ubho, 63 undo-ubo; PKG 136 ũdo ko sabəɳ ubho ko lũɳ = 'Salt comes from the high lands, and soap from the Plains'.
ūnĨ = woolen 3.92; - H ūnĨ.
unũ = I come, H ata hũ, 3.61; - see 'ɔɳo'.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

unũ (cha) = you come, H ate ho, 13.36; - see 'ɔŋo'.
unu/unū (-kə̃, -kəŋi, -thĪ, -huŋ, -mɛ̃ji, -l, -lɛ, -le) = them, to -, by them etc.; - see 'ũ'.
upərə = for 6.17;85; 12.5; 17.93; upərə mẽ 4.90; upər mẽ 3.10; 19.45; - H ūpər; T 2333 Skr. uppari = above, Ku. upər; DNL upər = up, upon; KLJ 46 tera upər = for you; LSI 186 upər = for; - cp. pər.
ubhadeśĪ = (girl) from the highlands 11.27; ubadeśĪ 16.71; PM,BLS,JM,GR: 'up-country girl'; - T 2426 Skr. ūrdhva, Ku. ubh, ubho = high, m. high land, Tibet; KLJ ubã, ubhã; PKG 136 ubho ko = of the Highlands (= Tibet); KBA 21 ubkɛ = H ūpər ko.
umər = age 1.21; umərə 22.20; - H umər.
usi = so, thus, in that way 6.30; usɛ (H vɛse hĪ) 2.35; usikɛ (? < usi kèri; H vɛse kərke) 5.27; 13.22; 15.4; usik (= usikɛ) 8.55; usĪ-k (see com.) 12.41; - DNL uso, Ku. uso; DNL usɛ = in this very way; LSI 154 usike = in that manner; - cp. isik, ɛs, jəkə.
usik(ɛ) = in that way; - see 'usi'.
usɛ = thus; - see 'usi'.
uskĪ = his/her, f., 5.41; 'uskĪ' (a Hindi-form!) should be Ku. 'vĪkĪ' (cp. 'u').

## e

e = vocative particle, exclamation 1.8;12;15 etc.; - DNL e = excl. to call attention, used with nouns and pronouns, Ku. e; IN 101 e = vocative particle.
ek(ə) = one 1.42;43;44;45;50;56;59;67;72;74;76; 2.10;38; 53;65; 3.25; 4.39;41;53;55;56;76;77; 5.7; 7.98; 8.36; 40; 10.21;29;95; 11.85;86; 12.20;26; 13.44; 14.30;96; 16.16;38;47;56;59; 17.24;39;69;77;84; 18.26;64;80;91; 19.34;63;66;67;69; 20.16;32;48; 21.2;42; ek(ə) ni, ~ manən(Ī) = but (alone?) he (she) does not heed 1.22; 3.93; 17.25;37;47;54; 18.9; ekɛ ni, ~ manənĪ 3.67; ekə sarə(?) 13.83; ekɛ (H ek hĪ) 2.52; - H ek; T 2462 Skr. ēka, Ku. ek; KLJ 45 phiri lɛ gorĪ ek bat nĪ̃ manĪ̃, 46 mɛ̃lɛ ek nĪ̃ manĪ = H ek bat ...; NMM 32 rəjulĪ ... ekə nĪ manənĪ = R. does not pay heed.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ekeŋi = (to) this, H isko; - see 'yə'.
ekələ = alone; - see 'ikelə'.
etuk = this much; - see 'ituk'.
etha, etho = here (to); - see 'itha'.
es, esa, esĪ, eso = so, thus, H ɛsa; - see 'ɛs'.
ehĪ = this very, this same, H yəhĪ, 6.26; - see 'yəhĪ'.

## ɛ

ɛ̃ = she comes, H atĪ, 8.94; 9.6; 17.44; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛ̃ chĪ = she was coming, H atĪ thĪ, 6.17; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛĪ(?) = she came, H aĪ, 7.52; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛi(?) = she comes(?), see com. 7.52; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛĪ = thus, H ɛsĪ; - see 'ɛs'.
ɛ gə, ɛ gəy, ɛ gəyũ, ɛ gĪ̃, ɛ gĪnə, ɛ gũ, ɛ gūn, ɛ ge, ɛ go = he has come etc., H a gəya etc.; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛ chə, ɛ chɛ, ɛ chĪ = he has come etc., H aya hɛ etc.; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛ ja, ɛ jã, ɛ jo, ɛ jae, ɛ jɛ̃, ɛ janũ, ɛ janĪ, ɛ jan, ɛ jal = to come, H a jana; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛɽɔ(?) = a kind of weapon(?), ɛɽo-hətyaro 16.25; ɛɽa-hətyarə ləṭhə mũgəra 16.2; NCV ɛɽa, əɽ, əɽan(?) = a stick like a slingshot to be pushed against the neck or throat(?); - possibly related to T 187 Skr. aḍ = to obstruct, stop, Ku. əɽŋo, əɽiyo, əɽo; T 188 Skr. aḍḍ, Ku. aɽo = support, bolt of door; T 189 Skr. aḍḍa = transverse; KLJ ɛ̃ɽ-bɛ̃ɽ = H kuṭil.
ɛn chɛ = you come, H atĪ hɛ, 18.34; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛnch, ɛn chə = he comes, H ata hɛ, 6.26; 9.54; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛn chə = she comes, H atĪ hɛ, 16.77; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛber = having come, H akər; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛ rə, ɛ rənū, ɛ rəyĪ̃, ɛ rõ, ɛ ro, ɛ rĪ̃, ɛ rɔ, ɛ rɛ = he is coming etc., H a rəha hɛ; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɛlə = now 20.28;54;65; əlɛ 10.64; əllɛ 11.17; - DNL ɛle, əhile, əilhe = now; KLJ əllɛ, ɛllɛ = H əbhĪ; KLJ 272 ɛla sal = H is sal, 303 ɛli sal = H is vərṣ, 338 elak sal = H is vərṣ; KBA 21 ɛl = H əb, 89 ɛlɛ/ɛllɛ = H əbhĪ, 159 əllɛ = H əbhĪ; D 3 ɛl; PKG 362 ɛl; KLG 33 ɛl.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ɛs = so, thus, in this way, like this, H ɛsa; ɛs 2.92; 3.28;29;56;73; 4.9; 5.54;69; 7.4;38;43;46; 8.95; 11.37; 12.70; 14.50; 16.10; 20.40;94; ɛso 2.62; 3.94; 12.54;69; 14.50; 17.98; 18.12;17;97; 19.32;49;73; 20.1; 21.78;80; ɛsə 10.60; 14.23; 17.43; 18.35; ɛsa 2.38; 12.10; 14.41; 42; 22.37; ɛsɛ 8.81; ɛso əsə 3.94; ɛsĪ (in other texts also 'ɛsi') 2.55;59;65;85;87;93; 3.5;39;53;75; 5.78;91; 92; 6.82; 7.4; 9.19; 10.78; 11.37;38;41;77; 12.44;50;56; 13.19;62; 14.6;41;82; 16.12; 19.45;60; 20.95; 21.64;89; 22.37; əso 3.87; 4.84; 6.36;42;47;76;88; 7.8; 8.89; 9.67; 12.65; 13.24; 15.48; 20.66; esa 22.36; es 19.78;85; esĪ (also 'esi') 15.26; əsə 3.94; 7.6; 14.10; əs 9.71;82; yəs 2.84;86; 3.76; 5.29; 8.13;47; 9.9;83; 10.64;73; 12.40; 13.97; 15.63;65; 16.15; 17.70; 19.82;89;92; 20.68; 21.75;81; yəsə 6.53; 8.87; 11.47; 13.79; 19.66; 21.37; yɛso 17.11; 19.61;63; yɛsĪ (also 'yɛsi') 2.41;88; 14.44; 20.33; yesĪ 3.90; yɛsə 4.96; yəy (= yəs) 9.9; 12.45; ɛĪ (= ɛsĪ) 12.51; isik (< isi kɛ < isi kəri(?), H ɛse kərke) 8.48; - DNL yəso, yeso, eso, yəso gəri (H ɛse kərke, cp. usikɛ, isik), Ku. yəso; KLJ yoso, yos (328,339), 327 yos kɛber (H ɛse kəhke), 329 yesi, 80 yesĪ; D 5 eso, 7 yəsvɛ = H ɛsa hĪ, yesve (= yəsvɛ), 12 yəso, 18 yasa; KG 75 yes; KLG 48 iso, 72 isĪ; NMM 33 yesi, 34 yəsi, aisĪ (= ɛsĪ, KM).

## o

oɽ = boundary (stone, line) between fields 17.6; - H sĪma-pətthər; PHD aɽ = covering, ... mound or bank of earth forming the boundary of a field; PKG 146 oɽo = boundary of a field, 53 voɽo = boundary mark between fields (made of stone), 189 voɽa tẽ = up to the boundary mark of a field; KBA 23 oɽo = H sĪma, 191 oɽo = H khetõ mẽ sĪma-sūcək pətthər; NMM 48 oḍə halənĪ = they divide lands; KI 618 oɽa = H dĪvar; - cp. for possible relationship: DNL or = side, Ku.orĪ = side, B. or = boundary; T 2545 S. oɽə = drawn line, furrow; T 2549 Ku. oɽ, voɽ = mason.

oɽ(ə)ɲo = to put on, wear cover, H oɽhna; oɽi go chə (H oɽh gəya hɛ) 4.69; - T 2547 Skr. ōḍḍh, Ku. oɽhɲo = to

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

wear, vəɽhoŋo = to clothe, gng. oɽĪŋ = covering cloth, N. oɽnu = to put on; PKG 212 oɽhənu = covering.
osə = dew 14.76;81; - H os; T 855 Skr. avaśyā, Ku. os, vos, võs, võsĪ, gng. ōś.

## ɔ

ɔ (= õ < unɔ?) = coming, H ata, 12.76; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɔ̃ = coming, H ata, 6.29; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɔ̃ch (= ɔnə chə?) = is coming, H ata hɛ, 6.23; - see 'ɔŋo'.
ɔɽhiberə(?) = having poured/getting up/getting dressed(?), see com. 16.31; - for similar context cp. LP II p. 81: merĪ yehã̃ hɛ̃ soləh sai (= sɛ?) ranĪ, jin kĪ dekh sūrət jəl pĪũ̃ panĪ = I have here 1600 queens, without gazing on whom (first) I cannot drink water.
ɔŋo = to come, H ana; ɔŋə ni lɛ rɛ chĪ (she did not feel like coming, H ane nə ləg rəhĪ thĪ) 2.86; ɔŋə-ʈɛm 6.4; ɔŋə phɛ gɛ̃Ĭ (they began to come, H ane ləge) 9.7; ɔŋə ni lɛ rə (it does not feel like coming, H ane ni ləg rəha hɛ) 14.38; ūŋ phɛ go (he began to come, H ane ləga) 13.93; ūŋ lə (till coming, H ane tək) 20.20; ɔŋ mẽ (in coming, H ane mẽ) 15.80; ɔŋ tək (till coming, H ane tək) 20.19;36; ɔŋ jãlɛ (till coming, H ane tək) 20.22; ɔŋ lɛ (till coming, H ane tək) 20.37;45;54; mĪlə ūŋ (? = mĪlə ūŋ chə, H mujhse ana hɛ = I have to come) 18.35 com.; - vĪl ɔn ni dyəkh (she saw <him> not coming, H usne ate ni dekha) 12.75; vĪl ɔn dekha chĪ (she saw <them> coming) 15.2; rajula kə̃ ɔn dekhənɔ (he sees R. coming, H r.ko ate dekhta) 15.46; rajula ɔn dekhənɔ (he sees R. coming) 15.47; - ɔnə-ɔnə (coming, H ate-ate) 1.65; 8.19; 11.14; ɔnɛ-ɔnɛ (H ate-ate) 4.31; ɔna-jana (coming and going, H ate-jate) 6.36; - kɛ koŋə re ni ūnə (they cannot say anything, lit. 'anything to say does not come', H kuch kəhna nəhĩ̃Ĭ ata) 2.41; ke koŋə ni ūnə 14.43; ni ūn (is not coming, H nəhĩ̃Ĭ ata) 9.89; 13.70; 19.34;59; ni ūnɛ (she is not coming, H nəhĩ̃Ĭ atĪ) 18.60; ni ɔna (= ɔnə?, are not coming, H nəhĩ̃Ĭ ate) 19.33; ɔ (? = õ < unɔ = he comes, H ata) 12.76; - aye (come!, H ao, aiye, ae) 16.78;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ayo (shall come!) 14.51;52;58; a (come!) 16.40;41; ae (come!) 4.81; - ɛber (having come, H akər) 2.79; 4.79; 8.15; 20.80; - ɔnũ (I come, H aũ/ata hũ) 3.44;78(?); 13.53;70; 18.29; 19.7; 21.93; unũ (I come) 3.61; anũ (= ɔnũ?) 6.58; ũn (= ɔnũ?) 18.35; həm ɔnũ (we come, H aẽ/ate hɛ̃) 13.39; 18.17; - ɔnɔ (he comes, H ata) 1.50; 18.41; ɔ̃ (= ɔnɔ) 6.29; ũ̃ (= ɔnɔ) 8.70; ɔnɛ (she comes, H atĪ) 4.21; ɛ̃ (= ɔnɛ) 8.94; 9.6; 17.44; ɛĪ (= ɔnɛ?) see com. 7.52; ɔnĪ (they come, H ate hɛ̃) 1.56;59; 2.33; 5.63;77; 7.36; 8.10; 9.9; 11.17; 18.26; - ɛn chɛ (you are coming, H tũ ata/atĪ hɛ) 18.34; ɛn chə (he is coming, H ata hɛ) 6.26; ɛnch (= ɛn chə) 9.54; ɔnɔ chə (he is coming, H ata hɛ) 13.46; ɔnə chə (H ata hɛ) 1.45; ɔn chə (= ɔnə chə) 8.15; ɔ̃ch (= ɔnə chə?, or 'ɔ̃chĪ?) 6.23; ɔnɛ chə (she is còming, H atĪ hɛ) 13.62; ɛn chə (H atĪ hɛ) 16.77; unũ̃ cha (you are coming, H ate ho) 13.36; - həm ɔn chĪ (we would have come, H ate the?) 1.77; ũ̃ chĪ (they were coming, H ate the; see com.) 9.45; ɔn chĪ (he was coming, H ata tha) 6.20; ɔ̃ch (= ɔn chĪ?, cp. 6.20) 6.23; ɔnɛ chĪ (she was coming, H atĪ thĪ) 11.91; ɛ̃ chĪ (= ɔnɛ chĪ) 6.17; - ayũ̃ (I came, H aya/aĪ <hũ̃>) 12.60; 15.79; 16.73;74;76;79; 17.9; 19.29; aya (we came, H aye) 2.2; 8.28(?); ayo (= aya/ayũ̃?) 2.2; ayo (he came, H aya) 3.69;70; 14.49; ayə (= ayo) 12.81; ay (= ayo) 12.91;92; 13.93; 14.34; ni ay (= ni ayo, H nəhĩ aya) 10.99; 20.90; 21.10; tũ ayə (you came, H aya) 19.31; a (= ayo; tukə̃ ɔn̨ mə̃ kətuk dukh a, kətuk sukh a = H tujh-ko ane mə̃ kitna dukh aya, kitna sukh aya) 15.80; aya (= 'ay' for 'ayo', due to singing; less likely it is a Hindi-form) 20.83; aĪ (she came, H aĪ) 6.43; 15.76; 16.46; 21.70; ɛĪ (? see com.) 7.52; aya (they came, H aye) 12.26; ay (I/we came?) 1.85; - tũ a chɛ (you have come, H tũ aya hɛ) 19.1;11;31; 22.39; ɛ chɛ tũ (you have come, H tũ aĪ hɛ) 2.62; tum...a cha (you have come, H aye ho) 1.76;79; ɛ chə (she has come, H aĪ hɛ) 15.73; 17.2; a chĪ (he had come, H aya tha) 13.35; 14.33; a chiyə (= a chĪ) 13.33; jəbə ɛ chĪ (when she had come, H jəb aĪ thĪ) 4.28; 11.82;95; 16.16;92;93; 19.18; 20.59; a chĪ (= ɛ chĪ) 13.56; a chiya (they had come, H aye the)

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.32; 15.2; a chĪ (= a chiya) 9.4; 15.5; --
mi ɛ gũ (I came, H a gəya/gəĪ <hũ>) 21.34; həm ɛ gũ (we came, H həm a gəye/gəyĪ) 22.11;26; ɛ gəyũ (we came) 1.76(?); 22.26; ɛ gun (= ɛ gũ) 22.11; həm ɛ gəy (we came, H həm a gəye) 8.29; - ɛ go (he came, H vəh a gəya) 1.40; 41;52;53; 4.19;23;24;25;31;32;33; 6.8; 7.20;21;24;29;32; 49; 8.1; 11.33; 12.55; 13.34;77;91; 18.25;38; 19.77; 21.69; ɛ ge (she came, H vəh a gəĪ) 3.57; 5.16; 7.3;14; 23; 9.21;22;28; 11.14;30;31;41;42;43;73;78;80; 15.51;52; 16.69; 18.96; 19.17; 20.5;58; 21.71; ɛ gĪ (they came, H ve a gəye/gəyĪ) 1.44; 2.1;10;20;72; 4.12;27; 6.71; 7.15; 26;48; 8.8;9;12;19; 11.11; 15.1;23; 18.7;9;40; ɛ gĪnə (= ɛ gĪ) 20.57; a gĪnə (= ɛ gĪ) 22.14; ɛ gĪn (= ɛ gĪ) 21.98; 22.14; ɛ gĪnə (= ɛ gĪ) 2.10;11; 7.27; 14.41; 17.72; 18.37;38; ɛ gəĪnə (= ɛ gĪ) 2.71; - ɛ gə chɛ (= ɛ go chɛ = you have come, H tũ a gəya hɛ) 22.42; ɛ ge chɛ (f., you have come, H tũ a gəyĪ hɛ) 4.22;26; 11.12;32;33;34; 35;44;45; ɛ go chə (he has come, H vəh a gəya hɛ) 4.17; 31; 6.8;9; 9.1;88; 14.30; 18.25;39; 19.75; 20.12; ai go chə (= ɛ go chə) 1.38;39; 12.54;60; 13.76(?);90; ai gə chə (= ɛ go chə) 1.51; ɛ ge chə (she has come, H vəh a gəyĪ hɛ) 4.18;19; 5.14; 9.28; 11.29;73;79;81;94; 15.10; 17.63; 18.27; 20.32; 2.31; tum ɛ gə cha (you have come, pl., H tum a gəye ho) 8.24; ɛ ge cha (= ɛ gə cha?) 2.34; ɛ ge chĪ (she had come, H vəh a gəyĪ thĪ) 18.72; 20.11(3x); --
ũl (I will come, H aũga/aũgĪ) 4.8; alo (he will come, H aega) 16.21; 17.50; 20.82(2x); alə (= alo) 20.90; al (= alo) 20.90; ala (they will come, H ve aẽge) 5.49; - a jae (come!, H a jae) 16.76; ɛ ja (come!, H a ja) 19.43; ɛ jo (he/she shall come!, H a jae) 21.64;65; ɛ janũ mĪ (I come, H mẽ a jata/jatĪ hũ) 13.68; ɛ jã (= ɛ jano = he is coming, H a jata) 4.11; 8.92;93; 9.88(?); 19.65; ɛ ja (= ɛ jã?) 18.43;44; ɛ jẽ (= ɛ janɛ = she is coming, H a jatĪ) 19.65; ɛ janĪ (they are coming, H ve a jate/ jatĪ hẽ) 19.55; 21.96;97(2x);99; ɛ jan chə (he is coming, H vəh a jata hɛ) 9.20; ɛ jãchə (= ɛ jan chə) 1.54; ɛ jalə (= ɛ jalo = he will come, H vəh a jaega) 17.49; ɛ jal (= ɛ jalə) 19.58; ɛ jala (they will come, H ve a

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

jaẽge) 5.48; 6.5; - həmu ɛ rõ (we <have?> come, H a rəhe) 8.25; həm ɛ rənū (we <have?> come, see com.) 19.42; ɛ rɔ (he is coming/he has come?, H a rəha, see com.) 19.5; ɛ rəyĨ (they <have?> come, see com.) 19.12; ɛ rĨ (= ɛ rəyĨ) 19.12; ɛ ro chɛ (you <have?> come, H a rəha hɛ <as to its form only!>) 19.11; ai ro chə (he is coming/has come?, see com.) 19.2; ɛ rɛ chə (she is coming, H a rəhĪ hɛ) 11.46; 15.54; 21.42; nĪnə ɛ rɛ chĪ (sleep was coming, H a rəhĪ thĪ) 18.73; 21.61;64;65; ɛ rɔ hɔl (he will be coming/he must have come?, HG 13.16a vəh a rəha hoga = he surely will come) 13.52; --

T 1200 Skr. āpayati = causes to reach, P. auṇa, Ku. ūṇo, N. aunu; LSI ūṇo; GHB 166 ūna pər = H ane pər; PKG oṇo = to come (208,280,282); KLJ 327 myar ũṇ tək = H mere ane tək; D 21 ũṇ = to come; JJ 31 uṇ delo = H ane dega, 45 ɛ səkẽchū = H a səkta hũ, 92 alo = H aega; HDK 54 aĪber = H akər; NMM 26 aĪ ge chə = H a gəĪ hɛ, 27 aĪ ja (= ɛ ja, KM) = H a ja!, 27 ũlo = H aũga, 50 terĪ bəratə aiñ chə (= ẽ chə, KM) = H atĪ hɛ; KLJ 45 mẽ nĪ ūnyũ = H mẽ nəhĨ ata hũ; KI 621 ũch(ə) = H atĪ hɛ; T 1045 Skr. āgata, Ku.N. ayo; JJ 46 grĪk...bhaṣa ka hĪ śəbdə...ai rəĨ = words of the Greek language are coming (H a rəhe hẽ); JJ 62 vĪ kəṇĪ khūb nĪnd ɛrɛ chə = 'he sleeps soundly', H usko khūb nĪnd a rəhĪ hɛ.

ɔn, ɔna, ɔne, ɔnɛ = coming, H ata; - see 'oṇo'.

ɔn(-ə,-ɔ) chə = he comes, H ata hɛ; - see 'oṇo'.

ɔnĪ = they come; - see 'oṇo'.

ɔnū = I/we come; - see 'oṇo'.

ɔnɛ = she comes, H atĪ; - see 'oṇo'.

ɔnɛ chə = she comes, H atĪ hɛ; - see 'oṇo'.

ɔnɔ = he comes, H ata; - see 'oṇo'.

ɔr = and, other 1.75;89; 3.1; 5.18;29; 7.37;58; 8.82; 9.81; 82; 12.75; 13.53; 14.92;95; 15.1;19;22;24;40;49;98; 16.1; 7;61; 18.42;86; 19.36;43;45;59;90; 21.8;13;34; ɔrə 21.7; 14; ər, calo ~ calo 15.98; 16.1;7; - H ɔr; T 434 Skr. apara, Ku. ərko = another, gng. hɔr = other, more; ər; HDK 28 hɔr; KLJ 44 hɔrən = H ɔrõ; KBA 135 ɔr, hɔr.

ɔryaḍĪ-kɔryaḍĪ = plot of land behind a house; - see 'kɔr-yaḍĪ'.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

oladə = children, offspring 1.6;7;10;14;84; 2.50; - H olad.
k (= kə, ko, ka, ki/kĪ) = of, H ka; - see 'ko'.
kẽ (= kəɲi) = postposition of object-case (acc., dat.), H ko; - see 'kəɲi'.
kẽkərĪ-deś = the 'stony land', another name for Tibet 10.33; 11.15; kẽkərĪ-deśə 10.31; kẽkərĪ ka deśə 2.82; 10.30; kẽkərĪ-k deś 9.91; - kẽkərĪ-deś = huɲədeś (11.15: huɲədeś bəṭi kẽkərĪ-deś bəṭi bhagte bhagte = running away from h., from k.); T 2820 Skr. kərkərə = stone, bone, H kẽkər, kẽkər, kẽkrĪ, kẽkrĪ; PHD kẽkər = limestone, stone, gravel, pebble; NMM 29 kəñkərə huɲədeśə = 'stony Hundesh', 41 kəñkəra deśə = 'another name for Tibet because of its rocks'(also 30,31).
kẽkərĪ-khalə = Kankari Khal, the 'stony pond'(?), a place between Johār and Hundesh (GR) 1.38;39; 2.25;26; 4.11;12; 7.65;66; 8.19; 9.22;23; 10.24;26; 11.15;27; 18.75;76;79; 19.2;6;7;8;13;17;18;40;55;62;64;98; 20.15;63;71; 21.22; 23;66;67;68;71;72;86;94; kẽkərĪ-khal 11.16; 19.16; 20.73; 21.81;96; kẽkərĪ-khalɛ 11.14; - TP khal = (foul) pond, muddy pool; T 3849 Skr. khalla = trench, creek, canal; N. khalci, khalṭo, khaldo = hollow, ravine; H. khal = rivulet, khala = hole, hollow, ravine; - cp. DPS 37 p.39 Kanari Khal, Kangari.
kəɲṭhə = throat 14.90; - H kəɲṭh; - cp. gãṭhi.
kə (= ko, ka) = of, H ka; - see 'ko'.
kə (= kɛ < kəri) = the suffix 'kɛ'; - see 'kɛ'.
kəĪ = said, H kəhĪ, 19.93; - see 'kɔɲo'.
kəka = uncle 14.55; kak 14.62; - H kaka; T 2998 Skr. kākka = senior male relative, Ku. kəka (hon.pl.) = uncle; PKG kəka (225, 311).
kəṭora = cup, bowl 16.36; - H kəṭora; T 2648 Skr. kaṭṭōra; DNL kəṭora/kəṭaura = cup of metal, small bowl.
kəṭh-putəyã(?) = wayside goddess(?) 13.69; kəṭ-putəĪ 13.80; most probably not a wooden puppet (-dance), though the singer, Gopal Ram, and the informants took it as a dance of wooden puppets (cp. DNL kəṭh-putəli = a wooden puppet used by jugglers; HSS kəṭhputəlĪ ka nac = ek khel jismẽ kaṭh kĪ putəliyã tar ya ghoṛe ke bal ke səhare nəcaĪ jatĪ hɛ̃); - SEH kathburiya = wayside goddess; Atk.II 832:

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

'Heaps of stones and wood called 'kath-pattiya' are frequently seen on hills or at cross-roads; these are due to the offerings of travellers proceeding on a journey.' KI 673 pərvətõ kĪ coṭiyõ mẽ ɔr əksər do bəṭiyõ ke pas 'kəṭhbūṛiyadevĪ' ya 'kəṭhpətiyadevĪ' pūjĪ jatĪ hẽ; see appendix 1 for full quotation; KI 138 kəṭhəbūṛhiya.

kəɳi = postposition of object-case (acc., dat.), H ko, 1.35; 2.66;75;83; 3.47;53;66; 7.72;93; 8.33;78; 9.37; 10.2; 11.36; 12.57; 14.16;20;34;49; 15.54;60; 16.67;69; 98; 17.63;65; 18.64;70; 19.9;47;48;99; 20.91; 21.7;15; 30;74;90; 22.2;8;15; kẽ 1.48;90;99; 2.77; 3.60;75; 4.50; 80; 5.31;42; 6.24;53;55;56;72; 7.5;36;47;97; 8.21;48;82; 9.2;13;15;50;51; 10.3;27;41;58;73;84 etc.; kɛ̃ 6.27; 14.79; 20.85; kəɳ 4.50; kən 2.91; 3.58; 7.72; kɛ (= kɛ̃) 7.18; 12.74; - T 2830 Skr. karṇa = ear, adv./postp. Ku. kən = to, for, N. kənə, WPah. kəɳ, kəɳi, kɛɳ, kɛɳi; D kən (3,14), kəɳi (1,3,7,13 etc.); JJ 6 kən, 26 kəɳi; HDK Danpuriya 37.2 tɛkən = him, Almora Dums 54.3 kaɳĪ, Bhabar 105.9 vikəni = H usko, 105.11 vĪkɛ̃ (= vikəni), Bhabar 107.13 vĪkən; HDK Champavat 12.13 pinkhən = for drinking, 13.7 kən, 18.3 khĨ, 18.4 khin; KBA kɛ̃ (27,88, 135), 88 kənɛ, 135 kəɳi; KLJ 42 kɛ̃, 44 kən, 45 kənĨ, kẽ, 244 khĨn, 369 khin; NMM 30 kaiñ (= kɛ̃, KM), 31 kəñ; PHD kən, kəni.

kətikəɳi = where(to) 7.13; - H kəhã ko; KLJ 240 kəti = H kəhã; KBA 88 kətikɛ̃ = H kəhã pər; DNL kətɛ = somewhere; cp. 14.20 tətikəɳi, kətha.

kətuk = how much, H kitna; - see 'ituk'; kətuk (KLJ; D 16; PKG 318,351; LSI 186); LSI Garhwali 315 kətug, kətig.

kətyūr = the dynasty of the Katyurs 16.23; 18.21;88; 20.73; 90; 21.8;24;62;86; 22.14; kətyūro 17.89; 18.82;84;85;89; 90; 21.7;97; kətyūrõ 4.83;94; 6.39;41; 15.99; 17.21; 19.95; 21.66; kətyūra 15.93;94; 18.8; 21.95; kətyūrə ko vẽśə 15.91; 16.6; 17.95; 18.66; 20.15;71; 21.7;14;16;18; 34;36;39;41;72; 22.1;9;16;23;25; kətyūrũ ko vẽśə 16.5; 17.22;55;77; 21.37;96; 22.45;53; kətyūriya (adj.) 4.84; 5.32;34;38; 6.40;52; 8.42; 17.77; 20.10; kətyūrĪ (adj.) 8.73; 11.55 com.; 17.21;22; - BS gives a proverb about the wickedness of the Katyūr-kings: kətyūrĪ raja sulṭə

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

pẽserī mẽ lĩchī or ulṭə pẽserī mẽ dĩchī = the Katyuri kings used to take in a straight (= correct, full) measure and used to give in a measure turned round (= much less); BS sulṭə = straight, not turned around; ulṭə = turned upside down, pẽserī = a measure of about one ser. - Atk. II 536 'Pedigree of the Katyūris of Pāli' with the names of 16 kings - but no MāluśāhĪ; Atk. II 831: "At Taili Hāt in Katyūr we have a place known as the Indra Chabūtra, which consists of three separate platforms (chabūtra) or level places, on one of which is a silang tree (Olea acuminata) and on another an image of Goril and certain figures known as the Katyūri Rajas, who are honoured by a festival every third year. ... there are several temples to Raja Brahm and Raja Dhām in parganah Pāli. These two were the last independent Rajas of Katyūr. Their father died whilst they were still children and their mother Jiya appears to have been unable to teach them the duties of their position, for they grew up cruel, tyrranical and profligate. Hated by their subjects, they fell an easy prey to Bikramchand, who overran Katyūr and annexed it and Pāli to the Chand possessions. A great battle was fought in which the brothers Dhām and Brahm and their sons Hari, Bhari, Sūr, Sangrāmi, Pūr and Pratapi, with their servants, Bhĩma Kathayat, Khekadās and Ujyāliya, perished and their bodies were thrown into the western Rāmganga. These all became 'bhūts' and are particularly reverenced in Pāli and Katyūr." Cp. this with M 22.53/54! - KI 110ff. a description of Katyūr-Parganah; 111 kətyūr < kartikeyəpurə / kərəbĪrəpurə(?); 620 kətyūrī raja = gramdevta.

kətha = where, whither 7.59; 8.11; 10.70;76; 14.11; kitha 1.17; - H kəhā̃, kidhər; DNL kəta; KBA 89 kəth; KLG 72 kəṭhə bəṭi = H kəhā̃ se; KLJ kəthə; - cp. kəti.

kə de = say!, H kəh de; - see 'koŋo'.

kə nə = why not? 9.76; 15.68; - H kyõ nəhĩ?; kə nə (KBA 156; PKG 250); HSS kinə = kyõ nə.

kən(ə) chə, -chĪ, -chiyo, -chɛ = says etc.; - see 'koŋo'.

kənali(?) = the lower field(?) 17.51; - see com.! - cp. HSS kənalə = pəjab mẽ zəmĪn kĪ ek nap.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

kənĪ (tū ~) = you say(?) 5.37; - see com..
kənĪ, kənɛ, kəno, kənɔ (~chə,chĪ,chu,chɛ) = says, H kəhta hɛ, etc.; - see 'koŋo'.
kənya = daughter 2.39;40;41;44;48;50;65;66;70;84;85;87; 3.5;39;92; - H kənya.
kənyūŋo = to scratch; kənyūn-kənyūnɛ (scratching, H khujlate-khujlate) 5.18; - T 2689 Skr. kaṇḍūyati, Ku. kənyauŋo, kənyūŋo; KLJ 386 kənya = H səhlao; KBA 41 kəŋyɛ = H khujlĪ; PKG 304 apəŋi jãgh kənyai charo i charo = one gets but ashes (scurf) by scratching his own thigh;
kəpəṭə = fraud 6.75; 19.96; - H kəpəṭ.
kəpəṛa = clothes; - see 'kəpṛə'.
kəpasə = cotton 15.42; - H kəpas; DNL kəpas, kəbas.
kəpuva = cuckoo; - see 'gholə ko kəpuva'.
kəpṛə = clothes 20.18;19;22;24;68;69; lət-kəpṛə 14.74; kəpṛa 7.4; 20.36; kəpəṛa 20.58;63;67; - H kəpṛa, kəpəṛ; T 2871 Skr. karpəṭa, Ku. kapro = piece, bit;
kəphulĪ(?) = a bird (BS), here: 'women' 19.4; - cp. DNL kaphəl cəri = a bird; CM 29 kaphəl-pakū = pəkṣĪ jo 'kaphəl' pəkne pər gata hɛ; - cp. kəpuva.
kəb(ə) = when 1.76 etc., 6.29; 20.64; - H kəb.
kəber(ə) = having said, H kəhke; - see 'koŋo'.
kəbhĪ = some time 2.93; 20.39; 21.79;83;84; - H kəbhĪ; PHD kəbhĪ = ...some time ago, long since.
kəmər = waist 13.42;72; kəmərə 12.52;54; 13.32; - H kəmər.
kəməra = room 20.8; - H kəmra.
kəmojə kĪ ḍaĪ(?) = pieces (H ṭukṛe ṭukṛe) of 'kəmoj'-fish (GR in 1973) 5.87; not known to any informant; NCV kəmoj = a plant, creeper; PA kəmoj = a plant, grows side by side with wheat (H gehũ), the delicious root is eaten; not to be found in T, DNL, Atk., HSS, PHD, KLJ, PKG.
kəy = said, H kəha; - see 'koŋo'.
kəyo = said, H kəha; - see 'koŋo'.
kərəŋo = to do, H kərna; kərəŋə (to do, H kərna) 2.77; 3.27; 7.16; 13.83; kərəŋ 5.54; 18.88; 22.49; kərŋ(hũ) 1.85; kərəŋer(?) 6.7(see com.); - kərənɛ-kərənɛ (doing, H kərte-kərte) 10.89; 18.91; 19.61; thoṛi-thoṛi krənɛ (= kərənɛ) 15.27; isĪ kərnɛ (H ɛse kərte) 1.74; təs kinɛ (?) 8.14 (see com.); - kəriyək (being-done-of = because

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

of, H kiye ka?) 13.41; '-k' is the shortened postposition (better: suffix) 'ko, ka, kə, kĪ'; BS shows the use of this form: bəratək ãgəɳ mẽ khaĪyək juʈh pəɽə ro = BS H bərat ke ãgən mẽ khane se jūʈha gira hua hɛ; but different: bəratəl bhotɛ kha yɛ liji dūsər din unar peʈ pĪɽ hɛ pəɽĪ = BS H bərat ne bəhut khaya isliye dūsre din unke peʈ mẽ dərd ho gəya (BS: 'khaĪyək' is not possible in this sentence); and: bakər kaʈiyək khūn yã pəɽə ro = BS H bəkrĪ kaʈne ka khūn yəhã gira hua hɛ; but different: vĪk syɛ̃ɳik hat dathulɛl kaʈi pəɽo yɛ liji ukẽ apĪ khãɳ pəkõɳ pəɽo = BS H uskĪ ərət ka hath dẽratĪ se keʈ gəya isliye use khud khana pəkana pəɽa; and also: unəri məriyəki (but BS pronounced it 'məriyək'!) həmukẽ khəbərɛ nhati = BS H unke mɽtyu kĪ həmko khəbər hĪ nəhĪ hɛ; the same meaning is conveyed by: unəri mərẽɳki həmukẽ khəbərɛ nhati = BS H unke mərne kĪ həmko khəbər hĪ nəhĪ hɛ; - kəriberə (having done, H kərke) 1.34; kərber (H kərke) 6.55; 8.99; 11.53; 15.37; 20.29; kɛberə (= kərber?, see com.) 16.47; bhəlo kəri ɛ ge cha (having done well you came back, H əccha kərke a gəĪ ho) 2.34; - kəro (do!, H kəro) 3.88;9.56; 13.11 (cp. 15.4 ke kərɔ); 16.20; 18.85;86; 19.14; kərɔ (= kəro!) 19.39; kərə (do!, H kər) 16.19;29; ke kərɔ (= ke kəro?, cp. 13.11) 15.4; kəriye (do!, H kĪjiye) 4.7;8; 19.49; kəriyɛ (= kəriye) 3.28; kəriya (= kəriye) 5.12; 18.86; - kərnū (I do, H kərũ) 1.25; 3.9;77;88; 5.1;83; 11.53; 14.11; 16.50; 21.57; kərənũ (= kərnū) 3.71; 15.12; kərənū (= kərnū) 4.98; 6.78; kərũ (= kərnū) 9.86; həm kərnū (we do, H həm kərẽ) 1.22; 14.61; 17.95; 19.15;42; 20.13; kərənũ (we do) 18.82; tū...kərnɛ (you do, H tū kəre/kərta) 20.41; kərno (he does, H kərta) 9.64; kərõ (= kərnɔ?) 10.54; 6.30(? see com.); kərəne (= kərnɔ?); kərəna (they do, H kərte) 21.19; kərən (doing, H kərta); kərəne (= kərnɔ?) 9.36; kərənɛ (she does, H kərtĪ) 3.93; 10.23; kərnĪ (doing, fem., H kərtĪ) 7.6; kərnĪ (they do, H ve kərte <hɛ̃>) 1.89;91; 3.69(?); 4.91;95; 9.44; 13.80; 15.32; 19.35; 20.73; kərənĪ (they do) 17.97; 18.89;90; 19.22; 21.44; - kərən chə (= kərən chɛ?, you do, H tū kərta hɛ) 3.70; kər chɛ (= kərn/kərən chɛ?) 17.40; 19.43; kərẽchɛ (you

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

do, H tū kərtĪ hɛ) 6.73; kər chɛ (= kərn chɛ?, H tū kərtĪ hɛ) 19.36; kər cha (= kərn cha?, you do, H kərte ho) 20.96; kərən che (he does, H vəh kərta hɛ) 9.63; 14.1; 15.72; kərẽchə (= kərən chə) 3.20; kərɛn chə (she does, H vəh kərtĪ hɛ) 11.5; 14.49; 17.25; kərẽchə (= kərɛn chə) 17.54;59; kəren che (H vəh kərtĪ hɛ) 9.31; 16.99; 20.81; kəren cho (= kəren chə) 20.66; kərən chiye (you did, H tū kərta tha) 22.43; kərno chĪ (he did, H vəh kərta tha) 20.40; kər chĪ (= kərn chĪ, H vəh kərta tha) 9.93; 14.5 (3x); - kəro (done,m.,H kiya) 1.63; 5.56;58; 6.75;84;85;88; 7.42; 8.96; 10.88; 15.77;78; 16.10;46; 18.24;48; 21.27;29; 22.54; kərɔ (= kəro, H kiya) 9.57; kərə (= kəro?) 7.49; ke pɛgəmə ni kər mĪl (kər = kəro; I have not done any bravery) 12.70; kərõ (= kərno/kəro, H kərta/kiya, he does/he did?) 6.30; kərĪ (done, f., H kĪ) 1.87;89; 10.7; 15.60; 20.78;79; 21.27;29;87;94; kəra (done, m.pl., H kiye) 13.82; 18.70; kəri ge chə (she has done, H kər gəĪ hɛ) 17.11; - mẽ kərũlə (I will do, H kərũgĪ/kərũga) 6.6;52; kərūlə (I will do) 17.30; 39;53; kərulə (I will do) 17.30; həmu kərũla (we will do, H həm kərẽge) 18.8; kərũlə (= kərũla) 3.87; kərəlɛ (you will do, H tū kərega) 16.79; 17.10; kərəlĪ (you will do, H tū kəregĪ) 17.32; kərlĪ (= kərəlĪ) 17.70; kərəla (they will do, H kərẽge/kərẽgĪ) 17.38 (2x); kəralə (they will do) 17.39; - kər janū (I do, H kər jaũ) 9.75; kər janĪ (they do, H kər jate hẽ/kər jatĪ hẽ) 15.34; kəri dinū (tero byau ~ = I will arrange your wedding, H kər dũ) 8.3; kər dinū (ter bya ~ = I will arrange your wedding, H kər dũ) 8.4;12(bya); 11.23; 17.42 (bya); 43; kəri dinũ (we will do, H həm kər dẽge) 16.3; kər dinũ (= kəri dinũ) 16.10; kəri diyo (do! , H kər do! ) 17.62; kər diyo (H kər do! ) 8.13; 14.63;64; kəri diya (= kəri diyo?) 2.6; kəri diye (do!, H kər de) 20.80; kər diye (= kəri diye) 20.94; kərə de (do!, H kər de) 6.10; kər dĪ (= kər diyo/kər dĪ, H kər diya/ kər dĪ = done) 5.69; 14.94; 19.45;60; kərə dĪ (= kər dĪ) 22.37; kər de (= kər diyo/kər dĪ) 7.6;43; 14.7; kəri dyūlə (tero bya ~ = I will arrange your wedding) 17.26; kər dyul (ter bya ~, H kər dũga) 17.69; kəri dyũla

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(we will do, H kər dẽge) 17.64;66; kəri dela (they will do, H ve kər dẽge) 5.48; kər dyal (= kəri dela) 5.49; kər rakho (done, made, H kər rəkha) 16.96; kər rəkha (= kər rakho?) 5.46; kəri liyɛ (do!, H kər le) 10.46; kər liye (H kər le) 10.52; tumu...bhiciye kəri lyao (you bring alms, H tum bhīkh kər(ke) lao) 18.84; jəma kəri hɛla (collected, put together, H jəma kər diye) 6.54; jəm kəri hɛlə (= kəri hɛlo/halo, H jəma kər diya) 19.40; kəri hala (H kər diye) 20.31; kərɛ ge (she caused to make, H kəra gəī) 16.16; --

T 2814 Skr. karoti, Ku. kərṇo; JJ 14 kərunī = H kərte hẽ; HDK 36 bheṭkəṇa (= kərṇa) = to meet; HDK 107 kənũ (= kərnũ) = H kərũ; LSI 314 kəi de (= kɛ de < kəri de, KM) = make, H kər de; KLJ 244 kɛ kərũ = H kya kərũ; T 2814 Skr. kṛta = done, Ku. kəyo (cp. 'kəro' in M!).

kərəboja = saddle-bag for goats or sheep 3.24;25;85; 4.36; 68; 6.14;69; 7.83;85; kərboja 6.65; - H khurjī; KLJ kərəvaja = H bəkəro pər lada janevala bojh; SEH karboza = saddle-bag for a goat or a sheep; HDK 29.2(Johari) śatu śaməl ko kərəbece = a 'load' of parched barley; - cp. for possible relation: PKG 355 bogəca mẽ = on the baggage; PHD bugcə/buqcə = a small bundle, knapsack.

kərəmə = fate, destiny 15.13; - H kərmə.

kəri, bhəlo ~ = well done, H əccha kərke; - see 'kɛ'(< kəri).

kərīb = close, near 14.95; - H kərīb.

kəriyək = of being done, H kiye ka(?) 13.41; - see 'kərəṇo'.

kərɛ, jə bəkhət ~ = at which time 17.51; - see 'kɛ'.

kərɛ ge = she caused to make, H kəra gəī, 16.16; - see 'kərəṇo'.

kələnərī huṇiya = the Tibetans 8.2; kəlnərī huṇī 2.20;86; - BS kind of Huns/Tibetans; 'kəl(ə)nərī' not known to any other informant; perhaps a rhyme-word of 'jələnərī/jənərəl' huṇiya, q.v.; cp. also DNL kərnəl, kərnel = colonel; KI 430 kərənəl = colonel.

kələm = pen 16.70;72; - H kələm.

kələśə, suna ka re ~ = a golden pinnacle, spire 11.56;57; suna kələś 6.41; 11.60; - H kələs, kəlsa; T 2920 Skr. kalaśa = waterpot, N. kələs, kəlsi; DNL kələs = the

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

copper-gilt bell-shaped crescent on the top of a temple or tomb; PHD kələs = pinnacle or ball (or other similar ornament) on top of a dome; HLS 640 əbə deva tumənə ceɽhũo re suna ko kələsə = now god, (for) you I will put up a golden pinnacle; Atk. III 221 ancient temples... surmounted by an ornament resembling a Turk's cap (cp. also 'dorihaɽ'); Atk. II 540 regilt the spire (kalasa) of the temple; JH 25 rukum raja jini əise məɽəva chəvayo jĪ sonani kələs dhərayo jĪ = king Rukum constructed such a canopy with a golden cupola.

kəluva = a poison(?) 21.55; - see 'rətuva re kəluva'.

kəleu = breakfast 20.37;38;39; - H kəleva; KLJ kəlyo = H kəleva.

kəs = what like, what kind of 2.84; 9.14;57; 10.67;74;84; 11.74; 15.6; 20.69; 21.49; kəso (H kɛsa) 5.24;27;53; 6.31;75; 7.42; 9.86; 11.24; 13.74; 14.67; 15.42; 16.46; 74;75; 18.82;94;95; 19.1; 20.50;99; 2.45; 22.30; kəsə (= kəso) 6.32; 16.71; 17.31; kəsĪ (in other books also 'kəsi'; H kɛsĪ) 2.55;56; 4.16(?); 5.60; 6.3;22;52;53; 11.54; 14.76(?); 16.46; 17.26;76; 19.38; 20.7;9;16;55; 76; 21.45; kəsi (= kəsĪ?, H kɛse/kɛsĪ?) 5.75; kəsə 21.49; kəsa 22.33; kɛso (= kəso) 16.35; kɛsĪ 11.92; 16.35;52; 21.92; kɛsi 12.47; kɛse 11.89; - H kɛsa; DNL kəso, Ku. kəso; PKG 188 kəso, kəsi; 321 kəśo = how.

kəsĪ = 'how' or 'like'?; dūtiya kəsĪ jūnə 2.55; kɛruva kəsĪ kana, palẽg kəsĪ ɖalĪ 14.76; kəs-Ī = H kɛs-Ī = how; but 'kə-sĪ' could be H 'kɛsa' (HSS kɛsa 2 (ka + sa) = ke səman, ka sa, kĪ tərəh ka); HSS kɛso 2 = ke səman, ka sa: jhijhiya kɛso ghəɽə bhəyo; BSK kɛso (ka + sa) = ke səman, ka sa: kəbəhũ nahĪ ihĪ bhãti dekhyo aju kɛso rẽg = never was seen such colour (merriment?) like today.

kəsikə = how 3.4;35;54;55;93; 5.59;70; 6.7;51; 7.39;40;81; 82; 8.85;86; 17.35;83; 19.1; 21.1; kəsik 3.5;8;53;60; 5.73;92; 6.55; 8.87; 20.43; kəsĪ re kə 5.52; kəsi(k) 5.97; kəsi kɛ 15.56;59; kəsĪ (= kəsikə) 15.56; - H kɛse kər(ke); Ku. kəsi kəri > kəsi kəi > kəsi kɛ > kəsik(ə); DNL kəsogəri = how; KLJ 116 kəsĪ kərĪ = H kis tərəh se; 44 kəsikə, 64 kəsikɛ (9x), 80 kəsĪ kɛ; JJ 43 kəsikɛ; KLG 75 kəsĪkɛ, 104 kəsikɛ; NMM 29 kəsĪ kəi, kəsĪkə;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

NMM 31 kəsī kəi, 32 kəsīkə kəi; PKG 273 kəsīkɛ; LP II 39 həm kəisī kər jīvẽ = how am I to live?

kəserə = a pot, vessel 13.59;63; kəśyar 13.54; - H kəsora (MHK kəsora = kãse ka choṭa kəṭora ya pyala; miṭṭī ka choṭa bərtən); cp. DNL kəsero = maker of brass pots; T 2990 N. kəsõṛi = cooking pot; KLJ 154 kəserin = H kəleś.

kəso = how, what like, H kɛsa; - see 'kəs'.

kəhəṛ(ə)jyū = name of a person 12.49;54;56;65;72;79;80;86; 13.14;26;32;37; kəhəṛa 13.10; kəhəṛə ka cela 15.84; - see 'kalū kəhəṛə'.

kəhəṛī-koṭə = Kahari Kot, name of a place 12.38;86; 13.25; kəhəṛi-koṭə 8.74;75; kəhəṛī-koṭu 12.37; kəhɛṛi-koṭə 8.43; 'kəhəṛī' is pronounced 'kɛṛī / kɛ(h)əṛī / kɛ(h)ɛṛī' (cp. H 'śəhər', pronounced 'śɛ(h)ɛr'; - GR place in 'kɛṛɛrɔ', q.v.; for possible connection cp. KI 17: 'dhyanīrɔ - yəh pərgəna kalī kumaũ ke peścim tərəph tha, ... kayelkoṭ ve kɛṛakoṭ nam ke do kile vīran hɛ̃. ... yehã bora ve kɛṛa log jyadatər rəhəte hɛ̃. yəhī vīr log cẽd rajaõ kī phɔj mẽ bhərtī hokər bɔrarɔ, kɛṛarɔ ve palī pəchaũ jītne ko bhī gəye the.' Above mentioned 'vīr log' fits our story of Kalu Kahar.

kəhĩ = anywhere 3.75; 5.48; 14.93; 16.88; 18.86; 20.54;60; 21.19; 22.18; keĩ 4.78; kəĩ 5.15;49; 6.5; 12.60; 13.89; kɛ̃ (= kəhĩ) 7.31; 10.91; 16.87; kɛĩ 3.1; kəhĩ ka 2.85; - H kəhĩ; MHK kəhĩ ka = nə jane kis jəgəh ka (upekṣa ka sūcək).

kã = where, H kəhã, 1.69; 3.75; 6.10; 7.18;44;45;59; 10.77;85; ~huṇi 12.45; ~hũ 13.29;37; 15.21; 17.7; ~bɛ 46; ~bɛ 70; 18.31;34;85; 19.4;14; 21.33;50; ~bəṭi 22.39; kã - kã (indicating contrast) 21.50; 22.39; kãĩ 18.85; kã kī 15.9; kahũ (= kãhũ) 20.62; - DNL kəhã, kahã, kãha, kã; D 9 kã hũṇi, 12 kãbəṭi.

kãkəṛ = the barking deer 12.10; - H kakəṛa; T 2585 Skr. kakkaṭa = kind of animal, Ku. kakəṛ = barking deer, N. kakər; BIA 294 the muntjac or barking deer (muntiacus muntjak), ...English: 'Ribfaced Deer'; ... In the Himalayas...it occurs up to levels of 5000 to 8000 ft. (1500 to 2450 m.); - PKG 33, 406 kãkəṛ = wild sheep(!); PKG 33 kukur le dɔṛənu chə - mərno kãkəṛ le chə = the dog has

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

only to hunt - it is the wild sheep that is killed; PKG 406 kãkəɽ basi go chə = the K. (wild sheep) bleats.

ka = obl. of 'ko', H ke; - see 'ko'.

ka, məriya ~ jyonə = ?, see com.22.37; possibly 'ka' could be 'kə̃' < kəɳi, H ko.

ka = H kya(?) 17.20;36;82; - see com..

kakhi = side of the body, lap 7.77; - H god; T 2588 Skr. kakṣa, Ku. kakh = armpit, side of the body; DNL kakhi = armpit, side of the body below the armpit; DNL kakh = side of the body above the hip, lap; D 9 kakhi mə̃ = H god mə̃, 112 myeri kakhi hɛ = H merī god se; KBA 198 kakhi = H god.

kagəjə = paper 17.3;5; - H kagəj; KLJ kagət.

ka chī = said; - see 'koɳo'.

kaṭəɳo = to cut, H kaṭna; dɛ...pəḍyũ kaṭəɳ = (thick) sour-milk to (be) cut with a ladle 5.88; kaṭɛ̃ (= kaṭənɛ, she cuts, H kaṭətī) 6.29; masu kaṭi khaya (having cut, H kaṭkər) 5.57; - T 2854 Skr. kartati, Ku. kaṭɳo.

kaɳ = to say, H kəhna 9.49; - see 'koɳo'.

kata(?) = thorn/tender shoot?, see com. 4.16; 14.76;

kana(?) = thorn/tender shoot?, see com. 4.16; 14.76;

kana = thorn (obl./pl.?) 13.85;88;94;95; kan 13.97; - H kãṭa; T 2668 Skr. kaṇṭa, Ku.gng. kãɳ, Ku. kano; KBA 35 kaɳõ, 202 kaɳo/kaɳ/kan; PKG 217 kãḍa ko = of a thorn; 202 kano, kana ko.

kana = shoulder (obl.sg.) 5.2; kanən (obl.pl.) 12.84;85; - H kəndha; T 13627 Skr. skandha, Ku. kãdho, kãd, kano, gng. kan(i).

kam(ə) = work 8.70; 16.46; - H kam; DNL kam, Ku. kam.

karəɳə = because of (postposition) 16.75; 17.85; 19.24;31; 21.91;92; - H ke karəɳ.

kalə = time 1.5;21; 3.3;71;86; 12.50;70;97; kal 13.3; - H kal.

kala bhyolə = black mountain/slope/precipice? 20.71;72;73; 75;77;79;80;84;89; 21.36;41;43;46;50;65;67; kala-bhyol 20.70;93; 21.12;30;35;77; kalɛ-bhyolə 20.57; - GR Kala Bhyol lies in Shaukān; no living being lives there; it is in the shade; kala = vəhã dhūp nəhī jata, bhyol = pəhaɽ (so far GR); - SSR k.b. = a rocky, precipitous

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

mountain; - cp. similar 'Black Mountain/Rock'-names: KI 4 kaləmuni = a mountain of 13000 feet in Almora-district, 69 'kaləchyū'-mountain in Johar; KI 91'kələ-məṭiya pərvət' north of Almora (due to a certain incident 'the whole mountain burst into flames and became black' - 'təmam pərvət hī jəlkər kala ho gəya'); in the Garhwali-version of Malushahi the mountain in the very same context is called 'himəśila' = 'snow/ice rock' (GL 260); - cp. bhyolə; - Atk. III 385'Kālimat, or Kāl-mattiya, an eminence four miles north of Almora. ... The name is derived from the colour of the clay, which consists of an impure plumbago' (see above KI 91).

kalū kəheṛə = Kalu Kahar, a legendary figure; here: an old bandit with seven sons 8.43;75;76; 12.37;38;46;56; 70;85;95; 13.12;43; kalū 12.39;45;49;50;52;54;55;57;62; 65;67;71;72;73;78;86;88;91;92;99; 13.6;7;15;17;19;21; 22;25;26;27;28;32;34;35;43; - NMM 34 ff. 'Kaiḍe rau maiñ Kaluwa Kahaḍa rūñ chha / Sāta rī kā chelā chhana sāta vīkā bvārī (= kɛṛe ro mẽ kəluvə kəheṛə rũ che / satə rī ka cela chənə satə vīka bvarī) = 'Kaiḍa-rau. There lives Kaluwa Kahaḍa who has got seven sons and seven daughters-in-law' (p.45); - Has Kālū/Kaluva got anything to do with Kaluwa/Kalbisht in Atk. II 828: 'Kalbisht or Kaluwa is said to have been a neatherd of Kwatyūra village near Binsar who flourished some two hundred years ago. Although a neatherd by occupation he was by caste a Rajpūt and had many enemies.' - According to BS Kālū is also a 'bhūmiya' (see 11.55 com.).

kalo = black 18.69; - H kala; cp. kalo dhatūrə.

kahũ (= kãhũ) = whereto, H kəhã ko, 20.62; - see 'kã'.

kī = fem. of 'ko', H kī; - see 'ko'.

kī = what, H kya, 5.39; 6.78;79; 16.87; - see 'kɛ'.

ki = conjunction, H ki, 21.65;76; jəs ki 7.4; yəs...ki 8.13; ki (or, H ya) 21.89a.

kī - kī = fem. of 'ko'(?) or conjunction (H ki)?, 14.81; - see 14.81 com.; KLJ 381.28 uvi bəyavɛ ki lagəṇi, vī boṭɛ ki ḍhəvəṇi = H vəhī həva ka bəhna or usī səməy vṛkṣ ka ukheṛ kər girna. kisī ənyə karəṇ se ghəṭit ghəṭna ka nimittə kisī or pər rəh jana; 383.45 kyaṛɛ ki tapəṇi,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

jeṭhaɳɛ ki apəɳi = H jhaṛ-phũs kĩ ag or jeṭh kĩ prĩti (donõ hĩ kṣəɳik hɛ̃); 384.60 kətikɛ ki ãkhi ghər ni janĩ, gyũ ki khapəṛi məḍuvə ni khanĩ = H mele kĩ təṛək bhəṛək dekhĩ huĩ ãkhɛ̃ ghər loṭna nəhĩ cahtĩ, jĩbh mɛ̃ gehũ ka svad ləg jay to məḍuva khane kĩ iccha nəhĩ hotĩ. - Judging from the examples given above 'kĩ - kĩ' is the fem. form of 'ko' (H ka, kĩ, ke).

kĩṛa = insect, worm 15.42; - H kĩṛa; T 3193 Skr. kĩṭə, Ku. kĩṛo/kiṛo, gng. kiṛ.

kitha = where, H kidhər; - see 'kətha'.

kinar = bank, river-side 1.90;91; 15.3; kinarə 1.99; - H kinara.

kinɛ, təs ~ = 'so doing'(?), see com. 8.14; - see'kərəɳo'.

kiləgə = why, H kyõ, 18.72; - see 'kilɛ'.

kilɛ = why 15.66; 16.96; 17.77; 19.11;81;83; 21.60;61; kilə 16.10; 19.83;91; kiləgə (< -lagi?) 18.72; - H kyõ; D 8 kelɛ; D 1 kelɛki = H kyõki; JJ 43 kelɛ; KLG 155 kyə-lekhə = H kyõ; KG 74 kileki = H kyõki; LSI 240 kyə la ki = because; NMM 30 kile; KLJ kilɛ, 45 kelɛ, 46 kilɛ kĩ, 101 kĩ lekhya, 265 kelai = H kyõ; NMM 35 ki ləgə = why; - cp. ki huɳi/ke huɳi.

ki huɳi/ki həɳi = why, H kyõ; - see 'ke huɳi'.

kukur = dog 10.19;97; kukurə 10.17;96; 12.10; kukurõ 4.4; - H kutta, kukkur; T 3329 Skr. kurkura, kukkura, Ku. kukur, gng. kukũr; PKG kukur (33,192,236,255,285,308), kukər (132,146), kũkər (126).

kuch = some 4.29; 5.30;31; 14.92; 15.22;40; 19.36; kuchə 4.56; 12.26; 15.39; 16.13;17; 19.61; 20.58;80; 21.7;39; 41; - H kuch.

kuṛĩ = house 17.6; kuṛɛ 10.44; - H ghər; T 3232 Skr. kuṭI = hut, Ku. kuṛĩ, kuṛo, ghər-kuṛĩ = house and land, gng. kuṛ; KI 119 kuṛ, 572 kuṛa; HDK 28 kuṛo; KLJ 392 kuṛə = H ghər ke səbhĩ sədəsyə; KLJ (index) kuṛə = H məkan; PKG 8 kuṛa, 100 kuṛi, 53 kũṛo, 184 kũṛa; - cp. kəryaḍĩ.

kũɳ(ə) = to say, H kəhna; - see 'koɳo'.

kuɳa, ~ mɛ̃ = corner 10.6; - H kona; T 3504 Skr. koɳa, Ku. kuɳo, pl. kvaɳa, gng. kũṽ; KBA 41 kvaṛa, 180 kvaṛ; KLJ kuɳə; PKG 65 kvaɳa (inflected form).

kutta = dog 15.19; kutõ 6.70; - H kutta; T 3275 Skr. kutta, S.kuto, L.P.WPah. kutta, N. kuti.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

kuthəlaṛə-kĪ-gaṛə = the river of Kuthalār near Caukhuṭiya in GĪvar (GR) 7.14;15; 18.25;26; 22.24; kuthəlaṛɛ-kĪ-gaṛə 4.62; kuthəlaṛə-gaṛə 18.36; kuthəlaṛə-gaṛən 14.13; - KLG 182 durĪhaṭ bəṭi ayo kuthəlaṛə gaṛ = KLG H dvarəhaṭ se aya gevaṛ (= from Dvarahat he came to Gevar/GĪvar); thus KLG takes 'kuthəlaṛə gaṛ' to mean 'GĪvar'; KI 98 gĪvaṛ: is pəttĪ ke car hisse əgəl-əlag nam se hɛ̃: 1) gaṛĪ, 2) kəthəlaṛ, 3) khətəsar, 4) givaṛ (thus 'kəthəlaṛ' is one of the four parts of GĪvar).

kun-(ɔ,ɛ,ə + cha,chɛ) = say, H kəhna; - see 'kɔṇo'.

kunəl = horoscope; kunəla mẽ 9.66; kunəl-hunəl 9.59; konəlo (= kunəlo) 2.46; - H kuṇḍəlĪ; T 3268 Skr. kũḍala, Ku. kunlo, gng. kunav; KLJ 388 kunəl; PKG 60 kuneli.

(kumaũ̃) = the land Kumaun; KI 1 kumaũ̃ < Prakrit 'kumũ' < Skr. kūrmācal; KI 2 how different people call Kumaun: 'hūṇdeśvale (= Tibetans) - kyunən, the English - kəmaũn, deśĪ log (= country people) - kəmayũ̃, yəhã ke rəhnevale (= the people of Kumaun) - kumaũ̃, sẽskṛtəjne (= those who know Sanskrit) - kūrmacəl'; Atk. I 29 Kumaon = Kyunam of the Tibetans; PKG 143 kumũ sõ = towards Kumaun, 300 kumũ̃; HSS kumaũ̃nĪ = kumaũ̃ kĪ bhaṣa; Padmāvat 498 (M.P. Gupta) kumaũ̃; PKG 173 kumɛya = natives of Kumaun.

kūlə = small irrigation channel, watercourse 14.21; kulə 14.18; kula mẽ/ko 14.26;27;28; BS small irrigation channel; - H kūl, kūla, kuliya; T 3352 Skr. kulyā (poss. Dravidian origin), Ku. kūl = watercourse, Kulo = ditch; DNL kulo = any channel for water, drain, ditch, irrigation-channel; KI 461 kul, kūl, gūl = H panĪ kĪ nəhər; KBA 192 kulo, kulyūno/kulyūṇ = H sĪcaĪ kərna; PKG 206 kulyali that = irrigated land.

kuhəṇo = elbow; kuheṇa 11.6; 19.17; kuhuṇa 21.71; kuhun 11.9; - H kohənĪ; T 2757 Skr. kaphoṇi, kaphaṇi, kuphaṇĪ, Ku. kuhəṇo; KLJ kuhun.

kṛṣṇ kə raj = the kingdom/rule of Krishna 22.34; - could as well be written 'kriṣṇ/kriṣəṇ'; - H kṛṣṇə.

ke = any, some; H koĪ, kuch; - see 'kɛ'.

ke = what, H kya; - see 'kɛ'.

keṛi = thin stick 17.27 com.; - H keṛa; T 3461 Skr. keḍa,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Ku. keɽo, pl.kyaɽa; PKG 310 keɽa = small, thin dry twigs (for fire).

ken che = she says, H kehtĪ hɛ; - see 'koɳo'.

kela = bananas (pl.) 5.90; - H kela; T 2712 Skr. kadala, Ku. kelo, gng. kyev; KLJ kyava; GHB 167 kyal; KBA 188 kelo, kyov.

ke huɳi = why 7.52; 10.41; ke hun 10.8; ke huɳ 12.84; 17.40; ki heɳi 21.93; kɛhuɳi 9.48 (2x); - H kyõ, kis liye; NMM 31 ke huɳĪ.

kẽ = H ko; - see 'keɳi'.

kẽ = somewhere, anywhere 7.31; 10.91; 16.87; kɛĪ 3.1; - H kehĪ; DNL kẽ, kehĪ, keĪ; PKG 92 kẽ - kẽ = here and there.

kẽch, -che, -chĪ = says/said, H kehta hɛ/tha; - see 'koɳo'.

kẽja = stepmother 12.99; 13.4; - H sotelĪ ma; PKG 404 bape merete - mere. kẽja setti jali. meri mɛ roṭa pekūɳ huɳi rɛ jali = If my father dies - let him die. Then my stepmother may perform 'setti' for him, but my mother will be left to cook my food. - 'kẽja' not in PHD, T, DNL, HSS, LSI, KLJ, RSK, BSK, MHK.

kɛ = what, H kya, 1.92; 2.88; 3.9;35;45;70;71;72;73;87; 5.26;29;64;83; 6.73; 8.27;59;60;62; etc. 19.35; ke 1.22; 79;91; 2.53; 3.20;31;43;69;77;88; 5.35;37;55;82; 6.6;52; etc. 18.72; 19.5;9;14;20;35;42; kya 4.5;65; 8.2;37;39; 61; 19.3;79; kĪ 5.39; 6.78;79; 16.87; 19.3;11; 21.69; - T 3164 Skr. kim = what, why; Ku. kya; DNL ke, Ku. ke; KLG 32 kyɛki; NMM 30 ke; D 7 ke; KLJ 41, 377 kĪ = H kya; KLG 35 ki khɛ = H kya khaker, ki lĪber = H kya leker.

kɛ = some(body/thing), any(body/thing), H koĪ/kuch, 2.41; 3.69; 9.48;82; 10.41;69; 18.81; 20.78;79; 21.3; ke 1.78; 6.58; 8.55; 9.44(?); 10.41; 12.70;82;91;92; 13.11; 14.74; 15.4;78; 18.83; 20.19;22; 21.3; kvɛ 10.99; 11.2; 20.90; kve 12.2;83; kɛl (H kisĪne) 14.29; ke ni ke (H kuch ne kuch) 20.29; kɛle (H kisĪne) 22.52; - PKG 256 kɛ gelĪ ko = of, in any street; PKG kve (226,238,397, 407); LSI kvẽ, ke, kei (= kɛ), keĪ (= kẽ); KLJ 327 ke nɛ = H kuch nehĪ; D 3 kve, 7 ke; KG 70 kɛydegeḍ = with anybody, 79 kɛ, kɛki = because.

kɛ (= kẽ < keɳi?) = H ko, 12.74; - see 'keɳi'.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

-kɛ, -kə, -k = suffix to form adverbs; kəri (=having done, H kərke) > (kəi) > kɛ > kə > k; bhəli kɛ (well)2.87; 4.7;8; 5.20;54; 15.16; bhəlo kəri 2.34; bhəlik 5.22; bhəlĪ-kə 12.41; bhəli kə 13.13; bhəli 14.40 (no 'kə'?); təsikɛ (so) 14.93; isik (in this way) 8.48; jəkə (like, as, as though) 5.24 etc.; jəkɛ 15.66; jɛkə 6.83 etc.; jɛkɛ 18.73; cuṛukɛ (quickly) 9.94; 16.44; cuṛukə 9.69; 16.86; cukɛ(?) 12.81; maro maro kɛ (hastily) 1.67; mar(ə) mar(ə) kɛ 7.35;37; 10.30; 18.40; muṇi muṇi kɛ (slowly, little by little) 9.46; byal kɛ (in the evening) 4.80; ratə-byanə kɛ (at dawn) 16.97; rat-byanə kərɛ 16.93; yə bəkhət kərɛ (at this time; see com.) 8.42; jənəm bhəri kə (for the whole life) 11.19; - D 3 bhəli kɛ, 13 esikɛ; JJ43 bhəli kɛ; PKG 48 topo topo kɛ chãs, biyõ biyõ kɛ ras = Drop by drop the vessel (of curds) fills, and grain by grain the corn-heap grows; KLJ 328 ratəvyaṇ kərɛ = H bhor hote səməy.

kɛ (= kɛber) = having said, H kəhke, 7.8; - see 'koṇo'.

kɛ aĪ = say, H kəhna; - see 'koṇo'.

kɛko = whose, of whom, of/for what, H kiska, 6.1; 14.4; 16.52; kɛk 14.5;48; kɛkĪ (H kiskĪ) 17.33; - PKG 88,152, 356 kɛko; 142,356 kɛka; KLG 74 keko lago dos, keko yo bigaṛ = H (yəh) kiska doṣ ləg gəya, kiska bigaṛ (ləg gəya)? - cp. ko.

kɛ gĪ̃, kɛ gũ̃, kɛ ge, kɛ goy = said, H 'kəh gəya' etc.; - see 'koṇo'.

kɛ chĪ = said, H kəha tha; - see 'koṇo'.

kɛ jan = say, H kəhna; - see 'koṇo'.

kɛṛi-koṭ = a place; - see 'kəhəṛi-koṭ'.

kɛṛɛ-rɔ = the region of Kairarau 4.51; 8.76; 21.18; kəṛɛ-rou 4.42; kəṛɛ-rau 4.48; kɛṛɛ-rau 4.52; kɛṛɛ-ro 4.53;58; kəṛɛ-ro 4.55; kaṛɛ-rau 4.59; kɛṛɛ-rou 7.23; 18.39; kəṛɛ-rɔ 12.24;25;29; kaṛɛ-rou 18.38; kɛṛɛ-rau 22.16; - Atk. III 379 Kairarau: "sub-division of parganah 'Bārahmandal' in Kumaon, contains the upper waters of the 'Gagās' river near Dunagiri. ... The 'patti' is named after the 'Kaira' caste planted here by Kirati Chand in the sixteenth century. The 'patwāri' resides in Parkot, where there is a school." - KI 84 kɛṛarɔ, 90 kɛṛa-jati (caste),

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

94 kɛɽarɔ gãv, 253 kɛɽarɔ-bɔraro; NMM 27 kaiɽe rau.

kɛ di, kɛ dĪ, kɛ diyo = said, H kəhna; - see 'kɔɳo'.

kɛn chə, kɛn chɛ = says, H kəhna; - see 'kɔɳo'.

kɛber(ə) = having said, H kəhke; - see 'kɔɳo'.

kɛberə (= kərber?) = having done, H kərke, 16.47; - see 'kərəɳo'.

kɛ rakho (chĪ) = said, H kəhna; - see 'kɔɳo'.

kɛruva = name of a tender plant 4.16; 14.76; - NMM 28 caitə ko kəiruwa jəsĪ, 40 'A soft plant with a bitter taste used in Kumaon as a vegetable. It is a rarity in the early spring.' - KI 121 kɛruva: 'ye log (= gərĪb kisanẽ) jẽglõ se kɛruva ... le ate hẽ' (as a vegetable, 'sag-səbjĪ'); KLJ 249 kẽruva jəsĪ = H kẽruva (ek jẽglĪ podha) sĪ komal; CM 55 kɛruva = H komal podha; - Atk. I 329 Khairuwa (very common) = Fumaria parvifolia (Vaillantii); 388 Khairuwa (common, edible) = Asparagus filicinus; 737 'Fumaria parviflora(!), Lam.; Var. Vaillantii, the Khairuwa of Kumaun, also known as 'pitpāpra, mijālu'; ... The dried herb is employed as a diuretic, anthelmintic, diaphoretic and aperient, especially as a blood purifier. The average annual export from the Kumaun forest division is about 32 maunds.'

kɛl = by somebody, H kisĪ ne, 14.29; - see 'kɛ' (= koĪ).

kɛlə(?) = (see 21.3 com.).

kɛsi, kɛs-Ī, -e, -o = how, H kɛsa; - see 'kəs'.

kɛ halĪ, kɛ hɛlɔ = said, H kəhna; - see 'kɔɳo'.

kɛhuɳi = why, what for, H kyõ, kis liye; - see 'ke huɳi'.

ko = 'Genitive'-postposition: 'of'; in Hindi-grammar: 'səmbəndh'; Ku. ko, ka, kĪ = H ka, ke, kĪ; 'kĪ' is written also 'ki' in other Ku.-texts; ko 1.5;11;12;19;23; 25 etc.; kə (= ko) 1.4 etc.; 5.95; 12.74; 22.34; k (= kə, ko, ka, kĪ?) 2.44;50; 4.8; 5.67; 6.40; 8.95; 9.64;77;91; 10.13;41; 11.76; 13.54;73; 14.94;95; 15.1;3;26;65; 17.42; 77; 19.40; ka (= H ke) 1.2;3;7;8;9;14;51;83;85 etc.; kə (= ka) 1.4; 2.59; 3.92; 9.88; 10.13; 11.19; 14.70; k (= ka) 2.53; 10.13; 12.51; 14.5; kĪ 1.6;12;25;87;89; 2.35;48;65;89; 3.22;28;32;46;91 etc..

ko = who, H kɔn, 3.60; 5.25;29; 8.49;50;51;52;53;54;56;64; 68;70;73;74; 10.70;71;75;83; 12.94; 13.37; 15.9.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

koĪ = somebody 1.10; 5.17; 7.36; 13.38; 14.62; 15.20;84; 85; 16.53;61; 19.59; 20.20;83; 22.10;36; - H koĪ; DNL koi, Ku. koĪ; KLJ kve; PKG 211, 382 koĪ, 176 kui; - cp. kɛ, kve, kvɛ.

koṭha = stomach 20.51; 21.58; - H koṭha; T 3545 Skr. koṣṭha = any one of the large viscera, P. koṭṭha, koṭha = belly; PHD koṭha = storehouse, the upper half of the body, stomach, abdomen, bowels, womb; HSS koṭha 4 = uder, peṭ; HW I 38 the abdominal or digestive organs, called 'koshṭha', include the stomach, liver, gall-bladder, bladder, intestines and the rectum; GR,TP any inner part of the body.

koṭhĪ = storeroom 7.86;87;88; koṭheṛĪ 3.22;23; - H bhẽḍar, godam; T 3546 Skr. koṣṭha, Ku. koṭho = large sqare house, gng. koṭhi = room, building; -ḍə- ext.: Ku. koṭheṛĪ = room; NMM 31 kuṭherĪ.

koṇ(ə) = to say, H kəhna; - see 'koṇo'.

konəlo = horoscope 2.46; - see 'kunəl'.

kon-ū, -ɛ, -Ī = say, H kəhna; - see 'koṇo'.

korĪ = raw, uncooked (food) 18.87; - H kora; T 3526 Skr. kora = fresh, new, unused, Ku. koro = unused, dry, rough.

kosiyã kĪ banə = a beauty from the river Kosi 17.27;29; kosyã həber ban 17.43; - Atk. II 294 Kosi = Kausiki in Vāyu Purānā; Atk. III 566 Kosi, Kosila or Kaushālya; 568 Kosyān Mallā and ~ Tallā = pattis of parganah Phaldākot in Kumaon.

kõ = he says (kənɔ), H kəhta; - see 'koṇo'.

kõchĪ = said, H kəhta tha, 6.86; - see 'koṇo'.

kɔ chə, kɔ chiyə, kɔ chĪ, kɔ chiyo = says/said; - see 'koṇo'.

koṇo = to say, H kəhna; koṇə, ~ phɛ go 3.1; ke ~ ni ayə 12.81; ke ~ ni ay 12.91;92; ~ pərə 19.82; ~ majə 19.97; ~ phɛ ge 20.33; ~ ni lagənə 20.34; koṇ, ~ pər 10.8; ~ nɛi 12.82; koṇə, kɛ ~ re ni ūnə 2.41; kɛ ~ re ni ayo 3.69;70; ke ~ ni ay 14.34; ke ~ ni ūnə 14.43; ke ~ ni ayo 14.49; ~ phɛ gĨ 14.84; (koṇə, koṇ, koṇə = H kəhna); koṇ pər (H kəhna) 20.47; kūṇə phɛ ge (H kəhna) 1.13; kūṇ phɛ go (H kəhna) 12.42; kaṇ phɛ gĪn (H kəhna) 9.49; kəṇə lɛ rə chĪ(?) = H kəhne ləg rəhĪ thĪ (?), see 15.83 com.; kɔne kɔne (saying, H kəhte) 22.48; kəber (having

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

said, H kəhkɛ) 2.67;74;84; 4.1; 5.16;22; 6.2; 7.36; 9.13;15; 11.11; 13.68; 15.94; 16.69;79;88; 18.33; 20.60; 83; kɛber (H kəhkɛ) 6.19; 15.26; 19.14; 21.13; kɛ (= kɛber) 7.8; 17.8; 20.85; kɛberə(?) see com. 16.47; kəberə 5.10; 7.13; key (= kɛ, kɛber?) 1.86; keĪ (said, H kəhĪ; or: H kĪ = of?) 19.93; - konū, kɛ ~ (what shall I say, H kya kəhū̃) 17.71; 19.5; konū (H kəhū̃) 2.88; 20.34; kənɔ (he says, H kəhta) 1.76;81; 2.92; 3.4;28;73;76; 4.40;55;78;97; 5.12;29;31;51;78; 6.58; 9.83;89; 11.86; 12.2;45;70;83; 13.19; 14.6; 17.70; 18.30; 19.12; 20.93; 94 (3x);95; 21.29;37; kunɔ (= kənɔ) 11.87; 13.97; 14.7; 21.12; kɔ̃ (= kənɔ) 13.98; 14.3; kənɛ (she says, H kəhtĪ) 1.94; 3.31;37;38;40;58;78(?); 7.38;46; 8.87;88; 9.71;77; 79;82; 10.73;83; 11.59;69; 13.56;58;60;92;93; 14.62; 15.11;78;81;84; 16.15;43; 17.2;48; 18.18; 19.38;66; 20.18;67; 21.11;69;78;81; kunɛ (= kənɛ) 3.79; 14.9; 15.66; 16.41; konɛ (= kənɛ) 7.59; kɛ̃ (= kənɛ) 8.85; 14.50; kɛ̃ kɛ̃chə (she says and says = she says again and again, H kəhtĪ kəhtĪ hɛ) 6.29; kənĪ (they say, H kəhte hɛ̃) 2.69;70;75;76;84;86; 3.48;49;56; 4.29;70;83;85; 5.18;44;70; 6.41; 7.47;70; 8.59;75; 9.14;49; 10.27;69; 11.92; 12.28;45;48;95; 13.2;5;13;37; 14.23;86; 15.63; 65; 16.42; 17.46;67;95; 18.17;31;66;82; 19.42;43;69;89; 91;92;95; 20.10;26;38;63;99; 21.1;7;8;15;27;49;63;74;75; 89a; 22.31; konĪ (= kənĪ) 11.64; konĪ (= kənĪ) 3.45; - kɛ̃ch (I say, H kəhta hū̃?, see com.) 3.88; kɔn chɛ (you say, H tū kəhta hɛ) 19.3 (2x);9; kənə chɛ (= kɔn chɛ) 11.75; kunə chɛ (= kɔn chɛ) 9.74; kɛn chɛ (you say, H tū kəhtĪ hɛ) 3.36; 5.36; kənɛ chɛ (= kɛn chɛ) 5.40; 9.85 com.; kənə chɛ (= kɛn chɛ) 3.53; kɛ̃chɛ (= kɛn chɛ) 13.71; kɔn chə (he says, H vəh kəhta hɛ) 1.20; 3.2;4;11; 4.42;98; 5.25;26;32; 7.92; 8.69; 10.46;47;48; 12.57; 15.62;72;74; 17.7;11;33;36;79; 18.49; 20.76; kəno chə (= kɔn chə) 2.29; 5.55; 9.84;85; 10.91; kənɔ chə (= kɔn chə) 3.26; 7.20; kən chə (= kɔn chə) 3.27; 4.96; 5.33; 57; 16.87; kəno chu (= kɔn chə) 10.45; kɛn chə (she says, H vəh kəhtĪ hɛ) 1.17; 5.47;48; 6.3;76; 7.39;81;82; 8.41; 9.78; 10.66;68;72; 11.54;68; 12.60; 14.54;55;56;57; 15.59;84;85; 16.14;21;39; 17.26;57; 18.29; 19.31; 20.16;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

36;88; 21.93; kənɛ chə (= kɛn chə) 3.44; 7.43; 16.94; 19.1;3;10;76; 20.68;98; 21.11; kɛ̃chə (= kɛn chə) 1.19; 93;95;96; 6.29; 10.70; ken chu (= kɛn chə) 11.26; kun cha (you say, H tum kehte ho) 8.27; kunə cha (= kun cha) 13.38; mɛ̃ kɔn chĪ (I said, H mɛ̃ kehta tha) 20.82; mi kən chiyo (= kɔn chĪ) 20.90; tū kõchĪ (you said, H tū kehta tha) 6.86; kɔn chĪ (he said, H vəh kehta tha) 5.21; 8.42; kɔn chiyo (= kɔn chĪ) 1.22; kõchĪ (= kɔn chĪ) 5.20; kəno chĪ (= kɔn chĪ) 3.29; kɛ̃chĪ (she said, H vəh kəhtĪ thĪ) 3.93; 6.27;28; kɔn chiya (they said, H ve kəhte the/kəhtĪ thĪ̃) 19.85; kõchĪ (= kɔn chiya) 10.7; kən chĪ (= kɔn chiya) 10.8; -
kəyo (said, H kəha) 6.78;82; kəy (= kəyo) 1.86; 6.77; 81; 7.7;42; 10.43; 15.73;77;78; kɔy (= kəyo) 13.31; kɛ (= kəy, kəyo) 7.6; kɔ (= kəyo) 5.37;78; 9.54;57; 12.47;76; 13.30; 15.6;82;83; 18.35; 19.83; 21.33; kɔ (say!, H kəh, kəho) 8.27; 13.78; 14.48; 19.36; kɛ (said, H kəhĪ), raja le batə ~ 5.91; tvĪl bat ~ 19.83; kɔ chə (has said, H kəha hɛ) 19.81; kɔ chiyo (had said, H kəha tha) 3.81;86; 19.90; kɔ chiyə (= kɔ chiyo) 3.1; kɔ chĪ (= kɔ chiyo) 5.29; kɛ chĪ (had said, fem., H kəhĪ thĪ) 5.54; 10.78; 14.41; kə chĪ (= kɛ chĪ) 19.78; -
kɛ gũ̃, tuthĪ mi ~ (I said to you, H kəh gəya hũ̃) 10.50; kɛ goy (= kɛ gəyo = he said, H kəh gəya) 10.53; kɛ ge (she said, H kəh gəyĪ) 20.23; kɛ gĪ̃ (they said, H ve kəh gəye hɛ̃) 15.24; - kɔlɛ (you will say, H tū kəhega) 16.78; kɔlɔ (he will say, H vəh kəhega) 6.79;82; 12.83; kɔlo (= kɔlɔ) 6.83; kɔlə (= kɔlo) 6.22; kɔl (= kɔlɔ) 16.16; kɔla (they will say, H kəhɛ̃ge) 6.52;53;56; 17.76; 20.7;9; kɔl (= kɔla) 6.56; -
kɛ aĪ (she said, H kəh aĪ; cp. D 143 pūrŋəbhədrə ... meri ija thɛ̃ kɛ ayo = H kəh aya) 11.74; kɛ jan (I would have said, H kəh jatĪ) 7.6; kə de (say!, H kəh do/de) 9.80; kɛ dinĪ (they say, H ve kəh dete hɛ̃) 22.52; kə de (= kɛ diyo = he said, H kəh diya) 19.88; 21.81; kɛ diyo (= kɛ diyo) 19.82; kɛ dĪ (= kɛ diyo) 9.58; kə de (= kɛ diyo) 19.37; kə dĪ (he said, fem., H kəh dĪ) 19.93; kɛ rakho (he said, H kəh rəkha) 19.57; kɛ rakho chĪ (he had said, H kəh rəkha tha) 8.47; kɛ halɔ (he said, H

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

kəh diya) 3.76; kɛ hɛlɔ (= kɛ hɛlɔ) 17.69; kɛ halĪ (he said, fem., H kəh dĪ) 17.69; --
T 2703 Skr. kathayati, Ku. kəuɳo (= kɔɳo, KM); KLJ kūɳ = H kəhna; 43 kũ̄ chə = H kəhta, kunĪ̃ = H kəhte hɛ̃; 46 kuna chiya = H kəhte the, 384 kɔ! = H kəho!; PKG 403 kɔni = they say; JJ 39 kũ̄ɳo, 69 kɔ̃ɳo = H kəhna; 32 kɔ̃nĪ, kũ̄nĪ = H kəhte hɛ̃; 58 kũ̄ch(ə) = H kəhta hɛ; HDK 9 kɛn(ə) = said; KLG 73 kũ̄ chi = H bolĪ, 77 kũ̄chə = H kəhta hɛ; NMM 26 kūnĪ = H kəhte hɛ̃, 32 kū chə (< kũ̄chə < kūn chə?) = H kəhta hɛ, 34 kəyo = H kəha; D 9,14 kɛber = H kəhke; KLJ 179 mɛ̃ kūnũ̄ = H mɛ̃ kəhũ̄, 81 kɔla = H kəhɛ̃ge; KBA 153 mɛ̃l kɛ hal chyə = H mɛ̃ne kəh diya hɛ.

kɔtikiya = visitor of a market-fair 22.51; - see 'kɔtuk'.

kɔtuk = market, fair 22.52; - H mela; KLJ kɔtik = H mela, kɔtəkyar = H mele mɛ̃ janevale vyəkti; HSS kɔtukiya = kɔtuk kərnevala; KLG 47 kɔtik h(ə)yũ̄ bhəyo = H mela juṭa tha; KLJ 242 kautikiya bhotɛ chən = H bəhut se log hɛ̃ (mele mɛ̃); HSS kɔtik = kɔtuk; KBA 199 kɔtik = H mela.

kɔn, -e, -ū, -Ī + (chĪ, chiya, chə, chɛ) = say, H kəhna; - see 'kɔɳo'.

kɔrəbə = the Kauravas, descendants of Kuru, 22.35; - H kɔrəv; DNL kɔrəb.

kɔryaḍĪ, ɔryaḍĪ ~ = plot of land behind the house 10.99; 16.86;88; BS (10.99) ɔryãṭh-kɔryãṭh = the place, land behind the house; KBA 197 kəryaḍi = H ghər ke pĪche ka sthan; KI 119 kəraḍĪ: 'ghər ke pichle bhag ko kəraḍĪ kəhte hɛ̃'; - cp. 10.44 kuṛɛ kĪ picharĪ = behind the house; KLJ kuṭə = H məkan; GHB kuṛo = H ghər; PKG 8 kuṛa; 100, 301 kuṛi; DNL ghər-bari = plot of land round a house; thus: kɔry-aḍĪ < kuṛi ?

kɔl, -ə,-a,-ɛ,-o,-ɔ = will say; - see 'kɔɳo'.

kɔsanĪ = the village Kausani 22.21; here the tailor, story-teller and singer Gopāl Rām (also Gopidās) lived and here too the song of Mālushāhī and Rājulā was recorded in 1966; it lies about 30 km north of Almora; DPS (1951) 37 p. 15 Kausani Free Sample: 825 people, of them 10 belonging to scheduled castes; KI 207 kɔsanĪ.

kya = what, H kya, 4.5;65; 8.2;37;39;61; 19.3;79; - see 'kɛ'.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

kve = some(body), any(body) 12.2;83; - H koĪ; D 3,12 kve; NMM 33 kve; - see 'koĪ, kɛ'.
kvɛ = some, any 10.99; 11.2; 20.90; - H koĪ; see 'kɛ'.

## kh

khəṛo = standing 13.27; khəṛa 15.97; 18.64; - H khəṛa; cp. ṭhaṛə.
khətgula(?) = biting(?) 15.19; - GR H kaṭnevala; cp. HSS ghəṭəkna = khana, nigəlna; - see com..
khən(ə) = division (of a house, room) 10.2;34; rəsya-khənə 16.31;36;44;45; - PHD khən = division (of a house), storey, flight (of rooms); T 3792 Skr. khaṇḍa = broken, Ku. dvĪ-khən = two halves, khanuṛo = piece; NCN,PM khən = room within a room separated from the main room by a thin wall or partition of wood, curtain; KI 119 khəṇḍe = H kəmra; KLJ 327 culak khən hũ = H cūlhe kĪ or; 347 pala khən bɛ = H dūsre kəkṣ mẽ.
khəna(?)-ãgəṛo = a blouse of homespun cloth(?) 19.67; - T 3801 Skr. khaṇḍu = cloth (< Drav.), N. khãṛi = homespun cloth; DNL khaṇi = khãṛi; - cp. məkhiya.
khəbər(ə) = news, information 1.48;77; 2.94; 7.99; 8.1; 19.14; 20.78;79; 21.2;7;9;16;27;29; - H khəbər.
khəbərdar = careful, cautious 4.8;72;78;81; 16.20; - H khəbərdar.
khəbĪs = an evil spirit 12.60; khəbĪsə 12.54;65; - see com. 12.54.
khəbsūrət = beautiful 16.61; - H khūbsūrət.
khəmiya = loafer (BS) 8.55; - see com. 8.55.
khərəcə = expenses 8.17; khərəcə-pərəcə 8.17; - H khərc.
khərab = bad 14.91; - H khərab.
khəvaṇo = to feed, H khilana; khəvɛbər (having given to eat, H khilakər) 20.21;77;89;91;93; 21.65;77; khəvayo pivayo (he gave to eat and drink, H khilaya pilaya) 9.4; khəvayĪ pivayĪ (H khilaĪ pilaĪ) 9.34;35; khəvaĪ pivaĪ 10.42; khəvaya pivaya (H khilaya pilaya) 2.73;81; jənūlɛ raja kəṇi biṣə khəvɛ dĪ (who gave the king poison, H jinhõne raja ko biṣ khila diya) 21.74; dɛ dūd khəvɛ de tvĪl (you gave sour-milk and milk to eat/drink,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

H dəhĪ dūdh khila diya tūne) 13.68; jənūl raj kẽ biṣ khəvɛ de (H jinhõne raja ko biṣ khila diya) 21.76; - HSS khəvana = khilana.

khãsi = cough, cold 16.30; - H khãsĪ; T 3138 Skr. kāsā, Ku. kas, khãso, gng. khãsi.

khagə = ashes 18.10; - H khak; DNL khag, khak = dust, ashes; LP I 335 kẽvər ne tən mẽ khak rəmaĪ = my Lord has put ashes on his body.

khaji = itch, scratching 13.20; - H khujəlĪ; T 3827 Skr. kharju, Ku. khaji; KLJ 334 khaji.

khaṭə = bedstead 15.43; 16.63; - H khaṭ; T 3781 Skr. khaṭvā, Ku. khaṭ.

khaṇə = food, meal 16.48;52;55; khaṇo 9.75; - H khana; KLJ khaṇo = H bhojən.

khaṇo = to eat, H khana; khaṇə (to eat, H khana) 6.10; 13.61; 16.48; 20.39;46; khaṇa (to eat, H khane) 15.32;33; 16.29; khaṇ (to eat) 16.60; 20.19; unər khaṇək saman (H unka khane ka saman) 19.40; - kha (eat!) 13.58;60; khaya (eat!) 18.86; khae (eat!) 20.19;22; khɛ (eat!) 20.20 (3x); - khɛber (having eaten, H khakər) 7.7; 15.50; kɛberə (= khɛberə?) 16.47 com.; khai pĪberə (having eaten and drunk, H kha pĪkər) 12.47(?); 22.7; - khanũ̃ (I may eat, H khaũ̃) 13.60; tū khanɛ (you eat, H tū khae/khata hɛ) 16.56;59; 20.41;42; khã̃ (= khano/khanɔ = he eats, H vəh khata) 13.62; khɛ̃ (= khanɛ = she eats, H vəh khatĪ) 13.62; khanĪ (they eat, H ve khate hɛ̃) 5.67; 6.12; 20.73; khanĪ(?) 8.80; - rajulĪ ni khanĪ (R. does not eat, H r. nəhĪ̃ khatĪ) 9.2; mi ni khan (I do not eat, H mɛ̃ nəhĪ̃ khata) 16.42;43; 20.39; mɛ̃ nəĪ̃ khanə (H mɛ̃ nəhĪ̃ khata) 20.38; tum ni khana (you do not eat, H tum nəhĪ̃ khate) 16.43; - (tū, rajulĪ) khanĪ (you, Rajuli, would/could eat; H tū, r., khatĪ ?) 5.79; 80(3x); 81(3x); 83;84;85; 86; 87(3x); 88;89;90; 94(2x); 95; 96(?); what form? - khãchɛ (you eat, H tū khata hɛ) 13.58; khan chə (he eats, H vəh khata hɛ) 13.63; khɛn chə (she eats, H vəh khatĪ hɛ) 16.52; - khayo (he ate, H khaya) 6.18;80; 13.56; 15.75;76; 16.27;55; 21.70; khayə (= khayo) 8.32; khɛ (= khayo) 6.20; 21.57; khaya (= khayo?) 5.57; khay (= khayo) 9.55; khayo-piyo (ate and drank, H khaya pĪya)

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1.64; 6.14;62; khai (= khaĪ?) 12.47 com.; khaĪ (ate, H khaĪ) 12.47; khaĪ̃ mĪlɛ cela (I ate the sons, H mɛ̃ne ləṛke khaye hɛ̃) 15.84; khaĪne mɛ̃lɛ bhaṇṭa (I ate the ribs) 15.85; khaĪne mɛ̃le satə bhɛ (I ate the seven brothers, H mɛ̃ne sat bhaĪ khaye hɛ̃) 15.86; khaya (eaten, H khaye) 5.57; kha chiya (had eaten, H khaye the) 20.52; khol (= khõl, khaũl = we will eat, H khaẽge) 3.5; khalĪ (you/she will eat, H tū/vəh khaegĪ) 3.4;5;72;73; 5.82; - khɛ dyal (they will eat, devour, H ve kha dẽge) 15.20; khɛ di (eaten, H kha diye?) 12.48; kha rakhə (= kha rakho = eaten, H kha rəkha) 16.28; kha rakh (= kha rakho) 9.37; həmə khɛ lyūl (we will eat, H kha lẽge) 3.4; kha lɛ (eat!, H kha lo) 20.37; khɛ le (H kha lo) 20.45; khɛ halo (eaten, H kha ḍala/kha diya) 13.67; khai hɛlə (= khɛ halo) 16.39; -- T 3865 Skr. khādati, Ku. khaṇo.

khatir(ə) mɛ̃ = for 17.77; 19.5;29; 21.46;50; 22.30; khatirə 18.24; 19.12; khatirə mɛ̃ju 19.2; khatərə 22.30; -H khatir.

khap = mouth 14.90; - H mũh; PKG 32,126,356 khab; KLG 229, 253 khap; KLJ 318,338 khap; 342 khapi, 384 khapeṛi; - PM: 'khap' is the only word for 'mouth', 'khapeṛi' is used in villages.

khalĪ = empty 16.85; 20.59; - H khalĪ; DNL khali.

khiṛa-corə = a place between Caukhuṭiyā and Aganyārī Devī (see 4.64 and 7.3) 4.64; khiṛa-core 7.3; khiṛe-corə 4.64; 6.68; khiṛə-corə 6.71; - GR: 'khiṛa-corə' is a resting place for travellers, not a village; TP khɛṛa = temporary camp; DPS 37 p.39 Khirah.

khiteṇo = to throw, H phẽkna; hatə khuṭə khiteṇ mɛ̃ ('in throwing/moving hands and feet' = to make love(?); cp. HSS hath pɛr hilana; HMK hath pãv hilana = pəriśrəm kərna, kam kərna; PHD kəmər hilana = 'to shake or move the loins', to endeavor, to copulate) 13.5; khitber (having thrown, H phẽkkər) 12.42;85; khit ɛ gĪne (they have thrown, H phẽk(kər) a gəye hɛ̃) 20.57; khuṭa khitə de rajula lɛ (R. had put her feet) 14.24; khit dĪ (they have thrown) 21.77; khit dĪ hɛ (BS H ḍal diya, see com.) 3.92; khitə rakho (they have thrown, BS H ḍal rəkha) 14.18; khitə rakhũ̃ (I was thrown, H phẽk rəkha hũ̃) 20.77; khuṭə khit rakhĪn (the feet were thrown) 14.37; khuṭ

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

khit rakhĨ 14.39; khuṭa khiti rakhĨ 14.30; khit dĪ hɛ (? = khit dĪ hɛl, H phẽk de ḍala <as to its form>?) 3.92; khiti hɛ (? = khiti hɛl / khit di hɛl, H phẽk ḍala / phẽk de ḍala ?) 10.57; khiti hɛ chə (= khiti hɛl chə = he has thrown, H phẽk ḍala hɛ) 10.56; khiti halĨ, khuṭə ~ rajula lɛ (the feet were thrown by R., H phẽk ḍale hɛ̃) 14.22; -- T 3685 Skr. kṣipta, Ku. khitṇo = to throw away, passive 'khitiṇo'.

khidmət = service 4.91; - H seva, kẖidmət; KI 278 rajməhəl mẽ kẖidmət (of 'rajəcelĪ'); KLJ 369 sorɛ ki khijəmət kərən = H svəsur kĪ seva-suśrūṣa; KBA 81 khidmətgar = seva kərnevala; GHK 60 khijəmət se əjəmət = H seva se hĪ siddhi; HSS khijəmət = khidəmət.

khuṭa = feet 10.13; 11.11; 12.32; 13.82; 14.22;23;24;25;30; 31;32;38; 15.66; 16.18;44; khuṭə 12.6;7; 13.5;80; 14.37; khuṭ 12.75; 14.39; khuṭĪ 15.66; - H pɛr; T 3894 Skr. khuṭṭa, Ku. khuṭo = leg, foot; D 4 khuṭən = H pɛrõ; KLJ khuṭə; KLJ 82 khuṭo; KLJ 112 khuṭa həmara bhĨ nĨ pujənã = H həmare pãv dhərtĪ ka spərś nəhĨ kər pate (cp. M 11.11 and 12.6); PM's mother uses 'bhĨ khuṭə nĪ pəṛnɛ' (H bhūmi - pɛr - nəhĨ - pəṛtĪ?) to express speed, excitement and happiness; KBA 148 khuṭṭo, khuṭ; 198 khuṭṭa, khuṭ.

khūnə = blood 12.71; 13.17; khūn 19.77; - H kẖūn.

khūb(ə) = good, very, properly 2.49; 4.57; 13.78; 15.38; - H kẖūb; D 2 khūp = H khūb; KG 71 khūb, 78 khup.

khuləṇo = to be open, to open (itr.), H khulna; khuləṇə (to open, H khulna) 7.17; khulənĪ (they open, H ve khulte hɛ̃) 11.78 (cp. 4.28); khulĪ (opened, H khulĪ) 7.91; 9.5; khul gĨ (they opened, H khul gəye hɛ̃) 4.28; 14.82; khul gəyĨ (= khul gĨ) 11.76; 14.91; - T 3945 Skr. khull = to be open, Ku. khulṇo; NMM 27 disə khulənĪ = 'the horizons open' (cp. M 7.17).

khuśĪ = happy 2.74; 3.81;90; 4.21; 9.15; 10.90; 11.78; 18.41; 22.10;25; khuśĪ (happiness) 2.49; 6.37; khuśi 9.12;13; khuś (happiness) 14.98; - H khuśĪ (happiness), khuś (happy); DNL khusi = adj. pleased, s. pleasure; D 24 mɛ̃kəṇi...bəṛĪ khuśi bhɛchə = H mujhe...bəṛĪ khuśĪ huĪ; D 16 raja...bəṛo khuśi bhəyo = H raja...khuś hua.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

khegədas = a Guru, magician and counselor of king Mālu-shāhī 17.67; 19.43;94; 20.71; 21.37;48;63;89a; khegədasə 17.55;75; 18.1;82; 19.73; 21.72; khegdas 18.88; 20.73; khegidasə 19.32; 21.41; 22.31; khɛgədasə 18.58; khegədasə hegədasə 17.72; - Atk. II 831 Khekadās, a servant of the Katyūri kings (and brothers) Dhām and Brahm; in KI 672 the names are 'Khekādās, Dhāmdev, Brahmadev'; - for possible connection cp. DNL 'khyak' = ghost, spirit of a dead man; kalo khyak = a bad spirit, seto khyak = a good spirit; - cp. bhegədas(ə).

kheṛəṇo = to throw away, H phẽkna; kheṛī (thrown, H phẽkī) 18.33; kheṛi gīn (they have thrown, H phẽk gəye) 15.12; kheṛ diyo (throw!, H phẽk do) 14.86; (həm) kheṛ dinū (we will throw, H phẽk dū̃/dẽ) 20.54; jənūl tukə̃ kheṛ de (who have thrown you, H jinhõne tujhko phẽk diya) 21.65; kheṛ rakho (he has been thrown, H phẽk rəkha) 21.12; kheṛ rakhɔ (= kheṛ rakho) 21.30; kheṛi hɛlo che (he has been thrown, H phẽk diya hɛ) 20.89; - T 3661 Ku. kheṛo = loss, waste; D 13 kheṛiber = H girake; PKG 201 bhəli kərī kheṛa ni janī = goodness (a good deed) is never wasted (or fruitless); JJ 37 kheṛəno = to cast; KLJ 81 munəṛī kheṛī de chɛ = H ə̃gūṭhī phẽk dī; - cp. khiteṇo.

kheda (obl.) = pursuit, hunting 12.8; khyəd 12.22; - H pīcha, śikar; T 3921 Skr. khedd, Ku. khedṇo = to pursue, N. khedo = pursuit; NMM 50 vī ka kheda = in pursuit of him; SEH kheda = hunting.

khepo (= kepo?) = 'an iron collar put around the necks of Bhotiya-dogs and goats as protection against leopards and tigers' (BS) 3.97; 4.5; - cp. Tibetan 'ske' (pronounced 'ke') = neck, throat (TED 93); -po = a noun forming particle (information from Mrs. Eva Dargyay).

khelə = the playing 14.23;25;31; khel 14.32; - H khel.

khelṇo = to play, H khelna; khelnī (they play, H khelte hẽ) 12.43.

khẽ (= khanɛ) = she eats, H khatī, 13.62; - see 'khaṇo'.

khẽcī = mari ~ thəppəṛ ('a slap was beaten' = he slapped, H mar khĩcī thəppəṛ) 13.92; - T 3881 Skr. khiñc, kheñc, khaiñc, N. khĩcnu/khaĩcnu (= khẽcnu, KM) = to pull.

khɛ (+ ber, nchə) = to eat; - see 'khaṇo'.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

khɛgədasə = a Guru of Mālushāhī; - see 'khegədas'.

khojəɳo = to search, look for, H khojna; khojɛn chɛ (you look for, H tū khojtī hɛ) 8.61; khojən chɛ (= khojɛn chɛ) 8.62; - T 3929 Skr. khojjati, Ku. khojɳo.

kholəɳo = to open, H kholna; khoiɳə (to open) 14.70; kholə kholə (open!, H khol) 14.68; khoe (open!, H khole) 19.57; khoinī (= kholənī = they open, H ve kholte hɛ̃) 19.55; kholən chə (he opens, H vəh kholta hɛ) 3.22; kholə chə (= kholən chə?) 13.97; khvɛn chə (= kholɛn chə = she opens, H vəh kholtī hɛ) 19.52; kholɛ̃chī (he/she opened, H kholta tha/kholtī thī) 6.72; kholo (opened, H khola) 10.80; 14.71; kholī (opened, H kholī) 3.23; 14.71; 21.53; khoī (= kholī) 13.42; khola (opened, H khole) 14.70; 21.59; kholi dinũ̃ (I may open, H khol dũ̃) 10.62; kholi halo (he was opeɳed, H khol ḍala/khol diya) 10.79; 18.67; kholi halɔ (= kholi halo) 21.5; kholi hɛlɔ (= kholi halo) 21.5; kholi halo chə (H khol diya hɛ) 21.52; raja lɛ ãkha hala kholi ('by the king the eyes were opened', H raja ne ãkhɛ̃ khol dī) 21.58; kholi halī̃ (they were opened, H khol diye hɛ̃) 4.4; 6.70; 18.1;2; kholi hɛlo chə (he was opened, H khol diya hɛ) 7.84; kholi halo chɛ (H khol diya hɛ) 21.52; kholi halī̃ (H khol diye hɛ̃) 9.62; - T 3945 Skr. kholl, Ku.gng. khoe = releases; LSI 196 khoy = opened; KLJ khvɛ̃ɳə = H kholna.

khola mɛ̃ = in(to) the courtyard 15.89; 16.9; BS khola = khoī = 1. courtyard in front of the house, 2. a long big house; HDK 18 khəla mɛ̃ = into the courtyard (pəṭãgən); - cp. kholī.

kholī-pəṭãgəɳə = courtyard 9.28; 18.96; kholī-pəṭãgəɳi 7.73; kholī-pəṭãgəɳ-ãgən 9.29; - PM kholī = 1. main gate of compound (H phaṭək) or house, 2. corridor under a roof; KI 119 kholī = H sədər dərvaja; LSI 210 khoi = courtyard; KLG 96 jveśī kī boran ṭhaṛī holī khala pəṭãgəɳ = H jyotiṣī kī pətnī pəṭãgəɳ mɛ̃ khəṛī thī; KLJ 165 kholī = H dvar; 224 khoī = H dvar; - cp. khola.

khor = head 13.57;71;79;81;89; khora 7.41; 12.34; khorə 9.87; khvəra 11.68; khora 12.33; khver 12.42; khorən 12.45; terī khorī 13.84;90; khvərən 13.93; - H sir; possibly T 3831 Skr. kharpara = skull, Ku. khəpəṛ = skull;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

D 33 khvara mẽ = H sir mẽ; JJ 8 khoro; HDK 18,55 khora mẽ; 106 khvara mẽ; KLG 72 teri khori = H tera sir; NMM 32 tū tə merī khorī kile phoḍənə chə = why do you bring misfortune on me, 49 khora; KLJ 328 tvīl yo myar khori hat ləgvɛ halī = H yəh to tūne mera sətyənaś kər ḍala, 365 khvar; KBA 164 khor, khoro; GHB 165 khvaṛo; PKG 37, 267 khoro = head; 309,310 khoro = skull; 36 khori = skull; 293 khori = middle of the forehead; 294 khori = head; PKG 59,325,145,401 khora (mẽ) = (on) the head.

## g

gẽga = any river, the river Ganga 1.63;89;90;91; 2.20;28; 5.1; 8.49;63; 22.6; gẽgə 5.96; gẽganõ (obl.pl.) 1.9; gẽgũ (obl.pl.) 1.14;83; gẽge 1.99; 5.3; gẽgã (obl.pl.) 8.63; - NMM 26 gẽga ka namə gədhera juharī = these Juharis (bathe) in streams in the name of the Ganga; KBA 190 gẽga/gəñ = vəh nədī jo prayəḳ pɛdəl par nəhĩ kī ja səktī hɛ; 199 gəññan = H gẽga-snan; - cp. rəhɔbə ~, hyũlī ~.

gẽgolī-haṭə = a place between Pithoragarh and Bageshvar (GR) 2.11; - Atk. III 232: 'Gangoli-Hāt, a village, resting-place and traveller's bungalow on the route from Almora to Pithoragarh, distant 34 miles north-east of Almora ... and about 18 miles from Pithoragarh,... at an elevation of 5580 feet above the level of the sea. The village itself is called Hāt, and is situate in patti Bel of parganah Gangoli. ... The hills on either side are thickly clothed with pine forest and present magnificent views of the lower hill scenery in the Himālaya, ... There are only a few hamlets near the road. Close to the bungalow is a temple dedicated to Kāli, ... Close by, to the south-west are the remains of a few old temples and a masonry well bearing an inscription apparently of some age.'- as to the Rājas of Gangoli see Atk. II 496,527,537,540,797.

gəndərɛṇī, jəmbū- ~ = 'kind of root from Tibet, used as medicine and spice for "dāl" '(BS) 5.63;68;77; - KI 22 'gəndreṇī, jəmbū' traded on the fair in Sīrā; 67 'jə̃bū, gə̃drayəṇī' is growing in Caudās; - cp. jəmbū.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

gəɽa-k nisal nisal(?) = down down a river/field(?) 13.87; see com.; 'field' is more likely; - PKG 8 gəɽa = field; LSI 228 gəɽan mẽ = in the fields; KLJ 347 məl gəɽ - təl gəɽ = H ūpər ka khet - nīce ka khet; KI 460 gəɽo = field; DNL gəro, gərho = a terraced field, Ku. gəɽo = field.

gəɽuva = pot, jar 5.2;4;10;11;12; 6.8; debə-gəɽuva 4.13;14; 5.74; gəɽuvɛ 5.16; gəɽuva-səɽuva 5.18; - H loṭa; T 3984 Skr. gaḍḍuka, Ku.N. gəɽuva = earthen pot; KBA 41 gəɽva, 178 gəɽuva = H viśeṣ akar ka bəna hua panī pīne ka loṭa; LSI 131 (= D 122) suna ka gəɽəva = golden jars.

gətə = funeral rites 20.79(merī gətə ni bhəī, gətə = f.); 80;94; - PHD gəti, gət f., kī gət kərna = to perform the funeral rites of; HSS gət = mɽtək ka kriya kərm.

gətə = condition 21.45 (terī ~, gətə = f.); - H dəśa, hal; T 4009 Skr. gəti; DNL gət = fate, condition (= gəti).

gədhera = small mountain stream, creek 1.9;14;83; - H nala, choṭī nədī; KI 43 kərtiyagaɽ nədī hɛ or choṭe-choṭe nale 'gədhere' hẽ; 462 gaɽ-gədhera = H choṭī-choṭī pəhaɽī nədiyā̃; KA 310 gaɽə gədhyara bhərī janī comasə paɲi lɛ = rivers and rivulets are filled with water during the rainy season; NMM 26 gadhera; KLJ gədhyara = H nala; CM 99 gədera, 143 gədere; SEH gadheras = glen, ravine with water; PKG 318 gə̃ga - gədhero = Ganga - rivulet.

gəna = people with goitre (folk-etymology for people of a similar name?) 11.83;85;90;92;93; 12.1;5;8;10;12;14;17; 18;19;21;22;23;26;29; gənanən 11.83; gənanõ 11.95; 12.3; 7;18;21;23; BLS (11.83) 'in many Malushahi-versions the goitre-people live in Borairo'; - H ghegha, gəlgəɲḍ; T 3997 Skr. gaɲḍa = goitre, Ku. gan = goitre, gaɲ = hump, gaɲi = testicle; KI 83 Caugərkha: here much 'gheghe', goitre ('gəna'); NMM 34 baisə bhai gəna = 22 brothers with goitre (3x); Atk. II 465 goitre as punishment; LSI gəna = a man who has mumps; PKG 378 gəna ḍūm ko gaiyo ni gaiyo = The singing of a Dūm (low caste) having a goitre in his throat is no singing at all (cp. KLJ 389 gəna ḍūmõ kə gəiyo nī gəī); KLJ 380 apəɲ gəna ko lekho nə jokho, duhəra kə gəna kə jā̃ṭhik ṭyok = H əpne phūle gəle ka to koī lekha jokha hī nəhī̃, dūsre vyəkti se kəhna ki phūle gəle ko laṭhī ka səhara de lo.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

gərəb piṭhɛ̃ = a ceremony and contract by which two embryos are given in marriage by their parents 1.99; 2.70;77; 8.99; gərəbə piṭhɛ̃ 1-98; gərəbɛ piṭhɛ̃ 1.93;97; gərəb piṭha 2.99; BLS (2.29): 'they put the "piṭhɛ̃" (tilək) on the womb (gərəb)'; - JJ 17 gabh = embryo; H gərbhə; T 4055 Skr. garbha, Ku. gab = foetus; PKG 105 õrɛ khõ gabɛ khõ = Should I eat the covering of an embryo or the embryo? - cp. piṭhɛ̃.

gərəm = warm, hot 14.98; - H gərəm.

gərdən = neck 5.18; - H gərdən.

gəla (obl. of 'gəlo'?) = neck 3.91;92; 15.71; gəlan (obl. pl.) 15.71; dvigəla ('two necks') 19.21; gələ 19.50;54; gəl 19.58;65; - H gəla; T 4070 Skr. gala, Ku. gəlo, gng. gəv.

gəltĪ = mistake 14.7; - H gəltĪ.

gəś = fainting 12.21; - HSS gəś = mūrcha, behośĪ; gəś ana = fainting to come; LP II 396 jəb mukh Pūrən da vekhia ḍiggĪ sĪ ghəsh khae = when she saw Puran she fell down in a swoon; 442 ḍig gəĪ ghəsh khae = she fell down in a swoon; UHS gəśəyan m. = mūrchit hona; - but cp. 18.63 ḍəsaṇə.

gãgula = wife of the merchant Sunapati Shauk and mother of Rājulā 1.12;13;19;20;22;27;44;91;92;93;96;97;99 etc. 20.40;53;55;57 etc.; - KL 159 gẽgulĪ; KLG 123 gãgəladeĪ (a Katyūrī-queen); NMM 28 GangulĪ Saukyāṇā, GāngulĪ ~; KLJ 225: 'gãña sonyan' (gãña = ganga) in the very same context: sonə kĪ ḍũgəra mẽ motiya son / ukĪ ranĪ gãña sonyan /tin jo thya əputrĪ thya / tənūlɛ devəta ka nam le ḍhũga pujyan / or tirətha ka nam lɛ roṛa nayan / təbəlɛ tinəro putrə nə bhyo / barɛ bisĪ bərəsə ko motiya son/ satə bisĪ bərəsə kĪ gəña sonyan = H son ke gãv mẽ motiya son rəhta tha / uskĪ pətnĪ ka nam tha gãga sonyani / ve donõ hĪ niḥsətan the / devta ke nam pər unhõne pətthər tək pūj ḍale / or tĪrthə ke nam pər choṭĪ nədiyõ mẽ tək snan kiya / phir bhĪ unkĪ koĪ sətan nə huĪ / motiya son kĪ ayu do so calĪs vərṣ ho cukĪ thĪ / gãga sonyan ko ek so calĪs vərṣ pūre ho cuke the.

gãṭhə = knot 19.50;52;56;57; 20.2; gaṇṭho 19.54;55; 20.1; gaṇṭh 19.58;65; - H gãṭh; T 4354 Skr. granthi, N. gãṭho; PKG 393 gãṭho; 78,379,390 gãṭh; JJ 61 gãṭh.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

gãṭhi = joint 6.76; - H gãṭh; T 4354 (cp. gãṭhə); PKG 390 gãṭhi = knot.

gãthə = woolen blanket used as a woman's upper dress (GR, PM)3.92; most likely 'gãthə' should be 'gãtə/gãti' = a woolen blanket; - see 'gatī ko/ka ləhẽga'.

gaī = cow 18.15; - H gay; KLJ gai.

gagəra-dhurə = a place (pass/mountain?) between Almorā (1.66) and Bhīmtāl (1.68) 1.66; GR,TP on the way from Bhowalī to Rāmgarh; PM,BLS,GR a hill near Mukteshvar, between Almora and Bhīmtāl; - KI 29: a mountain 'gagər' in 'pərgəna' (district) Dhaniyãkoṭ; KI 30 Parganā Chakātā: 'yəhã səbse bəṛa pəhaṛ gagər hɛ'.

gajəṇə(?) = to sound(?), see com. 15.30; - PHD gajəna = to sound, roar, rumble, thunder; T 4046 Skr. garjati, Ku. gajṇo = to be resounded, be famous.

gaja (= gajə?) = foam 12.19; - H phen; T 3959 Skr. gajja, Ku.N. gaj; PHD gaj = scum, froth, foam.

gaṛə = river 4.62;77; 7.14;15; 18.25;26;36; 22.24; gaṛ 1.67 com.; gaṛən 14.13; gəṛa-k(?) 13.87; - H nədī; D 15 gaṛ = H nədī; KBA 190 gaṛ = vəh nədī jo prayəḥ pɛdəl par kī ja səktī hɛ; KLJ gaṛ = H bərəsatī nədī.

gaṛəṇo = to take out, H nikalna; namə jənə gaṛiye (don't speak out the name!) 17.14; gaṛo məhakalī ko japə (he pronounced the magic formula of Mahākālī) 21.53; gaṛī ge (she was taken out, H nikalī gəī) 13.88; gaṛi liyə (he was taken out, H nikal liya) 13.26; gaṛi hɛl chə (he was taken out, H nikal diya hɛ) 21.4; gaṛi hɛ chə (= gaṛi hɛl chə) 10.55; 13.85; gaṛi halī (she was taken out, H nikal dī) 18.67; gaṛi halĩ (they were taken out, H nikal diye hẽ) 13.7; 18.2; - D 37 gaṛi lyũ = H nikal lũ; PKG 144 ãkha gaṛa = eyes taken out, 202 kano gaṛī jo = the thorn should be taken out, 109 gaṛo = it should be saved; KLJ 357 mov gaṛi jəyɛ = H gəbər nikal ja; PKG 284 riṇ gaṛnu = to borrow; cp. HSS garna = 1. dəbakər panī ya rəs nikalna, 4. nikalna.

gaṛī-gĩvaṛə = a region near Dvārahāṭ 4.28;35;56; 7.44; - KI 94 - 99: 'gaṛī gĩvaṛ'(99) is one of the four parts of 'pəṭṭī gĩvaṛ': 1.gaṛī, 2.kothəlaṛ, 3.khətəsar,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.gĩvaṛ (98); and Gĩvāṛ lies in the district (Parganā) Pālĩ Pachāũ (94); GR gaṛĩ-gĩvaṛə = Chaukhuṭiyā-Gĩvāṛ (cp. cəkhuṭiya).

gaṇa bəjaṇa (= gaṇə bəjaṇə?) = singing and playing 6.37; - H gana bəjana.

gaṇo = to sing, H gana; gane gane (while singing, H gate) 22.17; mĩlɛ maluśahĩ gɛ (by me the song of M. has been sung, H mɛ̃ne m. gaĩ) 22.20; - T 4135 Skr. gāyati, Ku. gauṇo; PKG 378 gaĩyo = the singing; 101 gaṇo = to sing: jɛko bhat khaṇo tɛko gĩt gaṇo = Sing the praises of the man who feeds you; 193,404 ganĩ = they sing, 298 gayo = sung; GHB 165 ganer = H ganevala.

gatĩ ko/ka ləhɛ̃ga = a long woolen skirt 7.1; 10.4;22; BS (7.1) gatĩ ='a dress of Bhotiya women and also men sometimes, a woolen blanket wrapped round the upper part of the body'; - T 4125 Skr. gātraka = body, gātrikā = girdle, H. gatĩ = dress worn by village people like a plaid; HDK 14 gadĩ = lap or fold of a sheet; LSI 159 gɛ̃ti = fold of sheet (which is wrapped round the body), 211 gati = garment-fold; - cp. gɛ̃the.

gaba, pərəkoṭə ka ~ (pl.) = vegetable from Parkot 5.89; - T 4055 Skr. garbha; Ku. gab = foetus, gng. sprout, Hi. gabha = new leaf; - DNL gabho = germ, core, the inside of anything (esp. of a fruit), gabha ko tərkari; KLJ 389 kap = H səbji; KI 121 'gave' (= gabe) in a list of 'sagsəbjĩ'; KKB gəbbha = phəsl əthva kisĩ pɔdhe ke pəttõ ke bĩc ka nəya pətta; - thus 'gaba' is a very tender vegetable.

galənə mɛ̃ = on the cheek 12.52; - H gal; DNL galo, Ku. gal; D 24 galən (obl.).

galĩ = abuse 5.28;30;36; 6.27;28; 7.5; gaĩ 5.37;40; - H galĩ; T 4145 Skr. gali, Ku. gali, gng. gaĩ, khas. gari.

gasə = mouthful, morsel 20.48;49;52; - H gras; T 4379 Skr. grāsa, Ku. gas; PKG gas (41,100,142,168,263,362,397).

gĩvaṛ(ə) = a region of the district (Parganā) Pālĩ Pachāũ in Kumaun 4.57;58;67;76;77;78;82; 5.46;81;95; 6.39;41;43; 10.51; 13.73; 14.98; 18.94; 19.10; 21.96; təli məli gĩvaṛə 4.75; cəkhuṭiya-gĩvaṛə 11.59; təli gĩvaṛə 13.87; gaṛĩ-gĩvaṛə 4.28;35;56; 7.44; - KI 358 gənaĩ-gĩvaṛ ka

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

'gham' (Malaria); Atk. III 324: 'Giwar Talla, a patti of parganah Pāli Pachhaon in Kumaon, is bounded on the north by patti Lohba of Garhwāl; on the west, by patti Malla Chaukot; on the south, by pattis Talla (? = Palla) Giwār and Walla Giwār, and on the east, by patti Katyūr Bichhla. ... It occupies the right bank of the Rāmganga river by Ganāi and the valley of the Khatsār stream ...; Giwār Walla, ... is bounded on the north, by patti Palla Giwār; on the west, by the same patti and Talla Giwār; on the south, by pattis Talla and Malla Dora, and on the east, by patti Kairārau. ... This patti ... comprises the valley of the Kotlār, a tributary of the Rāmganga,... a chain of lofty hills commencing in Dūnagiri (7346 feet) ...; Giwār Palla ... is bounded on the north, by pattis Malla Chaukot and Talla Giwār; on the west, by the former patti, Bichhla Chaukot, and Palla Chaukot; on the east by Walla Giwār and on the south, by Walla Nayān and Talla Dora. ... The Rāmganga flows through the centre of the patti, ... The old patti had four natural divisions, Gāri-Giwār, containing Turāg Tāl; the valley of the Kotlār; the valley of the Khatsār or plain (sār) of criminals (khāt), to which, like Katyūr and Chukām, criminals were banished because of its unhealthiness; and Giwār, where the iron mines are.'

ginua = ball, anything round 15.41;42; 20.50; see com.; - H gẽd; T 4248 Skr. genduka, -dū, gin-, geṇḍu, Ku.gng. giṇṇu = ball; KLJ ginuva = H gẽd.

gire-chinə = a pass (about 1500m) between Bāgeshwar and Someshwar, roughly in the middle (ca. 10 km to each) 4.26;27;28; 7.37;48; 11.78; 18.45; 22.8;9; girɛ-chine 7.30; gire-chine 7.32; 11.73; gire-china 7.33; girechin 7.38; GR,SSR chinə = mountain-pass; KI 207 həthchina = the pass in Kausānī.

guru/gurū = teacher, spiritual guide 1.65;67; 2.83; 4.17; 7.69; 8.16; etc. 17.55;56;58;59;60;66;67;72;75 etc.; məhī gurū (the great Guru) 17.94; rāmə guru 1.46; - H guru/gurū.

gusɛ̃ = lord, master 13.98; 19.89;91;92; - H svamī, gosaĩ; T 4342 Skr. gosvāmin, Ku.gng. guśɛ̃; KBA 200 guśɛ̃; KLJ gusɛ̃; PKG 301 gusai; 114,397 gusɛ̃.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

gussə = anger 12.69; 13.12;92;94; gussa 13.91; 14.59; - H gussa.

geruva = red ochre 17.90; - H gerua.

goṭhə = cowshed 13.21;25;26; goṭh 13.22; - H gośala, goṣṭh; T 4336 Skr. goṣṭha, Ku. goṭh = cattle shed, gng. lower storey of house; KI 119 goṭh (461,694); KLJ goṭh; PKG 51, 99 goṭh = cattle shed, 402 lower storey.

godĪ = lap, hip 7.78 (2x); - PHD god, godĪ; T 4284 Skr. goddĪ, P. god, goddĪ.

gopalə masṭər = 'Gopāl Master', as the singer Gopi Rām (Gopi Dās) calls himself 22.19;21.

gopĪcəndə = the famous king GopĪ Cand of Bengal 22.47; - the stories around king GopĪ Cand may have influenced the song of MālushāhĪ and Rājulā.

gorū = cow 11.36; - H gay; T 4313 gorūpa, Ku. gorū = cow; DNL goru = bull, bullock; D 9 goru = H gay; PKG 96,151, 152,172,209 goru = cow; KLJ goru = H gay.

gola, sĪsə məṇə ~ = leaden balls weighing each one 'məṇə' 7.70; see com.! - cp. Padmāvat (M.P.Gupta) stanza 526: so so mənə ke bərisəhĪ gola / bərisəhĪ tupəkə tĪrə jəsə ola = H ve so-so mən ke gole bərsa rəhĪ thĪ or tupkẽ tə-tha tĪr is prəkar bərəs rəhe the jɛse ole bərəs rəhe hõ; PKG 375 golĪ = bullets; PHD atiśĪ-gola = bomb-shell.

golu = a field- and family-god 11.55 com..

golĪ-ghaṭə = the GaulĪ-Ghāṭ(?) in Māyāpuri; - see 'mayapuri'.

gyõ, śeta/śyətə ~ = white wheat(flour) 5.83;84;85;95; 6.19; 24;28;32; - H gehũ; T 4287 Skr. godhūma (usu.pl.), Ku. gyũ; PKG 5,154,217 gyũ; KLJ gyũ; Atk. I 684 gehūn safed = first of the four recognized varieties.

gvala (obl.?) = cowherd 1.35; gvala-ənalõ ('ənal' = rhyme-word) 7.93;97; - H gvala; T 4293 Skr. gopāla, Ku. gver, gng. gvav, N. gvalo; KLJ gvav; PKG 42 gver (?!) = cowherd.

gveṇṭə = path 21.1; TP gvẽṭ = narrow, dirty path; GR gvẽṭ = H rasta; - KI 119: H rasta = Ku. gon, gvẽṭ ya baṭo; KLJ 54 səgūṛĪ gvĪṭĪ = H səkĪrṇ marg, 55 sãguṛĪ gveṭ mẽ; PKG 15 gõ ko ləkṣəṇ gyũḍa tẽ = The condition of a village is known by the path which leads to it; and once more: gõ ka ləkṣəṇ gəlyaṭ bəṭi; 100 gõ ki siri gəlyaṭh bəṭi.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

## gh

ghəɳʈū = bell, gong, hour 5.23; - H ghəʈa; KG 70 ghəɳʈe = hours, 71 ghəɳʈi = bell.

ghəʈə = watermill 18.27; bāja ghəʈ (a 'barren' mill, a mill not in use) 12.47; - H pəncəkkī; T 4451 Skr. gharṣṭra, Ku. ghəʈ; RK 3 ghəʈ; KI 461 ghəʈ; KBA 98 ghəʈʈə; KLJ ghəʈ.

ghəɽī = time, hour, while 4.47; 12.24;35; 18.97; - H ghəɽī; T 4406 Skr. ghaʈī = pot, water-clock, Ku. ghəɽī = critical time; PKG 361 ghəɽi = a moment, 198,230 hour.

ghəɽī = pot, water jar 15.23; - H ghəɽiya; T 4406 (see above).

ghəɽī(?) = bunch(?) 7.70; - H guccha(?); T 4411 Skr. ghaʈā = collection, mass, N. gheri = bunch (of bananas); see com..

ghəɳī(f.) = dense, solid, compact (~ ghamə = intense heat, strong sunshine) 1.62; 6.13; 9.39;40; - H ghəna; T 4424 Skr. ghana, Ku. ghəɳo; KLG 99 rat byɛgɛ gɛɳi gham acho = H ratri khulī, asman mẽ dhūp aī.

ghəpəl = crowd(BS), confusion 21.68; - PHD ghəpla = confusion, mess, error, deception, fraud.

ghəməka = sound of a blow, blow with fist or hand (BS) 7.41; 20.88; - HSS ghəməka = coʈ kī avaz, prəhar ka śəbd.

ghər(ə) = house 1.34;38; 2.39;53;59;62;65;66;72;83; 3.73; 4.8;95; 5.34;38;49; 7.96; 8.1;9;12;13;15;20; 9.6; 10.31; 33;42;53;72;73;83;85;96;97; 11.2;9;17; 12.83; 13.46;50; 51;68; 14.5;48;64;65;70; 15.10;14;25;62; 16.51;62; 18.90; 19.31;33;34;40;41; ghəra ( as to '-a' see 15.88 com.) 2.40;41;57;69;71; 5.33; 10.75;84; 15.65;88; ghərɛ (= ghərə) 3.35; 4.7; 5.47; - H ghər.

ghəsoɽiber(?) = having dragged (herself) along(?) 14.93; BS (14.93) ghəsoɽɳo = H ghisəʈna = to crawl on all fours; - cp. DNL ghəsarnu tr. = to shuffle along, drag along (cf. Ku. ghəsoɽɳo = to drag forcibly); KLJ ghəsoɳəɳ (= ghəsoɽəɳ ? KM) = H rəgəɽna.

ghəsyarī = grasscutter (woman) 18.18; - H ghəsiyarī, -rin; KLJ, PKG 138 ghəsyari.

ghagərī = skirt, frock 11.6;9; 19.17; 21.71; - H ləhẽga; T 4444 Skr. ghargharī, Ku. ghagrī, gng. ghagər; KLJ ghagərī, 382 ghagəri; KBA 199 ghagəri, ghagor.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ghaja = baja-ghaja; - see 'baja'.

ghaṭ, sujan ~ = a placename(?) 20.24; - T 4414 Skr. ghaṭṭa, Ku. ghaṭ = crossing place; - cp. golī-ghaṭ, bheṭ-ghaṭ.

ghano = bell 3.97; 4.5; - H ghəṇṭa; T 4421 Skr. ghaṇṭā, Ku. ghano, gng. gãṛ; KLJ 284 bəldūya ghano = H bɛl kī ghẽṭī; KLJ ghano = H janvərõ ke gəle mẽ bãdhī janevalī ghẽṭī; PKG 53 ghãṭ = a bell (for a calf), 18 ghani.

gham(ə) = sunshine, heat 4.67;71;72;78; 11.45;47;48;52; 14.16;22; 21.43; ghəṇī ghamə (intense heat, H ghənī dhūp) 1.62; 6.13; 9.39;40; həriya məndə pĩgəlo ghamə (green, pale, yellow sunshine) 14.78; 18.62 (2x); 20.49; - H dhūp; T 4445 Skr. gharma, Ku. gham; KI 358 gham (Malaria) ləgne se bĩmar hokər mər gəye (cp. gĩvaṛ) = under the impact of 'heat'(= Malaria) they (he?) fell ill and died.

ghali (= ghaliber?) = having thrown, H ḍalker, 7.77; - T 4457 Skr. ghalyati = pours, H. ghalna = to throw; PKG 107 ghalyo = put, thrown, kept; 213 ghalī = she was put (or: ghali = i-abs.).

ghũguṭ = veil 13.86;88; 14.8; ghũguṭə 13.85; ghũṇṭi (see com.) 13.97; - H ghũghəṭ; T 4484 Skr. ghumbapaṭṭa; DNL ghumṭo, ghũguṭo = the cloth worn by a woman over her head; JJ 8 ghuñuṭo; KLJ ghuñuṭ; PKG 212 ghũgəṭ.

ghughutav = a dove 11.47; - KLJ ghughut; LSI ghughuto = dove; PKG 405 ghugətiya = the Makar Sankrānti-festival; GHK 71 ghugətī = H phakhta pəkṣī; Atk. NHRH 63 'The Makar or Māgh sankrānta is also known as the Ghuguṭiyā, Phūl and Uttarāyiṇī... . The name 'Ghuguṭiyā' is given from the small images of flour baked in sesamum oil or ghī and made to resemble birds which are strung as necklaces and placed around the necks of children on this day. ...the children call the crows and other birds and feed them with the necklaces and eat a portion themselves.'

ghuna (obl./pl.) = knee 11.6;9; 17.1; 19.17; 21.71; ghunən (obl.pl.) 10.39; - H ghuṭna; T 4479 Skr. ghuṇṭa, Ku. ghuno; KLJ ghun; PKG 147 ghũḍo, 149 ghũḍa, 331 ghuna, 311 ghunən bəṭi = from the knees.

ghumənṇo = to walk around, H ghūmna; ni ghumənṇə (no walking around!, H nə ghūmna) 3.49; ghumənə-ghəmənə (walking, H ghūmte) 12.66; ghūm-ghamber (having walked, H ghūmkər) 20.11; - T 4485 Skr. ghummati, Ku. ghumṇo.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ghurəɳo = to roll, H luṛhəkna; ghuriber (having rolled, H luṛhəkkər) 14.88; - T 4488 Skr. ghurati = revolves, WPah. ghurɛi = a dance, A.B.Or.H.M. ghur-/ghūr- = to revolve, roll; KLJ ghurĩɳ = H luṛhəkna.

ghẽṭəɳo(?) = to pitch (a tent), to dig in (a pole), H gaṛna; bɛrəkhə ghẽṭi go chə (the camp/banner was pitched) 18.76; see com.; BLS,PM ek khəmbə ghɛɳṭ diyo = put a pillar in the ground; BS vã̃ bhot kəcyar hɛ ro, yɛliji goruk kilə yã̃ ghẽṭi de = BS H vəhã̃ bəhut kĩceṛ ho rəha hɛ, isliye gay ka kĩl (khũṭĩ) yəhã̃ ṭhõk de; - cp. DNL gẽti = pickaxe; HSS gẽṭa = kulhaṛĩ; gẽtĩ = jəmĩn khodne ka ek ojar, kudal; - comparing 18.79 'bɛrəkhə badi go chə' (the camp/banner was tied) 'ghẽṭ' might be 'gẽṭh, gãṭh' (cp. bhɛṭ < bɛṭh = to sit); PHD gãṭhna, gãthna = to fasten or tie together(?).

gholə = nest 4.89;94; 6.38; 17.73; 19.19; gholə ko kəpuva - pĩjəri ko suva = the 'kəpuva'-bird free in his nest - the parrot imprisoned in his cage (5x); - H ghõsla; T 4525 ghola (< Drav.), Ku.N. ghol; KLJ ghol; PKG 330 uṛaya pothəlū gholyara = Young birds that had flown away return to the nest; HM pĩjəṛe ka pəkṣĩ bənana = bənḍhən mẽ ḍalna; LP I 284 məĩ pinjre ke bĩch rəhũ̃ ap bechara = helpless I live in the cage; Prem Cand, Sangrām, 2. ãk, 4. dṛśya: (Salonĩ:) 'ciṛiya ko sone ke pĩjəre mẽ rəkho, meve or miṭhaĩ khilao, lekin vəh pĩjəre ka dvar khula pakər turənt uṛ jatĩ hɛ.'

## c

cəndre bikhepal(ə) = the son (2.51) of the King of Hundesh (1.47) in our story, most likely not a historical person 2.54; 9.10;14;15;16;18; 10.43;90; cəndrə bikhepal(ə) 8.94; 10.31;33;44;54;59; cəndrɛ bikhepal(ə) 2.54; - NMM 29 Cəndrə Vikhəipalə = H Cəndrə Vishəyəpalə; CM 85 riṣipal = hũɳdeś raja, 94 bhikhəpal = riṣipal hũɳraja ka bhaĩ.

cəuda (cɔda?) = fourteen 22.20; - H cɔdəɳ; T 4605 Skr. caturdaśa, P.cəudã̃, WPah. cəudha, N. cəudə.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

cəkhuṭiya = Cakhuṭiyā/Caukhuṭiyā, a place, 4.88;93; 7.14; cəkhuṭiye 4.63; cəkhuṭiya-gĩvaṛ 11.59; - KI 100 cəkhuṭiya-gənaĩ; 'Caukhuṭiyā' is most likely the new name of the old 'Ganāi'; Atkinson (also his map) has only 'Ganāi', while the new maps give only 'Caukhuṭiyā'; - Atk. III 228 'Ganāi, a halting-place on the Rāmganga river, on the route between Dwāra in Kumaon and Lohba in Garhwāl, is situate...3206 feet above the level of the sea...in patti Giwār and parganah Pāli of the Kumaon district. ...distant 10 miles from Dwārahāt, ... At Ganāi there is a bridge. The village is situate at the intersection of the valleys of the Rāmganga...and that of two of its tributaries, ... the Khetsār and...the Kothlār. The country around is highly cultivated and dotted over with numerous villages. ... Some two miles from Ganāi are the traditional remains of what is now known as Lakhanpur or Bairāt, and which is supposed to have been one of the capitals of the earlier Rājas in Kumaon.'

cəṭuva = greedy, voracious 16.50; cəṭū 16.60; - H cəṭora; cp. T 4573 Skr. caṭṭ = to lick, taste, Ku. caṭṇo = to lick.

cəṛəṇo = to rise, mount, climb, go on; H cəṛhna; cəṛi ge (= cəṛi go = he rose/climbed, H cəṛh gəya) 8.82; cəṛi go chə (he has climbed, H cəṛh gəya hɛ) 20.51; cəṛi uno (he goes on, H cəṛh ata) 9.46; - T 4578 Skr. caḍhati = rises, Ku. cəṛhṇo; DNL cəṛnu/cəṛhnu; KLG 34 cəṛəla = H cəṛhẽ; PKG 80 cəṛədo (Garhwālī!) = H cəṛhta, 248 cəṛiyo (H cəṛha), 238 cəṛhənu (H cəṛhna), 252 cəṛhẽchə (H cəṛhta hɛ).

cəṛa = bird 4.67; 7.16; - see 'cəṛī'.

cəṛaĩ = ascent, climbing 12.19; - H cəṛhaĩ; DNL cəṛ(h)ai.

cəṛī = bird 4.72; 11.46; 14.16; 16.81; cəṛa 4.67; 7.16; - H ciṛiya; T 4571 Skr. caṭaka, Ku. cəṛo, cəṛi; JJ 8 cəṛo; KLJ 244 cəṛo.

cəṛoṇo (cəṛauṇo?) = to make rise/climb, to put up; H cəṛhana; cəṛũlə (I will put up, H cəṛhaũga/-gī) 11.56; cəṛūl 11.60; cəṛũlu 11.57; cəṛūlə 11.57; - DNL cəṛaunu, Ku. cəṛoṇo.

cəmənə = merriment 6.39 (əmənə ~); - LSI 240 həm cəmən

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

kərõ or khuśī mənõ = we-merriment-should make-and-rejoicing-may celebrate (Ku.-Soriyālī dialect, district Almora).

cəmcəm = glittering, shiny, glaring 12.40; - H cəmkīla, cəmacəm; DNL cəmcəm = glare.

cərəṇo = to graze, H cərna; cərəṇə (H cərna) 8.78; cərəna (grazing, H cərte) 11.36; - T 4686 Skr. cərəti, N. cərnu, caus. Ku. cərūṇo.

cərūṇo = to graze cattle (tr.), H cərana; cəra (graze!, H cəra(o)) 4.29; cəraya (they were made to graze, H cəraye) 4.29; cərũlə (I will graze, H cəraũga/-gī) 3.63; cərɛ lyũlə (I will take to graze, H cəra laũga/-gī) 3.64; - DNL cəraunu, Ku. cərūṇo; KLJ cərũṇ; LSI cərūṇo.

cələṇo = to go (away), move, H cəlna; cəlũ (I/we walked, H mɛ̃ cəla/cəlī hũ, həm cəle/cəlī hɛ̃) 12.60; cələn chə (she goes/makes go?, H vəh cəltī/cəlatī hɛ? - see com.) 21.73; cəli go chə (he has gone, H cəl gəya hɛ) 18.6; cələlo (he will go, H cələga) 21.3; cəli rɔ (he is moving, H cəl rəha hɛ) 14.19; cəl rɔ (= cəli rɔ) 14.21; cələ rĩ ? (they are moving, H cəl rəhe hɛ̃; see com.) 9.20; - T 4715 Skr. cələti, Ku. cəlṇo = to move, go.

cãul(ə) = rice, H cavəl, 3.2;3;6;12; 4.38;39;41;53;76;77; 6.45;54;65; 7.96; cãvəl(ə) 3.7;8;9;73; 4.42;55;56; cãulũ 7.86;87; cãgul(ə) 3.74; 4.52; cãvəl-hãvəl 6.59; cãgələn 7.88; - T 4749 Skr. cāmala, cāvala = husked rice, WPah. bhal. ćə̃u (pl.!), Ku. caũl, G. cavəḷ (usu.pl.!); KLG 95 cãl; Atk. I 687 cānwal; KBA 43 cãl; GHB 165 cavõ, cavəl; PKG 177 cõl (Garhwālī).

caiṇɛ(?) = looking 2.93; - see 'caṇo'.

cakhəṇo = to taste, H cəkhna; cakhənɛ-cakhənɛ (tasting, H cəkhte) 16.47; cakhəṇī, tvĩlɛ ~ re ləgaī (lit. 'by you the tasting (noun!) was applied, H tūne cəkhna ləgaya) 16.47; cakhi liya (they were tasted, H cəkh/caṭ liye) 16.47; cakha (tasted, pl., H cəkhe) 16.48; - T 4557 Skr. cakṣati, Ku. cakhṇo; KLJ cakhəṇ; HSS cakhna = cəkhna.

caṭəṇo = to lick, taste, H caṭna; caṭber (having licked, H caṭkər) 16.60; - T 4573 Skr. caṭṭ, Ku. caṭṇo.

caṇo = to look (for), H dekhna, ḍhũḍhna; caṇə (to look) 16.86; caiṇə (to look) 16.2; caṇ (to look) 10.28; cã hũ

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(= caŋ hũ = for looking, H dekhne ko) 14.33; həmūl cɛ ni sək (we could not see, H həm(ne) dekh nəhĨ seke) 2.87; canɔ (he looks, H dekhta) 12.26; 16.88; cano (H dekhta) 13.28; canɛ (she looks, H dekhtĪ) 11.13; 14.92; 20.60; can che (he looks, H dekhta hɛ) 5.5 (3x); canɔ che (H dekhta hɛ) 13.27; cɛn che (she looks, H dekhtĪ hɛ) 6.47; 7.11; canɛ che (H dekhtĪ hɛ) 9.32; cayo (looked, H dekha) 20.60; caĪ (looked, H dekhĪ) 12.27; cai gĨ (they looked for, H dekh gəye hɛ̃) 16.8; canə-canə rūn che (he keeps on looking, H dekhte-dekhte rəhta hɛ) 15.71; canə ve canə ren che (she keeps on looking, H vəh dekhtĪ rəhtĪ hɛ) 9.30; canə cūnə ren che 21.73; cɛ ro (he is looking, H vəh dekh rəha hɛ) 10.58;82; caiye rɛ ge che (she kept on looking, H dekhtĪ hĪ rəh gəĪ) 12.4; cɛ lyunũ (I look and bring, H dekh(kər) laũ) 6.10; cɛ halĪ (he looked for?, see com.) 21.6; - T 4775 Skr. cāh = see, look for, desire, Ku. caŋo = to seek, love; KLJ caŋ; PKG 27 cai (lit. 'having looked') = compared to, than; KLJ 81 ceiyɛ rɛ gechə = H dekhtĪ hĪ rəh gəĪ.

canəŋa = moonlight 2.56; - H cãdənĪ; T 4745 Skr. cāndraŋa, P. canəŋa; PHD cãdna, cãdnĪ.

cadərə = sheet, cloth, mantle, wrapper 17.91;93; 18.10; - H cadər.

car(ə) = four 2.38; 3.1; 4.56;76;77; 14.29;95; 15.60;62; 21.57; 22.48;49; dvi/dvĪ car(ə) 4.34;40;42;54;70;71; 6.44;80; 7.98; 10.88; 11.64;65; 14.80; 18.80;81;88; 19.6; 20.14; 21.87;94; 22.55; carõ 21.62; - H car; T 4655 Skr. catvāraḥ, Ku. car.

carə(?) = like 7.41; 20.88; 22.46/47; - H kĪ bhãti; KLJ 317 dvi-tari ko tar - əmər hɛ jaya tumi dhərtĪ kĪ car = H do-tare (ek baja) ka tar - tum is dhərtĪ kĪ bhãti əmər rəho; - possibly 'carə' could be 'sar/sər'; cp. PKG 206 ek sər = alike, like one; HSS sar 7 (Persian suffix) =... tulyə, səman, jɛse: devsar; DNL səri = like, resembling, similar, Ku. səriko; - on the other hand KLJ 317 'kĪ car' points to a fem. noun; thus possibly 'kĪ car = kĪ cal' (cp. PHD, HSS cal = motion, ... manner, fashion, habit); HSS car m.(!) = gəti, cal, acar, rĪti; - see com. of 7.41 and 22.46/47.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

calo = turmoil, tumult 15.99; calo ər calo 15.98; 16.1;7; - DNL calo = movement; KI 342,358,362 cala = şəḍyəntrə; HSS cal 1 = (8) kəpəṭ, (11) həlcəl,dhūm, ãdolən.

cĩgoṭi (also 'cĩgoṭĩ'?) = pinching, pricking 15.60;61; - H cikoṭĩ; KLJ 340 cĩgoṭi di diyɛ = H cĩgoṭĩ kaṭ lena.

cĩj (cĩz) = thing 16.35;36;37; 20.20; see 16.35 com.; - H cĩj (cĩz).

citə = mind 7.75;76; 9.61; 10.66; 12.90; 17.80; 18.23; citɛ 3.32; 5.32; 8.71; 9.27; - H cit; see 'varəta'.

citūnɛ = she feels 14.22 (ghamə lɛ pĩṛə jɛ citūnɛ = because of the heat she feels pain); see com.; - cp. H cĩtna, cetna = hoś mẽ ana, sẽjna mẽ hona; T 4799 Skr. citta, deriv. vbs.: N. citaunu = to think, OAw. citəvəi = sees, H. cĩtna = to look at.

cin-pətrə = horoscope 2.45; 9.60;64; cinə-pətərə 2.46; 9.62; cin-pətər 9.60; - H jənməpətrĩ; T 4833 Skr. cihna = sign, Ku. cĩn = horoscope; DNL cinu, cinhu = sign, usu.pl. cina = horoscope; - cp. jənəmə-pətərə.

cimeṭa (pl.?) = tongs, pincers 15.97; - H cimṭa; DNL cimṭa, Ku. cimṭa; KLJ cimuṭ.

cĩlə = kite, hawk 14.45; - H cĩl; T 4829 Skr. cilliḥ, cillaḥ, Ku. cĩl.

cũgəṇo = to pick up, graze, H cugna, cũgna; gaĩ le cũgəṇə choṛo (the cows stopped grazing) 18.15; - T 4852 Skr. cugyati = pecks, WPah. cugṇa = to graze; T 4853 Skr. cũgati, WPah. ċuṁgṇõ, cũgṇõ.

cua phapərə = Cuā, a kind of mountain grain(?) (+ phapər, q.v.) 3.4;29;83; cuva phapərə 3.4; cũ phapər 3.5; - BS (3.4) 'cuva' and 'phapər' are crops of the Shauks, not needing much irrigation or good soil; they are considered inferior to rice and wheat, they compare with 'bəjra' and 'məḍuva'; of 'cuva' they prepare bread, and the leaves are eaten as vegetable; - KI 119 cūa (among 'kẖərĩpẖ' crops); KI 121 laĩ, ugəl (= phapərə), cūa ya colaĩ adi un gərĩb kisanõ kĩ tərkariyã hɛ̃, jinhẽ prayəḥ nəmək ke sath roṭĩ khanĩ paṛtĩ hɛ (under the heading 'sag-səbjĩ'); MHK cua = ek prəkar ka pəhaṛĩ gehũ̃ (also 'cuva'); PHD cūa, cua = potherb Amaranthus oleraceus (com. called 'lal sag', cp. colaĩ); Atk. III 121 (agriculture of

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Bhotiya Mahāls <= Byāns, Chaudāns, Dārma and Johār>): ... barley ... The principal other crops are 'kotu' or 'ogal' or 'pāltī'; 'phāphar' or 'bhe' (F.tataricum) and 'chūa' or 'mārcha' or 'mārsa' (Amaranthus frumentaceus), and in the upper parts 'phāphar' only which does not require irrigation. - HSS cua 1 <deś.> = ek prəkar ka pəhaṛī deś (!): 'deś' seems to be wrongly copied from the correct 'gehũ' in MHK (see above).

cuĪ(?) = lock, tuft of hair 12.53; see com.; - H coṭī, cuṭiya.

cukɛ(?) = suddenly, at once(?) 12.81; see com.; possibly 'cukɛ' should be 'cuṛukɛ', q.v..

cuṭəṇo = to strike, beat; H coṭ ana, ~ pəhũcna; (or is it 'chuṭəṇo' = to fall?, see 13.16 com.); cuṭənī (they strike, itr.) 13.14; cuṭĪ (they have hit) 13.15; cuṭi dinū (we will beat, H həm marẽ, coṭ ləgaẽ) 13.13; - T 4857 Skr. cuṭati = cuts off, strikes, S. cuṭənu = to strike with a missile, N. cuṭnu = to thrash, Ku. cunṇo = to nip, pluck, choose; - cp. chuṭəṇo.

cuṛukɛ = quickly, at once 9.94; 16.44; cuṛukə 9.69; 16.86; - H jəldī se, cuṭkī se; DNL cuṛki, cuṭki = fillip, snap of the fingers; - cp. cukɛ.

cup = quiet 3.76; - H cup.

cupəṛə, telə ~ = anointing with oil 10.3; 16.67; - H tel cupərna, tel ləgana; T 4865 Skr. cuppa = oily, Ku. copəṛ = oil, ghee; cupṛo = oily, gng. ĉupəṛ = smooth, N. telcupər = anointing with oil; - KLJ 383 cyolək cupəṛ khã = H bəcce ko cupəṛne ka tel hī pī jaũ; PKG 83 cupəṛo = butter, 139 cupəṛa = greasy.

cupəṛəṇo = to smear(with oil), H cupərna; piśuva cupəṛibere (having smeared flour, H aṭa cupəṛkər) 18.27; - KBA 182 cupəṛno, cupəṛəṇ = tel, ghī adi ləgana.

ceṛo = magic, spell, charm 18.3; 21.5;53; ceṛa 18.2; - H jadū, məntrə; HSS ceṛə, ceṛək = ceṭək = jadū ya indrəjal vidya; KLG 126 bẽgalī ceṭū; PHD ceṭək = miracle, magic.

cep(ə), ãkhənə ka ~ = the gummy secretion of the eyes 12.52; - PHD cep = ... gum or matter (of the eye); cĪpəṛ, cĪpṛa, cipṛa = cep; T 4819 Skr. cippa, WPah. ĉɛpṛo, N. cipro.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

celĪ = daughter, girl 1.94;95;96;99; 3.35;39;93; 4.29;34; 35;42;55;66;67;70;73;78; 5.37;43;44;45; 6.10;72;74;76; 7.9;20;33;36;47;77;80;82; 8.60; etc. 12.45; etc. 20.11; 12;37;41;42;43; etc.; - H leṛekĪ; KG 70 celi, cyeli; KLJ celi; PKG 114,304 celi; HDK 106 (Bhābar) cyelĪ; KLG 47 celi; - cp. celo.

celo = son, boy 1.94; 2.51; 3.52; 12.69;97;98; 13.3;11;77; 16.78; 17.8;60;61;69; 20.82;84; 21.32; cela (obl./pl.) 3.51;52; 8.3;4;12; 12.42;43;44;91;92;95; 13.6;12;15;18; 19;22; 15.84; 16.95;98; 17.2;14;15;16;17;23;26;27;28;30; 38;42;49;52;53;60; 21.15;26;27;28;29; cyel 2.53; 12.45; 17.67; 20.90;91; 21.11;49; cyelə 2.50; 21.24;27; cyela 13.5; celən(ə) 3.51; 13.7; cyela 16.95; celə 17.8; cyal 17.62; celã̄ 16.6; - H leṛeka; T 4911 Skr. cella, Ku. celo; LSI 249 (Jṗhārī) cyel.

ceher = countenance, face 5.22; - H cehera.

cɛ̃ = it is necessary, H cahiye, 2.67; - see 'cɛn chə'.

cɛtuva = the month of 'cɛt' (Cait), March-April, 17.50;51; 52; - H cɛt; DNL cɛt.

cɛn chə = it is necessary 2.69 (həmūlɛ jaṇo ~ = lit. 'by us going is necessary'); cɛ̃ (< cɛn chə) 2.67; 8.27; cɛn chiyo (it was n., H cahiye tha) 8.17; - H cahiye; D 7 cɛ̃chə, 10 jaṇo caĪ = H jana cahiye, 28 caĪ; JJ 36 nĪ cɛnĪ = one must not, 48 cɛ̃chye, 60 hũṇo cɛ̃chə = H hona cahiye; LSI 155 caĪṇo = to be necessary, 3.sg. cɛ (chai) = H cahiye; NMM 31 caiñ cha; KLJ 97 caynchə, cɛynchə, 132 cəinĪ̃; PKG 203 cɛ̃ch.

coṭə = blow, stroke 13.9; 14.78;79; coṭ 14.80; - H coṭ; DNL coṭ = wound, bruise, hurt, Ku. coṭ = blow.

cokha = small wooden chair (BS), obl., 16.45; - H cokĪ; T 4629 Skr. catuṣka = consisting of four, Ku. cəuk = courtyard; cəukho, cəuko = wooden seat; KLJ cokhənya = H cətuṣkoṇə.

cotha = fourth 14.55; - H cotha; T 4600 Skr. caturtha, Ku. cəutho (= cotho), gng. ĉoth.

coda (cəuda) = fourteen 22.20; - see 'cəuda'.

cobəṭiya = crossroad (?), or name of a place? 9.24; cəbəṭiya 11.95; 9.24 seems to mean 'crossroad', but 11.95 looks more like a placename; - H coraha; KLJ cobəṭiyə,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

cobaṭa = H coraha; DPS 37 p.4 Chaubattia, 44 Chaubatia; KI 103 cobəṭiya (a village, near Rānīkhet?);-cp. cobaṭa.

cobaṭa (obl.) = crossroads 18.3; 21.53; - H coraha; T 4620 Skr. caturvartman, Ku. cobaṭ, -ṭa, N. cobaṭo; PKG 158 cobaṭa; NMM 49 caubaṭa kĪ dhūlə; KLG 77 cobaṭa kĪ dhūlə.

cyəl(ə), cyəla = son, H ləṛəka; - see 'celo'.

cyã cyã = chirping of birds 7.16; - PHD (471) cĨ, cẽ = the cry, squeak, chirp (of birds); cĨ cĨ /cẽ cẽ kərna.

cyoṇṭə(?) f., dəĪ kĪ ~ = a pot(?) of sourmilk 6.17; cyoṇṭə m., dəĪ ka ~ 6.19;24; - cp. DNL khoci, khoco, khotiya, ghɛ̃ṭo, ghɛ̃ṭi = cup, vessel, jar; GR cyoṇṭ < khyõṭ (?); - more likely 'cyoṇṭ' = the cream, thick upper layer of sourmilk (TP,BLS); this also fits better the context (cream of the milk - dūdə kĪ məlaĪ).

## ch

chə = he/she is; mɛ̃/mi chũ (I am, H mɛ̃ hũ) 5.32;34;38;43; 44;45; 8.42; 17.7;21;22; 20.93; həm chũ (we are, H həm hɛ̃ <but 'hũ' as to its form!>) 1.80; 14.48; tū chɛ (you are, H tū hɛ) 4.72; 5.32;37; 10.49;67;74; 11.55;61; 15.9; 16.50;60; 17.77; chə (he/she is, H vəh hɛ) 5.25;26; 6.39; 40;50;52; 7.13; 8.50;54;56; 13.40; 14.48; 18.82; 22.38; chu (= chə) 1.12; 2.84;85;88;93; 3.54; 4.29;56;67;71;84; 5.17;25;26;29;33;34;37;38;45; 6.39;40;41; 8.28;45;46;49; 52;53;73;74;75;96;97; 9.24;67; 10.50;77; 11.86; 12.97; 13.3;25;40; 15.6; 16.43; 17.13; 18.85; 19.14;35;39; 21.1; 22.27;32;50;56; chū (= chə) 20.10; chəin (he/she is not, H nəhĨ hɛ) 13.97; tum cha (you are, H tum ho) 4.67; 17.62; chən (they are, H ve hɛ̃) 4.35; 5.34;38;75;96; 6.41; 7.67; 8.67; 10.19; 15.9;90; 19.13;92; 20.21; 21.24; chənə (= chən) 5.33; 8.64;67; 13.53;54; 15.8;9; 16.36;51; 19.46;81; 22.1; tū chiyɛ (you were, H tū tha) 11.75; 21.45;49; 22.43; chiye (= chiyɛ) 21.49; chiyo (he was, H vəh tha) 1.1;4;23;46;47; 2.68; 3.94; 4.83;94; 6.47; 12.38; 16.73;97; 17.73; 19.19; 22.45; chiyə (= chiyo) 17.9; chĪ (= < chiyo; cp. 'jo chĪ') 1.47; 6.42; 8.97;98; 12.7;46;68; 13.65; 14.65; 16.5;58;79; 19.68; 20.98; chĪ (she was, H vəh thĪ) 3.91;92; 6.60; 16.81; chiya (they

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

were, H ve the) 1.2;3; 2.83; 3.84; 10.22; 17.55;56; 18.66; 21.7;8;14; chĪ (= chiya, but also fem.pl.) 15.10; 17.97; 18.42; - T 1031 Skr. ākṣēti, Pk. achaï = sits, remains, is; Garhw.,Ku.,N. chə = is; JJ 34,35 mɛ̃ chũ̃ (I am), həm chũ̃ (we are), tū chɛ (you are), tum chə (pl.), u chə (he/she is), ũ̃ chən (they are); mɛ̃ chyũ̃ (I was), həm chiyã̃, tū chiyɛ, tum chiya, ū chiyo/chĪ, ũ̃ chiya; NMM 28 tū che (you are, fem.); KLJ chyũ = H hũ̃.

chəi, chəĪ = six, H chəḥ; - see 'chɛ'.

chəi(?) = ?, see 15.58 com.; cp. chələ (chəi < chəl?).

cheṭõ = sixth 14.56; - H cheṭha; T 12808 Skr. ṣaṣṭha, WPah. cheṭha, ext. -m- N. chaiṭaũ (= chɛṭõ); PKG 52 cheṭo, 260 cheṭi tək = up to the 6th day (after birth).

chəttər(ə) = umbrella 11.57;60; - H chata, chətrə; T 4972 Skr. chattra, Ku. chat.

chən(ə) = they are, H ve hɛ̃; - see 'chə'.

chəmu(?) = ?, see 14.22 com..

chələ = ghost 12.60; - H bhūt, pret; T 5001 Skr. chala, Ku. chəl = deceit, gng. ĉhəv = goblin; KBA 182 chəl/chəv = H bhūt-pret-badha; KLJ chov; PKG 393 chəl jhaṛnu = exorcising demons; - cp. chəi 15.58 (GR chəi = chəl).

cha = you are, H tum ho; - see 'chə'.

chaja (obl.) = upper verandah, roof-garden 7.70;77; 8.21; 23; 9.3;94; 12.87;88;95; 13.27; 18.93;96; chajə 12.39;93; 20.4; - BS 'chaja', a roof-verandah, is always roofed over; H chəjja; T 5023 Skr. chādya, Ku. chajo = upper verandah; KI 119 about the house (kuṛə): 'ūpər ka hissa 'məjhela' kəhlata hɛ. uska bərãḍa yədi khula ho, to use 'chaja', yədi bɛ̃d ho, to 'cakh' kəhte hɛ̃'; KLG 73 pūrəbɛ ka chaja rukməṇĪ bɛṭhi hvəla = H pūrv ke jhərokhe mẽ rukmiṇĪ bɛṭhĪ huĪ̃ thĪ̃.

chatĪ = breast 7.41; 17.1;37;53; 20.88; - H chatĪ; T 5014 Ku. chati.

charoṇ (= charən?, obl.pl.) = ashes 13.41; 17.71; charəṇ-harəṇ (= charən-harən?) 13.42; - H rakh; T 3674 Skr. kṣāra = corrosive, Ku. char = ashes; KLJ charo; PKG 304 charo i charo = nothing but ashes, 345 char; 231,248 chara; cp. also HSS, PHD char.

chal(ə) = banks of a river 5.3;4;7; 6.8; - H kinara, təṭ;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

PKG 23 gaṛ ko chalo dhūr ko palo = The banks of a river and the vegetation of a mountain peak (...are nobody's property, ...common right); KLG 70 təb nhɛge sãura bhagīrəthī chal = H təb gəī s. bh. ke təṭ; KLJ 54 gẽga chal = H gẽga təṭ; 81,377 chal; possibly related to DNL chal = wave, ripple; T 5002 Skr. chala, challa = splash, L.P. chəll = overflowing of water, Ku. chəlar = wave.

chi, chī = was, H tha/thī; - see 'chə'.

chiṛa-paṇī = a place on the road between Someshvar and Dvārāhāṭ where there is a waterfall 7.24; 12.30;31;35;62; chiṛɛ-paṇī 4.49; - KI 129 chīṛapanī (= Atk. III 50 Chirapāni), another place in the district of Champāvat; DPS 37 p.20 Chhira Pani (the one in Champ. distr.); KI 461 chīṛa = H jəlprəpat.

chipəṇo = to hide, H chipna; dinə chipi go (the day has passed, H din bīt gəya) 6.61; - T 4994 Skr. chapp, chipp = press, cover, hide, Ku. chipṇo = to vanish, tr. to hide; KLJ chipəṇ = H chipna.

chipul(ə)-cor(ə) = a village on the road Someshvar - Dvārāhāṭ, between Phayārau and Lodethal (see 4.36-45-46; 7.25-26-27; 13.32-34/35-39; 11.94-12.9-15) 7.26; 12.12; 13.41; chipəl-cor 12.14; chupul(ə)-cor(ə) 4.45;46; 12.11; 13.34;35; - cp. similar names: KI 4 chipilədhura = a 13000feet mountain, 25 chipula devta kī pūja (also 66), 673 chipulədhura, jo əskoṭ ke pas ek baṛa 16 000 feet ũca pərvət hɛ; DPS 37 p.13 Chipoli Punera, 15 Karoli Chipoli; KLG 152 chipūla corəṛī ho = H chepula kī caukī, chipula koṭ ka chən bar bhaī chipula ho = H chepula koṭ mẽ barəḥ bhaī chepule rəhte the; Atk. II 832 'we have at Chhipula-dhūra or pass by mount Chhipula a temple to the god of the mountain'.

chiy-ə, -a, -e, -ɛ, -o = was/were, H tha/the; - see 'chə'.

chu, chũ = is/am, H hɛ/hũ; - see 'chə'.

chuṭəṇo = to be released, get loose, fall, H chūṭna; chuṭəṇə (H chūṭna) 13.16; chuṭber (having lost hold, H chūṭkər) 14.89; chuṭənī (they fall, H chūṭəte hɛ̃) 2.60; chuṭi ge (she fell, H chūṭ/gir gəī) 14.79; chuṭi gɛ (= chuṭi ge) 14.82; chuṭi gĩ (they fell, H chūṭ gəye hɛ̃) 14.77; chuṭ gĩ (= chuṭi gĩ) 14.42; chuṭ jã (= chuṭ jano

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

= he looses his hold, H chūṭ jata hɛ) 12.20; - T 3707 Skr. kṣuṭyəte = is released, Ku. chuṭṇo = to be released, N. chuṭnu = to get loose; JJ 41 chuṭəṇo = to fall; PKG 299 chuṭi gəyo = it has slipped from, 240 chuṭo = let loose/fallen; - M 14.77 possibly 'cuṭ gĨ' (cp. cuṭəṇo)!

chupul-cor = a village; - see 'chipul-cor'.

cheṛa(?) = pierced/scratched(?), see com. 12.52; - cp. T 5043 Skr. chidra = torn asunder, pierced, Ku. cheṛūṇo = to cause to pierce, N. cheṛnu = to pierce, H. chĨṛana = to scrape; PKG 130 cheṛoṇo = to pierce.

chɛ = you are, H tū hɛ; - see 'chə'.

chɛ = six 4.8; 8.10;24; 20.72;73;74;75;77;82;94; 21.7;10; 25;30;51;70;77;82; 22.13;37; chəi 4.6; 20.76; chəĨ 21.38; 47; - H chəḥ; T 12803 Skr. ṣaṣ, Ku. chəi (= chɛ?,KM); KG 70 chə; PKG 181 chɛ; - cp. mhɛnə, chɛ ~.

chɛlū = a young and beautiful girl 17.29;43; chɛluva 17.27; BS (17.27) girl of 15 - 16 years; - T 5006 Skr. chavĪ = skin, hide, beauty, P. chəil (= chɛl, KM) = handsome, N. cheyəllə = foppish, G. chɛl = elegant, foppish; C 24 chɛl = H premĪ; HSS chɛla = sundər.

choṛəṇo = to leave, let go, H choṛna; choṛəṇ phɛ ge(she began to shed <tears>, H choṛne ləgĪ) 17.12; ni choṛən (I don't leave, H nəhĨ choṛta) 11.53; choṛiberə (having left, H choṛkər) 6.7; 10.71;75; 14.26; 19.79; choṛber (H choṛkər) 10.83; 11.41; chaṛi (= choṛi(?) = choṛiber) 13.11; choṛnū (I leave, want to leave, H choṛũ) 11.53; choṛũ (H choṛũ) 11.22; choṛunū (H choṛũ) 21.93; choṛənɛ (she sheds <tears>, H vəh choṛtĪ) 7.4;8; 9.26; choṛənĪ (they shed <tears>, H ve choṛte hɛ̃) 18.65; choṛɛn chə (she sheds <tears>, H vəh choṛtĪ hɛ) 6.89; 7.19; choṛen cho (= choṛɛn chə) 20.66; choṛo (left, m., H choṛa) 5.18; 14.46; 18.15; choṛi go (left, H choṛ gəya) 16.25; choṛ ge (= choṛi go) 20.69; choṛi gə chə (he was left, H choṛ gəya hɛ) 1.35; choṛ gəy (left, H choṛ gəya) 18.36; - choṛi ayũ (I have left <and came here>, H choṛ aya/aĪ hũ) 16.73; 19.25;27; choṛi ɛ gũ (I have left, H choṛ(kər) a gəya hũ) 19.24;27;28; həmə choṛi ɛ gũ (we have left) 22.26; choṛi ɛ ge chɛ (you have left <and come here>, H choṛ(kər) a gəĪ hɛ) 11.30; choṛi janū (I want to leave,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

H choṛ jaũ) 17.85; choṛi jan chɛ (you leave, H tũ choṛ jata hɛ) 18.6; choṛ dinũ (I leave, I let go, H choṛ dũ) 10.64; 11.53; choṛə diyo (he was left, H choṛ diya) 21.92; choṛi de (= choṛ diyo) 16.73; choṛ dĪ (she was left, H choṛ dĪ) 13.73; 10.87; 12.50; choṛi diya (they were left, H choṛ diye) 4.5; choṛi halo che (he has been left, H choṛ ḍala hɛ) 10.93; - T 3747 Skr. kṣoṭayati = throws, Ku. choṛṇo = to leave; KLG 33 chaṛĪ ɛchɛ = H choṛ aĪ ho, 77 chaṛən = H choṛte.

chorĪ = girl 15.17; - H ləṛkĪ; T 5070 Skr. chokara, N. choro, chori = boy, girl; T 5072 Skr. chora = orphan, Ku. choro = orphan boy; KLJ chori = H ləṛkĪ, chyoṛi = H dasĪ; PKG 53 chora = son; 125,201 children, 146 chorõ = orphan children, 201 chori = daughter(?); - cp. celĪ.

## j

jẽgəl = jungle, forest 4.29; - H jẽgəl; HDK 54 (Almora Dums) jəñəv = jẽgəl, jəñəĪ = jẽglĪ = wild.

jə = which, H jo, 6.65; 13.56; - see 'jo'.

jə = like, as, H jɛsa/jɛse, 2.88; 3.81; 4.28; 5.31 etc.; - see 'jəs'.

jəĪ = like, as, H jɛsa/jɛse; - see 'jəs'.

jəkə (< jəsi kəri(?) = H jɛse kərke) = like, as 5.24; 14.51; 15.54;70; 17.31; 18.97; 19.96; jɛkə 2.90; 6.83; 11.37; 16.28; jəkɛ 15.66; jɛ kɛ 18.73; BS (14.51) vĪk jəkə gorubach gõ mẽ kɛkɛ nhẽtin = H uske jɛse gay-bechṛe gãv mẽ kisĪ ke nəhĪ hẽ (BS 'like his cows'); KLJ 271 chati jɛ ke phaṛo = H jɛse...hridəy phəṭa jata hɛ; - cp. Nepali in DNL: jəsto, jəsto-gəri = as, in what manner; jhẽ = like, as; jhẽ gəri = id. (N. gəri = Ku. kəri); and similar in Ku. again: LSI 128 eso kəriber (H ɛse kərke); - cp. jəs, kəsikə, kɛ (suffix to form adverbs).

jəgədĪśə = God Viṣṇu, the 'Lord of the world', 1.7 etc.; - H jəgədĪś; - cp. həri jəgədĪśe, ramə ~ .

jəgənĪ(?) = lifting(?) 20.55; see com.,

(jəgəriya) = 'one who awakens'(?), com. 11.55; - KLJ jəgəriya = H gĪt təṭha vadyə dvara devatma ko ḍẽgəriye ke śərĪr mẽ əvətərit kəranevala vyəkti; cp. PHD jagərəṇ =

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

waking, ... sitting up at night (in a religious ceremony or at prayers).

jəga = place 16.23; 21.42; 22.52; jag 14.93;98; - H jəgəh; KG 70 jagə, 71 jag; D 3 jəga mẽ, 12 jaga mẽ; DNL jəga, jəgga; GHB 166 jag; PKG 3,290,307,362 jəga; KLJ 355 jaga mẽ; KBA 201 jaga, jag.

jəga = light (a lamp!), H jəla, 15.69; - see 'jəgūṇo'.

jəgaĪ, "əlakhə" ~ mẽ = in awakening God, the "invisible" 18.92; see com.; - DNL jəgai 2 = awakening (tr.), provocation.

jəgūṇo = to awaken, to light (a lamp), H jəgana; bəttĪ jəga (light a lamp!, H jəga) 15.69; jogĪ əlakhə jəgūnĪ (the jogis call on/awaken God, H jəgate hɛ̃) 18.90; dhūṇĪ jəgɛ rakhĪ (the jogi-fire was kindled, H jəga rəkhĪ) 16.98; jəgaĪ(?), see com. 18.92; - T 5175 Skr. jāgrati, Ku. jəgūṇo.

jəgɛ rakhĪ = kindled 16.98; - see 'jəgūṇo'.

jəgməg = shining, bright 2.88; - H jəgməg; DNL jhək-məkk = shining, bright; KLJ jhək = H sundər.

jəgyə, homə- ~ = the 'hom'-sacrifice 8.68; - H yəjñə (but pronounced 'jəgyə'); PKG 45 jəgən mẽ bighən = a calamity during a sacrifice; KLJ 45 jəgya, 51 jəgĪyə = H yəjñə.

jəjəman(ə) = sacrificer, employer of a priest 9.86; 10.46; 47;49; jəjmano 9.89; - H yəjman; KLJ, PKG 268 jəjəman.

jəṭa = hair twisted together 21.25; - H jəṭa.

jəṛa (obl.) = root 12.65; 22.50; - H jəṛ; T 5086 Skr. jaṭā, Ku. jəṛ f., jəṛo m. = root, jəṛi f. = small root.

jəṇiyõ (obl.pl.) = persons, people, see com. 19.21; -H jən; T 5098 Skr. jana, Ku. jəṇ.

jətuk = how much (rel.) 7.73; 13.71; 17.89; jətukə 17.86; 87;93;97; 18.16;66;70; - H jitna; DNL jəttiko, jətiko = as great as; HDK 105 (Bhābar) jətuk; PKG 48,325 jətuk, 136,194 jətukɛ; - see 'ituk'.

jətūlə(?) = I will take care(?), see com. 3.55; - cp. DNL jətən (= yətnə) = exertion, care, toil; jətən gərnu = to try, be careful; HSS jətna = yətnə kərna; PKG 140 adhi kheti pati adhi jətə pati = Cultivation of the fields is only half the farmer's work, for he must also watch his crops.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

jətha = where, whither 5.21;28; - H jidhər; DNL jəta; KBA 89 jəth; KLJ jəthəū = H niruddeśyə ghūmnevala; - cp. itha.
jəthẽ = to whom (rel.pron.), H jisse, 20.10; - see 'jo'.
jən(ə) = not (with imperative) 4.81; 17.14;15; 18.86; jhən(ə) (= jən?) 4.78; 15.18;24; 17.19; 20.19;20; - H mət, jəni; T 10408 Skr. yathā na = in order that not, Ku. jən = ptcl. of prohibition; GHB 167 jhən ḍaliye = H mət ḍaliye; CM 69 jhəni; PKG 168,235 jən; KLJ 130 jhən kəriyɛ; KBA 167 jən; D 20,21 jən; PHD jən, jəni, jin; NMM 49 tū jhənə jaiya = don't you go!; KG 79 jən.
jənəjĪra = chain 4.4; - H jẽjĪr.
jənəm(ə) = birth, life 9.75;84; 11.19; jənəmɛ (H jənmə hĪ) 20.38; - H jənmə, jənəm.
jənəmə-pətərə = horoscope 9.67; - H jənməpətrĪ; - cp. kunəl.
jənər = whose (pl.), H jinka, 6.40; - see 'jo'.
jənərəl-kənərəl huṇiya = Tibetans(?) 1.75; - see 'jələnərĪ huṇiya'.
jəni(?) = not(?) 8.13.; - like, as if 4.13 (see com.!).
jənũlɛ, jənūl, -ɛ = who (rel.), H jinhõne; - see 'jo'.
jənməṇo = to be born, H jənməna, pɛda hona; jənəma (born, H pɛda hue) 13.19; jənəmĪ (born, H pɛda huĪ) 2.57;59; eso yodha jənəmi chĪ u lɛ (he was born such a warrior) 13.25; - DNL jənmənu.
jəb = when (rel.) 1.90; 3.29;31 etc.; jəbə 3.1;36;68 etc.; jəbu 19.20; - H jəb.
jəbərdəstĪ = force 6.55; 10.3;12;15; - H jəbərdəstĪ.
jəbanə = tongue 2.76; - H jəban.
jəma = assembled, collected, in all 6.54; 15.94; jəmə 9.7; jəm 6.59; 19.13;40; - H jəma; DNL jəmma, jəma.
ḍ̣əmĪn (= zəmĪn) = ground 20.52; - H ḍ̣əmĪn.
jəməna = the river Yamunā (gẽga re ~ ) 8.63; - H yəmuna.
jəmol(ə), salə- ~ = a kind of rice 5.80;81;94; - see 'salə ~'.
jəmbū-gəndərɛṇĪ = 'kind of root from Tibet, used as medicine and spice for "dāl" '(BS) 5.63;68;77; - SEH jambu = a scented grass; KLJ 250 jəmbu kĪ bhẽgar = H jəmbū se chõkĪ huĪ dal; KI 114 'jẽbū, gẽdrayənĪ' is traded at the fair in Bāgīśvar (Bageshwar); - cp. gəndərɛṇĪ.
jəy-jəs = in which way, H jɛse, 18.41;42; - see 'jəs, ɛs'.
jər(ə)? = gold, wealth(?) 14.68;74 ( ~ jĪ̃vər); - PHD 615

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ʒər = gold, money, riches, wealth; HSS jər 7 = sona; PKG 213 jər mẽ pər = money has wings.

jəra = little, a little, somewhat 12.17;21; 15.22; - H jəra.

jərūr = surely, certainly 11.21; jərūr/zərūr 3.40; 17.46; 68; - H ʒərūr; KG 78 jərūr.

jərmənə = Germany 22.39; - KLJ 292 jərməna jəhaj ayo ədəmə sərga, teri merī maya mājī kye pəṛo phərka = H jərmənī ka vayuyan adhe akaś (bəhut ũcaī) pər cəla aya, o priyə, tumhare or mere prem-sẽbãdh mẽ yəh əntər kis karəṇ a gəya.

jəl(ə) = water 5.10;11; 17.18;41; 18.86; 20.32;41;42; - H panī, jəl; T 5155 Skr. jala, N. jəl.

jələnərə (deś) = Jalanara/Jalnar-land 1.1;29;36; 2.63; 6.51; 8.90; 11.30; 16.76;78; 17.10;60;96;98; 18.11;18;82; 89; 19.1; 20.98; 21.1; 22.12; jəlnər (deś) 6.55; 11.41; 77; 13.69; 15.47; 16.79;83;88; 17.9;41; 18.34;85;87; 19.11;29;39;59; 20.27; 21.89a; jəlnərə 13.56; 17.8;61; 18.84; jələnər (deś) 5.97; jəlnər muluke 17.13; - BS 'old name for Bhotiya-land' (= Tibet); TP jəlnər-deś = Johār; SSR has not heard it; GR (8.97) jəlnər = name of Rājulā's country (cp. 11.77: selī śokaṇ, jəlnər-deś bɛ; thus 'jəlnər' ='śokan', the land of the Shauks); - no 'jəlnər' in Atk., KI or KLJ; thus, at present, no geographical-historical reality can be given to this name; - possibly 'jəlnər' is a corruption of 'jaləndhər', a town in Panjāb, where the famous Guru Jālandharnāth had his abode (Hi.Sāh.Koś I 426); and this again may have to do with the story of Gopīcand, whose Guru is said to have been Jālandharnāth.

jələnərī huṇiya = a name for the Tibetans, as used in our text 1.46; 2.10; jəlnərī (huṇiya) 1.47;91; kələnərī-jələnərī huṇiya 2.69; jəlnər-kəlnər (huṇiya) 1.59; 8.97; jənərəl-kənərəl huṇiya 1.75; kələnərī huṇiya (q.v.) 8.2; kəlnərī huṇī 2.20;86; - GR (8.97) kəlnər = name of the Huns (= Tibetans); - has it to do with 'jələnərə deś', or is it a corruption of the English 'general' and 'colonel'?; - cp. KI 127,357 jənərəl = general; 401,406,409, 413,418 kərnel/kərnəl = colonel.

jələṇə = to burn, kindle, set fire to, H jəlana; jəlɛber (having kindled, H jəlakər) 16.31; jəlonɛ (you light,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

H tū jəlata hɛ) 15.68 (2x); jəlaĪ (lit, H jəlaĪ) 15.70; - T 5306 Skr. jvalati, Ku. jəlŋo itr. = to burn, tr. jəloŋo.

jəvab = answer 5.30; - see 'juvab'.

jəvɛ̃ = son-in-law 20.34;35;44; - H jamata, damad; T 5198 jāmātṛ, Ku. jəvəĪ, gng. jəvɛ̃; KLJ jəvɛ̃; PKG 390 jəvɛ̃; 166 səsurasə ko jəvãi, busəraṛə ko bələd = A son-in-law in his father-in-law's house, and a bullock in the chaff of the threshing floor, are so well fed that they become notorious.

jəs = like, as 7.4; 11.13; 12.85; 14.42; 16.93; 19.10; 21.61;68; jəso 12.54;65; 13.75; jəsə 10.35; 11.10;12; 12.17; 13.75; 17.74; jɛ 2.91; 5.14;20; 6.29; 8.72; 9.90; 10.71; 11.66(?);69;93; 13.60;95;97;98; 14.22;41;45;67; 15.8;10;50; 16.20;21;43(?); 17.8(?);63; 18.73; 19.31;63; 73;75;80;97; 20.67;78;84; 21.42; je 2.88; 3.81; 4.28; 5.31; 8.82; 9.9;44;86; 10.22;36;64; 11.75;78;88; 12.28; 13.30; 15.22;39; 18.42; 19.10;31;84; 20.42;43; 21.68; jəsĪ 2.56; 4.13;14;28(?); 5.74; 11.10;13;29;72; 12.15;61; 21.64; jɛsə 3.35; 9.17; jɛsa 12.10; 14.41; jəs-jəs 7.58; jəso-jəso 7.57; jəsə-jəsə 4.21; jɛsĪ 2.35; 20.64; jəĪ 21.65; jəy-jəs 18.41;42; jəsike (cp. jəkə) 9.54;56; jəsik 20.11; - H jɛsa, jɛsĪ, jɛse; D 17 jəso = H jɛsa; KLG 32 jəso, 71 jəsi; KBA 90 jəśye-jəśye = H jɛse-jɛse, 162 jəssĪ kɛ = H jɛse hĪ; D 12 jəsve = H jyõhĪ; LSĪ 240 jəsve-təsve; PKG 82 jəsa, 403 jəsa-təsa; 50,223 jəsi; 223 jəso, 190 jəsɛ-usɛ; 79 apəŋi jəsi = in his own way; - cp. ɛs, usi, kəs, kəsĪ, kəsike, jəkə.

jəhər = poison 21.84; - H jəhər.

jã = where (rel.) 15.35; - H jəhã; D 5,13 jã; 2 jãjã = H jəhã kəhĪ = wherever; KLJ jã; PKG 131,198,306 jã - tã, 172 jã - vã; - cp. jahũ.

jãhũ = whereto, H jəhã ko, 14.12; - see 'jahũ'.

jãgĪ(?) = H 'bãdh' = a small dam of stone, mud and leaves (BS 14.21) 14.21;30 (banə kĪ jãgĪ mɛ̃); GR the place where a small irrigation-channel branches off a bigger channel; - possibly T 5080 Skr. jāgāla = dyke, Ku. jəñar = ford.

jãṭha = stick 16.24; - H laṭhĪ; T 10444 Skr. yaṣṭi, Ku. jãṭhĪ, jãṭho, gng. jãṭh; KLJ 172 jãṭhi, 381 jãṭhĪ; PKG 67 jãṭhĪ; 390,397 jãṭhi, 144 jãṭho.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

jãlɛ = up to, until (oɳ jãlɛ = till coming) 20.22; - H tək; D 1,7,15,16 jãlɛ; JJ 43 jəb jãlɛ = whilst; LSI 158 jalek = till (= jã ləgə/jã lagi?); HDK 105 (Bhābar) jãlɛ; LP I 14 jəbləg = while; Vp 211 jauɱ lahi (= jõ ləhi) = as long as, while; PHD əb: əb-ləg, əb-lõ, əb-le, əb-lẽ = əb-tək; - cp. DNL jel, jyal (old) + səmmə = till.

jãhũ = whereto, H jəhã ko, 14.12; - see 'jahũ'.

ja, jaĪ = which, H jis, 15.73; 17.16;17; - see 'jo'.

jaiya, tera ~ bəʈi = 'since your having gone' 7.80; 15.73; 75; ter jaĪ bəʈi 15.76; KLG 257 aj ka jaĪyã (= jaiya,KM) bəʈĪ kəb holĪ bhẽʈ = H aj tum ja rəhe ho, əb tumse kəb bhẽʈ hogĪ? KLG 258 aj ka jaiya bəʈĪ, 276 tve...jəiyã bəʈ = H tumhare cəle jane ke bad; - cp. jaɳo.

jakhəɽi = very old people (BS) 9.9; NCV,PM very old; BLS having a stiff body; - possibly T 10395 Skr. yakṣa = a supernatural being, Ku. jakhəɽ = idiot.

jag = place, H jəgəh, 14.93;98; - see 'jəga'.

jagəɳo = to be awake, wait, H jagna; jagə jagə (BS H ruk ruk = wait wait!) 12.57; jagiyə dĪpəkə (a lamp lit, H jəlaya hua dĪpək) 4.13; 10.35; 11.10;29; jagi lɛ ni rəy (BS 'he did not even wait') 20.66; - T 5175 Skr. jāgrati, L. jagəɳ = to be awake, be kindled, Ku. jagɳo; JJ 81 jagĪ rũɳo = to wait for; LSI 153 vã ũ jagi gəya = there they halted; PKG 305 jag = wait!, 34 jag dilɔ = remain awake! guard!; PM,BLS,JM jag = wait!; KLJ 358 jag = H ruk jao; D 130 u mɛkəɳi jagi rɛ chi = H vəh mere liye ʈhəhər rəhĪ thĪ; LSI jagi jaɳo = to halt; BS (20.66) əgər mikẽ əber hɛ jali tu mihẽ (= mikẽ? KM) jagi rəyɛ = BS H əgər mujhe der ho jayegĪ tū mere liye ruke rəhna (BS 'wait for me').

jagiyə dĪpəkə = a lamp lit; - see 'jagəɳo', cp. jəgūɳo.

jaɳə-pəchaɳ = aquaintance, introduction 1.75; - PHD jan-pəhcan; PKG 78 jaɳ nə pəhcyaɳ bhək ẽgval = To embrace at once who is a perfect stranger.

jaɳəɳo = to know, H janna; jaɳəɳ (to know) 22.39; jaɳnũ(?) (I know, H janũ) see com. 10.77;85; həmə jaɳənũ (we know, H həm jante hẽ; I know) 22.53; jaɳɔ(?) see com. 19.49; jaɳə(?) see com. 19.59; jaɳəna, ni... ~ (they don't know, H nəhĪ jante) 5.65; jaɳĪ jəbə vĪlɛ (when he knew, H janĪ

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

jəb usnɐ) 6.19; jaɳi go chə (he knew, H jaɳ gəya hɛ) 6.47; jaɳe (who knows, H jane?) see. com. 9.44; jaɳe (who knows) see com. 10.77; jaɳĪ (? = jaɳe = H jane = who knows) see com. 12.83; jaɳ (? = jaɳe) 19.35; - T 5193 Skr. jānāti, Ku. jaɳɳo; - cp. similar rudimentary forms: PKG 176 jaɳo = he knows, 204 nĪ jaɳə = he does not know, 353 ko jaɳə = who knows, 407 kve ni jaɳənu = nobody knows, 412 ni jaɳənu = he does not know.

jaɳĪ, tū jahũ ~ chɛ = where you are about to go, H tū jəhã ko janevala/janevalĪ hɛ, 5.30; 15.17; tū jətha jaɳiyã chɛ (do.) 5.28; jaɳiya (H janevale) see com. 6.67; - as to this 'noun of agency' cp. LSI 138 huɳiyo (H honevala), kərəɳiyã, diɳyã (H denevala); HDK 6 khaɳĪya satu = H khane ke səttū, 12 khanya; KBA 78 ūnyã = H agəntuk, kərnyã = H kərnevala, 158 janyã mɛś = H janevala admĪ; KLJ 381 ūɳiya, jãɳiyã = H anevale, janevale; 395 dɛ khãɳĪ bhaji pəɽə - patəli caṭəɳĨ hat pəɽə = H dəhĪ khanevala to bhag kheɽa hua, pəkɽa gəya becara pəttəl catnevala; - cp. also 'sukəɳĪ, bhijəɳĪ' 14.81; - jaɳĪ chɛ 5.50.

jaɳo = to go, H jana; jaɳo (H jana) 2.69; 9.67; 10.47; jaɳa (obl.) 6.7; jaɳə (H jana) 2.67; 9.91; 11.26; 17.65; 67; jaɳ (H jana) 3.1;40; 4.35; 9.50; 10.51; 11.21; jaɳɛ (H jana hĪ) 11.20; jaɳĪ, jaɳiya, jaɳiyã (H janevala) see 'jaɳĪ'; jana (going, H jate hue) 6.36; jan (going, H jata, -tĪ, -te) 13.36;38; janĪ (going, H jatĪ) 6.81; janĪ (? = jaɳĪ, H janevale; or: janĪ, H jate hɛ̃ = they go?) see com. 17.86; janɛ (while going, H jate) see com.11.12; jaiya, jaĪ (having gone) see 'jaiya'; jɛber (having gone, H jakər) 1.75(?); 2.92; 4.68; 8.13;98; jəber (= jɛber) 13.30; (tū) ja (go!, H ja) 2.29; 3.39; 9.59; 14.29; 15.20;24; 16.19;20; de ja pɛ (go!) 15.17; jɛ (= ja = go!) 4.78; jao jao (go!, H jao) 2.28; jao dɛ̃ (go!) 12.44; jao 18.85; jo (= jae/jao?, see com.) 13.71; - (mɛ̃/mi) janū (I go, H jaũ) 3.11;12;14;17;27;28;36;37;40; 4.35;42; 6.81;82; 7.6;7; 11.17; 15.73;77;78; 17.82; janũ (= janū) 4.56; 6.7; 14.11; 17.36; 20.98; janū-anū (H jaũ -aũ) 6.58; (həm) janū (we/I go, H jaẽ/jaũ) 1.17; 6.72;77; 78;86; 7.42; 21.2; (həm) janũ (= janū) 12.83; 13.55;66; 16.3;9; 18.18;34; 21.35;39; jano (he goes, H jata) 1.50;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

56; 5.22;23; 12.65; ni jano (he does not go, H nəhĩ jata) 3.72; 12.7; 14.26; ni jano 3.73; nəhĩ janə (= jano)21.43; janɛ (she goes, H jatī) 7.57;58; 11.12;13; 12.44;45;55; 74; 18.18; janī(?) see com. 12.7; janī (? = janɛ) see com. 9.47; ni jan (she does not go, H nəhĩ jatī) 10.91; janī (they go, H jate hɛ̃) 2.27;37; 9.44(?); 10.28;38; 12.10;73; 13.35; 16.13; 18.42;58; 19.4; 20.72; 21.19; janəī (= janī?) see com. 10.25; tū jan chɛ (you go, H tū jata/jatī hɛ) 14.48; tū jɛ̃chɛ (= jan chɛ) 21.33; jan chə (he goes, H jata hɛ) 17.96; 18.11; jɛnch (= janɛ chə = she goes, H jatī hɛ) 9.54; tumə jan cha (you go, H jate ho) 3.61; janə chī (= jano chī = he went, H jata tha) 1.74; -

gəī (you went, H gəī) 15.73; go (< gəyo; he went, H gəya) 20.62; gə (she went, H gəī) 10.9; 13.29; gəy (= gə) 13.38; gəya (they went, H gəye) 1.87; 10.42; gə chī (you had gone, H gəī thī) 15.77; 20.63; go chī (he had gone, H gəya tha) 5.20; 13.22;24; gə chiyo (= go chī) 5.4; gə chī (she had gone, H gəī thī) 10.26; 16.98; 19.79; 20.25; gə chiya (they had gone, H gəye the) 8.21; -

jūl (I will go, H jaũga/-gī) 4.35; 6.55; 10.85; 21.33; jũlə (= jūl) 6.51; jūl pɛ jūl 15.21; jõlə (= jūl) 17.20; jũl (= jūl) 17.22; jyūl (= jūl) 3.8; həm jyūl 17.89; tū jalɛ (you will go, H jaega) 22.40; tū jalī (you will go, H jaegī) 5.97; 21.1; jalə (= jalo = he will go, H jaega) 10.75; jal (= jalə) 10.83; 13.79; jalī (H jaegī) 16.53; tum jala (you will go, H jaoge) 17.89; jal (= jala = they will go, H jaẽge) 9.90; gə holə (he will be gone, H gəya hoga) 13.43; gə hol (H gəya hoga) 14.12; -

jɛ onū (I go, H ja aũ) 3.33; jɛ unū (H ja aũ) 3.34; jɛ rə chə (he is going, H ja rəha hɛ?, see com.) 20.60; jɛ rɛ chə (she is going, H ja rəhī hɛ, see com.) 16.87;88; jɛ rɛ (she is going/gone?, H ja rəhī, see com.) 20.36; jɛ lago (BS: 'he jumped against', H ja ləga?, see com.) 13.21; mi ni jɛ səkũ (I can not go, H mɛ̃ nəhĩ ja səkta) 3.74; - T 10452 Skr. yāti, Ku. jaṇo; T 4008 Skr. gata = gone, Ku. gəyo; JJ 59 jũla = H jaẽge, 92 jo = he must go; LSI 227 giyo = gəyo; HDK (Doti) 47 jaībər = jɛber; **NMM** 30 jūlo = H jaũga, nī jənyū = I don't go, 32 janyūñ

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

= H jaũ, 49 tū jhənə jaiya = don't you go; KBA 161 jã = H jata; KLJ 80 jɛ ũchū = H mẽ jata hũ.

jat(ə) = caste 3.46; 5.13;26;29;35;37; 18.31; jatə-khatə 5.36;38; - H jati; T 5185 Skr. jāti = birth; PKG 172,359, 231 jat; 367 jatī; PHD jat = jati.

jatura = journey 1.87;89; jatəra 11.27; - HSS yatra, jatəra, jatra; T 10456 Skr. yātrā; KLJ 391 jaturi = H yatrī.

jadū = magic, charm 17.56; 18.1;6;22; 19.46; 21.5; - H jadū; KLG 77 gives a list of magic: barə re bidiya, boksaṛī jãtər, ... kakə-bhəgya pustək, hyũlasə kī pothī. pyũlasə piṭar, co baṭa kī dhūl, boksaṛī vidiya, kãvər ko jəṛo, kamrup ki dhənulī, tiriya ko mohən, ceṛa ko re charo, kəɳədhũvã ko ago. məhakalī ko japə, õlasə piṭar, soryalī ka vīr, hənumẽtī hak, nilaṭ ka taṛa, jholī ka narsĩg. = H (p.91/92) barəh vidyaẽ, boksaṛī jəntrə, ... kakə bhəkya pustək, hyũlasə kī pothī. pyũlasə kī piṭarī, co bəṭiya kī dhūl, boksaṛī vidya, kãvər kī jəṛī, kamrūp ka dhənuṣ, strī ka mohən, śməśan kī rakh, bhūsī kī ag. məhakalī ka jəp, õlasə piṭarī, sõryal ke vīr, hənumẽtī ha, akaś ke bhəbhūtī taṛe, jholī ka nṛsĩh (cp. also KLG 126).

jan(?) = body(?) 13.89 (jan ṭhulī bhɛ rī), see com.; PM ṭhul jan = bharī jan = heavy built body; BS vīki ṭhuli jan chu yɛ liji khãhũ lɛ jade cɛ̃ ukẽ = BS H uska śərīr bəhut bəṛa hɛ isliye usko khana bhī jyada cahiye; - possibly HSS jan 5 = praɳ...bəl, śəkti; RSK jaɳ = śəkti, moṭapa; jaɳo (adj.) = hṛiṣṭə-puṣṭə, moṭa.

janī(?) = jaɳiyã(?), H janevala; - see com. 17.86.

japə = muttered repetition esp. of a god's name or a religious formula (DNL) 18.3; 21.53 (məhakalī ko ~ ); - H jəp; DNL jəp, jap, Ku. jap; - cp. jadū.

jahī = which (rel.), H jo, 21.43; - see 'jo'.

jahũ (= jãhũ?) = whereto 5.30;50; 15.17;20; jãhũ 14.12; - H jəhã ko; cp. DNL jəhã, jahã, jã = where (rel.); - cp. jã.

jĩvərə = jewels, H jəvahər, rətnə; nə sə ko jĩvərə ('jewels of 900' = many precious jewels) 10.5; 14.70; 15.88;89; jərə-jĩvərə 14.68; jər-jĩvər 14.74; jĩvərə 14.70;71; - DNL jevər, jevar, juhar; PHD 620 zevər = jewels.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

jikərə = remembrance, mention 16.83; - H ẓikr; DNL jikər.
jiṭhaṇ(ə) = husband's elder brother 19.80;81;82; - H jeṭh; T 5287 Skr. jyeṣṭhajāni = elder brother's wife, Ku. jeṭhaṇī (whence 'jeṭhaṇo' = husband's elder brother); PKG 40 jeṭhaṇo, 87 jeṭhaṇa; LSI 249 jyeṭho = the elder (Joh.).
jĪb = tongue (jĪb ṭhũgber/ṭhũgi mər jaṇo = to die by biting /cutting/pulling out one's tongue) 3.58; 20.54; jĪvə 3.68; - H jĪbh; T 5228 Skr. jihvā, Ku. jĪbh, jibṛo, -ṛī, gng. jibəṛ; PKG 126,262,277 jĪbh; KLJ 66 jibaṛ; PHD jĪb.
(jibəṛĪ) = tongue 10.68 com.; - KLJ 266 jibəṛi, (index) jibəṛ; - cp. jĪb.
jimĪ = ground, land, fields 17.6; - H ẓəmĪn; DNL jəmin, jimin; PHD 617 zəmĪ = zəmĪn; LP II 79 jimmĪ = zəmĪn.
jĪra = cumin-seed (PHD, from Pers. 'zĪrə'); jĪra (-basməti) 5.79;80; 16.32;34; - HSS jĪra: ... səphed ya sadharəṇ jĪra bharət mẽ prayəḥ sərvətrə hota hɛ, pər syah jĪra jo ədhik məhĪn or sugẽdhit hɛ, kaśmĪr, ləddakh, bəlūcistan tətha gəṛhval or kumaũ se ata hɛ; - cp. basməti.
jũga = moustache 13.64; - H mũch; T 5254 Skr. juñgha, Ku. jūña, N. jũgha, juña; KLJ juñ; GHB 165 jũga; PKG 181 jũga; KBA 219 jũga.
jūo = gambling (jūo ka pãsa = dice of ~ ) 12.43; - H jūa; T 6608 Skr. dyūta, Ku.gng. jū, H. jūa (> Ku. jūva); PKG 408 jūva.
jugə = age, epoch 14.69; - H yug; DNL yug, pop. 'jug'; PHD jug.
jūnə = moon(light), H cãdnĪ; dūtiya kəsi ~ 2.55;56; ~ kĪ sukəṇĪ 14.76;81; - T 5301 Skr. jyotsnā, Ku. jūn, jūni; KLJ jūn, junyali; PKG 206 junyali = moonlight.
julum = tyranny, oppression 12.47; 14.36; - HSS julm, also 'julum' (gramyə prəyog = village-usage); DNL, KLJ julum.
juvabə = answer 5.27; jəvab 5.30; - H jəvab; LSI 240,249 jubab; HDK 13,30,49,55 jubab; KLG 72 jubab; D 142 juvab.
(juhar) = Johār; - see 'jvar-mənusar'.
je = who, which (rel.), H jo, 8.17; 11.36;66; - see 'jo'.
jeṭhə-əsaḍə = the months 'jeṭh-əṣaḍh' (May-June) 11.45; the hot season; DNL jeṭh, Ku. jeṭh; əsar, Ku. əsaṛ.
jɛ = like, as, H jɛse; - see 'jəs'.
jɛk (-ə, -a, -o, -Ī) = whose, H jiska; - see 'jo'.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

jɛkəŋi = (to) whom (rel.), H jisko; - see 'jo'.
jɛkɛ, jɛkə = like, as, H jɛse kərke; - see 'jəkə'.
jɛlɛ = who/by whom (rel.), H jisne; - see 'jo'.
jɛs-ə, -a, -Ī = like, as, H jɛsa; - see 'jəs'.
jo = who, which (rel.pron.), H jo; jo 1.59; 2.28;45;77; 6.23;67; 8.13;17(?);68; 13.17; 14.70;90; 16.19;31;58; 17.5;44;56;98; 18.18; 19.49; 20.1;69; 21.6;8;14; jo chu 8.97; 17.13; 22.50; jo chiya 21.7;8;14; jo chənə 17.55; jo chɛ 5.32; jo hola 4.70; jo chiya 3.84; 10.22; jo... chĪ 1.47; 2.44; 6.20;27;28; 9.69; 10.38; 11.93; 13.65; 15.13; 18.42; jo chĪ 1.75; 2.30;67; 3.10;30;92;94; 4.9; 12;68; 5.98; 6.1;24;28;43; 7.8; 8.2;13;18;82; 9.4;11;15; 17;21;26;42;46;49;57;60;93; 10.20;22;34; 11.9;77; 12.1; 5;22;23;46; 13.12;77;87; 14.11; 16.23;33;94; 17.12;72; 75;99; 18.1;33; 19.16;37;45;60;68; 21.4;16;26;48;63; jo (or jo koĪ ni jaŋə = and so that nobody may know)19.59; jə 6.65; 8.28;42; 10.11; 13.56; je 8.17;32; 11.36;66; 19.36; ja 15.73; jaĪ 17.16;17; jɛ 14.82; jahĪ 21.43; - jɛlɛ (H jisne) 1.8;9; 6.82; jənūl (H jinhõne) 8.67; 21.65; 76; jənūlɛ (H jinhõne) 21.74; jənũlɛ 22.37; jɛkəŋi (H jisko) 11.38; jəthẽ (H jisse) 20.10; jənər (H jinka) 6.40; jɛko (H jiska) 8.83; 10.6; jɛka (H jiske, sg.obl.) 2.41; 58;64; 4.90; 6.76; 11.39;63; 14.43; jɛkə (H jiske, sg. obl.) 2.59;93; 4.83; 11.37;40; jɛk 11.76; 14.48; jɛkĪ (H jiskĪ) 1.12; 2.35; 4.86; jɛk (H jiskĪ) 8.79; jɛka (H jiske, pl.) 1.2; jɛkə (H jiske, pl.) 14.23;31; - T 10391 Skr. ya-, Ku. jo, obl. 'je'; D 5,17 je - te = H jo - vəh; D 7 jɛlɛ = H jis se, 48 jo, 54 jɛ (obl.); 9,51 jɛkəŋi, 48 jɛko; HDK 56 jɛthiŋĪ = (to) which; LSI 185 jənər; NMM 30 jo chiyo; D 12 jɛ jaga mẽ = H jis jəgəh mẽ; D 18 jənəle = H jinhõne; KLJ jəthẽ = H jisse, jɛk = H jiska, jɛthẽ = H jisse, jɛl = H jisne.
jogə = yoga, combination, connection, opportunity, love 6.31;32; - H yog, jog.
jogəhəṭə = the obstinacy of a yogi 17.84; joghəṭ 17.47; - cp. PHD triya, tirya-həṭ = women's persistency; bal, bal-həṭ = childish insistance.
jogĪ = a 'yogi', ascetic 6.36; 13.43; 14.3;4;5;11; 15.95; 97; 16.90; 17.61;71;74;81;88;89;93;94;98; 18.10;38;39;40;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

56;58;84;90;95; 19.1;3;5;8;10;11;19;23;29; 20.97; 21.3; mãs-khata jogĪ (human(?)-flesh-eating yogis) 15.19; məs-khəta jogĪ 15.24; jogin ka əkhaṛa (the place where yogis sit) 16.24; 18.78; ələkhiya jogĪ (a yogi who asks for alms in the name of God) 17.77; joginə ko bɛragə (sadness/banner/army(?) of yogis) 18.39; jogĪ̃ ko bɛrəkhə (the banner/army(?) of yogis) 18.44;46; jogĪnə ko bɛrəkhə 18.75; jogĪ̃ 18.48;50;59; jogĪ̃ ko ṭolə-tophan (a stormy crowd of yogis) 18.51; joginə kĪ dhuṇĪ (the fire of yogis) 18.78; - H yogĪ, jogĪ.

jogyola = 'yogiism'(BS) 17.92; see com.; KLG 141 jogyov hɛ rɛchə = H sənyas chaya hua tha; KBA 71 (on suffixes) -ɔlə: adimi + ɔl + i = admyɔli = mənuṣyəta.

joghəṭ (jog-həṭ) = obstinacy of a yogi 17.47; - see'jogəhəṭə'.

joṛəṇo = to join, H joṛna; joṛənɔ (he joins, H joṛta) 5.10; 16; joṛənĪ (they join, H joṛte hɛ̃) 2.5; joṛən chə (he joins, H joṛta hɛ) 5.10; - T 10496 Skr. yuṭati, Ku. juṛṇo = to meet; joṛṇo.

joṭəṇo = to tie, plough; 'to built, prepare a fire'(BS); H jotna; joṭi gɔ chə (he was tied, H jot gəya hɛ) 18.77; joṭi hɛ chə (= joṭi hal chə = (the fire) was prepared, H jot diya hɛ) 16.89; - T 10524 Skr. yoktrayati = fastens, ties, Ku. joṭṇo = to plough.

jorasə = name of a mountain; - see 'jɔrasə'.

jolū, alū-jolū = meeting, greeting(?) 8.23; - HSS jol = mel, milap; is śəbd ka vyəvəhar prayəḥ 'mel' ke sath hota hɛ, jɛse 'mel jol'; cp. PHD jolĪ = partner ..., used chiefly in comp., e.g. 'həm-jolĪ'; - cp. alū-jolū.

(johar) = a region in Kumaun; - see 'jvar-mənusar'.

jõ = barley 8.68; - H jɔ, yəvə; T 10431 Skr. yava, Ku. jəũ (= jõ, KM); KI 120 jõ; KLJ 279 hati moṭo ghoṛo moṭo bhĪr pənĪ̃ ka jõ lɛ = H khet ke kinarõ ke jõ (!) kha khakər hathĪ ɔr ghoṛe moṭe ho gəe hɛ̃; PKG 130,217 jõ; Atk. I 684 'several varieties of barley known generically as 'jau'; a short-awned variety is called 'rena'. When barley is sown and reaped together with wheat, the mixed grain is called 'gojai'; and with gram or peas or lentils, it is known as 'bijra'. In both these cases the grains are grown together and cooked and eaten as one.'

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Atk. I 739 'Hordeum hexastichon, Linn. - Barley- 'jau'. The husked seeds form pearl barley, a favourite food for invalids and in decoction a drink in fevers.'

jorasə = 'a jungle-mountain in Gevār' (GR); jorasə ka ḍana (the mountain of j.) 6.11;15; jorasə ka ḍana 4.73; joras(ə) 4.80;82; jorasə 6.10; - KI 94 (list of mountains in Pālī Pachāũ): 'ũce pərvət - jorasī, droṇagiri, manila, nagarjunə, gujəṛū ka ḍãḍa.' KI 99 jorasī ḍãḍe mẽ; DPS 37 p.25,39 Jaurasi (Ranikhet, Pali); - cp. ḍana.

jyadə = much, very 4.57; - H jyada.

-jyū = suffix indicating respect; pɛgəjyū 12.57; 13.14;18; 20;21;34;61;82;83;94; 16.4; bagənathəjyū 11.49;51;52;54; 55;58;62;63;64;74; bamənəjyū 9.84; bɔjyū 3.33 etc.; bhegədasəjyū 21.6;16;72; (məhərə-)jyū 14.28;35;83; məhadev(ə)jyū 1.48;86;88; 2.1 etc.; - H -jī; T 5240 Skr. jīva = long live!, Ku. jyū = term of respectful address; added to names prob. < 3.sg. jīvatu (= he may live long!); D 4 məhadebəjyu; KLG 78 gurūjyū.

jyūjagə = saying 'live long' (BS) 8.23 ( ~ pɛlagə); - as to '-jagə' cp. for possible connection HSS 'jag = jagəreṇ' ('awakening'); - cp. pɛlagə.

jyūno = alive, H jīvit; jyūnī mɛ ko celo (son of a living mother) 16.78; 17.8; məriya ka jyona (dead or alive, see com.) 17.20; 22.37; məriya ka jyūna 17.36;82; - T 5244 Skr. jīvanta = long-lived, Ku. jyũda (= Garhwālī, KM), jyūno; PKG 347 (Garhwālī!) jyũda jogī caba cab, mūa jogī daba dab = A jogi while alive is constantly munching, but when he is dead he is buried again and again; LSI 189 jyūn; KLG 151 jyūnī mɛ ko cɛlo hoIɛ = H jīvita (mã) ke putrə yədi ho; KLJ 393 jyūn; PKG 104 jyūno, 392 jyūnu jiya ko melo = Life is a fair (lit. 'life is a fair of/ for the heart/soul').

jyeṭhə = the eldest, elder brother 14.53; - H jeṭh; T 5286 Skr. jyeṣṭha, Ku. jeṭho = elder brother, gng. jyeṭh = elder; KLJ jyeṭho = H jyeṣṭh.

jyona = alive, H jīvit; - see 'jyūno'.

jvar(ə)-mənusar(ə) = Johār - Munshyār, a region of Kumaun 1.52; 2.20; 4.19;21; 11.34;35;41; 21.20;99; GR'jvar' is the upper part and 'mənusar' the lower part of the same

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

valley; BS (1.52): Ku. munəsyarī jvar = H munəsyar johar; 'jvar-mənusar' is one region, not two, and it is higher than 'məlī-mənusar' (q.v.); - KI 672 johar ke munsyarī mẽ; 67 jīvar urph johar, 633 joharī = people who live in 'johar' or 'jīvar'; KLG 100 jvarī; NMM 26 Jwāra = Juhāra; talī Jwāra mājā = in lower Johār; KLJ 240 mala desa johara = H məlla deś johar; KBA 152 johar; - Atk. III 95: 'Juhār, or Jwār: The parganah of Juhār in Bhot of Kumaun up to the recent settlement in 1872 was divided into Malla and Talla pattis or upper and lower Juhār. Since then the Talla patti has been divided into pattis Goriphāt and Tallādes. The Malla patti is bounded ... on the east by Hundes ... . The Tallādes patti is bounded ... on the west by Malla Dānpur ... . There are but fourteen villages (Bilju, Būrphu, Ganaghar, Khilauch, Laspa, Lwāl, Māpa, Milam, Martoli, Rālam, Rilkot, Tola and Sūmdu) in the upper patti ... . The winter residences of the Bhotiyas are chiefly in Goriphāt, where the fine slope of the Kālamundi range as far as the Gori river is occupied by the villages of Sūrhing, Gorpāta, Darāti and Dārkot, which together form the tract known as Munshiyāri, the principal trade depot between the passes and Bāgeswar.' - cp. ūṇṭa-dhurə, mənusarə, bhoṭə.

## jh

jhəkoleṇo = to shake, awake by shaking, H jhəkolna; jhəkoli go (he shook, jerked, itr., H jhəkol gəya) 13.77; jhəkoli go che (H jhəkol gəya hɛ) 13.76; jhəkoli byũjunũ (I wake (him) by shaking, H jhəkolkər jəgaũ) 15.57; - T 5316 Skr. jhakk = sudden movement, Ku. jhãko = fit of anger, P. jhəkolṇa = to shake; DNL jhəkjhəkaunu = to shake, awake by shaking; - cp. hẽkoli.

jhəgəṛəṇo = to quarrel, fight, H jhəgəṛna; ləṛənɛ-jhəgəṛənɛ (fighting-quarreling, H ləṛte-jhəgəṛte) 16.63; ləṛne-jhəgəṛne 16.64; - DNL jhəgṛənu.

jhəgəṛo = quarrel 12.1; 13.6; - H jhəgṛa; T 5321 Skr. jhagaḍ, jhaggaḍ, Ku. jhəgṛo; DNL jhəgəṛa, old and pop. 'jhəgəro'.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

jhən = not, H mət; - see 'jən(ə)'.

jhəroka, lalə ~ = the red(?) window 7.70; - H jhərokha = eyelet-hole, lattice, window (PHD, also 'jhəroka'); HLS 636 jhərokhə; KLJ 82 jhəroga = H khiṛkī; PKG 323 jhərokha; KLG 240 jhərokha.

jhələkəṇo = to shine, H jhələkna; jhələk rĩ (? it was shining ?, see com.) 12.52; - T 5352 Skr. jhəl = flash, Ku. jhəlkəṇo = to glitter.

jhãkərī = long and uncombed hair 17.1;37;63; 18.7;9; 20.86; 88; - H bal; T 5323 Skr. jhaṅk = clump, cluster; hair, N. jhãkro = hair allowed to grow long and left uncombed; KLJ 374 jhãkəri = H bal; - cp. PHD jhãkəṛ = bush, bramble, underwood; HSS jhakər = jhə̃khaṛ = ghənī or kãṭedar jhaṛī ka podha, ese...podhõ...ka ghəna səmūh.

jhaṛəṇo = to sweep, shake off, remove poison (biṣ ~ ); H jhaṛna; jhaṛəṇə (H jhaṛna) 18.68; jhaṛiberə (having swept, H jhaṛkər) 21.67; jhaṛber 21.63; jhaṛi (= jhaṛiber) 21.56; jhaṛi lat(ə) marənī (he kicks with his foot, see com.) 15.62;63; jhaṛənī (they brush, H jhaṛte hẽ) 18.68;69; 21.55; jhaṛo (he/it was brushed off, H jhaṛa) 18.69; 21.55; jhaṛi dĩchī (? I would have brushed away, see com.) 21.84; jhaṛi halo (he/it was brushed off, H jhaṛ diya) 21.58; - T 5328 Skr. jhāṭayati = shakes down, Ku. jhaṛṇo = to shake off, sweep; BS nan bho kẽ chov lag go. tɛk chov jhãṇhõ (= jhaṛəṇ hũ ?, KM) tumūl kɛ kẽ bulɛ rakho = BS H choṭe bəcce ko bhūt ləg gəya hɛ. iska bhūt dūr kərne ke liye tumne kisko bulaya hɛ; - cp. PHD jhaṛna = to clean, sweep, brush; jhaṛna = to shake, beat, conjure, repeat spells or charms (over a sick person); RIT 196 'Shamans often use a peacock's feather to brush a patient's body in order to extract some material substance which has been sent into it by a sorcerer;' and 245 'Sometimes, the shaman sweeps his patient's body with a broom'.

jhiṭə = at once, a short time (BS) 4.29;47; 7.37; 11.50;52; 12.24;35; - H tənik, jhəṭ(?); DNL jhəṭṭ/jhəṭ = at once, instantly; KLJ jhiṭə = H tənik; KLJ 291 jhĩṭə ghəṛī bəsī jayɛ = H kuch kṣəṇ ke liye to bɛṭh jao.

jhip(ə) = name of a thin plant (?) 4.16; 14.93;96;99; 15.50;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

jhipən 14.85;86;87; GR a thin plant; NCV tənvī ləta; - KLJ 28 jhipe kī sikəṛa jəsī (like twig(s) of 'jhipə').

jhūṭī = a lie, falseness 2.77; 9.84; 19.3;5;9; - H jhūṭh; T 5407 Skr. jhūṭṭha, Ku. jhūṭo = liar.

jhuṇə-jhuṇiya biṣə = the poison(-plant) 'Jhunjhuniyā' 18.69; see com.; - possibly the word has been invented: cp. KLJ 301 jhun jhuniyã barisə lagī, chətə chəturī mẽ, jyeṭhə bhaī nɛnital, kãso kətyūrī mẽ = H dhīmī dhīmī vərṣa ho rəhī hɛ, jhun jhun bũdẽ chətõ pər gir rəhī hẽ, bəṛe bhaī nɛnītal mẽ rəhəte hẽ, or choṭe bhaī kətyūr mẽ.

jheṭi(?) marəṇo = to embrace (?); jheṭi 15.71; jheṭī 19.21; possibly it should be 'ceṭi', see com.; - cp. for possible connection: PHD cheṛ = touching, flirtation; jəṭṭhī, jeṭhī = a professional wrestler; T 4822 Skr. cimb = to pinch, H. cimeṭna = to embrace closely; T 4913 Skr. ceṣṭā, Ku. ceṭ = effect, mark, revenge, reward.

jholī = bag, wallet 19.68; 21.4; - H jholī; T 5415 Skr. jhola, Ku. jholo, jholī; DNL jholi = small wallet; KLG 78 so mən kī jholī = a bag of 100 'mən' (a weight).

(jhyali) = small drum 17.51 com.; - DNL jhyali = small drum, cymbal; the drum by the public crier.

## ṭ

ṭəṭṭī re piśabə = defecation and urinating 16.87;88; - PHD ṭəṭṭī jana = to perform a function of nature; KI 119 ṭəṭṭī peśab; KLJ 376 ṭəṭṭī; PKG 58 bhərəm ki təṭṭi = illusion's veil.

ṭəp = at once, quickly 12.82; - HSS ṭəp = śīghrə, turənt.

ṭələṇo = to be postponed, H ṭəlna = həṭna, miṭna; kərəmə... ṭələ (= ṭələṇ, infinitive?) nhɛtinə (fate is not to be postponed) 15.13; see com..

ṭãkəṇo = to hang up, H ṭãgna; ṭãk dī (it was hung up, see com.) 10.57; ṭãk rakhī chī (she was hung up (?), see com.) 10.58; - T 5436 Skr. ṭaṅg, Ku. ṭaṅṇo, ṭãkṇo; JJ 42 ṭãko = hung, 87 ṭãkṇo = to hang up.

ṭaim = time, H səməy; - see 'ṭɛm'.

ṭaləṇo = to postpone, H ṭalna; ṭal de (postpone!, H ṭal do) 9.79; tū ṭali kə nə dinɛ (why don't you postpone, H tū

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ʈal kyõ nəhĩ deta) 9.76; ʈali dĩchɛ (you postpone, H tū ʈal deta hɛ) 9.78; - T 5450 Skr. ʈalàti, caus. ʈālayati, Ku. ʈəlɳo, ʈalɳo = to avoid, drive away.

ʈĪʈhə = pity 15.10; - H dəya; T 5939 Skr. tṛṣṭi = strong feeling, Ku. ʈĪʈh, N. ʈiʈh = pity, tenderness, love; D 22 ʈĪʈh.

ʈipəɳo = to pluck, pick up, H uʈhana; ʈipənɔ (he pulls up / he squeezes ?, H ʈĪpta; see com.) 12.41; ʈipa (? see com.) 12.52; ʈipo (picked up, H uʈhaya) 20.49; - T 5464 Skr. ʈipp = to squeeze, nip, Ku. ʈipɳo = to pluck, H. ʈĪpna = to squeeze, press; KLJ 43 ãsu ʈipĪber = H ãsū kĪ bū̃d uʈhakər; PHD ʈĪpna = to press, compress, squeeze, feel, grope; KLJ 339 syav bəccən (= bakəri) kẽ ʈipi lijaner bhɛ = H siyar un bəccõ ko uʈha le jata; KLJ ʈipəɳ = H uʈhana.

ʈukə = top (of a tree); jəɽa bəʈi ʈukə təkə (from root to top, from the beginning to the end) 22.50; - KLJ ʈuk = H sira, chor; KLJ 344 boʈaka ʈuki mẽ = H peɽ kĪ coʈĪ pər; PKG 88 ʈukū = top (of a pine tree); KBA 31 ʈukko = H sira; GHB 165 ʈukki = H coʈĪ; PKG 88 terĪ meri prĪt kolaĩ ka ʈukū = Your love and mine is on the top of a pine tree.

ʈuʈəɳo = to break, H ʈūʈna; ʈuʈĪ (broken, H ʈūʈĪ) 16.85; 20.81; ʈuʈ ge (she broke, H ʈūʈ gəyĪ) 9.40;42; 15.61; ge chə ʈuʈi (she broke, H ʈūʈ gəyĪ hɛ) 16.84; ʈuʈ jɛ̃ (= ʈuʈ janɛ, H ʈūʈ jatĪ = she breaks) 9.5; - T 6065 Skr. truṭyati, Ku. ʈuʈɳo.

ʈekəɳo = to stànd, rest on, H ʈeknа; ʈekber (having stood on, H ʈekkər) 14.7; ʈekənĪ (what form?, see com. 10.13); it could be 'ʈekəɳĪ' = H ʈeknevala ('she wasn't even to stand on her feet', cp. jaɳĪ); it could be 'ʈekənɛ/ʈekənə' = H ʈektĪ (she doesn't rest on); - ʈeko (he stood on, H ʈeka) 13.82; ghuna ʈeki halĩ buɽiya le (the old woman rested on her knees, lit. 'the knees were propped up by the old woman', H ghuʈne ʈek ɖale (hɛ̃) buɽhiya ne) 17.1; - DNL ʈeknu itr. = to stand, rest on, Ku. ʈekɳo = to prop.

ʈɛm(ə) = time 6.4;26;28;62 com.; 15.33; ʈaim 6.2; - KG 70 ʈaimper (per = pər?), 71 ʈaimme; GHB 80 (Braj) ʈɛm.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ʈop(ə) = covering 8.23; 10.29;39; BS (8.23) ʈop marɳo = to sit and cover, hide one's head in one's own lap, between the thighs (see com.); - T 5481 Skr. ʈoppa = hat, covering, Ku. ʈopɳo m. = umbrella of reeds and leaves (verb or verbal noun), H. ʈopna = to cover; KBA 182 ʈop = nĭce sir kərke bɛʈhne kĭ əvəstha.

ʈopĭ = hat, cap 12.27; - H ʈopĭ.

ʈolə-(topɦanə) = 'crowd-(storm)', big pomp, BS H dhūm-dham 9.17;20;21;33; 18.46;51; - H ʈol; T 5483 Skr. ʈola = division, party, Ku. ʈolo = line of houses, ʈolĭ = party, ʈolko = herd, flock; cp. PHD ʈol = group, knock, stroke; ʈol marna = to knock or dash (one thing against another).

## ʈh

ʈhaɽə = standing 7.73; 8.38; 11.70;82;86; 13.36; 15.68;69; 70; 21.62; ʈhaɽo 6.63; ʈhaɽa 7.71; 11.93; 18.70; ʈhaɽĭ 11.84; - H khəɽa; T 13676 Skr. stabdha, Ku. ʈhaɽo = upright, m. ascent; KLG 51 ʈhaɽa uʈhĭ jãchə = H khəɽa uʈh jata hɛ; NMM 34 bəldə ʈhaɽə kərĭ re diya = they have stopped their oxen; KLJ ʈhaɽo, 334 ʈhaɽi hɛge = H khəɽĭ ho gəyĭ; - cp. khəɽo.

ʈharəɳo = to determine, design, H niścəy kərna, ʈhəhərana; eso rajula lɛ dilə mẽ ʈharə rakhə (thus R. resolved in her heart, see com.) 8.89; - T 13742 Skr. stharati, Ku. ʈharɳo = to determine, design; LSI 249 (Johārĭ) ʈharĭ = it was decided; D 5 ʈhari = H caha = wished; - cp. ʈhɛryūɳo.

ʈhĭk = right, good, exact 8.28; 10.7; 15.34; 16.62; 20.29; H ʈhĭk.

ʈhũgɳo (or: ʈhuñɳo) = to peck, bite, sting, H kaʈna; jĭb ʈhũgber mər janū (I'll die by cutting my tongue) 3.58; mɛ̃ jĭvə ʈhũgi (= ʈhũgiber) məri jũlə (do.) 3.68; jĭb ʈhũgəber mər jalĭ (she will die by biting / cutting off her tongue) 20.54; - T 5478 Skr. ʈoñka = beak, ʈoñga, ʈhoñga, Ku. ʈhuñɳo = to peck; DNL ʈhuñnu/ʈhũgnu = to peck, bite, sting; BS əmrūd total ʈhũgi halə = BS H əmrūd tota ne thoɽa kha liya hɛ; KLG 271 goridhəna jĭb-ʈhūñ məri chə ritu = H goridhəna gəle mẽ phənda dekər mər gəĭ;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

KLJ 173 bɛ̃nĨ le jĪbha ʈhũgi halĪ = H bəhin ne əpnĪ jĪbh dãtõ se kaʈkər əpne bhĪ praɳ de die.

ʈhul(ə) = big 8.42;50;51;52;54;56;64;67;68;70; ʈhulĪ 8.49; 53;96; 13.89; ʈhūla 3.97; - H bəɽa; T 13776 Skr. sthūla = large, thick, stout, Ku. ʈhūlo = large; D 1 ʈhuli, ʈhula, 3 ʈhulo; KI 461 ʈhula; KLJ ʈhulo = H bəɽa, ʈhuli.

ʈhula kəka = elder uncle 14.55; - H bəɽa kaka.

ʈhula dəda = elder brother 14.56; - H bəɽa bhaĪ.

ʈhulo baba = anybody older than grandfather (TP) 14.53; ʈhul bab 14.62; - H bəɽa dada(?).

ʈheka, dəĪ ka ~ = containers/pails of sourmilk 13.59;61;62; 63; - T 5510 Skr. ʈhekka = receptacle, Ku. ʈheko, -kĪ = round wooden vessel, gng. ʈhyək, ʈhek(i); DNL ʈheki = a round wooden vessel (e.g. for holding curds or oil); ʈheko = a large wooden vessel; KLJ 314 ʈheki = H kaʈh ka bərtən; KI 108 'bhojpətrə (= birch) bhĪ yəhã hota hɛ. ismẽ ciʈʈhĪ-pətrĪ likhte hɛ̃. iskĪ ləkɽĪ ke bərtən (phəruve, ʈhekĪ, pale vəgɛrəh) bəhut məjbūt, saph və həlke bənte hɛ̃.'

ʈhɛryūɳo = to fix, determine, decide, H niścəy kərna, ʈhəhərana; ʈhɛryūɳ (to fix) 3.10; ʈhɛryoɳə (to fix) 17.86; ʈhəryayo (fixed, H ʈhəhəraya) 2.42; ʈhɛrya (= ʈhɛryayo?) 2.44; ʈhɛrɛber (having fixed, H ʈhəhərakər) 8.25; ʈhɛrɛʈhuriber (having fixed) 8.13; ʈhɛr ge (she was settled, H ʈhəhər gəĪ; belongs rather to an infinitive 'ʈhɛrɳo' = to be fixed, H ʈhəhərna) 8.30; - T 13741 Skr. sthara = firm, Ku. ʈhəriyūɳo = to propose; DNL ʈhəhəaunu / ʈhəhəryaunu; HSS ʈhɛrana = ʈhəhərana; - cp. ʈharəɳo.

ʈhorə, kĪ ~ = place 16.85; 20.59; - H jəgəh; T 13767 Skr. sthāvara, P. ʈhaur f. (= ʈhor), Ku. ʈhəvar; JJ 43 hərəʈhor = everywhere; PHD ʈhor, ʈhor = f. (but HSS ʈhor = m.!); PKG 159 bhuki liɳi ʈhor bal jami gəĪ = The place to be kissed is overgrown with hair.

## ɖ

ɖəməru, ɖəmbū = a drum 9.20; noɳĪ-ɖəmua 18.4; - PHD ɖəməru, ɖəmru, ɖəmrū = a tabor or small drum shaped like an hourglass; T 5531 Skr. ɖamaru, ɖambaru, Ku. ɖaũr, ɖaũru (=

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ɖõr, ɖõru), ɖəphɽī, ɖəphulo, ɖəphuva; KG 70,71 dəmva; PKG 195 ɖəphua.

ɖərə = fear 5.62;76; 12.7; ɖər 11.11(see com. and'ɖərəɳo').

ɖərəɳo = to fear, be afraid, H ɖərna; ɖərnɛ (she fears, H ɖərtī; or: fearing, H ɖərte?) 4.1; possibly the same form 'ɖər(ə)nɛ' we have in 11.11:'ɖər hənɛ mənə mẽ' (H ɖər hotī) might also be 'ɖərənɛ mənə mẽ'; - T 6190 Skr. darati, Ku. ɖərɳo; DNL ɖər lagnu = to be afraid (which too makes uncertain 11.11 'ɖər hənɛ').

ɖəsaɳə (?) = probably 'gəśaɳə/gəś-aɳə' (see com.) 18.63; - nevertheless cp. BS (18.63) boţa syov mẽ apəɳ disaɳ ləgɛ lhe = BS H peɽ kī chaya mẽ əpna bistər ləga le; PKG 246 jəsī rãɖ, təsẽ disaɳ = As the woman (dancing girl), so her carpet.

ɖaī(?), kəmoja kī ~ (or: 'daī'?) = a certain fish (GR) 5.87; KI 100 bəveɳa, səleɳa = two kinds of fish in the river Rāmgangā; - see com. 5.87; the meaning 'roots/branches of the "kəmoj"-plant' is also supported by KLJ ɖai = H śakha; - T 5546 Skr. ɖāla = branch, P. ɖalī = twig, Ku. ɖalo = tree, N. ɖalo = branch; - cp.com.5.97 BS bvãţ- bəveɳa!

ɖaɽə (marɳo) = to cry, weep 4.9; 13.22 com.; 17.64;67;21.48; 22.10; ɖãɽə 9.32; - H rona; D 8 ɖaɽ haləɳ = H rotī huī; JJ 40 ɖaɽ marɳo = to weep; HLS 628 daɽ marəɳ; HDK 35 ɖaɽ marī chī = shrieked (Dānp.), 54 ɖaɽh marī chī = cried (Almora Dums); KLJ 340 nanətin kilɛ ɖaɽ haləɳəyī̃ / marəɳəī = H bəcce kyõkər ro rəhe hẽ; GRI 49 ɖaɽ mar dinũ mi = I cry; D 114 ɖaɽ haləɳ = H rona; KLJ ɖaɽ = H rudən; LP II 405 Pūrən ɖahañ mariañ = P. cried out, 416 ronda ɖahañ mar = weeping aloud; LSI ɖaɽ halɳī = to cry; - for possible connection cp. PHD ɖaɽh (Skr. dãşţrā) = jaw-tooth, grinder; ɖaɽhẽ marna = to grind or gnash the teeth (from rage, despair, or grief etc.); less likely: T 6128 Skr. daṇḍa = stick, punishment, Ku. ɖan, ɖãɽ = fine, loss; gng. ɖaɳ = punishment.

ɖana, (jorasə ka) ~ = the mountain of J. 4.73; 6.11;15; ɖanə 6.16; - H pərvət; T 6128 Skr. daṇḍa = stick, row, line, S. ɖənu = ...hill, ɖəno = ...hillock, Ku. ɖano = mountain ridge, N. ɖãɽo = beam, ridge, hill; KI 461 ɖano, dhura = H ũce pəhaɽ; HDK 36 ɖana (dhurə) = mountain,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

48 ḍãɳa; KLG 33 ḍãɳa = H śikhərə; KLJ 171 ũca ḍana kənau mẽ = H ũce pəhaṛõ ke ḍhalõ pər, 339 ḍan = H pəhaṛ, 181 ḍaɳa re kaɳa sukĩ janĩ = H pərvətõ ke ḍhal or bən sũkhne ləgte hɛ̃; KBA 159 ḍaɳə mẽjə = H pəhaṛĩ pər, 190 ḍãṛo (also 209); LSI 294 (Garhw.) ḍãḍa-ko = of the mountain.

ḍaləɳo = to throw, pour, put in, H ḍalna; ḍalĩ (thrown, H ḍalĩ) 15.16; - T 5545 Skr. ḍāl, Ku. ḍalɳo; PKG 289 ḍal = put on!, 52 cəkh ḍalo = enjoy ('throw your eye').

ḍalĩ = branch, twig 14.76; - H śakha; T 5546 Skr. ḍāla, Ku. ḍalo = tree; - cp. ḍaĩ.

ḍuku, ~ ni marə = don't cry, H vilap mət kər 17.64; BLS ḍukə = loud crying; KLJ ḍūk = H cĩkh; DNL ḍukrənu = to howl (of wild animals).

ḍera = tent, camp 1.58;64;66;71; 2.19;21; 3.63;64; 4.36;39; 51;59;66;67;68;70;82; 7.54; 21.19;39; 22.7; ḍer 1.59; 4.58; 13.41; ḍerɛ 3.62; ḍerə 5.46; - the form 'ḍera' can be pl. or sg.obl. of 'ḍero', or simply a sing-form of 'ḍer(ə)'; - H ḍera/dera; T 5564 Skr. ḍera, dera = resting-place, Ku. ḍero = tent, shelter, house, esp. temporary lodging; NMM 26 ḍera ləgəi ha chə = 'tents have been pitched up'; KLJ ḍyara = H ḍera; NMM 27 ḍera rokĩ ha chə = she has encamped (cp. 4.51;66;67;68;36); KLG 102 tẽbū rokĩ bɛṭhya = H tẽbū rokkər... .

ḍora (? pl. of 'ḍoro'?) = thread 12.53; - H ḍora; DNL ḍoro, WPah. ḍora; NHRH 48 ḍor = a bracelet of thread with 7 knots.

ḍola = litter ('ko ḍola/tero ḍola', but it should be 'ko/tero ḍolo'; is 'ḍola' a Hi.-form?) 9.10;18; 10.7;31;33;34; ḍolĩ 10.14;15;18;20; - H ḍola; T 6582 Skr. dolā = litter, swing, ḍolā = swing, Ku. ḍol = hanging basket, ḍolo = litter.

ḍoliya (pl.) = litter-bearers 10.18; - H kəhar; DNL ḍole = one who carries a litter.

## ḍh

ḍhẽg = way, character, kind 15.82; - H ḍhẽg.

ḍhəkiɳə = cover, bedding; ~-bichoɳə 3.96; ~ -bistər 4.3; - T 5574 Skr. ḍhəkk, Ku. ḍhəkɳo; KLJ ḍhəkəɳ = H ḍhəkna.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ḍhənɔlə(?) = careless; BS H lapərvah; PM,BLS,JM H nə calak, nə cətur 10.93.

ḍhəpək(?), vĪ ~ = of that kind, such 9.77; - H is tərəḥ; DNL ḍhəp/ḍhəb = form, shape, size, likeness; HSS ḍhəb = upay (Gorəkhəbanī p.103); Gorakh-bānī 103 təjə səbə ḍhəbəkaĪ = H səb upayõ ko choṛkər; MHK ḍhəb ka = (vyəkti) jo ṭhīk prəkar se kam kərta ho: jɛse - koĪ ḍhəb ka nɔkər mile, to rəkh liya jayəga; ḍhəbka = upay, yukti; PHD ḍhəb; ḍhəb-ka = in proper form, suitable, skilful; PKG 340 lalajyu girla ḍhəb sẽg = A baniya (= merchant) is willing to fall if he can profit by it; HDK 18,29 ḍhəb.

ḍhãkərə = caravan (of goats or sheep, BS) 4.11;17;18;19;23; 24;25;31;36;43;45;48;49;50;61;63;64; 7.21;24;29;37;49;56; 62;63;84; ḍhãkəru 4.33; ḍhãkəro 7.94; - H kaphila; HL 635 śunəpəti kĪ 'ḍhãkurĪ' (kaphila) dvarahaṭ pəhũcĪ = Sunapati's caravan reached Dvārāhāṭ; KLG 100 ḍhakərĪ bakərĪ = H ḍhakərĪ-bəkriyõ ke sath (lit. 'together with caravan-goats').

(ḍhãṭi) = 'a wife who ran away from another man' (BS), a woman who left her husband 17.26 com.; PKG 228 ḍhãṭa mɛs = paramour, lover.

ḍhil = weary, slow, slack 12.75; - H ḍhīla; T 5590 Skr. ḍhila = loose, slack, Ku. ḍhīlo = loose, slow, lazy, N. ḍhilo; D 15,36,118 ḍhīl = H der; JJ 44 ḍhīlo = late.

ḍhũga = stone, rock 1.8;9;14;83; 13.84;90; ḍhũgə 13.89; ḍhũg 13.93; - H pətthər; T 5603 Skr. ḍhokka, ḍhoñka, Ku. ḍhũgo; KI 106 sundərəḍhũga = a mountain in Dānpur; KI 62 pətthər toṛnevale 'ḍhuñphoṛ' kəhlate the; JJ 5 ḍhuño; DPS 37 p.3 Dhunga Dhara, p.13 Dhatia Dhunga; NMM 30 ḍhũga ḍala = stones; KLJ, KBA 219 ḍhuñ = H pətthər.

ḍhunəṇo = to seek, search, look for, H ḍhũḍhna; ḍhunənɛ ḍhunəne (searching, H ḍhũḍhte) 21.42; ḍhunənũ (we search, H ḍhũḍhẽ) 21.35; ḍhununɔ (he looks for, H ḍhũḍhta) 16.88; ḍhunɛ̃chə (she looks for, H ḍhũḍhtĪ hɛ) 10.99; ḍhuno (searched, H ḍhũḍha), dekho ~ 11.4;9; ḍhun lyūl (I will search, H ḍhũḍh lũga) 4.79; - T 6839 Skr. dhūṇḍh, ḍhūṇḍh, Ku. ḍhunṇo; JJ 38 ḍhunəṇo = to beseech; HDK 54 (Almora Dums) ḍhunəṇo.

ḍhūna, kĪ ~ = search for 21.39; - H ḍhũḍh, khoj, təlaś.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ḍhumənə-gãv = Dhuman-village 4.31;32; 7.29; 11.80; a village between Girechina and Someshvar (JM; cp. 4.26;31;36 - 'Phayārau' is the old name for Someshvar -; 7.27;29;30).
ḍhonĪ-garə = a village 12.13; ḍhongar 12.14; it is between Someshvar and Dvārāhāt (GR); cp. 11.83; 12.13/14;29; 13.23; - cp. DPS 37 p.7 Dhoni Malli.
ḍholəkĪ = a small drum, cɛtuva re ~ 17.50;51; - PHD ḍholkĪ = a small drum, ḍholkĪ/ḍholkiya = a drummer; DNL ḍholəki = a musical instrument like castanets.

## t

tə = he, that 2.29;73; 3.5;27;54;79; 5.12; 6.1;2;41; 10.32; 12.28;36;45(?); 13.79; 14.85;86; 15.8;9; 19.58(?);83; 20.10;12;26;82(?); to 2.28; 3.4;5;75; 6.23; 9.87;89; 14.86(?); 15.9;66(?); 16.58; 19.57(?);81(?); 20.12; - sometimes it is difficult to decide whether 'tə/to' is a pronoun or an adverb, particle or conjunction; - tɛl (by him, H usne) 9.55; 21.91; tɛlə (= tɛl) 21.54; təkẽ (him/her, H usko, tisko; in other Ku.-texts mostly 'təkɛ̃') 3.77;80; 9.54; 12.48; 14.86; 18.30;32; 20.29; tɛkəṇi (= təkẽ) 14.85; 21.93; tɛko (his/her, H uska, tiska) 14.68; tɛk (= tɛko) 14.95; 20.27; tɛkə (= tɛko) 21.92;93; tɛkĪ (his/her, H uskĪ, tiskĪ) 3.55; 4.66; 11.3; - T 5612 Skr. ta = he, that; D tə, 54 tɛ (obl.); KBA 199 tɛ = H tis, tise; KLG 69 tinəro (their, H tinka), 71 tinle (by them, H tinhõne); HDK 36 (Dānp.) tənor = their; D 5,6,10,12 tə; D11 tɛ din bəṭi = H us din se.
tə = so, then, H to; - see 'to'.
tə(hərṇ) = excl.; - see 'də həri'.
təĪ = see 'təhĪ'.
təkẽ (= tɛkəṇi) = him/her, H tisko; - see 'tə'.
tək(ə) = till, up to 2.85;87; 12.24; 17.94; 20.19;36; 21.38; 82; 22.18;50; yã təkə (so far, 'till here', H yəhã tək) 6.29; - H tək.
təkiya = pillow (geləmə-ginua ~ ) 15.41; - DNL təkiya.
təṭəkaṇo(?) = to shake off, brush off (dust); kɛ lɛ dhotĪ maṭə təṭəkaĪ (BS,GR: some brushed off the dust from their 'dhotis') 12.27; see com..

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

tətí = there; tətí bəṭí (from there, H vəhã se) 1.64; 2.9; 27; 4.48;60;62; 7.27; 11.71;73; tətí bɛ (= tətí bəṭí) 11.73;79; 13.43; tət bɛ (= tətí bəṭí) 4.30; tətí kəŋí (therto, H vəhã ko) 14.20; - H vəhã; DNL tətа, tətɛ = thither; D 39 tətí jãlɛ = H təb tək; NMM 31 jətĪ kəŋĪ - tətĪ kəŋĪ = where - there (to); KLJ 72 tətí ko / tətĪ bəṭĪ = H vəhã se; KBA 41 tətkhɛ = H udhər ko (= tətkẽ < tətí kəŋi, cp. 14.20; KM).

tətuk = that much, H utna; - see 'ituk'.

tətvaŋĪ-śevaŋĪ(?) = hot and cold(?) water; or: hot water and other things necessary for a bath ('śevaŋĪ' then being a rhyme/echo-word) 4.90;91;95;96;97; 5.1; see com. 4.90; BS (5.1) 'with cold (śevaŋĪ) and warm (tətvaŋĪ) water'; - Atk. NHRH 53/54'At the 'mahāpūjā' on the Śivarātri at Jageśwara the idol is bathed in succession with milk, curds, ghi, honey and sugar: cold and hot water being used alternately between each bathing'; - M 4.97 (mi aj tətvaŋĪ-śevaŋĪ mẽ ni nan = Today I won't bathe in hot and cold water) strongly supports the meaning 'cold water' for 'śevaŋĪ' (? < śĪtəlpaŋĪ? - cp. T 12485 Skr. śĪta = cold; 12487 Skr. śĪtala, Ku. silo = cold); - other passages mentioning only hot or warm water: KI 278 tətəriya gərəm panĪ hath dhone ko la = 'tatariyā', bring warm water for washing the hands; 599 tətəvanĪ = panĪ gərəm kərnevale (persons!); 626 tətəriya = gərəm panĪ lakər raja ke hath-pɛr dhulane ya nəhlanevala; 689 təptodək (gərəm panĪ) se snan; KJN 71 tato panĪ = hot water; JJ 52 tato = hot; MPM 192 na koũ mukh dhobɛ tate jəl = No one washes my face with warm water (says Krishna); KBA 176 tətūno/tətūṇ = H panĪ, cay ya dūdh ko gərm kərna; as to 'śevaŋĪ' being a mere echo-word cp. Prem Cand, Sangrām 68 koṭhrĪ mẽ panĪ-vanĪ səb rəkha hua hɛ; 87 jakər cuɖɛl se kəh de panĪ-vanĪ rəkhe, nəhaũ; - tətvaŋĪ < Skr. tapta + pānĪya, Ku. tato paŋĪ.

təpkiya(?) = vegetable, H səbjĪ (BS) 16.40.

təb(ə) = then 1.85;88;90; 2.1;15;17;44;45; 3.23;57;76;92 etc.; - H təb.

təmə (= tum) = you, H tum 5.13; - see 'tum'.

təmər-bijesarə = a drum 18.4; - H ḍholək (GR); DNL təmər = a military drum; - cp. ḍəməru.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

təmasa = show, spectacle, entertainment 15.38; - H təmaśa.

təyar(ə) = ready 9.8;11; 10.7; 17.99; 19.68; 20.31; tɛyarə 3.95; - H tɛyar; DNL təyar, təiyar, tiyar.

tərəṇo = to cross, swim, H tərna; tərəber (having crossed, H tərkər) 4.68; 6.71; tərber 5.20; təri (= təriber = having crossed) 5.19; 6.68; tərɔ (crossed, H tərа) 5.18; - T 5702 Skr. tarati, Ku. tərṇo = to cross, ford.

tərəp = side, direction 5.22;23; 13.18; tərəph 13.73; 21.62; tərəbə 10.17; - H tərəph; D 35 jɛ tərəph bəṭi = from which side; KLJ 81 ek tərəph bəṭ (= bəṭi); tərəba (= tərəph?); 279 tərəp (rhyming with 'sərəp'); 312 pəli tərəb = H us or; 343 tərəbɛ = H or se; 347 tərəb bɛ; HDK 29 (Johārī) tərəp, 30 (Joh.) tɔp(?), 73 (Lohba, Garhwal) tərp; KG 71,79,80 tərəp; 71 tərəph.

tərunī (tiriya) = a young woman 8.77; 12.48; - H tərunī; T 5712 Skr. taruṇa, Ku. tərun = young man; NMM 49 tərəṇī.

təla-deś(ə) = lowland (as compared to the high mountains) 3.8;12;17;27;28;59;74; 4.9; 11.41; təli-deś 3.30; təl-deś 3.60;61; - T 5731 Skr. tala = base, bottom, Ku. təlo = base, adj. təllo = lower; Atk. III 45 Tallades Bhābar, 49 Tallades (Patti), 95 Tallādes in Johār; BS (3.8): 'məla deś = johar-mũsyar, darma, milam, tejəm (the Shauk-country); təla deś = bageśvər, gərūṛ, bɛjnath, təlla kətyūr, məlla kətyūr, bicla kətyūr'.

təlakə = divorce 16.79;83; - H təlak; NMM 48 təlakə lelehī chə = 'she has written a letter'(?).

təli = low, below, down 1.53;55;59; 2.18; 3.30; 4.21;22;25; 30;75;88;93; 7.56;60;61; 10.58; 11.41;43; 12.74;78; 13.35;87; 14.7;38;88; 15.16;37; 16.94; 17.51; 18.26;51; 54; 22.2; təl 13.36; təl-təl 10.81; təliya 22.27; təliyə (?) 8.95; - H nīca, nīce; T 5731 Skr. tala, Ku. (adv., postp.) təli = down, under; SEH talaon = irrigated and cultivated lowlands (talliya); KI 460 təlla = H nicla; HDK 18 (Shor) təlipəni = under, 29 (Joh.) təlipəṭi (= bəṭi? KM) = under, 54 (Almora Dums) təlīya; KLG 124 təli - məli; 239,242 təllī - məllī; KLJ təlī = H nīce; tava = H nīce; 327 tɔv ghəṭ = H nīce nədī ke kinare; PKG 348 təla bhiṛa mẽ = in the wall of a lower field.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

təli ka ukalə = 'from down below a steep ascent', name of a place(?) between Bāgeshvar and Someshvar 4.25 (more exactly between Bāgeshvar and Girechina, cp. 4.26).

təs = so, such, like that 8.14; 9.56;74; 14.94; 19.92; təso 9.73; 19.81; təsə 10.89; 14.58; təsɔ 3.35; təsĪ (H vɛsĪ) 5.74; təsə-təsə 4.21; təso-təso 7.57; təs-təs 7.58; təy-təs 18.41;42; təsikɛ (H vɛse kərke) 14.93; - DNL tyəso, teso, tiso = thus, so, in this way, Ku. təso; D 17 təso = H vɛsa; NMM 30 təsĪ; KLJ 45 təsə; - cp. ɛs.

təs kinɛ = like this, 'doing(?) like this' 8.14; - see com..

təhĪ = that very, that same, that (emphatic) 1.36; 2.7;51; 3.21; 16.90; 17.53; 18.11;50;76; 21.40; 22.35; təĪ 1.60; 2.4; 16.89; 20.10; təhĪ̃ 2.14; tɛ (< təhĪ; or simply the oblique of 'tə', q.v.) = that (very) 2.26;80; 3.22;88;91; 7.50;51; 8.18; 18.97; 19.20; 20.2; 22.8; te (= tɛ) 2.77; - H vəhĪ, usĪ; KLG 96 tɛĪ bəkhət = that very time.

tãko = from there 1.40;41;52;55; 2.12;19;21; 4.19;25;46; 7.63; 11.33;43; 18.44;54; tãka (= tãko?) 18.38; tãkĪ (H vəhã kĪ) 2.89; tãbɛ (< tã bəţi, H vəhã se) 22.14; - H vəhã ka.

taŋĪ = string for fastening clothes 17.1;63; 18.7;9; 20.86; 88; - H phĪta, ḍorĪ; T 5761 Skr. tāna = tone, fibre, Ku. taŋo = tape or string for fastening clothes; KLJ taŋ = H phĪta, ḍorĪ; DNL tan = warp, loom, Ku. taŋo = warp.

tam-jham(?) = things and goods, belongings(?), BS H saman 19.59; but cp. HSS tamjham = dhūmdham, śan śokət, dikhavəţĪ prədərśən; thus M 19.59 might be 'with pomp and show, openly, with much publicity'.

tikəŋi = (to/for) you, H tujhko; - see 'tū'.

titur(ə) = partridge 14.41;42; - H tĪtər; T 5809 Skr. tittira, Ku. titiro, gng. titur; KLJ 388 titur.

tithi (ko sərad) = right date 13.50;51; - H tithi, PHD tithi, tith = lunar day; MHK tithi ʒ śraddhə adi kərne ke vicar se kisĪ kĪ mŗtyu kĪ tithi; HSS śraddhə 3: aśvin kŗşŋ pəkş jismẽ pitərõ ke uddeśyə se viśeş rūp se piŋḍədan kiya or brahməŋ-bhojən kəraya jata hɛ (cp. M 13.52 bamənŋ); - cp. sərad.

tinə = three 4.53;55; tin 4.55; tĪnə 2.38; 12.56; tĪ̃ (=tin) 4.52; - H tĪn; T 5994 Skr. trĪŋi, Ku. tin.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

tipərə = 'on you', H tujh pər 12.59; - see 'tū'.
tirə = near to, in front of (mukhə tirə) 3.41;42; 5.52; 8.39;41; 13.91; tĪrə 2.28; 12.67; 14.15; muthirə (< mukhə tirə) 17.5; - PHD tĪr, ke tĪr = near to, close; T 5842 Skr. tĪra = shore, bank, Ku. tĪr; DNL tirə (postp. c. obl. or 'ko' or 'ka') = in the direction of, towards, near (obl. of 'tir' = bank, shore); NMM 35 vĪka mukhə tĪrə = 'near his face'; - possibly the same word is meant in KLJ 43 'tĪr = H nĪca' and JJ 43 'tĪr = down'.
tiriya = woman, H strī; - see 'triya'.
tilə = sesamum, oil-seed (jõ ~ = barley ~) 8.68; - H til; T 5827 Skr. tila, tilla, Ku. til, tĪl; KLJ tĪl; Atk. I 772 til: 'The seeds of sesamum are largely used in religious ceremonies by Hindus'.
tĪsərə = the third 18.62; tisərə 14.55; - H tĪsra; T 6018 Skr. trisara, N. tisər; PKG 162 tĪsərə.
tihuŋi = to/for you; - see 'tū'.
tū = you 1.96;99; 2.29;62; 3.13;26;27;32;36;38;47;53; 4.7; 15;52;60;72;74;78;81; etc.; tvĪ (obl.stem/emphatic 'tū', H tujh-/tū hĪ) 9.59; 11.93; 15.8; tuĪ (H tū hĪ) 19.36; tūi (H tū hĪ) 5.28; tɛ maji (in you, H tujh mẽ) 14.75; tipərə (on you, H tujh pər) 12.59; tvĪlə (by you, H tūne) 3.1;88; 12.83; 15.77; 19.81; 19.84; tvĪl 9.58; 16.60; 19.83;91; 21.29; tvĪlə (= tvĪlə) 16.51; 17.93; 18.95; tvĪlɛ (= tvĪlə) 6.70;84;85; 9.57;66;67;68; 10.62;63;79; 13.98; 15.31;60;73; 16.47; 21.27;47; tvikəŋi (you, for you, H tujhko) 6.7;44; 10.3;4;5;62; 11.48;57;66; 14.26; 15.7;45; 16.32;46;95; 17.2;81; 20.36;55;72; 21.3;64; 22.3; tvĪkəŋi 1.95; 2.38; 5.14; tvɛkəŋi (H tujhko) 2.37; tɛkəŋi (H tujhko) 1.42; 2.60; 3.70(?); 9.75; 16.80; 19.1; 22.28; tekəŋi (H tujhko) 11.56; tikəŋi (H tujhko) 18.73; tukẽ (H tujhko; in other texts mostly 'tukɛ̃') 1.99; 2.79; 4.72; 5.30;37; 9.81; 10.64; 15.80; 19.43; 20.19;21;45;57; 21.51;65; 22.39; tukən (H tujhko) 15.20; tvikẽ (H tujhko) 16.76; 19.10; tɛhuŋi (to/for you, H tere liye, tujhko) 16.57; 17.27; 18.10; 20.30; tehuŋi (= tɛhuŋi) 5.56; tihuŋi (= tɛhuŋi) 17.28;91; tɛhəŋi (= tɛhuŋi) 18.6; tuhuŋ (= tɛhuŋi) 6.23; tuhũ (= tɛhuŋi) 20.37; tuthĨ (to you, H tujhse) 3.86; 5.37;40; tuthɛ̃ (H tujhse) 5.36; tuthĨ (H

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

tujhse) 10.50; tvithĩ (H tujhse) 3.1; tɛthəŋi (H tujhse) 20.34; tvithəŋi (H tujhse) 14.23; tipərə (on you, H tujh pər) 12.59; tero (your, H tera) 1.55;57;61;65;66;69;71; 93;94; 4.11;15;17;24;25;31;43;45;46;48;49;59;61;64;69; 5.25;26;29;48;49; 6.46;77; 7.24;49;54;56;62;63; 8.3;84; 9.72;75; 10.31;33;93;95;98; 11.1;8;28;33;68; 12.6; 15.74; 16.73; 17.26;30;99; 18.25;45;47;54;55;57; 21.1;74; 22.29; 41;45; ter (H tera) 8.4; 15.9; tyər (H tera) 9.74; terə (H tera) 13.79;81; tera (obl.sg.; your, H tere) 2.68; 5.52; 6.17; 7.80; 9.66;67;83;85; 10.48; 11.68; 12.8; 13.14; 14.77; 15.73;75;79; 16.50;51;75; 17.3;93; 19.2;5; 7;12;23;24;29;33;47;51;67;70; 20.65; 21.15; ter (H tere) 3.83; 13.71; 15.76; 19.27;34; tyer (H tere) 13.70; terə (H tere) 17.44; terĩ (your, H terĩ; in other texts very often 'teri') 1.10;96;99; 5.6;26;29;36;37; 7.79;82; 9.22; 28; 10.24;30;47;60; 13.84;90; 14.48; 15.66;67;69; 16.74; 76;84; 17.9;58;59; 19.14; 21.74; tera (pl.; your, H tere) 4.49; 5.56;57;69; 7.26;60;65; 15.66; 17.38(?); 19.49;81; 20.36; ter (H tere) 5.58; 20.18;19; 21.76; terə (H tere) 19.82; - T 5889 Skr. tuvam; Ku. tū, tero; D 50,54 tū; 55 tu; 52,54 tve; 50,54 tvĩle; 50,51 tvekəŋi; 7 tvekən; 55 tvethɛ̃; 54 tvethɛ̃; 50 tera; 54 tyara; 6 tu; 7 tyəro; - KLJ 44 tvĩ, 45 tvĩlɛ; 66 tvĩkɛ̃, tukəŋi; tukɛ̃ (index); tuthɛ̃ (index); tyoro = H tera (index).

tum = you (pl.) 1.77;79; 8.24; 9.54; 16.43; 17.62;89; 21.13; tumə 1.76; 2.22; 3.61;62; 4.67; 13.11;19; 14.51; 21.17;39; ṭumu 2.34; 5.10;11; 12.96; 13.38; 14.52;58; 15.62; 17.62; 79;93; 18.84; 22.46; tumū 13.2;5; təmə (= tumə) 5.13; tumukɛ̃ (you, to/for you, H tumko) 8.13;28; 11.60; 13.4; tumūkɛ̃ 13.9;11; tumukəŋi (H tumko) 13.8; 14.59; tumūkəŋi 12.98; tumulɛ (by you, H tumne) 6.75;78;88; 7.42; 13.10; 36; 15.70; tumūlɛ 14.72; 15.62; 18.2;67;72; tumul (H tumne) 1.77; 15.64; tumulə 4.54; 5.10; tumūl 15.63; 21.61; tumūlə 21.52;60; tumūthĩ (to you, H tum se) 2.88; tumuthi 19.90; tumuthɛ̃ (H tum se) 8.40; tumūthĩ̃ 19.69; tumuthəŋi (H tum se) 19.89; tumərə (your, H tumhara) 2.2;16;19;28; 15.62; 18.13;77; 19.77; 22.56; tumərə (H tumhara) 2.77; 20.57; tumər (H tumhara) 19.83;89;91; tumar (H tumhare; pl.) 19.92; tumərĩ (H tumharĩ) 12.99; 13.1;4; tumər (H

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

tumharĪ) 13.5; 16.43; tumərə (obl.sg.; your, H tumhare) 3.44; 12.49; 18.29; 19.75; tumər (H tumhare) 3.59; 18.35; 19.76;90; tumərə (H tumhare) 18.17; 19.74; - T 10511 Skr. yuşmad, Ku. tum, tuməro; D 51 tum, tumən kəṇi; 56 tumənthɛ̃, tuməro; 58 tumara; 49,54 tumərі; 9 tumərа.

te = that very, H vəhĪ (< təhĪ) 2.77; - see 'təhĪ'.

tekəṇi = (to/for) you, H tujhko; - see 'tū'.

ter(ə), ter-o, -a, -Ī = your, H tera; - see 'tū'.

terəchə = cross, slanting 20.50; - PHD tircha, tirəcha = across, slanting, oblique, crooked, bent; T 5822 Skr. tiraśca, Ku. tircho, tercho, gng. tyərĉh; DNL terso, tercho.

telə= oil (~ cupəṛə) 10.3; 16.67; (~ k ərək) 16.65;66; tɛlə 21.87; - H tel; PKG 176,263,309,364 tel.

tehuṇi = to/for you, H tere liye; - see 'tū'.

tɛ = that very, H vəhĪ (< təhĪ); or: obl. of 'tə/to'; - see 'təhĪ'.

tɛ-kəṇi, -maji, -huṇi, -həṇi, -thəṇi = to/on/for you; - see 'tū'.

tɛk (-ə, -o, -Ī), tɛkəṇi = his, him, H tiska; - see 'tə'.

tɛl, -ə = by him, H tisne; - see 'tə'.

to = so, then (adv., conj.) 1.78; 2.90; 3.9;11;53; 4.91; 5.1;17;27;64; 6.17;28;43;55;56;83; 9.19;26;62(?); 11.92; 12.4; 14.71; 15.19; 16.40;59;62;88; 18.22; 19.57;74;77; 81(?); 20.7;38; tə 7.6;82; 9.47; 10.41; 15.96; 16.60; 20.17;82(?); 21.38; 22.32; - H to; cp. tə.

to = he, that, H vəh; - see 'tə'.

toṛəṇo = to break, H toṛna; toṛ̃ũ (I can/want to/should break, H toṛũ) 15.56; toṛənũ (H toṛ̃ũ) 15.56;59; toṛənɛ (she breaks, tears, H toṛtĪ) 17.63; 20.86; toṛənĪ (they tear, H toṛtĪ hɛ̃) 18.7;9; toṛənɛ chə (she tears, H toṛtĪ hɛ) 17.1; toṛɛn chə (H toṛtĪ hɛ) 20.88; toṛo (broken, H toṛa) 14.29; toṛĪ (broken, H toṛĪ) 18.72; 21.60;61; toṛ de (tumul myər svəpən ~ = 'by you my sleep was broken', H toṛ diya) 15.64; toṛi halĪ̃ (were broken, H toṛ diye hɛ̃) 14.72;73; - T 6079 Skr. troṭayati, Ku. toṛṇo, ṭoṛṇo = to break, stop; PKG 181,297 ṭoṛĪ; 146,201 toṛi; GHB 166 ṭoṛi dechə.

tophan(ə) = storm (ṭolə ~ ) 9.17;20;21;33; 18.46;51; - H tūṗhan.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

tyər, tyer = your, H tera; - see 'tū'.
triya = woman 1.23; 2.59;87; 5.15;17;92; 11.37; 12.44;48; 50;51; 14.6;30;37;44; 15.6; 17.77; 21.50; tiriya 3.46; 5.13; 8.77; 14.60; 15.8; 17.7; 18.6;24;31; 21.46; 22.30; istrī 3.48; - H strī, tiriya; T 13734 Skr. strī, P. tiriya, N. tiriya; PKG 220,384 tiriya; KLJ 80 tiriya; NMM 32 tirəyə, 34 tiriya.
tvī, tvīl, -ə, -ɛ, -e, tvikã̄, tvikəṇi, tvithī̃, tvithəṇi = you, by/to/for you; - see 'tū'.
tvɛkəṇi = (to) you, H tujhko; - see 'tū'.

## th

thəkəṇo = to be/become tired, H thəkna; thək ge (she felt tired, H thək gəyī) 11.15; thak ge (= thək ge?) 12.16; - T 13737 Skr. sthakk = to stop, halt, Ku. thakṇo, thəkṇo; DNL thəkinu, thakinu, thaknu.
thəppəṛə = slap, blow 13.92;94; - H thəppəṛ; T 6091 Skr. thapp, Ku. thapəṛ = mark of hand or foot, thəpəṛ = slap; LSI thəppər marnī = to slap; PKG 190 thəpəṛ = blow, slap.
thəmai(?) = having held, taken(?) 13.73; - see 'thaməṇo'.
thak ge = she felt tired; - see 'thəkəṇo'.
thaməṇo = to hold, H pəkəṛna; thaməī (= thamī = held, H pəkəṛī) 9.95; thəmai (13.73) = having caused to hold, H pəkṛakər (?); or better: 'having caused to halt/stop' = having held/taken (cp. DNL 'thamnu' itr. = to halt, stop, wait); in both these cases 'thəmai' would belong to a causative 'thəmaṇo'; or 'thəmai' is simply wrong for 'thaməi = thamī' as in 9.95; - T 13683 Skr. stambhate, Ku. thãbhṇo, thamṇo = to prop, hold, stop; DNL thamnu = (tr.) to controll, check; (itr.) to halt, stop; JJ 38 thaməṇo = pəkəṛṇo = to hold; KLG 96 hath mẽ thəmũ̃chi sobənə gəṛuva = H hath mẽ pəkṛa suvərṇ kələś; NMM 50 rəjūla kəĩñ(= kəṇi, kɛ̃?) thamī liyo = He has got hold of R.; PKG 382 kutta kəṇi tham = Hold your dog back; 397 ni thami səkəno = He cannot stop, hold.
thal(ə) = plate 16.38;40;55;58;59; 20.32; thalī 16.56; - H thal, thalī; KLJ thəkul = H thalī.
thī̃ = to (postp.), H se; thī̃ 1.94; 2.4;29; 3.26;29;37;48;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

4.78; 5.48;51;54;55;78;91; 6.81; 8.30;42;47; 11.74;92; 13.56; 14.84; 16.41; 19.37;66;69;76;78;82;88; 20.33; 21.75;81; thĩ 6.58; 9.79; 19.85; thin 1.13; thĩ 20.23; thẽ 6.22; 11.58; 19.57;79;93; 20.10; thɛ̃ 6.3; 11.54; 17.76; uthĩ 5.29; tumuthəŋi 19.89; mihati 6.79; hati 9.82; hɛtĩ 12.95; hɛthĩ 21.27; həthĩ 20.76; - T 13760 Skr. sthāman = station, place; obl. cases as adv. and postp. (or < 'sthāna'?); Ku. thəĩ = near, from, by, with; N. thəĩ = near, to; - D 49,50 thɛ̃ (also 4,6,7,8,9,11); JJ 21 thɛ̃; KL 352 syɛŋi dhɛ̃ mɛ̃l pucho = I asked the woman ('to the woman - by me - was asked'); LSI 203 (Phaldākoṭiyā) vĩhãtəŋi kõl = I will tell him; 206 hãti (Pachāĩ) = thaĩ (Khasparjiyā); 225 thẽ; HDK 53 (Almora Dums) thĩŋĩ, thẽ, hatĩ; 56 thiŋĩ; 106 (Bhabar) thɛ̃, thĩ; 108 thẽ; KG 70,71,74,78 tɛ̃; 70,74,78 tɛ; 77,78 thɛ̃; KLG 48 thẽ kũ̃chə = H se kəhta; NMM 27 thaŋĩ; 29,30 thəiñ; KLJ 46 thẽ; mɛ̃ thənĩ = H mujh se; 179 dukhi sukhi kɛthɛ̃ŋĩ mɛ̃ kũnũ̃ = H kisse kəhũ̃ mɛ̃ əpne sukh dukh; 184 kɛthɛ̃ kũ̃ = whom shal I tell; KLJ (index) thɛ̃ = H se; KBA 152 bav hatəŋi kəy = H pita se kəha; PKG 34,138,192,266 thɛ̃.

thĩnə kĩ munaĩ(?) = a fish (GR) 5.87; - see 'munaĩ'.

thirəmanə = firm, steady, not moving (rĩgəna ~ hɛ jã) 11.38; (rĩgəŋə choṛo, ~ hɛ go) 18.15; - KLJ thirəmanə = H sthirə; PHD thir = fixed; T 13771 Skr. sthira = firm, hard, Ku. thiro = lasting, N. thir, thiro = firm, steadfast; - see com..

thuŋəkiya biṣə(?) = name (?) of a poison (GR) 18.69; 21.55; - cp. luŋəkiya.

thupuṛə = heap 13.41; - H ḍher; T 13711 Skr. stūpya, Ku. thūp = heap, thupuṛo = dunghill; KLJ thupuṛ; PKG 33 thupuṛo = heap, 102 ṭhupṛa ko = of a dunghill.

thɛ̃ = to (postp.), H se; - see 'thĩ'.

thoṛi = a little 13.68; 15.27; - H thoṛa; T 13720 Skr. stokam = a little, Ku. thoṛo; D 3,4 thvaṛa = H thoṛe (pl.).

## d

də(?) = particle (də həri) 18.11; 22.48; tə həri 2.64; - KLJ 250 də haṛĩ (not translated into Hindi).

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

dəĪ = thick sour milk 6.17;19;24;28;32; 13.59;63;73; 16.36; dɛ 13.54;65;67;68; dūṇagiri ko dəĪ (sour milk from D.-mountain) 5.87;89; dūṇəgiri dɛ 5.88; dəĪnõ 13.61; - H dəhĪ; T 6146 Skr. dadhi, Ku. dəi, gng. dɛ; KLJ dəi; PKG 42,226,300,365 dɛ.

dəgəṛə = (together) with, in the company of 2.9; 3.33;34; 37;44; 12.85; 13.70; 17.62;64;66;68;95; 18.29; 20.27; 21.13; dəgəṛɛ 8.98; dəga 14.48 com.; digə 19.36; - H ke sath; KLJ dəgaṛa = H sath; dəgəṛiya = H sathĪ; 336 kə dəgaṛa = H ke sath, 379 dəgɛ; NMM 32 dəgaṛə; BS (14.48 com.) mi dəga, dajyū dəga = H mere sath, bəṛe bhaĪ ke sath; KBA 31 dəgoṛo = H sath, 219 dəgaṛ = H sath; PKG 245,276,284,383 dəgəṛĪ; 37,287 dəgəṛi; 70 dəgəṛa; 122 dəgəṛɛ; 305 dəgəṛo; GHB 167 dəgaṛ; D 19 dəgəṛiyən hɛ = H sathiyõ se, 3 vəjĪrən dəgəṛi = H vəjĪrõ ke sath; 12,14 dəgəṛi bya = marriage with; KG 70 dəgeḍ; 70,79 dəgaḍ; 78 dəgəḍe; 78 (3x),80 (2x) dəgəḍ; 78 dəgəḍɛ; DNL dugurnu = to run, Ku. dəgəṛuva = comrade; cp. also T 5523 Skr. ḍag, ḍig, dag = step, pace; P. dəgəṛ = road; PHD ḍəgər, ḍəgra = way, road, path.

dəda = elder brother 14.56;61; 19.81;82; 21.60;61; dad 14.62; dadajyū 19.69; - H bəṛa bhaĪ; DNL dada; HSS dəda = dada; KLJ dadu; PKG 37 dada; KBA 153 dad = H bhaĪ; 198 dada, dajyū = H əgrəjə.

dəya = compassion 17.63; - H dəya.

dəyali = compassionate 17.63;66; dəyalĪ 21.59;66; - H dəyalu.

dərśən = ceremonial visit, audience, appearance, vision 5.9;10; - H dərśən.

dələ = party 9.19; - H dəl; DNL dəl = company, party, gang.

dəvatə = ink-pot, ink-stand ( ~ kələm) 16.70; dvat ( ~ kələm) 16.72; - H dəvat.

dəs(ə) = ten 3.91;92; 8.60;95; 10.89; dəsə masə (ten <lunar> months <of pregnancy>) 2.38;39; - H dəs; T 6227 Skr. daśa, Ku. dəs; KLG 75 chɛ mẽṇa hɛ gyan ranĪ dəśə mɛṇa hɛ gyan = H cheḥ məhĪne ho gəe, ranĪ ko dəś(!) məhĪne ho gəe; NMM 48 pūta dəsə masa udərəi (= udərɛ, KM) məiñ (= mẽ, mẽ, KM) hokəi (= H hokər?, KM) = O son, I carried you in my womb for ten months; KLJ 109 urə dhəro hɛ ləla dəsə masə = H dəs mah tək tumhẽ gərbh mẽ dharəṇ kiya hɛ.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

dəśa = condition 20.46;47;55; - H dəśa; D 7 daśa.
daṛəyə(?) = ?, see 2.5 com..
dad, dadajyū = elder brother, H bəṛa bhaī; - see 'dəda'.
danəpurə = the region, district ('patti') of 'Dānpur' comprising the upper valley of the river Sarju to the northeast of Bāgeshwar (Bāgīśvar); Kapkot and Lohārkhet are the two bigger villages therein; danəpurə (məli ~, təli ~, sire(?) ~ = Upper D., Lower D., Upper(?) D.) 1.54;55; 2.16;17;18; 4.20;22; 7.56;60; 11.42;43; 18.51;52;53; 22.1; 2; danpur 1.59; - the names as given on Atkinson's map: the 'Parganah' Dānpur has the following 'Pattis': Dānpur Mallā, Dānpur Bichlā, Dānpur Tallā, Dūg, Katyūr Mallā, Katyūr Bichlā, Katyūr Tallā, Nākuri; Atk. III 182 - 186 gives a full description: 183 (Batten's remarks) 'The agricultural prosperity of Dānpur and Katyūr is not great: where the soil is best, and where facilities for irrigation abound, unhappily (as for instance in the hot glen of the Sarju), the climate is inimical...and the exceeding heaviness of the jungle tends to perpetuate the animal scourges of the hills'(that was in 1851; KM). ... 184 'In the Upper patti (= Dānpur Mallā), phāphar and other coarse grains are alone possible in the rains; ... Its inhabitants...derive considerable profits from the manufacture of blankets, mats, baskets, and the rearing of goats and sheep for the Bhotiya trade, ... The Dānpuris are considered to be of a lower class by the other hill people further south...'; KI 109 dhan, gehũ̃ yəhã̃ bəhut kəm hote hɛ̃. jo, məḍuva, phaphəra jyada hote hɛ̃. log səttū bhī khate hɛ̃.
dal(ə) = pulse (uṛədə kī ~ ) 5.80;81;94; - H dal.
dīkhəṇo = to be seen; PHD dīkhna = dikhna = to be seen; tvīlɛ...roṇə nɛ dīkhənə ('by you - to remain - not - is seen') 9.66; tvīlɛ roṇo nɛ dīkhənə 9.68; rajula lɛ...roṇa nhɛ dīkhənə 10.48; tvīlɛ roṇo nhɛ dīkhənə (H dīkhta/dikhta) 10.63; - HSS dīkhna = dikhaī dena, dekhne mẽ ana.
diṇo = to give, H dena; diber (having given, H dekər) 16.83; ni dinī (you don't give, H detī) 3.40; ni dinə (not giving, H nəhĩ deta) 12.98; 13.8;9;11; ni din (H nəhĩ deta) 13.3;4; ni dino (H nəhĩ deta) 13.13; ni dinə 8.77;78; dinū (I give,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

H dũ/deta hũ) 4.55;56; 9.75;81; həm dyũ (we give) 17.65; 67; dinɔ (he gives, H deta) 5.16; dyũ(? = dyə̃, dino?) 4.77; dinɛ (she gives, H detī) 5.30; 7.5; dinī (they give, H dete hɛ̃) 1.48; 4.39;55; dĩchə (= din chə, dino chə = H deta hɛ = he gives) 4.53;76; 5.12; dichə (? = dĩchə?) 4.41; din chə (she gives, H detī hɛ; the full Ku.-form is 'dinɛ chə') 5.27; diyo (give!, H do) 8.24; di diyo (give!, H de do) 12.96; 13.2; 13.5; diya diya (give!) 13.8; jənūl həmukə̃ bərə de (who gave us the boon, H jinhõne həmko bər diya; thus 'de' = diyo, H diya) 8.67; dī (given, H dī) 1.77; dyũlə (I will give, H dũga/dũgī) 1.95; dyūlə (H dũga) 1.99; dyūl 5.30; di dyūl (I/we will give) 8.28; 11.66; galī hudul ('I will give curse' = I'll curse, H galī dũgī) 5.36; 6.27;28; gaī hudul (= galī ~ ) 5.37;40; tū delī (you will give, H degī) 1.96;99; dyal (they will give, H dẽge) 1.86; di dyal (H de dẽge) 11.18; dela (H dẽge) 20.19;20; di dī (? given, H de diya/de dī) 5.10;58; 69; 14.71; di rakhī (given, H de rəkhī) 21.91; di halī (given, H de ɖalī/de dī) 16.32; di halə (given, H de ɖala/de diya) 5.9; devũ chī (caus.?, see com.) 6.20; - T 6141 Skr. dadāti, Ku. diṇo; KLJ diṇə = H dena, 96 dī halə; NCV (1.9 dīnə) 'diya' (H diye) in Almora, 'dīnə' in villages; LSI 124 dinũ (H dũ/deta hũ).

didiyo = (didī o; voc.) elder sister 15.11; - H dīdī; DNL didi, Ku. dī, didī.

din(ə) = day 1.44;45;50;56;59;62;67;73;74;76;87;89;90; 2.15; 37;43;44;52;53;81; 3.1;22;23;25;88; 4.34;40;42;54;70;95; 5.12; 6.1;25;33;34;35;37;61; 7.79;90;91;98; 8.13;18;26; 27;30;36;91;93; 9.1;2;37;38;46;57;77;79; 10.32;88;89;95; 11.45;64;65; 12.36;60; 13.56; 15.38;39;73;84;85; 16.20;21; 27;53; 17.96; 18.11;49;80;81; 19.6;41;61;62-66;86;98; 20.2;14;16;72; 21.19;22;40;57;70;87;94; 22.5;8;48;49;50; dina (= dinə?) 9.44;45; 15.40;49; dinu (= dinə) 8.42; dinən (H dinõ) 14.69; - H din; T 6328 Skr. dina, N. din; DNL din (obl. 'din' and 'dinə'), Ku. din; D 6 dinən.

dīpəkə = (oil)-lamp (jagiyə dīpəkə = a lamp lit) 4.13; 10. 35; 11.10;29;72; dīpəkə 15.68; - H dīpək; T 6348 Skr. dīpa, dīpaka, Ku. diyo, gng. dyū; KLJ diyəṛə = H dīpək, 113 jagə diyəṛa = H dīpək jəl rəha hɛ; KLG 184 diya jəsī

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

joti holĪ = H (us pər) dĪpək kĪ jyotĪ sĪ bɛṭhĪ; 46 diyəṛĪ, diyəṛi, diyəṛo = H dĪpək.

dirəṇo(?) = (itr.) to crack, split, burst; H phəṭna; dirənĪ (they burst, H phəṭte hɛ̃) 11.47; - T 6373 Skr. dĪryate, dĪrṇa; HSS dĪrṇə = phəṭa hua.

dilə = heart, mind 7.57;58; 8.82;83;89; 10.78; - H dil.

dĪvar = wall 10.57; - H dĪvar.

diśa = quarter, direction 7.17; 8.53;60;61;72; 9.5; 16.93; 20.86; 22.10; diś(ə) 4.28; 7.45; 8.62; - PHD diśa, diś; KLG 45 carõ diśan bəṭĪ = from the four quarters; NMM 27 disə khulənĪ = the quarters become clear (early in the morning); KLJ 306 disa khulĪ = H prəkaś phɛlne ləga; - cp. pəchõ kĪ diśa.

du = two, H do 4.38; - see 'dvĪ'.

dukəṇo (= kudṇo) = to jump, H kūdna; bəldə jəsə dukən chə (he jumps like an ox, H bɛl jɛse kūdta hɛ) 13.75; - T 3412 Skr. kūrdati (probl. Drav. Tam. 'kuti'), Ku. kudṇo; - as to this metathesis cp. T 5561 Ku. ḍubṇo = to sink; and T 9272 Ku. buṛṇo = to sink; T 5717 Ku.N. təkuva/kətuva = spindle; PHD pathna/thapna = to pat (cowdung) into cakes (for fuel); PHD 79 ulẽḍna/ũḍelna = to empty, pour out.

dukh(ə) = suffering, sorrow, unhappiness 5.71;72;93; 15.80; 83; 16.74;75; 18.42; - H dukh.

duchaĪ(?) = insult (BS) 17.7; see com.; - KLJ 133 kĪ tū bava re mɔsyãṇi dochyãṇĪ = H əre balək (tū yəhã aya kyõ?) kya tujhe sɔtelĪ mã ne bəhut tane diye hɛ̃? - cp. duchūṇo.

duchūṇo(?) = to trouble, cause pain, H dukhana; duchūn(?) 17.6; see com.; - KLJ duchõṇ = H tana; NMM 48 (NMM's spelling!) 'Sora duchhona gāḍa oḍa hālanĪ. MāĪ duchhona (should it be 'bhaĪ'? - cp. M 17.6) kuḍa bāḍa karanĪ. Tiriyā ko duchhona maiñ kaiñ ko mukha dekhūñ' = NMM 51 'People divide lands when any quarrel arises with relations. The partition of the house is effected when brothers quarrel. I have to take up a quarrel on account of a lady. How can I show my face?'

dūṇagiri = a famous mountain near Dvārāhāṭ 13.46; duṇəgiri 13.53; dūṇagiri ko dəĪ (sour milk from D.) 5.87;89; dūṇəgiri dɛ 5.88; KI 97 dvarahaṭ ke ūpər dūnagiri urpḥ droṇacəl pərvət mẽ vɛṣṇəvĪ devĪ hɛ̃. inko bəlidan nəhĪ

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

cəṛhaya jata. is pəhaṛ mẽ əcchī ghas və vənəspətiyõ hẽ, jinko cərkər gay-bhẽs khūb dūdh detī hẽ. yəhã ka dəhī təmam prant mẽ prəsiddh hẽ; Atk. III 325 Dūnagiri 7346 feet; KLG 184 rẽgīlī bɛraṭə holī, dūna girī dəī = H r.b. hɛ, d. ka dəhī (hɛ hī); DPS 37 p.38 Dunagiri.

dūtiya = the second day of lunar fortnight; on which day the moonlight is very beautiful (BS); dūtiya kəsī jūnə 2.55;56; - H dvitīya ka cãd; T 6680 Skr. dvitīyā; KLG 194 dutiya cãnənī = H dvitīya ka cãd; NMM 28 dutī kəsī jūnə = (she is) like the moonlight of the second day of the bright-half of the lunar month; MHK dūj, dūj ka cãd = ɛsa vyəkti jo bəhut dinõ pər dikhaī deta ya milta ho (pərihas or vyẽgyə); - thus the comparison means: as (beautifully slim) as the moon on the second day (after new moon).

dūd(ə) = milk 6.17;19;24;27;28;32; 13.54;59;63;67;68; 16.36; - H dūdh; T 6391 Skr. dugdHa, Ku. dūd(h); KLG 46 dūd; KLJ dūd; PKG 122,267,405 dūd.

duniya = world 16.14;19; duniye 16.15; dunī 16.61; - H duniya.

dūr = far 6.72; 12.66; - H dūr.

(dūlaśahī) = father of king Mālushāhī (? GR) 4.83 com..

dūsəro = the second, another 14.54; 18.61; 20.49; dūsəra 1.73; 2.10; 10.72;75; 14.54; dūsər 9.44; 10.73; 11.87; dusər 10.85; dūsərī 14.79; - H dūsra; T 6676 Skr. dviḥsara = twofold, Ku. dūsro = second; KLJ dusər; 328 duhar, dusor; 368 duhəri; HDK 6 dohar; KG 70 dusɛr, 71 dusrale, 74 dusar, 77 dusor.

duśmən = enemy 10.84; 20.54; - H duśmən.

də = given, H diya 8.67; - see 'diṇo'.

dekhəṇo = to see, look, H dekhna; dekhəṇə (H dekhna) 18.62; 20.49; dekhəṇ 10.38; dekhəna (onlooking, H dekhte) 18.17; dekhibərə (having seen, H dekhkər) 2.64; 5.62; 6.1; 9.31; 11.39;63; 12.91; 14.4; 20.8; dekhber (H dekhkər) 2.59; 5.76; 11.40;76; 14.82; 15.25; dekhberu 11.88; dekhi (= dekhiber) 2.41;58; 6.53; 8.79; 11.93; 13.61; 14.34;43; 15.10;71;82; 17.63; dekh (= dekhi) 8.80(?); 12.52; ni dekhənə (not seeing, H nəhĩ dekhta?) 13.99; dekhənə nɛ (H ? dekhta nəhĩ) 12.52; ni dekhənī (H nəhĩ dekhtī) 7.12;13;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

dekho (look!, H dekho) 9.91; 12.44; dekhə (look!) 12.36; 15.87; dekh (look!) 7.9; 10.83; dekhənū (I see, H dekhũ/dekhta hũ) 7.39;40;44;59;81;82; 8.85;86;87; 9.66; 10.40; 16.28; 17.35; dekhənũ (I see) 19.9;10; həmə dekhənũ (we see, H dekhẽ/dekhte hẽ) 19.1; dekhənɛ (you see, H dekhta <hɛ>) 15.68; dekhənɔ (he sees, H dekhta) 12.40;41; 15.46; 47; dekhənɛ (she sees, H dekhtī) 7.38; 11.78; 12.74; 14.92; 21.68; dekhẽ (= dekhənɛ) 7.18; 10.99; dekhẽ (= dekhənɛ) 11.11; dekhənī (they see, H dekhte hẽ) 12.94(?); 14.43; 17.73; 18.62; 21.24;42; 22.10; tū dekhən chɛ (you see, H dekhta hɛ) 15.67;69; dekhen chɛ (you see, H dekhtī hɛ) 11.35; 21.72; dekhən chɛ (you see, m./f., H dekhta/dekhtī hɛ) 4.28; dekhən chə (he sees, H dekhta hɛ) 11.38; 12.55; 13.18;94;96;99; 14.30; 15.70; dekhɛn chə (she sees, H dekhtī hɛ) 9.30; 16.92;98; 19.18;19; 20.59;85; mẽ dekhənɔ chī (I saw, H mẽ dekhta tha) 15.64; dekhə chī (? = dekhẽ chī, dekhən chī, H dekhta tha) 5.8; dekhɛn chī (she saw, H dekhtī thī) 20.81; dekhən chī (H dekhtī thī) 12.58; 14.91; dekhẽchī (H dekhtī thī) 6.72; dekho (seen, H dekha) 5.7; 11.4;9; 13.96; 14.78; 15.74; 16.45;51; 20.60; 13.21; dekhɔ (= dekho) 20.95; dekhiya (seen, H dekha) 21.1; dekha (seen; see com.) 5.15; 12.60; dyəkh (H dekha) 12.75; dekhī (seen, H dekhī) 2.85;87;90;91;93; 7.79; dekh (= dekhī?) 13.33;38; dekhī chə (has been seen, H dekhī hɛ) 13.36; dekhī chī (had been seen, H dekhī thī) 12.92; dekha chī (they had been seen, H dekhe the?) 15.2; dekhə chī (they had seen/saw?) 15.5; dekhūl (I will see, H dekhũga/dekhũgī) 5.20;22; dekhūlə 5.21; dekhul 3.60; dekhulə 3.75; dekhəlɔ (= dekhlo = he will see, H dekhega) 15.25; dekhəla (they will see, H dekhẽge) 5.48; 15.20; dekha hɔla (they will have seen, H dekhe hõge?) 5.15; dekhi unū (having seen I come(?), H dekh aũ) 3.59; dekhi jal (BS H dekha jaega; see com.) 13.13; dekhi rɔ (he is looking, H dekh rəha hɛ) 12.39; 19.78; dekhi rɛ (she is looking, H dekh rəhī hɛ) 9.48; dekhi rĩ (rĩ = rɛ?, or pl. majestatis?; she is looking) 19.87; dekh rəyĩ (they are looking, H dekh rəhe hẽ) 11.90; dekh rĩ (he is looking, H dekh rəhe hẽ; pl.majest.) 12.67; dekhi rɛ chə (she is looking, H dekh rəhī hɛ) 18.93; 19.71; dekhi rɛ chī (she was looking, H

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

dekh rəhī thī) 12.24; dekhiye rɛ jana (BS H dekhte rəh jate hɛ̃) 11.36; dekhiye rɛ gĩ (BS H dekhte rəh gəe) 18. 15;16; dekhiyɛ rɛ janī (BS H dekhte hue rəh jate hɛ̃) 2. 64; dekh liji (look!, H dekh liye) 9.59; dekhi liyo (look!, H dekh lo) 17.79; dekh lɛ (look!) 3.48; dekh le 15.69;90; dekhə le 15.87; dekhi hɛlɔ (he was seen, H dekh ɖala) 2.50; dekhi halo (H dekh ɖala) 20.6; dekhi hɛ chə (= dekhi halo chə = he has been seen, H dekh ɖala hɛ) 6.48; - T 6507 Skr. drakṣati, dekṣati, Ku. dekhṇo; LSI 202 (Soriyali) dhekəṇo; HDK (Doti) 47 dhekyo = seen; 47, 48 dhekī bər = having seen; KLG 48 tɛle kuṭiya dheki = H usne ~ dekhī, 71 dhekī; JJ 74 'to laugh at' = hə̃sṇa (kɛ kəṇī dekhī), lit. 'having seen someone', but 'dekhī' is felt to be a postposition already (cp. DNL dekhi); - KLJ 328 bamənɛl ek ghoṛo dyokh = H brahmən ne ek ghoṛa dekha.

dekhīṇo = to be seen, H dīkhna; dekhīnɔ (it is/can be seen, BS H dikhaī de rəha hɛ) 4.28; dekhĩ (she is/can be seen, H dīkhtī hɛ) 7.45; 13.28; ni dekhīnə (it cannot be seen, H nəhĩ dekha jata) 12.94; ni dekhīnī (she is not to be seen, H dikhaī nəhĩ detī/nə dekhī jatī) 13.27; dekhīn chə (she is seen/appears, H dikhaī detī hɛ) 2.65; - DNL dekhinu = (itr.) to be seen, visible; PKG 137 ni dekhīno = it can not be seen; - cp. 'dīkhəṇo'.

dekhūṇo = to show, let see, H dikhana; tū dekhũchɛ (you show, H tū dikhata hɛ) 13.70; dekhayo (shown, H dikhaya) 5.27; dekhɛn chī (she showed, H dikhatī thī) 6.27 (but cp. 20.81 dekhɛn chī = she saw; 5.27; 17.7); dekhal (he will show, H dikhaega) 3.60; dekhũlə (I will show, H dikhaũga) 17.7; dikhɛ ni dī (she did not show, H dikha nə diya) 5. 23; - DNL dekhaunu = to show, point out; JJ 30 dekhũṇa mẽ = in showing; HDK 7 dekhoṇ = to show; KLJ 46 məhadeb jyu kən kəsī dekhũ mukh = H məhadev jī ko kɛse mũh dikhaũ; 113 dekhaī = H dikhaī; LSI 160 dekhaya = showed.

debə (-gəɖuva) = god; - see 'devə'.

debtə, debta = god, H devta; - see 'devəta'.

der(ə) = time, while 4.29; 12.26; 20.58; - H der.

dela, delī = they/she will give, H dẽge/degī; - see 'diṇo'.

devə = god 1.12;49;64;88; 2.5;35;38;90; 4.18; 8.50;64 etc.;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

11.67;68;69 etc.; devũ (obl.pl.) 1.8;14; devənə (obl.pl.) 1.83; devo 2.10;51; devə-rūpĪ (like a god, 'having the form of a god') 2.57; 5.74; debə-gəḍuva (pot of the gods) 4.13;14; devə-gəḍuva 5.74; devənõ (obl.pl.) 8.50; devə̃ (= devən, obl.pl.) 8.64; debũ 8.67; deva (= devə) 11.56; 57; - H dev, devta; T 6523 Skr. deva, Ku. dyo = god, rain, gng. dio = rain.

devəta = god, deity 1.6;10 etc.; 2.15;35; 4.54; 5.83; 1.55; 67 etc.; 14.31 etc.; devətũ (obl.pl.) 1.9; devəto 1.22;26; dyaptə (= devəta) 5.16; debta 2.91; 11.61; 14.82; debtə 11.75; debtã (obl.pl.) 11.76; - H devta; D 4 dyapta = H devəte (pl.), 7 dyaptən ki = H devətõ kĪ; KG 78 debta; LSI 144 dyapta; KLJ 327 dyabtənak than = H dev-məndir; KLJ dyabtə, debut = H devta.

devalĪ = the festival of 'DivālĪ' 17.49;50; - H divalĪ; DNL devali = divali.

devĪ = goddess; əgənyarĪ ~ 4.66; əgənyarĪ ~ mə̃dir 4.67; əgənyarĪ ~ 4.68;69; ~ ka mə̃dir 5.7; ~ mə̃dir 5.8;9; ~ ka mə̃dirə 5.10;11; ~ mə̃dirə 5.12; ~ mə̃dir 5.18; 6.21;33; devĪl (H devĪ ne) 5.9; - H devĪ.

devũ chĪ(?) = ? see com. 6.20.

deś(ə) = land, country 2.29; 3.49;50;52; 5.63;68;71;72;77; 6.50; 7.36;68; 9.1; 10.42; 11.22;25; 13.79; 16.35;73; 17. 13;14;15;16;19;42; 19.35;42;59;67; 20.21; 21.1; 22.11;26; 40; deśa 17.17; - H deś; T 6547 Skr. deśa, Ku.N. des; D 1 deś; - cp. kə̃kərĪ ka deś, huṇədeś, jələnərə deś, tələ-, mələ-deś.

dɛ = a particle(?); - see 'hiṭ'.

dɛ = sourmilk, H dəhĪ; - see 'dəĪ'.

do = two, H do 4.76; 21.94; - see 'dvĪ'.

dorihaṭ(ə) = Dvārāhāṭ, a village, about 15 km north of RānĪ-khet 6.39;40; 8.44; 13.23;66; 18.37; 21.17; 22.23; dərihaṭə 7.20; dorihaṭu 8.76; - KI 95 dvarahaṭ, 213 'dvarahaṭ' and 'ləkhənpur' = the two main seats of one of the Katyūr-branches; DPS 37 p.37 Dwarahat; KLG 123 dərahaṭ; NMM 27 Dorehāṭa, Dorāhāṭa; 35 Dorāhāṭā, 39 Dorehāṭa; Atk. III 220 - 225: 'Dwārahāt or Dorahāt, a village...on the route from Almora to Garhwāl..., 27 miles from Almora...and 12 miles from Rānikhet. ... 5031 feet ... . Dwārāhāt in for-

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

mer days was the residence of one branch of the Katyūri Rājas, an outlying district of the kingdom of which Lakhanpur near Ganāi (cp. cəkhuṭiya, KM) and Bhatkot was the head-quarters. ...remains of very many ancient temples...of the usual pyramidal form...surmounted by an ornament resembling a Turk's cap (cp. kələśə, KM). ... All the temples are of plain construction with the exception of one near the Syālde Pokhar (q.v.), ... To the north-east is the Dūnagiri or Dronagiri hill (cp. dūṇagiri,KM); ... The palace of the old Rājas was built on the rock called Tharp on the Chandragiri hill, where it is said the Katyūris used to cut off the hair and noses of prisoners.'

doryalə = a person from Dora (cp. dorihaṭ) 13.74; - see pəcua doryal.

doṛəṇo = to run, H doṛna; doṛte doṛte (running, H doṛte) 12.16; doṛ-doṛne (H doṛte) 12.19; doṛɛ di (made run/caused to run, H doṛa diya) 12.83; - T 6624 Skr. dravati, Ku. doṛəṇo = to run, hunt.

dyapta = god, H devta; - see 'devəta'.

dyal = they will give, H dẽge; - see 'diṇo'.

dyũ = we give 17.65;67; 4.77 (he gives?); - see 'diṇo'.

dyūl = I will give, H dũga; - see 'diṇo'.

dvat = ink-stand, ~ pot 16.72; - see 'dəvat'.

dvapərə = the third of the four ages 22.34; - H dvapər.

dvar = door 4.28; 11.78; - H dvar.

(dvarəsõ) = a place near Rānīkhet (BS) 17.27 com..

dvĪ = two 2.38;65; 4.39; 8.20;36; 12.56; 16.38;40; 19.21; 20.4;45;52; dvĪ car(ə) (two to four, a few, H do car) 4.34;40; 6.44;80; 7.98; 10.88; 11.64;65; 14.80; 18.80;81; 88; 19.6; 20.14; 21.87; du 4.38; dvi 4.41;42;54;70;71; do 4.76; 21.94; - H do; T 6648 Skr. dva, Ku. dui, dvĪ; D 5 dvĪ; HDK 13 duve; KBA 110 dviyyɛ = H kevəl do.

## dh

dhəkeləṇo = to push, H dhəkelna; dhəkelɔ (push!, H dhəkelo) 18.32; - T 6701 Skr. dhakk, Ku. dhəkelṇo.

dhəkka-mukka = knocks and pushes with the fist 12.3; - H dhəkka; T 6701 Ku. dhəkka = collision, push; PKG 151

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

dhəkka = the pushes, knocks; HSS,DNL mukka = fist.
dhətūrə = the poisonous plant Dhatura; - see 'dhatūrə'.
dhənə = wealth, property 6.38;39;40;41; - H dhən.
dhəna = work, H kam, prəyog, prəyas; - see 'dhana'.
dhərətĪ = earth 14.79; - H dhərtĪ; T 6750 Skr. dharitrĪ, Ku. dhərtĪ.
dhərəɳo = to hold, place, keep, H dhərna; dhərəɳə (H dhərna) 1.30; dhərəɳ (H dhərna) 2.45; 3.83; ni dhərən (we do not keep, H nəhĨ rəkhte) 14.64; dhərənɔ (he holds, H vəh rəkhta) 13.64; dhərənĪ (they hold, H ve rəkhte hɛ̃; pl. majest.) 18.3; dhərõchə (= dhərəno chə; he holds, H vəh rəkhta hɛ) 2.46; dhərə chə (= dhərən chə?; H vəh rəkhta hɛ) 12.20; dhəro (held, H rəkha) 1.31; 5.2;4; 8.17; 20.49; 21.54;66; dhərə̀ (= dhəro) 22.18; dhərĪ (held, H rəkhĪ) 5. 2;4; 12.33; dhərə (= dhərĪ?, see com.) 15.23; ni dhər not kept, H nəhĨ dhəra/rəkha) 14.74; dhəri gĪn (they put away, H ve dhər/rəkh gəye hɛ̃) 16.24; dhərulə (I will place, H dhərũga/-gĪ) 17.30; dhərəlĪ (you will place, H dhəregĪ) 17.32;33;46; dhər janĪ (they hold, H ve dhər jatĪ hɛ̃) 15.34; dhərə dɛ (keep ready, prepare!, H dhər/rəkh do) 3.26; dhər dinū (I (will) place, H rəkh dũ) 17.45; dhəri dĪ (kept, H rəkh diya) 6.18; dhər dĪ (H dhər diya) 6.20; dhərə dĪ (was placed, H dhər diya) 13.59; dhəri rakho (he was held, H dhər rəkha) 21.72; dhər rakho (H dhər rəkha) 16.58; dhər rakhĨ (they were placed/put, H dhər rəkhe hɛ̃) 16.40; dhər rakho chĪ (he was/had been placed, H dhər rəkha tha) 16.45; dhər rəkhə chĪ (H dhər rəkha tha) 16.57; dhər rakh chĪ (H dhər rəkha tha) 6.65; dhərə liyo (he was kept, H rəkh liya) 14.71; dhərə lĪ (H rəkh liya) 14.70; dhər le (keep!, H rəkh lo) 14.44; dhər lyəl (he will keep, H rəkh lega) 15.25; tū dhəri lelɛ (you will keep, H rəkh lega) 16.53; dhər lelɛ (you will keep) 16.62; dhəri hɛlɔ (= dhəri halo; he was kept, H rəkh ɖala/diya) 6.23; 20.70; dhəri hala (they were placed, H rəkh diye) 7.85; dhəri halĨ (they were placed, H rəkh dĪ hɛ̃) 16.37; dhəri halĪ (she was placed, H rəkh lĪ? - or: dhəri halĨ = they were placed, H rəkh dĪ hɛ̃?) 21.6; dhərə jə rɛ chĪ (? see com.) 17.3; - T 6747 Skr. dharati, Ku. dhərɳo = to hold, place, deposit; PKG 136 dhərəɳo;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

BS (22.18) aj unər cyələk namkən chu. ke nam dhərɔ bamə-ɳəl ukẽ? = H aj unke ləṛke ka namkərəɳ hɛ. brahməɳ ne kya nam rəkha uska?

dhərmə = the 'Dharma', religion 17.60;62; dhərəm(ə) 12.50; 51; - H dhərmə.

dhərma (de mayeṛĪ) = 'Dharma-De(vĪ)-Mother', the mother of king Mālushāhī 4.87; 15.35; 16.91;93;94;99; 17.26;37;54; 19.25; 20.74;76;81;87;98; 21.11;15;31; 22.31; dhərəma (de mayeṛĪ) 4.86; 17.59; mata dhərma de 19.28; - mayeṛĪ = mata = mother (cp. 19.25 dhərma de mayeṛĪ; 19.28 mata dhərma de); KLG 140 məyeṛī ijū = H məmətalu mã, 184 məyeṛi ki hiya = H mã ke hṛdəy; KLJ 110 maeli = H mã, 132 maeṛi = H mã, 240 maeṛĪ; thus 'dhərma de' is her real name (cp. CM 25 dhərəm devĪ = nayək kĪ mata); KLG 124 raja pṛthvĪpal kĪ mẽjilĪ raɳī dhərmadyo (a Katyūrī queen?); T 6545 Skr. devĪ, Ku. de; - cp. mayəṛĪ.

dhago = thread 19.68 (syuṛo ~ ); - H dhaga; T 6770 Skr. dhāgga, Ku.N. dhago.

dhat (ləgaĪ, marĪ) = a call, shouting 14.65;66; - H pukar; D 6 dhat ləgɛ/ləgai = H pukar ləgaĪ, 23 dhat ləgɛ ber = H cillake; KI 626 dhat = summons; KLG 74 dhat mãchə = H dhat marne ləga ('mãchə' = marən chə, H marta hɛ; KM); KLJ 82 dhat ləgɛ = H pukar kər, 373 dhat ləgũɳõchə (H dh. ləgata hɛ); KBA 31 dhad = H pukar; KLJ dhətyũɳ = H pukarna; PKG 292 lag lagɔ nə dhat pəhũcɔ = I have no mediator, and no one hears my cry; LSI dhadh ləgũɳĪ = to call.

dhatūr(ə) = the black thornapple (kalo ~ ) 18.69; kala dhətūrə 21.55; - PHD dhətūra = the thorn-apple (a powerful narcotic; sadə (or 'səfɛd') dhətūra, kala ~ ; DNL dhəturo = the poisonous white thorn-apple, Ku. dhaturo; EWA Skr. dhattūraḥ = the white thorn-apple; BS 'dhatūrə' has black seeds; MPI 73 Datura Metel Linn.. Local names: dhastur, dhatura, svet dhatur, unmat. Flowers ... usually white;... many varieties; ... the purple variety is considered more valuable. All parts of the weed are strongly intoxicant, narcotic, aphrodisiac, toxic; ... seeds light brown; - Atk. I 370 Kāla dhatūra = Datura Wallichii (ferox, Madden), found in valleys, cultivated; Dhatūra = Datura alba (white!, KM); Atk. NHRH 54 datūra = Datura alba.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

dhan = the rice-plant, paddy 4.57; - H dhan; T 6778 Skr. dhānya, Ku. dhan; PKG 5,123,191,379 dhan.

dhana = work, business (ke ~ kərəṇo = what work/craft to do) 1.91; 3.20;71;87;93; 5.83; 6.6;52;73;78; 9.31;36; 10.23;54; 11.5;95; 14.1; 49; 15.12;72; 16.99; 17.25;38;39; 53;54;59; 18.8; 19.22; 20.66;81; 21.44; - sometimes it sounds like 're dhana kərəṇo'; - dhən (= dhana) 20.13 (ke dhən kərnū); - PHD dhəndha = craft, calling, trade, occupation,... work, way of life; DNL dhənda = household affair, work, worry (dhənda gərnu = to trouble about), Ku. dhənda = work; KLJ dhana = H vidhi, prəyog; dhaṇ = H kam; KLJ 41 yo dhana kərī ber = H itna prəyas kərne pər bhī; BS dhana = H upay = plan, scheme; KLJ 396 dhaṇ kər = H kam kəro; PKG 137 nana ki baṇ ṭhula ki dhaṇ = The young ought to accustom themselves to habits of industry, so that when they grow up they may know how to work.

dharə = stream, flow (of water, or any other liquid) 5.12; 16; - H dhar; T 6788 Skr. dhāra, Ku. dharo = spring; dhar = flow of water; KLJ dharo = H jəl-srot; PKG 49 tel ki dhar = flow of oil.

dharī-gãv = the village Dhāri-gaon (between Bāgīśvar and Girechina) 7.48; - cp. DPS 37 p.25 Dhari Gaon.

dhikkarə = curse 17.5; - H dhikkar; T 6808 Skr. dhikkāra = reproach, Ku. dhikarṇo, gng. dhikar = fie; DNL dhikkar = curse, Ku. dhikarṇo = to curse.

dhūṇ = to wash, H dhona 20.22; - see 'dhoṇo'.

dhūṇī = the fire of ascetics 16.89;98; dhuṇī 18.78; - H dhūnī; T 6848 Skr. dhūpana = incense, Ku. dhūṇī = fire kindled before an ascetic.

dhupəri (= dhopəri?) = midday, noon 12.60; dhūpərī 16.95; - H dopəhərī; DNL dopəhər, dopəhəri; KLJ dhopərik bəkhət = H dopəhərī (p.358), 358 dhopərik gham = the heat of noon; KLG 96 dophərī ka gham; KLJ dophəri; PKG 400 dophər.

dhur(ə) = mountain (peak) 3.14;15;18;19; 7.92;95;96; dhura 7.97; - H ũca pəhaṛ; T 6826 Skr. dhur, dhurā = yoke, yoke-pin, Ku. dhūr, dhuri = ridge on a roof; dhuro = ridge, mountain peak; PKG 23 dhūr = mountain peak; KI 22 khãḍa-dhura (= ũca pərvət; 461 dhura, ḍano (cp. ḍana, KM) = H ũce pəhaṛ; DPS 37 p.34 Saukha Dhura; HDK 2 Dhura = high

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

mountain peak; but cp. KLJ 243 ciniyã ka dhura = H c. ke bən mẽ (6x), 249 dhurə = H bən.

dhūlə = dust (cobaṭa kĪ ~ ) 18.3; 21.53; - H dhūl; T 6835 Skr. dhūḍi, dhūli, Ku. dhūl, dhuli = dust; dhulo = dust, flour; dhuliya = flour; KLJ dhul = H aṭa.

dhuva-dhaṇə(?) = smoke/washing/dust (?) 16.3 (see com.).

dhelĪ = threshold 10.58; 18.26; - H dehəlĪ; T 6559 Skr. dehalĪ, Ku. deli f., dyala m.pl. = threshold, dwelling, house; KLJ 167, 358 deli; PKG 397 deli.

dhoko = longing, intense desire 16.73; 17.9;10; dhoka 16.78; 17.8;36;61;82; dhokə 16.76;79; - H utkẽṭha, lalsa, prem, khoj; T 6821 Skr. dhukṣate = kindles, is weary; > prob. Ku.N. dhoko = intense desire; PKG 174 choṛ diyo tə dhokho ke, lūṭ paṛĪ tə lekho ke = Anything given up should not be thought of, and of that which has been stolen why keep an account?; KLJ 291 bəṛo dhoko rũchə = H bəṛĪ akulta utpənn kərtĪ hɛ; KLG 208 dəho muya choro khanəbhagə kə dhvək nhɛ go mamak ghər = H ə ho, chokra (əpnĪ) vəś pərẽpəra kĪ khoj mẽ cəle gəya mama koṭ; 209 tum unərɛ dhvək ja = H tum unhĪ ke pas jao; 209 jveśi-k dhvək nhɛgo sobiya rot = H jyotiṣĪ kĪ khoj mẽ cəle gəya soba ravət; KA 193 tyər lɛ karəṇ malū kəs dhvək payə = (lit.) because of you what a desire did Mālū get; NMM 50 tū jhənə kərĪye sokyaṇĪ ko dhokho = you 'should not go after the lady of Saukyāḍa'; 48 mẽ janū...rəjula ka dhokha = I go to help(?) her (more likely: 'I go to look for her'; KM); cp. PM's ex. in com. 17.34; HL 638 myara dhoka aye = (prob.) in search of me/longing for me - come! (cp. M 17.8;10); - cp. also 'dhvək'; - dhoka M 15.79(?).

dhoṇo = to wash, H dhona; dhoṇə (H dhona) 6.1; 20.36;63; dhūṇ (H dhona) 20.22; dhoṇ (H dhona) 20.24; kɛko nala, kɛko dhola (?) 6.1 (see com.); dhvɛber (having washed, H dhokər) 20.58; dhonĪ (they wash, H dhote hẽ) 9.43; dhvɛn chə (he/she washes, H dhota/dhotĪ hɛ) 12.32; 16.44; nayo dhoyo (bathed and washed, H nəhaya dhoya) 1.64; 8.65; 22.6; mĪ...ter kəpṛə dhvɛ li unū (lit. 'having washed your clothes I bring <them>', H dho le aũ/dhokər le aũ) 20.19; dhoūnĪ (caus.: 'they wash/bathe somebody else; BS H dhulatĪ hẽ) 10.2; - T 6886 Skr. dhauvati, Ku. dhoṇo.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

dhotĪ = loin-cloth 5.2;4; 6.8; 13.42; - H dhotĪ.
dho dho = with difficulty (adv.) 6.29; dho 10.27; - D 15 dho dho = H muśkil se, 35 dho dho kɛ = H kəṭhinta se; KLJ 282 dho/dho = H muśkil se, 308 dho = H kəṭhin; BS ex. (10.27) həm jə̃gəl bəṭĪ dho dho kənɛ gorũ kɛ̃ ghər lyay kilɛki rat pəṛi gechĪ = BS H həm jə̃gəl se gayõ ko bəṛĪ muśkil se ghər laye kyõki rat ho gəĪ thĪ; KLJ dho-dho = H kəṭhinta se.
dhɔkə = deceit, H dhokha; - see 'dhvək'.
dhvək = deceit 15.77;78; dhɔkə 15.79; - H dhokha; T 6894 Skr. dhrokṣa, Ku. dhoko; KBA 49 dhvaka; KLJ dhvaka = H nimittə, dhokha; - cp. dhoko (longing).
dhvɛ-(ber, nchə, etc.) = to wash; - see 'dhoṇo'.

## n

nə̃g = nail 21.25; - H nəkh; T 6914 Skr. nakha, Ku. nə̃, gng. nəṅ; PKG 280 nə̃g.
nə̃gara = kettle-drum, a big drum 6.36; 9.20; nə̃gəra 9.21; 15.28; - PHD nəgara, nəqqarə; DNL nəgara; KI 232 nəkkara: 'phɔj, niśan, jhə̃ḍe tətha bajõ ke sath'; KLG 124 so məṇ ka nə̃gara əssĪ məṇ ka bɛṭ = a drum of one hundred measures and a bat(?) of eighty measures; 183 nəṅar; KLJ nañər = H nəgaṛa; Atk. II 562 'right of having the great drum (nakkāra) beaten before him'; - cp. nɔmətə.
nə̃gĪ = naked (f.) 14.74; - H nə̃ga; PKG 242 nə̃go.
nəĪ = is not; - see 'nhɛti'.
nəu, nəū = nine, H nɔ; - see 'nɔ'.
nəūnĪ = they bathe; - see 'naṇo'.
nəko = bad, wrong 6.84; 8.40; 19.90; nək(ə) 5.31; 19.90;94; 21.27;29; - H bura; D 10 nəko lago = H bura ləga; NMM 50 nəka bhəla adəmĪ = good and bad persons; KLJ 342 nəkə lago = H bura man gəyĪ, 357 nəkə; D 116 vĪko malək əti nəko chə = H uska malik bəhut kurūp hɛ; - cp. PHD nəkkū = degraded, low, vile; T 7609 Skr. nyakkāra = contempt; PKG 258 bhəlĪ chipi jā̃chyə nəki phɛləni chə = The goodness is concealed and the wickedness spread abroad.
nəgərĪ = (small) town (bɛraṭhə ~ ) 17.97; - HSS nəgərĪ f. = nəgər; nəgərĪ m. = nagərik; PKG 155 nəgərĪ = town.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

nəjər(ə) = sight, view, look 5.6;7; 8.22; 10.99; 11.85; - H nəzər.

nətər = otherwise, if not - then, else 3.58;59;79; 5.30; 8.13; 14.10; 20.54; hətər 13.70; - H nəhĩ to; KLJ nətər; PKG 86,131,162 nətər; PHD nətəru, natər, natəri.

nəməskarə-puskarə = greetings 8.23; - H nəməskar.

nəya kə chɛluva(?) = a girl from Nayā(?) 17.27;29;43 (see com.!); - Atk. III 448 'mention must be made of the singular Nāyaks or Naiks, whose pretty village in the Rāmgarh valley and settlements at Haldwāni are so cleanly and striking. They owe their origin to the wars of Bhārati Chand with Doti, when the first standing armies in Kumaon took the field, and the soldiers contracted temporary alliances with the women of the place, whose descendants became known as Khatakwālas and eventually Nāyaks from the Sanskrit 'nāyakā = a mistress'. The offspring of these professional prostitutes, if a male, is called 'Nāyak', and if a female 'Pāta' (cp. 17.28),... They soon became celebrated all over India,... They marry their sons into Rājput families on paying a considerable sum, but devote all their daughters to prostitution.' - KI 22 lĩlū, sincɔr, nɛnī, naykana (nayəkana) adi gãvõ mẽ nayək rəhte hɛ̃; 100 'nəya pəṭṭī' in Gĩvāṛ; 117 'nəya', a 'pəṭṭī' in Pālī; Atk. III 637 Nayades in Shor; Nayān Palla in Pāli Pachāon along the right bank of Rāmgangā; 638 Nayān Walla, south of Talla Giwār.

(nərsĩg) = a field- and family-god 11.55 com..

nəsi gə cha = you (pl.) went away, H cəl gəye ho 21.17; - see 'nhɛ -'.

nəhərə = shoulder(?); - see 'nɔrə'.

nəhĩ = not, is not; - see 'nhɛti'.

nãgəṇo = to leap over, cross, H lãghna/nãghna; nãgyɛ dinɔ (what form? - see com.) 12.56; T 10905 Skr. laṅghayati, Ku. nãgṇo, gng. laṅãṽ.

nakurī (ka kela) = (bananas from) Nākurī, a place or region in Kumaon 5.90; - KI 106 nakurī ko bhī danpur mẽ kəhte hɛ̃; BS region near Dānpur; GR a village in Gĩvāṛ; KL 62 nakurī; KI 531 nakurī = nagpur (? KM); Atk. III 632 'Nākūri, a patti of parganah Dānpur in Kumaon... The village of

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Nākūri is ten miles from Kapkot on the Jalath road and the same distance from Tejam'; Maholi and Saneti are two more villages.

nac(ə) = dance, dancing 13.69;70;71;79;80;83; - H nac; T 7582 Skr. nṛtya, N. nac.

nacəṇo = to dance, H nacna; nacəṇə (H nacna) 13.74; nacəne-nacəne (dancing, H nacte) 13.77;84;90; nacənɛ-nacənɛ (H nacte) 13.76;91; nacən-nacənɛ (H nacte) 13.91; mi nacənũ (I dance, H nacta hũ) 13.92; mi nacən (? I danced, H mɛ̃ nacta) 14.10; nacɛ̃ (she dances, H vəh nactī hɛ) 18.28; nacən chə (he dances, H vəh nacta hɛ) 13.75; naci hɛ mīl (= naci halo = I danced, H nac ḍala/diya mɛ̃ne) 13.78; - T 7583 Skr. nṛtyati, Ku. nacṇo.

najə = grain, corn 8.68; - H ənaj; T 398 Skr. annādya = food, Ku. naj; KLJ 54 naj; PKG 60,145,268,368 naj = grain; NMM 29 najə məiñ (= mɛ̃) ko najə.

naṛī = artery, vein (nəū ~ vəstrə-koṭha mɛ̃) 20.51; 21.58; - H naṛī; T 7047 Skr. nāḍī = tubular stalk of any plant, tubular organ, Ku. naṛ, naṛī = pulse; KLG 244 ye ka ɛ̃g-piṇḍə, no naṛī bəhettər koṭha mɛ̃ = H is (bīmar) ke ɛ̃g-piṇḍə, no-naṛiyɔ̃, bəhettər upənaṛiyɔ̃ mɛ̃.

naṇo = to bathe, H nəhana; naṇə dhoṇə (to bathe and to wash, H nəhana dhona) 6.1; naiberə (having bathed, H nəhakər) 1.18; nɛber (H nəhakər) 2.20; mi ni nan (I don't bathe, H mɛ̃ nəhī̃ nəhata) 4.97; kɛko nala, kɛko dhola(?) 6.1 (see com.); nanī (they bathe, H nəhate hɛ̃) 1.89; nãch (he bathes, H nəhata hɛ) 4.95; nayo-dhoyo (bathed-washed, H nəhaya-dhoya) 1.64; 8.65; 22.6; jəb unūl na chī dho chī (when they had bathed and washed) 1.90; nɔla (? we will bathe, H nəhaɛ̃ge?) 1.15 (see com.); na diya (bathed, H nəha diye) 1.9; nɛ dī (bathed, H nəha diye) 1.14;83; nəūnī (they bathe (tr.), H nəhlatī hɛ̃) 10.2;3; - T 13786 Skr. snāti, Ku. naṇo; JJ 61 naṇo; KLG 96 nayo dhoyo; NMM 27 naī dhoī berə; KLJ naṇ, 367 neber = H nəhakər.

nano = small, younger 14.56; nana 14.55; - H choṭa; T 12732 Skr. ślakṣṇa, Ku. nano; KG 71 nani; KI 461 nana.

nam(ə) = name 1.4;7;8;9;12;14;83; 2.2;45;46;47;48;53;54;90; 94; 4.15;83;85; 5.26;29;33;34;35;38;39;42;44;45; 6.36; 10.6;96;97; 11.4;9; 13.25; 17.14;15;19;30;42; 22.18;19;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

21;36;38;41;55;56; nõ 10.73;84; 16.19; 17.30;32;33;45;46; naũ 10.72; ke nam kɔ 19.45; ke nam yə 13.53; - H nam; T 7067 Skr. nāman, Ku. nãv, gng. nõ, N. naũ; KLJ 135,420 nõ; NMM 26 (M 1.9) devə ka namə ḍhũga re pujĪ = (she) worshipped stones in the name of the gods; D 1 nõ.

namə-kəṇə = the ceremony of naming a child 2.42;52; namkəṇ 2.44; - H nam-kərəṇ; DNL namkərəṇ; Atk. II 890 nam-kərən.

narayəṇə = god Viṣṇu (hərī ~ ) 1.32;99; 2.61;80;85 etc.; - see 'hərī narayəṇə'.

nala-dhola = bathing and washing(?) 6.1; - see com..

nasi gə chɛ = you went away, H tū cəl gəya hɛ 4.60; - see nhɛ- .

nahĪ nahĪ = no no, H nəhĪ 17.20; - see 'nhɛti'.

nĪgalĪ (ka bəṇə) = the 'NingālĪ'-bambooforest 1.51; 2.21; 4.19; 7.62; 11.33; 18.56; 21.21; - T 7178 Skr. nĪgāla = cane, Ku. nigalo, niṅalo = a small bamboo; KI 109 (on Dānpur) khatĪ se dəvalĪ tək pĪḍər nədĪ ke donõ tərəṇh sat mĪl tək nĪgale ka ghəna və hərа jẽgəl ... hɛ. danpur mẽ nĪgal bəhut hota hɛ; KI 619 rĪgal(?) = bās jati kĪ ghas; TP not a particular place-name, in Mala Dānpur; GR in Johār; Atk. I 391 Ringāl and Ningāl = Bambuseae (Arundinarla falcata), very common; Atk. I 809 Ningāl: 'Madden notes that the people of the Dānpur pargana in Kumaun enumerate no less than eight kinds of 'ningāla' or 'ringāl' as it is pronounced in Garhwāl, viz. - tham, utham, kutino, malingo, jhūmro or jhūngra, deo-ningāla, gorningāla, and dom-ningāla.'

ni = not 1.6;7;10;11;14;22;23;77;78;84 etc.; nə 16.19;20; 17.64; - H nəhĪ, nə.

nikələṇo = to come out, H nikəlna; nikəlber (having come out, H nikəlkər) 15.3; nikəlo (he turned out to be, H nikla) 7.8; nikəlĪ (she came out, H niklĪ) 13.23; 15.50; nikəla (pl. majest.: he turned out to be, H nikle) 20.69; nikəlĪ (they turned out to be, H ve nikle hẽ) 21.76; nikəl ge (she came out, H nikəl gəĪ) 7.74; jalĪ nikəli (she will turn up, H nikəl jaegĪ) 16.53; - T 7478 Skr. niṣkalati, Ku. nikəlṇo; DNL niklənu.

nikaləṇo = to make come out, to take -, bring -, pull out; H nikalna; nikalo (taken out, H nikala) 16.66; nikalĪ

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(taken off/out, H nikalĪ) 13.85; 15.14; 16.70;72; nikal dĪchĪ (I took out/would have taken out, H nikal detĪ <thĪ>) 21.79; nikal lyay (they figured out, H nikal<kər> laya/laye?) 8.13; nikali hɛlo (taken out, H nikal ḍala/diya) 16.65; - T 7484 Skr. niṣkālayati, Ku. nikalṇo.

nigətə = without funeral rites (NCV,BLS,GR) 20.79; - cp. PHD əgəti, əgət m.f. = one whose funeral ceremonies have not been performed.

niṇo = liṇo, H lena = to take; - CGL (introduction, p.XVI, on Nepali, footnote 2) 'often n for l '; CGL § 31 (on Eastern Hindi, but valid generally) ' l and n , if initial, are sometimes interchanged'; thus 'lĪla/nĪla' (dark blue), 'non/lon' (salt), 'nãgoṭ/lãgoṭ' (waistcloth); T 10978 Skr. lavaṇa = salt, P.Ku. lūṇ/nūṇ; - thus all following forms with 'ni, nĪ, nhi, nhĪ' could as well be written 'li, lĪ, lhi, lhĪ' and be classified under 'liṇo'; - nhi nɛ go (= li nhɛ go, H le(kər) cəl gəya = he brought) 4.50; ni nhɛ go (= li nhɛ go, H lekər cəl gəya = he brought) 7.35;37;68;72;96; 12.87;93; ni nhɛ ja (? see com.) 7.64; ni nhɛ go chə (H le cəl gəya hɛ) 7.95; nhĪ nɛ go chə 10.44; ni nhɛ ge chə (H le cəl gəĪ hɛ) 7.77; ni nhɛ gĪ̃ (H le cəl gəye) 14.45; 15.11; ni nhɛ gĪn (H le cəl gəye) 18.5; nhi nɛ gəyĪnə (= li nhɛ gĪ̃, H le cəl gəye) 20.57; nhĪ nɛ gəyĪ̃ (H le cəl gəye) 22.24; nĪ nhɛ gĪ̃ (H le cəl gəye) 22.28; - cp. 'liṇo'; - on the other hand, though less likely, there might be a connection or at least contamination with T 6966 Skr. nayati = leads, carries off; Pk. ṇəyəĪ̃, ṇeĪ̃ = takes; WPah. nɛṇū, neṇa; CGA III 219 (Sindhi) niəṇu = H lena, 221 (Oriya) neba = H lena; IA 177 (Kashmiri) niyĕ khəbər rajĕs = the news was brought to the king.

nĪn(ə) = sleep 7.52;80; 9.5;40;42; 15.54;56;59;61;73;76; 16.69;70;72;80;84;85; 18.72;73; 20.81;85; 21.42;60;61;64; 65;70; - H nĪnd; T 7200 Skr. nidrā, Ku. nĪn; KLJ nĪ̃n, 319 ninuri = H nĪnd; NMM 27 nĪna; D 5,6,14 nĪn.

nimətə = reason, (postp.) for the sake of 19.23; - H nimitt, karəṇ; RŚK nimittə: nəmətə, nimättə etc..

nimua = lime, lemon 9.75;83;85; nimū 9.81; - H nĪbū; T 7247 Skr. nimbū, Ku. nĪ̃bū, nimū, nimuva, limū, limuva; KLJ nimũ.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

niśan(ə) = flag 9.17;20;21; 11.10;13; 18.51; nisanə 11.29; 13.96; 17.99; - H niśan; DNL nisan, niśan = mark, sign, landmark, flag.

nisal-nisalə(?) = field-path (GR: khet ka rasta; small field, plot) 13.87 (see com.); - possibly relevant words: HSS nisar = nikəlne ya bahər jane ka rasta; nisarna = nikalna; PKG 252 ūpər jalĪ nĪs pəralĪ = I have a net over me and straw under me; 2 ənəla = lower edge of a field.

nihəṉĪ = ruin, destruction 14.51;58; nihuṉĪ 14.52; - it probably belongs to T 7538 Skr. nihanti = strikes in, kills, P. nihəṉna = to tease, harass; Pk. nihəṉəĬ, H. nihənna = to strike, kill; PKG 98 nihuṉiyã pūtə ghũḍõ gãḍə = Boys deemed to be ruined get goitres on their knees; HSS nihənən = hətya, vədh; BSK nihənna = mar ḍalna; RSK nihəṉṉo = marna (RSK quotes a form 'nihəṉĪyə'); D 119 myero nihuṉi ɛ = H merĪ kəmbəkẖtĪ (= durbhagyə) aĪ; - but cp. also KBA 77 nəhuno = H nə honevala; KLJ 383 nĬ hunã tə = H nəhĬ ho pata to.

nihuṉĪ = ruin; - see 'nihəṉĪ'.

netər(ə) = tears 6.89; 7.4;8;19;22; 9.26; 17.12; 18.65; 20.66; netərɛ (= netərə) 7.1; netəru 17.63; - H ãsū ('netər' = 'eye' in PHD,HSS,MW,DNL etc.); KLG 202 netər = H ãsū; netər ḍhalẽchi = H ãsū bəhane ləgĪ; HSS netrəjə, netrəjəl = ãsū; - cp. məṉə.

-ner = suffix for noun of agency, e.g. ganero suṉənero (the ones who sing and listen / who are about to ... / who intend to ..., H ganevala sunnevala) 22.46; - see appendix.

nɛ = not, H nəhĬ 3.86; 8.55; 13.5; - see 'nhɛti'.

nɛ (gĬ, - gĪnə) = they went, H cəl gəye hẽ; - see 'nhɛ-'.

nɛ (dĪ, -ber) = bathed, having bathed; - see 'naṉo'.

nɛĪ = is not, not, H nəhĬ; - see 'nhɛti'.

nõ = name, H nam; - see 'nam(ə)'.

no = nine (no sɔ = 900) 10.5; 14.70; 15.88;89; nəū 20.51; nəu 21.58; - H no; T 6984 Skr. nava, Ku. nəu (= no; KM), gng. no; KLJ 396 no = 9 = ənek.

noṉĪ(?) = name of a drum (GR) / butter(?) 18.4 ( ~ ḍəmua); - see com.; as to 'butter' cp. T 7003 Skr. navanīta = fresh butter, Ku. nəuṉĪ (= noṉĪ, KM), gng. nõr̃i; KLJ nõṉi = H

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

nəvənĪtə; PKG 332 nɔŋi = butter; - but cp. also HSS, MHK nona, nonĪ = sundər, əccha.

nɔmətə (= nɔbətə) = the ceremonial beating of kettle-drums and other instruments, a big kettle-drum; nɔmətə ka nə̃gara (the 'nɔbət'-drum) 6.36; naumətə ka nə̃gəra 15.28; - PHD 1158 nəubət (nɔbət) = musical instruments, or drums, sounding at the gate of a great man at certain intervals; a large kettle-drum (syn. nəqqarə); KLJ 66 nɔmati ka ɖə̃k = H nɔbət nəgaṛe; KLG 122 so məŋ nə̃garɛ nɔməti baji gɛ = H so mən nəgaṛe kĪ nɔmət bəj gəĪ; 193 nɔməti nəñaro guro phuriya nisə̃ŋə = H nə̃gaṛe mə̃ nɔməti bəjne ləgĪ, dhvəjaə̃ phəhərane ləgə̃Ī; LCPH 42 'Similarly 'naubat' (or the royal band) was an old Persian and Hindu tradition. The royal band was composed of a variety of instruments - trumpets, drums, flageolets, fifes, etc., and was played at stated times in the palace. In exceptional cases the Sultan allowed others the use of kettle-drums',... KI 286 nɔbət; 626 cɔkənnĪ = nɔbət bəjanevala.

nɔr(?) = shoulder, neck(?) 12.71; nɔrə 12.33; nəhərə 12.49; 13.17; 15.91; - it seems to be a proverb: nəhərə/nɔr ka baga kəmərə nhɛ gə̃Ī (see com.) 12.49;71; 13.17; 15.91; - HLS 633 nɔr ka bag kəmər nhɛgə̃Ī, rətəñyalĪ ə̃khĪ mə̃ khūn sərigo; KLG 253 nɔr = H gərdən; KLJ nɔr = H kəndha.

nɔl = a well 14.97;99; 15.2; nɔu (= nɔl) 14.96; nɔva-k (= nɔl ko/ka) 15.3; - H jəlaśəy; KLJ nɔl = H jəlaśəy; PKG 123 vĪka lyav phɔl jɛka nĪ nɔl = Demanding a jar of that water of which there is no well; Atk. III 49 'A steep ascent leads to the BayalchĪna pass, over 4000 feet high, on which is a 'naula' or covered well built by Mr. Lushington, a late Commissioner'; Atk. II 566 Bāz Bahādur Chand (around 1640 to 1675) 'built many wells (naulas)'; CM 97 nɔle = H sə̃cit jəl kuŋɖ, 43 nɔla = H pərvətĪya nala.

nɔlo = new ( ~ bya = a new marriage) 17.26;30;32; nɔl bya 17.42;69;70; nɔlo jəvə̃ (a new son-in-law) 20.35; nɔl jəvə̃ 20.44; nɔlĪ (a new wife/mistress?) 10.71; nɔl 10.84; - H nəya; T 7012 Skr. navala, Ku.N. nəulo (= nɔlo) = new, strange; KLJ 397 nɔl = H nəĪ; 192 nɔlĪ = H nəĪ bəhū; PKG 128,218 nɔla = new, young.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

no so = nine hundred (900) 10.5; 14.70; 15.88;89; - H no so.
nyūt = invitation 8.95; nyūt-patə (letter of ~ ) 8.95; nyūtə-patə-vala (someone who got a letter of invitation) 9.7; nyūti-pati (do.) 10.42; - H nimantrən, nyota; T 7233 Skr. nimantra, Ku. nyūto; KLJ nyūtə, 45 nyūto.
nhiner(?) = lhiner (to take), see com. 20.26; cp. 'liŋo'.
nhɛ-, (nhɛŋo?) = to go away, disappear; H cəla jana; nhɛ jaŋo (to go away, H cəla jana) 10.62; tumə nəsi gə cha (you went away, H cəle gəye ho) 21.17; tū nasi gə chɛ (you went away, H tū cəl gəya hɛ) 4.60; nhɛ jo (go/come! H cəl jao) 9.87; 11.68; 13.57(?); nhɛ ja(? go!) 7.64 (see com.); tū (tumu) nhɛ ja (go!, H cəl ja) 5.28;30;47;49;50; 18.84; nhɛ janū (we go away, H cəl jaẽ/jaũ) 13.50;51; mi nhɛ janū (I go away, H cəl jaũ) 4.57; 8.88; nhɛ janɔ (he goes away, H cəl jata) 20.74; nhɛ jɛ̃ (she goes away, H cəl jatī) 19.41;64;98; 20.27; nhɛ janī (they go away, H cəl jate hɛ̃) 15.35;36;37; 18.56; nhɛ jan chɛ (you go away, H tū cəl jata hɛ) 1.70; nhɛ jan chə (he goes away, H vəh cəl jata hɛ) 3.18; 6.14; 16.44; nhɛ jɛn chə (she goes away, H vəh cəl jatī hɛ) 10.30; nhɛ jen chə (she goes away) 19.62; nhɛ go (he went away, H cəl gəya/cəla gəya) 1.68;71; 2.30; 4.45;48;61;63; 5.3; 6.11;21; 7.56;62;63;66; 8.5; 9.60;94; 10.31;33;53; 11.21; 12.62;65;73; 14.90; 16.31; 18.45;55;57;75;91; 20.63;76; 21.81; 22.29; nhɛ ge (she went away, H cəl gəyī/cəlī gəyī) 2.32;94; 3.31;42; 98; 4.1;2; 5.6; 8.1; 10.24; 12.13;14;25;29;30;51;63;78; 13.23;24;31; 14.13; 16.64;88; 17.59; 20.24;53;61; nhɛ gī̃ (they went away, H cəl gəye hɛ̃/cəle gəye hɛ̃/cəlī gəyī hɛ̃) 2.17;18;25;81;82; 4.50;51;62; 6.69;72; 7.60;61;63;65; 12.71;95; 13.17; 15.26;91; 18.4;53; 20.8; 21.18;21;22;41; 22.22; nhɛ gīnə (= nhɛ gī̃) 2.23;24; 4.46; 6.68; 7.60; 8.20; 14.46; 17.75; 18.51;56;89; 21.20; nɛ gīnə (= nhɛ gī̃) 18.52; nhɛ gīn 16.23; 22.16; nhɛ gəyī̃ (= nhɛ gī̃) 6.74; 22.23; nɛ gī̃ (= nhɛ gī̃) 2.89; 21.16; nhɛ gəya (? H cəl gəye; see com.) 12.49; tū nhɛ ge chɛ (you have gone away, H tū cəl/cəlī gəyī hɛ) 12.11; 13.45; 14.15;21; nhɛ go chə (he has gone away, H vəh cəl/cəla gəya hɛ) 1.73; 4.49;62; 5.19; 8.6; 12.65;88; 18.46;54;91; nhɛ ge chə (she has gone away, H vəh cəl/cəlī gəyī hɛ) 3.41; 4.43 (cp. 4.18;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19;45;49); 7.99; 8.39;41; 12.9;15;24;30;61; 16.63;81;83; 97; 17.58; 18.27; 20.87; tum nhɛ go cha (you have gone away, H tum cəl/cəle gəye ho) 2.22; nhɛ jũlo (I will go away, H cəl/cəla jaũga, cəl/cəlĩ jaũgĩ ?) 9.78; tũ nhɛ jalĩ (you will go away, H tũ cəl/cəlĩ jaegĩ) 10.64; nhɛ jal (= nhɛ jalĩ = you will go away) 9.74; nhɛ jal (they will go away, H cəl/cəle jaẽge; cp. 8.8 ɛ gĩ; 8.9 ɛ gĩ, ɔnĩ) 8.11; nhɛ go hunəlo (he will/must have gone away, H vəh cəl/cəla gəya hoga) 6.19; -

T 7027 Skr. naśyati = is lost, perishes, runs away, Ku. nasṇo = to perish, leave, go (> nəsṇo, itr.); PHD nəsna (dial.) = to disappear; BS (M 4.60) nəsi go = H cəla gəya ('used around Ranikhet and Almora, but not in Baijnath'); D 6,9 nhɛgəi = H cəlĩ gəĩ; JJ 53 nɛ gəĩ = they have left; LSI 122 nəsi gəya = they went away; 153 nəsi jaṇo, nhəi (= nhɛ, KM) jaṇo = to go away; 225 nisi gəyo = he went away; 246 nəsi gyo (Sīrālĩ) = he went away; HDK 12 nisĩ gəya (Champāvat) = they went away; 29 (Joh.) nhɛgɛ = H cəlĩ gəĩ; 55 (Almora Doms) nəsĩ gəya = they went; 106 (Bhabar) nəsĩ ge = H cəlĩ gəĩ; KLG 69 nhɛgẽn = H cəlĩ gəyĩ, 72 nhɛ go = H cəla gəya, 73 nhəĩ janũ = H cəla jaũ; nəsya = H cəle gəya, 74 nəsi = H gəĩ, 77 nəsi janũ = H cəla jaũ, 95 nhəsi gichə caumasə = H cəturmas bĩt gəya; nhɛ gɛchə = H cəlĩ gəĩ hẽ; NMM 27 nai ge chə = H cəlĩ gəĩ hɛ, 30 nai go = H cəla gəya; KLJ 96 nɛ gəya = H cəle gəye, 172 nhɛ janũ = H cəla jaũ; nhɛgo = H cəla gəya, 173 nəsi ja = H cəla ja!; 316 nisi jũlo = H cəla jaũga; KBA 36 nhɛja = H cəla ja!; 37 lhɛja = H cəla ja! ('lh' ka prəyog 'nh' ke sath vikəlp se bhĩ milta hɛ: lhɛja/nhɛja = H cəla ja!; KLJ nəsəṇ = H cəla jana, 86 nəsĩ gɛchə = H ja pəhũcĩ; 229 nhɛgĩ/nəsĩ ɛ gochə (in one song!) = H cəle gəye hẽ/cəli a gəya hɛ (as to its form); 288 nəsĩ jũlo = H jaũga; PKG 43 nhɛgechĩ = you have left (H cəlĩ gəĩ thĩ), 293 nhɛgochə = it has gone away (H cəla gəya hɛ).

nhɛ, nhɛĩ, nhɛi = is not, H nəhĩ (hɛ); - see 'nhɛti'.

nhɛti = is not, H nəhĩ (hɛ); nhɛti 11.19; 16.50; 20.28; 22.51; nhɛtinə 2.85; 6.7 (nhɛti na); 10.17;52; 12.96; 13.2; 15.13; 17.34; 22.53; nhɛtĩ 1.80; nhɛtə 16.62; nhɛĩ 1.82;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

nhɛi 22.39; nhɛ 9.80; nɛĨ 2.50; 3.58; 12.97; nɛi 13.3; nəĨ 16.88; 20.2; nahĨ 17.20; nhəĨ 20.39; nəhĨ 17.81; nəĨ 20.38; nɛ 3.86; 8.55; 13.5;93; 15.83; 16.78; 19.37; - T 7091 Skr. nāsti = is not, Pk. ṇatthi; D 3 nhãti, 7 nhati; 20 myara dəgəṛiya...nhatən = H mere sathĨ...nə hõge (pl.!); 28 nhatũ = H nəhĨ hũ; JJ 92 natĨ, 106 nɛtĨ; KLG 48 nəhatĨ; NMM 33 nĨ hatĨ, 48 nĨ hai tənə, nhaiti (= nhɛti; KM); KBA 36, 200 nhati; PKG 139,178,313,318 nhati/nəhati.

## p

pẽchĨ = bird 11.38; 18.15; - H ciṛiya, pəkṣĨ, pẽchĨ; T 7636 Skr. pakṣin, K. pəchin; DNL pẽchi; KLG 34 pẽchĨ (or 'pəchĨ'?); PHD pẽchĨ.

pə = a particle; - see 'pɛ'.

pək (= pəkkĨ; cp.2.28) = ripe, ready, fixed (bat pək rəĨ, H bat pəkkĨ rəhĨ) 2.29; - H pəkka; cp. pəkkĨ.

pəkəṛəṇo = to seize, catch, grab; H pəkəṛna; pəkəṛber (having seized, H pəkəṛkər) 10.57; pəkəṛ (grab!) 14.86; pəkəṛə (grab!) 14.85; pəkəṛo (seized, H pəkəṛa) 12.80; 18.33; pəkəṛə (= pəkəṛo, H pəkəṛa) 13.47; pəkəṛĨ (seized, H pəkəṛĨ) 9.88; 10.1;12;15;56; 12.84;87; 14.45;87; pəkəṛo chĨ (was seized, H pəkəṛa tha) 13.48; pəkəṛ lĨ (or: 'pəkəṛĨ'?) = she was seized, H pəkəṛ lĨ 8.79; həmə...pəkəṛi jɛkə lĨ̃chĨ (I would have seized, H mɛ̃ pəkəṛ leta <tha>) 6.83; pəkəṛ li janĨ (they seize, H pəkəṛ<kər> le jate hɛ̃) 7.36; pəkəṛ lyao (grab and bring!, H pəkəṛ<kər> lao) 12.44;45; pəkəṛi hɛlĨn (they were seized, H pəkəṛ ḍale/diye hɛ̃) 15.97; - T Skr. pakkaṛ, Ku. pəkəṛṇo; PKG 345 pəkəṛnu.

pəkoṇo = to cook, bake; H pəkana; pəkoṇo (to bake) 5.66; pəkɛ khanĨ (having baked they eat, H pəka<kər> khate hɛ̃) 5.65; 8.80(?); pəkɛ (ni ~ jaṇəna = they don't know how to bake(?), H pəka nəhĨ jante?) 5.65; - DNL pəkaunu, Ku. pəkoṇo; PKG 182 pəkūṇo.

pəkkĨ = ripe, ready, fixed 2.28; - H pəkka, pəkkĨ; T 7621 Skr. pakva = cooked, ripe, Ku. pako, gng. pak.

pəgə = step 18.61; - H kədəm, pəg; - cp. pɛḍə, pəya.

pəcu(v)a doryal(ə) = name of a man 8.44;76; 13.46;62;74;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

90;94;97; pəcua 13.47;48;49;56;60;61;63;68;76;77;82;89;91; 14.1;3;4;5;11; pəcuva 15.84; phəcua doryal 13.72; - KI 101 (on Pālī Pachāũ and Dvārāhāṭ) nagarjun (nagarjhun) pəhaṛ pər śrī pəcəva doral ka koṭ yanī ḳila hɛ. yəh doral kuch dinõ ke liye əpne bahubəl se raja bən bɛṭha tha, bad ko mara gəya; - KL 161 (summary of Malushahi-story): in Dvārāhāṭ Rājulī meets 'pəcuva doral'; NMM 46 'Phachuvā Doryāla' is lord of Dvārāhāṭ (see appendix 3 for a very similar story); 'Doryāla = The surname of the Rājputs who live near or in Dorāpaṭṭi'; DPS 37 p.25 Digas Doral.

pəcha = afterwards 3.7;74; - H bad mẽ, pəścat; T 7990 Skr. paśca = hinder part, Ku. pəcha = afterwards, pəchin = behind; D 3,6,7,8 pəcha = H pīche; 3,10,19 pəchin = H pīche; PKG 158,317 pəcha = after(wards); HDK 56 pəchina.

pəchaṇ = getting to know, introduction (jaṇə- ~ ) 1.75; - H pəricəy; DNL jan-pəhican, P. jaṇ-pəchaṇ; KLJ pəchyaṇ = H pəricəy; D 12 vīki pəchyãṇ kalgupt dəgəṛi hɛ gəi = H usko jan pəhican kalgupt se ho gəī.

pəchaṇəṇo = to get to know, H pəhcanna; mi pəchaṇnū (I recognize, H pəhcanũ) 10.85; - T 8637 Skr. pratyabhijānāti = recognizes, Ku. pəchyaṇəṇo; JJ 69 pəchyãṇəno = to distinguish; KLJ 135 pəchyaṇnyũ = H pəhcanũ; PKG 389 pəchaṇi = having known.

pəchil(ə) = behind, afterwards ( ~ kɛ, kɛ̃, ko, huṇi) 1.45; 74; 7.11;18; 9.19; 11.11;13; 12.58; 16.54; 18.21; 22.1; pəchil(ə) bɛ 1.56; 7.36; 11.17; 12.89; pəchilə kɛ (17.11; 18) = pəchilə kɛ̃ (< kəṇi); - H pīche; cp. pəcha; KL 262 əghil bɛ - pəchil bɛ; JJ 43 pəchil (2x), pəchin; 51 pəchilo śəbd; KLJ pəchin, 135 pəchil; PKG 79 pəchin; HDK 13 pəchil kɛ, 14 pəchil bəṭ (= pəchil bɛ, KM).

pəchõ = west, western ( ~ ko mulukə, diś, kī diś, kī diśa, ka diśə, ujyan) 7.40;45; 8.45;46;72; 10.51; 11.78; 19.27; pəchũ (ka diś) 4.28; - H pəścim, pəścimī; T 8009 Skr. paścimā = the west, P. pəcchõ = the west; HDK 6 pəchõ ka pɛk = the hero of the west; PKG 347 pəchəm = west.

pəṭ(ə) = sound of falling (BLS,PM) 12.80; 14.79; - HSS pəṭ 6 kisī həlkī choṭī vəstu ke girne se honevalī avaz; pəṭ 5 = turənt; KLJ 373 əṭṭə pəṭṭə cəṭṭə dho; see com. 12.80.

pəṭək (phəṭək?) = blow against head (GR), stroke against(TP)

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

7.41; KLJ 46 marĭ phəʈək = H kūd pəɽĭ̃; cp. pəʈəkəɳo.

pəʈəkəɳo = to dash against, H pəʈəkna; pəʈəki de cha (they were thrown; see com.) 16.55; - T 7691 Skr. paʈ = sudden noise, Ku. pəʈak(o) = slap; pəʈəkɳo = to dash against; but cp. also T 9038 Skr. phaʈ = sudden movement, Ku. phəʈəkɳo = to winnow, fan; phəʈkoɳo = to beat.

pəʈãgəɳ(ə) = courtyard (kholĭ- ~ ) 9.28;29; 18.96; bhĭɽi-pəʈãgəɳi 7.71; kholĭ-pəʈãgəɳi 7.73; - H ãgən; KI 119 pəʈãgən; KLJ, D 44 pəʈañəɳ.

pəʈɛ = fatigue, tiredness 4.40; 18.73 com.; - H thəkavəʈ; DNL pəʈʈai = restlessness, tedium, boredom; KLJ pəʈɛ = H thəkan; KBA 184 pəʈɛ = H thəkavəʈ; 159 bɛʈhiber le pəʈɛ nə gɛ = H bɛʈhkər bhĭ thəkavəʈ nəhĭ̃ gəĭ.

pəɽosə = neighbourhood (əɽosə- ~ ) 2.33; - PHD əɽos-pəɽos; T 8598 Skr. prativeśa, Ku. pəɽos; - cp. əɽosə-pəɽosə.

pəɽəɳo = to fall, lie down, happen; H pəɽna; pəɽũ̃ (? = pəɽõ̃, pəɽəno = H pəɽta = he falls?) 14.42; pəɽo chə (? = pəɽõ̃ chə, pəɽəno chə = H pəɽta hɛ = he falls?) 14.41 (see com.); pəɽo (fallen, H pəɽa) 1.65; 2.47;48;54; 6.31; pəɽə (= pəɽo) 2.13; pəɽo (= pəɽo) 2.53; pəɽĭ (fallen, H pəɽĭ) 14.88; 89; pəɽĭ̃ (they fell, H pəɽe hɛ̃) 14.45; pəɽə chə (= pəɽo chə = he has fallen, H pəɽa hɛ) 2.12;21; pəɽĭ chĭ (she had fallen, H pəɽĭ thĭ) 5.7; 16.70;72;80; pəɽ chĭ (= pəɽĭ chĭ) 14.89; pəɽɛ chĭ (she made fall?, see com.) 8.22; pəɽə chĭ (= pəɽa chiya? = they had fallen, H pəɽe the) 12.22; pəɽ go (he fell, H pəɽ gəya) 1.58;59; 2.53;94; 12.23; 20.52; pəɽi go (H pəɽ gəya) 1.61; 2.90; 14.75 (see com.); pəɽə go (H pəɽ gəya) 14.69; pəɽi ge (she fell, H pəɽ gəyĭ) 6.61; 11.27; 16.12; pəɽ ge 11.85; pəɽ gĭ̃ (they fell, H pəɽ gəye hɛ̃) 1.59(?); 12.19; pəɽ gĭn (= pəɽ gĭ̃) 14.82; pəɽə gəĭ̃ (= pəɽ gĭ̃) 11.47; pəɽi gəya (they fell, H pəɽ gəye) 12.8; pəɽi go chə (he has fallen, H pəɽ gəya hɛ) 13.83; pəɽi ge chə (she has fallen, H pəɽ gəĭ hɛ) 14.44; 16.69; pəɽəlo (he will fall, H pəɽega) 17.51; pəɽi jalə (he will fall, H pəɽ jaega) 10.72; pəɽ jal (H pəɽ jaega) 10.73;84; 11.19; pəɽ jala (they will fall, H pəɽ jaẽge) 16.19; pəɽ ro (he is falling, H pəɽ rəha hɛ) 13.86; - T 7722 Skr. patati = flies, falls, Ku. pəɽɳo = to lie down, sleep, happen; LSI 225 pəɽiyo, 219 pəɽo, 207 pəɽə, 203 pəɽi goy ('fallen'; all 4 forms in same context!).

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

pəṛyũ = a flat ladle 5.88; - T 8533 Skr. praṇītā = sacrificial vessel, Ku. pəṇyũ = a spoon to stir rice-water with, N. pəniũ, puniũ, punyũ = a flat spoon used for ladling out rice (DNL); but also T 8046 Skr. pāṇikā = spoon, Ku. pəṇyũ (do.)...phonet., but not semant., rather < 'praṇītā.

pətərə = letter (jənəmə- ~ ) 9.67; - H pətrə.

pəti = honour (BS H ijjət) 16.50 (GR also 'ijjət'); - DNL pəti = rank, position, Ku. pəti = honour (< pət, pəd).

pəti = master, lord (huṇədeśə- ~ ) 1.45; - H pəti.

pətto = location, whereabouts 16.88; 18.85; pəto 21.3; pəta 13.99; - H pəta; DNL pətto, pətta = direction, position, location, whereabouts (e.g. 'us ko pətto cheinə).

pədəmə = wild cherry 8.70; - see 'pəyã'.

-pən(?) = suffix forming abstract nouns from adj. (cp. DNL pən: ratopən, setopən); bhiterpən (the interior) 10.36; - less likely 'pən' = 'in, on' (a postposition); cp. KLJ 327,335 cul pən = H cūlhe mẽ; 327 kuṇ pən = H kone mẽ; 355 uti pən jo celī rūner bhɛn ulɛ bhəli gherɛ kī khūb dekhəṇi cani bhɛn = H 'aspas mẽ jo ləṛkī millī vəh bhī kulīn ghərane kī or rūpvəti thī̃' (cp. uti = therə).

pənyarī(?) = recognized 15.31; BS H pəhecanī; - see com.; cp. T 7816 Skr. parijānāti = notices, learnes; WPah. pəryənəṇ, pəryəṇnə, pəryaṇṇa = to recognize; - now perhaps (KM) metathesis: pəryaṇṇo > pənyarṇo (?).

pənyari halo chə(?) = he was recognized, BS H pəhcan liya hɛ 18.94;95; - cp. pənyarī.

pəyã ve pədəmə = the wild cherry 8.70; - DNL pẽyũ = the wild cherry tree, Ku. pəyã (< Skr. padmaka); Atk. I 712 pūyə, paiyə, pədəm, pəddəm = wild cherry, Prunus Puddum Roxb.; 'Common, both wild and halfcultivated all over the hills of these provinces. The fruit, though very bitter, is eaten by the natives'...; KI 122 pədəm, pəyẽ = jẽglī phəl.

pəya (pl./obl.sg.) = foot/feet 11.46; 16.68; 20.56; pəyanə (2x) 21.56; - H pɛr; T 7747 Skr. pada, Ku. pəyo.

pər(ə) = on, to, at (postp.) 2.86; 3.31;57;97; 5.4; 9.47; 60; 10.8;97(?); 12.18;34;53;59;79; 13.65;77;94;95;97; 14. 23;25;31;32;38;91;93; 15.3; 19.65;79;82;86; 20.11;47;61; 65; 21.54; koṇ(ə) pər (on saying) 10.8; 19.82; 20.47; - H pər; cp. upərə.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

pər = but, even (conj.) 10.97; - H pər; see com..
pərəkəṭə = evident, well-known; - see 'prəkəṭ'.
pərəkoṭə = a place between Someshvar and Dvārāhāṭ(?), in Gĭvāṛ near Caukhuṭiyā (GR); pərəkoṭə ka gaba (vegetable from Parkot) 5.89; - KL 164 pəṭəkoṭ ke gaba.
pərəlok = the other world, heaven 15.5; - H pərlok.
pəraĭ = belonging to another ( ~ deś, ghər) 19.42;59; pəryaĭ 3.54; 6.50; pəray 7.36; pəryay 10.83; 19.35; - H pəraya, pəraĭ; T 7796 Skr. paragata, Ku. pərəi, pərayo = another's, m. stranger; NMM 32 vərəya kĭ vanə (2x) = a betrothed lady.
pəroṭə = a kind of cake(?); gyõ ka ~ (cake of wheat) 6.24; 28; gyõ k pəroṭə 6.32; roṭa-pəroṭa (bread and cake; or is 'pəroṭa' here rhyme-word?) 6.19; - PHD pəraṭha = a cake made with butter or 'ghĭ' and of several layers, like pie-crust; HSS pərãṭha (pərõṭha) = ghĭ ləgakər təve pər sẽkĭ huĭ cəpatĭ; but cp. also PHD purota, pərota = presents (of flour, sugar, turmeric etc.) given at marriages to the barber, laundress etc..
pərkhəṇo = to protect (see T ff.); kɛkə ãkhət pərkhənĭ (whose 'ãkhət'-ceremony do they perform?) 10.13; - T 8736 Skr. prarakṣati = guards, Ku. pərkhəṇo = to drive away calamity (esp. by waving something magically round head of sufferer); HSS pərchən = vivah kĭ ek rĭti jismẽ barat dvar pər ane pər kənya pəkṣ kĭ striyã vər ke pas jatĭ hɛ̃ or use dəhĭ, əkṣət ka ṭĭka ləgatĭ, uskĭ artĭ kərtĭ tətha uske ūpər se mūsəl, bəṭṭa adĭ ghumatĭ hɛ̃; cp. also DNL pərsənu, pərchənu = to sprinkle (marriage procession with rice).
pərdəchiṇa = clockwise circumambulation as a mark of worship or respect (DNL) 1.89; pərdəchiṇə 1.25; pərdəcchiṇ 1.85; - HSS prədəkṣiṇa, pərədəchina, pərədəcchina.
pəryaĭ, pəryay = another's, H pəraya; - see 'pəraĭ'.
pəlãg(ə) = bed 15.53;67;69; 16.64;85; 17.3; 20.50; sutapaṭ pəlãg 15.41; - H pəlãg; T 7964 Skr. palãka.
pələk = eyelid 11.76; 14.82; - H pələk.
pəsəkəṇo = to distribute cooked food, H pərosna; pəsəki halĭnə (they were served, H pəros diye hɛ̃) 16.38; pəsik rakhĭ̃ (they were served, H pəros rəkhe hɛ̃) 16.40; -

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

T 8841 Skr. prasikna = poured out, Ku. pəskəṇo = to distribute cooked food; KLJ pəsəkəṇ; PKG 167 pəsək = food.

pəśthan = setting out 11.41; - H prəsthan.

pəhər- = to watch, guard, H pəhəra dena; pəhəryao (watch!, pəhəra do) 21.39; pəhərẽ (she watches, H p. detĪ) 4.82; pəhəren chə (she watches, H p. detĪ hɛ) 4.39; pəhəryūlə (I will watch, H p. dữga/dữgĪ) 3.62; tumə pəhəryala (you will watch, H p. doge/dogĪ) 3.63;64.

pəhər(ə) = the watch, guard 1.35; 4.8; 10.52;88; 16.92; pəhəro 10.46;93; pəhəra 4.7; - H pəhər, pəhəra; T 8900 Skr. prahara, Ku. pəhər = watch of 3 hours, pəhəro = watch, guard, turn, time; PKG 152,191,361,388 pəhəro.

pəhərĪ = watchman 14.65;66;71;84;87; 15.88;89; pəhər (= pəhərĪ) 14.65; - H pəhərĪ, pəhəredar; T 8903 Skr. praharin, Ku. pəhərĪ = village watchman; KI 373,619 pəhərĪ.

pəhữcəṇo = to reach, H pəhữcna; pəhữc ge (she reached, H pəhữc gəĪ) 6.43; pəhữc gỸ (they reached, H pəhữc gəye hɛ̃) 12.14; - T 8716 Skr. prabhūta = much,great; WPah. pəhữcəṇõ = to approach, P. pəhữcṇa, Ku. pəữch = the reach, access, power; N. pəhữcnu, pəữcnu.

pãc(ə) = five 8.91; 14.95; - H pãc; T 7655 Skr. pãca, Ku. pãc.

pãcə-patĪ = a five-leaved plant ( ~ re sĪgvalĪ) 18.67; 21.54; pãcə-pəttĪ re sĪvalĪ 18.3; 21.6; - cp. similar names of plants: DNL kəpasi, pãcpate ~ = Acer Campbellii (various kind of maple tree); pãc-pate = 5-leaved, a part. kind of small tree used for hedges (Vitex heterophylla); HSS pãcəpatə = 'pãcolĪ' nam ka podha; Atk. I 338 Order 39 Ampelideae, 15 Vitis lanceolaria - Panj-pata (in Rānibagh).

pãcõ = the fifth 14.56; - H pãcvã; T 7669 Skr. pañcama, WPah. pənčaữ, N. pãcaữ.

pãjəṇo = to put in order; cãul...pãjber (having stored, put away the rice) 7.96; - T 7660 Skr. pañcati = spreads out, arranges; Ku. pãjṇo = to put in order, store; pãjo = the arrangement, order; DNL pãjo = a row of cut corn etc. laid out to dry; PKG 136 sãji dhərəṇo pãjĪ rakhəṇo = First earn and then take care of your earnings; 385 rãḍən ko pãjo gõ pəṛo bãjo = If women manage a village it will be-

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

come a desert; BS (7.96) meri ijəl ko ki mi ghərok səman ṭãj pãj kəriber gaṛ mẽ jũl = BS H merī mā ne kəha ki mẽ ghər ka saman ṭhīk se rəkh kər khet mẽ jaũgī.

paṇḍəbə = the Pāṇḍavas, the five sons of Pāṇḍu and their followers (kərəbə- ~ ) 22.35; - H pāḍəvə; DNL panḍəb.

pãv = foot 21.87; - H pãv; T 8056 Skr. pāda, Ku. pəu (= po ? KM), pl. pəī = foot; payo = leg, gng. po; - cp. pəya, pɛda.

pãsa (pl.) = dice (juo ka ~ ) 12.43; - H pasa, pãsa; T 8132 Skr. pāśa, Ku. pãso; PKG 187 pãso.

pa (chə) = he got, H paya hɛ 16.75; - see 'poṇo'.

(pakha) = roof 6.48 com.; - H chət; T 7627 Skr. pakṣa = wing, side of a building; Ku. pakho = slope, upper part of building, roof; KLJ 278,421 pakh = H chət; KBA 29 pakho = H chət; 201 pakho, pakh = H pətthərõ kī ḍhalū chət.

pagəl = mad 10.67;74; - H pagəl; T 7643 Skr. paggala, Ku. pagəl, paglo.

paṇī = water 9.37; 12.34; 13.56; 14.19;23;24;25;26;27;28;29; 30;31;32;38;88;89;90;92;97;98;99; 15.1;2;34; 16.27;28;31; 52; 20.20; 21.47; paṇī-haṇī 15.23; - H panī; T 8082 Skr. pānīya, Ku. paṇī; KLJ pãni, pãṇi; - cp. chiṛa-paṇī.

patə = letter 8.95; 9.7; pati 10.42; - H pətrə; T 7733 Skr. pattra, Ku. pat = leaf, pato = horoscope; patī = leaves, letter; - cp. pətərə, nyūt-patə.

pateṛī = almanac, calendar (pothī- ~ = book and calendar) 9.88; - H pẽcãg, pətra, tithipətrə; DNL patro = almanac, Ku. patṛo; PKG 373 pothi nə pateṛo nərɛṇ pəṇḍit = He has neither book nor almanack, but is called Narain Pandit.

patərə = dancing girl, prostitute (belənəgərə kī ~ ) 17.28; 29;43; - H patər; PKG 246,256,369 patər = prostitute; D 2 patərən ki sobət = H veśyaõ kī sohəbət; LSI 220 patərən.

patal = underworld (here: ground) 13.80; - H patal.

patī-bəgəṛə = a place (village?) 4.23; 11.43; between Tali Dānpur (4.22) and Bāgīśvar (4.24); BS 'a place'; GR (4. 23) patī = ek tərəh kī ghas, bekar, mīṭhī nəhī̃; goats eat 'patī', cows and buffalos not; SSR patī = leafy grass; KI 569 bəgəṛ gram (a village 'Bagaṛ' in Kaiṛārau (kɛṛarə).

pap(ə) = sin 5.56;58;69; 6.85;88; 7.6;42;43; 9.86; 11.69;75; 14.51;52;60;61; 17.60;62; 19.80;84;91;97; - H pap.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

papĪ = sinful; sinner 6.76;82;84; 7.8; 17.13;34;42; 20.21; 21.74;76;78;80;85; 22.12;13;26; - H papī.

payo = got, H paya; - see 'poṇo'.

parə = (on) the other side (hyũlĪ-gə̃ga ~ ) 2.24; 4.68; 5.10; 6.74; 7.64; 12.57; 14.92; 18.74; par (bəṭi) 5.7;20; 6.71; 11.84;86;88; 12.40; 15.2; paro 5.5; - H par; T 8100 Skr. pāra, Ku. par = end, limit, gng. par = beyond; PKG 147, 162,177 par = the other side; 218,356 par = there; KLJ 320 par bəṭi = H dūr se; - cp. var.

palə̃g = a green vegetable ( ~ kəsĪ ḍalĪ) 14.76; - H palək; T 8126 Skr. pālakyā, pālaṅkī; Ku. palək, paləṅ = a kind of winter vegetable; N. paluṅgo = kind of spinach; KI 121 palək; KLG 228 paləṅa ki kati = H palək kī kəlĪ sĪ; NMM 28 pūsə kĪ pələ̃gə jəsĪ = like the p.-vegetable of the month of p.; 40 palə̃g = 'A green vegetable. It is very delicious specially in winter. Its leaves are very soft.' Atk. I 376 Pālang (Beta vulgaris); 703 Beta vulgaris... Var. bengalensis, Roxburgh l'pālang' is cultivated as a pot-herb.

pal(ə) = tent (GR) 4.69;81; - H təmbū, pal; T 7967 Skr. palla = cloth, Ku. pal = canopy, N. pal = tent.

palĪ-pəchũ = a district (Parganā) of Kumaūn 4.35; - KI 94ff.; 94 palĪ pəchaũ: yəh pərgəna kətyūr, baramə̃ḍəl, phəldakoṭ, koṭa və gəṛhval ke bĪch hɛ. ... nədiyā: ramgə̃ga, bino, gəgas; - bigger places: Cakhuṭiyā (Caukhuṭiyā/Ganāi), Dorihāṭ (Dvārāhāṭ); - Atk. III 650 'Pāli, a considerable parganah of Kumaon, comprises 19 pattis ... viz: Chaukot, ...Dora..., Giwār..., Kākalsaun..., Nayān..., Silaur... and Sult;... Pāli...is chiefly remarkable for the broad valleys of the Western Rāmganga and its tributary the BĪno,... The name of the parganah is derived from the village of Pāli, which is situated...in Talla Dora'...; - pəchũ = west.

pas(ə) = near (postp.) 4.56; 8.5;6;15; 9.88; 15.89; 19.58; 21.6; kĪ pas(ə) 14.35; 20.32;87; ka pas(ə) 17.72; 20.5;6; 53; ke pasə 19.68; - H pas; T 8118 Skr. pārśva = side, Ku.gng. paś = near; PKG 228 pas.

pĪgəlo = yellow (pronounced 'piñəlo') 14.78; 18.62; pĪgəlĪ 10.60; pĪgəla 18.62; - H pīla; T 14 690 Skr. piṅgala,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Ku. pĨgəlo, gng. piñəv; T 8233 Skr. pītala, pīthala; Ku. pīhalo, pĨhəlo; JJ 53 piñəlo; KLJ pĨñəl; PKG 379,401 pihələ; GHB 165 pihəvo; - cp. gham.

pichaṛi = hinder part, behind 12.10; 19.79; pichaṛĨ 10.44; pichay 12.53; - H pīche ka bhag, pīche; T 8006 Skr. paścārdha = western side, hinder part; Ku. pichaṛĨ = rear; KBA 72 pichvaṛo = H ghər ke pīche ka sthan; KLJ pichyaṛi = H pīche; PKG 70,269,400 pichaṛi.

pichay = behind; - see 'pichaṛi'.

pichoṛĨ = head-kerchief, scarf 12.33; 13.96; 14.2; 15.14; 16; pichoṛĨ 13.85; pichoṛə 12.42; pichoṛə 13.88; - H oṛhnī, dupəṭṭa; T 7991 Skr. paścapaṭa = cloth worn behind, Ku. pichəuṛo (= pichoṛo); PHD pichorĨ; NMM 36 angə ko pichoḍa = the upper garment; KLJ pichoṛ, 154 pichoṛi; KBA 199 pichoṛo, pichoṛ; D 6 pichoṛo = H cadər.

pijərə (= pĨjərə?) = cage 10.79; pijəri 10.55; ijər-pijəri 10.56; pijar 10.57; pijari 10.58;60; pijara 10.61; pijərhijər 10.80; - H pĨjər, pĨjəra; T 7685 Skr. pañjara, piñjara, Ku.gng. pĨjər; DNL piñjəri = a small cage; cp. ghol.

piṭarə = basket, box 21.5; piṭara 18.2; - H ṭokra, piṭara; T 8164 Skr. piṭaka, peṭṭāra; Ku. piṭar, -ro, -rī; KBA 31 piṭar = H səndūk; PKG 299 piṭarĨ = box.

piṭɛ dĨchə (?) = he crushes the pot (kəserə ~ ) 13.63; see com.; - H rõdna; T 8165 Skr. piṭṭayati = stamps; Ku. pīṭṇo = to beat, piṭoṇo = to vex; DNL piṭai = beating; piṭaunu = to cause to be beaten, beat; PKG 401 śir piṭənɛ = beating the head.

pĨṭhə = the back 13.15;20; piṭhĨ 3.96; piṭh(ə) 4.3; 5.27; piṭhi 6.14; puṭh(ə) 5.21;22;23; 13.10;20; puṭha 13.14; - H pīṭh; T 8370 Skr. pṛṣṭi, -tĨ, Ku. pīṭh, piṭhĨ; T 8371 Skr. pṛṣṭha, Ku. pūṭh, puṭho; KLG 48 piṭhĨ; KLJ puṭhə; PKG 143,165,283 pīṭh.

piṭhɛ̃ = red colour applied to the forehead (PKG), (gərəb ~) 2.70; (sɛtə ~ ) 2.79; piṭhaũ 2.72; - H rolĨ; T 8218 Skr. piṣṭa = crushed, ground, flour; Ku. pĨṭho = rice-flour; piṭhi = powder of grain or pulse; G. pĨṭhĨ = yellow powder applied to bodies of bride and bridegroom; BS (21.56) piṭhiya = powder for parting and forehead; KLJ piṭhyã = H rolĨ; 113 piṭhyaũ, 327 əcchyət piṭhyã (= piṭhɛ̃;KM);

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

PKG 160 piṭhya; KBA 31 piṭhyã = H rolī; NMM 28 pīṭhya; - cp. gərəb piṭhẽ.

pīṛə = pain 14.22; pīṛa 15.66; - H pīṛ, pīṛa; T 8227 Skr. pīḍā, Ku. pīṛ, gng. pĩ̄ṛə = pains of labour; PKG 132,202, 325 pīṛ.

pīṛi = generation 5.11; piṛī f. 22.54; - H pīṛhī; DNL piṛi, piṛhi = a generation (lw.H. pīṛhī f., perh. lit. 'stool/ step'); T 8222 Skr. pīṭha = stool, bench, Ku. pīṛo.

piṇo = to drink, H pīna; piṇək (of drinking, H pīne ka/kī) 6.10; pīṇa (H pīna) 15.33; pīberə (= piber?; having drunk, H pīkər) 22.7; pinī (they drink, H pīte hẽ) 6.12; pin chə (he/she drinks, H pīta/pītī hɛ) 16.52; pīya (drink!, H pīyo) 18.86; pin chiyo (he used to drink, H pīta tha) 16. 31; piyo (drunk, H piya) 13.56; 16.27; pī (= piyo) 14.92; pi rakh (drunk, H pī rəkha) 9.37; pi linū (I drink/want to drink, H pī lū̃) 13.44; pi linī (they drink, H pī lete hẽ) 13.63; - T 8209 Skr. pibati, WPah. pī-/pe-, Ku. piṇo; PKG 277 pīṇo, 331 pīṇi = to drink, 341 piṇa bəkhət = at the time of drinking; 84,300 piṇi; 301 pī.

pitərõk = of the forefathers 6.40; - H pūrvəjə; KLJ pitər.

piśab(ə) = urine, piss (ṭəṭṭī re ~ ) 16.87;88; - HSS, PHD peśab, piśab.

piśuva = flour (məḍuva ko ~ ) 5.64;65;67; 18.27; piśu 12.85; - H aṭa, pisan; T 8142 Skr. piṁṣati = grinds, Ku. pīsṇo = to grind; KLJ pisyu, pisiyə = H aṭa; 308 pisyuva (= piś-).

puchəṇo = to ask, H pūchna; puchəṇə ( ~ re lɛ rəya = H pūchne ləg rəye; see com.) 2.83; 15.7; puchəṇ (H pūchna) 8.48; pūchəṇ 13.29; puchənū (I want to ask, H pūchū̃) 8.40; puchənɛ (she asks, H pūchtī) 8.48; puchənī (they ask, H pūchte hẽ) 2.84; 15.80; puchən chɛ (you ask, H tū pūchtī/ pūchta hɛ) 8.72; puchẽchɛ (= puchən chɛ) 15.81; puchən chɛ 15.86; puch chɛ (= puchẽchɛ = puchən chɛ?) 15.89; puchɛn chī (you asked, H tū pūchtī thī) 8.63; puchənə chī (he asked, H vəh pūchta tha) 15.83; puchī (was asked, H pūchī) 5.37; pūchī 5.36; pūchə chə (H pūcha hɛ?, see com.) 5.40; - T 8352 Skr. pṛcchati, Ku. pūchṇo, N. puchnu; PKG 127 pūchəṇə = to ask, 265 puchəṇi = to ask, 194 pūchī, 381 puchɛ.

pujəṇo = to reach, arrive; H pəhũcna; ni pujəna (they don't

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

reach, H nə pəhũcte) 11.11; puja (they reached, H pəhũce) 12.6; puji go (he arrived, H pəhũc gəya) 7.34; puji gĩ (they arrived, H pəhũc gəye hɛ̃) 21.23; puji go chə (he has arrived, H pəhũc gəya hɛ) 7.69; pujɛ onū (I bring, H pəhũca aũ) 7.92; - T 8342 Skr. pūryate = is filled, Ku. pujṇo; PKG 281 puji go = he arrived; HDK 55 (Almora Doms) poco(!) = reached.

pūjeṇo = to worship, H pūjna; pūji diya (they were worshipped, H pūj diye) 1.8; pūji dĩna (H pūj diye) 1.9; pūj dĩ (ḍhũga ~ ; H pūj diye) 1.14;83; - T 8316 Skr. pūjayati; PKG 393 pujenɛ pujenɛ aj kam lago = After I have worshipped you so long you are of use to me only to-day.

puṭh(ə) = back, H pĩṭh; - see 'pĩṭhə'.

pūtə = son, H putrə; - see 'putrə, putyalĩ'.

putələ = butterfly 11.10;13; 12.7;15;61; putəla 11.72; - H titəlĩ; T 8264 Skr. puttala, puttalikā = insect; Ku. putəlo, pur-putəlĩ = butterfly; BS (11.10) uses 'putəĩ/titəlĩ' for 'butterfly'; KLJ 66 putəlyõ = H pəriyõ(!).

puturə = son; - see 'putrə'.

putyalĩ(?) = a mother who has a son(?); ek pūtə kĩ putyalĩ (a mother who has only one son) 17.24; ek pūtɛ putyal 17.39; - NMM 48 ija kũchə ki ekə pūtə kĩ putyalĩ chũ = (51) 'mother says: I have only one son'; cp. a similar formation: PKG 85 dūdyal kĩ lat = the kicking of a milchcow.

putrə = son 1.1[illegible];25;80; 8.98; puturə 1.19; 2.2;3; pūtə 17.24; pūtɛ 17.39; - H putrə; T 8265 Skr. putra, Ku. pūt.

pūn = he gets, H pata; - see 'poṇo'.

pūnyõ = full moon ( ~ kəsĩ canəṇa = the moonlight of ~ ) 2.56; - H pūrṇima; T 8340 Skr. pūrṇimā, Ku. punyũ; KLG 159 pūnyũ kĩ canənĩ jasa = H pūrṇima kĩ cãdənĩ jɛse; NMM 28 punyū kəsĩ canə.

pūr(ə) = full, complete 22.48;49; pūra (pl.) 2.38; pūru 22.50; pūrĩ 2.6; - H pūra; T 8330 Skr. pūra, Ku. pūr, puro.

pūrəbə = eastern ( ~ chaja = the ~ upper verandah, roof-garden) 7.70; 12.87;95; pūrub(ə ka chaja) 7.77; 8.21;23; 9.3; 12.88; 18.93;96; 20.4; pūrəbi (ka chaja) 9.94; - H pūrvə; T 8343 Skr. pūrva; DNL purbə, pūrbə; PKG 207 pūrəb.

puruṣə = man 6.47; - H puruṣ.

puskarə = 'causing prosperity' (a greeting; nəməskarə ~ ) ?

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.23; - possibly related to the root 'puṣ' = nourish; cp. PHD puṣṭi-kər = nourishing, causing to grow or thrive, causing prosperity; T 8408 Skr. poṣa = growth, prosperity, Ku. pos = nutrition; T 8410 Skr. poṣayati = nourishes, Ku. posṇo (pass. 'posiṇo', caus. 'posyūṇo').

pusta = generation 22.55; - H puśt, pust; DNL pusta = generation, family, race, descent, ancestors.

peṭ(ə) = stomach, belly 15.75;76; - H peṭ; T 8376 Ku. peṭ.

peṛə = tree 14.93; - H peṛ; PKG 162,210 peṛ.

pela = cup, bowl 16.48; - see 'pyela'.

pɛ = emphatic particle 1.27;30;79;98; 2.15;37;46; 3.44;50; 51;77;82; 4.13;35; 5.2;36;54; 6.14; 7.90; 8.28; 9.38;62; 89; 10.3; 11.19;87; 12.57; 13.7;14;60;68; 14.68;70; 15.17; 21;74; 16.43;60;71; 17.66; 18.13;49;62;69; 20.28;41;49; 21.3; 22.4;5; pə 3.17; 15.21;22; - PHD pe, pɛ (postp., conj.) = pər; DNL po, pe = ptcl. with a slight adversative force (cf. Ku. pei <= pɛ; KM> = well, then); KG 75 pɛ; D 12,13 kãbəṭipə = H kəhĩ se; 44 kəso pə = kɛsa pe; JJ 7 (engl.) at = Ku. mẽ, pɛ, pər; LSI 219 pẽ, 239 pãĩ (babū ~ = near father); HDK 37 unəpɛ = to them; cp. also DNL pəni (conj. and adv.; following the word connected or qualified) = also, even.

pɛg(ə) = hero, man (also 'pɛk'?) 8.56;74;75; 12.50;65;69; 70; 13.17;25;75; pɛgəjyū 12.57; 13.14;18;20;21;34;61;82; 83;94; 16.4; pɛgo 8.56; 12.78; pɛgõ 8.43; pɛgənə 8.56; pɛgənõ 8.74; pɛgəmə (heroic deed) 12.70; - H vīr, mərd, puruṣ; PHD beg (Pers.) = Lord, master; KLJ pɛg = H bheṭ, śūrma; 381 pɛk = H yoddha; (index) bɛg = H puruṣ; PKG 275, 352 pɛk = hero; 352 pɛk = servant; LSI pɛk; HLS 632 pɛge; KI 110 'pɛke' in Dānpur, who become 'grāmdevtā' (village-gods); - but PHD 'beg' and KLJ 'bɛg' seems to be another word.

pɛḍə = foot, step 11.8;28; 18.59;62; - H pɛr, kədəm; T 7752 Skr. padaṛa , Ku. pəiṛi (= peṛi, KM) = steps, stair, feet.

pɛt(ə) = the right/auspicious date/time 8.13; 9.57;80; - H śubh din, tarīkh; T 8788 Skr. pravṛtta = happened, Ku. pəito (= pɛto, KM) = commencement of a journey; KBA 179 əpɛṭ, əbar = H əśubh din.

pɛda = born 2.39;40;41;52; pɛdə (= pɛda) 2.53; pɛd (= pɛda) 16.61; - H pɛda.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

pɛrəṇo = to wear, put on (clothes), H pəhirna; pɛri hɛlo chə (it has been put on, H pəhir ḍala hɛ) 18.10; - T 7835 Skr. paridadhāti, Ku.gng. pɛrə̃ṭ̃, N. pəirənu (= pɛrənu,KM); PKG 85 pɛrəṇi = to wear; JJ 61 kəpṛa (lukuṛa) pɛrəṇa; KLG 46 bhes pɛrĪ rakhya = H veṣ dharəṇ kie the; RK 11 vɛrə pɛrə ber = having put on.

pɛroṇo = to make wear, put on clothes on somebody else; H pəhənana, pəhirana; pɛroṇə (H pəhənana) 10.4; pɛryoṇə (H pəhənana) 10.5; - T 7835 Skr. paridhāpayati; Ku. pəhrūṇo, pəiroṇo (= pɛroṇo, KM).

pɛryaĪ = the dressing (vɛryaĪ- ~ ) 10.7; - H pəhnaĪ.

pɛlagə = salutation by touching the feet of the person addressed (jyūjagə- ~ ) 8.23; - PHD palagən = obeisance by embracing the feet, laying one's head on another's feet, respect; KLJ 45 gorĪ lɛ kəyo pɛlago = H gorĪ ne əpne pita ke pãv chuye; PKG 44 tero pɛlago mera kəthəp = Your salutation is nothing to me.

pɛlĪ = (at) first, before 2.86; 16.60; 17.66;68; pɛli 9.45; 15.39; pəĪ (= pɛlĪ) 16.33; - H pəhile; T 8652 Skr. prathilla, Ku. pəilo (= pɛlo, KM), gng. pɛ̃l; KG 70,71 pɛnli; D 12 pɛ̃lĪ; KLG 72 pɛli; KLJ pɛlĪ; HDK (Dānpuriyā) pɛl.

pokhərə = pool, tank 13.74; - H talab; T 8425 Skr. poṣkara = pertaining to the blue lotus, Ku. pokhər, gng. pⱽokhər; KI 79 pokhər ya talab, 460 pokhər = H choṭa talab; DPS 37 p. 3 Pokharkheli Malli, 17 Pokhari; - cp. syalde-ka- ~ .

pocheṇo = to wipe, H põchna; netərə pochɛn chə (she wipes tears, H põchtĪ hɛ) 7.22; - T 9011 Skr. proñchati, Ku. põchṇo = to wipe with cloth, N. puchnu.

pothĪ = book ( ~ -pateṛĪ = ~ and calendar) 9.88; - H pustək; T 8413 Skr. postaka, Ku. pothĪ; PKG 178,373 pothi; - cp. pateṛĪ.

porũ̃ = two days off (bholə- ~ ) 17.49; - H pərsõ; DNL por, pohor = last year; Ku. por = last year, porũ̃ = two days off; KLJ pori ber = H pichle vərṣ; porũ̃ = H pərsõ; GHB 165 porū = H pərsõ.

poseṇo = to grow, H bəṛhna; pos reyĪ̃ (they are growing/have grown?; H bəṛh rəhe hɛ̃) 21.25; - T 8410 Skr. poṣayati = nourishes, pass. poṣyate; Ku. posṇo (pass. 'posiṇo', caus. 'posyūṇo'); - cp. puskarə.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

pɔɳo(?) = to obtain, H pana; ni pũn (does not obtain, H nəhĩ pata/patī) 9.19; mĩlɛ kəso dukhə pa chə ('by me what a misery was obtained', H paya hɛ) 16.75; payo (he was obtained, H paya) 8.66; 12.79; 21.47; - T 8943 Skr. prāpayati, Ku. pəuɳo (= pɔɳo, KM); PKG 219 poɳiyã, 218 poɳī, 406 poɳiya = (all three) 'available'.

pɔs rəyĩ = they are growing; - see 'posəɳo'.

pyela = cup, small bowl 16.36;47;57;58;60; pyəla 16.37;45; pyala 16.40; pela 16.48; - H kəṭora; DNL piyala, pyala, pop. pelo = cup; KBA 102 byala = H kəṭora (also 199); PKG 332 bela bhəri noɳi = a cupful of butter; BS byala = H kəṭora = a small metal bowl for vegetable etc..

prəkəṭə = evident 5.9; pərəkəṭə 11.63; pərkəṭə 5.11; - H prəkəṭ; DNL prəkəṭ, pop. pərkəṭ, pərgəṭ, prəgəṭo; PKG 284 prəgəṭ = it comes out, it becomes clear.

pəraɳə = breath of life, life 3.36; 12.59; 16.97; praɳ 10.11; 11.21; - H praɳ; T 8928 Skr. prāɳa; HSS praɳ 10 = vəh jo praɳõ ke səman pyara ho, pərəm priyə; KLJ pərãn.

pəraɳī = a living being, creature, animal 3.55; 6.52; 17.34; 18.16; - H praɳī.

prithəvī = earth, world 16.28; - H pṛthvī; DNL pṛthivī, prithivī, prithvī, pop. pirthibi.

## ph

phəṭəkə = blow against head 7.41; - see 'pəṭəkə'.

phəya-rɔ (phəyarɔ) = Phayārau/Phayāro, an old name for Someśvar/Someshwar (GR,JM) 4.51; 11.83;90;93;94; phəya-rau 4.33;36; 7.27;28; 22.14; phəya-rou 18.43; phəya 12.29; 13.39; BS (19.2) həmar gõ mẽ phəya bəṭī bəryat ɛ vĩki həmũl bhot khatir kərī = H həmare gãv someśvər se bərat aī uska həmne bəhut sətkar kiya (BS H); - see 'someśvər'.

phərək(ə) = interval, difference 1.50;56;59;67; - H phərək.

phərəkəɳo (?) = to turn round/back, fall dizzy, fall back(?); phərəkəɳə (to turn round; see com.) 12.18; phərkəɳ 12.19; - T 9050 Skr. pharati = moves, turns, Ku. phərəkɳo = to turn round, N. to turn back; KLJ 283 phərəkī = H pəleṭkər; KBA 194 phərəkno/phərkəɳ = H loṭna; - M phərik go (he turned back, H loṭ gəya) 12.76; phərik ge (she turned to,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

H phir/lɔṭ gəĪ) 5.41; phərkɛ dinɛ (she turns <her back>, H pher detĪ hɛ) 5.22;23; - H phərkana.

phələ = fruit 2.35; - H phəl; T 9051 Skr. phala, Ku. phəl, gng. phəv.

phãguṇĪ f. = arm 9.95; 10.1;12;56;60; 12.84;87; 14.45; phãguṇo m. 12.80; 13.48; phãguṇ(ə) 10.57;61; 13.47; - H bãh; T 7627 Skr. pakṣa = wing, feather, shoulder, side; pakṣaka; Ku. pãkhuṛo = wing, arm; DNL pakhuro = the upper arm; KLJ phaṅuṛ; KBA 198 pakhuṛ; NMM 35 vĪka phaguṇə pəkəṛi = seizing her by the arm; BS upper arm.

phaṭəṇo = itr. to tear, split; H phəṭna, phaṭna; phaṭ ge (she was split/torn, H pheṭ gəĪ) 20.47; phaṭəlĪ (she will be torn, H phəṭegĪ) 17.53; chatĪ hɛ chə phaṛi (= phaṛi hal chə = H phaṛ ḍalĪ hɛ = she was torn) 17.37; - T 13825 Skr. sphāṭayati = causes to split; sphāṭyate = is split; Ku. phaṛṇo = to split tr., phəṭṇo = to be split; but cp. DNL phaṭnu = itr. to tear, split, Ku. phaṭṇo; PKG 10 hiyo phaṭo = the heart is rent, 94 phaṛiber = having torn, 183 kepṛa phaṭa = torn clothes, 277 phaṭo = torn.

phaṛi, hɛ chə ~ = torn 17.37; - see 'phaṭəṇo'.

phapər(ə) = buckwheat (cua- ~ ) 3.4(2x); 5(2x);29;83; - H phaphər; T 9049 Skr. phapphara, Ku. phapər = a kind of buckwheat growing near the snow-line; Atk. I 698 Phāpar, pāphar ('bhe' by Bhotiyas) = buckwheat; Atk. III 121 phāphar/bhe (Fagopyrum tataricum) in Bhotiya Mahāl; KI 109 'phaphəra' in Dānpur; 121 'phaphəra' is the food of poor peasants ('gərĪb kisanõ kĪ').

phalə = leap, jump (ɛsĪ ~ marəno = 'such leap he beats', H ɛsĪ kūd marta) 12.56; - T 13834 Skr. sphāla = darting forth(?), jump; Ku. phal = jump, flight; gng. phav; LSI phava marnĪ = to jump; PKG 229 kukuṛa ki phal sinaka jhal = The flight of a cock is only into the next bush of Sina.

phĪṭəṇo = to be gone, be off, disappear; HSS phĪṭna = phəṭna, ələg hona, dūr h.; puṭhə kĪ khaji jɛ ni phĪṭĪ (the itch of the back did not go away) 13.20; - see com..

phĪta = ribbon (reśəmĪyə ~ = silken ~ ) 3.91;92; 10.4; pheta (reśəmĪyə ~ ) 10.22; 11.7;70; - H phĪta; DNL phita = strap, tape, lace, ribbon, braid; KLG 124 reśəmĪ pheṭa (but PHD phẽṭa = a waist-band, small turban).

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

phir(i) = again 2.86; 3.7;8;57;60;65;72; 4.30; 5.31; 6.14; 8.13; 11.19;66; 12.24; 13.21;23;24; 14.91;93; 15.35;37; 16.23; 17.48; 19.48;50;54;55;57;58;65;86; - H phir; DNL pheri = again, next, afterwards; Ku. phiri; D 7,9 phiri; 13 phir; KLJ 329 phiri.

phūkəɳo = to blow, H phũkna; charoɳ phūki rakh (he blew/spread ashes? - see com.) 17.71; - T 9102 Skr. phūtka = blowing, Ku. phukɳo = to blow; phũkɳo = to practice magic; PKG 267 phukiber = having blown; LSI 203 malţal phuki diyə = he squandered fortune; - cp. phokəɳo.

phunkara = blowing, hissing 12.19; - H phũkar; T 9104 Skr. phūtkāra = blowing; Ku. phukar = cry, complaint; LP I 432 raja basək ne...mara phunkar = Raja B. hissed.

phūləɳo = to blossom, bloom, flower; H phūlna; phūləlo (it will bloom, H phūlega) 17.52; - T 9093 Skr. phullati, Ku. phulɳo = to swell, blossom; PKG 182 phūli = overgrown, 252 phūla kãs = the Kãs-grass blossoms, 298 phūlĪ.

pheţo(?) = turban(? - see com.) 2.5; - DNL pheţa = turban; PHD phẽţa = waist-band, small turban; DNL pheţa, Ku. pheţo = end of a sheet.

pheta = ribbon, H phĪta; - see 'phĪta'.

phərə = delay (jugə ko ~ ) 14.69; - DNL phero = circle, time, turn; Ku. phero; PKG 227 pher = delay, postponement.

phɛ-(go, ge + infinitive) = he/she began to; H ləgna + inf. (khane ləga); inf. + phɛ go (he began to, H ləga) 1.5;21; 30;33; 3.10;24;82;83; 4.58;59; 6.65; 9.8;10; 12.1;42; 13.6;29;74;83;93; 16.86; 17.90; 18.13;14;63; 20.46;49; phɛ gəy (= phɛ go) 1.26; inf. + phɛ ge (she began to, H ləgĪ) 1.13;27; 4.2; 5.54; 7.17; 8.48; 12.3;5; 13.86; 16.72; 17.12;91; 20.33; inf. + phɛ gẽ (they began to, H ləge) 3.83; 84; 6.24; 7.16; 9.7;11;17;25; 10.4;5; 12.22; 13.16;84;90; 14.84; 18.14;20;62;68; 20.30; 21.67; pha gẽ (= phɛ gẽ) 17.86; phɛ gĪn (= phɛ gẽ) 9.49; 12.19; phɛ gĪnə (= phɛ gẽ) 10.3; 15.7; 16.2; 17.94; 18.62; 19.70; phɛ gəya (they began to, H ləge) 2.68; 12.18; 21.36; inf. + phɛ go che (he has begun to, H ləg gəya hɛ; - as to its form) 1.32; 3.1; 8.16; 13.61; 14.70; inf. + phɛ ge che (she has begun to, H ləg gəĪ hɛ) 1.28; 9.7; - phɛţənĪ (they begin to, H ləgte hẽ) 19.35; inf. + phɛţo (he began to, H ləga) 16.48;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

inf. + phɛṭĪ (she began to, H ləgĪ) 13.89; 17.92; phɛṭa chɛ (= phɛṭə chɛ? = you have begun to, H ləga hɛ) 16.60; phɛṭə chiya (they had begun to, H ləge the) 17.87; 19.72; - T 8803 Skr. praviśati = enters; S. pehəṇu, L. pehəṇ, N. pəsnu, A. pəhibə, Ku. pəusĪṇo (= pəsĪṇo, KM) = to enter, penetrate; - such NIA-forms would support in Ku. the following formation: 'pəsi gəyo > pəhi gəyo > phəi go > phɛ go' (cp. nhɛ-, nəsi gəyo > nhɛ go); - T 8803 Skr. praviṣṭa = entered; Ku. pəiṭhəṇo (= pɛṭhəṇo, KM) = to enter into, begin; - here the following formation would be possible: 'pɛṭhi gəyo > phɛṭi gəyo > phɛ go' (cp. bhɛṭəṇo, bhɛṭi gəyo > bhɛ go); - KLJ 44 gorĪ kūnã phɛṭĪ = G. began to say, 46 jəpənə phɛṭa = they began muttering prayers, 64 cələn pɛ gyan = H cəlne ləgĪ hẽ, 81 kunã phɛṭĪ ge = she began to say, 98 bətonĪ pəsyĪ gəya...putəlõ lɛ = H pətĪgõ ne uttər diya, 166 basəṇə phɛ go, 229 puchəṇə pɛgi chə = H pūchne ləg gəĪ hɛ; GHB 167 rūṇə phɛgəy = H rone ləga; KLG 69 puchənə pɛ gẽn = H pūchne ləgĪ̃, 69 bolənə pɛgẽn, 75 bolənə pɛ gɛ chə = H bolne ləg gəĪ hɛ; NMM 28 kuṇə phəiṭĪ (= phɛṭĪ, KM) ge chə = H kəhne ləg gəĪ hɛ, 36 nacənə phəi (= phɛ, KM) go chə = H nacne ləg gəya hɛ, 36 nacə kərən phəiṭĪ (= phɛṭĪ, KM) go chə; D inf. + pɛṭho (2,21), pɛṭha (2,18,22), pɛṭhi (6,15,42); - LSI 239 (Soriyali) hun pəsyo = he began to be; ron pəsyo = he began to dwell; 'Instead of "pəiṭhəṇo, pəsəṇo" is the word used to mean "to begin";' 244 (AskoṭĪ) 'bəsəno' instead of 'pəsəno' = to begin; 246 (SĪrālĪ) pəsəno = to begin; - HDK 14 (Champāvat) pɛṭhi gəyo = entered, 18 (Shor) puchən pəsyo = he began to ask; kun pəsyo = he began to speak; 19 pəsyo = entered, pəsi gyo chə = has entered, 20 kamən pəsya = they began to tremble; - LSI 120 ũṇ pɛṭha = began to come, 132 dekhĪṇ pɛṭho = it began to be visible.

phokəṇo (= phūkəṇo?) = to blow, practise magic; H phũkna; bɛragə phoki go (sadness had spread/blown, H phũk gəya) 18.17; jadū phoki halə (magic was spread, H phũk diya) 18.16; jadū phoki ra (the magic is spreading/has spread?, H phũk rəha?) 18.22; - KLJ 314 phokĪ jãchə = H chələk səkta hɛ (the same verb?); KLJ phokĪṇ = H bikhərna; BS (17.71) nantinal rəsyo mẽ dūd phogi halo(!) = H bəccõ ne rəsoĪ mẽ dūdh gira diya hɛ; - cp. phūkəṇo.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

phoṛəṇo = to break, H phoṛna; phoṛi dĩchə (he breaks, H vəh phoṛ deta hɛ) 13.62; phoṛə dyũ (I break/he breaks? - see com.) 13.63; - T 13857 Skr. sphoṭayati = breaks, Ku. phoṛṇo; PKG 248 phoṛən = they break, 294 phoṛi gəya = he broke.
phɔjə = army (tero ~ -bɛrəkhə) 18.25; 19.33; - H phɔj.

## b

bə̃galə = Bengal ( ~ ko ceṛo = the magic of Bengal) 18.3; 21.53; - KA 282 bə̃galək ceṛi liyo məntrə pəṛhiber.
bənd = closed, stopped, interrupted 11.53; 14.32; 16.24; bəndə 14.26;27;28; - H bənd.
bə̃sə = family, race 4.83;84; 21.37; 22.45; bə̃śə 4.94; və̃śə 6.39; 8.73; 15.91; 16.5; bənsə 17.21; 19.95; vənsə 17.22; vənśə 17.77; - H və̃ś; T 11175 Skr. vā́śa = bamboo, family; Ku.N. bā̃s = bamboo; KLJ 82 bənsa; PKG 163 bə̃ś = family.
bəkərə, bəkəriya = goat, H bəkra; - see 'bakəra'.
bəkay = remaining, left over 4.56; - H bakī, bəkaya.
bəkhət(ə) = time, H vəkt; - see 'vəkhət(ə)'.
bəgəṛo = riverbank (but see com.!) 10.68; bəgəṛə (see com.) 13.74; - T 11190 Skr. vaggaḍa = bank, Ku. bəgəṛ = riverbank; BS (13.74) bəgəṛ = a stony field/meadow near a river for cattle to graze; DNL bəgər = a sandy or shingly place, shore, sandbank; KLJ bəgəṛ = H retīla nədī-təṭ, 241 bəgəṛ, 54 balī ka bəgəṛ = H retīle təṭ; KI 136 kharə-bəgəṛ, 461 bəgəṛ = nədī ke kinare kī mɛdan ẓəmīn; JJ 28 gaṛ ka bəgəṛ = riverside; DPS 37 p. 12 Bhagar Tola, 13 Chira Bagar, 14 Ghat Bagarh, 15 Kalia Bagarh, 17 Pali Bagar; NMM 33 Tejəmə bəgəḍə; KBA 33 bəgəṛ; 190 bəgəṛ = nədī ke kinare ka roḍe or balūvala bhag (roḍo = vərṣat mẽ prəvahman jəl prəvah); PKG 395 bəgəṛ bəgəṛɛ = all along the river bank.
(bəgəṇ) = flowing, stream 10.68 com.; - KLJ bəgəṇ = H bəhna.
(bəgənã) = to flow, H bəhna 10.68 com. (KLJ 242); - T 12225 Skr. vrajati = goes, wanders; Ku. bəgṇo = to flow.
bəcənə = word, promise 2.77; - H bəcən; - cp. bola.
bəciya = rest of life 12.50; bəciyə 12.51; - cp. PHD bakī, bakī əiyam = remainder of one's life.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bəccha = calf (gorū ~ ) 11.36; - H bəchəṛa; T 11239 Skr. vatsa, Ku. bacho = calf, gng. bach.

bəjaṇa = playing, sounding (gaṇa ~ ) 6.37; - H bəjana.

bəjaṇo = to play, sound (tr.), H bəjana; bəja chiyo (it was played, H bəjaya tha) 15.93; - LSI 249 bəjonõ = playing music (Joh.); cp. bajəṇo.

bəjiyə = 'sounded' = o'clock (car ~ k vəkhət) 14.95; - H bəje.

bəṭi = from (postp.) 1.36;38;49;64; 2.7;9;18;23;71; 3.19;89; 4.6;48;59;60;62;80; 5.3;7;16;48; 6.17;18; 7.3;14;26;27;28; 48;54;80; 8.32; 11.15;23;27;71;73;84;88; 12.19;57;73; 13.35;39;46; 14.17;86;99; 15.2;50;73;75;76; 16.90; 18.50; 93;96; 19.40; 21.14;68;98; 22.39;50; bɛ ( < bəṭi) 1.56; 2.67;68;72;79; 3.15;30; 4.8;9;12;21;30;58; 5.21;22;23;49; 6.5;8;9;20;23; 7.38;74; 8.18;92;94; 9.6; 10.58; 11.8;9;73; 77;79;91;94; 12.40;43;67;76;85;89;93; 13.36;43;53;56; 14.5;88;97;99; 15.2;3;24;47;50;77; 16.79; 17.9;46; 18.19; 26; 19.36; 20.22; 21.16;62;67;81;95;96; 22.14;20;39;52; be (= bɛ) 12.78; 13.56; bəṭ 2.29; - H se; T 11366 Skr. vartman = track of a wheel, path; Ku. baṭ, baṭo = path; N. baṭo (obl. 'baṭə' = postp. 'from'); DNL baṭ...Ku. bəṭi, bəṭə = from; D bəṭi (5,7,9,11,15,18 etc.); PKG bəṭi (15, 79,149,194,206,308,311,351), 263 bəṭ; 149,201 bəṭhi; - KLJ 258 yã bəṭika (from here, H yəhã se), 327 vã bəṭikə (H vəhã se); 330 bəṭikə, bɛ; 344 bɛ; - KG 70 bəṭhe, beyṭ; 71,77,78 bəṭhe; JJ 7 (engl.) on = Ku. mẽ (pər), mãth bəṭi; 30 from = Ku. bəṭ; LSI 159 pəchin bəṭi gəyo = he went behind him; D 142 khvara matha bəṭi = H sir ke ūpər; vīka matha bəṭi = H uske ūpər; KBA 88 bəṭe, yãbəṭe; 136 bəṭe, bɛ; - cp. məli, təli, əghil(ə), pəchil(ə).

bəṭiṇo (bəṭĪṇo?) = to get ready for a journey, H tɛyar hona; bəṭiṇə (to prepare) 1.26;32;33; 2.68; 8.16; 9.17; 21.36; bəṭiberə (having prepared, H tɛyar hokər) 3.95; bəṭinĪ (they prepare, H tɛyar ho jate hẽ) 3.30; bəṭiner chĪ (H tɛyar honevalĪ thĪ? - see com.) 21.32; bəṭi go (he prepared, H tɛyar ho gəya) 17.61;71; bəṭi ga (= bəṭi go) 17. 98; bəṭi ge (she prepared, H t. ho gəĪ) 19.8;16; bəṭi bhəlo gəya (they prepared well, H t. ho gəye) 17.95; bəṭi go chu (= bəṭi go chə = he has prepared, H t. ho gəya hɛ)

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

17.60; bəṭi rũ (they were/are ready to go? - see com.) 6.67; - T 11352 Skr. vartate = turns, moves, takes place; S. veṭəɳu(itr.) = to turn, wander; WPah. bəṭnū = to be able; D 6 bəṭĪɳi = H təyyar huĪ (not for travelling), 10 bəṭĪ rochiya = H təyyar the, 15 bəṭĪ reyũ = H təyyar hũ; KLJ bəṭĪɳ = H tɛyar hona, 55 beryat bəṭĪnĪ lagĪ = H berat cəlne ko udyət, 381 bəṭĪɳ = H udyət hona; KBA 167 bəṭĪ pɛ̃ əb = H təyar ho phir əb; 184 bəṭĪno/bəṭĪɳ = H tɛyar hona, bəṭyūno/bəṭyūɳ = H tɛyar kərna.

bəṭɛ (de) = make ready! 3.77; - see 'bəṭyoɳo'.

bəṭola = traveller 6.36; - H musaphir; T 11367 Skr. vartmapathika, Ku. bəṭoi = traveller, N. bəṭohi; KLJ bəṭova.

bəṭyoɳo (bəṭyoɳo?) = to make ready, prepare; H tɛyar kərna; bəṭyoɳə (to prepare) 17.87; bəṭyao (make ready!, H tɛyar kəro) 9.51; bəṭyaya (they were made ready, H tɛyar kiye) 17.93; bəṭɛ de (make ready, H tɛyar kər do!) 3.77; - T(?) 11356 Skr. vartāyati = causes to turn, Ku. baṭɳo = to twine, fashion, P. bəṭauɳa = to cause to be twisted.

bəṛo = big 5.56; 6.85;88; 15.77; 21.85; bəṛĪ f. 6.56; 8.45; 21.61; - H bəṛa; T 11225 Skr. vaḍra, Ku. beṛo.

bəɳə = wood, forest 1.51; 2.21; 4.19; 7.62; 11.33; 18.56; 21.21; - H bən; T 11258 Skr. vana, Ku. bəɳ, N. bən.

bəɳəɳo = to be made, become, turn into (a yogi); H bənna; bəɳəɳə (bənna) 9.10; 17.91;94; bəɳber (jogĪ ~ = having become a yogi = as a yogi; H benkər) 17.89; 19.5;11;29;65; bəɳəber (jogĪ ~ ) 17.89; bəɳi (= bəɳiber; jogĪ ~ ) 17.93; 19.23; bəɳəberə (jogĪ ~ ) 17.98; bəɳo (he became, H bəna) 15.44; bəɳi gəya (they became, H bən gəye) 9.35; bəɳi ge (she was made, H bən gəyĪ) 18.10; bəɳi gəya 8.31; bəɳi go che (he has become/been made, H bən gəya hɛ) 14.4; 15.43; 17.61;99; bəɳəla (they will become, H bənẽge) 17.89; bəɳi janũ (I become, H bən jaũ) 14.3; bəɳi jan che (he becomes, H bən jata hɛ) 19.54; bəɳi jalɔ (he will become, H bən jaega) 19.50; bəɳ jalə (= bəɳ jalo/jalɔ, H bən jaega) 19.58; bəɳ ro (? he becomes/became, H bən rəha?) 17.71; 22.35; bəɳi rəya (? they become/became, H bən rəhe?) 10.18; bəɳ ro chɛ (? you make/have made yourself into, H bən rəha hɛ; - could it be 'bəɳ go chɛ = H bən gəya hɛ'?) 17.77; bəɳi ro che (he becomes/has become, H bən rəha hɛ?) 19.19;55; - cp. bəɳoɳo.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bəŋoŋo = to make ready, prepare; H bənana; bəŋoŋə (H bənana) 1.27;28; 19.70;72; 20.30; bəŋũŋə (H bənana) 3.24; bəŋaŋə 3.82; bəŋoŋ (H bənana) 3.83; bəŋũŋ 2.45; bəŋɛber (having made ready, H bənakər) 5.67; 19.65; bəŋɛberə 19.47; 20.31; bəŋɛ (= bəŋɛber) 19.51;99; 20.37; bəŋɛ bəŋɛberə 19.53; bəŋa (make ready!, H bəna) 3.13; bəŋonɛ (she prepares, H bənatĪ) 3.29; bəŋonĪ (they prepare, H bənate hɛ̃) 19.67;87; bəŋõchə (he prepares, H bənata hɛ) 2.46; bəŋonɛ chə (she makes ready, H bənatĪ hɛ; but see com.) 19.69; bəŋayo (was prepared, H bənaya) 20.1; bəŋayə (= bəŋayo) 16.33; bəŋaĪ (she was prepared, H bənaĪ) 16.34; 35; 21.87 (see com.); bəŋaya (they were prepared, H bənaye) 3.25; 16.35;36;37; bəŋai chə (is made, H bənaya hɛ) 6.39; bəŋaĪ huĪ chĪ (she had been made? - see com.) 6.41; bəŋai bhəy (= bəŋaĪ bhəy? = H bənaĪ huĪ?) 14.96; bəŋolə (he will make, H bənaega) 10.71; bəŋɛ dinũ̃ (I make, can/may make, H bəna dũ̃) 17.81; bəŋɛ dinũ 17.81; bəŋɛ dyũ̃lə (I will make, H bəna dũ̃ga) 21.3; bəŋɛ de de (make!, H bəna de de) 19.67; bəŋɛ diyo (make!, H bəna do) 20.97; halĪ̃ bəŋai (they were made, finished, H bəna ḍale hɛ̃) 6.45; bəŋɛ hɛ (= bəŋɛ halĪ = H bəna ḍalĪ = was made) 14.74; 16.40; - T 11260 Skr. vanati = desires, gains, makes ready; Ku. bəŋoŋo; JJ 24 bəŋũ̃ŋa ko (H bənane ko), 38 bəŋũŋo; KLJ 97 bənɛ halo (H bəna ḍala/diya).

bətũŋo (bətoŋo?) = to tell, H bətana; bətũŋ (H bətana) 5.39; bəta (tell!, H bəta) 14.48; 15.83; bətao (tell!, H bətao) 8.49; 19.42; bətũnɛ (she tells, H bətatĪ) 5.42; bətayo (he was told, H bətaya) 5.35; bətay (= bətayo) 8.14; bəta chĪ (it had been told, H bətaya tha) 8.81; bətɛ (? = bətay = bətayo? - cp. 5.35) 5.45; bətɛ (= bətaĪ = H bətaĪ = she was told) 5.35;38; bətɛ diyala (they will tell, H bəta dɛ̃ge) 8.57; bətɛ rə (he is telling, H bəta rəha hɛ) 10.64; - DNL bətaunu = to inform, tell, explain; Ku. bətũŋo; KLJ 44 bətɛ dĪyo = H bəta dɛ̃; PKG 226 ni bətũnu = he does not call, say.

bəttĪ = wick, lamp 15.69;70; - H bəttĪ; DNL bətti.

bədən(ə) = body 13.76; 14.77; 15.87;90; - H bədən.

bədələŋo = to change, H bədəlna; bədəl linũ (I change/want to change, H bədəl lũ̃) 18.60.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bənobəstə (= bəndobəstə?) = arrangement, plan 1.34; 15.32; 16.29; bən(d)obəstə 6.10; bəndobəst 15.37; - DNL bəndobəstə, vulg. bənbəs; H bəndobəst.

bəyanə = declaration, statement 16.71;72; - H bəyan.

bəyal(ə) = wind 13.83;86; bəyala ko gusɛ̃ (the lord of the wind) 13.98; bəyav 14.8 (2x); - H həva; T 11497 Skr. vātara, vātāla, Ku. bəyalo; KLJ bəyav, 185 bəyalo, 381 bəyavɛ (emphatic -ɛ); KBA 194 bəyalo, bəyal; PKG 2 bəyala ko = of the wind.

bərə = bridegroom, husband (huŋiya ~ ) 2.68; - H dulha, vər; T 11309 Skr. vara, Ku. bər.

bərə = boon 1.19;22;48;88;89; 2.3;4;8;31;34; 3.1;3;71;86;87; 88; 8.66;67; 11.66;68; bər 1.25;86; - H vər; T 11308 Skr. vara, Ku.N. bər; NMM 27 puttərə ko vəro.

bərəsə = year 2.60; 3.91; 8.60; - H vərş, bərəs; T 11392 Skr. varşa; - M dəs bərş 8.95; - PKG 127,161,222,227 bərəs.

bərkhə = rain ( ~ lagə rɪ̃ = H vərşa ləg rəhī hɛ̃; pl.!) 7.4; - H vərşa; T 11392 Skr. varşa, Ku. bəs-kal = a rainy season; PHD bərkh, bərəkh; PKG 6 bərkhe hyũ tə ko səmalə gyũ = If snow falls, who will be able to gather in all the wheat; - as to plural cp. 'gham'.

bərdan = granting a boon 11.58; - H vərdan, bərdan.

bərma = a brahmin 10.44; - see 'bamən(ə)'.

bəryat(ə) = bridegroom's procession 8.30;94;95;96; 9.6;7;8; 19;21;23;25;28;34;35;40;42;77;91; 10.24;26;30;42; bərat 8.27; 9.21; bəryatu 9.22;28; - H bərat; T 11322 Skr. varayātrā, Ku. bərat, N. bəriyãt; KBA 68 bərat, bəryat; KLJ bəryat; PKG 193 bərat; KG 70,71 bəryat.

bəryetī = member of a groom's procession 10.38; - H bəratī; KLJ 145 bəryati = H bəratī, 155 bəreti.

bəli(?) = well; emphatic particle(?) 8.12 (see com.); - cp. for possible origin T 9174 Skr. balin = strong, Ku. bəliyo, gng. bəi; or T 9408 Skr. bhalla = auspicious, Ku. bhəl, bhəlo = good; - then 'bəli' should be 'bhəli'.

bəliya (pl.) = strong, stronger (hɛbərə, hɛ ~ = stronger than) 3.51;52; - H bəlvan, bəlī; cp. 'bəli'; HDK 49 (Doti) bəliyo = stronger; KLG 49 bəli = H śreşţh; KLJ 399 bəliya dekhī bhūt bhajɛ; PKG 10,148 bəliya.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bəldə = ox 13.75; - H bɛl; T 9176 Skr. balivarda, Ku. bəlәd, gng. bəld; D 38 bəld; NMM 34 bəldə; KBA 200, GHB 166 bəldə.

bəsəɳo = to stay, H bəsna; ni bəsəna(they don't stay, H nə bəste) 21.19; bəso (he stayed, H bəsa) 7.31; bəsə (= bəso) 18.47; 22.4; bəsi go chə (he has stayed, H bəs gəya hɛ) 1.71; - T 11435 Skr. vasati, Ku. bəsɳo = to dwell, live, be alive, sit; PKG 306 jo bəso = whoever lives, 396 bəsəni = they live.

bəstərə = (lower) belly, inner body (?); nəu naɽī ~ koṭha 21.58; nəũ naɽī vəstrə koṭha 20.51 (see com.!); GR (20.51) bəstrə = koṭha = the inner body comprising heart, lungs, stomach, liver; - cp. a different reading in KLG 244:'ye ka ẽg-piɳḍə no naɽī bəhəttər koṭha mẽ = H is (bīmar) ke ẽg-piɳḍə no-naɽiyõ bəhəttər upənaɽiyõ mẽ; bəhəttər = 72; GR's 'bəstərə' makes better reading because it fits 'koṭha', while KLG 'upənaɽiyõ' for 'koṭha' is obviously wrong.

bəhut = much, very 3.8; - H bəhut; DNL bəhut, Ku. bhəut (= bhot, KM); T 9190 Skr. bahutva = abundance, Ku. bhəut; D 1 bəhutɛ = H bəhut hī; 1,7,13 bəhot (= bhot? KM).

bãkī = beautiful, gay, fine ( ~ bɛraṭhə) 17.92;94;96; 18.12; 20.74; 21.16; - PHD bãka = crooked, showy, gay, fine; MHK bãka = jismẽ enokha or sondəryə ho; NMM 49 bəṅkī bəiraṭə (2x) = gay Bairath; KLG 127 sero bãko...ləkhəɳpūr bãkī, asəɳ bãko, sĩhasən bãko; KI 188 'ganevale bhəɽ kəhte hẽ: "asənə vãka vasənə vãka sĩhasənə vãka, vãka brəhmə vãka ləkhənəpurə"'(all nasals ~are missing in KI); Lakhanpur = Bairath.

bãki = rest, remaining 14.80; - H bakī, ədhik; D 76,78,91; KBA 134; KLG 72 bãkī = H śeṣ hī; LSI 144 bãki(?), 182 bãki ləmb = 'taller'.

(bãj) = oak 17.27 com.; - H bãjh; T 11209 Skr. vañja, Ku. bãj; PKG 57,170 bãj = oak.

bãja = barren, fruitless ( ~ ghəṭ = a deserted watermill) 12.47; - H bãjh, bəjər; T 11275 Skr. vandhya, Ku. bãj, bãjo; KI 460 bãj = H bina khetī ka khet; KLJ bãjo; PKG 97 bãja gõ ko = of a deserted village, 385 bãjo = desert.

bãɽī (= baɽī) = garden (bhiɽi- ~ ) 13.27; - PHD baɽī/barī = (kitchen)-garden, field; T 11480 Skr. vaṭī, vaṭika,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Ku. baṛ = fence, baṛo = field near house, baṛī = garden; PM,BLS baṛ = kitchen-garden, field next to the house.

bãdh-/bandh- = to bind, H bãdhna; - see 'badeṇo'.

ba ba (= va va?) = excl. 15.6.

baunə = fifty-two ( ~ bidiya) 21.6; bauna (re) bidiya (= baunə?) 18.2;68; - H bavən; DNL baunnə; PKG 358, 381 baun.

bakəra (pl.) = goats 3.19;21;63;64;84;89;94;98; 4.2;10;12; 20;24;26;32;40;44;46;47;49;50;51;60;62;73;80; 6.11;12;15; 16;65;66;67;69;74; 7.10;15;22;25;26;47;48;55;60;63;65;71; 72;92;93; 8.78; 12.48; bakər 4.12;27;29;35; 6.65;72; bəkəra 3.15;16; 4.14;29;82; 6.10;71; 7.96; bəkər(ə) 7.67; 73;97; 8.80; bakərõ 7.83;85; bəkarə 7.88; bakəra-hakəra 6.69; bakəra lakha (q.v.) 6.67; - H bəkra; T 9153 Skr. barkara = kid, lamb, goat; Ku. bak(h)ro, gng. bakər; PKG 51,114,146,175,186 bakəro; 33 bakhəro, 338 bakhəra (obl.), 61 bakəri = she-goat, 111 bakərī; NMM 49 terī bakərī; KBA 61 bəkara; HLS 633 bakəra; KLG 73 barə bisī bakurī, 95 həmərī bakurī, 127 barəbisī bakhəṛī; KLJ 244 bakəro, 339 bakər m. - bakəri f.; - cp. barə-bisī (bakəra).

bakəriya = (adj.) goat's-, relating to goats ( ~ dhurə) 7.92;95; bəkəriya dhurə (goat's-mountain) 3.14;15;18;19; bəkərī dhura mẽ 7.97; - cp. DNL bakhre = of goats (adj.).

bakhəlī = row of houses 14.46; 16.3;4;9;10; bakhəli 14.86; - KBA 33 bakheli = H grihə-pẽkti; KI 119: 'gãvvale ghər ko 'kuṛ' (see 'kuṛī') kəhte hẽ. nīce ke khẽḍ ko 'goṭh' (q.v.) or uske bərãḍe ko 'goṭhmal' kəhte hẽ. goṭh mẽ əksər gayẽ rəhtī hẽ. kisī-kisī ke gośale əlag hote hẽ. ūpər ka hissa 'məjhela' kəhlata hɛ. uska bərãḍa yədi khula ho, to use 'chaja'(q.v.), yədi bẽd ho, to 'cakh' kəhte hẽ. chət ko 'pakha' (q.v.) kəhte hẽ. sədər dərvaza 'kholī' (q.v.) ke nam se pukara jata hɛ. kəmre ko 'khẽḍ' (see 'khən'). ãgən ko 'peṭãgən' (q.v.) bhī kəhte hẽ, kyõki vəh pətthərõ se peṭaya jata hɛ. ghər ke pichle bhag ko 'kəraṛī' kəhte hẽ. raste ko 'gon, gveṭ (= gvẽṭ, KM) ya baṭo (q.v.) kəhte hẽ. bəhut se məkan jo sath-sath hote hẽ, unhẽ 'bakhəlī' kəhte hẽ. chət ke ūpər ghas ke 'lūṭe' ya 'kəddū' rəkhe rəhte hẽ.' - HDK 57 (Almora Doms) bakhəlī = neighbourhood; KLJ 336 təli bakhəli valənã ka yã = H peṛos ke nīcevale ghər mẽ; DPS 37 p.36 Bakhali, 38 Jairam ki Bakhal, 40 Mauri Bakhal, Mayal ~ .

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bakhəlī ka tīrə = name of a place (?) 14.15; GR b.k.t. = ek gãv, cokhuṭiya mẽ.

bag(ə)nath(ə)jyū = 'lord of the tiger/leopard' (cp. 'bagīśvər') = god Śiva 11.49;51;52;54;55;56;58;62;63;64;74; bagīnathə 7.51; bagənathə 18.48; - 'bagnath' is the god, the b.-temple and the little town of 'bagīśvər' (Bageshwar); - KI 517 rajī (a tribe in Ku.) ka devta baghnath hɛ; NMM 26 Vagənathə maja; - cp. DNL bagh, bag = tiger, Ku. bag = leopard.

baga (= bhag?) = parts (?); nəhərə ka ~ 12.49;71; 13.17; 15.91; see com.! - but different: PHD baga = suit of clothes, dress, robe of honour, wedding garment; KLG 159 no khərə ko bago kəmərə ləpeṭyo = H (p.173) unhõne no khər ka baga kəmər mẽ ləpeṭa (warriors prepare for battle).

bagīśvər(ə) = the small town of Bāgīśvar (Bageshwar) 1.57;58;60;63; 2.12;13;16; 4.24; 7.49;50;53;54; 11.44;45;53;59;65; 18.46;47;50; 21.18; 22.3;4;6; bagīśvəra 11.64; - KI 654 bagīśvər: 'yəh purana və prəsiddhə məndir hɛ; təlla kətyūr ke gəmətī-sərəyū nədī ke sãgəm mẽ hɛ; 82 devta dekhəṇ jageśvər, gãga naṇī bageśvər = to see the gods (you go to) Jāgīśvar (Jāgeshwar), to bathe in a (holy) river (you go to) Bāgīśvar; - Atk. III 27 'Bāgeswar, a village in Patti Talla Katyūr and parganah Dānpur of Kumaon, is situate at the junction of the Sarju and Gomati rivers some 27 miles north of Almora. The name is derived from the temple which is dedicated to 'Vāk-iswar', 'the lord of speech', or according to others 'Vyāghreswar', 'the tiger-lord'. ... Bāgeswar is the great mart for the exchange of Tibetan produce between the Bhotiyas and the Almora merchants, ... Three fairs of a semi-religious character take place: the principal, known as the 'Uttarāyini' or 'Utraini', is held about the twelfth of January, ... The present temple was erected by Rāja Lachhmi Chand about 1450 A.D.; but inscriptions noticed elsewhere show a far earlier foundation. ... Elevation above the sea 3143 feet; ... The road from Someswar passes up the valley of a small feeder of the Kosi by the villages of Mahargaon, Baisargaon, Nākot and the Karkeswar temple to the Pāpi ridge (= possibly Girechina? - KM) forming the

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

watershed between the Sarju and the Kosi, whence the road is undulating to Bāgeswar. Someswar is about twelve miles from Bāgeswar and the Pāpi ridge lies about half way. ... During the winter months all these roads are crowded with flocks of goats and sheep conveying borax and salt from Bhot and grain and rice in return, while numerous parties of lowlanders are seen carrying 'kiltas' of oil which they exchange in Bhot for wool.' - Cp. jvar-mənusar.

baje = hawk, falcon 14.41;42; - H baz; PKG 1 baj = falcon.

bajeṇo = to sound, play (itr.), H bəjna; bajeṇə (H bəjna) 9.25; 18.13;14;20; 21.67; bajenĪ (they sound, H bəjte hɛ̃) 6.35;36; 15.28;29;30; 21.68; bajelĪ (she will sound, H bəjegĪ) 17.50;51; baj ra (see com.) 18.22; baji rĪn (they are playing, H bəj rəhe hɛ̃) 9.21; - T 11513 Skr. vādyate = is made to sound, Ku. bajṇo; DNL bəjnu.

baja = musical instruments; bɛragĪ, udasĪ baja 6.35; 18.14; 20; baja-ghaja 9.11;17;20;25; nɛ̃gəra-baja 9.21; bɛsə baja 15.30; mɛdanə baja 18.13; ənokha baja 21.67; baja 18.4; 21.68; - PHD baja, baja gaja, baj gaj; T 11511 Skr. vādya, Ku.gng. baj.

bajĪ = wager, stake 20.47; - H bajĪ; DNL baji = race, wager.

baṭo = way, path 1.36;67; 2.7;8; 6.19;26; 7.2;94; 8.18;19; 9.20; 14.69; 21.14; baṭa (obl.) 1.49; 3.82; 4.60; 9.20; 11.12;36;71; baṭ 4.30; 7.47; 11.53; 12.55;84; 13.38; baṭə 18.27; 21.1; baṭɛ 1.37; - H rasta; T 11366 Skr. vartman, Ku. baṭ, baṭo; D 9 baṭa mɛ̃, baṭo; LSI 120 baṭa laga = they started on the way; 138 baṭa lago = he set out on the road; 219 baṭo lago; HDK 14 (Champ.) baṭo liyo, 47 (Doti) baṭa lagyo; 54 (Almora Doms) baṭa lagĪ gəyo, 57 baṭo liyo; NMM 27 baṭa lagĪ ge chə (H ləg gəĪ hɛ), 30 vaṭa re lagĪ go chə (H ləg gəya hɛ), 33 baṭə lagĪ rai (= rɛ - KM) chə; KLJ 53 baṭo lagĪ rɛ chə (H ləg rəhĪ hɛ), 55 baṭa lagĪ gyan = H cəle ja rəhe hɛ̃ (KLJ H!).

baṛĪ = inferior kind of bread made of 'məḍuva'-flour (BS) 5.65; ū (= huṇiyã) məḍuvak piśuva(k) baṛĪ bəṇɛber khanĪ (they prepare and eat 'baṛĪ'-bread of 'məḍuva'-flour) 5.67; - HDK 12 baṛĪ = flour of parched grain; Atk. I 691 bāri: 'Mandua is ground into flour of a somewhat rough and astringent taste, and made into unleavened cakes or

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

a kind of porridge called 'bāri'; PKG 336 khaṇo baṛi apəṇa caṛi = One eats 'baṛi' for his own purpose. 'baṛi' is a very inferior kind of food which no one would eat who had not some special object in doing so; GHK 73 caṛī ko khaṇe pəṛede baṛī = GHK H əpnī gərəj ke mare baṛī (samanyə khadyə) khana pəṛta hɛ; ('caṛī' is possibly 'caṛi/caṛ'; cp. HSS caṛ = gəhrī cah, prem; cāṛ = prəbəl iccha).

baṛhe(?) = increase, flood 15.30; - H baṛh; T 12076 Skr. vṛddhi, Ku. baṛh = increase, growth, flow; PKG 177 ni baṛhe = it does not increase/no increase; 232 baṛh te baṛh = let it swell as much as it wants to; DNL baṛi, -ṛhī.

baṇe (baṇo?) = share 17.6; - H hissa; T 11238 Skr. vaṇṭati = shares, Ku. baṇṇo (bāṭṇo < H); DNL bāṛnu = to divide, share, allot; KLJ bano = H hissa, bhag; GHB 168 ban.

baṇī = kind, character, habit (bɛse ~ ) 16.35;36; 18.68;69; 20.52; 21.55; - H tərəh, adət; T 11338 Skr. varṇa, Ku. banī f. = colour, appearance, beauty; baṇ = habit; KLG 255 bar baṇe ka biṣ = H 12 kism ke viṣ; KLJ 402 vais bāṇī = bais baṇī(KM); KLJ kubaṇi = H burī adət; PKG 85,107,137, 181,231 baṇe = habit; 196 baṇi = custom.

bat(ə) = matter, affair, word(s) 1.78;92; 2.28;29;50;77;78; 89; 3.29; 5.12;52;54;78;91; 6.3;22;47;52;53;56;60; 8.40; 9.87; 10.11;32;50;69;78;94; 11.3;13;19;40;54;89;92; 12.36; 47; 14.41; 15.26;82; 16.19;30;54;77;96; 17.23;26;53;57;69; 76;79; 19.20;39;78;83;93; 20.7;9;16;33; batũ̃ (obl.pl.) 3. 47; 15.81; batõ 19.96; - H bat; T 11564 Skr. vārtta = tidings, Ku. bat = talk, matter, thing.

bad(ə) = after, later ( ~ mẽ) 14.95; 20.58; - H bad.

badəṇo/bādheṇo = to bind, tie; H bādhna; badənū (I bind, H bādhū̃) 20.13; bādhɛn chɛ (you bind, H tū bādhtī hɛ) 6.73; bande chī (H bādhtī thī? - see com.) 20.2; bado (he was tied, H bādha) 11.7;70; 12.53; badī (she was tied, H bādhī) 12.52;54; 13.32;72; bādha (they were tied, H bādhe) 6.19; bādhi go (he was tied, H bādh gəya) 2.77; badi go (H bādh gəya) 18.10;78; badi go che (he has been tied, H bādh gəya hɛ) 9.16; 18.79; bad diye (tie!, H bādh diye) 19.50;58; bad dĩche (he ties, H bādh deta/detī hɛ; she ties) 19.54; bad diyo (he was tied, H bādh diya) 19.65; badi ro (he was tied? - see 19.2) 19.13; badi ro che (he

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

has been tied? - see com.) 19.2;6; bad halĩ (they were tied, H bãdh ḍale/diye hɛ̃) 3.92; - T 9126 Skr. baddha; Ku. badhɳo, badɳo = to bind, pack, dress; T 9139 Skr. bandhati, Ku. bãdhɳo = to tie, dress.

banə = dam (BS: also 'channel') 14.17;18;21;22;30; banən(ə) 14.37;39;89; - H bãdh; T 9136 Skr. bandha, Ku. ban = dam; RK 3 ghəṭək ban (= ghəṭək kūl) = the dam/channel of a water-mill.

ban(ə) = a beautiful girl (huɳiyõ kĪ ~ ) 5.43;44;45; 6.50; kosiyã kĪ ban(ə) 17.27;29;43; ban(ə) 2.84; 3.54; - H sundərĪ; T 11345 Skr. varɳya = relating to or giving colour, Ku.gng. ban = beautiful girl; KLG 183 ki banə = H kĪ kənya; NMM 28 tū che bhəlĪ vana = you are a good woman; 32 vəraiya kĪ vanə = a betrothed lady; KLJ ban = H sundərĪ, 54 kɛkĪ ban chə = H (tū) hɛ pətnĪ kiskĪ, 231 bana = H pətnĪ, 309 bana = H rūpvətĪ.

bap = father; - see 'babū'.

babū = father 1.51; 2.61; 3.57; 4.2;9; 7.43; 11.17; 21.54;74; 76; babu 11.18; 13.6; bap(ə) 4.82; 7.5; 8.48; 20.19; 21. 26;28;29; bab 14.62; - H bap; T 9209 Skr. bāppa, bābba; Ku. babu, bəba; D 2 baba, 18 bab; PKG 138,171,174,186,240, 350 bap; 67,334 bapu; 374,389 babu; 312 bab.

bameɳ(ə) = a brahmin 2.44;45;46; 8.4;5;6;8;13;14; 9.57;60; 64;73;76;79;82;83;84;88;89; 10.43;53;64;68;69; 13.52; brimma 9.62; 10.45;47; brima 9.65;72; bərma 10.44; brimmajĪ 2.43; bameɳəjyū 9.84; - H brahmeɳ; T 9327 Skr. brāhmaɳa, Ku. bameɳ; D 1,15 bameɳ; 5 bameɳənle (H brahmeɳõ ne); KLJ bameɳ; PKG 112,252,254,255,350,405 bameɳ.

bayo = young, first 21.92; - see 'balo'.

bar = time, day, date 9.57; - H bar; LSI bar = day.

barə = household, family (inərə ka ~ = Indra's household) 20.51 (see com.!); - H pərivar, ghərbar; T 6663 Skr. dvāra = door, Ku. bar = household, family; PKG 365 ghər-bar.

barəta(?) = talk, matter, thing; - see 'varəta'.

barə-bisĪ = 240 ('12 x 20'); barə-bisĪ (bakəra) 3.19;21;84; 89;94; 4.24;26;27;32;35;51; 6.11;65;66;67; 7.67;88; barə-bisĪ (gəna) 11.83;90;92;93;95; 12.1;3;5;8;10;12;14;17;18; 19;21;22;23;26;29; barə-bisĪ (ḍhãkərə) 4.64; 7.84;94; barə-bisĪ (kərəboja) 3.24; 6.65; - NMM 50 barə bisa Mũgela;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

KLJ 97 barə vĪsyĪ, barə bĪsyĪ; 225 barɛ bisĪ, satə bisĪ; 297 barəbĪsĪ ka ḍana (a place; - see 'ḍana'); Atk. (map) Bārabisī = a patti in Parganah SĪra; KBA 219 bisi: dvibisi = 40, carəbisidəs = 90; 'kumaũnĪ gramĪṇõ mẽ bhĪ gəṇəna prəṇalĪ əb bhĪ bĪs pər adharit hɛ'; KLG 73 barə bisĪ bakurĪ = H do so calĪs bəkre; NMM 32 mera bojyū pasə chəi (= chɛ; KM) bĪsĪ bakəra chənə (120 goats); Atk. III 43 Bārabisi (patti in SĪra).

baləkə = child (godĪ ko ~ ) 7.78; - H balək.

balo = young ( ~ byõl = ~ bridegroom) 16.73; bala byola 10.71; bayo byolə 21.92; - H jəvan, yuva, təruṇ; T 9216 Skr. bāla, Ku. balo = very young, gng. bav = boy; bai = girl; KLG 45 bali = H yuvətĪ; BLS,JM (10.71) balo = young but mature, in full spring (cp. H bala).

baso = camp, halt 1.42;43;55;57;61;65;69; 2.10;12;13;14;16; 7.49; basa (obl.) 1.50;59;72; 7.31; 18.47; 21.19; 22.4; - H pəṛav, bas; T 11591 Skr. vāsa, Ku. baso = halt; KLG 33 baso = H ratrivasə; KLJ 298 baso pəṛo = H bəsera kiya.

basmətĪ = name of a very good kind of rice ( ~ bhatə) 5.81; 94; jĪra-basumətĪ 5.79;80; jĪra-basumətī 16.32; jĪra-basəmətĪ 16.34; - PHD bas-mətĪ = 'possessing perfume', a fragrant kind of rice and of millet; HSS dhan: məhĪn sugəndhit cavəlõ mẽ basmətĪ səbse prəsiddh hɛ; KLJ 240 basəmətĪ...bhəlo chə; Atk. I 687 'rəmjəwain' and 'basməti': 'these grow best in warm valleys and along the great rivers where there is much moisture'.

biṇḍə-gãv = name of a village 12.61; biṇḍə-ka-gãv 12.63;65; GR in'kɛṛɛrɔ' (Kairarau); lod se udhər (on the other side of Lod, seen from Kausani; towards Dvarahat); - KI 569 bĪḍa gãv; DPS 37 p.36 Bhinda, Binta(?); - cp. biṇḍə-bhətora.

biṇḍə-bhətora = name of a village 4.50; ~ -bhətor 4.51; - GR biṇḍə-bhətora = biṇḍə-gãv.

bikholĪ = poisonous ( ~ həṛolĪ-biṣolĪ) 16.35; - H viṣɛla; DNL bikhalu, biṣalu, viṣalu; - cp. biṣolĪ.

bigəṛəṇo = to be destroyed, H bigəṛna; jəb bat bigəṛ ge, təb əkəl ɛn chə (Wisdom comes after a fall. H ...bigəṛ gəĪ...atĪ hɛ) 16.77; - T 11673 Skr. vighaṭate = is broken, Ku. bigəṛṇo = to be spoilt; PKG 170 bigəṛi ge.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bigər = without 9.90; 19.38; - H bina, bəgɛr; PKG 192 bigər.

bigul = bugle; - see 'begulə'.

bigɛ dĪ/de = broken, ruined; - see 'bigoṇo'.

bigoṇo = to ruin, destroy, H bigona; mi...ni bigonə (I do not ruin, H mẽ nəhĩ bigota) 9.84; bigɛ dĪ (= bigɛ diyo; he was ruined, H bigo diya) 15.62; bigɛ de (= bigɛ diyo) 15.63; - T 11671 Skr. vigrocati = robs, P. bəgoṇa, H. bigona; - are 'bigonə' and 'bigɛ' two different verbs?

bĪc(ə) = between, among, in the middle of (ka ~ mẽ, ~ mẽ) 3.31; 6.64; 11.53; 15.99; 18.21; 19.60; 20.76; 21.40;72; 22.1; - H (ke) bĪc, bĪc mẽ; T 12042 Skr. vīcya = middle, Ku. bĪc; PKG 202 bice; DNL bic, ka bic ma.

bicarə = thought 16.35; - H vicar.

bichoṇə = bedding 3.96; 15.41; - H bichona; T 11691 Skr. vicchādana = covering over, Ku. biĉhaṇ = bedding; bichauṇo = cloth spread under bed, gng. biĉhoṇ = bed.

bijesarə = name of a tree (təmər- ~ ) 18.4; - HSS bijəyesar = peṛ, ...yəh prayəḥ ḍhol, təble adi bənane ke kam mẽ atĪ hɛ.

(biṛi) = cigarette 13.44; - H bĪṛĪ.

bĪtəṇo = to be spent, finished, to pass (itr.); H bĪtna; bĪti gəya (they were spent, H bĪt gəye) 3.2; bĪti gəyə (= bĪti gəya; - see com.) 19.61; bĪt gĪn (they were spent, H bĪt gəye hɛ̃) 3.6; bĪti gĪnə (= bĪt gĪn) 3.3; bit gĪ̃ (= bĪt gĪn) 3.73; - T 12069 Skr. vṛtta = turned, completed, passed; Ku. bĪṭṇo = to be spent, die; biteuṇo (= bitoṇo; KM) = to pass, spend.

bidiya = knowledge (baunə ~ ) 18.2;68; 21.6; bukəsaṛĪ bid(i)ya 18.3; 21.53; bidiya(ko bharə) 18.65;67; 19.46; 21.52; bidiya 21.37; bidiyanõ 19.46; - H vidya; DNL bidya.

bidhata = creator, patron (raja- ~ ) 22.33; - H vidhata; DNL bidhata = creator, patron, master.

bidhon(ə)-chin(ə) = name of a low pass near Someśvar 11.82; 84;94; bidhonə-chinə (= bidhonə-chin) 11.81; - JM (11.81) 'a low pass two furlongs east of Someshwar towards Bageshwar' (one furlong = ca. 200 m); GR a place near Someshwar.

bina = without 3.38;39; - H bina; PKG 231,263 bina; 69,203, 211,315 bin; PHD bin, bina; KG 74 bina.

bipəda = misfortune, trouble 16.12; - see 'vipəda'.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

birẽgə(?) = various, in different ways (rẽgə- ~ = in splendour and glory?); - see 'rẽgə-birẽgə mẽ'.

biralu = cat; (sunu ka) biralu (golden cats) 1.2;3 (2x); - H billĪ; T 9237 Skr. biḍāla, Ku. biralū, -lĪ, birlaū, birau; PKG 6,42,118 biralu; 93 biralū; KBA 146 biralu, biravu, birau; KLJ 335,422 birau; HDK 56 (Almora Doms) biraũ; - as to 'golden cats' see com. 1.2; other golden animals: KLG 47 e sunəhəlĪ pẽchĪ bedĪ thapi rakhi = H sunhəlĪ məchlĪ(!) vedĪ pər sthapit kĪ thĪ (what is original: bird or fish?); e sunəhəlĪ mãchĪ ki holĪ hĪrameṇi ãkhi = H sunhəlĪ məchlĪ kĪ hĪrameṇi-jəḍit ãkhẽ thĪ̃.

bilaṇo = to wail, lament; H billana; tū...bila ni (don't you lament!)17.64; tū...bilae nə (don't you lament!) 21. 15; - T 11885 Skr. vilapati, Ku. biləuṇo (= biloṇo? - KM), bilaṇo; KLJ runə-bilanə = H rota-biləkhta.

bivaĪ = passed, H ḃitaĪ 20.85; - see 'byaṇo'.

biṣ(ə) = poison 6.76; 17.16;17;18;41; 18.64;68;69;70;73; 20.30;31;46;47;51;52;77;89;91;93; 21.11;55;56;58;63;65;67; 74;76;77;79; - H viṣ, biṣ; T 11968 Skr. viṣa, Ku.N. bis; D 15 biṣ; PKG 113,157,313,401 biṣ (in 113,313 and 401 transcribed 'bikh'!); - as to poison in Rajula's country (M 17.13 jəlnər muluk - biṣolĪ deś; 17.13 - 19), in the higher Himalayas, cp. PHD bəcnag m.=the plant Aconitum ferox (found at high elevations in the Himalaya), the root of Aconite and the deadly poison obtained from it (also written 'bəchnag'); NMM 49 (in Shaukān) khaṇə məĪ (= mẽ, KM) bisə, paṇĪ məĪ bisə, hiṭəṇə maja bisə, bəlaṇə məĪ bisə (cp. M 17.16;18); KA 285 bhoṭiya lɛ milɛ hɛcha ənnə məji viṣə, paṇi məji viṣə or həva məji viṣə = the Bhotiyas have mixed poison into food, water and air (milɛ hɛcha = milɛ hɛl/hal chə = H mila ḍala/diya hɛ; - this quotation too comes from a Malushahi-version: KA 281-85).

biṣolĪ = poisonous 16.35; 17.13;14;15;18;19;41; 20.21; biṣolĪ (həṛolĪ- ~ ) 21.1; bikholĪ 16.35; - H viṣɛla, ẓəhərĪla; DNL bikhalu, biṣalu; NMM 49 bisalĪ muləkə; KLJ bisɛl; - cp. bikholĪ.

biśram = rest, leisure (11.53); 18.48; - H viśram.

bĪsə = twenty (dəsə re ~ dinə) 10.89; - H bĪs; T 11616 Skr. vĪ̃śati, Ku. bĪs; - cp. bisĪ.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bisī = twenty, H bīs; - see 'barə-bisī'; - cp. KI 461 bīsī = bīs nalī yanī ek ekəṛ ke kərīb ʒəmīn.

bisūṇo = to take down a load; bakəra lɛ pəṭɛ bisɛ hɛ (the goats recovered from their fatigue; lit. 'fatigue was stopped' because the goats were unloaded and were able to rest); - T 11958 Skr. viśrāmayati = causes to rest, makes stop; Ku. bisūṇo = to put one's load down; S. visaiṇu = to quell, extinguish; DNL bisaunu = (itr.) to rest; KLJ bisūṇ = H bojh utarna; - see com.; DNL bisa = rest, halt (esp. of a man halting to rest a load).

bistər(ə) = bedding (bītərə- ~ ) 1.31; ɖhəkiṇə- ~ 4.3; - H bistər; - cp. KLJ disaṇ = H bistər.

bukəsaṛə = Buksār, place in the Tarāi, famous for its 'jadū-kərəṇī' - magicians (GR); bukəsaṛə bidiya (the magic from ~ ) 21.53; bukəsaṛī bidiya 18.3; - KI 300 parvətī devī ne buksaṛ se 'bhərəṛ' yanī bhūt-pret-līla jannevala admī bulvaya; 556 (on a people / tribe called 'Boksā') 'inke viṣəy mẽ jo kimbədəntī hɛ ki ye log jadū-ṭona jante the, or mənuṣyə ko janvər bəna dete the, uska ye əb prətivad kərte hɛ̃. "bogsaṛ kī vidya marū" ɛsa jəgəriye kəhte hɛ̃'; 557 'ye log ʒyadatər bugsaṛ mẽ rəhte hɛ̃, jo kaśīpur or gūlərəboj ke bīc mẽ hɛ'; 674 (on 'jadū-ṭona' - magic) 'pəhəle jadū-ṭona kərnevale śoke tətha buksaṛ ke bokse the. kəha bhī hɛ: "mal (= Tarai) ke boksa kī vidya marū̃, pərvət ke śoka kī vidya marū̃". pər əb pūchne pər ve iska prətivad kərte hɛ̃'; - DNL bokso = wizard, Ku. bogso; KI 554 f . boksa; KLG 126 bokəsaṛī vidya, 77 bokəsaṛī jẽtər/ vidiya (long list of magic stuff); PHD bhuksa = name of a forest tribe of Rājpūts; bhõkəs = a wizard, sorcerer; Atk. II 270 (tribes in Kumaun) 'the Thārūs and Bhuksas of the Tarāi lowlands'; 371 'The Bhuksās,..., are found in the Tarāi and Bhābar from the Pilibhīt district on the east to Chāndpur on the Ganges on the west, and a few scattered colonies also occur in the Dehra Dūn. ..(372) The Bhuksās are nothing more than an outlying Hinduised branch of the great non-Aryan family. In physique and habits they are allied to the Thārūs and have nothing in common with the immigrant plains' tribes in Kumaon. ... in the 'Aīn-i-Akbari' the name Bhuksār was given to the

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

tract occupied by them up to a recent date. They are now in every respect in their habits and customs Hindus of the ordinary low caste type... The Bhuksas bear an excellent moral character; they are inoffensive and peaceable as well as intensely indolent and ignorant. They have no arts or manufactures and live on the chase and a scanty cultivation. ... They are slowly but surely dying out and now number only a few thousands.' - Atk. II 549 (fiscal subdivisions) Bhuksār, now known as Rudrpur and Kilpuri; 600 the Bhuksa and Thāru tribes are extremely migratory in their habits,... .

buja (= buṭo/bucə?) = shrub, bush; BS H jharṛī; kana ka buja mẽ (on a thorn-bush) 13.85; kana bujən 13.88; kana bujɛ pər 13.94; kana buj pər 13.94; u bujə uj bɛ 15.3; - possibly related to T 12067 Skr. vṛkṣa = tree, Pk. vucchə; or: T 9297 Skr. būṭa = bush, plant; Gy.eur. buro = thorn-bush, bramble; Ku. buṭi = herb, boṭ = tree, trunk; bhūṛ = bush, hedge; or: DNL buco = deformed or mutilated in some way or other, Ku. buco = empty (T 9266 Skr. bucca); MHK būca: e.g. 'būca peṛ'; HSS būca 2: 'jɛse: pəttiyã jhəṛ jane ke karəṇ yəh peṛ būca malūm hota hɛ'; - cp. bujəṇo.

bujəṇo = to stop, shut (eyes etc.), H bənd kərna; ãkhə buji rakha (the eyes were kept shut, H bənd rəkhe) 16.98; - T 9267 Skr. bucca, bujja = plug; Ku. bujṇo; DNL bujinu, bucinu (cp. buja/buca? - KM); GHK 69 ghəṛa ko mukh bujendə ghəṇḍyasa ko mukh nī bujendə = H ghəṛe ka mũh to bənd kiya ja səkta hɛ, pər duniya ka nəhĩ.

bujhoṇo (also 'bujoṇo'?) = to explain; H bujhana = to put out, ... calm, soothe (PHD); rujyūnī-bujyūnī (they soothe, BS H bəhəlate-phuslate hɛ̃) 3.66; rujyūnī-bujūnī 17.54; rujhũchə-bujhūn chə (he/she soothes, H bujhata/-tī hɛ) 17.25; bujhaya (they were persuaded, H bujhaye) 16.22; - T 9279 Skr. budhyate = is awakened, understands; Ku. bujhṇo, bujhəuṇo (= bujhoṇo) = to explain; HDK 30 (Joh.) bhujyɛ dī = pointed out; NMM 31 bujhūṇa = to persuade.

buṛə = old, an old man 10.38; 12.39;45;87;89;93; 13.13;30; buṛa 12.45; buṛiya (an old woman) 17.1;12;25;63; 18.26; 27;28;33;36; buṛī 7.74; 8.33; 18.31;34; 21.65; - H būṛha; T 9271 Skr. buḍḍha, Ku. buṛho, buḍḍho, gng. buṛ; D 14 buṛi;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

KG 77 buḍo; HDK 36 (Dānp.) buḍelī = old woman; KLG 66 buṛa, 71 buṛə; NMM 26 būḍho, buḍha, buṛe; KLJ 313,422 buṛə.

buṛəṇo = to sink in, pierce (itr.); H cubhna; buṛəṇə (to pierce) 13.84;89;90; buṛĨ (they pierced, H cubhe hɛ̃) 13.95; buṛī chī (she had pierced, H cubhī thī) 19.73; buṛ go (he pierced, H cubh gəya) 19.76;90; buṛ gĨ (they pierced, H cubh gəye hɛ̃) 13.93;97; buṛi go chə (he has pierced, H cubh gəya hɛ) 19.72; buṛi ge chə (she has pierced, H cubh gəī hɛ) 19.74;75; buṛi gə hɔl (they will have pierced, H cubh gəye hõge) 13.89; - T 9272 Skr. buḍyati, Ku. buṛṇo; NMM 32 kanə buḍhənī = thorns pierce; KLJ buṛəṇ, 271 buṛiya = H cubh gəya; KBA 177 buṛno(!), buṛəṇ = H cubhna.

butɛ-butiber = having consoled, comforted 9.54; - H bujhakər (Ku. bujhɛber; - cp. bujhoṇo); - 'butɛ-' and 'bujhɛ-' have the same meaning, but seem to belong to different roots: T 12069 Skr. vṛtta = turned, H. butana = to extinguish; T 11703 Skr. vijjhāyati = is burnt out, extinguished, Ku. bujhūṇo; - or is 'butoṇo' only a variant of 'bujhoṇo'? - cp. bujhoṇo, buja; - see com..

bura = wicked, bad, evil (tero hɛ jo ~ = evil shall befall you, H tera ho jae bura) 6.77; - H bura; T 9289 Skr. bura = defective, Ku. buro = wicked; WPah. buro, bura.

burūsə = rhododendron (cɛtuva re ~ ) 17.52; - PHD burras, buras, burrās, būrās = the tree Rhododendron arboreum (common on the outer ranges of the Himalaya...); KI 108 būrūś (in Dānpur), 121 (on flowers)'burās' in spring (vəsənt mẽ); 122 ləkṛī burās; PKG 122 ekərmī ko kepal burũs ko phūl jɛki basna nɛ = The forehead of an unfortunate man is like the flower of B., being without any scent.

bula- = to speak, call; - see 'boləṇo'.

buva = father; - see 'mɛ-buva'.

bṛdə (= bridə/bṛidə) = old 1.5;21; 3.3;8;86; bṛddə (= bridə/bṛiddə) 3.71;74; bṛidde 12.68;70; bṛidə 12.97; bṛida 12.50; 13.3; - H būṛha; T 12073 Skr. vṛddha; DNL briddhə, briddhi, birdhə, bṛddhə, vḍdhə = old, feeble.

bei = yesterday; - see 'beli'.

beijjət = without honour 14.63;64; - H beijjət.

begulə = bugle (bɛragī ~ ) 15.29;92;93; 18.12; bɛragī bigul (the sad bugle) 18.20; - H bigul.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bɛcɛɳo = to sell, H becna; rajula kẽ bec (ɛ go) = he has sold R. (and come back), H bec(kər) a gəya 6.56; - T 12100 Skr. vetyayati = makes a price, Ku. becɳo; PKG 394 gərĪb le beci apəɳi jve, sɔkar udhar mãg = The poor fellow... was obliged to sell his wife, but the rich man...wanted her on credit; 306 haɳi marənu, beci khaɳu = I can beat him or sell him; KLJ 297 babajyū lɛ beci khayũ = H pitajĪ ne bec ḍala mujhe.

bepari = trader (śok ~ bhəy = Shauk is a ~ ) 8.11; - H vyaparĪ; PHD byaparĪ, bɛparĪ; bɛpar, vulg. bepar = trade; DNL byapari, bepari.

belənegərə(?) = Belnagar, a place in Garhwal (GR); ~(kĪ patərə) 17.28;29;43; GR (1973) bel-nəgər; - but cp. Atk. III 48 'Bel, a patti of parganah Gangoli in Kumaon, lies between the Rāmganga (eastern) on the east and the Sarju on the west. These rivers unite at the Rāmeswar temple to the south of this Patti'...; 49 Belkhet (or Bhilkhet).

beli = yesterday; byeli 6.23; beliye 20.92; bei 19.90; - H kəl; T 11625 Skr. vikāla = twilight, evening; Ku. byal = evening; byale, beliya = yesterday, gng. bei[1]; D 14 beliya rat; JJ 42 beli (form used actually), 43 vyeliya (form given when quoting); NMM 27 belĪ ratə maja = last night; KLJ belĪ = H kəl (bĪta hua), 167 bɛlĪ rat; KBA 146 beli, bei = H vigət kəl; PKG 363 beliya; GHB 165 beĪ = H kəl.

bɛ = from, H se; - see 'bəʈi'.

bɛnə = word (kya ~ re bolən chə = what does he say, H kya bat re bolta hɛ) 4.5;65; 8.2;37;39; 9.65;70; 10.59;65; 14.47;83; 15.55; 16.49; 18.71; 19.30;79; 21.59; - H bat; T 11199 Skr. vacana = speaking, statement, speech; P. vəiɳ, bəiɳ, bəin (= vɛɳ, bɛɳ, bɛn) = word, speech; H. bəyən, bəin (= bɛn, KM) = speech, sound.

bɛrəkhə(?) = flag, banner (see com.!) 18.19;25;38;39;43;44; 46;47;50;54;55;57;75;76;79; 19.2;6;13;59; 21.95;96; 22.29; - PHD bɛrəkhə = flag, standard, banner (Pers. bəirəq, H. bɛrək/bɛrəkh); HSS bɛrəkh (tu. bɛrəḳ) = sena ka jhəɳḍa, dhvəja, niśan (TulsĪ, JaysĪ, Bhūṣəɳ); RSK bɛrəkə, bɛrəkkə, bɛrəkhə (pers.) = H pətaka; - the typical context of 'bɛrəkhə': phɔjə/jogĪ̃ ko/tero/unəro bɛrəkhə uʈhi go/ɛ go/ nhɛ go/badi go; - see 17.99 com. (bɛragə)!

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bɛrag(ə) = sadness (confusion 'bɛragə - bɛrəkhə'?) 6.35; 8. 82;83; 17.99; 18.12;17;20;26; udekh bɛragə 18.35;39;45; 51; - H udasī, bɛrag, vɛiragyə; T 12144 Skr. vairāgya.

bɛragī = sad 15.92; 18.14;20; beragī 15.29; - H udasī.

bɛraṭh(ə) = Bairāṭh, legendary (historical?) town; another name for 'Lakhanpur' (q.v.), capital of the Katyūrs(?); 4.84;85; 5.33;34;38;79;81;83;85;90;93; 6.35;37;39;42; 7.18;45;53;59; 8.42;84;87;90; 9.67;74;78; 10.47;51;62;70; 76;77;85; 11.20;21;26;56;59;62;77; 15.23;26;28;29;30;31; 46;47;51;79;94;95; 16.5;74;76;78;92; 17.8;9;98; 18.4;19; 38;40;58;89;95; 19.1;10;18; 20.10;80;81;94; 21.14;15;21; 50; 22.28;42;44; məli-bɛraṭh(ə) 4.87;91; 6.17;20; 15.35; 16.91; təli-bɛraṭh(ə) 4.88;93; 15.37; 16.94; (rẽgīlī rə) bɛraṭh(ə) 4.90; 8.46;86; 16.82; 17.85; 18.6; 19.24;27; 20.76; 22.29;32; (bākī) bɛraṭh(ə) 17.92;94;96; 18.12; 20. 74; 21.16; bɛraṭhə-nəgərī 17.97; bɛraṭhəvalo raja; - 'bɛraṭə' seems to be more correct historically; KLJ 232 rẽgīlī veraṭa (= vɛraṭa; KM) = H rẽgīle vɛraṭə; KLG 124 rẽgīla malū sahī bɛraṭə ka sera mẽjī rajdhanī bənaī = colourful Malushahi made his capital in the fields of Bairāṭ; 124 rẽgīlī bɛraṭ; KL 164 'bɛraṭh' malūsahī kī rajdhanī kəhī gəī hɛ jo is səmɛy dvarahaṭ se bhikiyasɛn lane vale marg mẽ cokhuṭiya-gĩvaṛ se prayəḥ 2 mīl kī dūrī per hɛ. ... 'rẽgīlī bɛraṭh' ka nam log bhūle nəhĩ hẽ; HLS 634 bɛraṭ; Atk. II 453 'General Cunningham writes: -"The ancient capital of the Katyūri Rajas was at Lakhanpur or Vairāṭpattan on the Rāmganga river about 80 miles in a direct line from Madāwar."... Cunningham also refers to the position of Lakhanpur, in a valley only 3339 feet above the level of the sea and to the fact that the country around is still fertile and allows of two crops being collected during the year'...; 454 'It has been suggested,...that the ancient name of Lakhanpur was Bairāṭ, but the weight of local testimony connects this name with the ruins near Dhikuli on the Kosi;' 443 'The modern town of Rāmnagar has been built from materials derived from the ruins at Dhikuli, a little higher up on the right bank of the Kosi river and which once, it is said, under the name of Vairāṭ-pātan or Virātnagar, was the capital of a Pāndava

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

kingdom subordinate to that of Indraprastha long before the name Katyūri was heard of.'- GR,TP Bairāṭh is near Caukhuṭiyā; DPS 37 p.35 Bairath 1 and 2, both unpopulated; - cp. ləkhənpur, cəkhuṭiya.

bɛraṭhiye (= bɛraṭhī e?, vocative) = man from Bairāṭh 4.86; 90; 5.3;6;10;19;21;43 etc.; 16.21;29;78;82;87;89;90;98; 17.2;7;8;49;52;64;76;93;95;97; 18.16;28;37;39;51;53;55;79; 81; 19.9;69;79; 20.30;38;67;80;89;98; 21.58;72; bɛraṭhī 4.83; 18.45;46; bɛraṭhiya raja 18.77; bɛraṭhiyə 18.6; 21. 5;15; - 'bɛraṭhī/bɛraṭhiya' both forms seem to be possible; cp. KBA 69 (suffix) -iya: 'ukt prətyəy se yukt rəcnaẽ laṛə-pyar sūcək bhī hẽ: moti > motiya'; M 20.10 kətyūriya raja.

bɛrī = enemy 20.57; - H bɛrī; T 12145 Skr. vairin; PKG 302 bɛrī; 393,395 bɛri; DNL bɛri, bɛrī, vɛrī.

bɛs(ə) = twenty-two; alliteratively used: bɛsə (baṇī) = 22 kinds 16.35;36; 18.68;69; 20.52; 21.55; bɛsə baja = 22 instruments 15.30; bɛs(ə) (pyala) = 22 cups 16.36;37;40; 45;47;48;57;60; bɛs piṛī = 22 generations 22.54; bɛsə cī-ẓə = 22 things 16.37; - H baīs; T 6672 Skr. dvāvīśati, WPah. bei, N. bais, P.baī.

bojo = load 7.84; - H bojh; T 11465 Skr. vahya = litter, to be carried; Ku. bojo; HDK 23 (Pali Pachhaun) saməv kə bvəj = load; 106 (Bhabar) bojo; KBA 148 bojo, pl. bvaja; PKG 283,328 boj; 133,358 bojh; - cp. kərəboja(?).

boṭ = tree 13.88; ghəṛī(?) ka boṭə 7.70; - H peṛ; T 9297 Skr. būṭa, boṭṭa; Ku.N. boṭ = tree, stem, trunk; KG 74 boṭ, boṭa; 75 boṭo; D 6,12,13 boṭ; HDK 106 (Bhabar) boṭ; NMM 30 voṭa; KLJ boṭ; PKG 2 boṭ.

bolə = speech, words, promise ( ~ re bəcənə) 1.98; 2.28; bolə rɛ go namə (name and fame remained) 22.36; - H bol, prətijña; T 9321 Skr. boll, Pk. bollā f. = talk; Ku.N. boli; NMM 28 bolə vəcənə tumaro puro re həī re go chə = 'The word has been fulfilled'; KLJ 44,151 bol = H prəti-jña; PHD bol = speech; bola = verbal agreement.

boləṇo (also - it seems - 'bulaṇo') = to speak, call; there seems to be - sometimes at least - no difference between 'bolṇo' (to speak) and 'bulaṇo' (to call), as we have it in Hindi (bolna - bulana); boləṇə (H bolna) 20.4; bolaṇ

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(H bolna; see com.) 9.48; bulaṇ (H bolna) 9.47; 12.82; bolanɛ-cholanɛ (talking, H bolte) 14.83; mi ni bolənə (I don't speak, H bolta) 9.84; ni bolənĪ (she does not talk, H boltĪ) 8.35; ni bulanĪ (she does not talk, H boltĪ) 9.2; 52; bolan nəi (H boltĪ nəhɛ̃) 9.48; bulan ni (H boltĪ nəhɛ̃) 9.55; ni bolɛn chĪ (she did not talk, H boltĪ thĪ) 9.69; bulã (he speaks? - see com.) 12.84; bolanɛ (she talks, H boltĪ) 14.50; bulanɛ (she talks) 20.40; bulɛ̃ (< bulanɛ = she talks) 19.66; 9.82; bulanĪ (they talk, H bolte hɛ̃) 19.32; bolanĪ (they talk) 20.99; tū bulan chɛ (you speak, H bolta hɛ) 9.73;74; tū bulanə chɛ 10.84; tū bolãchɛ (you speak) 11.69; bolan chɛ (you speak) 11.75; bolɛn chɛ (you speak, H tū boltĪ hɛ) 3.35; 19.80; bolən chə (he speaks, H vəh bolta hɛ) 4.5;65; 5.24;53; 10.59; 17.31; 18.71; 19.79; bulan chə (H vəh bolta hɛ) 9.65; 10.60; bolan chə (H vəh bolta hɛ) 21.59; bolɛn chə (she talks, H vəh boltĪ hɛ) 1.92; 3.43; 8.39; 9.70; 10.65; 11.24; 15.55; 16.49; 18.97; 19.30;73; bulɛn chə (H vəh boltĪ hɛ) 19.63; bolen chə (H vəh boltĪ hɛ) 8.37;59; 14.50; (tumə) bolan cha (you speak, H tum bolte ho) 14.51;52;58;67; bolɛn chĪ (she spoke, H vəh boltĪ thĪ) 9.69; (tvĪl pap) bula (= bulo/bulayo? - 'by you a sin was said', H tū pap bola; - see com.) 19.84;91; bolaĪ (she spoke, H bolĪ) 8.32; bolala (they will speak, H bolɛ̃ge) 14.47;83; yɛlə pap bulɛ hɛlo ('by him a sin was said', H vəh pap bol diya; - though the form is like Hi. 'bula diya') 14.61; bulayə (= bulayo; he was called, H bulaya) 2.43; bulay (= bulayo) 2.44; bolaĪ (= bulaĪ?; she was called, H bulaĪ) 2.78; bola halĪnə (they were called, H bula diye) 10.10; bulɛ linū (I call, H bula lɛ̃) 8.4; - T 9321 Skr. boll; Ku. bolṇo, cs.gng. bulṽ̃ṛ = to call; DNL bolaunu = to call, fetch, Ku. boloṇo; D 215 jhuṭi bəlaṇo = telling lies; LSI 219 bəlɛ = having called; KLG 48 raja...bolanɛ̃ lagya (2x) = H raja bolne ləge; KLJ 312 mukh ko bulaṇ toṛo = H tumne mujh se bolna tək choṛ diya; 366 apəṇi ijək bulaṇ suṇi ber = H əpnĪ mã ka bolna sun kər; KLJ (index) bulaṇə = H bolna; PKG 358 bulaṇo = to speak, 273 bulala = they will speak; 170,357 boləṇu = to say; 125 mera mukhə ni bulani = she does not talk with me (cp. M 8.35; 9.2;52;69).

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bɔjyū = father 3.33;34;37;40;58;62;63;68; 4.39; 5.46;48;49; 6.4;5;77;84;88; 7.2;42; 8.39;40;41;49;50;51;52;53;56;57; 81; 12.60;96; 13.1;2;5;8;9; 14.54; 15.78; 19.49; 21.37; - H pitajī; DNL buba = father, Ku. bubojyu = title of address to husband's father; KG 71 boju; D 37 bojyu; KLJ bojyū, 147 bəbəjyū; KBA 198 bojyu.

boṛī = young wife/woman (ghəsyarī ~ ) 18.18; - H bəhū; T 11251 Skr. vadhūṭī, WPah. bohoṛī = son's wife, B. bəhuṛi, bəuṛi (= boṛi; KM) = son's young wife; KLJ boṛi = H bəhū; PKG 6,43,367 bɔ = bride; - cp. bvarī.

bɔrɛro (bɔraro?) = Borairo (Boraro?), a region or district (patti) in Kumaun 4.34;37;41; 21.18; - Atk. III 156 'Borarau, a subdivision of parganah Bārahmandal in Kumaon, divided into the Walla and Palla pattis at the recent settlement. These lie together and comprise the tract containing the head waters of the Kosila around and above Someswar to Pinnāth and Kausāni. ... Borarau was conquered by Kirati Chand, and colonised by his troops from Dhyānirau about 1490 A.D.. The Patwāri lives at Someswar'; Atk. II 535 'The relations between the Chands and Katyūris remained unchanged until Kirati Chand's time, who now resolved to seize upon the remainder of the Bisaud Raja's (the Katyūri-king; KM) possessions. He entered Bārahmandal with a veteran army and ... eventually occupied the entire country lying between the Kosi and the Gagās and ordered the slaughter of all the inhabitants of the tract now known as Kairārau (q.v.) and Borārau. He then divided the land amongst his Kāli Kumaon followers of the Kaira and Bora castes, who have given their name to the lands thus occupied to the present day'; KI 84 bɔraro; 90 bɔra-jati; bɔraro ka pəhəla nam rɔgaṛ tha; 230,458 bɔra/bohəra-jati; 17 bɔra və kɛṛa log; - cp. kɛṛɛro.

bya = marriage 8.4;12;13;88;99; 12.97; 13.3; (nɔlo) bya 17. 26;30;32;42;69;70; byau 8.3;7; - H vivah, byah; T 11920 Skr. vivāha, Ku. byah, byau, byo, gng. bya; D 14 bya; KLJ bya; PKG 43,47,57,161,192 bya; 211,356 byau; 82 byav; 98, 346 byah; KG 70 bya, byah.

byakuli = late afternoon-evening ( ~ bəkhət) 14.94; byakulī vəkhətə 14.95; - H sãjh; BS 'afternoon-time, when the sun

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

starts going down, after "dhūp" '; KLJ byakhul = H sājh (MHK: sūryə ḍūbne se kuch pəhle təthə kuch bad tək ka səməy, śam); cp. T 11625 Skr. vikāla = twilight, evening; Ku. byal = evening.

byaṇo = to dawn, pass (night); H bītna; byai (= byaiber; having passed, H bītkər) 19.54; byɛ chə (has passed, H bīta/bītī hɛ) 6.13; (rɛṇī-ratə) byɛ gə (passed, H bīt gəī) 1.62; 9.39;40; byalī (will pass, H bītegī) 16.21; bivaī (was passed, H bitaī) 20.85; - T 11812 Skr. vibhāti = shines forth, Ku. byaṇo; NMM 27 ratə be (cp. M 19.54 byai), 48 ratə vye; KLJ 128 rəhiṇī bɛvɛ chə = H rat bīt celī; PKG 172 rat ni byanī = the night does not pass.

byanə = dawn; rat(ə) byanə 16.92; ( ~ kərɛ)93; ( ~ kɛ)97; (rattī byāṇ) 6.77 com.; - H bhor, prateḥkal; T 11813 Skr. vibhāna = shining, Ku. byan = dawn, H. bihan; D 57,169 rəttɛ byaṇ; KLJ 167 rətɛ vyāṇ, 265 rati rati vyan, 305 byāṇ, 328 ratəvyāṇ kərɛ (H kərke; KM), 347 rətivyəṇi kərɛ.

byal(ə) = evening 4.80; 6.9;18;36; 7.34;69; 8.20; 9.28; 15.36; 16.42; 19.41;44;62;64;98;99; byala (= byalə?) 15.1; byavā̃ 15.28; - H śam; KLJ 327 byal hū̃ = H śam ko; - cp. byakuli.

byū̃jəṇo = to wake up, H jagna; byū̃j gə (= byū̃j? - she woke up, H jag gəī) 9.42; byū̃ji gī̃ (they woke up, H jag gəye hɛ̃) 15.93; byū̃junū̃ (= byū̃jūnū̃/byū̃jonū̃? - I wake up <tr.>, H jəgaū̃) 15.57;58; byõjaī (she was waken up, H jəgaī) 6.72; byū̃jon chiya (we used to wake up <tr.>, H jəgatə the/jəgatī thī̃) 16.95; - T 11807 Skr. vibudhyate = wakes; N. biū̃jhənu (itr.), biū̃jhaunu (tr.); HDK (Doti) 48 bjujī = awoke; KLG 96 bijū̃chū (2x) = H jəgatī hū̃; bijɛ diyə = H jəga do; KLJ 128 byõjo = wake up!

byelī = yesterday, H kəl; - see 'belī'.

byõjaī = she was waken up; - see 'byū̃jəṇo'.

byolə = bridegroom (bayo ~ = young husband) 21.92; bala byola (= balə byolə?) 10.71; balo byõl (= byol) 16.73; - H dulha; DNL byolo, Ku. byolo; - cp. byolī.

byolī = bride 2.84; 10.41; byoli 9.52;90; 10.40; byol (< byoli) 9.51;53; 10.27; - H dulhin; DNL byoli, Ku. byoli.

brikṣə = tree 8.52 (2x); brəkṣə 8.52; brəkṣõ 8.70; - H peṛ, vṛkṣ; PHD bṛicch, birch, birich, birəch; T 12067 Skr. vṛkṣa; KLJ 92 vṛcch, bṛcch; PKG 362 bṛkṣ.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

brim(m)a = brahmin; - see 'bameɳ(ə)'.
bvarĪ = daughter-in-law, son's wife 2.74;75; 13.1;5;30; bvariyen 13.29; bvariyo 13.29; borĪ (= boɽĪ?) 5.37; - H bəhū; T 12177 Skr. vyavahārikā = servant, female slave; Ku. bvarĪ = son's wife; DNL buvari, bvari; KLJ bvari = H bəhū, 115 bvarĪ; - cp. boɽĪ.

## bh

bhẽgə = broken 18.24; - H bhẽg, bhẽg kərna = to break, destroy (PHD); T 9354 Skr. bhaṅga.
bhẽgĪ = dizziness (BS), intoxication (PM H nəśa), palsy 18.61; - PHD bhẽg = breaking, defeat, overthrow, the palsy.
bhə-, (bhɛ, bhəy, bhəyo, bhɔ, bhɛ, bhəĪ, bhəya) = been, to be; H hua, hona; bhəyo (been, H hua) 6.37; 10.70;76; 20.81; 21.78; bhəyə (= bhəyo) 2.38; 7.98; 21.85; bhəy (= bhəyo) 2.50; 3.75; 8.11; 9.44; 10.11; 12.51; 14.54;57;62(4x); 96; 16.96; 21.80;82;85; 22.54; tū bhəyɛ (H hua) 20.44; bhə (H hua) 2.50; 15.96; hɔ (= bhɔ = bhəyo?) 20.92; 21.11; 31; 22.34; ni bhəyo 1.7;11; ni bhəy 8.55; 12.50; 13.92; 14.9; 20.2; bhəy ni (H hua nəhĪ) 11.53; bhɔ chə (H hua hɛ) 15.94; hɛ (= bhɛ/Hi. hɛ?) 7.34 (see com.); bhəĪ (she was/has been, H huĪ) 1.6;10;14; 2.55;78; 7.80; 10.70;76; 13.1; 16.19; 20.55;79; bhəi (H huĪ) 13.37(3x); bhəy (= bhəĪ) 1.78;84; 2.50; 4.92; 10.11; 14.80;98; həĪ (= bhəĪ?) 20.94; 22.37; bhɛ (H huĪ) 21.89; bhəy (H huĪ̃) 4.92; bhəya tumə (you have been/are, H hue) 13.19; bhəya (they have been, H hue) 2.38; 18.48; bhəy (= bhəya) 9.44; bhəĪnə (= bhəyĪ̃?, they have been, H hue hɛ̃) 22.36; həyĪ̃ (= bhəyĪ̃?) 22.35;37; həĪnə (= bhəyĪ̃?) 22.33; bhɛ chə (she has been, H huĪ hɛ) 21.45; hɛ chə (= bhɛ chə?, H huĪ hɛ) 2.41; 22.37; bhɛ gə (she became, H ho gəĪ; - see com.) 5.54; bhɛ rĪ (H ho rəhĪ?) 13.89; - T 9420 Skr. bhavita = been, Ku. bhəyo, bhyo; KI 419 bhəyo; CGA III 195 'bhəyo' contracted into 'bhɔ'; D 6,8 bhəyo = H hua; 30 ko bhəyo = H kɔn hɛ; 8 bhəya = H hue, 19 bhəyã = H hue, 2 bhəĪ = H huĪ, 45 bhɛ = H huĪ, 5 bhɔ chiyo = H hua tha, 24 bhɛchə = H huĪ hɛ, 45 nihəiyo = H nə hua; JJ 32 bhɔchə = H hua hɛ, 46 bhəyo, 57 (tum) bhɔ cha, 108 je bhɛ so bhɛ = H jo hua so hua; HDK (Doti)

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

48 bhɛber ('bhɛbər' in text) = H hokər, 49 bhɛchə; KLG 33 bhyo = H ho gəya; NMM 32 məiñ bhəi rūñlo (= mɛ̃ bhɛ rɛ̃lo) = I stay; KBA 24 bhyo = H hua; 147 bhɔ, hɔ = H hua; PKG 56,328,373 bhəyo (H hua); 120,222,300 bhəya (H hue); BS (8.11) yə hɔspəl mɛ̃ həm dəs lɔ̃ḍ kuməyā̃ bhay (= bhəy? KM) = BS H is hɔspəl mɛ̃ həm dəs ləṛke kumaunī hɛ̃ (huye, ṭhəhəre; - BS); - cp. huṇo.

bhəgətuva = devotee (GR,BLS,NCV) 18.28; - PHD bhəgət = devotee, pious or holy man; but the context (buṛiya ~ nacɛ̃) also points to PHD 'bhəgətiya, bhəgtiya' = a professional dancer, dancing boy (dressed up as a dancing girl).

bhəgəvanə = Bhagvān, God 12.90; - H bhəgvan.

bhəgaī = coarse hempen cloth(?) 18.10; - see 'bhəgiya'.

bhəgiya = coarse hempen cloth (?), saffron coloured cloth (BS); bhəgiya (re cadərə) 17.91; bhəgyalī 17.93; bhəgaī 18.10; - H kesəriya; PHD bhəgəvā̃ = geru = kind of red ochre, cloth dyed with this colour (used by yogis); possibly related is:T 9354 Skr. bhaṅga = hemp, Ku. bhəṅelo = coarse hempen cloth; NMM 49 bhəgela kəpəḍa mɛ̃gaī jogī rūpə dharəṇə kəro vī Malūsahī lai = 'With orange-coloured clothes Mālūśāhī has assumed the garb of an ascetic'; - Atk. I 799 Cannabis sativa, 'bhanga': ...'The male plant yields only fibre from which the 'bhangela' cloth of Garhwāl is manufactured; ... In Garhwāl and Kumaun its cultivation was encouraged; ...(801) it is used for 'sack-cloth for wear and for bags. For wear, the people simply fold the cloth around the shoulders and fasten it in front with an iron skewer, in the manner the inhabitants of the upper parganahs wear their blankets. Hemp-cloth is still the chief clothing fabric of the poorer classes in Garhwāl during the summer months' (full article 799-805).

bhəgyalī = coarse hempen cloth (?) 17.93; - see 'bhəgiya'.

bhəgvətī = the goddess (Lakshmi, Durga) 5.17; - HSS bhəgvətī = devī, gɔrī, sərəsvətī, gɛ̃ga, durga.

bhəjɛ chə = she was made to run away, H bhəgaī hɛ 13.98; - see 'bhajəṇo'.

bhəṛə = hero 8.61;62; 15.98 (? - see com.); - H pəhəlvan, mərd; T 9588 Skr. bhṛta = hireling, mercenary; Ku. bhəṛ = hero, brave man; KLJ bhəṛ; PKG 215 bhəṛ; HDK 34,53 bhəṛ.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bhənarə = store-house, store-room (jadū ko/ka ~ ) 17.56; 19. 46; 21.5; bhənaro 18.1; - H bhəṇḍar; T 9442 Skr. bhāṇḍāgāra, Ku. bhənar; PKG 10 bhə̃ḍar, 164 bhənar.

bhəya = brother; - see 'bhai'.

bhər = full; - see 'bhəri'.

bhərəṇo = to fill, H bhərna; jənəm bhəri kə (for the whole life; kə < kɛ < kəri? - H bhərke) 11.19; bhəriner (that which fills/is filled, H bhərnevala; - see appendix) 21. 89; bhərno (he fills, H bhərta) 5.11; bhərən chə (he fills, H bhərta hɛ) 5.10; bhərĪ (filled, H bhərī) 15.23; bhəri go (itr.; he filled, H bhər gəya) 9.29; 13.12; bhəri gĩ (itr.; they filled, H bhər gəye hɛ̃?) 7.73; bhəri rəyĩ (they filled, H bhər rəhe hɛ̃; - as to its form; itr., see com.) 21.72; bhər rakhĩ (they were filled, H bhər rəkhe hɛ̃) 3.85; bhəri halĪnə (= bhəri halĩ; they were filled, H bhər diye hɛ̃) 7.86;87; bhəri hɛ (= bhəri hɛl/halĪ; she was filled, H bhər dī) 7.88; - T 9397 Skr. bharati, Ku. bhərṇo = to support, feed, fill; - cp. bhər(i).

bhəraṇə = central beam in roof (BS); goṭhə ko ~ 13.26; goṭhə ka bhəraṇa 13.21; - KI 668 bhəraṇa = H bəllī; KBA 70 bhərano = H ek imartī ləkṛī viśeṣ; 197 bhərano = H bəllī (= ləkṛī ka ləmba ṭukṛa); - possibly related to PHD: 'bərə̃ga' = plank used for covering in the roof of a house; bərga = a piece of squared timber, rafter, beam; bəṛeṛ = beam, rafter.

bhəri = full; dinə ~ 6.25; 19.62;98; jənəm ~ 11.19; peṭə ~ 15.75; ə̃khə ~ 15.75; din bhər 6.33;34; 19.41; peṭ ~ 15.76; - H bhər; PKG 216,332,343,374 bhəri; - cp. bhərəṇo.

bhəli kɛ = well, properly (kɛ < kəri; cp. 2.43 bhəlo kəri ɛ ge cha) 2.87; 4.7;8; 5.20;54; 15.16; bhəli kə 13.13; bhəlĪ kə 12.41; bhəlik 5.22; bhəli (= bhəlik?) 14.40; - H bhəla kərke; D 3 bhəli kɛ = H əcchī tərəh (also 10).

bhəlo = good, well 2.34;76; 5.12; 16.51; i-abs. + bhəlo + auxiliary (e.g. 21.42 mili bhəlo go chə) 6.48; 10.22; 12. 31; 13.8; 14.20; 17.95; 19.71 (bhələ) 21.42; bhəla 15.10; 14; bhəlĪ 2.78; 3.27;28; 8.79; 16.53; 18.72; 19.39; bhələ 21.37;83;85; 22.39; bhəl(?) 4.28; 8.80; bhəlɛ (? - see com.) 15.25; - H bhəla; T 9408 Skr. bhalla, Ku. bhəl, bhəlo; PKG 86,195,322 bhəlo; KBA 155 bhəl, bəl; 169 bhəl,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bəl, bhəli, bəli; NMM 27 bəṭī bhəlī ge che = she properly prepared herself for the journey.

bhaṇṭa = ribs 15.85; - H pəsliyā; bhaṇṭa khaṇo = to eat the ribs = to curse (BS); KLJ bhāṭa = H pəsliyā; KBA 198 bhāṭa = H həḍḍiyā; - cp. DNL bhaṭo = bar, crossbeam, beam.

bhai = brother 14.41;47;54;55;56;57;59; 16.6; 17.6; bhɛ 14.27;48;56; 15.86; bhəya 8.28; 15.21; - H bhaī; T 9661 Skr. bhrātṛ, Ku. bhəi; KLG 95 bhɛ; KBA 198 bhɛ, bhaya; PKG 6, 309 bhai; PHD bhɛ = bhaī, bhəya; KLJ 360 bhɛ.

bhage = fate, share 2.68; bhag 12.47; - H bhag; T 9430 Skr. bhāga = portion; T 9434 Skr. bhāgya = fortune, Ku. bhag; PKG 60,61,62,65,93,95,96,341 bhag = fate, luck.

bhagənū, bhagte = to flee; - see 'bhajəṇo'.

bhagvalī = 'shareholder' 18.26;27; BS bhagyav m. = 'the miller who runs a watermill and gets part of the grain ground by him as his share'; bhəgvalī f. = the miller's wife.

bhajəṇo = to flee, run, escape; H bhagna; bhajəṇa (H bhagna) 12.79; bhagte bhagte (running; a Hi.-form) 11.15; bhajəṇī (one who intends to run away, H bhagnevala/-lī; cp. jaṇī) 10.92; bhagənū mi (I run away, H bhagū̃) 15.22; bhajū̃ (H bhagū̃) 20.64; bhaji go (he fled, H bhag gəya) 21.81; bhaj jan (she would have run away, H bhag jatī) 10.92; bhaj jul (I will run away, H bhag jaū̃ga/-gī) 9.81; bhaj jalī (you will run away, H bhag jaegī) 10.64; bhəjɛ che (she was made to run/put to flight, H bhəgaī hɛ) 13.98; - T 9361 Skr. bhajyate, bhagna; Ku. bhajṇo, bhagṇo; D 13 bhaji gəi = H bhag gəī; JJ 38 bhajəṇo; KLJ bhajəṇ.

bhaṛa = wages 9.75; - H vetən; T 9468 Skr. bhārta = pertaining to servants, Ku. bhaṛo = wages, hire; JJ 96 bhaṛo = fare; PKG 205 hath kaṭiyo ko bhaṛo = One has to pay for having his own hands cut off.

bhate = boiled rice 16.39;42;56; basmətī- ~ 5.81;94; - H bhat; DNL bhat = boiled rice, food, meal; Ku. bhat.

bhado = the month 'Bhādo' (soṇ ~ ) 7.4; 10.21; - H bhadõ; T 9447 Skr. bhādrapada (Aug.-Sept.), Ku. bhado; PKG 15, 159,340 bhado; DNL bhədɔ.

bharə = load (bidiya ko/ka ~ ) 18.65;67; 19.46; 21.52; (piṭhī) bharo (ləgayo) 3.96; 4.3; piṭhi bhara ləgaya 6.14; - H bhar; T 9459 Skr. bhāra, Ku. bharo = load, debt.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bharĪ = heavy 2.36; - H bharī; PKG 213 bharĪ; 325,392 bhari.

bhĨ = ground, earth 5.4; 11.11; bhĪ (= bhĨ?) 5.18; 10.80; 12.6;7; - H bhūmi; T 9557 Skr. bhūmi, Ku. bhĨ, bhĪ; PKG 39,251 bhĨ = on the ground, 248 bhĨ mẽ; KLJ 43,327 bhĨ.

bhicya (bhichya, bhikhya?) = alms, begging alms 18.85;86;87; 88;89;90;91;92; 19.14;15; bhiciye 18.84; - H bhikṣa; T 9485 Skr. bhikṣā, Ku. bhĪkh, gng. bhĪk; KLJ bhicya; KLG 32 bhicya;76,77 bhiciya; DNL bhikṣa, pop. 'bhicche'; PKG 377,382 bhikṣya; LP I 332 ələkh jəgake bhicha lao = call out 'alakh' and beg food; PHD bhiccha; - bhikhya M 19.39; - as to the palatal pronounciation of 'kṣ' (kṣ > c/ch) cp. R. Geib, Indradyumna-Legende, p.138.

bhijəṇo = to get wet, H bhīgna; bhijəṇĪ (one who gets wet, H bhīgnevala/-lī) 14.76;81; - T 9502 Skr. bhiyajyate, Ku. bhijṇo; KLJ bhijəṇ; PKG bhijə = it gets soaked; KLJ 381 osi ki bhijəṇi, jũni ki sukəṇi = H os se bhīg jane valī, cãdnī se kumhəla jane valī. svəyẽ ko komələ̃gī səməjhne valī; - cp. jaṇī.

bhijoṇo (bhijoṇo?) = to make wet, drench; H bhigona; bhijoṇə (H bhigona) 14.24; bhijẽchə (she makes wet, H bhigotī hɛ) 7.1; bhijɛ hɛlĨ (they were drenched, H bhigo diye hɛ̃) 7.4; bhijɛ bhəlo hɛla (they were drenched, H bhigo diye) 10.22; - DNL bhijaunu, Ku. bhijoṇo; KLJ bhijūṇ.

bhiṭoṇo(?) = to let meet, H milana; bhiṭaye (let meet!, H milayiye) 11.56; bhiṭɛ diye (let meet!, H mila diye) 11. 57;59; bhiṭɛ diya (let meet!) 11.62; - T 9490 Skr. bhiṭ = to meet, Ku. bheṭṇo = to meet.

bhĪṛi = (terrace-) wall 7.71; bhiṛa 12.56;58;62; bhiṛi-bãṛĪ 13.27; - H (khet kī) dīvar; T 9491 Skr. bhiṭṭa, bhĪṭa = mound; Ku. bhĪr, bhiṛo = terrace, wall; BS: seen from the lower terrace (field) the wall is called 'bhĪṛ', seen from the next higher terrace the wall is called 'kənav'; KI 461 bhiṛ, bhĪṛ; JJ 57 bhĨṇ = wall; KLJ 264 bhĨṇi = H ãgən kī dīvar, 279 bhĪr pənĪ = H khet ke kinarõ pər, 293 bhĨṇĪ, 358 bhiṇ (also 395); D 128 bhiṛi; KBA 197 bhĪṛ = H ãgən ke carõ or kī do-tīn ṗhīṭ ũcī dīvar; PKG 238 bhiṛa mẽ = on a wall; 348 məlo bhiṛo udhəri təla bhiṛa mẽ õdo (Garhvālī) = The wall of an upper field comes down into the lower one; 276 bhīṛa kī = of a wall.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bhiter(ə) = inside 7.74; 10.2;34;36;37 (bhiterɛ); 14.90; 18. 27; 20.60; - H bhītər; T 9504 Skr. bhiyantara, Ku. bhitər, bhiter, gng. bhətər; KG 79 bhitər; KLJ 251,422 bhiter.

bhīmitalə = Bhīmtāl, a village and hill-station in Kumaun 1.68;69; KL 163 bhīmətal; Atk. III 80 'Bhīm Tāl, a lake in parganah Cchakhāta of the Kumaon district, is distant 12 miles from Naini Tāl by Bhomali on the Rāmgār road, ..., elevation of about 4500 feet'.

bhūk(ə) = hunger 13.56;58; 20.36;37; 21.70; bhuk 20.45; - H bhūkh; T 9286 Skr. bubhukṣā, Ku. bhūkh, gng. bhūk; KLJ bhūk; PKG 118,247 bhūkh; 123 bhūkhən; 229,408 bhūkho; 254 bhūkha.

bhugutəṇo = to enjoy, suffer; PHD bhugətna = to enjoy, realize, suffer; bhuguto (suffered, H bhugta) 16.75; bhugutə (= bhuguto) 22.30; bhuguti hɛ (I suffered? - see com.) 16. 12.

bhuṭəṇo = to parch, fry; H bhūnna; (satū, cua, phapər) bhuṭiber (having parched, H bhūnkər/bhunakər) 3.29;83; - T 9594 Skr. bhṛṣṭa = fried; Ku. bhuṭṇo = to parch; bhuṭəṇ = oil for frying; gng. bhuṭiɔ̃ = fried; PKG 162 bhuṭa = parched.

bhūmiya = a field- and family-god (see com.!) 11.55; bhumiya 11.61; - KI 648 bhūmiyā = H kṣetradhipəti, kṣetrəpal; DNL bhūmī, ~ devta; T 9566 Skr. bhūmya, bhūmiya; Or. bhuĩā =... sylvan deity; KLJ bhumiya = H bhūmi-dev, bhūmipal.

bhuləṇo = to forget, err; H bhūlna; bhulə (forgotten, H bhūla/bhūlī?) 14.69; bhuli go (forgotten, H bhūl gəya) 6.1;2; 13.61; tū bhuli janī (you would forget, H bhūl jatī) 5.71; (tū) bhul janī (you would forget) 5.72;93; - T 9538 Skr. bhull, Ku. bhulṇo, gng. bhulɛ̃ṛ̃; NMM 36 Phəcuva...səradə kə bhūlī re go chə (cp. M 13.61).

bhuli = younger brother (mero ~ = my ~ ) 14.57; bhuliyo 14. 61; bhul 14.62; - H choṭa bhaī; T 9530 Skr. bhuṭṭa, bhuḍa = defective; N. bhuro = small boy, bhuri = small girl; KLG 95 bhulī = younger brother; KLJ bhula-bhuli = H bhaī-bəhin; PKG 206 bhuli = sister.

bhɛ̃ṭə = meeting; - see 'bheṭə'.

bhekuva = kind of tree(?); ~ (ka sikəṛa)= rods of Bhekuā 14. 72;73;75;77;82; 15.87; bhikuən ka sikəṛa 15.90; - BS(14.72)

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bhekuva = a tree, the leaves of which are used as cattle-fodder; its bark is used for ropes and also bags (like jute); Atk. I 792 Grewia oppositifolia, Roxb.; 'bhenwal, bhimal' of Garhwal, 'bhengul' of Kumaon: an 'inferior fibre,...the leaves are given to cattle,...fibre fit for... ropes and twine'; PKG 397 bhekula ki jāṭhi = A stick of 'bhekulā' (a kind of tree, the fibres of which are very slippery) when used as a staff it slips from the hand of the holder. = an untrustworthy man, who cannot be depended on for support; Atk. I 334 Bhekla, bhengāl.

bhegədas(ə) = a Guru, magician and counselor of king Mālushāhī 17.55;67; 18.22; 21.4;7;8;14;18;24;48;63;89a; bhegidasə 21.20;41; 22.31; bhegədasəjyū 21.6;16;72; bhɛgidasə 20.99; - possibly related to T 9600 Skr. bheka = frog, Pk. bhega, Ku. bhekano = frog; or: T 9601 Skr. bhekka = defective, Ku. bhekuva = foolish; cp. TT 110 'a poor Brahman ... called "Froggy"'; - cp. khegədas (possibly both should be written 'khekədas, bhekədas').

bhejəṇo = to send, H bhejna; bhejənī (they send, H bhejte hɛ̃) 19.53;99; tū bheji diye (you send!, H bhej diye) 19.48; mi bhej dinū (I send, H bhej dū̃) 19.43; bheji dinī (they send, H bhej dete hɛ̃) 19.51; bhej dinī (they send) 19.56;65; həmu bheji dyõlə (we/I will send, H bhej dẽge/dū̃ga) 19.47; bheji rakhənū (həm gurūl ~ = we have been sent by the Guru; - see com.) 19.14; bheji halo (he was sent, H bhej ḍala/diya) 14.28; bheji hɛ chə (= bheji halo chə = he has been sent, H bhej ḍala/diya hɛ) 19.99; - T 9603 Skr. bhejj, Ku. bhejṇo.

bhɛṭ(ə) = meeting 7.6; 12.79; 13.47; 19.36; bhɛ̃ṭu 19.20; bheṭə-ghaṭ 21.26; bhẽṭə 6.87; - H bhẽṭ; T 9490 Skr. bhiṭ = meet, throng (also 'bheṭ'), Ku. bheṭṇo = to meet; DNL bheṭ = the meeting, visit, Ku. bheṭ; DNL bheṭ-ghaṭ; JJ 67 bheṭ hũṇī = to come across; bheṭ kərṇī = to call on; PKG 9,262 bheṭ; bhẽṭ (offering? - M 2.5 com.).

bheṛa = sheep (syalə ka ~ = sheep-sons of a jackal) 13.19; - H bheṛ; T 9606 Skr. bheḍra = ram, Ku. bheṛo = ram, bheṛi = ewe; - perhaps also possible: T 9605 Skr. bheḍa = defective, Ku. bheṛ = idiot, foolish, rude; - see com.!

bhedə = secret, trace 18.81;83; - H bhed, BS H pəta.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bhẽʈu = meeting 19.20; - see 'bheʈ'.

bhẽs = buffalo 13.53; - H bhẽs; T 9964 Skr. mahiṣa, Ku. bhəĩso, bhiso, gng. bhẽś; PKG 155,168,179,378,392 bhẽs.

bhɛ = been, H huĩ, hua(?); - see 'bhə'.

bhɛ = brother; - see 'bhai'.

bhɛʈəkə = place to sit and meet ( < bɛʈhək) 2.26; - PHD bɛʈhək, bɛʈhka = sitting, seat, meeting-place; HLS 635 bɛʈhək hɛ go chə = H b. ho gəya hɛ; KLG 141 gə̃ñajyū kĩ chal mə̃jə ijū lĩ halĩ bɛʈhək = H gə̃ga teʈ pər mə̃ne bɛʈhək lĩ; KBA 67 bɛʈhək = bɛʈhne ka sthan.

bhɛʈəɳo = to sit ( < bɛʈhəɳo), H bɛʈhna; bhɛʈəɳə (H bɛʈhna) 17.17;41; bhɛʈi (= bhɛʈiber?; having sat, H bɛʈhkər) 1.91; bhɛʈo (he sat down, H bɛʈha) 16.45; bhɛʈĩ chən (they were sitting, H bɛʈhe hue hẽ; - see com.) 20.73; 21.24; bhɛʈi go (he sat down, H bɛʈh gəya) 13.49; bhɛ go ( < bhɛʈ go; H bɛʈh gəya) 10.81; 12.89 com.; bhɛʈ ge (she sat down, H bɛʈh gəĩ) 9.23;25; 11.15; 12.16; 14.93; 15.3;4; 19.86; bhɛʈi ge 15.16;53; 16.64; bhɛʈi gə (= bh. ge) 13.48; bhɛ ge ( < bhɛʈ ge) 5.54; 10.8; 11.52; 12.82; bhɛʈi gə̃ĩ (they sat down, H bɛʈh gəye hẽ) 6.12; 10.26; bhɛʈə gə̃ĩ (they sat down) 16.26; 18.40; bhɛʈə gĩn (= bhɛʈə gə̃ĩ) 7.37; 22.9; bhɛʈ gĩn 22.9; bhɛʈi ge chə (she has sat down, H bɛʈh gəĩ hɛ) 9.69; 11.50; 12.31; 14.20; 15.53; bhɛ ge chə ( < bhɛʈi ge chə) 12.81; bhɛʈi ja (sit down!, H bɛʈh ja) 4.29; bhɛʈ ja (sit down!) 7.33; tū bhɛʈi rəye (remain seated/stay!, H bɛʈha rəhe) 4.74; 16.78; 17.8; mi bhɛ rəyũ̃ (I am sitting, H mẽ bɛʈh rəha/rəhĩ hũ̃) 15.69; mẽ bhɛ rəy (I am sitting) 15.67; bhɛʈ rɔ (he is sitting, H bɛʈh rəha hɛ) 12.39;77; 21.24; bhɛ rɔ (= bhɛʈ rɔ) 17.74; bhɛʈ rɔ (= bh. rɔ) 10.58; bhɛʈi rɛ (she is sitting, H bɛʈh rəhĩ hɛ) 11.83; 14.37; 18.26; bhɛʈ rɛ (H bɛʈh rəhĩ hɛ) 14.39; bhɛʈ rə̃ĩ (she is sitting; - see com.) 11.16; bhɛʈə rə̃ĩ (see com.) 6.16; bhɛʈi rə̃ (see com.) 4.82; bhɛʈi rə̃ĩ (they are sitting, H bɛʈh rəhe hẽ) 11.83; bhɛʈə rə̃ĩ (do.) 12.43; bhɛʈi rəyə̃ĩ (do.) 21.63;72 com.; bhɛʈi rɛ chə (she is sitting, H bɛʈh rəhĩ hɛ) 14.30; bhɛʈi rɔn chə (he remains sitting/stays, H bɛʈha rəhta hɛ) 6.25; bhɛʈi rɛn chə (she remains sitting, H bɛʈhĩ rəhtĩ hɛ) 6.15; bhɛʈi rɛ chĩ (she was sitting, H bɛʈh rəhĩ thĩ) 13.85; bhɛʈ rɛ chĩ (do.) 8.21; 12.35;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bhɛṭ rə chĪ (they were sitting, H bɛṭh rəhe the) 3.31; 11. 90; tū bhɛṭə rəlĪ (you will be sitting, H bɛṭh rəhegĪ) 4. 72; - T 2245 Skr. upaviṣṭa = seated, Ku. bəiṭhəṇo (= bɛṭhəṇo) = to sit; JJ 7,39 bɛṭhəṇo; KLG 46 bɛ gɛn = H bɛṭh gəĪ, 48 bɛ̃ gɛ̃n = H bɛṭhĪ, 76 bɛ gyan = H bɛṭhe, 78 bɛṭhi ryan = H bɛṭha hua tha; NMM 35 bhəi rəilĪ (= bhɛ rɛlĪ = you will sit), 48 bəiṭhĪ rəule (= bɛṭhĪ rəle); KLJ 46 bhɛṭa, 112 bhɛ rəlĪ = H bɛṭh rəhegĪ, 167 bhɛ rũlo = H bɛṭh rəhũga, 173 bhɛṭo = H bɛṭha, 230 bhɛ rĪ = H bɛṭh rəhe hɛ̃, 261 bhɛ ja = H bɛṭh ja!, 291 bhɛ ja; 291 bəsĪ jayɛ (!) = H bɛṭh jao; 327 bhɛ rɛ = H bɛṭh rəhĪ; 336 bhɛ rũner bhɛ = H bɛṭh jatĪ (KLJ H!); 374 bhɛṭi rɛ chə = H bɛṭh rəhĪ hɛ; but KLJ-index: 'bɛṭhəṇ'; PKG bɛṭh-: 44,161,228,238,245, 287,307,323,343,409; - cp. G. Buddruss (Kanyawali) p.9/10: the aspiration has moved to the first syllable in 'bhay-' "to sit" from the preterite 'bhéṭă < beṭh-'.

bhɛṭaləṇo = to make sit, H bɛṭhalna; bhɛṭalĪ (she was made to sit, H bɛṭhalĪ) 7.78; 10.14;15;34; bhɛṭali hɛ chə (= bhɛṭali hal chə = H bɛṭhal dĪ hɛ; she was made to sit) 12. 89; bhɛṭali hɛlĪ̃ (they were made to sit, H bɛṭhal diye hɛ̃) 8.23; bhɛṭai dĪ (?, H biṭha dĪ; - see com.) 10.80;81; bhɛṭa di (? - see com.) 12.93; - PHD 206 bɛṭhana, bɛṭharna, bɛṭhalna, bɛṭha dena, bɛṭhal dena.

bhɛncod = seducer of his own sister (luṭera ~ ) 9.45 (term of abuse); - PKG 303 apəṇo apəṇu biraṇu macod = 'One's own people are dear, a stranger is cursed in comparison' (macod = seducer of one's own mother).

bhɛr = outside 4.81; 20.60; - H bahər; T 9226 Skr. bāhira, Ku. bhəir (= bhɛr; KM); KG 79 bhɛr; D 3,17 bhɛr; 'bhɛr' in LSI 240, HDK 29, KLJ 329, PKG 151 (and 242,388); - cp. bhyar.

bhojən(ə) = eating, food 16.33; 18.86; 20.41; - H bhojən; PKG 159 bhojən = food.

bhoṭə = Bhot, 'north-eastern part of the Almora district adjoining Tibet'(SEH); bhoṭə 5.92; bhoṭiya kukurõ ka (of Bhotiya-dogs) 4.4; - BS bhoṭ = huṇdeś; Atk. III 83 'Bhotiya Mahāls or ... Bhot comprise the inter-Alpine valleys of the snowy range bordering on Tibet, Byāns, Chaudāns and Dārma on the east, Juhār in the middle and Painkhanda

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

on the west. These valleys are the main lines of drainage, and along them lie the tracks by which alone Hundes can be reached. 'Bhot' or more correctly 'Bod' is really the same word as 'Tibet'. ... The Khasiya population call the tract inhabited by the Bhotiyas of our hills Bhot, and Tibet itself Hundes,'... (detailed description of Bhot p.83 - 152); Atk. I 29 'Bhotiyas, who are decidedly of Tibetan origin'; - cp. huɳədeś, jvarə-mənusarə.

bhol(ə) = tomorrow 1.62; 2.15;81; 3.16;22;73; 6.86; 7.90;91; 9.5;38; 16.14;15;20; 16.53;61; 17.49;96; 18.49; 19.86; 20. 1;2;82; 21.88; 22.5;41; bhola (= bholə ka?) 3.23; - H kəl; T 9634 Skr. bhora, bhola = daybreak, Ku. bhol; KLG 72 bhəl, bhvəl; NMM 49 bholə huɳī; KLJ bhol, 169 bhov; KBA 146,200 bhol, bhov; PKG 111,211,284,411 bhol.

bhõryai = having whirled, H bhõriyakər (thəmai ~ ) 13.73; - PHD bhõriyana = to turn, whirl, revolve; T 9650 Skr. bhramara = revolving; Ku. bhəũr, bhəũro (= bhõr, bhõro; KM), bhəũrī (= bhõrī; KM) = whirlpool, whirlwind, tempest.

bhɔtə = much, very 7.79; 9.12; 11.78; 12.83; 22.50; - H bəhut; T 9190 Skr. bahutva = abundance, Ku. bhəut (= bhɔt); KG 70,71,74,75,77,78,79 bhɔt; 78,79 bəhɔt; KLJ 142,423 bhɔt; PKG 44,184,271,365 bhɔt; PHD 194 bəhut, bhɔt.

bhyar(ə) = outside 10.7;9; 12.43;54;55; 13.26; 16.92;93; 20. 85; - H bahər; HDK 54 (Almora Dums) bhyar; - cp. bhɛr.

bhyolə = mountain/slope/precipice? (kala ~ ; q.v.) - D 19, 20 bhyol = H pəhaɽ; KI 212 khəḍ (bhyol); 274 bhyol; GHB 167 bhyov = H gəḍḍha; KI 461 bhyol, kəphaɽ = H khəḍ; D 35 bhyol bəṭi phal halichə = H pəhaɽ se kūda; KLJ bhyov = H ūbəɽ khabəɽ ḍhal (ḍhal = slope; PHD); 324 bhyov = H pəhaɽ, 340 bhyov = H pəhaɽ ka ḍhal; 382,399 bhyov = H pəhaɽ; LSI 151 bhyol = mountain; KBA 139 bhyol = H ṭūṭa hua bhūmi bhag jismẽ gir pəɽna khətərnak səmjha jata hɛ; 219 bhyala ya bhyol (Ku., RajI) = H ətyənt ḍhalū pəhaɽī marg.

## m

mẽga- = to ask for, H mẽgana; - see 'mẽgəɳo'.

məntərə = magic formula (jholĪ- ~ ) 19.68; 21.4; - H məntrə, məntər; PKG 328 məntrə; PHD məntrə =... charm, spell.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

mənḍə = dim 14.78; 18.62; - PHD mənḍ(ə) = slow, dull, dim, faint; - cp. gham.

mənḍir(ə) = temple (also 'mə̃dir') 2.1; 4.67; 5.7;8;10;16;18; 11.49;51;52; - H mənḍir; T 9852 Skr. mandira, Ku.gng. mənīr.

mənsa = wish, desire 2.6;35; - H mənsa, mənəsa.

mə = a particle 1.4;17;19;22;55;61;92 etc.; me (short e?) 1.7 etc.; mi (actual sound between 'mə' and 'mi'?) 1.26; 27;36;38;52;65 etc.; - possibly related to T 2528 Skr. evam eva = just so; OAw. imi, H. im, OG. imə; Si. ... -mə = enclitic particle of emphasis.

məkanə = house 13.27; - H məkan.

məkuṭə = crown, crest ( ~ badi go chə = the crest was tied) 9.16; - HSS,PHD mukuṭ, mukəṭ, məkuṭ; T 10144 Skr. mukuṭa, makuṭa ( < Drav., Tam. mukəṭu).

məkhməlĪ = made of velvet ( ~ ḍola) 9.18; - H məḳhməlĪ.

məkhiya(?) = (probably 'məkhməlĪ') made of velvet 19.67; - see com. (cp. bhəgiya - bhəgyalĪ).

məḳhməl = velvet ( ~ ko ḍola/kĪ ḍolĪ) 10.7;20; - H məḳhməl.

məgər = but 17.46; 20.19; - H məgər.

məṭṭĪ = earth, clay, body; - see 'maṭĪ'.

məḍuva = Maduvā, Maduā = millet 5.64;65;67; 16.3; - H mə̃ḍua; T 9728 Skr. maḍaka = the small grain 'Eleusine corocana'; Ku. məṛuva, məṇuva, mənuva = millet; KI 109 'məḍuva' in Dānpur; KLG 243 məḍuva ko khet = H kodõ ka khet; KLJ 186 məḍuva; 384 kətikɛ ki ākhi ghər nĪ janĪ, gyũ ki khapəṛi məḍuvə nĪ khanĪ = H mele kĪ təṛək-bhəṛək dekhĪ huĪ ākhẽ ghəṛ loṭna nəhĪ cahtĪ, jĪbh mẽ gehũ ka svad ləg jay to məḍuva khane kĪ iccha nəhĪ hotĪ; 388 məḍuvaka rvaṭ = H məḍuve kĪ roṭĪ; PKG 5 dhan pədhan məḍuva raja gyũ gulam = Rice the headman, millet the king, and wheat the slave (world upside down); Atk. I 678 'The millets and the coarser pulses form the staple food of the hill population. Amongst the former the "mandua, janghora, koni, chīna and māna", ... The "mandwa" is either made into bread or into a porridge called "bāri" '...; 690 'Eleusine Coracana, Goertn.; the "mandua" or "maruwa" of the hills, ...(up to 8000 feet), ... Madden terms it "a bitter and indigestible food"...' 691 '"Mandua" is ground into flour of a some-

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

what rough and astringent taste, and made into unleavened cakes or a kind of porridge called "bāri". A spirit called "dāru" is also made from it'...; 768 'A coarse spirit is also manufactured from "mandua", and the Bhotiyas prepare another called "dāru".

məɳə = a certain measure, weight; məɳə-məɳə (ka netərə = big, heavy tears) 6.89; 7.8; 9.26; 17.12; 20.66; sĭsə məɳə gola (leaden balls of one maund each) 7.70; - PHD mənə = a measure of weight (usually 40 'ser', or about 80 lbs.), a 'maund'; PM,BLS məɳə-məɳə ãsu bəhūɳo = to shed big tears; PKG 274 no məɳə nədū ka khavən = Nandu's family eats 9 maunds a day; 123 no məɳə (9 maunds of oil); - cp. maɳə; - KLG 141 ijū choɽẽchi məɳə-məɳə ka ãsū = H mã ne mən-mən ke ãsū choɽe; 142 məɳə-məɳə netər; 205 məɳə-məɳə netər, məɳə-məɳə ka netər; KA 217 məɳə-məɳə netərə choɽĭ.

məti = mind, thought 13.62; 14.69; 16.46; - H məti.

mədhurə = sweet, pleasing, soft, tender, mild 2.58;59; 11.39;40; 14.44; - H mədhur; T 9793 Skr. madhura.

mədhe = in, among (ənnẽ ~ , naje ~ ) 8.51;68; - H mẽ; HSS məddhe; - cp. maje, mẽ.

mən(ə) = mind ( ~ mẽ socəɳo, səməjəɳo, koɳo) 2.6; 5.9;15; 6.7;49;55;57; 7.5;38; 8.59;81;83; 10.54;90; 11.11;16;78; 12.5; 13.93; 16.11;35;49; 17.44; 19.95; 20.7;67; 22.25; - H mən; T 9822 Skr. manas, N. mən; PKG 80,218,383 mən.

mənəkhiyə = man 5.13; mənkhĭ 5.15;30; - H mənuşyə; KLJ 229 mənəkhiya (adj.), 327 mənəkhiya = H mənuşyə; 360 mənəkhi, mənəkhiyɛ; PKG 367 khaɳĭ ko pəthər jatĭ ko mənəkhĭ = Stone from the quarry and a man from a good family; 369 mənəkhi; HDK 14 mənukhyə; KLG 140 mənəkhĭ; PHD mənukh.

mənə = prohibition 20.40; - H mənə; DNL mənai, mənahi, mənə.

mənusar(ə) = Manusār, a region of Kumaun; məli-mənusar(ə) 1.53; 11.41; 18.56; məli-munusarə 2.19; 18.55; məli-mənəsarə 7.61; təli-mənusar(ə) 1.53; 2.18; 11.41; təli-munəsarə 7.60;61; təli-munusarə 18.54; adho sənəsarə adho mənusarə (half the world - half Manusār; cp. com.) 11.36; - KBA 152 munśyarĭ; Atk. III 86 Munshiyāri; 597 'Munshyāri, the name given to the collection of villages on the right bank of the Gori river in Patti Goriphāt of parganah Juhār in Kumaon, occupied by the Bhotiyas as their winter

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

retreat and depot for the trade with the lower sub-divisions of Kumaon, is distant twelve miles from Girgaon, eighty-one miles from Almora, and eight miles from Līlam. ... From Līlam to Jalath there is a fair road crossing the Sāi or Jaimiya stream and again the Sūrhing stream. ... Munshyāri comprises some twenty or thirty villages inhabited almost exclusively by Bhotiyas. The villages of Jalath, Gorhpāta (= Gorphāta, KM), Bothi, Darānti, Sūrhing etc. contain not only the best houses in Juhār, but they excel in size and appearance those of the Almora bazār'...; - cp. jvar(ə)-mənusar(ə), bhoṭə, ūṇṭa-dhurə.

mən(ə)sarī-rɔlə = (?) a brook/small stream from Girechina to Someshvar (JM) 4.31;32; 11.79;80; mənusarī-rɔlə 7.28; mənəsyarī-rɔlə 18.44; rɔlə = H nala (GR).

mənəsūba = scheme, decision 20.25; - H mənəsūba; DNL mənsuba = determination, decision, desire, scheme.

mənuṣyə = man 19.10; mənuṣə 18.16; - H mənuṣyə; cp. mənəkhiyə, mẽs(ə).

mərəṇo = to die, H mərna; məri (see com.) 21.30; mər gəy mī (I died, H mər gəya hū̃) 12.70; məri go (he died, H mər gəya) 20.84; mər ge (she died, H mər gəī) 3.75; məri gəya (they died, H mər gəye) 18.66; həm mər gəya chī (we had died, H mər gəye the) 12.28; mər jo (he/she shall die!, H mər ja) 12.28; 14.86; tū məri jo (you shall die!, H mər ja; - see com.) 13.98; mər janū (I die, H mər jaū̃) 3.58; 79; mi mər jū̃l (I will die, H mər jaū̃ga/-gī) 3.40; məri jū̃lə (H mər jaū̃ga/-gī) 3.68; tū məri jalɛ (you will die, H mər jaega) 22.41; tumū mər jal (pl.; you will die, H mər jaoge) 13.5; məri jalo (he will die, H mər jaega) 9. 72;74; 15.62; mər jalo (H mər jaega) 14.8; mər jalī (she will die, H mər jaegī) 20.54; mər jala (they will die, H mər jaẽge) 16.13; mər jal (H mər jaẽge) 16.17; raja məri jalə (the king will die, H mər jaega/mər jaẽge?) 15.58; - T 9871 Skr. marate = will die, WPah. mərnū, Ku.gng. mən; PKG 262,353,370,404,405 mər- = to die; 139,285,407 mərənu = to die; 123 məryo = died, dead; 178,301 məri gəyo = died.

mərədo = man, hero; - see 'mərdə'.

məriya = dead ( ~ mɛ) 17.83; mərī (mɛ) 16.78; 17.8; - H məra hua; T 10278 Skr. mṛta, Ku. muo; PKG 4 məriya syapəka =

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

of a dead snake, 104 hathi məriyo = a dead elephant, 137 bina əpəŋa məriya = without dying oneself, 291 məriya ku = for one who died; KLG 151 məryũ mɛ ko celo hɔle = H mərī mã̄ ke putrə yədi ho; HLS 632 yo hɔlɛ məriya mɛ ko tū cyəlo; - cp. məriya ka jyonə/jyūnə.

məriya ka jyonə/jyūnə = dead or alive = by all means, in any case 17.20;36 (2x);82; - 'ka' (kɛ?) most probably corresponds to PHD 'kɛ, ke' = (conj.) or, either; also possible: PHD ka = kya = what; - cp. similar idioms: HSS mərna: mərte jīte = kisī tərəh; HMK mər jī kər = kisī bhī tərəh, bəhut pəriśrəm kərke; PKG 104 hathi jyūno lakh ko, məriyo lakh ko = An elephant either alive or dead is worth a lac of Rupees; PKG 291,345,369 məriya = dead; - cp. məriya.

məriya-ka(?) = (məriya kẽ/kəŋi = H mərə hue ko?) 22.37; - cp. the different structure in 17.20;36;82; - or is there an adjective (perf.part.) 'məriyako/məriyək' ('a dead one, who is dead') comparable to Nepali 'gəreko, dhoeko, rəheko, aeko' (done, washed, remained, come; - KJN 57).

mərdə = man, hero 10.11; 12.46;68;69; 13.77; mərədo 13.25; 34; - H mərd, mərəd; PKG 261 mərd = man.

məlaī = cream of milk 6.17;19;24;27;28;32; 16.36; - PHD məlaī = scum (of soup, boiled rice, of any liquid), cream; DNL məlai, məlahi.

məla-deś(ə) = 'Highland' ( ~ bɛ təla-deś hũ̄ = from the Highlands to the Lowlands) 4.9; 11.55; məlo-deś 11.61; - GR Malādesh is the land of the Higher Himalayas; KLJ 240 mala desa gẽgolī dekhī, sunəpata sɔkɛ kī celī = H mɛ̃ne məlla deś gẽgolī mẽ dekhī thī sunəpata sɔkə kī kənya; mala desa johara dekhī sunəpata sɔkɛ kī celī; 242 mala desɛ kī banã = H sīmāt prədeś kī bəhū; KI 30 məlla chəkhata ko pəhaṛ chəkhata tətha təlla chəkhata ko bhavər chəkhata kəhte hɛ̃; KA 217 pəṛige avaj abə nəgəra mẽ coṭ, hilī goy əcanəkə mələ deśə bhoṭ = H nəgaṛe kī avaz se bhoṭ mẽ bhūcal a gəya (quoted from: 'Kumaũ̄ ke səmraṭ', p. 107, by Shrī Cintāmaŋī Pālīvāl, born 1916 in Kamrāṛ (Pālīpachāũ̄)); KA 342 mələ bhoṭ məjə ('in Upper-/High-Bhot'); 343 ajə janū məla bhoṭ...mələ bhoṭ (today I go to Upper-Bhot); 344 mələ bhoṭ ... məlɛ bhoṭe; - if we compare these quotations from KA (mələ deśə bhoṭ/məla bhoṭ) with Atk. III

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

83 ff. 'Bhotiya Mahāls or fiscal sub-divisions of the tract called Bhot' (based on 'Traill's Statistical Account of the Bhot Mahāls', As.Res. XVI 1828), we should at leat ask, if 'məhal' is the original term in this context or something comparable to 'mələ bhoṭ'. The index of Atk. III does not give any other name with 'məhāl', but 30 names like 'Dānpur Malla, Dhangu Malla, Dora Malla, Katyūr Malla, Lakhanpur Malla' etc. Thus 'Bhot Malla' (bhoṭə mələ) might have been the original term. - Cp. Hobson-Jobson 'Maldives' where similarly an old 'mal/mala/male' seems to have been corrupted into 'Dīva-Mahal' and even 'Dhībat-al-Mahal' by Moslem writers (Ibn Batuta, Abdurrazzak); - cp. tələ-deś, məli.

məli = up, upper, upwards, above 1.53; 2.17; 3.30; 4.75;87; 91; 6.17;20; 7.57;58;60;61; 8.8; 11.41;43; 12.74; 13.35; 82; 15.35; 16.91; 18.41;52;55; məliyə 8.95; məl-məl 10.81; - H ūpər; DNL məllo = above, upper; Ku. məlli = up; KA 100 tələ ghərə...məla ghərə, 181 təli məli; D 13 məlĪkɛ = H ūpər ko, 23 məlĪ huṇi = H ūpər ko; KLJ məlĪ = H ūpər, 43 mera məlĪ jaga, 74 təlĪ məlĪ, 250 tələ məla khana = H məkan kĪ ūpərĪ niclĪ...mẽjilẽ, 279 baṭo təlĪ...baṭa məlĪ, 281 baṭo təl cho kĪ məl, 287 baṭo məlĪ...baṭo təlĪ, 291 təl gaṛa...məl gaṛa (lower field...higher field), 293 təl ...məl; D 33 məlĪ kɛ, 101 məli; NMM 26 məlĪ, 33 MəlĪ Danəpura; KG 74 mal mɛ, məl kɛ, məl me; JJ 7 məli, mãthi, mãthveṭi = up; 43 məlĪ = above; məlikɛ = upwards; 63 mãthĪ, məlĪ = above; 64 məlĪ or pəlĪ = over; KBA 91 təliməli = H nĪce-ūpər; KI 621 mal bhiṛ = H ūpər kĪ dĪval; DPS 37 p.26 Meldungri (= Upper/Higher-Mountain?), 32 Melkhet (= Upper -Field?); cp. AKN 238 'Malebum or Parbat, ... Mullibum or Purbut'(in: Kirkpatrick: Nepaul p. 284); PKG 348 (Garhwālī) məlo bhiṛo udhəri tələ bhiṛa mẽ õdo = The wall of an upper field comes down into the lower one. = The wife of the deceased elder brother comes down to the younger brother; GHB 165 məli; KI 460 məlla = ūpər ka; HDK (Bhabar) 106 məlĪ = high; KLG 124 təli-məli, 239 təllĪ-məllĪ (also 242); - cp. məla-deś, təli; - Atk. III 90 'Malla or upper ... Talla or lower'.

məskhəta = meat-eating 15.24; - see 'mãs'.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

məsgələ/məsəgələ = middleman, matchmaker 8,92;93; 9.1; məsgələ 9.4; BS (8.92) 'one or two men of the bridegroom's side, who come to the bride's house a few days before the wedding to arrange everything'; - H dəlal, mədhyəsthə; - possibly related to PHD 'məshgələ' = busied, occupied, employed; 'məshgūl' = engaged in, diligent.

məhər(ə) = seven Mahar-brothers ('satə bhai məhəra' 14.47) working on their rice-field 14.17;42;45;53;54;55;56;57;83; 86; 15.86; 16.9; məhəra 14.21;30;36;41;47;59;67; 15.89; məhərõ 14.27;34;35;41;44;46;51;58;70; 15.88; məhəral(ə) 14.18;65;66;73; 16.10; məhərī bakhəlī 16.4; məhəro 14.52; 72; məhərənə 16.3; (məhərə-)jyū 14.28;35;83; məhərũlə 14.71; məhərũ 16.9; - cp. for possible relationship KI 595: 'məhəra - mara, mahəra və məhəra tīn prəkar se uccarəṇ honevale ek hī jati ke hε̃. ye bharədvaj və kaśyəp gotrə ke hε̃. bharədvajgotrī kəhte hε̃ ki unke pūrvəjə mənpurī ke cohan the, jo kalīkumaũ mẽ akər vəhã ke sirmolī gãv mẽ rəhe. kaśyəp gotrəvale əpne ko jhūsī ke pẽvar kəhte hε̃, jo raja somcẽd ke sath aye. ... unmẽ se ek bhaī ke vẽśəjə məhəra, dūsre ke phərətyal kəhlaye. in do 'dhaṛõ' pḥirkõ ne kumaũ kī rajnīti mẽ bəṛa bhag liya, jiska ẓikrə səməysəməy pər avega. ve śakt hε̃, pər gram-devtaõ ko bhī pūjte hε̃. ye kisan hε̃, kuch gay palte hε̃, kuch sipahī hε̃. kuch log bəṛe ẓəmĩdar bhī hε̃. ...(596) kalīkumaũ mẽ koṭ ke məhəra ke do ləṛke the cãda və səmər. səmər ke che ləṛke hue. ek ləṛka būga mẽ, tīn ləṛke kodyal mẽ, do kãḍadev mẽ bəse. cãda ke ləṛke thuvagãv mẽ bəse'...; cp. also KI 233, 339,378,565; DPS 37 p.16 Mahar Gaon, ~ Pali Gunth, ~ Gheti; KI 233 'kalīkumaũ ke məhər phərətyal-dəl əbhī tək prəsiddh hε̃'.

məhəl(ə) = house 2.32; 3.93; 5.3; 6.8; 7.13; 8.21; 15.52; 16.92;94;97;98; 18.91; 19.43;44;47;51;53;56;98; 20.3;14; - H məhəl; KLG 31 mol thẽ = H ghər ke samne.

məhakalī = Mahākālī, a form of the goddess Durga in her terrific form ( ~ ko japə) 18.3; 21.53; - H məhakalī.

məhadev(ə) = Mahādev, a name of Shiva 1.25;87;89; 2.4; 8.64; 67 etc.; məhadevəjyū 1.48;86;88; 2.2 etc.; məhadevjī 1.85 etc.; məhadevjyū 2.1; 8.67 etc.; - H məhadev.

məhabharətə = the Mahābhārat-story 22.35.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

məharaj = 'great king', a form of address: your Honour! Sir! 9.40;42; - H məharaj.

məhĪgurū = 'the Guru of the earth', great Guru (BS) 17.94.

məhõg(?) = (= bəhẽg?) carrying-pole (dɛ-k ~ ) 13.54;65;73; - PHD bəhẽgĪ = stick or pole with slings at both ends for carrying boxes or baskets etc. on the shoulder; T 11452a Skr. vahaṅga, H. bəhẽga; KBŚ II §532 bəhẽgĪ: ...'kisanõ ke byah, dəsṭhon adi mẽ būre kĪ gəṭhriyã ɔr dəhĪ ke khəmṛe (ghəḍe se kuch choṭa coṛe mũh ka miṭṭĪ ka ek bərtən) prayəḥ bəhẽgiyõ pər hĪ laye jate hɛ̃'; GR (1973) məhõg = H bəhẽga; - still, could 'məhõg/məhẽg' be another word? BS and TP (13.54) seem to take it for 'a vessel for sourmilk' (dəhĪ); KL 161 pəcuva doralə, ... əṣṭəmĪ səradə tyəro dūdhə kĪ məhẽgĪ, ..., dūdhə kĪ məhẽgə bisayo pəcuva doralə le (Pacuvā Dorāl forgot the 'məhẽg' (pot/pole?) for milk ...); NMM 36 Phəchua Doravə...əshṭəmĪ səradə tero, dūdhə ko məhəṅgə lyūchə, ... dūdhə ko məhẽgə visa chə (P.D... 'is carrying milk. ... He has placed the milk-pot on the ground'; p.46).

mãgəṇo = to ask for, H mãgna; mãgo (ask for!, H mãgo) 3.1; mãg (ask for!) 9.59; mãgiberə (having asked for, H mãgkər) 2.8; mãgiber 9.60; mãgū (I ask for, H mãgū̃) 1.88; mãgənɛ (she asks for, H mãgtĪ) 11.58; mãgənĪ (they ask for, H mãgte hɛ̃) 1.89; 2.3; 5.64;65; tū mãgəlĪ (you will ask for, H mãgegĪ) 11.66; mãgə lyunū (I ask for (and) bring, H mãg laū̃) 1.25; mãg lyaĪ (they have asked for and brought, H mãg lae hɛ̃) 8.98; mãgi lɛ chɛ (you have asked for and brought, H mãg(kər) laĪ hɛ) 3.3; mãgi la cha, tumu ~ (you have asked for and brought, H mãg(kər) laye ho) 2.34; mãgi hɛla (they have asked for, H mãg diye / mãg ḍale?) 16.36; mãgi lyaya (they have asked for and brought, H mãg laye) 2.4; mãgi ɛ ge chə (having asked for she has come, H mãgkər a gəĪ hɛ) 2.31; - məgaṇo = to ask for, H məgana; məgaiṇə (H məgana) 17.90; tūi məgalɛ (= mãgəlɛ? - you will ask for, H məgaega) 5.28; məgɛ dinū (I request somebody to ask for, H məga dū̃) 17.43; - T 10074 Skr. mārgati, Ku. maṅṇo = to ask for; PHD mãgna/məgana = to ask for; KLG 72 maṅlo = H mãgega (KLG: mãg lega!); 74 mãgĪ lyao = H mãg lao (KLG: mãg lo!); KLJ 96 mãgĪ lyaya = H mãg lao.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

mãs = flesh, meat; mãs-khata jogĪ (meat/flesh eating yogis) 15.19; məskhəta jogĪ 15.24; masu 5.57; - H mãs; T 9982 Skr. mãsa, Ku. masu; KI 632 əghor pãthĪ: ye səbse nĪc margĪ hɛ̃. ye viṣṭa və mənuṣyə ka mãs bhĪ khate hɛ̃, ɛsa kəha jata hɛ. ɔr murde kĪ khopṛĪ mɛ̃ śərab və panĪ pĪte hɛ̃. ye bhūt, pret, śrĪgal, kutte və bagh ke upasək hote hɛ̃; PKG 246 masū khaikə məsəkhəra = One who eats animal food condemns it in others; 161,168 mas; 106,156 masu.

ma = in 4.18;31; 8.16;50;52;53;54;56;63; 12.31; 16.36; 17. 16; 18.39; 20.49; 22.16;23;26; - H mɛ̃; PKG 4,52,241,296, 362,364 ma = in, on; - cp. maju, mɛ̃.

ma = mother 3.37; maĪ 16.97; - see 'mɛ'.

maiti = mother's family; - see 'mɛtə'.

makho = fly 11.4; makha 21.43; makh 11.9; - H məkkhĪ; T 9696 Skr. makṣā, Ku. makho, gng. mãkh; KLJ mãkha; PKG 300 makho; 134,245 (pl.) makha.

macha (pl.) = fish 5.86; 10.68; machə 5.96; - H məchlĪ; T 9758 Skr. matsya, Ku. macho, gng. maćh; JJ 4 mãcho; KLG 184 macha; KLJ mãch; PKG 151,333,351 macho; 292 macha kĪ = of a fish; - two proverbs about fish (cp. 10.68 com.!): LP I 132 rəhũ mən bĪch udas, jəise jəl binə mĪn rəhe thəl ūpər piyas = Sorrow remains in my heart, as a fish without water lies thirsting on the sands; LP II 40 jəise tərphe mĪn pəṛe jəl binə panĪ = As fish are restless out of the water.

majə = in, to; majə (after placenames, 'to, towards') 1.17; 38;41;68;70; 2.2;22;23;25;66; 4.11;17;24;26;31;33;42;45; 46;49;60;63;64; 5.6;19; 6.68; 7.3;20;21;23;24;25;26;27;29; 30;32;49;63;65;99; 8.19; 9.1;22; 10.24;31; 11.14;31;44;73; 81;94; 12.11;13;15;30;61;78;86; 13.32;34; 18.37;38;43;45; 46;57;58;75;76; 19.7;17;55; 21.17;18;21;22;66;71;97;98; 22.3;8;14;15;22; majə (after placenames, 'in') 1.42;43;46; 57;66; 2.12;13;54;66; 4.66;74; 5.46;59;83; 7.50;51; 8.74; 17.96; 18.68;76; 19.98; 20.15;75; 22.21; maju (after placenames) 1.1; 2.26; 4.36;52;69; 5.79;86; 7.49; 8.76; 10.48; 12.35;37; 18.47;79; 19.2; 21.43; 22.4; majə 2.39;51;68; 3. 35; 15.75; 16.19;44;45;51; 19.47;51;75;97; 20.50; maju 2. 43; 3.3; 7.69;78; 8.58; 13.6; 14.88; 17.18; 19.17;72;96; 20.4;76;81; maji 10.61; 14.75; mɛ̃ji 12.1; 13.69; 16.18;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

19.67; mɛ̃ju 10.68; 18.48; 19.2; - H mẽ; PHD majh, majhe; T 9804 Skr. madhya = middle, madhye = in; WPah. məj(h), N. majh; WPah. mã; Ku. mu = in; məi (= mɛ; KM) = with, in; also T 10036 Skr. mādhya, P. majjha, mājha, majha; HDK 53 (Almora Dums) majĪ; (Bhabar) 105 məjə; NMM 27 mañja; KBA 152 unɔmãjihɛ = H unmẽ se; - cp. mẽ, ma.

maṭĪ = earth, clay, physical body of man 7.53; 8.90; məṭṭĪ 7.53; məṭṭi 11.21; maṭə 12.27; - H miṭṭĪ, maṭĪ, məṭṭĪ; T 10286 Skr. mṛttikā, Ku. maṭo, maṭi; KLJ maṭo; PKG 41 maṭĪ, 366 məṭṭi, 393 maṭho.

maṇ(ə) = a measure for grain 4.38;39;41;52;53;55;56;76;77; - H man; T 10041 Skr. māna, Ku. maṇo; KI 462 maṇa; KLJ 54 ek məṇə lūn, 304 məḍuva ko mãṇo, (index) mãṇo = H ek sthanĪyə map; PKG 119 chɛ maṇa = 6 m. (1 maṇo = 1/2 ser); 349 one 'maṇo' of Patti Katyūr (Dānpur district) = 12 handfuls of grain; 4 maṇa = 1 nali; - cp. məṇə.

mata = mother ( ~ dhərma de) 19.28; - H mata; cp. dhərma de.

mathi = up, above (mathi mathi jəsə janɛ = (BS) 'she walks as if through the air') 11.12; - H ūpər; T 9926 Skr. masta = head, Ku. mathi = upwards, above; KLG 47 khama kĪ mẽthi mẽ = H stəmbh kĪ coṭĪ pər; 48 kuṭiya mãth = H ~ ke ūpər; KA 340 mãth; PKG 165 būṛhĪ mathĪ mathĪ mero hath = Old lady, my hand is uppermost; KLJ mãthĪ; PKG 190 math; - cp. məli.

manə = pride, caprice (triya ko ~ ) 1.23; - PHD man = pride, arrogance, character, female caprice; T 10040 Skr. māna = wish, pride, P. maṇ, N. man; - Ku. maṇə?

manəṇo = to regard, obey, H manna; manəṇə (H manna) 17.34; tū manə (heed!, H man) 16.19; mana (= manə? = heed!) 17.53; ni manəna (they don't heed, H nə mante?) 8.40; ni manənĪ (she does not heed, H nə mantĪ?) 1.22; 3.65;67;93; manənə (ni ~ = he does not heed, H nə manta?) 17.25;37;54; 18.9; ni manən (H nə manta?) 17.47;71; nəhĩ manənɛ (you don't heed, H nə manta hɛ; or possibly: manənɛ = H mante?) 17.81; ni manĪ (she was not heeded, H nə manĪ) 1.23; 3.1;86;88; 4.9; 17.57; manənĪ (they heed, H mante hẽ) 18.42; manĪ (H manĪ) 2.49; man go (he was heeded, H man gəya) 10.87; manĪ jan chə (passive? - is heeded, H mana jata hɛ?) 8.70; - T 9857 Skr. manyate = thinks, Ku. manṇo, gng. manə̃ṛ̃;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

JJ 65 manĪ liŋõ = to admit; LSI 211 u śɛŋi l yo bat mani = H us ɔrət ne yəh bat manĪ; BS (3.67) u merĪ bat manẽ = H vəh merĪ bat mantĪ hɛ; u apəŋ mɛ bapõk bat ni manəni = H vəh əpne mã bap kĪ bat nəhĨ mantĪ; u apəŋ malik ki bat ni manənəĪ(manəŋəĪ) = H vəh əpne pəti kĪ bat nəhĨ man rəhĪ hɛ.

mayəɽĪ = mother (maluśahĪ kĪ ~ ) 15.35; usually 'mayeɽĪ' (see 'dhərma de mayeɽĪ'!); - H mã; NMM 48 maĪḍĪ; KLJ 423 maeɽi = H mã.

mayapuri gɔlĪ-ghaṭə = Māyāpuri GaulĪ-Ghāṭ, a place of pilgrimage in Kumaun, somewhere at the river Golā/Gaulā near Kāthgodām, BhĪmtāl and RānĪbāg (cp. M 1.68; 70/71) 1.15; 71; gɔlĪ-ghaṭ(ə) mayapuri 1.24;33;72;85;87; 8.65;98; mayapuri 1.70;75; gɔlĪ-ghaṭə 1.17;48;90; 2.2;4;7; - GR near RānĪbāg, Kāthgodām; GaulĪ/GolĪ = a river; NCV near BhĪmtāl; Atk. II 316 footnote 8 ("junction of the Gārigi and the Pushpabhadra"): 'The stream from BhĪmtāl which joins the Naini Tāl river at Māyapuri where a fair takes place on Makar Sankrānt'(about 5 km north of Kāthgodām); KI 51/52 kaṭhgodām: 'yəhã pər ek bəɽa pul gɔla nədĪ pər hɛ'; 30 gɔla nədĪ; 18 gɔla nam kĪ nədĪ; KLG 125 jageśvərjagnath, bageśvər-bagnath, gɔlaghaṭ, citrə śila nayo = H (133) gɔlaghaṭ citrəśila (mẽ) snan kiya; Atk. III 82 Gaula river (near BhĪmtāl).

mayeɽĪ = mother; - see 'dhərma de mayeɽĪ, mayəɽĪ'.

marəŋo = to beat, kill; H marna; marənɛ marənɛ (beating, H marte) 13.15; mara chaɽi (BS 'leaving aside beating', H mare choɽkər?) 13.11; ka mariye (because of, H ke mare) 13.21; mariber (having beaten, H markər) 10.29; 15.12; maro (beat!, H maro) 12.45;48; marə (beat!) 12.45; 17.64; mar (beat!) 14.29; 17.67; həmu marənũ (we beat, H marũ (form!), marẽ (meaning!)) 13.9; marnɔ (he beats, H marta) 12.58; marno (H marta) 12.62; marna (they beat, H marte) 22.10; marnɛ (she beats, H martĪ) 7.46; 9.32; 20.88; marənĪ (they beat, H marte hẽ) 15.62;63; 21.48; marẽchɛ (you beat, H marta hɛ) 15.66; marəno chə (he beats, H marta hɛ) 12.56; marən chə (H vəh marta hɛ) 12.72; 15.71; marun chə (= marən chə) 20.48; marɛn chə (she beats, H martĪ hɛ) 7.41; marnɛ chə (= marɛn chə) 17.1; marĨ (they were beaten,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

H mare hɛ̃) 13.20; mari khɛ̃cī thəppəṛ (a slap was beaten, H mar khɛ̃cī) 13.92; marī (she was beaten, H marī) 13.94; 14.66; 19.21 (see com.); marī sərəpəṭə (a shortcut (?) was taken; see 12.73 com.!) 13.34; 16.80; janī mari sərəpəṭə (he goes (pl.) taking a shortcut) 12.73; mari sərpəṭ 13.32; həmu mari bhəlo dinũ̃ (we'll beat properly, H mar dũ̃/dẽ) 13.8; mar de (= mar dī? = she was beaten, H mar dī) 15.65; mar dyal (they will kill, H mar dẽge) 20.21; mi mar rakhũ̃ (I have been killed, H mar rəkha hũ̃) 20.93; mi mari rakhənũ̃ (= mar rakhũ̃? - see com.) 15.11; mar dinī (? they kill, H mar dete hɛ̃) 8.80; mar rakhī (H mar rəkhī) 10.39; mari hɛ chə (= mari hal chə, H mar ḍala hɛ) 8.23; mari hɛ (= mari hali?, H mar ḍalkər?) 20.89; mar hɛ chə (= mar hal chə, H mar ḍala hɛ) 10.29; mari hɛlə (= mari halo = he was killed, H mar ḍala) 20.54; mar hɛlo (= mar halo, H mar ḍala/mar diya) 20.91; - T 10066 Skr. mārayati, Ku. marṇo = to beat, kill.

mariyə, ka ~ = because of 13.21; - H ke mare; KLJ 327 ḍəra ka marī = out of fear.

maro maro kər(ə)nɛ = quickly, hastily (H mar mar kərte = lit. 'making beat beat') 2.11;82; 7.30; 18.37; 21.18;22; mar(ə) mar(ə) kɛ (H mar mar kərke; kɛ < kəri?) 7.35;37; 10.30; 18.40; maro maro kɛ 1.67; marū marū kərnɛ 22.14; - PHD mara mar kərna = to make all haste, to try one's best; BS jəldī jəldī kərke; KLG 210 dhaṛ-dhaṛ mar-mar kənẽ pacha pəṛya sõnəsarī sõn = H dhəṛ-pəkəṛ kərne ke liye pīche doṛẽ sõnəsarī savən(?); PL I 44 kərda maro mar = making havoc; - cp. -kɛ, -kə, -k.

mala = garland 3.91; - H mala; T 10092 Skr. mālā, Ku.gng. mav; PKG 96 mala.

malū = King Mālushāhī; - see 'maluśahī'.

malūm = known 2.66; - H malūm.

maluśahī (on tape: 'maluśaī') = King Mālushāhī, the legendary last king of the Katyūr dynasty 4.83;85;88;90;91;93; 95;96;98; 5.4;5;6;9;10;12;17;18;20;21;29;31;33;34 etc.; malū 5.1§;24; 8.84; 9.78; 11.26; 15.7;38;43;67 etc. 16.92; 18.43;55; 19.31; maluśahīl 8.81; maləśay 9.74; maluśɛ 10. 47;62; 11.56; 15.31;51;52;53;59; 17.62;64;72; 19.20; 22.28; maləśahī 11.57;62; HL 634 malūśahī; KL 158 malūsahī;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

GL 259 malūśahī; KLG 124 malū sahī; KA 136, 192, 330 malə-saī; - longer accounts of the story of Mālushāhī and Rājulā: KLJ 27-30; KL 158-166; GL 259-261; - does the name 'Mālushāhī' point to the 'Malla'-kings of Doti (at the river Seti in Western Nepal)? Cp. Atk. II 529 'The Rainka Raja of Doti of the Malla family had for generations been acknowledged as suzerain of the Kāli Kumaon district, and a younger branch of the same family with the title of Bam Sāhi held almost independent control of Sīra and Sor on the left bank of the Sarju'. Footnote to Bam Sāhi: 'The term "Malla Sāhi" was given to the junior members of the reigning family in Doti, the head of which was known as the Rainka Raja'; - cp. bɛraṭhə, ləkhənpur, cəkhuṭiya.

masə = month 2.37;38; masu 2.39; - H mas; PKG 169 masə.

masu = flesh, meat; - see 'mãs'; PKG 246 masū.

masu = month; - see 'masə'.

masṭər(ə) = master (gopalə re ~ ) 22.19;21; - DNL masṭər = schoolmaster; HSS masṭər = svamī, malik, guru, ədhyapək, ustad, kisī viṣəy mẽ pərəm prəvīṇ.

mi = I (pronoun), H mɛ̃; mi 1.99; 3.7;8;9;12;14;15;17;27;28; 35;37;38;40;54;62;63;71;74;93; 4.6;79;80;97; 5.1;30;34;38; 45; 6.10;55;78; 7.81; 8.4;42;86; 9.65;75;78;84;86; 10.50; 77;85; 11.19;53;66; 12.83; 13.3;43;44 etc.;16.51;53 (mi hɛber bhəli); etc.; mī (= mi) 12.2; 13.56 etc.; 17.39; mɛ̃ 1.88;95; 3.11;33;34;62;64; 4.75; 5.32;34;43;83; 6.6;51; 52; 7.39;59;92;93; 11.56;57 etc.; 14.3; 15.12 etc.; mɛ (= mɛ̃) 9.81; mīl (H mɛ̃ne) 5.38; 6.23; 11.20;21; 12.50;70; 13. 78; 14.7;9; 15.78; 16.40;57; 17.69; 19.90; 20.95; 21.33; mīlɛ (H mɛ̃ne) 5.17; 11.26; 15.84; 16.75; 22.20; mīlə (H mɛ̃ne) 14.40; 15.74; 18.35; 21.92; 22.18; mɛ̃lɛ (H mɛ̃ne) 15. 75;85; mɛ̃lə 15.86; 16.28; milɛ 6.80;81; milə 5.35; mīlə 16.27; mil 14.7; mikəṇi (H mujhko, mujhe) 1.96; 5.35; 7.80; 11.59; 13.56; 16.19;51; 17.9; 20.66;97; 22.17; mɛkəṇi (H mujhko) 3.68; 11.56; 15.73; 16.73; 20.77; mikɛ̃ ( < mikəṇi; in other texts very often 'mikɛ̃'; H mujhko) 1.99; 3.60; 4.1; 5.16;39; 8.81; 11.18;62; 13.70; 15.12;77;79; 16.30; 20.39; 21.57;78;79;84; mikən (H mujhko) 3.58; 19.90; mihuṇi (to/for me, H mere liye, mujh se?) 16.29; 19.67; mɛhuṇi 14.51; mihəṇi 17.11; mithĩ (to me, H mujh se) 6.53;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

56;82; 7.6; 12.48; 13.71; 21.81; mithẽ (H mujh se) 6.52; mihati (H mujh se) 6.79 (cp. 9.82 bamәŋ hati; 12.95 kalū kәhәr hɛtĨ; 20.76; 21.27); mero (mine, H mera) 1.93; 3.36; 4.98; 5.33;38;44;48;49;52; 6.7; 11.55;67;69; 12.50; 14.53; 54;55;56;57; 15.11;63;88; 17.24;32;60;62; 20.41;82;84;89; 91; 22.19;21; mer(ə) (H mera) 5.34;38; 6.23; 11.21; 16.76; myər (H mera) 12.51; 13.3; 15.64; myer(ə) (H mera) 5.45; 6.59; 8.88; mera (mine, H mere; obl.sg.) 3.77; 5.33;34;38; 71; 6.85; 10.63; 12.5; 13.20;69;93; 15.87;90; 16.78; 19.31; 20.97; 21.91; mer(ə) (H mere) 3.73; 11.75; 13.79; 14.6; 20.19;20;68; 21.11;13;69; myer (H mere) 5.16; myər (H mere) 12.51; merĨ (mine, H merĨ; in other texts very often 'meri') 1.12;94;95;99; 3.27;32;82; 4.44; 5.32;79;83;86;93; 6.7;52; 7.17;71; 9.76; 10.32;65;94; 11.1;12;24;26;36;39; 42 etc.; 50etc.;64; 12.99; 14.23; 15.68;88; 16.19;71;76; 97; 17.23;53;54;58;72; 18.72; 20.79; 21.2; mer(ə) (H merĨ) 8.45; 10.91; 12.83; myer 8.95; mir 13.4; mera (mine, H mere; pl., about 200 times) 1.2;4;6;8 etc.; - T 9691 Skr. ma- = base of 1.sg.pers.pron.; Ku. məĨ (= mẽ, KM), mĨ (instr. 'məĨle'), mero; D 4,47 mẽ; 51 mɛle; 15,49,50 mẽkəŋi; 7 mẽthẽ; 6,9 myəro; 49 myoro; 15 myara; 9,49 meri; KLJ mẽkẽ, məkẽ = H mujhe; mɛthẽ, məthẽ = H mujhse; myoro = H mera; JJ mẽ, 26 mẽ kəŋi; LSI 184 (Khasp.) mĨ; mĨl, mɛl; myar; NMM 31 məkəŋĨ; KLG 72 mẽ kəŋi, 34 myər.

mi = ptcl.; - see 'mə'.

mikẽ, mikəŋi, mikən = me, to me; H mujhe, mujhko; - see 'mi'.

mikhal-ə, -e, -Ĩ = term of affection; - see 'mɛkhalɛ'.

mi-thĨ, -thẽ = to me, H mujh se; - see 'mi'.

minəŋo = to rub, H məlna; mini (= miniber = having rubbed, H məlkər) 16.68; - T 9890 Skr. mardati = pounds, crushes, rubs, Ku. minəŋo = to beat, rub; BS (16.68) pəya bəţĨ minəchə sir tək, sir bəţĨ minəchə pəya tək = H təluve se sir tək məltĨ hɛ or sir se təluve tək məltĨ hɛ; HSS mĨŋna = hathõ se məlna.

mir = mine, H mera 13.4; - see 'mi'.

mĨl, -ə, -e, -ɛ = I/by me, H mẽne; - see 'mi'.

milə = intense (milə-milo gham = intense heat) 11.45; - BS H kəŗĨ dhūp.

miləŋo = to meet, H milna; miləne (ni ~ = he does not meet,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

H nəhĩ milta) 18.81;83; milənī (they meet, H milte hɛ̃) 4. 55; milinī (= milənī) 4.56; milo (met, H mila) 3.87; mil (met, H mila) 11.2; 20.60; mil go (he met, H mil gəya) 8. 26; mili go chə (he has met, H mil gəya hɛ) 20.65; 21.42; mil go chə (H mil gəya hɛ) 8.28; mili jalo (he will meet, H mil jaega) 1.18; - T 10133 Skr. milati, Ku. milṇo.

milūṇo = to make meet, bring together; H milana; milūnə (he makes meet, H milata) 9.64.

mihati = to me, H mujh se; - see 'mi'.

mihuṇi, mihəṇi = for me, H mere liye; - see 'mi'.

mũgəra = mallets, clubs (pl.) 13.7;14;15;16;20; 16.2;8;24; mũgərən 13.9; - H mũgəra; T 10199 Skr. mudgara, Ku. mũgro, mugrī = club; gng. muñər; KLG 70 moṭi lukuṛī saũra mũgerī khelũ̃ chi = H moṭe kəpṛe mũgəre se pīṭe; Atk. I 684 mungra = flail; DNL muñro, mugro = mallet, flat piece of wood for beating clothes in washing; KBA 201 muñoro = ənaj kī balõ ko kūṭne ya kəpṛe dhone ke liye prəyojyə kaṣṭh-upə-kərəṇ.

mũh = face; - see 'mukh(ə)'.

mukka = blow with fist (dhəkka- ~ ) 12.3; - H mukka; T 10150 Skr. mukka, N. mukka.

mukh(ə) = mouth, face 2.86;87;93; 3.31; 5.22;23;27; 8.32;35; 9.30;47; 12.32;79;94; 13.77; 14.34;40; 17.7; 19.86; 20.11; 49;61; mukhu 9.2; mũh 2.50; 9.43; 10.41; ka mukhə pər ('to the face of' = to, towards) 19.79; k mukh pər 3.57; mukhɛ (H mukh hī?) 6.27; mukhə tirə (to, towards) 3.41;42; 5.52; 8.39;41; 13.91; muthirə (< mukhə tirə) 17.5; mukhə-bheṭə (a face to face meeting) 13.47; - H mukh, mũh; T 10158 Skr. mukha, WPah. mũ, mũh; PKG 252 mũh; 12,125,146 etc. 'mukh'; 347,373,238 mukh = towards; KLG 140 mukhətirə = H səmmukh; KLJ 46 ija ka mukh thɛ̃ gəī = H mata ke səmīp aĩ; 97 mukhətɛ̃; 293 kɛ ka mukh bolũ̃ = H kis se bolũ̃; 329 mukh thɛ̃; HM mũh-dər mũh kəhna = samne kəhna.

mucəṇo = to escape, H chūṭna; mucī (she escaped, H chūṭī) 14.6; - T 10181 Skr. mucyate, Ku. mucṇo = to escape, get rid of; H. mūcna, mocna = to set free; PKG 348 ma muci, phaguṇ muci, cɛt muci = after Jan., Febr., March.

muṇī = the Muni-bird 7.16; - PHD muniya = the female of the little birds called 'amadavats' (or 'lāl'), Fringilla

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

amandava; DNL muniya; KI 11 munal; GR 'muɳiyal'-bird.

muɳi (= məɳi?) = a little 18.27; muɳi muɳi kərnɛ (H thoɽa thoɽa kərte) 18.63; muɳi muɳi kɛ bəkhət 9.46; - H thoɽa, kuch; D 21 məɳi ɔr = H thoɽī ɔr; 150 muɳi muɳi = H kuch ~; JJ 43 məɳī = little; KLJ məɳi = H tənik; 329,336 məɳi = H thoɽa; KBA 90 mənɛ̃-mənɛ̃; 108,134 mənɛ̃, məɳi = H thoɽa.

muthirə = to, towards; - see 'mukh(ə)'.

munəi = head, skull; - see 'munəli'.

munəɽī = a ring (sɛtə ~ = silver-ring) 2.71; 'ring' seems to be more likely than 'necklace', as it was said in the commentary; 'munəɽī' means 'ring', and in Kumaun women and girls used and still use to wear rings of solid silver (no chain-links!) around their necks; - H ẽgūṭhī, mudrika; T 10203 Skr. mudrā = seal, signet-ring; Ku. munɽo = ear-ring, gng. munəɽ = ring; KLJ munəɽi = H mudrika; 80 munəɽī.

munəɳo = to shave, H mũɖna; muni diyo (shave!, H mũɖ do) 20.97; - T 10194 Skr. muɳɖayati, Ku. mũɽɳo, munɳo = to shave, cheat; PKG 206 mũɖīno = cannot shave the head; 260,360 mũɖai = shaving; 398 mũɖiyo = shaven; 265 mũɖo = sheared (sheep); 295 mũɖɛber = H mũɖkər(?).

munəli = head, skull 13.82;83; munəl 14.7; munəi 13.80; muna 20.97; munav 11.47 (cp. ujyalo - ujyau; nɔl - nɔu, nova; bholə; śyolə; byalə; biralu; həliya); - H sir, mũɖək; T 10247 Skr. mūrdhan, Ku. mũɽ, mun, muno, muni = head; munəlo = head, skull; KLJ munələ = H sir, 388 munələ = H matha; PKG 266 munəlo; 60 munəli dekhəɳi = to see one's skull, suture of the skull.

munaī(?) = a fish(?); thīnə kī ~ = a fish (GR) 5.87.

munav = head 11.47; - see 'munəli'.

muye = my dear, my child (?); lit. 'orphan girl'; muye 2.31; 63; 7.19;55; 8.32;35;37; 9.27;70; 10.4;6;30; 11.3;5;10;42; 12.15; 13.45; 14.14;15;21; 16.21;49;54;66; muiyə 6.62; muyɛ 9.61; 10.94; - BS (2.31) o muye ittī a = BS H o ləɽkī yəhã a; o muya vã ni ja = BS H o ləɽke vəhã mət ja; - possibly T 10280 Skr. mɽtamātɽka = one whose mother is dead; Ku.gng. muẽ = orphan girl; KLJ muīɳ = H ənath hona, 172 muya = H chokra(?), 319 muyɛ = H o merī bəccī (9x).

mūrutə = body, form, figure 7.82; sūrutə re mūrutə 17.4; - PHD mūrtti, mūrti, mūrt, mūrətə, mūrəti; DNL murti.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

murcə̃g = jew's harp (German: Maultrommel) 18.5;12; mricə̃g 18.20; GR 'mũh se bəjaya jata hɛ, bĪn kĪ avaʒ; - PHD morcə̃g, murcə̃g, mucə̃g; HSS murəcə̃g = lohe ka bəna hua mũh se bəjane ka ek prəkar ka baja jisse tal dete hɛ̃ (mũhcə̃g); JJ 126 morcə̃g = jew's harp; KI 666 (about 'kələviṣṭ', a 'rajpūt,...bəṛa vĪr və rə̃gĪla jəvan,...kisan; ... vəh gvale ka kam kərta tha. ... uske pas ye saman bətaya jata hɛ: murəlĪ, bə̃surĪ, mocə̃g, pəkhaĪ...'; - see com..

mūlə = original, basic ( ~ kətyūr) 16.6; - H mukhyə, prədhan.

muluk(ə) = country 7.40;68; 17.13;18; 22.12;13;26;27; - H deś, mulk; PHD mulk, muluk, məluk; D 7 muluk; PKG 244 mulək.

musə = rat, mouse 1.7; - H cūha, mūs; T 10258 Skr. mūṣa, Ku. muso; KLJ musə = H cūha.

musaphir = traveller 13.35; - H musaphir.

musaphirĪ = travelling 13.41; - H musaphirĪ.

muśi(?) = muscle (?) 13.15; - DNL muslo; - see com..

muśkil = difficult 3.75; 6.56; - H muśkil; D 9 muskil.

me = a particle 1.7 etc.; - see 'mə'.

mə̃ = in, into, to 1.8;15;24;48;58;59;60;63;71;72;75;85;87; 90; 2.1 etc.; - H mə̃; D 1 mə̃; - cp. majə, ma.

mekhal-ə, -ɛ, -Ī = term of affection; - see 'mɛkhalɛ'.

meṛəṇo(?) = to tie,put on; H ləpeṭna; meṛ (put on, tie!, H ləpeṭ) 15.15; meṛo (tied, H ləpeṭa) 15.16; PS meṛ; BS mɛṛ = H ləpeṭna; PM meṛ le = H ləpeṭ le, ḍhək le; possibly T 10186 Skr. muṭati = twists, N. mornu = to bend, fold; NMM 33 jhəgula tvĪ le meṛĪ re bhəlo rakhə = 44 She has put on the 'jhəgula'; - possibly 'meṛ' should be 'mɨṛ' (a sound between i and u, like a short, unrounded German ü).

mer, -o, -a, -Ī = mine, H mera; - see 'mi'.

mə̃, -le, -lɛ = I, by me; H mə̃, mə̃ne; - see 'mi'.

mə̃s(ə) = man 16.50;60; 17.97; 18.94; 19.1;57; - H admĪ; T 9828 Skr. manuṣya, WPah. mɛnś = husband, Ku. məis (= mɛs, KM); JJ mə̃s = man; KBA 159 niko mɛś = H əccha admĪ; GHB 165 mə̃ś; PKG 228,283,362,366 mɛs/mə̃s; - cp. menuṣyə.

mɛ (= mə̃) = I, H mə̃; - see 'mi'.

mɛ = mother 3.38; 4.92; 6.20(?); 11.17; 16.78; 17.8;48;83; 20.98; 21.74; mɛ - (buva, bap, babū) 2.86; 5.56;57;58;69; 11.17; 19.38; 21.76; ma 3.37; maĪ 16.97; - H mə̃; T 10016

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Skr. mātṛ, Ku. ma, gng. mɛ; PKG 270,312,354,404 mɛ; 299, 365,375,380 ma; 345 maI, 382 mai; - cp. mɛ-buva.

mɛkeɳi = me, H mujhko; - see 'mi'.

mɛkhalɛ = term of affection (?) 4.88;94; 5.10;24;48;53; 6.19; 27;38;54; 17.53;55;59;60;64;74;76;79; 18.5;13;29;43;53;55; 20.48;98; 21.15;22; 22.22; mɛkhale 4.98; 17.49; 18.46; 20. 75; mekhalɛ 5.12; mikhalə 19.77;83; mekhalI 5.14; mikhale 17.31; mɛkhalI 7.59; 8.86; 11.31; 14.50; 17.4; 19.74; mi-khalI 15.66; mekhalə 16.89; mɛkhalə 16.90;92; - BS gãgula lɛ rajulI hɛ ko: 'mɛ khalI cyelI gham mẽ ni jəyɛ' = G. says to R.: 'Me eat, daughter, don't go in the heat!' = I love you so much, that I prefer you to eat me instead of going out in the heat; - and also: 'mi khalɛ cyela milə-ṭərI mẽ kəbhẽ bhərtI jhən həyɛ' = (mother to son:) Eat me, son, but never go to the military; KLJ 311 to khuṭI mẽ khɛ jalI = H bəliharI (sacrifice) tumhare pãvõ kI; teri ãkhI mẽ khɛ jalI = H beliharI tumharI ãkhõ kI.

mɛtə = wife's father's house, mother's family 10.17;19; 11. 22;25; 16.73; maiti 5.25;29; mɛtua (re devəta) 11.55;61; 67;69; mɛtū debtə 11.75; - H nɛhər, mayka; T 10019 Skr. mātṛgotra = mother's family, Ku. məit (= mɛt, KM); KLG 34 mɛt; KLJ mɛtə, mɛtoṛ = H mayka; 235 mɛtI ka mɛtval.

mɛdan = field, open plain 16.10; mɛdanə baja (battlefield-instruments ?) 18.13;14;22;75; in 1973 GR comments on 'mɛ-danə baja' by saying 'məndə, məndə, dhIre' (= slowly) and comparing it with the marching of an army; LP II 186 mai-dān = 'field of battle'; - see 18.13 com.; - PKG 332 ek kan dui kan tIn kan mɛdan = One ear or two ears, but if three ears, then the open plain (= public).

mɛnə = month, H məhIna 20.77; - see 'mhɛnə'.

mɛ-buva = 'mother-father' = parents 5.56;57; 19.38; mɛ-babū 11.17; mɛ-buval 5.58;69; mɛ-bap 2.86; 21.76; - H mã-bap; T 9282 Skr. bubā = father, Ku. buva, bubojyu; KLG 95 mɛ-bap.

mɛl(ə) = dirty 19.95; 20.18; mɛlI 20.17; - H mɛla; T 9904 Skr. malin, Ku. məil (= mɛl, KM) = dirt, gng. mɛl = dirty; DNL mɛlo; PKG 406 mɛl = dirt, 5 mɛla = manure.

mɛhuɳi = to/for me, H mere liye 14.51; - see 'mi'.

moṭa = (pl.) fat, stout 8.78; 12.48; moṭə(?) 8.80; - H moṭa; T 10187 Skr. moṭṭa, Ku.N. moṭo.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

motĪ = pearl (rajula ~ ) 2.47;48;90;94; 4.15; 5.44;45; hĪra-motĪ-harə 10.6; - H motĪ; T 10365 Skr. mauktika, Ku.gng. motĪ; PKG 81 motĪ, 103 moti; KBA 69 moti, motiya; KLJ motyũ = H motĪ.

mɔk(ə) = chance, occasion 10.98; 11.2; 20.65; mɔka 10.95; 11.1; - H mɔka; DNL mɔka.

mɔt = death 20.29; - H mɔt; PKG 166,261,362 mɔt.

myər, myer(ə) = mine, H mera; - see 'mi'.

mhinətə = labour, service 21.87; - H mehnət; PKG 329 mehnət.

mhɛn(ə) = month 2.60; 4.8;70; 8.10;24; 20.72;73;74;75;82;94; 21.7;10;25;30;38;47;51;70;77;82; 22.13;37; mɛnə 20.76;77; mhɛna (= mhɛnə?) 4.6; 6.44;80; - H məhĪna; DNL mɛna, məinha (= mɛnha, KM); D 3 mhɛŋa (pl.); JJ 6 mhɛŋa; KLG 75 chɛ mɛ̃ŋa, mɛŋa, məhɛŋa; KLJ mhɛ̃ŋə, mɛ̃nə; KBA 35 mhɛna, 90 mɛna ka mɛna = H məhĪne ke məhĪne.

## y

yə = this (dir., nom.; H yəh) 3.43;72; 5.17; 6.52; 7.36; 8.12;49;55; 9.57;80; 10.48; 11.89; 12.5;96; 13.3;13;30;31; 92;93; 14.8; 15.6;58; 16.43; 18.82; 19.4;33;50;95; 21.11; 37;38;78;82; 22.48;49; yo (H yəh) 2.36; 3.73; 5.15;16; 6.50;55; 11.45; 19.69; 20.21; 22.50; yɔ (H yəh) 13.54; ye (= yə = H yəh) 22.48;50; yə (obl.; H is) 1.85; 3.86; 5.96; 6.56; 7.36;43; 8.42; 9.66; 11.25; 13.11;38; 15.75;81; 16.74; 17.19;34; 19.39;59; 21.34;64; 22.1;12;26;55; ye (obl.; H is) 3.93; 4.34;78; 5.34;46; 8.73; 10.51;54(or ptcl.?); 16.53; 17.85; 19.42;96; 22.48; (possibly sometimes 'ye < yəĪ < yəhĪ' = this very, the same?); yɛ (H is; isĪ?) 14.60; ye (pl.; they, H ye; or ptcl.?) 16.13; yo (H is) 4.67; 5.38; 6.55; 11.22; yũ (H ye/yõ?) 16.13;17; yɛkɔ (his, H iska) 2.42; yɛk (H iska) 5.22; 10.52; 13.93; yɛkə (H iska) 15.25; yekə (H iska) 19.50; 21.79; yəka (H iska) 9.80; yɛkĪ (his/her, f., H iskĪ) 14.63;64;70; yɛlə (by him/her/this; H isne) 14.61; 19.97; yɛl (H isne) 5.15; 10.52; ikə̃ (this, (to) this/him/her; H isko) 14.64; 20.54; ekəŋi (H isko) 15.57; yekə̃ (H isko) 3.75; yəkə̃ (H isko) 20.49; - inũ (these, H in) 3.47; inər (their, H inka) 8.99; 20.22; inərə (H inka) 20.51; inərɔ (H inka) 22.55; inũlɛ (by them,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

H inhõne) 22.54; inū mẽ (in them, H in mẽ) 22.54; - T 2530 Skr. eṣa, eta, etasya, Ku.gng. yo; D 4,5,7 yo (H yəh); 4 ye bheṣ mẽ = H is veś mẽ; 4 yɛ = H is; 5 e bĭc = H is bĭc; 6,49 ye = H is; 10,17,18 yekəŋi = H isko; 14,16,,18 e kəŋi = H isko; 48 ɛkəŋi; 10 yeka pəchin = H iske pĭche; 49 yeko = H iska; 56 eko = H iska; 12 yeki = H iskĭ; 10 eki = H iskĭ; 50,51 ye = H ye (pl.); 49,50,51 e = H ye (pl.); 47 inən kəŋi = H inko; KG 70,74 yo = H yəh; 75,77 ye = H is; KLJ yo = H yəh; yəkəŋi, yəke (= yəkẽ, KM) = H ise; - cp. u, ũ, tə.

yəĭ = here, H yəhã hĭ(?) 4.71; - see 'yã'.

yəĭ = the same, this very, H yəhĭ 3.35; - see 'yəhĭ'.

yəkẽ = him, H isko 20.49; - see 'yə'.

yəti = here 4.70; 20.67; ittikẽ (H idhər ko) 11.53; itbɛ (from here, H idhər se) 19.36; - H yəhã, idhər; PHD itə, it = here; KLJ eti, etəkẽ = H idhər; GHB 165 eti = H yəhã; LSI yəti = here; - cp. itha, utha, yã, uti.

yəy = so, in this way, H ɛsa 9.9; 12.45; - see 'ɛs'.

yəs, -ə = so, H ɛsa; - see 'ɛs'.

yəhã, yəhĭ = here, H yəhã; - see 'yã'.

yəhĭ = this very, the same 3.3; 6.26; 19.50; 21.14; yəĭ 3.35; ehĭ 6.26; yeĭ 16.30; - H yəhĭ; D 3 yoĭ.

yã = here 1.77; 2.53; 4.29;55;72; 5.46; 6.51; 8.29; 11.21;75; 15.12;18;19;21;79; 16.79; 19.36;39;43; 20.28;71; yã bɛ (from here, H yəhã se) 4.58; 15.24; yã təkə (up to here, H yəhã tək) 6.29; yã hũ (H yəhã ko) 12.44; yəhã bəṭi (H yəhã se) 11.23; yəhĭ (right here, H yəhĭ) 19.59; yeĭ (H yəhĭ) 4.71; yəĭ (H yəhĭ) 4.71; - H yəhã; PHD yã = yəhã; KG 70 yã; KLJ yãhũ = H idhər, is or; D 10 yã; PKG 193 yãki.

ya(?) = or (?) 9.57; - H ya; - see com..

yar = friend 8.4;8;12; 9.54;57; 10.49; 11.86;87; 12.2;28; yaro (vocative) 2.85; 13.4;36; 14.61; 21.9; - H yar.

yũ = these, H ye/yõ (?) 16.13;17; - see 'yə'.

ye = this/these, H is/ye; - see 'yə'.

yeĭ = here, H yəhĭ 4.71; - see 'yã'.

yeĭ = this very, H yəhĭ 16.30; - see 'yəhĭ'.

yekẽ = him, H isko 3.75; - see 'yə'.

yetha = here, H idhər 10.99; - see 'itha'.

yesĭ = so, like this, H ɛsa 3.90; - see 'ɛs'.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

yɛ = this, H is/isĪ? 14.60; - see 'yə'.
yɛk, yɛkə, yɛko, yɛkĪ = of this, H iska/iskĪ; - see 'yə'.
yɛl, yɛlə = by this, H isne; - see 'yə'.
yɛsə, yɛsĪ, yɛso = so, like this, H ɛsa; - see 'ɛs'.
yo = this, H yəh; - see 'yə'.
yodha = fighter, warrior 13.25; - H yoddha; DNL yoddha, joddha, jodha = warrior, wrestler.
yɔ = this, H yəh; - see 'yə'.

## r

rẽg(?) = colour; here: condition, state of mind, mood (ɛs rẽg lago ukẽ) 18.35; - H rẽg, dəśa, ḍhẽg; HSS rẽg 17 = dəśa, halət; 21 ḍhẽg, cal; 22 bhãti, prəkar; see com., cp. rəg. - As to the possibility that we should read 'lẽg' instead of 'rẽg', see HSS ləgə f. = ləgən, lag, prem; ləgən f. = kisĪ or dhyan ləgne kĪ kriya, prem, sneh.
rẽgə-birẽgə (rẽg bə rẽg?) = merry-making, singing and playing instruments (GR); ~ mẽ roṇo = to live in happiness, to live in splendour and glory 4.85; 5.71; 6.42; 17.98; 22.43;44; GR H (22.44) gana bəjana, khuśĪ rəhna; 'birẽgə' always sounds 'bəragə/bɛragə' on tape, but see com. 4.85 etc.; - PHD rẽg: rẽg-bə-rẽg = various colours, various sorts or kinds; KA 179 rẽg birẽgĪ kəpəṛa.
rẽgĪlĪ = colourful, gay ( ~ re bɛraṭhə) 4.90; 8.46;86; 16.82; 17.85; 18.6; 19.24;27; 20.76; 22.29;32; rẽgĪlo raja 22.43; rẽgĪla re mulukə 22.27; - H rẽgĪla = anəndĪ, sundər; KL 164 'rẽgĪlĪ bɛraṭh' ka nam log bhūle nəhĪ hẽ; GL 259 rẽgĪlĪ vɛraṭ; KLG 124, 183 rẽgĪlĪ bɛraṭ; NMM 32 rẽgilĪ vairaṭhə; KBA 79 rəñilo, rəñili; KLG 125 rẽg ka rẽgĪla chĪ, pər gəddi nĪ səri = KLG H rẽg ke rẽgĪle the, pər gəddi ke malik nəhĪ bəne.
rə-, rəy- = to be, stay, remain; - see 'roṇo'.
rəg = obstinacy, anger (byolĪk tə ~ hɛ ge = of/to the bride obstinacy became) 10.41; - PHD 596 rək = grumbling through discontent or anger; 598 rəg = artery, vein, obstinacy; DNL rəg = anger; - cp. rẽg, see com.!
rəc(ə)ṇo = to make, form (hiya/mənə mẽ rəcəṇo); H rəcna;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

rəcũ (= ? rəcənə, H rəcta; see com.) 10.54; rəcənɛ (H rəctī) 11.16; rəcẽ (= rəcənɛ) 16.11; rəcənī (H rəcte) 8.59; rəcənə chə (H rəcta hɛ) 6.57; - T 10574 Skr. racyate = is fashioned; N. rəcnu = to make.

rətuva = red 21.55 ( ~ re kəluva = the red 'kəluva' poison); - T 10539 Skr. rakta = coloured, red; raktaka = red; Ku. rətuva = ruddy; gng. rat = red; PHD 587 rətəva (rətva) = a kind of red stone...(charm); red insect which destroys a wheat crop.

rətti = dawn, early morning, H uṣa-kal 19.43;58; - see 'rat'.

rəth(ə) = chariot ? (sviṇinõ/sviṇī/svəpən ko ~ = the chariot of dream ?) 15.45;46;48;64; 20.74;76; BS (15.45) chariot; - HM svəpnõ ka rəth = kəlpəna; prəyog: praṇõ ke putrə həm, svəpnõ ke rəth pər aẽge (in: Sumitrānandan Pant, kalā aur būṛhā cānd 30); - see com. and cp. the following 'rəth'.

rəthə = 'chariot' or 'object, aim, affair, matter' ? (ke/kɛ ~ bãdhɛn chɛ/badənū/hɛ ro chə) 6.73; 20.13; 21.40; - as to 'chariot' cp. DNL 'rəth' = chariot (pop. in religious contexts), H rəth; as to 'object, aim' cp. PHD 'ərth', vulg. 'ərəth'; thus 'rəthə' in Mālushāhī could easily be 'ərəth'; this is supported by KLJ 266: sunə kīṛī yo rəthɛ ki vata = H o kīṛī, tum mətləb kī yəh bat suno (mətləb = ərth).

(rəthõ) = longing, passion ? (NCV,BLS,PM H dhun, ləgən, dhyan; - see com.!) 15.75; - possibly 'rəthõ' should be 'rəti, rət' (PHD: desire, love, attachment, intentness; HSS: 'rət' = prem, mɛthun); - perhaps the same word we find in KLJ 253 teri meri pirīt ko ki rəth bigəṛ = H tumhare mere prem kī kəhanī kyõkər duḥkhant ho gəī; 44 he śivə bhəgəvanū lɛ kī rəthə bəṇayo = H he mẽgəlkarī prəbhu (apne) or kya sṛiṣṭi kī; - or 'rəthõ' could be 'rəṭən' (PHD: rəṭna = repetition, persistent demand; HSS rəṭən m. = kəhna, bolna); - cp. the two 'rəthə' before.

rədəgələ = red ( ~ ãkhə mẽ khūnə = blood in ~ eyes) 12.71; rədəgəlī ãkhī jo khūnə 13.17; - see com.!

rənkar, rənkūl = widow, H rãḍ; - see 'ran'.

rəməṇo = to enjoy oneself, be pleased, wander; H rəmna; bat...dilə mẽ rəmi ge chə (the word entered/delighted the heart, H rəm gəī hɛ) 10.78; - T 10637 Skr. ramyati = rests,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

enjoys oneself, N. rəmaunu = to be pleased; PHD rəmna = (itr.) to roam, wander, go; (tr.) to enjoy; KLJ 179 kəthĩ rəmi rəyɛ = H tū nə jane kəhã anənd-məgnə hɛ; 213 rəmi jaỹ = H mɛ̃ pyar kər lū̃; - see com.!

rəy- = to be, remain, H rəhna; - see 'rəṇo'.

rəsoĩ = food 16.40;43; - H rəsoĩ.

rəsya-khənə = kitchen 16.31;44;45; rəsya-khanə 16.36; rəsya 16.55; - H rəsoĩ-ghər; DNL rəsoi, Ku. rəsya; KLJ rəsya; PKG 138 rəsyari = a cook; - cp. khənə.

rəhɔb(ə) = a river, the (western) Rāmganga (GR) 4.68;98; 5.1; 3;4;7;18;19;20;86;96; 6.8;68;71; 14.17;98; - Atk. II 521 Raheb (2x!) = Rāmganga; CM 39 rəhəp = dvarahaṭ kĩ nədĩ; PA (4.98; 5.87) rəhɔb/rəhəb = a part of the river Rāmganga between Cakhuṭiyā/Caukhuṭiyā and Cinɔn/Cinaun; TP fish of that place were famous; - taking into account the forms 'Raheb' and 'rəhəp' the more adequate spelling might be 'rəhəb' (Rahab), though PS writes 'rəhɔb' and on tape it sounds 'rəhɔb/rɔhɔb'.

rãḍiyo = widow 15.62; - see 'ran'.

rakhəṇo = to keep, H rəkhna; but used in our Mālushāhĩ-text only as auxiliary in verbal compounds; T 10547 Skr. rakṣa-ti = guards, Ku. rakhṇo = to keep; - in the following list the Hindi-equivalents are to show the form only, they may or may not be in actual use: kər rəkha (Hi.form?) 5.46; kər rakho (H kər rəkha) 16.96; kɛ rakho (H kəh rəkha) 19.57; kɛ rakho chĩ (H kəh rəkha tha) 8.47; kha rakh (H kha rəkha) 9.37; kha rakhə (H kha rəkha) 16.28; khitə rakho (H ḍal/phẽk rəkha) 14.18; khitə rakhū̃ (H phẽk rəkha hū̃) 20.77; khiti rakhĩ (H ḍal rəkhe hɛ̃) 14.30; kheṛ rakho (H ḍal rəkha) 21.12; kheṛ rakhɔ (= kheṛ rakho) 21.30; jəgɛ rakhĩ (H jəga rəkhĩ) 16.98; di rakhĩ (H de rəkhĩ) 21.91; dhəri rakho (H dhər rəkha) 21.72; dhər rakho (H dhər rə-kha) 16.58; ṭharə rakhə (? see com.) 8.89; dhər rakh chĩ (H dhər rəkha tha/rəkhe the) 6.65; dhər rakho chĩ (H dhər rəkha tha) 16.45; dhər rakhə chĩ 16.57; dhər rakhĩ (H dhər rəkhe/rəkhĩ hɛ̃) 16.40; pəsik rakhĩ (H pəros rəkhe hɛ̃) 16.40; pi rakh (H pĩ rəkha) 9.37; phūki rakh (? see com.) 17.71; buji rakha (H b. rəkhe) 16.98; bhər rakhĩ (H bhər rə-khe hɛ̃) 3.85; bheji rakhənū (= bheji rakhū̃ ?) 19.14;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

mari rakhənũ (= mari rakhũ ?) 15.11; mar rakhũ (H mar rəkha hũ) 20.93; lekhi rakhə chĪ (H likh rəkha tha/rəkhĪ thĪ) 17.5; lɔṭɛ rakhə chə (H lɔṭa rəkha hɛ) 13.10; soci rakha (see com.) 21.38; socə rakhə chĪ (H soc rəkha tha?) 20.83; - PKG 136 rakhəṇo = to take care of; D 1 ləgɛ rakhẽchiyo = D H ləgaye rəhta tha; 7 kəri rakhichə = D H kər rəkhĪ hɛ; 20 bətɛ rakhəchiyo = D H bətlaya tha; 26 ləgɛ rakhəchə = D H bhej rəkha hɛ; JJ 46 kɛ rakhəṇõ = to bespeak; KLG 72 lekhi rakhĪ = H likhĪ thĪ.

ragə = song (of Mālushāhī) 22.48;49;55; - H rag.

raj = reign, kingdom, rule 22.54; - H rajyə, raj.

raja = king 1.47;75; 2.22; etc.; 4.88;89 etc.; 5.32;33;34; 38; 6.40;42 etc.; rajũ (H rajaõ) 22.40; rajõ (H rajaõ) 6. 39; raj (H raja) 21.85; raja (in refrain, fill-up-word, addressed to the audience) 1.2;8 etc.; - H raja; LSI 120 jəm-raj-thəĪ (= thɛ̃) = to king Yama. raj 21.76.

rajĪ = content with (ek-rajĪ = content with one thing) 16. 56;59; - PHD raẓĪ (vulg. 'rajĪ); DNL raji = contented.

rajula = Rājulā, Rajulā, Rajulī, the daughter of Sunapati Shauk (sunəpəti śok), the merchant, and his wife Gāngulā 2.53;56;59;60;65 etc.; rajulĪ 2.55;57;60;61;62;63;68;70 etc.; 5.14 etc.; rajula motĪ (r., the pearl) 2.47;48; rajulĪ-motĪ 10.6; rajula-hajula 13.97; - KL 160 rəjulĪ; 163 rəjulĪ, rajula, rɛ̃jula; GL 259 rajulĪ; HLS 634 rɛ̃julĪ; KA 231 rajula motĪ; NMM 28 RəjulĪ, 29 Rəjula; - HLS 634 cɛtɛ kĪ kɛruva jəsĪ, pūsɛ kĪ cagẽla (= cãgla?) rɛ̃julĪ; punyū kəsĪ cana, jɛ ko rūpa dekhĪ; cərəṇi gaĪ cərəṇə choṛi dĪnĪ, pẽchĪ rĪñəṇə choṛi dĪnĪ (cp. the underlined words!); other Rajula-comparisons: KA 214 oṛiya niśãṇə jəsi = H phəhəratĪ huĪ dhvəja ke səman (cp. uṛəṇo); kɛruvɛ kĪ gyədə jəsi = H kɛruva kĪ kəlĪ ke səman; ghyõ kəsi cõṭiya = H ghĪ ke mulayəm bərtən ke səman (cp. debə-gəṛuva); pūs kĪ palən̈ jəsi = H pūs ke palək ke səman (cp. palẽg); KA 215 puṇyo kəsi jūnə = H pūrṇima ke cãd kĪ bhãti (cp. pūnyõ); 227 dvitĪya kĪ jūnə jəsi, punyõ kəsi cəna (cp. dūtiya); - cp. bhijəṇo; - KLJ 240 sunəpata sokɛ kĪ celĪ (= rajula).

rajheṭ = the obstinacy of a king ( ~ joghəṭ) 17.47; rajəheṭə ( ~ jogəheṭə) 17.84; - PHD rajheṭ = 'King's perverseness', despotic power, tyranny, absolute government.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

raṛa = the mustard plant and seed ( ~ kəso rasə = a heap of ~ ) 20.50; GR raṛa = H sərsõ ka tel (pīla); BS yellow oil-seeds; - H sərsõ; HSS raṛa m. (deś.) = sərsõ.

raṇə = widow, H rãḍ 16.14; - see 'ran'.

raṇī = queen 4.91;96; 15.5;34;35; raṇiyã 4.87;92; 5.32;34; 38; 6.20; 15.1;2;10; 16.51; 17.38;39; 18.7;9; 19.26;28; raṇiyo 4.98; 5.1; - H ranī; T 10692 Skr. rājnī, Ku. raṇī; D 1 raṇi; KLG 151 satə raṇī ter ghər chən, 150 satə raṇī.

rat(ə) = night 6.35;37; 7.4;80; 8.32; 9.4;5;81; 12.60; 15.22; 76; 16.21; 19.65; 20.85;92;95; 21.19;22;70; adhorat(ə) 6. 63;64;65;72;74; 7.12; 15.94;99; 16.1;7;13;16;19;20;31;34; 20.76;81; rətti 19.43;58; rat(ə)-byan(ə) 16.92;93;97; ~ byai 19.54; (rattī byãṇ) 6.77 com.; - H rat; T 10702 Skr. rātrī, Ku. rat, rati = at night; PKG 118,131 rat; 316 rati = at night (cp. T!); CM 26 rətə-byãṇ = H uṣakal, 194 rəttə -byãṇ; LSI rəttəi (= rəttɛ, KM) = dawn, morning; KLJ ratə-byõṇ (= ~byãṇ ? KM) = H pratəḥ vela; BS (6.77 com.) rattī byãṇ = H səbere; KLG 31 rətte = H pratəḥkal; - cp. rɛṇī.

ratuṛa = night/ruddy ?; - see 'rɛṇī-(ratuṛa/ratə)'.

ran = widow 16.15; raṇə 16.14; rãḍiyo 15.62; rənkar 5.66; 8.80 com.; rənkūl 12.28; 16.16; - H rãḍ; T 10593 Skr. raṭ-ṭa = defective (raḍḍa, raṇḍa, rāṇa); Ku. rãḍ = widow, rãḍī = harlot; ran = widow, rano = wifeless; KLJ 81 ran; PKG 19, 126,345 rãḍ = bad woman; 25,53,146,184 etc. 'rãḍ' = widow; 256,308,365 rãḍī/rãḍi.

ramə = Rām (e ~ guru; - the singer invokes God and his Guru, often in the refrain) 1.46; 4.17;25 etc.; e ramə jəgədīśə 1.66; 4.18;19 etc.; - H ram.

rameraje = the kingdom of Rām, the Golden Age 22.34; - H ramraj.

rasə = heap (raṛa kəso ~ ) 20.50; - H ḍher, raśi; T 10720 Skr. raśi, Ku. ras; DNL ras = heap (esp. of grain), stack; PHD ras, rasi; PKG 217 raśī, 48 ras.

rastə (= rasta?) = road, way 12.42;77; - H rasta; DNL rəsta, rasta; PKG 262 rasta.

rĩgəṇo = to go round; H ghūmna, cəkkər khana/kaṭna; rĩgəṇə (to fly around) 18.15; rĩgəna (flying around, H ghūmte; could it be 'rĩgəṇə' as in 18.15?) 11.38; rĩgən (going round, H cəkkər khate) 16.28; - T 10739 Skr. riṅgati =

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

crawls, Ku. riṅo = to crawl, creep, go round, H. rĩgna, rẽgna, rəĩgna (= rɛ̃gna, KM) = to crawl; KLJ riṅəṉ = H cəkrana, cəkkər kaṭna; BS (11.38) ghəṭək pathər maṭhu-maṭh rĩgənɔ = H pəncəkkī ka pətthər dhīre dhīre ghūm rəha hɛ; D 57 mor pə̃kh riṅaĩṉa lagi rəchiya = H mor pə̃kh ghumaye jate the; - as to M 16.28 cp. DNL riṅaunu (itr.) = to become dizzy or giddy, go round, Ku. riṅ = dizziness; - cp. 18.15 com..

rĩgī rĩgī = dizziness 18.59; 20.48; - H ghumṛī, cəkkər; T 10740 Skr. riṅgi = motion, Ku. riṅ = dizziness.

rīṭhapur(ə) = Rīṭhāpur, a place in Gĩvāṛ (GR) ? 6.38;41; - the identity of Rīṭhāpur is not clear; GR seems to take it for another name for Lakhanpur (q.v.!); - possibly Rīṭhāpur = Rītha-gār; Atk. III 675 'Rīthagār, a patti of parganah Chaugarkha in Kumaon, is bounded on the north by Kharāhi; on the west by Syūnara Malla; on the south by Lakhanpur Talla and Dārūn; and on the east by the Sarju river which seperates it from Athgaon of Gangoli. ... The two eastern roads from Almora to Bāgeswar pass through it on either side of the Jarauli peak (6200 feet)'; - cp. DPS 37 p. 30 Ritha, Rithayat; 42 Ritha Chaura, Rith; - cp. ləkhənpur, bɛraṭh, cəkhuṭiya.

(riyõṉi) = a place near Rānīkhet 17.27 com. (BS).

risə = anger 13.21; - H gussa; T 10746 Skr. riṣ = injury, Ku. ris = anger; D 15,18 rĩs; KLJ risaṉ = H naraj hona; risalu = H krodhī; rĩs = H narajī; 358 rĩs mẽ; PKG 23,175 rĩsə = envy; 230 anger; 24,411 rĩś.

ruki gĩnə = they stopped (itr.) 4.74; - see 'rokəṉo'.

rujyūnī/rujhũchə = to explain, soothe; - see 'bujhoṉo'.

rūṭhəṉo = to be/get angry, H rūṭhna; dəśa rūṭh ge (the situation became critical, H rūṭh gəī) 20.47; dəśa ge chə rūṭhi (H rūṭh gəī hɛ) 20.46; - T 10791 Skr. ruṣṭa = angry, Ku. ruṭho = angry; rūṭhṇo; PKG 277 rūṭho = angry.

rūṉo = to cry, weep, H rona; rūna-rūnɛ (crying, H rote) 17.37; tū roye nə bila ni (don't cry, don't lament!) 17.64; tū rue nə bilae nə 21.15; - T 10840 Skr. rodati, Ku. rūṉo; KLJ runə-bilanə = H rota-biləkhta; PKG 165 kelɛ rũcha = why do you cry?; 270 ni rūno = it does not cry; 285,291 roṉo = to cry.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

rūn-, run- = to stay, remain; H rəhna; - see 'roŋo'.
rupəya = money 5.56; - H rupəya; DNL rupiyã = a rupee, money.
rūp(ə) = beauty 2.41;58;59;62;64; 11.37;39;40;63;76; 14.43; 15.25; devə-rūpī (beautiful) 2.57; 5.74; rūpəvan 11.37; rūpvalī 11.77; rūpasə 14.23; 20.58; rūpəvəndī 14.44; rūpəsa 14.50; 18.93; - H rūp, rūpəvan, rūpəsī; T 10805 Skr. rūpya = beautiful, Ku. rūpo; JJ 42 rūpəbətī; DNL rupase = beautiful; - cp. surūpə.
rūpa = silver ( ~ ko chəttərə) 11.57;60; - H cãdī; T 10805.
rumalə = a piece of cloth 6.19; - H rūmal.
re = a poetical (metrical ?) particle joining two words of a syntactical unit like: noun + predicate (ɔladə re ni bhəī 1.6), noun + apposition (gãgula re śokyaŋə 1.12), infinitive + verb (bəʈiŋə re phɛ gəy 1.26), nominal compounds (səttū re samələ 1.27, sunə-re-pəti 1.29), object + verb (bənobəstə re kəribərə 1.34, baʈo re lagi go chə 1.36); - it is used by Gopāl Rām only when he is singing: lūŋə kī re koʈheɽī (3.22 - sung), lūŋə kī koʈheɽī (3.23 - spoken); - 1.61;92;97;98; 2.7;10;27;32;37;46;76;81;83; 3.19;20;41;69; 87; kya bɛnə re bolɛnchə/bolɛnchə (etc.) 4.5;65; 8.2;37; 9.65; 10.59;65; 15.55; 16.49; 18.71; 19.30;79; 21.59; - 4.69;76;86; 5.24;28;33;36 etc.; - possibly related to HSS re = sə̃bodhən śəbd; PHD re, rī = vocative ptcl.; T 10808 Skr. re = voc.ptcl., Ku. re (m.), rī (f.); NMM 26 aī re ge chə = she came (H a gəī hɛ); - melodic + metrical ptcl.?
reśəmīyə = silken, made of silk ( ~ phīta) 3.91; 10.4;22; 11.7;70; reśəmə ka phīta (silk) 3.92; - H reśəmī.
rɛ, rɛ- = to stay, be, remain; H rəhna; - see 'roŋo'.
rɛŋī-(ratuɽa/ratə) = night 1.60;62; 2.73;80; 3.21; 6.12;13; 29;59;61; 7.50;51;89;91; 8.31; 9.33;39;40; 18.48; 22.4; - H rat; T 10579 Skr. rajanī, Pk. rəyəŋī, P. rəin (= rɛn,KM), H. rəini, rəin (= rɛni, rɛn; KM); PHD rɛn, rɛni; KLJ 128 rəhiŋī̃ (= rɛŋī̃, KM) bɛvɛ chə = H rat bīt cəlī.
rɛtə-ka-sera = Rait-kā-Serā, a place near Someshvar (GR) 12. 10; GR rɛtə = name of a village; thus lit. 'the irrigated fields of Rait'; SSR says the same as GR; DPS 37 p. 6 Badiyarh Rait, 17 Rait; - cp. sera.
rokəŋo = to stop (itr., tr.); possibly the itr. form could be 'rukəŋo'; H rukna, rokna; ruki gĩnə (= ruki gī̃; they

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

stopped, H ruk gəye hɛ̃) 4.47; roki gɛ (= ruki gɛ ?; she stopped, H ruk gəĩ; - see com.) 18.78; roki go chə (= ruki go chə ?; he has stopped, H ruk gəya hɛ) 18.47; rokə dinū (I stop; tr.; H rok dũ) 4.67; roki dinū (H rok dũ) 4.66; rok dinĩ (they stop, H rok dete hɛ̃) 4.1; rokə dĩ (he was stopped, H rok diya) 4.36;51;68; - T 10827 Skr. rokk = to stop, Ku. rokṇo (rukṇo = to be stopped, remain).

roje = daily 6.26;28;60; - H roẓ.

rojeṇo = to choose, like, prefer; rojɛn chɛ (you choose) 8.60;61; rojən chɛ (you choose) 8.62; - H cunna; DNL rojnu = to select, choose, prefer, elect, Ku. rojəṇo.

roṭa = bread 3.4; 5.65;83; 15.32; roṭa-pəroṭa 6.19; rvaṭ 5.66; roṭ(ə) 5.84;95; roṭa 5.85; - H roṭī; T 10837 Skr. roṭṭa, P. roṭa, WPah. roṭṭī, Ku. rvaṭa m.pl., N. roṭ; JJ 95 roṭo; HDK 37 (Danp.) rovaṭ, 56 (Alm. Dums) rvaṭa; KLJ rvaṭa, 320 roṭo; KBA 41 rvaṭa; 148 roṭo sg., rvaṭa pl.; PKG 201 roṭi = loaf of bread, 404 roṭa = food.

ropo-səvaĩ = transplanting rice 14.27; - T 10849 Skr. ropya = to be planted, Ku. ropo = transplantation of seedlings; DNL ropaĩ; HLS 640 ropaĩ; KBA 195 ropɛ = ropaĩ; SEH ropa, ropai; Atk. I 686 ropa: (rice) 'The young plants are transferred (ropa) from the nurseries by the women and children in June-July to the open field'; BS səvaĩ = preparing the field for it.

-ro = deep part of a stream; KI 462 ro = nədĩ ka gəhra hissa; PKG 38 ro = a deep stream, 362 ro = pool; DPS 37 p. 15 Jogain Rau; - see 'kɛṛɛ-ro, phəya-ro, bɔrɛ-ro'.

roṭ(ə) = bread, H roṭī; - see 'roṭa'.

roṇo = to remain, stay, be, live; H rəhna; roṇo (H rəhna) 9.68; 10.63; roṇə (H rəhna) 9.66; roṇa (H rəhna) 10.48; roṇ (H rəhna) 10.52; roṇ (H rəhna) 11.19; roṇu (H rəhna; inf. = imperative) 5.1; canə ve canə ren chə (she keeps on staring, H dekhtĩ rəhtĩ hɛ) 9.30; canə-canə rūn chə (H dekhta rəhta hɛ) 15.71; canə-cūnə ren chə 21.73; kənɛ ro (? - see com.) 8.28; ni ronə (does not stay, H nəhĩ rəhta) 3.36; nəhĩ rūnə (H nəhĩ rəhte) 21.43; ni rūnĩ (H nəhĩ rəhtĩ) 20.27; rɛ (be!, H rəh) 4.8; ro (stay!, H rəh/rəho) 11.75; 19.39 (?); rəye (stay!, H rəh) 15.18;24; ronū (I stay, H rəhũ) 3.93; ronū (I live, H rəhta hũ) 5.34; rənũ (H rəh-

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ta hữ) 22.21; həm runū (we stay; H (form:) rəhữ, (meaning:) rəhẽ) 19.59; rənī (if you would stay, H rəhtī) 5.71;72;83; 86; runī (H rəhtī) 5.71;81; ronī (H rəhtī) 5.79; rõ (= rəno; he lives, H rəhta) 15.37; rɛ̃ (= rənɛ; she remains, H rəhtī) 19.41; rĩ (= rəĩ/rɛ̃/rənɛ, H rəhtī (sg.)? - or is it pl.: 'rəyīn', H rəhe/rəhī hɛ̃ ? - cp. 22.12;13 rəyīn) 15.35; 19.62;64; rənī (they stay, live, H rəhte/rəhtī hɛ̃) 15.19; 17.56; rūnī (H rəhte/rəhtī hɛ̃) 4.82; 6.33; 15.19;24; ronī (H rəhte/rəhtī hɛ̃) 4.87;91; 17.56; runī 4.91; ron chə (he lives, H rəhta hɛ) 4.85;88; 8.76; rɛn chɛ (tū ~; you stay, H rəhtī hɛ) 14.48; tū ren chɛ (H tū rəhtī hɛ) 21.89a; rɛn chə (she stays, H rəhtī hɛ) 19.98; ron chiyo (he lived, H rəhta tha) 17.98; 20.67; run chiyo (do.) 20.68; rữchī (do.) 4.93; ron chī (do.) 6.35; 15.38; rõchī (do.) 6.37; rūn chī (do.) 6.42; rõ chiye tū (you lived, were, H rəhta tha) 21.50; ren chī (she lived, was, H rəhtī thī) 16.91; (terī)... rəyɛ (you were/are, H tū rəha/hua) 21.46; tū rəye (H tū rəha) 21.50; rəyo (he stayed, remained, was; H rəha) 10.96; 11.4; rəyɔ (= rəyo) 11.9; rəye (H vəh rəha) 22.36; rəy (H vəh rəha) 12.59; rɛ (H vəh rəha) 10.97; rɛ chə (she was, H rəhī hɛ) 9.3; rɛ ni chə (did not remain, H rəha nəhĩ hɛ ? see com.) 15.4; rɛ gữ (I remained, H rəh gəya hữ) 20.79; rɛ go (he remained, stayed, H rəh gəya) 1.11; 7.50;51;53; 10.85; 15.88;89; 20.3; 22.36; rɛ ge (she remained, was, H rəh gəī) 8.90; 10.85; 11.21; 15.88;89; rɛ gə chɛ (you remained, H tū rəh gəya hɛ) 20.75; rɛ go chə (he remained, H rəh gəya hɛ) 7.53; 16.82; 20.3;84; rɛ ge chə (she remained, H rəh gəī hɛ) 7.18; rɛ go chī (he had stayed, H rəh gəya tha) 15.79; (həmə)...rəyīnə (we stayed, were, H həm rəhe hɛ̃) 22.12; rəyīn (do.) 22.13; rəya (they stayed, were, H rəhe) 2.80; 18.64; rõlo (mi ~; I will stay, H rəhữga) 3.35; rūl pə mī (I will stay, H rəhữga/-gī) 15.21; həmu rola (we will stay, H həm rəhẽge) 4.70; rolī tū (you will stay, H tū rəhegī) 5.59;60;70;73;75;92; rol (short for 'rola' as in 4.70 ? - or: he will stay, H vəh rəhega?) 4.71; tū rɛ ja (you stay!, H rəh ja) 11.64;65; rɛ janī (if you would stay, H rəh jatī) 5.93; rɛ janī (they remain, H ve rəh jate hɛ̃) 6.36; rɛ jaṇə chu (H rəh jana hɛ ? - see com.) 6.51; tū rɛ jalɛ (you will stay, H tū rəh jaega) 22.44; rɛ jalo

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(he will remain, H rəh jaega) 22.41; - T 10666 Skr. rahati, rahyati, Ku. rəuɳo (= roɳo, KM); PKG 293 rūɳo = to remain; 88 hoi rəhəɳo = to become; 334 roɳu = to remain; 262,276, 357 roɳo = remaining; 107 ni ronu = he cannot live; 172 roli = she will remain; 69 rəĪ ni janu = he cannot stay; 185 mẽɖək rəya = the frogs remain; 363 jĪ rəye = he may live long; 104,109,181,227,372 rəyo = remained; 128 rũchə = he remains; 348,399 ni rūna = they do not stay; 24 ni rɛ = it did not last; 295 rəi = remained; 246 rɛ gəyo = remained (H rəh gəya); 191,300 rɛ ge = she remained (H rəh gəĪ); 399 rɛ jãchi = it remains (!); 404 rɛ jali = she will remain; JJ 27 rõchə = H rəhta hɛ; 106 rõɳo = H rəhna; KLJ 41 rõn = H rəhta; PKG 113,163 ro = may remain; 235 ro - ro = let it be.

roɳo = as auxiliary in verbal compounds; əţik ro 14.38; uṛi rĪn 9.21; ɛ rəyũ 19.23; ɛ ro chɛ 19.11(?); ɛ ro 19.5(?); ai ro chə 19.2(?); ai ro chə 19.3; ɛ rɛ chə 11.46; 15.54; 21.42; ɛ rɛ chĪ 18.73; 21.61;64;65; ɛ rõ 8.25; ɛ rənū 19. 42; ɛ rəyĪ 19.12; cəli ro 14.19; cəl ro 14.21; cɛ ro 10.58; 82; jagi lɛ ni rəy 20.66; jɛ ro chə 20.60(?); jɛ rɛ 20.36; jɛ rɛ chə 16.87;88; jhələk rĪ 12.52; dekhi ro 12.39; 19.78; dekhi rɛ 9.48; dekhi rĪ 19.87; dekhi rɛ chə 18.93; 19.71; dekhi rɛ chĪ 12.24; dekh rəyĪ 11.90; dekh rĪ 12.67; pəṛə ro 13.86; pos rəyĪ 21.25; phoki ra 18.22; bəɳ ro chɛ 17.77; bəɳ ro 17.71; 22.35; bəɳi ro chə 19.19;55; bəɳi rəya 10.18; bətɛ jə ro 10.64; baj ra 18.22; baji rĪn 9.21; badi ro 19. 13; badi ro chə 19.2;6; bhəri rəyĪ 21.72; bhɛ rəy 15.67; bhɛ rəyũ 15.69; bhɛţi rəye 16.78; 17.8; bhɛţ ro 10.58; bhɛţ ro 12.39;77; 21.24; bhɛ ro 17.74; bhɛţi ron chə 6.25; bhɛţi rẽ 4.82; bhɛţə rĪ 6.16; bhɛţi rɛ 11.83; 14.37; 18.26; bhɛţ rɛ 14.39; bhɛţi rɛ chə 14.30; bhɛţi rɛn chə 6.15; bhɛţ rɛ chĪ 8.21; bhɛţi rɛ chĪ 12.35; 13.85; bhɛţi rĪ 11. 83; bhɛţə rĪ 12.43; bhɛţi rəyĪ 21.63; bhɛ rĪ (?) 21.72 com.; bhɛţ rə chĪ 3.31; 11.90; lag ro 14.32; lɛ ro 1.67; lagi ro 11.45; lagi ro chə 14.31; lɛ ro chə 14.16; lɛ ro chĪ 11.52; 18.70; lagi ro chĪ 18.73; lag rɛ 11.77; 13.58; lɛ rɛ 12.55; lagi rɛ chə 13.56; lagə rĪ 7.4; 18.12; lhi jɛ rĪ 14.17; li jɛ ro chĪ 7.88; lyɛ rũ 20.37; suki ro chĪ 14.90; suɳi ro 19.78; hɛ ro 1.56; hɛ rə 15.6; hɛ ro 1.50;59;67; 2.70;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

8.95; 10.7;21; 11.41;49; 13.51; 14.36; 15.48; 16.94; 20.52 com.; hɛ ro chə 7.57; 14.44; 16.92; 21.40; hɛ ro chu 8.95; hɛ ro chĪ 11.51; hɛ ro chĪ 13.41; hɛ rɛ 2.66; 6.72; 7.4; 9.19; 14.27; 16.96; hɛ rɛ cho 3.90; hɛ rɛ chə 6.74; 7.12; 16.85; 19.20; 20.59;81; hɛ rɛ chĪ 6.63; 20.64; hɛ ra 9.12; hɛ rĪ̃ 9.13; 11.45; 14.91; hɛ rĪn 9.15; hɛ rəyĪ̃ 21.62; hɛ rəĪ 13.41; hɛ ra chĪ 13.22; - D 3 ɛ ro chə = H aya hɛ, 6 hɛ ro chiya = H ho rəhe the (also 18), 25 lagi ro chiyo = H ləg rəha tha, 29 o rəĪ̃ = H aye hɛ̃, 40 jɛ rochə = H gəya hɛ; HDK (Almora Dums) 55 jaĪ rocho, 56 jaĪ rochə; KLG 70 bɛṭhi ryan prəbhū = H kṛṣṇə bɛṭhe the; bɛṭhi bhələ rɛchə = H bɛṭh rəhĪ hɛ; KLJ 261 tū bəṇi rɛchɛ ghəsyarə = H tum ghas kaṭne gəĪ huĪ ho; 311 mɛ̃ caĪ rũlo = H mɛ̃ dekha rəhũga; - 'rəṇo' + present participle: D 8 tū ḍaṛ haləṇə rɛchɛ = H tū rotĪ hɛ; 12 kūṇɛrɛchi = H kəhtĪ thĪ; 14 ḍaṛ haləṇɛrə chi = H ro rəhĪ thĪ; 15 jãṇarəchiyo = H jata tha; 23 phirənɛ rəyo = H phirta rəha; khelaṇarəchə = H khelta rəha hɛ; 24 tū kərənarəchiyo = H tū kərta tha; 25 pĪṇarə chyũ̃ = H pĪ rəha tha (I drank); ũ̃ mərəṇarəchiya = H ve mərte the; 26 dekhĪṇarəchə = H dikhaĪ deta hɛ; 27 ũ̃ṇɛrĪ = H ate hɛ̃; 28 kūṇɛrĪ = H kəhte hɛ̃; 30 cɛn hɛrəchiyo = H ḍhũ̃ḍh rəha tha; 33 hiṭəṇãrəchyũ̃ = H cəl rəha tha (I went); chuṭəṇarəchə = H girta hɛ; 34 phirənarəchyũ̃ = H mɛ̃ phirta tha; 35 suṇĪṇarəchiyo = H sunaĪ deta tha; jələnɛrɛchə = H jəl rəhĪ hɛ; 44 kərəno rəyo = H kərta rəha; HDK 13 (Champāvat) janoi rəyo = H jata tha; 54 (Almora Dums) hĪṭəne rəyo = he 'continued to walk'; kuṭəna rɛ chĪ, 55 jana ro chiyo; 105 (Bhabar) hiṭənɛ̃ rəy, 106 kuṭənɛ rɛ chi; KLJ 176 mɛ̃ canɛ rɛ gəyũ̃ vĪko baṭ = H mɛ̃ uskĪ rah dekhtĪ rəh gəĪ; 284 ūnɛ rəyɛ = H ate rəhna; 304 ūnɛ̃ rɛ̃nĪ̃ = H ate rəhte hɛ̃; - 'rəṇo' + perfect participle (?): dekhiyɛ rɛ janĪ (they keep on looking, BS H dekhte rəh jate hɛ̃) 2.64; dekhiye rɛ jana 11.36; dekhiye rɛ gĪ̃ (they kept on looking, BS H dekhte rəh gəye) 18.15;16; HLS 635 ek eka kɛ̃ caiyɛ̃ rɛ go; KA 187 dekhie rɛjanĪ, 193 dekhie rɛgəyo.

rvaṭ = bread, H roṭĪ; - see 'roṭa'.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

## l

lə, -l = by, through, with (postposition), H ne, se; - see 'le'.

lə = also, H bhĪ; - see 'lɛ'.

ləkə = also, H bhĪ; - see 'ləgə'.

ləkhənpur = capital of one of the Katyūr dynasties (gĨvaṛə mẽ ~ ) 6.41; gĨvaṛə ləkhənəpurə 6.39; - Atk. II 527 'Katyūri Rajas were established in Katyūr, Syūnara and Lakhanpur of Pāli'; 535 (war between the Katyūris and KĪrati Chand who ruled from 1488 till 1503) 'Pāli was then attacked (by KĪrati Chand) and the Katyūri Raja of Lakhanpur gave up his fort without resistance, simply stipulating for his people that no damage should be done to the country'; Atk. III 221 'Lakhanpur near Ganāi' (see 'dorihaṭ'!); 229 'Some two miles from Ganāi (see 'cəkhuṭiya'!), are the traditional remains of what is now known as Lakhanpur or Bairāt, and which is supposed to have been one of the capitals of the earlier Rājas in Kumaon'; KI 56 palĪ pəchaũ ka ləkhənpur; ləkhənpur = gərmĪ kĪ rajdhanĪ (kətyūrõ kĪ); ḍhikulĪ = jaṛõ kĪ rajdhanĪ (also p. 188); - cp. also 'bɛraṭh'!

ləgə = also, even 1.47;49; 2.3; 3.33;34; 6.82 (cp. 81 lɛ); 15.95; 18.18;29; 19.99; 21.57; 22.8;37;39; ləkə 13.49; lɛgə 2.51;64; lɛkə 11.36; 18.17; 21.72; - H bhĪ; cp. T 10893 Skr. lagna, Ku.gng. lag = applied, N. lagi, lai = to, for; PKG ləgə (also, even) 80,82,106,111,133,138,139,174, 195,196,201,203,327,374; D 215 ləgɛ; LSI 140 vĪkəṇi mari lɛ diya = kill him also; 184 ləik (= lɛk) = even; 194 lɛk (also 211); 235 mĪ legə = I also; 240 lyəgɛ ; KLG 140,159, 35 lekə = H bhĪ; NMM 28 ləgə = also(?), 30 ləi = even, 32 ləge; KLJ 41 lekə; - cp. lɛ.

ləgən(ə) = the proper and auspicious date 2.51; 8.7;13;14; 24;25;26;28; 9.76;78;79; ləgənə-həgən 8.13; - H ləgən; PHD ləgən = (auspicious) moment, the appointing the day of marriage, letter or message appointing the day of marriage.

ləgūṇo = to put on, apply, fix, set up; H ləgana; ləgūṇə (H ləgana) 10.3; ləga (put on!, H ləga) 7.47; ləgao (H ləgao!) 18.85; ləgɛberə (having fixed, H ləgakər) 2.89; ləgonɛ (H ləgatĪ) 12.34; ləgūnĪ (H ləgate hɛ̃) 13.80; ləgõchə (H ləga-

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ta hɛ) 13.90; ləgɛn chə (H ləgatĪ hɛ) 16.67; ləgayo (put on, applied, H ləgaya) 3.96; 4.3;5; 8.7; ləgaya (see com.) 12.53; ləga (H ləgaya; see com.) 13.42; ləgai (see com.!) 12.47; ləgaĪ (H ləgaĪ) 14.65; 16.47; 20.55; ləgaya (H ləgaye) 6.14; 7.83; ləgay (see com.) 21.95; ləga chə (H ləgaya hɛ) 19.97; ləgɛ chĪ (H ləgaĪ thĪ) 15.61; ləgɛ gĨ (H ləga gəye hɛ̃) 2.79; həmə ləgɛũla (H ləgaẽge) 2.70; ləgɛ janũ (H ləga jaũ) 2.75; ləgɛ dinũ (H ləga dũ) 16.4; ləgɛ dinĪ (H ləga dete hɛ̃) 19.56; ləgɛ hɛ (= ləgɛ halo?, H ləga diya) 3.92; ləgɛ hɛ chə (= ləgɛ hal chə?, H ləga diya hɛ) 14.60; 2.78; 15.92; ləgɛ halə (= ləgɛ halo, H ləga diya) 14.2; ləgɛ halĨ (H ləga diye hɛ̃) 18.88; - DNL ləgaunu, Ku. ləgūṇo; JJ 11 ləgũṇa le = by adding, 16 ləgai jãchə = H ləga jata hɛ; PKG 283 ləgoṇo.

ləṭəkə = impulse (PM,BLS,JM), mood (TP,NCV,GR); tero ləṭəkə ɛ go ('your impulse came', H tera l. a gəya) 11.33; - PHD ləṭək f. = ... a sudden fit or emotion, the influence of any spirit; PM 'higher impulse' (used with yogis); KBA 65 ləṭək = H rĪti, ḍhɛ̃g.

ləṭəkūṇo = to cause to hang, H ləṭkana; ləṭəkɛ dĪ (it was hung, H ləṭka diya) 12.53; - T 10918 Skr. laṭṭa = hanging, Ku. ləṭkəṇo = to be hung.

ləṭṭhə = stick 12.45; 14.29; ləṭhə 16.2; ləṭṭha 16.8; - H laṭhĪ; T 10991 Skr. laṣṭi, P. ləṭṭh, WPah. ləṭh, Ku. laṭh = log, timber; laṭho = stick; PKG 150,155 ləṭh = club, stick; 231 ləṭhĪ; BS uses: 'mar salɛkɛ̃ car ləṭṭhə' = 'beat the bastard four sticks' (= a sound beating).

ləṛəṇo = to fight, H ləṛna; ləṛənɛ-jhəgəṛnɛ (fighting and quarrelling, H ləṛte) 16.63; ləṛəne-jhəgəṛne 16.64; ləṛənĪ (they fight, H ləṛte hɛ̃) 12.5; - T 10920 Skr. laḍ, Ku. ləṛṇo.

ləṛaĪ = the fight, quarrel 16.16;20; - H ləṛaĪ; PKG 291 ləṛai = hunting; KG 79 ləḍai.

ləḍḍū = sweetmeat 20.30;31;32;45;46;47; - H ləḍḍū, ləḍū; DNL ləḍḍu; PKG 57 laḍū = sweet-ball.

ləta-kəpəṛa = clothes 15.11; lət-kəpṛə 14.74; - HSS kəpṛa letta = pəhəne ke vəstrə; T 10930 Skr. latta = defective; dirty tattered cloth; Ku. lata, letta, ləta m.pl. = clothes; PKG 81,83 letta; KLJ 55 ləta kəpṛa = H nəye vəstrə.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ləpəkə-jəpəkə = suddenly, with a jump 6.48; - PHD ləpək = a spring, bound, flash; ləpək-jhəpək-se = with a spring,... briskly, swiftly, dexterously; T 10939 Skr. lappa = sudden movement; GR ləpək-jəpək = GR H bina soce-səmjhe, əcanək.

ləmma = long 16.18; - H ləmba; T 10951 Skr. lamba = pendant, Ku. lamo = long, tall; WPah. ləmmo, ləmma; L.P. ləmma, ləmba; PKG 381 ləmbo, 356 ləmbĪ; BS ləma hɛ jaŋo (see com.!).

ləhẽga = woman's long skirt (BS); gatĪ ko ~ = a woolen ~ 7.1; 10.4;22; - PHD ləhẽga = a skirt (it is tied round the loins and extends to the feet or ground); DNL ləhẽga = petticoat; PKG 84 ləhẽga.

ləhərə = wave, a wave-like line ( ~ marno = he goes, runs or jumps in a wave-like line) 12.58; - HSS ləhər 7. = vəkrə gəti, idhər udhər muṛtĪ huĪ ṭeṛhĪ cal, jɛse: vəh ləhərẽ marta cəlta hɛ; ləhər marna ya dena = sĪdha nə jakər idhər udhər muṛna; - M 12.62 ləhərə marno.

lakha = big strong goat with long horns (BS); ṭhūla ṭhūla ~ 3.97; bakəra ~ 6.67; - T 10877 Skr. lakkha = defective, Ku. lakho, ləkhanṭo = fat castrated goat; DNL lakhe = a fat castrated goat (?); a part. kind of large goat found on the Tibetan border (?); lakhe nac = a part. kind of Tibetan dance; KLG 73 holĪ cõsiñiyã lakhĪ = H (cərne gəĪ) thĪ cosĪgĪ bekərĪ; KI 272 lakha, boka və hilvaṇ-namək bəkriyã.

lageṇo = to be attached to, strike, hit, be available, happen, begin, set about (see DNL 'lagnu' for more); H ləgna; lageṇə (H ləgna) 6.24; 18.63; ni lagənə (H nəhĪ ləgta) 20.34; lagõ (= lagəno, H ləgta) 17.41; lagə (= lagõ?) 5.76; lagənĪ (H ləgte hɛ̃) 2.37; 2.60; 4.67;71;78; 8.68; 20.72; lagən chə (H ləgta hɛ)5.62;17.16;17;18; lagẽchə (H ləgta hɛ) 15.46; lagen chə (H ləgtĪ hɛ) 18.59; lagẽchə (H ləgtĪ hɛ) 18.61; 20.48; lagən cha (H ləgte ho) 14.58; - the following three forms (lag go - lago - lɛ go) are sometimes very difficult to distinguish from each other: lag go (H ləg gəya) 2.79;81; 10.98; 11.2; 18.20; 19.94; 20.52; 21.11; lago (H ləga) 2.15;54; 4.30; 5.31; 6.13; 7.91; 12.17;84;93; 13.21; 18.49; 19.90; 20.56; 18.35; lag (= lago?) 12.23; lɛ go (most probably: lɛ go < lagi go) 1.62;67 com.; 9.39; 10.60; 11.1; 12.89; 14.23;25; 15.45; 22.5; - as to 'lɛ = lagi' cp. 18.64, 70 and 73:

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

səbũkəɳi biʂə lagi go chə (64) = the poison has struck all of them; jətukə kəɳi biʂə lɛ rɔ chĪ (70) = howmany the poison was affecting (had struck?); tikəɳi ... biʂə lagi rɔ chĪ (73) = poison affected you; - lagĪ (H ləgĪ) 12.42; 20.56; 21.70; lagi ge (H ləg gəĪ) 6.27; lag ge (H ləg gəĪ) 6.28; 32; lagi gəyĨ (H ləg gəye hɛ̃) 2.7; 4.60; lag gĨ (H ləg gəye hɛ̃) 6.28;32; 22.49; lagi gəya (H ləg gəye) 21.14; lago chə (H ləga hɛ) 7.90; 9.40; lɛ go chə (= lago chə/ < lagi go chə?; H ləga hɛ/ləg gəya hɛ) 11.48; 12.21; lagi go chə (H ləg gəya hɛ) 1.36;37;49; 2.8; 6.19; 7.94; 10.95; 18.64; 8.18; lagi ge chə (H ləg gəyĪ hɛ) 7.2; 11.71; lago chĪ (H ləga tha) 18.59; laga chiya (H ləge the) 12.18; lagə chĪ (H ləgĪ thĪ/ləge the?) 12.19; lɛ jo (= lagi jo, H ləg ja?) 9.83;85; 11.25; lɛ jan chə (= lagi jan chə, H ləg jata hɛ ?) 9.38; lag jal (H ləg jaega) 4.72; lagi jalĪ (H ləg jaegĪ) 20.36;37; lag jal (H ləg jaegĪ) 20.45; lagi rɔ (H ləg rəha) 11.45; lag rɔ (H ləg rəha) 14.32; lɛ rɔ (= lagi rɔ, H ləg rəha?) 1.67; lag rɛ (H ləg rəhĪ) 11.77; 13.58; lɛ rɛ (= lag rɛ, H ləg rəhĪ?) 12.55; lagə rĨ (H ləg rəhe hɛ̃) 7.4; 18.12; lagi rɔ chə (H ləg rəha hɛ) 14.31; lɛ rɔ chə (= lagi rɔ chə, H ləg rəha hɛ) 14.16; lagi rɛ chə (H ləg rəhĪ hɛ) 13.56; lagi rɔ chĪ (H ləg rəha tha) 18.73; lɛ rɔ chĪ (= lagi rɔ chĪ?) 11.52; 18.70; -

T 10895 Skr. lagyati = adheres to, Ku. laŋo = to touch, feel, trouble; JJ 16 lagɛ̃chə = H ləgta hɛ, 70 lagəŋo; LSI 228 lagi giyo = H ləg gəya; HDK 54 (Almora Dums) lagĪ gəyo (= lagi gəyo, H ləg gəya); KLG 72 lagĪ gəyo (= lagi gəyo), 75 lagĪ richə= H ləg rəha hɛ; NMM 50 lagĪ rai chə (= lagi rɛ chə, H ləg rəhĪ hɛ); PKG 2 lagəŋo; 93,127,147,157,180, 195,301,374,393 lago (no 'lɛgo'!); D 39 lagi gəyo, 9 lago; KLJ 172 lagĪ gochə; -

as to 'lɛ = lagi' cp. also 11.45 'ghamə lagi rɔ' with 14. 16 'lɛ rɔ chə ghamə'; 14.25 paŋĪ le khelə lɛ go khuʈa pər, 31 khuʈa pər paŋĪ khelə lagi rɔ chə, 32 paŋĪ lag rɔ khuʈa pər khel; - cp. also 'bəʈi-bɛ, nəsi-nhɛ, kəri-kɛ' and T 11004 Skr. lāgayati = lays on, Ku. laŋo = to apply, use, put on (clothes); pass. ləiŋo (= lɛŋo? - KM) = to be put on (clothes); - PKG 174 lai pɛrai = well clothed and adorned.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

lagəṇo: infinitive + lɛ/lagi + rɔṇo = to begin/keep on (?) doing (exact meaning difficult to ascertain); see always com.! - puchəṇə re lɛ rəya (they began/kept on asking, H pūchne ləg rəhe (as to its form only!)) 2.83; caiṇɛ ni lɛ ro (was not possible to be seen?) 2.93; u kɛhuṇi bolaṇ ni lɛ re (she doesn't talk to anybody, H bolne nə ləg rəhī?) 9.48; ɔṇə ni lɛ rə (it did not start/keep on coming, H ane nə ləg rəha?) 14.38; kəṇə lɛ rə chī (she kept on saying, H kəhne ləg rəhī thī?) 15.83; - LSI Joh. 249 kərənə lagi rɛ chũ = I am continually doing; JJ 32/33 (dealing with the 'Progressive Form' in English) mɛ̃ lekhəṇə lɛ ryũ = I am writing; mɛ̃ lekhəṇe lɛ rchyũ (= rə chyũ; KM) = I was writing; mɛ̃ lekhəṇɛ lɛ rũlo = I shall be writing; 34 dĩṇalagī rochə = he is giving; 57 ram or mɛ̃ əpna paṭhən kən yad kərəṇ lagirəyã = Rām and I are preparing our lessons; LSI 132 cheli...dhan kuṭəṇ lagi re-chi = the girl was engaged in pounding; 133 u pɛk...jaṇ lagi rə-chiyo = that hero set out to go; bvəjo...lyūṇ lagi rə-chiyo = he set out to bring the load; LSI (Garhwali) 290 pīsəṇ ləgĩ rəlī = they shall remain engaged to grind; KLG 49 rajən kī choriya pɛrũn lagi rẽn = H rajaõ kī dasiyã vəstrə pəhinane ləgĩ.

laga pl. = blood-relations (BS) 14.58; - H səge; T 10893 Skr. lagna = sticking to, fixed on; S. ləgo səgo = related by blood; Ku.gng. lag = applied.

laṇo = to bring, H lana (some forms are difficult to distinguish from 'liṇo' (to take) and 'lagəṇo' (to be attached)); lɛ chɛ (you brought, H laī hɛ) 3.86;88; la chī (they had brought, H laī thĩ / laye the) 4.96; 21.67; lɛ chī (= la chī) 22.9; lɛ gũ (I have brought, H la gəya hũ) 22.11;32; lɛ gəyĩ (they have brought, H la gəye hɛ̃) 21.56; lɛ gəya (they brought, H la gəye; - here again, the Hindi-forms are to show the Ku.-forms; they may not be in use!) 21.56; lɛ gĩ (they have brought, H la gəye hɛ̃) 21.66; 22.8; lɛ gĩnə (= lɛ gĩ) 22.1;2;15; lyɛ gĩn (= lɛ gĩ) 22.3; lyɛ gəyĩnə (= lɛ gĩ) 22.8; lɛ go chə (he has brought, H la gəya hɛ) 4.20; 7.28;30; 17.5; lyɛ go chə (= lɛ go chə) 7.25; lɛ ge chə (she has brought, H la gəī hɛ) 18.92; lɛ dinũ (I bring, H la dũ) 17.43; lɛ dyūlə (I will bring, H la

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

dũga/dũgī) 17.27;28; lɛ dyūl (I will bring) 17.29; lɛ go (he brought, H la gəya) 17.78; lyɛ go (= lɛ go) 12.86; - T 10948 Skr. labhate = catches, takes; Ku. laṇo; PKG 138 laṇo = to bring; - cp. lyūṇo.

lat(ə) = a kick (jhaṛi ~ marənī) 15.62;63; - H lat; T 10931 Skr. lattā = foot, kick; Ku. lat; cp. MHK jhaṛna (təlvar, laṭhī, thəppəṛ, mukka ~ ); - cp. jhaṛəṇo, maṛəṇo.

ladəṇo = to load, H ladna; ladəṇə (to load) 3.84; ladəṇ 6.65; ladiber (having loaded, H ladkər) 6.71; ladənū (I load, H ladũ) 3.16; ladi gĭ (H lad gəye hɛ̃) 6.69; ladi hɛ chə (= ladi hal chə = it has been loaded, H lad diya hɛ) 3.89; ladi halĭ (they were loaded, H lad diye hɛ̃) 3.94; 6.66;67; 69; - T 10966 Skr. lardayati, N. ladnu.

lalə = red 7.70; - H lal.

liji = for 3.83; lijĭ 14.97; lijiyə 2.2; lijiya 19.27; - H liye; KLJ lijiya = H ke liye; KG 70,75,79 liji; 71 lhiji; GHB 167 tumarə lijik = H tumhare lie.

liṇo (lhiṇo) = to take, H lena; li huṇi (? = lĭ huṇi < liṇ huṇi = H lene ko = for taking?) 15.1; lhine lhine (taking, H lete) 22.55; nhiner (= lhiner?, H lenevala) 20.26; liber (having taken, with, H lekər) 2.72; 15.79; 19.34;59; 21.34; liberə (H lekər) 1.49; 2.62;71;72; 12.88; 18.4; 19.33; 20.32; 21.16;99; lhiber 6.21; 20.24; 22.40; lhĭber 9.60; lhiberə 20.32; 21.14;18;41; le (take!, H le) 6.23; 15.15; lhe (take!) 17.42; liyo (take!) 13.13; liye (take!) 17.15; 19; lhi (take!) 18.30; lĭ (short for 'liya', H liye = taken?) 3.21; lhi linū (I take, H le lũ) 12.2; linĭ (they take, H lete hɛ̃) 4.39; linĭ (? lete; see com.) 13.30; lĭchə (< lin chə; he takes, H leta hɛ) 4.53;76;77; lhi chə (= lhĭchə/lin chə?) 4.41; li ja (take!, H le ja) 3.58; li jao (H le jao) 9.54; li jɛ (= li ja) 20.94; li jɛber (having taken, H le jakər) 20.80; li jana (taking, H le jate) 3.68; li jan (taking, H le jate?) 18.31; li janũ (I take, H le jaũ) 3.75; li janū (I take, H le jaũ/jata hũ) 3.53; 54; 18.31; 21.90; li janə (= li jano/janɔ, H le jata = he takes) 20.67;68; li janĭ (they take, H le jate hɛ̃) 7.36; 8.79; li jan chɛ (you take, H le jata hɛ) 20.41;43; li jãchɛ (= li jan chɛ) 20.42; li jūl (I will take, H le jaũga) 3.80; li jul 3.80; li julə 3.81; lhi jɛ rĭ (they are

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

taking, H le ja rəhe hɛ̃) 14.17; li jɛ ro chĭ (he was taking, H le ja rəha tha) 7.88; lhi li chə (? = lhi lĭchə = lhi lin chə, H le leta hɛ = he takes) 6.55; li nɛ gɛ (? = li nhɛ ge, H le(kər) ja gəĭ?) 16.68; li rakho (he took and kept, H le rəkha) 13.65; lhi lilɛ (you will take, H le lega) 16.62; - T 10948 Skr. labhate = catches, takes; S. ləhəṇu, P. ləhiṇa, Ku.gng. lhiə̃ṛ̃; Ku. liṇo; D 4 ligəyo = H le gəya; 7 lhiṇa huṇi = H lene ko; JJ 8 liṇo, 38 li jaṇo = to lead; LSI 218 lhiyo ('regular insertion of h') = H liya; HDK 29 lhĭber = H lekər; KLG 32 lyũ = H lũ; KLJ lhiṇə = H lena; 169 lhi halĭ (2x; she was taken); PKG 22 li gəyo = H le gəya; 158,280,403 lĭ gəyo; 301 lĭ gyo; 251 lĭ ge = H le gəĭ; 122 lĭ jõ = H le jaũ; 151 lĭṇĭ (svɛṇ) = wife was taken; 398 lĭṇo = H lena; 71,384 lĭber = H lekər; 162 lyũ = H lũ; 32,211 lyũ; KLJ 133 nĭ lijũ = H nəhĭ le jaũga; - cp. niṛo!

liber (lhiber) = having taken, with; H lekər; - see 'liṇo'.

lua = iron 10.55;79; luə 10.57; - H loha; T 11158 Skr. loha = red, copper, iron; Ku. luva; PKG 304,403 luva.

luguṛa = clothes; worn-out, old clothes 18.10 (bhəgiya ~ ); - PHD lugṛa = ragged or worn-out cloth, old clothes; (rustic) garment, wrapper, mantle, sheet; D 21 lukuṛa = H vəstrə; KBA 228 lukuṛ = H kəpṛe; KLJ lukuṛ = H vəstrə; GHB 165 lukaṛo = H kəpṛa; - cp. lɛṇĭ-luguṛĭ.

luchəṇo = to pull out (hair), H nocna, khĭcna; jhãkərĭ luchənɛ (she pulls out her hair, H khĭctĭ) 17.1; 20.86; luchənĭ (they pull out, H khĭctĭ hɛ̃) 18.7;9; luchənɛ chə (she pulls out, H khĭctĭ hɛ) 17.63; luchɛn chə (she pulls out) 20.88; hɛ chə luchi (= luchi hal chə; she was pulled out, H khĭc ɖalĭ hɛ) 17.37; - T 11074 Skr. luñcati = plucks out; Ku. luchṇo = to pull out, snatch at, take off forcibly; KLJ luchəṇ = H nocna.

luṭera = robber ( ~ bhɛncod) 9.45; - PHD luṭera, luṭerū = plunderer, ...highwayman, swindler, cheat,...prodigal; PKG 192,379 lūṭ = stealing, theft.

lūṇ(ə) = salt 3.9;10;16;17;22;23;25;27;28;44;61;62;72;73;78; 85;89; 4.6;8;9;34;39;41;53;54;55;56;71;75;76;77;82; 5.46; 6.5;9;14;34;43;45;46;54;65; lūṇ-hūṇ 6.59; - H nəmək; T 10978 Skr. lavaṇa, Ku. lūṇ, nūṇ; PKG 4,37,115,125 lūṇ.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

luŋəkiya biṣə = the 'lunakiya'-poison (GR: poisonous plants in Johar) 18.69; 21.55; - cp. thuŋəkiya biṣə.

le = by, through; H ne, se; le 16.33; 21.95 etc.; lə 1.22 etc.; -l 3.85; 5.11; 7.35 etc.; lɛ 2.42; 5.21; 6.51; 10. 22;47;48;51 etc.; - cp. mĪl, tvĪl, vĪl, həmul, tumul, unul; - KG 79 le; D 4,5 le; 4,7,8 lɛ = H se; KLJ 41 lɛ = H ne.

le = excl. or imperative of 'liŋo'? 5.35.

lekheŋo = to write, H likhna; lekheŋ (to write) 16.72; lekhiber (having written, H likhkər) 17.3; lekhɛn che (she writes, H likhtĪ hɛ) 16.71; lekhi ge che (she/it has been written, H likh gəĪ hɛ) 16.79; lekhi jɛ rɛ (see com.) 17.8; lekhi rakhə chĪ (it had been written, H likh rəkha tha) 17.5; likhi chĪ (i-abs. or past pass. part. 'lekhĪ'? - see com.) 15.13; - DNL lekhnu, Ku. lekhŋo.

lekhiya = piece of writing (kĪ ~ ) 17.78; - T 11108 Skr. lekhya = to be written, document; Ku. lekh = document; Ku. N. lekho = account; D 1 lekhiya = H likhe (hue).

lɛ = by, through; H ne, se; - see 'le'.

lɛ = also, even; H bhĪ; lɛ 1.7;48;73;81;82; 3.3;5;61;65;75; 77;80; 5.25;65; 6.2;30;36;78;81; 7.7;42; 8.13;81;96;97;98; 10.17;19;36;96;97; 11.22;38;40;76; 12.20;94; 13.25;60; 15. 97; 16.43;58;62; 17.89; 18.10;17;30; 19.65;78; 20.41;66; 67;68;69;90; 21.24;80;92; 22.36;37 (ɛsĪ ləgə...ɛsĪ ləgə... ɛsa lɛ; - lɛ < ləgə/ləgi); 41;44; lə 5.66; 10.9;53;69; - D 2,6,13 lɛ = H bhĪ; 5,8 le = H bhĪ; 18 mɛle lɛ = H mẽne bhĪ; 28,29 ləg = H bhĪ; KG 70,74,78,79 lɛ; 77 le; 74 -l; PKG 401 lɛ = also; JJ 43 lɛ; - cp. ləgə.

lɛ = up to, till; H tək; oŋ lɛ (till coming, H ane tək) 20. 37;45;54; mer ūŋ lə (till my coming, H mere ane tək; cp. 20.19 'mer ghər oŋ tək') 20.20; - NMM 34 ghuna le = up to the knee; KLG 48 ke pəttole nəhatĪ = H pəta tək nəhĩ tha (this shows that 'lɛ - till' is identical with 'lɛ - also'); CGL §45 E.H. lag, lagi = till; - cp. ləgə.

lɛkə = fit, suitable 12.96; 13.2; 21.88;95; - H layək; DNL layək, laik (< Ar. laiq); D 46 lɛk = H yogyə; LSI 186 mĪ ləik (= lɛk) nhatũ = I am not worthy; NMM 29 tve ləikə (= lɛkə) = worthy of you; KBA 77 lɛk; nalɛk = H əyogyə; PHD laiq = ... worthy, able, capable.

lɛkə, lɛgə = also, even; H bhĪ; - see 'ləgə'.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

lɛ ge chə = nhɛ ge chə (she went away, H vəh cəl/cəlĪ gəĪ hɛ; - see com.) 12.64; - see 'nhɛ'.

lɛṇĪ (re) luguṛĪ = clothes, worn-out clothes 14.70;71; 15.88; 89; 20.17; - 'lɛṇĪ' is not used alone; KLJ 82 lukuṛo = H kəpṛe, 365 lukuṛ; - cp. luguṛa.

loi = blood 13.90; 15.57; 19.75; lvɛ 13.93; - H lohū, kẖūn; T 11165 Skr. lohita, Ku. loi, lve; KBA 41 lve; JJ 58 lve; KLJ lve, lui; PKG 309 lve.

log = people 3.52; 22.9; log(ə)-bag(ə) 15.32;50; - PHD log, log-bag = people (great and small), folk; T 11119 Skr. loka, Pk. loga.

loṭiya = small metal water-pot 20.32; - H loṭa; T 11133 Skr. loṭṭa, Ku. loṭiya; KLJ loṭiya.

lod(ə)-thəl(ə) = a place between Dorihāṭ (Dvārāhāṭ) and Someśvar (phəya-ro, Phayārau) 7.25; 12.15; 13.31;32; 18.39; 40; 22.15; lode-thələ 4.46; lodə 12.16;17;21; 13.33; lodə-lekhə 12.16; lodɛ-thələ 4.47; lodə bəṭi 7.26; - TP near Dvārāhāṭ; GR: 'lod' is the name, 'thəl' means H 'jəgəh, mɛdan' (place, field); DPS 37 p.34 Lod; NMM 27 Loda chinā, Loḍa = a place 'near Someśvar. It is now a tea-estate'; 34 Loda kĪ chĪnā, 45 Lodachina; KI 129,130 lodh ('in ~ good tea); - cp. T 13744 Skr. sthala, Ku. thəl = dry or firm ground, place, shrine.

loṭəṇo = to return, turn, go back; H loṭna; loṭəṇ (to go back) 12.22; loṭũlə (I will return, H loṭũga) 4.6; loṭ ... a gɪ̃ (they turned and came, H loṭ(kər) ... a gəye hɛ̃) 12.29; loṭi nhɛ go chə (he turned and went, H loṭ(kər) cəla gəya hɛ) 14.35; - PHD loṭna, (dial.) loṭna.

loṭɛ- (inf. 'loṭūṇo'?) = to cause to turn, turn back; H loṭana; loṭɛberə (having turned back, H loṭakər) 5.27; loṭɛ rakhə chə (it has been turned and kept in this position, H loṭa rəkha hɛ) 13.10; LSI ləuṭəi diṇo (= loṭɛ diṇo, KM) = to put back again.

lyūṇo = to bring; H lana, le ana; lyoṇ hũ (for bringing, H lane ko) 21.16; lyao (bring!, H lao) 18.87; 19.14; lyay (? brought; - see com.) 10.27; nikal lyay (brought; - a form without termination in fast speech?) 8.13; lyunū (I bring, H laũ/lata hũ) 1.25; 3.9; lyonū (I bring) 3.15; lyonũ (I bring) 9.13; lyūn (I bring) 9.15; li unū (I bring,

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

H le aũ) 21.2;7;9; lyɔn chə (he brings, H lata hɛ) 3.19; lyũchə (H lata hɛ) 6.11; lyayĨ (they brought, H laye hɛ̃) 2.86; - DNL lyaunu, liaunu, Ku. lyūṇo; JJ 8 lyũṇo; 8,41 lyɛ diy = bring!; KLG 32 lyayũ = H laĨ hũ; NMM 36 lyū chə = lyũ chə = H lata hɛ; PKG 71,341 lya = bring!; 159,258 lyɔ = bring!; 297 lyayo = brought, 135 lyalɛ = if you bring, 338 lyalo = he will bring, 304 lyavə = he brings, 272 ni lyoṇu = one should not purchase; BS (9.15) u bəjar bəṭĨ gyõ lyal = H ve bajar se gehũ layẽge; həm unar ghər bəṭĨ apẽṇ bhan kun(?) lyõl = H həm unke ghər se əpne bərtən layẽge.

lvɛ = blood; H lohū, kẖūn; - see 'loi'.

lhi- = to take, H lena; - see 'liṇo'.

## v

vẽśə (vənśə, vənsə) = family, race; - see 'bẽsə'.

vəhãĨ = there, H vəhã hĨ; - see 'vã'.

və(?) = vocative ptcl.? (e raja ~ ; or: 'rajao'?) 1.8.

və = he, H vəh; - see 'u, ū'.

və = and 21.64; - PHD və, o = and, too, also; HDK 14 və.

vəkhət(ə) = time 1.5; 6.9;36;81; 7.34; 8.20;73; 9.28; 14.95; 15.1;28; 16.33;89;90; 17.49;50;53; 19.20; 22.35; vəkhətu 7.69; bəkhət(ə) 3.81;91; 8.42(yə bəkhət kərɛ); 14.94; 16.53; 17.51; 21.2; - H səməy, vəḳt; KG 71,77,79 bəkhət; PKG 227,255,341 bəkhət; HDK 12 bəgət; KLJ tɛ bəkhət = H us səməy, 329 ubəkhətɛ (H us səməy), 336 kəbəkhətɛ (which time).

vərṣ(ə) = year 3.92; 12.68; vərṣa 8.95; 9.9; - H vərṣ, bərəs; T 11392 Skr. varṣa (pl.) = the rains; KG 77 bərsu, 78 barsu, bərso; - cp. bərəsə.

vəllɛ(?) = exclamation? 1.76; - cp. PHD bəle = adv. yes, true, even so, well, right.

vəstrə = (lower) belly, inner body?; - see 'bəstərə'.

vəhĨ = there, H vəhã hĨ; - see 'vã'.

vã = there 1.75;97; 2.53;93; 3.15; 4.56;67;69; 5.75; 9.8;25; 59;60; 11.21;85;91; 12.40;77; 13.52;88;96;97; 14.27;36;88; 15.1;35;50; 19.13;41;65; 20.71; 21.89; vəhĨ 14.15; 19.40; 65; vãhi 1.18; vẽhãĨ 1.90; vãka 4.33; vẽ bəṭi (= vã) 12.72; 73; - H vəhã; D 1,16 vã; KLJ vã; 132 vẽ/vɛ̃ = H vəhĨ.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

vapəs(ə) = adv. back, home, returned 19.48; 20.83;90; - H vapəs; KG 74,79 vapəs; 71,80 vapis.

var(ə) = this side (opposite of 'parə') 1.40; 5.7; 6.71;74; 11.29;32; 13.28;33; 14.92; 21.97; varo 5.5; - HSS par 1: varpar = yəh kinara or vəh kinara; KBA 196 varəparə = yə-hã se vəhã; PKG 147 var = this side, 162 varə gaṛ = on this side of the river; 218,356 var = here; - cp. parə.

varəta(?) = affair, matter, talk, thing (citə kĪ ve/re ~ ) 5.32; 7.75;76; 9.27(2x);61; 10.66; 12.90; 17.80(2x); 18.23; barəta (citə kĪ ve/re ~ ) 3.32; 8.71; 9.61; tɛkĪ varəta (H uskĪ bat) 4.66; vĪkə kɛsĪ barəta hɛ ge (H uskĪ kɛsĪ bat ho gəĪ) 16.52; - see com. 3.32! - GR (3.32) gives H 'bat-cĪt'; PS writes mostly 'bharəta', and PM thinks it means 'the Bhāratā-story of my heart, the conflict/turmoil of my mind'; BLS (3.32) barta/varta = H bat; - HSS varəta f. (poetical, old Hindi) = batcĪt, kəthopəkəthən; PHD barta = bat; T 11564 Skr. vārtta = tidings, Ku. bat = talk, matter, thing; DNL vartta = barta = talk, conversation, tale, story, history; - cp. M 4.66 with M 11.3: suṇə tɛkĪ varəta - suṇə tɛkĪ batə; - cp. similar phrases, only with 'bat' instead of 'varəta/barəta': MPM 188 əntərvyəthə kĪ kəthə merĪ sun lĪjiyo = please listen to the story of my inner anguish; LP I 125 sun lĪjiye mən mere kĪ bat = listen to the thoughts of my heart; 299 tum uske dil ka əb bhed kəh do sara = tell me now all the secrets of her heart; LP II 87 man kĪ bat = heart's desire; 307 mən ke bhed bəta de = tell me the secrets of thy heart.

-valo = the Hi. suffix 'vala'; bɛraṭhəvalo raja 15.96; nyūtə-patə-vala 9.7.

vaste = for 3.9;13;74;83; 4.58; 5.16; 6.21; 14.99; 15.2; 19.14;42; 21.69; - H vaste; PKG 318 əpəṇa vasta = for oneself.

vĪ-kə̃, -kəṇi; vĪk, -ə, -o, -a, -Ī = him, his, her; H usko, uska, uskĪ; - see 'u, ū'.

vicar(ə) = thought, thinking 9.63;64; - H vicar.

vipəda = misfortune, trouble 21.92; bipəda 16.12; vipətti 17.2; - H vipətti; PHD vipət, bipət, bipəti; DNL vipəda, bipəda; PKG 14 bipət.

vĪl, -ə, -ɛ, -e, vil = by him/her, H usne; - see 'u, ū'.

ve = ptcl./excl. 1.44;94; 2.60; 3.32;33;49;50;51;55;81;93;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

98; 4.70; 5.35;64; 6.73;74;89; 7.10;81; 8.60;64;70;90; 9. 30;70; 12.6; 13.25; 15.8;24;27;31;62; 19.26;33;47; ve 1.8; 5.57; 7.13; 8.70 etc.; vɛ 16.64; - cp. e, re.

vẽ bəṭi = from there 12.72;73; H vəhã se; - see 'vã'.

vɛryaĭ-pɛryaĭ = the dressing 10.7; - H pəhnaĭ; - cp. pɛrəṇo, pɛroṇo.

s

sẽg(ə) = (together) with, in the company of 1.77; 3.54; 5.70; 6.87; 7.6; 16.50;52; 17.93; 18.42; 19.7; 21.89a;93; sẽg(ə) mẽ 3.40;59;77; 4.2;9; 5.92; 6.28;43;51; 12.60; 18.17;18; 35; 19.8;16;62;64; 21.14; sẽgə maju 19.17; - H sẽg.

səndhya = twilight, evening 15.27; - H səndhya, sãjh, səṇjha; T 12918 Skr. saṁdhyā, Ku.gng. sãs; PKG 291 sãj = evening.

səkəṇo = to be able, H səkna; ni jɛ səkũ̃ (I can not go, H nəhĩ ja səkũ̃/səkta hũ̃) 3.74; mi kəsĭ ɛ səkən (how can I come, H mɛ̃ kɛse a səkta/səktĭ) 19.38; ni ɛ səkən (I can not come, H nəhĩ a səkta/səktĭ) 19.38; ni hɛ səkənə (he can not become, H vəh nəhĩ ho səkta) 20.1; (mi) rɛ ni səkən (I can not remain, H mɛ̃ rəh nəhĩ səkta/səktĭ) 3.38;39; tũ səməji ni səkənĭ (you can not understand, H tũ səməj nəhĩ səktĭ) 3.47; həmu ni ɛ səkən (we can not come, H həm nəhĩ a səkte) 19.37; ni rɛ səkĭ (she could not remain, H rəh nəhĩ səkĭ) 16.97; mi ni jɛ səkũl (I won't be able to go, H mɛ̃ ja nəhĩ səkũ̃ga/-gĭ) 3.7; dekh səku (see com.) 12. 52; jo ɛ ni sək chĭ (who could not come, H jo a nəhĩ səke/ səkte (?) the) 10.38; mĩlə dekh ni sək (I could not see, H mɛ̃ne dekh nəhĩ səka) 14.40; həmũl cɛ ni sək (we could not see, H həmne dekh nəhĩ səka; - cp. HSS səkna: həmse nəhĩ səkega) 2.87; - T 12252 Skr. śaknoti = is able, Ku. səkṇo = to be able, endure, bear, lift; PKG 209 koṛhi məri səkənu nə baṭo choṛnu = The leper can neither die nor get out of the way; 397 sẽsar ko mukh kve ni thami səkəno = No one can stop the mouth of the world; 278 mɛ ni khɛ səkũ̃ = I shall not be able to eat; JJ 6 hoĭ səkẽchə = H ho səkta hɛ.

śəc = mould, form 10.61; - see 'śɛco'.

səttəri = seventy 22.17; - H səttər; T 13143 Skr. saptati, P.WPah. səttər, N. səttəri.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

sətt̄ū = flour/meal of parched grain ( ~ re samələ) 1.27;28; 30; satu samələ 1.31; sətt̄ə saməl(ə) 3.13;26;29; 4.3; sətə re samələ 3.82; sət saməl 3.83; - PHD sət̄tū, sətua = the flour of barley, gram etc. (parched before it is ground), parched grain reduced to meal; T 13070 Skr. saktu = coarsely ground meal, P. sət̄tū, WPah. satū; Ku. satū, hatū, hətpiṭho, gng. śatu; KI 109 sət̄tū; HDK 17 satu saməl; Atk. I 679 "When travelling, the lower classes live chiefly on 'satu', the meal of parched barley, which only requires the addition of a little water to prepare it for eating"; PKG 191,332 satu; 137 satū; - see com. 1.27.

sətru = enemy 10.73; sətuɾɛ 10.72; - H śətru; DNL sət̄tur; KLJ sətur; PKG 277 śətru.

sənəsarə = world 11.36; - H sə̃sar; DNL sənsar; PKG 386,387, 397 sə̃sar = world, people; KI 67 adha sə̃sar - adha munsyar = half the world - half Munsyār (see com. 11.36!).

səb(ə) = all 4.28; 6.69;71; 7.73; 8.95; 9.14;15;29; 10.18; 11.90; 13.67; 14.53; 15.11;34;93; 16.25; 17.89;97; 19.13; 22.9; 46/47; səbɛ (emphatic) 7.85; 17.88;93; 18.62;66;70; səbə̃lɛ (by, through all; H 'səbə̃ne' - as to its form!) 22.6; səbənə̃ ko (see com.!) 18.63; səbə̃ huṇi (for all) 17.91; - H səb; T 13276 Skr. sarva, Ku. səb; gng. śəp, śəppɛ (emphatic); PKG 132,206 səb; 133 səbən = to all, 143 səbənle = by all, 207 səbən ka = of all, 340 səbɛ jogī = all yogis, 8 səbən hɛ səyaṇo = more cunning than all; KLJ 107 səbɛ = H səbhī (6x); KBA 108 śəppɛ = H səb ke səb, 117 śəb, śəp.

səberə = early morning ( ~ huṇi) 19.65; - H səbera; T 13291 Skr. savela = in time, early; Ku.N. səber = early in the morning; DNL səberə, səberɛ (emph.).

səbha = meeting, assembly, council (gənanən kī ~ ) 11.83; - H səbha.

səməj = knowledge, understanding 5.41; - PHD səməjh, səmujh; DNL səməjh, B. səməj, G. səməj.

səməjəṇo = to understand, know; H səməjhna; səməjber (having understood, H səməjhkər) 5.16; 15.65; səməja səməja (understand!, H səmjho) 17.23;53; ni səmjən (he does not understand, H nəhī səməjhta) 17.69; ni səmjənə (H nəhī səməjhte) 11.88; tū səməji ni səkənī (you can not understand, H tū səməjh nəhī səktī) 3.47; səməjənə̃ (I understand, H sə-

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

məjhta/-tĪ hũ) 19.1; həmə <u>səməjənũ</u> (we understand) 8.67; <u>səmjãchə</u> (? H səməjhta hɛ; - see com.) 17.68; <u>səmjo</u> (understood, H səmjha) 2.91; <u>səmjĪ chĪ</u> (she was understood, H səmjhĪ thĪ) 5.17; <u>səməj go</u> (understood, H səməjh gəya) 5.17; <u>səməj gĩ</u> (they have been understood, H səməjh gəye hɛ̃) 5.9; <u>səməji ge chə</u> (she has thought, H səməjh gəĪ hɛ) 8.22; <u>səməjəlo</u> (he will understand, H səmjhega) 17.66; - T 12959 Skr. saṁbudhyate = wakes up, understands; Ku. səməjṇo, N. səmjhənu (tr., itr.); D 5 səməjo = H səmjha; PKG 166 səməjəner = one who knows.

<u>səmədĪ</u> = relatives 2.74; 8.24; <u>səmdĪ</u> 9.50; - H sə̃bə̃dhĪ; T 12957 Skr. sambandhin, Ku. səmdĪ, gng. səmən , səmədi = relationship between bride's and bridegroom's parents; KLJ 141 səmədiṇi = H səmdhin.

<u>səmeṛəṇo</u> = to gather up, H səmeṭna; <u>səmeṛiber</u> (having gathered up, H səmeṭkər) 19.17; - T 13026 Skr. saṁveṣṭayati = wraps up, winds round; Ku. səmeṛṇo, səmeṭṇo; LSI 235 səmeri ber = having collected; KLJ 358 səmeriber.

<u>səmjoṇo</u> (səmjūṇo, səmjaṇo) = to make understand, H səmjhana; <u>səmjūnũ</u> (I make understand, H səmjhaũ) 17.68; <u>səməjɛn chə</u> (she makes understand, H səməjhtĪ hɛ) 8.33; <u>səmjaya</u> (they were made to understand, H səmjhaye) 16.22; <u>səmjay səmjay</u> (H səmjhaya?) 10.86; <u>səməjũla</u> (we will make understand, H səmjhaẽge) 17.66; - JJ 68 səməjhoṇo (= səmjhoṇo; KM) = to convince.

<u>səyaṇa</u> (pl.) = old, wise (əyaṇa- ~ ) 2.33; əyaṇã-<u>səyaṇã</u> 2.83; - H səyana; T 13088 Skr. sajāna = clever, Ku. səyaṇo = wise, experienced, old; KLG 50 səyanĪ syɛnĪn = H səyanĪ striyã; KBA 54 śəyano = H səyana, 77 əśyano = H əbodh; PKG 8 səyaṇo = cunning, 98 headman; 262,275 səyaṇi = clever; 408 so səyaṇa = 100 wise men; Atk. II 508 "He revived the ancient system of headmen in each village called '<u>būrhas</u>' and '<u>sayānas</u>', who were responsible for the police and fiscal arrangements".

<u>sərəṇo</u> = to move, flow; H sərna, sərəkna(?); <u>sərənĪ</u> (they move, H sərte hɛ̃) 18.59; <u>səri go</u> (flowed, H sər gəya) 12.71; 13.17; <u>səri ge</u> (she descended, H sər gəĪ) 13.87; <u>səri jan chə</u> (it flows, H sər jata hɛ) 15.57; <u>səri jalə</u> (it will flow, H sər jaega) 15.57; - T 13250 Skr. sarati = runs,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

flows, glides; Ku. sərɳo = to move, attack, descend; sərkəɳo = to move, disappear; - cp. sarəɳo.

sərəpəṭə (?) = quickly (or: 'syarbaṭ = field-path, shortcut') 12.73 (janī mari ~ ; - see com.!); marī sərpəṭə 13.32; marī sərəpəṭə 13.34; 16.80; - BS (12.73) sərbəṭ = shortcut: Ku. məl baṭ choṛi ber həm təl baṭ bəṭī sərbəṭ vā pūji gyeī̃ = BS H ūpər ka rasta choṛ kər həm nīce ke raste se vəhā̃ pəhū̃c gəye ('sərbəṭ' is not translated into Hi.!); but cp. KLJ 323 sərəpata = H jəldī se; - cp. sərasər.

sərad(ə) = a ceremony for deceased ancestors 13.61; 14.4;5; tithi ko sərad 13.50;51; səradə-biradə 14.4; - H śraddhə; DNL sərad, səradh = the ceremony of offering libations to deceased ancestors, (low caste) the first six days of Dasehra ceremony; KLJ 335 sərad; PKG 252,254,255,379 səradh.

sərasər = quickly 12.22; sərasərī 12.55; - H sərasərī; DNL sərasəri, sərasər = straightway, without pause, fully; KLJ 302 sərasər = H tejī se.

sərūpə = beautiful; - see 'surūpə'.

sələh = counsel, advice 19.38; - H sələh; PKG 266 sələh.

səva = 1 1/4 one and a quarter ( ~ pɛsa); - H səva.

səvaī = preparing a field for rice-transplanting (BS); ropo-səvaī 14.27 (cp. 14.46 saɳa); BS 'watering an already ploughed field and making it muddy with 'dənya', the teeth of which are called 'dan''; GR (14.46) sə̃vai = to make a rice-field plain and muddy; HLS 646 səvaī ko bol = the songs sung during 'səvaī'; - the literal meaning is 'watering, moistening' (cp. saɳa!).

səhərī = səharī (she endured) 14.80; - see 'səharəɳo'.

səharəɳo = to bear, endure; H səhna, səharna; səhari ni səkəner bhəy (she could not bear, H səhən kər səknevalī nəhī̃ huī) 14.80; səhərī (= səharī = she endured, H səhī) 14.80; - T 13299 Skr. sahakāra = assistance, Der. P. səharna; PKG 239 səharə̃chə = it tears (suffers), H səharta hɛ; 142 jɛle səharo (whoever endures, H jisne səhara).

səhī = true, very well 2.50; 13.40; - PHD səhī = yea, verily, indeed, true enough, just so, very well; MHK səhī (ar. səhīh) = səc; UHŚ səhīh (ar.) = sətyə, səc, ṭhīk.

sə̃gələ = chain (kutõ ka ~ ) 6.70; - H sə̃kəl; T 12580 Skr. śṛṅkhala, Ku. sə̃glo = doorchain, gng. śaṅəv = chain;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

D 168 luvə kĭ saɦələ = H lohe kĭ jə̃jĭr; KLJ sañəl.

sə̃cə = true 10.68; sə̃ci bat chu 10.50; - H səc, sə̃c; T 13112 Skr. satya, Ku. sə̃c, sə̃co = true; PKG 357 sə̃c, 276 sə̃ca.

sə̃cĭ = truth 19.3;9; - H sətyə; PKG 357 sə̃cĭ.

sə̃ṭ- = to exchange, barter; - see 'saṭəṇo'.

sə̃sə = twilight, evening 16.95; - H səndhya; T 12918 Skr. saṁdhyā, Ku.gng. sə̃s; - cp. səndhya.

saṭəṇo = to exchange, barter; saṭəṇə (to exchange) 3.17; 4.6; 8; 5.46; 6.5;14; sə̃ṭəṇə (to exchange) 3.44;72; 6.9; saṭəṇ (cə̃vəl ~ = to barter rice) 3.7;8;61;73;78; 4.9; (lũṇ ~ = to b. salt) 4.71; (jəmbū-gəndərɛṇĭ ~ ) 5.77; 6.43; lũṇ saṭəṇɛ (to barter) 3.10; saṭəṇa (to barter) 3.74; mɛ̃ sə̃ṭənū (I barter) 4.75; saṭə̃ (= saṭõ = saṭəno ?; he barters) 4.82; sə̃ṭənĭ (they barter) 4.37;39; 5.63;68; sə̃ṭən chə (he barters) 4.76; sə̃ṭən (= sə̃ṭəno ? = he barters) 4.77; sə̃ṭõ (he barters) 6.34; sə̃ṭəchɛ (you barter) 4.52; sə̃ṭi go (he has been exchanged) 6.59; sə̃ṭi go chə (he has been exchanged) 6.46; sə̃ṭəla (you shall barter; pl.) 3.62; saṭi lyunū (I barter, H (saṭ) laũ̃) 3.9;12; sə̃ṭi li unū (I barter, H (sə̃ṭ) le aũ̃) 3.27;28; sə̃ṭi linū (I barter, H (sə̃ṭ) lũ̃) 4.34; sə̃ṭi hɛ chə (= sə̃ṭi hal chə = it has been exchanged, H (sə̃ṭ) diya hɛ) 4.54; 6.54; hɛ chə sə̃ṭi (= hal chə sə̃ṭi) 6.45; sə̃ṭi hɛ (= sə̃ṭi hal, H s. diya) 6.65; - T 13101 Skr. saṭṭa = exchange, Ku. sə̃ṭo = exchange, səṭoṇo = to exchange, barter; DNL saṭənu; NMM 32 tum saṭəla, ~ saṭi re lyala (you shall barter).

saṭhi = 60 sixty ( ~ sətteri = 60 -70) 22.17; - H saṭh; T 12804 Skr. ṣaṣṭi, N. saṭhi, WPah. śəṭṭh, L.P. səṭṭh.

saṇa = mixing, moistening (to mix?); saṇa choṛo, ropo choṛo (watering was left, rice-transplanting was left) 14.46; - PHD sanna = to impregnate (with), rub in, knead, mash, mix up (as flour, dough, earth); T 12898 Skr. sə̃dadhāti = places on, combines; Ku. sanṇo = to mix with ingredients, immerse in spices, make a sauce of; - possibly 'saṇa' (14.46) should be 'sanṇa'; - BS sə̃ṇ = verb, sə̃vai = noun; sə̃ṇəĭ̃ = H səvaĭ kər rəhe hɛ̃; BS Ku. bhou u sə̃ṇ śuru keral apəṇ gaṇə̃ (?) mɛ̃ = H kəl ve əpne khetõ mɛ̃ səvaĭ śuru kərɛ̃ge; - PM and BLS (14.46) think of 'sarən' = transplanting (PM), to bring the seedlings from the nursery to the field (BLS).

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

saŋū pəhər(ī) = 'Sāŋū' the watchman 14.65;68;71;84;87; 15.88; 89; - related to 'saŋa' (sanŋo = to knead, mix)?

sat(ə) = seven 1.87;89; 4.87;91;92;95; 5.11;32;34;38; 6.20; 8.91;93; 9.1;2; 12.43;45;91;92;95; 13.7;14;15;20;22; 14.27; 41;42;47;48;59; 15.2;86; 16.51; 17.38;39; 18.7;9; 19.26;28; 21.22; - H sat; T 13139 Skr. sapta, Ku. sat.

satu = flour/meal of parched grain 1.31; - see 'səttū'.

satõ = the seventh 14.57; - H satvā̃; T 13151 Skr. saptama, N. satəũ (= satɔ̃/satõ; KM).

samən = in front of (utkɛ ~ ) 11.52; - H samne; T 12982 Skr. sāmukha = facing, present; Ku. samŋo = being in front; samŋi (adv.); PKG 324 saməŋi = in front of.

saməl(ə) = provisions (for a journey; səttū re ~ ) 1.28;30; 31; 3.13;26;29;82;83; 4.3; - H sə̃bəl; T 12315 Skr. śambala, sa-; Ku. saməl, gng. saməv; PKG 263 saməl; HDK 47 (Doti) səttū saməl = flour of parched grain and (other) provisions; 17 (Shor) satu saməl ko thɛlo = a bag of ~ ; 29 (Johār) śatu śaməl ko kərbəc = a bag/load of ~ ; 54 (Almorā Dūms) saməv, saməv sətũ̃ (2x); - cp. səttū.

saman(ə) = thing, material, (food)-stuff (bəryat ko ~ , khaŋək ~ ) 9.8; 19.40; - H saman.

sarəŋo = to move (tr.); H cəlana, lana (?); sarənī (hatu ni ~ = she does not move a hand, H cəlatī) 9.2; həttho ni saro (a hand was not moved, H cəlaya) 8.32; - T 13358 Skr. sārayati = makes move, removes; Ku. sarŋo = to convey, remove, transplant (cp. saŋa!), copy, seperate grain from dirt; N. sarnu = to move (tr.); KI 625 sarŋa = H le jana; KLJ 358 sarəŋə = H lana; - cp. sərəŋo.

sal(ə) = year 2.65; 8.13; 22.17;20; - H sal.

sal(ə)-jəmol(ə) = the species of rice called 'Jamol' 5.80;81; 94; - PHD śali = rice, a kind of white rice, red rice; T 12415 Skr. śāli = growing or unhusked rice, H. sal; KLG 71 śalī jəmalī, hə̃sraj basəmətī, salī basəmətī = H sal jəmal, h.b., əmal b.; Atk. I 685 'Jamol' kind of rice.

salɛ (emphatic) = wife's younger brother, sister's husband; an abuse 14.29; sav (?) 13.13; - PHD sala = wife's brother, brother-in-law, term of abuse; T 13871 Skr. syāla, syālaka; Ku. śau = sister's husband; DNL salo, Ku. salo.

sav (?) = term of abuse 13.13; - see 'salɛ'.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

sĩvalĩ (= siməl, simәli?) = the silk cotton tree; (pãcə-pəttĩ re) sĩvali (the five leaved ~ ) 18.3; 21.6;54; pãcə-patĩ re sĩgvalĩ 18.67; - PHD seməl, semməl = the silk cotton tree Bombax heptaphyllum; HSS seməl = ...ek peṛ...; pətte ... ek ek ḍãḍĩ mẽ pãje kĩ tərəh pãc pãc chəh chəh ləge hote hẽ; ... phūlõ mẽ pãc dəl hote hẽ; ... ayurved mẽ seməl bəhut upkarĩ oṣədhi manĩ gəĩ hɛ; PIP 37 Bombax malabaricum, red silk cotton, 'seməl': ... leaflets 5 - 7; T 12351 Skr. śalmali = the silk cotton tree Bombax heptaphyllum (also 'śimbala, śəimbala'); Ku.N. siməl; H. sĩmər, seməl; the 'five leaves' point to 'silk cotton tree', but the sound reminds also of: DNL sĩvali, simali, sẽvali = water weeds, green slime; T 12493 Skr. śĩāla = a waterweed, Ku. sivalo, syãlo = a waterweed, moss; SHSS sivar, sival.

sĩhasən = throne 6.41; - H sĩhasən.

sikəṛa = rod, switch, twig (jhipə kəsĩ ~ ) 4.16; (bhekuva ka) sikəṛa 14.75;77;82; 15.87;90; bhekuva ka sikaṛa 14.72; bhekuva ka sikaṛə 14.73; - H ṭəhənĩ; KLJ 81/82 kṛsna bhəgəvanõ lɛ carə sikaṛa toṛi sunəpaṭɛ kĩ pələñ mẽ dhəri rəĩ; ... carə sikaṛa manĩ dvarĩka bhəgĩvanə = H (84) bhəgəvanə kṛṣṇə ne car ṭəhəniyã toṛ kər sone kĩ sej pər rəkh choṛĩ; ... bhəgvan rukmiṇĩ ko car ḍãḍe ləga kər (bole); KLJ 375 sikəṛi = H ləkṛĩ.

śikh (?) = tuft, topknot (cuĩ ka ~ ) 12.53; - H śikh, śikha; T 12436 Skr. śikhā = tuft, topknot, crest; - see com.!

sikhəṇo = to learn, H sĩkhna; sikhi laya (they learned and brought, H sĩkh laye) 22.52; - DNL siknu, Ku. sikhṇo; PKG 74 sĩkh pai = he learned; 76 sĩkh dĩni, 266 sĩkho.

siṇəṇo = to sew, H sĩna; siṇəṇə maju (in/while sewing, H sĩne mẽ) 19.72; gurū siṇənĩ (the Guru sews, H sĩte hẽ) 19.87; - T 13443 Skr. sĩvana = sewing, Ku.gng. śiãṽə = sewing (whence Ku. 'siṇṇo' = to sew); JJ 99 sĩṇəno = to sew.

sitẽ chiyɛ = you slept, H sota tha 16.95; - see 'seṇo'.

sinanə = bathing (kəro gẽga ~ ) 1.63; - H snan, sənan; PKG 201 snan.

sĩp = skill (rvaṭ pəkoṇo ~ = the skill to bake bread) 5.66; - T 12470 Skr. śilpa = manual craft; Ku sĩp = skill, ability; KLJ sĩp = H kośəl; sipalu = H kuśəl; 382 sĩp = H nipun.

simərəṇo = to gather, roll, pull up; H səmeṭna; simərə,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

simərɽĩ (rolled up, H səmeṭa, səmeṭĩ) 11.6; simərɽĩ 21.71; - cp. T 13026 Skr. saṁveṣṭayati = wraps up, winds round; Ku. səmerɽɲo = to gather up.

simələkhar(ə) = a poison? 18.69; 21.55; - KI 282 (rules for the king's cook, 1-16) ẓəhər, bhãg, əpḥĩm, simələkhar (sẽkhiya?) inkĩ batẽ nə kəre, nə kisĩ ko chũne de; - PHD sẽkhiya, sẽkhya = a kind of poison, arsenic (syn. 'səmmu'l-far'); - 'səmmu'l-far' could have been corrupted into 'siməlkhar/simələkharə'.

sir(ə) = head 13.82;85; 15.14;16;23; 16.68; 20.56; 21.25;56; sire(?)-danəpurə 1.54; 4.20; - H sir; DNL sir, Ku. sir.

sĩsə = lead ( ~ məɲə gola = leaden ball weighing one 'məɲə') 7.70; - H sĩsa; T 13445 Skr. sĩsa, Ku. sĩso; KLJ 271 para bhĩɲa kãkəɽ maro, sĩsɛ kĩ golĩ lɛ = H samne kĩ pəhaɽĩ pər sĩse kĩ golĩ se hirəɲ mar ḍala gəya; - cp. gola.

sisṭəm = system 19.45.

sũ = parrot; - see 'suva'.

sukəɲo = to dry up, become dry; H sũkhna; sukəɲĩ (she who dries up, H sũkhnevalĩ) 14.76;81; suki rə chĩ (it had dried up/it was drying up?, H sũkh rəha tha) 14.90; - T 12552 Skr. śuṣkati = becomes dry; Ku. sukhɲo, sukɲo; KLJ 329 suki ge = H sũkh gəĩ; PKG 293 sukhi saɲi = dry, shrivelled up; LSI sukhiyo = arid, dry.

sukalo (?) = sleeping, bedtime (? GR) 6.62; 9.4; 15.44; sukalɛ 8.31; 15.43; sukala 9.35; 18.48; sukhalə (= sukalə?) 6.12; see com.! - cp. DNL sukal = good time; sukala (= sukəla; court language) = sleep; ~ gərnu = to sleep; KLG 96 sukala hɛ ryan dophərĩ ka gham = H viśram kər rəhe hẽ dupəhərĩ kĩ dhũp mẽ.

sukh = luck, good fortune 15.80;83; - H sukh.

sukhalə (= sukalə?) = sleeping, bedtime; - see 'sukalo'.

sujan(ə)-ghaṭ(ə) = name of a place 20.24;63; GR (?): near Suniya Kot, where the Bhotiyas wash the wool of their sheep; KI 22 (on the region 'SĩrĀ':) uttər mẽ iske və johar ke bĩc gorĩgẽga tətha koṭalĩ sujan bũga; (DNL bũgo = cone, the pod of the plaintain flower, vagabond).

suɲəɲo = to hear, listen; H sunna; suɲəɲ nɛ (no listening, H sunna nəhĩ) 12.82; suɲə (listen!) 1.30; 3.43; 4.15;42;66; 69;94; 5.24; 6.25;84; 8.40;71; 9.65; 10.46;59;71;94; 11.3;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

24;27; 12.78; 15.11; 16.39; 17.80; 18.25; 19.69; 21.60; suṇɛnɛ (she hears, H suntī) 9.26; suṇa (what form? - H sune = heard, pl.; or: suṇa = suṇə/suṇo, H suna = heard, sg.?; or: suṇa = suṇṇə, H sunna = listening?) 20.4; suṇi rɔ (he was listening, H sun rəha tha) 19.78; - T 12598 Skr. śṛṇoti = hears, Ku. suṇṇo; HLS 635 suṇə-suṇə; KLG 159 suṇə -suṇə; PKG 127 suṇiber (H sunkər); -

suṇə suṇə = listen listen!, H suno suno 1.16;20;27;92; 2.2; 31;51;55;61;68;85; 3.32;41;42;46; 4.66; 5.24;32;43; 7.75; 76;83; 8.3;32;72; 9.27;61;70; 10.66;94; 11.3;67; 12.30;90; 13.10; 14.14;21; 15.72; 16.28;31;49;66; 17.26;31;49;80;93; 18.23;84; 19.2;32; 20.3;75; - see 'suṇəṇo'.

sutapaṭ pəlẽg (?) = a bed with very good bedding (?) 15.41; sutepaṭə khaṭə 15.43; sutapaṭo khaṭə 16.63; sutapəṭu khaṭə 16.63; - most probably 'suta'= fine thread (cp. DNL sut = fibre, twine, string; suti = made of cotton) and 'paṭ' = fine cloth of cotton or silk (cp. DNL paṭ = flax, fibre; Pa.Pk. pəṭṭə = fine cloth of cotton or silk; Ku.A. paṭ = silk); this is supported by phrases like 'ətləs məkhməl sej' = bed of satin and velvet (LP II p.56 l. 591) and 'kəche sūt ka pəlẽg' = a bed of unwoven thread (LP II p. 285 l. 129); - for other possibilities compare similar words: BFB p.26 and 136 sūte ke pəlẽgəri = beds for sleeping; KLJ 81 sunəpaṭɛ kī pəleṅ mẽ = H sone kī sej pər ('sunə-' should be 'sutə'! - KM); PHD sītəl-paṭī, sītəl-pəṭṭī = a kind of fine cool mat (for sleeping on); Sangrām p.62 (a rich landlord is lying on a) 'śītəlpaṭī'; K.M. Ashraf, LCPH 172 "The rich Hindus sometimes used beautiful mats known as 'Sital-patis'"; - forms very similar to 'sutapaṭə khaṭ' we find in KLG 96 (Ku. and Hi.!):'sutərɔṭī khaṭə' and KLG 150: Ku. 'sutərɔṭī khaṭə holī, rətənɔṭī kaməli ho' = Hi. 'sutərɔṭī khaṭə thī, rətnejəḍit kəmbəl'; - Gopal Ram himself did not seem shure about it.

sutolī-ka-sera = the 'Serā'-fields of Sutolī, a place between Someshvar and Dvārāhāṭ 4.43; 12.9; sutolī 12.12; - cp. KI 415,420 siṭolī; 467 siṭolī.

suda (?) = in vain (tvīl ~ kɛ dī = you spoke in vain ?) 9.58; - KLJ sudɛ = H vyərth; - see com..

sunəpəti śok(ə) = Sunapati Shauk, the 'Goldlord'(?) Shauk,

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

father of Rājulā and husband of Gāngulā 1.1;4;11;16;20;33; 37 etc.; sunə-re-pəti śokə 1.29; sunəpəti 1.40; suniya śok 20.56; sunī ka ghəra 2.41; sunəpəti gãgula 1.44 etc.; KI 66 (on Dārmā and Johār) 'darma və johar ke bīc pẽcəcūlī namək bərpḥ se bhəra hua pəhaṛ hɛ (65); ... inke us tərəpḥ yanī johar pəṭṭī mẽ do gãv əṭasī və bəlātī hɛ̃. kəhte hɛ̃ ki pəhəle yəh gãv darma ke sunəpəti soka ke 'ghaṭe' (dərre) ke bhītər the. us soke ka yəh 'ghaṭa' (dərra) əpne prant johar se əṭasī bəlātī ka pəhaṛ ullẽghən kər darma ke śibū gãv hokər hũṇədeś yanī tibbət jane ka tha, pər əb bərpḥ se ḍhək gəya hɛ'; KI 71 ek vīr sunəpəti śoka (another legend); KI 123 sona-cādī ẓyadatər tibbət se ata hɛ (sunəpəti = gold-lord!); KL 159 sunəpəti; GL 259 sonūśahī namək raja, śunəpəti; HL 634 'śunəpəti śok ka prəbhutvə śokāṇ (johar?) mẽ tha. vəh tibbət (bhot) ka bəhut bəṛa vyaparī tha or əpnī bhẽḍ, bəkəriyõ tətha ghoṛõ pər mal ladkər hər sal vyapar kərne palī pəchaũ kī bəṛī mẽḍī dvarahaṭ kī or jata tha. uskī ek hī sẽtan rẽjulī thī'; NMM 31 sunəpətə səuka, 42 sunəpət śəuka; KLJ 240 sunəpata sokɛ kī celī; - cp. śokə.

sunana (Hi.!) = to let hear, tell; həmko suna do (let us/me hear!) 22.57.

sunī = a name 2.41; - see 'suniya'.

suniya-koṭə = the fort/house of Sunapati Shauk (in this story) 2.30; 3.19;21; 9.26; 21.68; suniya ka koṭə 7.69;70; 19.62; suniya ko koṭə 1.35; suniya ka ghəra 2.57; sunī ka ghəra 2.41; suniya ka məhələ 18.91.

sunū (= suno?) = gold 9.75;81;83;85; 15.42; 20.50; sunu 1.2; 6.41; suna 1.3; 11.56;57;60; - H sona; T 13519 Skr. suvarṇa = golden, gold; Ku. suno, gng. sun; PKG 164,190,369 suno; 101 suna ki rat = a night of gold; 269,296 sono; 272 sonu; sona k = of gold (382); KLG 31 sũnũ ko = of gold; NMM 26 sunū takə = a gold coin; KLG 142 sunū kə nimuã.

sun-san = empty, silent (log-bag khɛber ~ jɛ hɛ gĩ) 15.50; - PHD sun, sun-san = still, lonely, deserted; T 12567 śūnya, Ku. suno; DNL sun-san = empty, silent; sunne-sanne = quiet; KLG 74 rəmolī-gəṛh kī sunəsanī hɛ gɛchə = H rəmolī-gəṛh sūna ho gəya hɛ.

sūr (?) = consciousness; BS H dhyan, dhun; vīk ~ mẽ 14.12; - DNL sur = consciousness, sensibility (from Ar. 'śuūr');

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

UHŚ śuūr = sə̃jña, hoś, vivek, səməj; KLJ 358 suri lagī bhɛ ukɛ̃ = H dhun ləgī thī use.

sūrəj(ə) = sun 2.58;59; 11.39;40; sūrijə 10.35; surjə 10.36; sūrjə 14.44; with verb in pl.: honī 2.58; hɛ janī 2.59; 11.39;40; with verb in sg.: hɛ ro chə 14.44; - HSS sūryə, sūrəj, sūrjə, surəj; T 13574 Skr. sūra, sūrya, sūriya; KLJ 43 surijə, 108 sūrijə, 111 surījə; KLG 32 sūrijə.

sūrət(ə) = form, shape, manner 7.39;44; 8.87; 12.92; 15.69; sūrut(ə) 7.79;81; 8.85; 15.68;70;71; 17.4;33;35;46;70; - H sūrət; KG 75 surət; KLJ 308 sūrət.

surīpə (= surūp?) = beautiful; - see 'surūp'.

surūp = beautiful 5.92; surūpa (= surūpə) 3.49; surīpə (= surūpə?) 5.59;70;74; sərūpə 11.38; - H sundər, sərūp, svərūp; T 13265 Skr. sarūpa = like, shapely, beautiful; also T 13508 Skr. surūpa = well-formed, beautiful?

suvərəṇɛ̃ (?) = golden 2.5; - see com.!

suva = parrot 19.47;50;51;53;54;58;99; 20.1;2; sū 19.65; - H tota; T 12503 Skr. śuka, Ku. suva, gng. śuə; KLJ suva; PKG 56 suva; - cp. gholə.

śeco = mould, form; H sā̃ca 10.60; - see 'śɛco'.

seṇo = to sleep, H sona; śe go (he slept, went to bed; H so gəya) 15.40;49; se go chə (H so gəya hɛ) 15.39; sitɛ̃ chiyɛ (you slept, H sota tha) 16.95; - T 12605 Skr. śete, Ku. sīṇo, seṇo, sitṇo; PKG 239 nə̃ga sitənī ujyaṛ mɛ̃ = Naked men (poor ones) sleep in the jungle; 31 seṇī = to sleep, sleeping; 293 se ruṇo = to remain sleeping; KI 665 seṇo, se jaṇo (H so jana); D 27 siṇ pəṛi gəyũ = H sone peṛ gəya hũ (as to its form only!); JJ 29 mohən siṇ peṛī rochə = M. sleeps, 39 siṇ peṛno = to sleep, 56 se rūṇo = to lie, 78 se ũṇo = to repose on; LSI 151 se rɛ chi = she had gone to sleep; HDK 47 (Doti) siyo = slept; 54 (Almora Dums) seī gəyo (= sei; KM) = H so gəya; KLJ sitəṇ = H so jana.

set = mound, dam (gənanɔ̃k ~ lag) 12.23; - PHD set, setu = a ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dike, dam; PKG 411 pərsa ka set = dunghill.

śeta (= śetə?) = white ( ~ gyɔ̃ ka roṭa) 5.83; 6.19;24; śyetə ( ~ gyɔ̃ roṭə) 5.84;95; 6.28;32; śyeta gyɔ̃ ka roṭa 5.85; - H səphed; T 12778 Skr. śvaitra, Ku. seto; PKG 382 set; KBA 41 śyata; LSI 313 (Garhvālī) syata.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(serəŋĪ) = coquettish (BS), squinting? 17.27 com.; - DNL seṛo = squinting, squint-eyed; Ku. seṛo = having cataract in one eye; T 12717 Skr. śreḍa, Ku. seṛo.

sera = 'fertile irrigated land near river' (BS) 4.84;88; 14.18;27; syar 14.21; sutolĪ-ka-sera 4.43; 12.9; rɛtə-ka-sera 12.10; - PKG 5,175 sero = irrigated land, field; SEH seras = first-class irrigated lands; KI 119 sera: 'pəhaṛ kĪ ghaṭiyõ mẽ nədĪ ke kinare bəṛĪ upjaū ʒəmĪnẽ hẽ. ye "sere" kəhe jate hẽ. jəl-sĪcit ʒəmĪnõ ko "sera" kəhte hẽ'; KI 460 sera, sĪra; KLJ 97 seran kĪ kūl, 244 sero; DPS 37 p. 13 Dhamolasera, 16 Mandalsera, 18 Simsyari, 27 Seri, 40 Kunsiari; - cp. mənusarə (?); PHD sira, śira = channel (for irrigation flooding a field).

selĪ-śokaŋ = 'cold Shaukān', name of a region ( ~ jənər deś) 11.77; śelĪ-śokaŋ 16.79; selĪ-sɔkaŋ jələnərə-deśə 17.10; - T 12613 Skr. śaitala = relating to cold, Ku. selo = cold, shady, damp; selūŋo = to let get cold; - GR (?) syeli = jungly(?); - KI 6 pərvətõ kĪ nirgham (selĪ) jəgəhõ mẽ; 460 selo = H jismẽ sūryə nə ave ('shady'); NMM 48 SelĪ Saukyaŋa; KLJ 80 syelĪ jɛ̃tĪvara = H ' ~ ' prədeś; PKG 253 tato paŋi selo copəṛ = Warm water and cool oil; DPS 37 p. 2 Sela Khola, 10 Sela, 18 Selihat, 27 Seli Gaon.

śɛco (= sãco?) = mould, form 10.60; śeco 10.60; śec 10.61; - PHD sãca = mould, matrice, figure, outline; T 13096 Skr. sãcaka, WPah. śɛccu, Ku.N. sãco.

sɛŋĪ = woman, wife 10.7; 12.45; 13.1;38; 15.26; sɛŋi 5.15; syɛŋĪ 8.79; 12.99; sɛŋiya 10.8; śɛŋ 13.4; sɛŋiyã 15.7;10; 14;65; - H ɔrət, strĪ; T 13931 Skr. svāminĪ, N. seni = wife; D 8 syɛ̃ŋi = H strĪ, 9 syɛŋi; PKG 29,123,126,182,204, 228,384 syɛŋi; GHB 165 syɛŋi = H ɔrət; KBA 101 śyɛni; KLJ 328 sɛŋi, 342 sɛ̃ŋi; HDK 56 (Almora Dums) sɛŋĪ (6x).

sɛtə (= setə?) = white, of silver 2.71;72;75;78;79;89; GR (2.71; - 1973) 'silver necklace' (he showed me through gestures); - H cãdĪ ka; T 12778 Ku. seto ? (cp. śeta); NMM 31 rəjūlĪ...kəŋĪ saita lagĪ go chə (saita = piṭhya; p. 42 'betrothal ceremony'); 50 saita (= sɛta; KM) lagĪ rəi chə (betrothal ceremony); - it probably means: the putting on of a silver necklace as a kind of betrothal ceremony.

sɛtə = (auspicious) moment (tɛ ghəṛĪ re tɛ ~ = at that hour

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

and that moment) 18.97; - H sait, (śubh) muhurt; KLJ sɛt = H gheṛī, sait.

soceṇo = to think, H socna; soceṇe (H socna) 12.5; soceno (he thinks, H socta) 12.5; socũ (= socõ, soceno? - huṇiya mənə mẽ ~ ) 10.54; socenɛ (she thinks, H soctī) 5.15; 8.81; 11.16; socenī (they think, H socte hẽ) 8.58; soceno chə (he thinks, H socta hɛ) 6.55; socen chə (H socta hɛ) 6.49; socɛn chə (she thinks, H soctī hɛ) 16.11; socen chə (H soctī hɛ) 16.49; socə (? = socẽ < soceno = H socta? - or: soco = H soca = thought?) 6.53; soco (he thought, H soca) 16.35; 19.96; socī (she thought, H socī) 16.54; soci rakha (thought, H soc rəkha) 21.38; socə rakhə chī (she thought, H soc rəkhī thī; or: rakhə = rakhẽ = rakhən, H soc rəkhtī thī) 20.83; mīl soci chə (I thought, H mẽne (ɛsī bat) socī hɛ ?) 14.9; - T 12621 Skr. śocyate, Ku. socṇo.

someśvər = Someshvar, name of a village on the road Almora - Kausānī - Bāgeshvar, about 20 km north of Almora 12.16;19; its old name is 'phəya, phəya-rɔ' (q.v.); BS ex. (19.2): həmar gõ mẽ phəya beṭī bəryat ɛ vīki həmūl bhot khatir kerī = BS H hemare gãv someśvər se bərat aī uska həmne bəhut sətkar kiya; Atk. III 691 'Someswar, a village and temple and traveller's rest-house in patti Borārau Walla and parganah Bārahmandal of Kumaon is situate ... at an elevation of 4572 feet above the level of the sea, 18 miles west (!) of Almora by Hawalbāg'; Atk. II 315,388,810 Someswar temple; 566 grants to ~ ; - see 'phəya-rɔ'.

soy (= soyo?) = slept, H soya (mẽlɛ ... ãkh bhəri ni soy = I - a full eye - did not sleep) 15.75; - T 13902 Skr. svapati = sleeps; P. səuṇa (= soṇa; KM), WPah. 3.sg. soe; - cp. seṇo.

soro = relations 17.6; - H sẽbẽdhī, riśtedar; T 13605 Skr. sodara = co-uterine, next of kin; Ku. soro, pl. svara = kinsman, caste-fellow; PKG 304,309,310,395 soro = kinsman; 304,309 sora pl.; KBA 23 śoro = H bhaī-birader; KLG 156 soro = H bãdhev; but: JJ 18 soro ( < Skr. śvaśura > Ku. sor, soro; T 12753) = father-in-law.

sõpeṇo = to hand over, entrust; H sõpna; sõpi onū (I just entrusted/I come having entrusted; H sõp(kər) aũ) 7.93; sõpber ɛ go (having entrusted he came, H sõpker a gəya) 7.97;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

T 13192 Skr. samarpayati = throws at, Ku. səũpɲo (= sõpɲo).

sɔ = hundred (nɔ sɔ = 900) 10.5; 14.70; 15.88;89; - H sɔ; T 12278 Skr. śata, Ku.N. səi (= sɛ; KM); PKG 8 sɔ.

śɔkə = Shauk, a caste of traders living at the northern border of Kumaon (salt from Tibet!) 1.2;5;6;10;11;13;26;30;32; 34;38;39;41;42 etc.; sunəpəti śɔk(ə) 1.1;4;11;16;20;33;37 etc.; śɔkənõ 1.3; - KI 114 Shauks go to the fair in Bāgeśvar; 632 (śɔk) = 'kumaũ ke uttər mẽ bəsnevalī jatiyõ ko nīcevale log śɔk kəhte hɛ̃, bhoṭ mẽ rəhne se ye log bhoṭiya bhī kəhe jate hɛ̃'; KBA 5 śɔka = 'piṭhorageṛh ke munśyarī (see 'mənusarə'!) ɔr dharcula kṣetrõ mẽ rəhnevalī mūl jati 'śɔka' kəhlatī hɛ; ... kəhĩ-kəhĩ 'śɔka' logõ ko bhoṭiya bhī kəh diya jata hɛ'; HL 634 śɔk; KL 159 śɔk; KL 351 sunəpəta śɔka kī celī (many times!); HDK III 'Shawkas ... living in the Byans and Chaudans passes; ... constantly trade with the Tibetans'; KBA 6 'śɔka log nəmək dete hɛ̃ ɔr uske bədle gramvasiyõ se cavəl lete hɛ̃'; - cp. sunəpəti śɔk.

śɔkaṇ(ə) = the country of the Shauks 2.27;30;49;53;80; 3.89; 4.8;12;21; 8.15;31;94; 9.6;24;26;50; 11.17;77; śɔkaṇ 18.88; śɔkaṇī deśə 9.1; - NMM 30 səukyaṇa huṇī (towards Shaukān); cp. selī-śɔkaṇ.

śɔkī = a Shauk-woman, ~ -girl (also 'śɔkiya, śɔkiyə') 2.68 etc.; 12.78 etc.; - KBA 69 -iya: 'ukt prətyəy se yukt rəcnaẽ laṛ-pyar sūcək bhī hɛ̃ - moti > motiya'; cp. bəraṭhiye.

śɔkyaṇ(ə) = a Shauk-woman (gãgula ~ ) 1.12;13;19; 20.61; śɔkyaṇī 9.47; - cp. JJ 12 dhobyaṇ = washer-woman.

sɔṇ(ə) bhado = the two months of S.-Bh. (July-August) 7.4; 10.21; - H savən bhadõ; T 12699 Skr. śrāvaṇa, Ku. səuṇ (= sɔṇ; KM); PKG sɔṇ (15,138,144,159).

sɔraśi = people of the father-in-law's family (BS) 5.25;29; sɔrasə 11.22; sɔrasi 15.11; - H səsural; T 12755 Skr. śvaśuraśālā = father-in-law's house, Ku. səsuras, səuras (= sɔras; KM); also T 12756; KLJ 46 sərasə = H səsural; KBA 68, 95 śɔraś = H səsural.

strī = woman 1.12;49;91; istrī 3.48; 13.38; - H strī, istrī.

śyətə = white, H səphed; - see 'śeta'.

syalə = jackal 13.19; - H siyar; T 12578 Skr. sṛgāla, Ku. syal = jackal, fox; gng. śyav; KLJ (index) syal, 339 syav, 384 syavɛ ki jve; KBA 47 śyal; PKG 177 syal (transcribed: 'shyāla').

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

syalde-ka-pokhərə = a place (temple?) near (in?) Dvārāhāṭ 4.61; syal-de-ka-pokhərə 13.45;49;74; - DNL pokhəri = lake, pool, tank; Ku. pokhər = pond; KI 96 (on Dvārāhāṭ): 'yəhã pər ek syalədə pokhər və sthəl bhĩ hɛ, jəhã hər sal vɛśakh məhĩne kĩ sə̃krãti ko mela ləgta hɛ'; KI 657 'śĩtəladevĩ ke mə̃dir bhĩ kəĩ hə̃: əlmoṛa, jagĩśvər belpəṭṭĩ mẽ, məhər ke ḍolagãv mẽ, dvarahaṭ mẽ 'syalde', jo śĩtəladevĩ ka əpəbhrə̃ś hɛ'; Atk. III 221 (on Dwārahāt, Dorahāt): there is a temple 'near the Syālde Pokhar, ... The Syālde tank, close by, produces large numbers of the pink lotus during the rains. It is so called from the Syālde (Siyālde) clan of Rajpūts who assemble here annually in Baisākh to indulge in the mimic warfare of the "bagwāli"'; Atk. NHRH 62 (on this 'bagwālĩ'-festival): 'the bagwālĩ or stone-throwing festival ... was also held at ... Siyāl De Pokhar in Dwāra'; KBA 6 syalde; KL 64 'siyalde' ka gĩt (songs of Siyālde); - cp. dorihaṭ.

śyə̃ = tiger 13.75; - H bagh, śer; T 13384 Skr. siṁha = lion, Ku. syə̃, syū = tiger; D 13 syū = H sĩh (2x); GR,BS,TP śyə̃ = H śer (tiger); KLJ syə̃ = H śer; 249 mɛ̃ syə̃ nhatĩ bag = H mɛ̃ śer bagh...hə̃ nəhĩ; LSI śyə̃; PKG 6,104 syū = tiger; 188 syū = lion.

syūṛə = needle 19.72;76;90; syūṛĩ 19.73;74;75; syūṛo dhago (needle and thread) 19.68; - H sūĩ; T 13551 Skr. sūcĩ, Ku. syūṛo; KLJ 384 syūṛ; KBA 27,148 śyūṛo; PKG 124 syūṛo; 37 syūṛa dəgəṛi = with a needle.

syɛṇĩ = woman, wife; - see 'sɛṇĩ'.

śyol(ə) = shade 4.67;72; 6.16; 11.49;52; 12.43; śyov(ə) 6.15; 11.50;51; śyū (?) 9.23; - H chaya; D 12,24 syol = H chaya; KLG 51 śyol; KLJ 222 syolo, 261 syol; 224,225,324,396 syov; 41 sel, 241 sɛl; cp. T 5027 Skr. chāyā = shade, Ku. choyo = marks on skin; gng. ĉhai = shade; with -(l)lə-: Ku. chail, chailo (= chɛl; KM).

śyov(ə) = shade; - see 'śyol(ə)'.

svəpən(ə) = dream, sleep 15.62;64;67;74; 21.38;78;80; svəpnə 15.63; 20.92; 21.11;31;79;82;83;84; sviṇa 15.69; svəpinə 20.81; - H səpna, svəpnə; T 13904 Skr. svapna; - cp. svĩṇi.

svər(ə)gə = heaven 5.48;49;52; 20.52; - H svərg; T 13910 Skr. svarga; KLG 33 sərgə; KLJ 257 ho sərəgə tara = H akaś tarə̃

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

se bhəra hɛ; KBA 41 śərgə = svərgə; PKG 196,240,326,328 svərg = heaven, sky.

svamĪ = lord, master 1.15;16;17;19; 3.43; 10.66;71;75;83 etc.; - H svamī; KLJ 154 səiyā̃ = H pəti.

svĪṇi = dream; svĪṇi (ka rəthə) 20.74;76;95; sviṇĪ (ka rəthə) 15.46;64; sviṇinõ ko rəthə 15.45; svɛṇa ka rəthə 15.46; svəpən ko rəth 15.48; - as to 'rəthə' = 'chariot/object/longing' see 'rəthə'! - H səpna, svəpnə; T 13481 Skr. supna, Ku. svĪṇo, gng. svĪ̃ṽ̃; D 3 svɛṇ; KLG 155 svĪnĪ ka səpən = H nidra ke svəpnə mẽ; KLJ (index) svẽṇ, 167 svĪ̃ṇa; 307 svĪ̃ṇa ka səpən mājə = H nīnd ke səpənõ mẽ; 361 svẽṇa ka khyavən mẽ u dekhəṇɛ chĪ = H vəh svəpnə dekh rəhī thī; HM svəpnõ ka rəth = kəlpəna; (example:) praṇõ ke putrə həm, svəpnõ ke rəth pər aẽge (kəla. -pẽt, 30; S.N.Pant: Kəla or būḍha cãd); PKG 361 svĪṇə; BS (15.45) beī rat mikẽ nak nak svĪ̃ṇ lagĪ̃ = H kəl rat mujhe bure bure svəpnə dikhe; - cp. svəpən(ə).

svɛṇa = dream; - see 'svĪṇi'.

## h

hə̃koli = shouting?; ~ byũjənũ̃ (I wake up by shouting) 15.58; - KLG 69 həkulī bijũchū mɛ ... ḍhəkolī bijũchū mɛ = H hũkar kər jəgatī hũ̃ ... dhəkel kər ~ ; - cp. hə̃k, jhəkoləṇo.

hə̃sə = goose; here: soul, spirit, heart 7.53; 8.84;90; - H hə̃s; T 13937 Skr. haṁsa = goose; N. hə̃s (!) = duck; H hə̃s (!) = duck, goose, swan; DNL hə̃sə = soul, spirit, heart; KLJ 46 gorī ko hə̃sə pəṛo hīmācəl raja ka ghər mãja = H gorī ne pərvətəraj himaləy ke ghər jənmə liya; LP I 353 uṛ gia hə̃s, rəhī həi kaya = the soul has fled, the body remains; PKG 286 hə̃sə = swan.

hə̃səṇo = to laugh, H hə̃sna; jəbə hə̃si chĪ (when she laughed/had laughed?; H hə̃stī/hə̃sī thī?) 5.17; - T 14021 Skr. hasati, Ku. hə̃sṇo; PKG 146 hə̃sə = he laughs (!).

hə̃sĪ = laughter, laughing 5.14;16; - H hə̃sī; T 14023 Skr. hasita, Ku.N. hə̃si; D 165 mɛ̃kəṇi həsi ɛ gəī = H mẽ hə̃s pəṛa.

həī, həiya = ploughman; - see 'həliya'.

həkūṇo, həkoṇo, həkoṇo = to call to, drive off by calling; H hə̃kna, hə̃kana; həkoṇ (to drive off, H hə̃kna) 4.2; həkonɛ

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(she drives off, H hãktĪ hɛ) 4.12;14; hɔken chɔ (she drives off, H hɔ̃katĪ hɛ) 3.98; hɔkɛn chɔ (H hɔ̃katĪ hɛ) 4.10; 44; 7.10;22; hɔkon chɔ (he drives off, H hɔ̃kata hɛ; - see com.) 7.55; hɔkɛ liye (drive off!, H hɔ̃ka liye) 4.73; hɔkɛ dĪ (they were driven off, H hɔ̃ka diye) 6.16; hɔkɛ di chĪ (they had been driven off, H hɔ̃ka diye the) 6.15; hɔka lyūl (I will drive and bring, H hɔ̃ka laũga) 4.80; - T 13939 Skr. hakkayati = calls to; Ku. hakṇo = to rebuke; hɔkūṇo = to drive off; JJ 41 hɔkūṇo = to drive.

hɔṭə = obstinacy, insistence 17.84; raj-hɔṭ, jog-hɔṭ ( ~ of a king, ~ of a yogi) 17.47;84; - H hɔṭh; DNL hɔṭh = obstinacy, perverseness, pigheadedness, insistence; PKG 220 hɔṭ = firmness; - cp. T 264 and 13942.

hɔḍḍə = bone 20.80; hɔḍḍũ 20.94; - H hɔḍḍĪ; T 13952 Skr. haḍḍa; WPah. hɔḍḍ, hɔḍḍõ; Ku.N. haṛ; PKG 82,161,168,393 haḍə; 285 hɔḍi; 106 hɔḍə.

hɔṛɔlĪ = a rhyme-word (bikholĪ ~ biṣolĪ deś) 16.35; hɔṛolĪ biṣolĪ deś 21.1; - cp. bikholĪ, biṣolĪ.

hɔṇi = to, towards, for; - see 'huṇi'.

hɔtər = otherwise, if not; - see 'nɔtər'.

hɔtthə = hand; - see 'hatə'.

hɔtyar(ə) = weapon 16.2;8; hɔtyaro 16.25; - H hɔthiyar; T 14027 Skr. hastakāra; DNL hɔtiyar = tool, weapon.

hɔthĨ = to (postp.), H se; - see 'thĨ'.

hɔbər = (lit.) 'having been'; from, than (comp.); - see 'hɛbər, huṇo'.

hɔm = we (very often 'I', 1. sg. m.) 1.76;77;80; 8.29; 12.28; 13.39; 14.48; 17.68; 18.34; 19.14;15;42;59; 20.29; 21.90; hɔmə 2.2;70;75; 3.4; 4.66; 6.83; 8.67; 17.64;65;66; 18.17; 18; 19.1;33; 21.2;3; 22.26;53; hɔmu 3.5; 8.25; 13.8;9; 18. 8; 19.37;47; hɔmulə (H hɔm ne) 2.67; 5.46; hɔmul (H hɔmne) 13.38; hɔmūlɛ (H hɔmne) 2.69;90;91; 8.66; 21.38; hɔmūl (H hɔmne) 2.85;87;93; 4.35; 9.50; 20.54; hɔmūle (H hɔmne) 3.1; hɔmə huṇi (for us, H hɔmare liye) 3.26; hɔməhũ (= hɔmə huṇi) 9.55; hɔmukəṇi/hɔmūkəṇi (us, to/for us; H hɔm ko) 1.18; 5.62; 14.60; 20.34; 21.38; 22.55; hɔmukɔ̃/hɔmūkɔ̃ (H hɔm ko) 1.77(?); 5.10;76; 8.26;67; 9.50; 12.96; 13.5; 21.82; hɔmukɔn/hɔmūkɔn (H hɔm ko) 8.24; 18.83; hɔmūkɛ̃ (H hɔm ko) 13.2; hɔməko (Hi.) 22.57; hɔmūthĨ (from us, H hɔm se) 5.64;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

həmũthẽ (H həm se) 22.39; həməro (our, H həmara) 1.21; 2.28;70;77; 19.2; 20.35; 22.27; həmər (= həməro) 1.80;82; 2.29; 4.71; 14.29; 19.12; 20.44; həmar 21.3; həmera (obl., H həmare) 13.50; 22.40; həmər (obl., H həmare) 2.86; 3.13; 4.56; 5.68;72; 12.44; 19.58; 20.11;42; 21.76;89a; həmərə (obl.) 5.63; 19.48; həmərĪ (H həmarĪ) 1.14; 2.6;74;76; 5.10;11; 13.1; 20.11;43; həmər (H həmarĪ) 5.81; 8.27; 20.12; 22.11; həmera (pl., H həmare) 3.2; 6.74; həmər (pl.) 2.88; - H həm; T 986 Skr. asmad; T 992 Skr. aham; D 9,15 həmən; 56 həməro; KLG 32 həmənə, həmara; LSI 184 (Khasp.) həmol; JJ 26 həmənəkəɲi (H həm ko).

hər = every, each 15.38; - H hər; PKG 255 hər.

hərI = Hari, God Vishnu 1.15;29;34;40;92 etc.; hərI jəgədĪśə (Hari, Lord of the world) 1.7;44 etc.; hərI narayəɲə 1.32; 99 etc.; - H hərI; - cp. də(?).

hərIya = green 14.78; 18.62; - H hərа; T 13985 Skr. harita, Ku. hərIyo, hərо; KLG 35 hərIya; KLJ 382 hərIyɛ hərIyə; KBA 79 hərIya; PKG 15 hərо, 144 hərIyo (cp. T!); cp. gham.

hərj = trouble, loss (koĪ ~ nɛĪ) 2.50; - PHD hərj, hərəj = confusion, tumult, trouble, loss, harm, injury; DNL hərja.

hələkɛɲo = to move, H hilna; həlkəɲ (to move) 13.86; həlkɛn chĪ (she moved, H hiltĪ thĪ) 14.8; - T 14003 Skr. halati = moves, shakes; ext. -kk-: Ku. hələkɲo itr. = to move, stir, tremble; MHK hələkna = tərẽgit hona, ləhərana.

həliya = ploughman 14.28;30;34; 17.51; həĪ 14.33; həiya 14.41; - H həlvaha; T 14013 Skr. halika, halin; Ku. həlĪ, həliya; gng. həi$^{i}$; KI 620 həliya: 'yəh həl jotəta tətha ʒəmĪn kĪ səphaĪ ka kam kərta hɛ'; KLJ 377 həĪ = H həl(?); KBA 194 həliya, həiya = H həl cəlanevala; hələ, həvə = H həl; PKG 411 həliya, 201 həlĪ (cp. T!).

hãk = shouting (həliya ko ~ pəʂəlo = the shouting of the ploughman will happen) 17.51; hãk marən chə (he shouts) 12.57; - H hãk; T 13938 Skr. hakka, Ku. hak = loud call; T 13939 Skr. hakkayati, Ku. hakɲo = to rebuke; gng. hãk$^{i}$ .

hajirə = present 17.78; - H haʒir; PKG 318 hajər; NMM 49 ija ka hajərə = to the mother; DNL hajir.

-haʈə = market, shop (ələmoʂĪ- ~ ) 1.66; dorihaʈ 6.39 etc.; PKG 148,203 haʈ; 72 haʈi.

hat(ə) = hand 2.5; 5.2;10;16; 9.43; 12.20;32;50;51; 13.5;64;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

65;90;95;97; 14.6;44; 16.33;44; 18.33; 19.73; 20.22;41;42; hətthə 8.32; hatu 9.2; hatõ 13.16; - H hath; T 14024 Skr. hasta; WPah. hətth, hətt, hət, hath; Ku. hath, N. hat; D 8,15 hat; LSI 240 (Soriyali) hat; KLJ 80 hatɛ kĪ = H hath kĪ; PKG 13,139,141,151 hath; 113 kĪ hatĪ = hand of.

hati = to (postp.), H se 9.82; 6.79; - see 'thĪ'.

har = necklace (hĪra-motĪ- ~ ) 3.92; 10.6; - H har; T 14059 Skr. hāra, Ku.gng. har = wreath.

harə = defeated, overcome 2.76; - H pərajit, hara; PKG 41 haro = one who is vanquished.

hal(ə) = state, condition 14.91;94; 15.8;9;87; verb in pl.: hɛ rĪ̃ 14.91; chən 15.8;9; - H hal; PKG 252 hal.

halənọ = to throw, put; H ḍalna; halĪ (she was thrown, H ḍalĪ) 12.84; - T 14003 Skr. halati, Ku. halṇo = to throw, pour, place, spoil, destroy; PKG 266 halənọ; 389 chala ghamə halənị = to expose a hide to the sun; 277 hath halə-no/halənu = to touch; KBA 40 halnõ = H ḍalna.

halənọ = as auxiliary in verbal compounds; (all 'hɛl-' forms should possibly be written 'hal-') kəri hɛla 6.54; kəri hɛlə 19.40; kəri hala 20.31; kɛ halĪ 17.69; kɛ hɛlo 17.69; khai hɛlə 16.39; khɛ halo 13.67; khiti halĪ̃ 14.22; kheṛi hɛlo chə 20.89; kholi halo 10.79; 18.67; 21.52; kholi halo 21.5; kholi hɛlo 21.5; kholi halo chə 21.52; kholi halĪ̃ 9. 62; kholi hɛlo chə 7.84; kholi halo chə 21.52; hala kholi 21.58; kholi halĪ̃ 4.4; 6.70; 18.1;2; gaṛi halĪ̃ 13.7; 18.2; gaṛi halĪ 18.67; gaṛi hɛl chə 21.4; cɛ halĪ 21.6; choṛi ha-lo chə 10.93; jhaṛi halo 21.58; ṭeki halĪ̃ 17.1; ṭoṛi halĪ̃ 14.72;73; di halə 5.9; di halĪ 16.32; dekhi hɛlo 2.50; de-khi halo 20.6; dhəri hɛlo 6.23; 20.70; dhəri hala 7.85; dhəri halĪ̃ 16.37; dhəri halĪ 21.6; nikali hɛlo 16.65; pəkə-ṛi hɛlĪn 15.97; pənyari halo chə 18.94;95; pəsəki halĪnə 16.38; pɛri hɛlo chə 18.10; phoki halə 18.16; halĪ̃ bəṇai 6.45; bad halĪ̃ 3.92; bulɛ hɛlo 14.61; bola halĪnə 10.10; bhəri halĪnə 7.87;86; bhijɛ hɛlĪ̃ 7.4; bhijɛ bhəlo hɛla 10. 22; bheji halo 14.28; bhɛṭali hɛlĪ̃ 8.23; mãgi hɛla 16.36; mari hɛlə 20.54; mar hɛlo 20.91; ləgɛ halə 14.2; ləgɛ halĪ̃ 18.88; ladi halĪ̃ 3.94; 6.66;67;69; - D 2 kəri haləchiyo = H kər cuka tha; 4 di haləchə = H de diya hɛ; 18 cheṛi ha-lĪ̃ = H choṛ diye hɛ̃; 19 kɛ halĪ̃ = H kəh diye hɛ̃; 20 hiṭi

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

di halɔ = H cəle cəlo; 23 dekhi halo = H dekh liya; 32 kɛ halə chə = H kəh cuka hɛ; 38 ləgɛ halĨ = H ləg gəye (?); 40 dekhi halə chə = H dekha hɛ; 42 kəvɛ halo = H kəhla bheja; 45 jəb tū...kəri halələ = H jəb tū...kər cukega; 46 jəb tū...pujɛ halələ = H jəb tū pəhũca cukega; DNL halnu:... 'with the absolutive of other verbs it throws emphasis on the completion of the action'; JJ 32 mɛle lekhĪ halə chə = I have written; mɛ̃l lekhi halə chĪ = I had written; 54 balək lɛ...paṭh sikhĪ halə chə = the boy has learnt his lesson; 57 sĪtə lɛ...munəṛĪ hərɛ hali chə = S. has lost the ring; NMM 26 hukumə dĪ halo = he has given order; 31 dĪ halə = give!; KLJ 46 mɛ̃lɛ...kəri halə chə; KLG 68 baṭa-bəṭova le rɛ baso lĪ halyo = H pəth-bəṭohĨ ne ratrivas le liya; LSI 235 (Dānpur) phuki halã = wasted completely.

i-absolutive + hɛ / hɛ chə (< hal/hal chə?): khit dĪ hɛ (= khiti hɛ?) 3.92; khiti hɛ chə 10.56; khiti hɛ 10.57; gaṛi hɛ chə 10.55; 13.85; joti hɛ chə 16.89; dekhi bhəlo hɛ chə 6.48; naci hɛ 13.78; hɛ chə phaṛi 17.37; bəṇɛ hɛ 14.74; 16.40; bisɛ hɛ 4.40; bhəri hɛ 7.88; bheji hɛ chə 19.99; bhɛṭali hɛ chə 12.89; mari hɛ chə 8.23; mari hɛ 20.89; ləgɛ hɛ chə 2.78; ləgɛ hɛ 3.92; ləgɛ hɛ chə 14.60; 15.92; ladi hɛ chə 3.89; hɛ chə luchi 17.37; sãṭi hɛ chə 4.54; hɛ chə sãṭi 6.45; sãṭi hɛ chə 6.54; sãṭi hɛ 6.65; - KBA 171 vĪl kɛ ha chi = H usne kəh diya tha; KLJ 80 dĪ hɛchə = H de dĪ; 159 bhijə hɛ ə̃cəlĪ = H ã̃cəl bhiga diya hɛ; 287 kaṭi hɛchə giṭhĪ = H geṭhĪ ke peṛ kaṭe ja rəhe hɛ̃; 308 pəchyãṇi hɛchə = H pəhican liya hɛ; 310 mari hɛchə makhĪ = H məkkhĪ mar ḍalĪ hɛ; NCV (15.92): in Almora they say 'ləgɛ halo, ləgɛ halchə' which is shortened in villages: 'ləgɛ hɛ, ləgɛ hɛ chə'; LSI 249 (Johār) nili hɛ chə; NMM 26 ḍera ləgəi ha chə = tents have been pitched up; 27 ḍera rokĪ ha chə; 30 ciṭhĪ lekhĪ həi chə; 31 vəcənə dĪ ha chə; - cp PHD ḍalna.

hĨvalə = the Himalaya 4.67;72; 11.46; 14.16; 16.81; KA 275 himale, 350 hĨvala; KLJ 44 hĨmãl; DNL himal; PKG 113 himalə.

hiṭəṇo = to move, walk; H cəlna; hiṭəṇə (H cəlna) 8.77; 17.16; 21.88; hiṭəṇ (H cəlna) 12.48; 17.41; 21.95; hiṭəna (walking, H cəlte hue) 2.64; hiṭə janū (let's go!, H cəle jaũ) 1.24; hiṭ janū (let's go!) 6.72; hiṭ janũ 13.55; hiṭo janũ 16.3; 9; hiṭ (go!, H cəl) 4.58; de ~ (go!) 6.47; 7.9;33;

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

hiṭə hiṭə (go!) 7.20; 18.30; dɛ hiṭo (go!) 7.47; də hiṭo 12.28; dɛ hiṭo 18.74; 21.7;9; de hiṭo 21.13; hiṭo (= hiṭo = go!) 21.35; dəy hiṭə (go!) 10.7;8; 12.83; 13.66;78; de hiṭə (go!) 13.50;51; 20.54; dɛ hiṭə (go!) 13.64; 19.7; 31; hiṭənɛ (she goes, H cəltī) 11.13; hiṭẽ (= hiṭənɛ) 11.11; hiṭənɛ chə (? she goes, H cəltī hɛ) 11.36; tū...hiṭẽchɛ (you go, H cəltī hɛ) 21.89a; (tuī) ... hiṭə chɛ (= hiṭən chɛ/hiṭẽchɛ = you go) 19.36; tum hiṭẽcha (you go, H cəlte ho) 17.89; hiṭɛn chə (she goes, H cəltī hɛ) 7.11; hiṭiya (? they shall come!; imperative?) 8.95; hiṭ dinū (I go, H cəl dū̃) 6.59; hiṭi dela (you will go, H cəl doge) 17.93; hiṭə janū (I go, H cəla jaū̃) 1.24; - T 14086 Skr. hiṭṭ = to move; Ku. hiṭṇo = to move, walk; D 23 hiṭəṇo = H cəlna; JJ 5 həṭəṇo = to move, 28 hiṭenchə = walks; KLG 73 də hiṭ ləchəmī ab dvarīka nhɛ janū̃ = H ləkṣmī, əb cəlo, dvarīka cəl jana hɛ tumhẽ; LSI 124 tum...hiṭi di haləu (= halɔ,KM) = do you come along!; PKG 157 hiṭəlī = she will go; NMM 36 də hĪṭə də hĪṭə; KLJ 302 jə hiṭ = H cəle cəlo, 340 hiṭ dhẽ.

hiphajət = care, attention 3.27;28; 21.94; - H hiphajət.

hiya (obl.) = heart 3.81; 6.57; 8.58; 10.54; 11.16; 16.11; hiyo 20.98; hṛdəy (hridəy) 5.9; 10.11; - H hṛdəy; T 14152 Skr. hṛdaya, Ku. hiyo, gng. hī; PKG 10 hiyo; KLJ 44 hĪya rəca = H mən mẽ vicar kərne ləge.

hĪra = diamond ( ~ motī) 3.91;92; 10.6; - H hĪra; T 14130 Skr. hĪra, P. hĪra, N. hira; PKG 109 hĪra, 162 hira.

hileṇo = to move, stir, tremble; H hilna; hil ge (she moved, H hil gəī) 6.28; hilə (moves?; - see com.!) 9.19; - T 14120 Skr. hillati, Ku. hilṇo.

hissa = part, portion 6.18; hissə 6.20;23; 15.16; - H hissa.

hũ/hũ̃ = to, for (postp.); - see 'huṇi'.

(huṛka) = a drum (cp. MH 227!); Gopal Rām, the singer of Māluśāhī, used to accompany his own singing on this 'Hurka'-drum; the same drum has been described in MH 227: 'There is a special hour-glass-shaped drum, especially in South India, small enough to be held in the hand, which can then squeeze the braces and sharpen the note'; KI 620 huṛkiya: yəh 'huṛka' bəjakər əpnī ərətõ ko nəcata hɛ; KLJ huṛuk = H ek vadyə; PKG 247 huṛkiya = a drummer, man of the lowest caste even among the Ḍūms; SEH hurka = drum; hurkiya bol = singing entertainment while transplanting (rice) is in progress.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

huṇə-k = instead of (rajula ~ ) 17.42; - see 'huṇo'.
huṇ(ə)deś(ə) = Hundesh, a name for Tibet 1.45;46;47;49; 2.27; 30;51;53;54;66;67;68;71;72;79;82;89;94; 5.58;59;60;69;73; 82;97; 7.99; 8.16;18;88;94; 9.6;7;12;66;68;91; 10.20;25;48; 11.4;8;9;15;25; hundeś 1.75; 9.50; 10.52; huṇə-re-deśə 2.81; huṇiya-deśə 8.92; hũdeś 8.96; huṇadeś 9.15;24; 10.33; huṇə-deśə 10.63; - KI 65 huṇədeś yane tibbət, 66 hũṇədeś; NMM 29 kẽkənə huṇədeśə = stony Hundesh; KLJ 239 huṇədesə huṇĪyã = H hũṇdeś (tibbət) ke lama; Atk. I 38 (on Tibet) ...'Bhotiyas, a name now applied to the Tibetans living on the borders between India and Tibet, whilst the people of Tibet proper are called Huniyas and the country Hundes'; cp. also Atk. II 270 and III 83; Lassen in LIA II 47: (Tibet); 'die Schal-Ziege liefert die feinste aller Wollen und gibt einem Theile des Landes seinen Indischen Namen 1) (footnote) 1) Skr. urṇādeśa = Wollenland, verdorben in Undes und Hiundes; es bezeichnet eigentlich Ḳangthang, den östlichen Theil Ladakh's (As.Res. XVII p.45)'; - cp. bhoṭe, jvarə-mənusarə.
huṇi = to, for (postp.) 1.74; 3.26; 5.10; 7.52; 9.5;48; 10. 38;41;43; 12.45; 15.1;23;26; 16.14;45;79; 17.91;93; 18.11; 18; 19.65; 20.1;63; huṇ 3.7;17;29;73; 4.35; 6.23;43; 12.84; 17.40; 20.25; həṇi 2.27;81; 4.48; 5.10;12;47; 6.15;18; 9.86; 10.54; 12.24; 13.23;35; 17.60;96; 19.72; 20.57;63; 21.36; 93;96; hũ 1.33; 5.23;49;50;97; 8.11;15; 9.82; 10.42; 12.42; 44; 13.22;29;43;66;73; 14.11;12;33;38; 15.17;20;36;47; 16. 38;61; 17.61;98; 18.88; 19.8;41;58;64;84;91; 20.24;36;62; 21.16; 22.11; hun 10.8;25;28; 11.21;77; 12.25;29;83; 13.24; 31;87; 14.21; 15.46; 16.15;23;81; 19.43; hũ̃ 1.85(?); 2.27; 30; 3.30; 4.9;30; 6.7; hõ̃ 3.8; 5.77; 13.46;73; hon 11.91; hɛ̃ 7.68; 8.30; una(?) 21.41; - H ko, ke liye; PHD huṇi = postp. in Ku. = ko; LSI 132 huṇi; HLS 629 hũ; LSI 206 (Pachāī) huṇi > həṇi; 218 (Rau Chaubh) hũṇi/suṇi, vĪ-suṇi = for him; KLJ 45 hunĪ, hũ̃; 128 diya sũṇĪ = H dĪp ke liye; 130 kasĪ sũ = H kaśĪ ko (towards Benares); 268 mɛ̃hũ̃ = H mujh pər; KBA 136 huṇi, hũ̃ = H liye; PKG 404 huṇi = for; D 4,6,7,8,9 huṇi = H ko; PM (11.80): in Almora they say: 'ū apuṇ gõ̃ hũ̃ go'(he went to his village), but in the villages: 'ū apuṇ gõ̃ un go'; NMM 27 uttərəiṇĪ huṇĪ = at the time of Uttaraiṇī, for U..

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

huṇiya = Tibetan 1.47;49;50;89;92; 2.14;17;25;27;30;51;54; 71;73;80;81;89 etc.; huṇiyã 1.56;73;97;99; 2.3;9;29;67;68; 79;81;82;83;84 etc.; jələnərĪ huṇiya 1.46;47; jələnərĪ re huṇiyã 2.10; jənər-kəlnər huṇiya 1.59; jənərəl-kənərəl ~ 1.75; kələnərĪ-jələnərĪ ~ 1.69; huṇiyanə (= huṇiyã) 5.62; jəlnərĪ huṇĪ 1.91; kəlnərĪ ~ 2.20; kəlnərĪ huṇiyã 2.53; kəlnərĪ huṇĪ 2.86; huṇiyo 2.28;85;90; huṇiyõ 2.66; huṇĪ 2.72;84;92 etc.; - T 14145 Skr. hūṇa = name of a barbarous people, Ku. huṇiya = Tibetan; NMM 30 Huṇə deśə ka huṇĪ; 41 (describing the Huṇiyas:) 'Even the tigers and lions are afraid of the sight of them. Their very breathing shakes the trees. They even inhale stones. They are gluttons'; GL 260 hūṇiya; KBA 5 'huniyã/huṇiya' live in 'munśyarĪ' and 'dharcula'; Atk. II 270 'To the north in the inter-alpine valleys of Bhot, we have a tribe of decided Tibetan origin and whose affinities are found in the trans-Himālayan tribes of Hundes. They are known as Bhotiyas by the people of the lower hills, who in turn are designated Khasiyas by the Bhotiyas, whilst the people of the adjoining portion of Tibet are known as Hunas or Huniyas'; cp.huṇədeś.

huṇo = to be, H hona; hoṇə (to be, H hona) 1.5; 12.3; 17.92; həṇə (H hona) 1.21; 2.76(?); 9.8;11; 20.65; huṇə (H hona) 9.7; 12.1; 13.6; huṇə-k (instead of, H hone ka) 17.42; həberə (having been, H hokər) 11.69; - as to the postposition see 'hɛber' (hɛ, həber); - hone-həne (being, H hote) 2.38; ni hun (not being, H nəhĨ hota) 5.66; ni hunə (H nəhĨ hota) 21.37; ni hənə (H nəhĨ hota) 10.68; hunĪ (being, H hotĪ ?) 10.92; hənĪ (H hotĪ ?) 5.52; hənũ (I am/were, H hũ/hota hũ?) 16.78; hunũ (H hũ/hota hũ?) 17.83; hənɛ (if you were, H hota) 16.56;59; hənɔ (he is, H hota) 7.58; 18.41; ke hũ (= ke hənɔ = what is, H kya hota?) 9.92; hõ (= hənɔ?) 13.69;80; hɔ (= hõ < hənɔ?) 8.99; hunɛ (she is, H hotĪ) 21.28; hunĪ (they are, H hote hɛ̃) 3.51; 5.95; 8.93; hənĪ (H hote hɛ̃) 9.5; 16.93; 19.80;82; hɔnĪ (H hote hɛ̃) 2.35; hɔni (= hɔnĪ) 4.57; honĪ (H hote hɛ̃) 2.58; hɛna (H hote ? - see com.) 22.10; hun chə (he is, H hota hɛ) 1.93; 13.69;79; 14.53; 15.22; hũchə (H hota hɛ) 1.69; hõch (H hota hɛ) 15.83; hunch (H hota hɛ) 9.89; hun chu (H hota hɛ) 3.50; hən chɛ tũ (you are, H hota hɛ) 20.35; hɛn chə

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

(she is, H hotĪ hɛ) 2.35; 17.84; hɛn chu (= hɛn chə) 2.39; hən chĪ (he was, H hota tha) 20.29; hən chiya (they were, H hote the) 19.81; ho chə(H hua hɛ?) 5.35; hɔ (H hua?; or is it 'hɔ = hɔ̃ < hənɔ = H hota'; and similarly with the other 'ho, hɔ, hɛ'- forms) 5.39; hɔ chu (H hua hɛ?) 22.34; hɔ (H hua?) 22.34; hɛ chu (H huĪ hɛ?) 2.28; hɛ chə (H huĪ hɛ?) 22.37; hɔ chiyɔ (H hua tha?) 1.72; hɔ chiyɔ (H hua tha?) 14.95; hɔ chĪ (H hua tha?) 21.95; hɔ chiya (H hue the?) 1.90; 20.74; (həm) hɛ gũ̃ (I/we have become, H ho gəya hũ̃) 2.74; hɛ go (he became/has become, H ho gəya) 1.42;97; 98;99; 2.19;29;51;53;77; 6.2;4;9;26;28; 8.36;82;83; 10.36; 37;90; 12.75 com.; 13.27;36; 14.5;27;28;32;66;94;95 com.; 15.33; 16.1;7; 18.15;80; 20.51;52; 21.88; 22.49; hɛ gə (= hɛ go) 11.78; hɛ ge (she became/has become, H ho gəĪ) 1.21; 48;75; 2.28;40;70;74; 3.81; 5.9; 6.12; 8.23; 9.50; 11.82; 84;89; 12.47;79; 13.47;82; 14.95; 16.30;52; 17.47; 19.36; 21.25;26; 22.50; hɛ gĪ̃ (they became/have become, H ho gəye hɛ̃) 2.38; 5.23; 6.44;59; 7.71;73;79; 8.36; 9.2;4;37;44; 10.89;93; 15.50;97; 16.27; 20.14;18;25;73;75;77;86;94; 21. 10;22;25;30;47;51;57;70;77; 22.17;25;48;55; hɛ gəĪn (H ho gəye hɛ̃) 20.82; hɛ gĪn (H ho gəye hɛ̃) 15.5; 16.24; hɛ gĪnə 3.1; 18.81; 19.6;95; hɛ gəya (they became, H ho gəye) 11. 93; 20.72; 21.7; həi gəya (= hɛ gəya) 15.94; hɛ gɛ (= hɛ gəya?) 11.63; hɛ go chə (he has become, H ho gəya hɛ) 1.43; 2.9;26; 6.32; 14.4; 15.99; 16.90; 18.10; həi go chə (= hɛ go chə) 14.26; 20.50; 22.48; hɛ go chu (= hɛ go chə) 18.12; hɛ ge chə (she has become, H ho gəĪ hɛ) 2.36;66;89; 3.95; 6.62; 15.27;66; həi ge chə (= hɛ ge chə) 16.18; tumu hɛ ge cha (you have become, H tum ho gəĪ ho) 5.11; həi ge chə (= hɛ ge chə) 20.17; həi ge chĪ (she had become, H ho gəĪ thĪ) 19.20; hə ge chə (H ho gəĪ hɛ) 2.88; mɛ̃ hunələ (I will be, H hoũ̃ga/-gĪ) 5.43; holɛ (you will be, H hoga) 16.78; 17.8; hɔlɛ (you will be) 17.8; holo (he will be, H hoga) 1.94; 4.89; 16.76; hɔlo (= holo) 21.38; hɔlə (H hoga) 21.3; hɔl (H hoga) 16.20; gə hɔlə (he will have gone, H gəya hoga) 13.43; hunol (H hoga?) 11.87; holĪ (she will be, H hogĪ) 1.94;95;96;99; 4.86; 12.99; 13.1; hunəl (H hogĪ) 9.14; həlĪ (H hogĪ) 13.5; hola (they will be, H hõ̃ge) 4.70; hɔla (H hõ̃ge) 17.88; hɛ janū (I become, H ho jaũ̃/ho jata hũ̃)

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3.8; hɛjanũ (H ho jaũ) 13.43; hɛ janə (= hɛjano = H ho jata) 5.52; 11.95; tero baso hɛ jã (he becomes, H ho jata) 1.57; hɛ jã (= hɛ jano) 11.38; hɛ jaṇ cɛ̃ (to become is necessary, H ho jana cahiye) 8.27; hɛ janĪ (they become, H ho jate hɛ̃) 2.59; 8.91; 11.39;40; həi janĪ (= hɛ janĪ) 19.52; hɛ jo (become!, H ho ja) 6.77; 13.4; hɛ jaya (you become!, H ho jao) 22.46; hɛ jan chə (he becomes, H ho jata hɛ) 10.6; hɛ jan chĪ (he became, H ho jata tha) 21.79;83; hɛ jan chiyo (H ho jata tha) 21.83;84; hɛ jul (I will become, H ho jaũga) 3.74; hɛ jūl (I will become) 16.15; hɛ jũlo (I will become) 16.14; hɛ jal (he will become, H ho jaega) 8.88; 19.57; hɛ jalĪ (she will become, H ho jaegĪ) 16.61; hɛ ro (he is, there is; H ho rəha hɛ; - sometimes 'hɛ ro' can not be distinguished from 'hɛ go = H ho gəya') 1.50;59;67; 2.70; 8.95; 10.7;21; 11.41;49; 12.75; 13.51; 14.36; 15.48; 16.94; hɛ ro (H ho rəha hɛ) 1.56; hɛ rə (= hɛ ro) 15.6; hɛ rɛ (she is, H ho rəhĪ hɛ) 2.66; 6.72; 7.4; 9.19; 14.27; 16.96; 4.21; hɛ rĪ̃ (they are, H ho rəhe hɛ̃) 9.13; 11.45; 14.91; hɛ rəyĪ̃ (H ho rəhe hɛ̃) 21.62; hɛ rĪn (= hɛ rĪ̃) 9.15; hɛ rəĪ (see com.) 13.41; hɛ ra (they are) 9.12; hɛ ro chə (he is/becomes, H ho rəha hɛ) 7.57; 14.44; 16.92; 21.40; hɛ ro chu (H ho rəha hɛ) 8.95; hɛ rɛ chə ( she is/becomes, H ho rəhĪ hɛ) 6.74; 7.12; 16.85; 19.20; 20.59;81; hɛ ro chĪ (he was, H ho rəha tha) 11.51; hɛ ro chĪ (H ho rəha tha) 13.41; hɛ rɛ chĪ (she was, H ho rəhĪ thĪ) 6.63; 20.64; hɛ ra chĪ (they were, H ho rəhe the) 13.22; -

T 9416 Skr. bhavati, Ku. huṇo; JJ 14 hɛ janĪ; 46 hɛ pəṛṇo = befall; 94 hɛ jãchə = H ho jata hɛ; HDK 35 (Dānpur) kə huṇa le = by, because of; 50 (Doti) səbɛ hoĪ nana = smaller than all (cp. hɛber); NMM 27 holo = H hoga; 30 tə həi = tə hɛber; KLJ 42 hoi gyo = H ho gəya, 44 hɛ gəyo = H ho gəya, 46 hunãlɛ = H hone se, 328 huneli = H hogĪ(?), 395 hũ = H hote; KBA 157 thanõ bhəl hũ = H səhən kərna accha hota hɛ; KLJ 251 hunĪ̃ = H hotĪ (2x); KLJ 327 hɛ gəyo = H ho gəya (cp. IN 189 'bhəi gəyo', pronounced 'bhəy go'); D 111 u bəciyo hunəlo = H vəh jĪta hoga; LSI 142 hunəli, hunəla = H hogĪ, hõge; KLJ 167 hunelĪ = H hogĪ; KBA 143 hunelo = H hota hoga; JJ 36 həĪ jãchə = H ho jata hɛ;

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

PKG 293 hɛ rũɳo = to become, 88 hoi rəhəɳo = to become; JJ 50 yeso hɛ ro chə = such is the state of things; - cp. bhə (bhəy, bhəyo, bho, bhɛ) = been.

hudul = I will give, H dũga; - see 'diɳo'.

hun = to, for; - see 'huɳi'.

hũma-dhurə = Humadhura, the invented (or real?) name of a high mountain pass 1.41; 2.23; 4.17; 7.63; 11.31;32; 18.58; 59;68; 21.21;97;98; TP hũmədhurə = any snow-peak (hũm = hyũ = snow); SSR thinks of a particular mountain in Johār, a pass on the road from Mala- to Tala-Johār; according to our MālushāhĪ-text the Humadhura-(pass?) is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Untadhura-pass; - cp. ũɳṭadhurə.

he = a particle; - see 'e'.

heiya = a meaningless sing-form, part of the refrain 1.2 etc..

hẽ = to, for; - see 'huɳi'.

hɛ = from, than (comparative); - see 'hɛber'.

hɛ chə (< hal chə) = auxiliary in verbal compounds; - see 'haləɳo'.

hɛ jaɳo = to become, H ho jana; - see 'huɳo'.

hɛtĨ, hɛthĨ = to (postp.), H se; - see 'thĨ'.

hɛber = (postp.) from, than (comparative), lit. 'having been'; hɛber(ə) 3.50;51; 4.81; 12.77; 15.49; 16.53;61; hɛ (= hɛber) 3.52; 10.34; 12.50;51;73; 14.6; 15.40; həber 8.24; 17.43; - H hokər (as to its form only!); D 6,10,11,14,15,19 hɛ; PKG 7,111,213,219,251 hɛ = from, than; 336 pərəmeśvər hɛ mətləb bəɽo = One's object or purpose is greater than God; HDK 37 (Dānpur) hvɛ ber = out of, from; KLG 45 hɛber = H se; JJ 87 hɛber; - hɛ = hɛber (cp. M 15.40 or dina hɛ ... əgil śe go, M 15.49 or dina hɛber əgil śe go).

ho = a meaningless sing-form, part of the refrain 1.8 etc.; cp. əha, əho.

hoɳĪ-har = destiny, fate 6.43; - H honhar.

homə-jəgyə = a sacrifice 8.68; - H hom.

hoy(?) = is (= həy, H hɛ) 9.56; - see com..

hoy = yes 15.21; - H hã; KBA 135 hoy = H hã; GHB 165 hoy.

holĪ = the HolĪ-festival ( ~devalĪ) 17.49;50; - H holĪ.

hos = consciousness 12.26; - H hoś; DNL hos.

hõ, hon = to, for; - see 'huɳi'.

hyũlĪ-(gẽga, gẽgə, gẽge, gẽgɛ) = 'Snow/Ice-River', name of a

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

river 1.40; 2.24; 7.64; 11.29;32; 18.74; 21.22;97; GR hyũ-lĨ gə̃ga = bərpḥ kĨ nədĨ, johar mə̃; DPS 37 p.21 Hiula, 25 Hyun Pani; PKG 113,123 hyūn = snow; KBA 196 hyũ = H bərpḥ; as to 'hyũlĨ-gə̃ga var/par' cp. DPS 37 p.38 Jamani Par, ~ War; - cp. gə̃ga, gədhera, rəhɔb.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

# G l o s s a r y

## A d d e n d a  e t  C o r r i g e n d a

ə̱gənyarī devī (məndir) = YRM 129 əgənerī ke məndira (Agnerī), 130 əginyarī məndira.

alū-jolū = YRM 1350 dvī jaṇī rajī khuśī alū dolo həi gəĩ = Ils etaient tous deux absorbés dans leur tête à tête amoureux; 1353 (raja) ... apũ alū dəulo mẽ jəi rəu = Il est tout à ses amours.

kərəboja = YRM 99/100 kərbəujəi = charge.

kələśə = YRM 653 śunu ka kələśə; MG: here in YRM and also Gopi Das' Malushahi 'kələś' means 'pot'; KHS 18 The 'kalash' (the auspicious pitcher) has to be of copper and lots of ingredients, such as water, earth, corn etc. have to be put into it. - So, according to this last evidence Rajula is more likely to have offered a golden pot than a golden pinnacle.

kɛṛɛ-rə = M 22.16 'kɛṛɛrau' sounds more like 'kaṛɛrau' on repeated hearing.

kəṇə -kẽ kẽchə = M 6.29 'kẽ' is more likely 'kɛ' (< kəhi; H kəhke); cp. 'kɛ' in 7.8; 17.8; 20.85.

khegədas = HF 148 Kagdas - Bagdas (Belwals of Belihat); M.Gaborieau, La transe rituelle dans l'Himalaya Central, p.165: 'Keka Dās', the Guru of Malushahi.

gərəb piṭhẽ = YRM 13 gərbhə piṭha.

gathə (= gãthə?) = upper dress (BS) 14.2; - cp. gãthə, gatī.

ginua = YRM 494 geləmə ginuvã təkiya bichũva ləgai həilo chə = (Rajulī) prépara (un lit) ... avec des couvertures moëlleuse et un oreiller (also 1069).

geləmə = see 'ginua' and com.15.41.

ghər - ghəra = All 'ghəra' should be read and written 'ghər(ə)'. There is no convincing evidence for seeing in 'ghəra' an old inflected (locative) form.

cãul = On repeated hearing 'cãul/cãvəl' sounds more like 'cãgul' in 4.39 and 4.76.

caṇo = add: caner ni bhəy (H dekhnevala nəhĩ hua) 10.29.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

chəi(?) = YRM 1014 həkolĪ bijūṇĪ̃ svamĪ mẽ chəĪ mərĪ jãcha = Si je le soulève pour le réveiller, mon époux mourra comme s'il était victime d'un esprit malfaisant.

jəni = like, as if 4.13; GHK 68 goṛĪ jənĪ rumaḷ chɛ, tənĪ dudhal hondĪ = GHK H gay jɛsĪ roõvalĪ hɛ, vɛse eger dudhar hotĪ; GHK 83 jəne - təne = H jɛsĪ - vɛsĪ, 84 jənu - tənĪ = H jɛsa - vɛsa.

jəs - jəs-jəs = On repeated hearing 'jəs-jəs' in M 7.58 sounds more like 'jəy-jəs'.

jaṇo = add: janer bhəy (H janevala hua) 10.8; 14.97; 15.21; lhi janer bhəy (H le janevala hua) 14.99.

janer bhəy = see 'jaṇo'.

jholĪ = DNL jholo ... esp. a yogi's wallet.

ḍaṛə (maṛṇo) = YRM 1020 ḍaro marəlo; 1024 ḍaṛ manəu (= marno, H marta; KM).

təṭvaṇĪ - śevaṇĪ = YRM 1055 rĪsə ... sevaṇĪ sevəi ge cha = la colère ... s'est apaisée.

təs - təs-təs = On repeated hearing 'təs-təs' in M 7.58 sounds more like 'təy-təs'.

tithi = YRM 783 tirəthĪ ko śərada = śrāddha de troisième jour.

thirəmanə = YRM 1280 thirəman = immobilisé.

thuṇəkiya biṣə = YRM 1341 rūṇakiya-ṭūnəkiya (biṣ).

danəpurə = YRM 57 sirĪ danəipura = haut Dānpur (also 1522).

dekhəṇo = add: dekhəner (H dekhnevala) 10.41.

dekhūṇo = add: dekhūner (H dikhanevala) 10.41.

dhərma (de məyeṛĪ) = YRM 144 devĪ dhərmadyo məyeṛa, dhərmədyo məyeṛĪ (also 1238).

dhana = YRM 610 ke dhənəi kərəĪ̃ cha = que peux-(tu) faire? 613 ke dhana kərelĪ.

niṇo = YRM 1236 nhĪnəi go = (il) porta. - On repeated hearing M 7.37 'ni nhɛ go' sounds more like 'nhi nɛ go'. Similar M 7.77 nhi nɛ ge che, 7.96 nhi nɛ go.

nor/nəhər = YRM 296 nəuhər ka bag kəmər, kəmər ka bag nəuhər jaṇ phəi gəi = les plis de ses épaules descendirent à sa taille, les plis de la taille remontèrent à l'épaule (also 387; 544; 876; 1051).

pəhərĪ = KI 619 "pəhərĪ - yəh deś ke guṛɛt kĪ tərəh gãv ke cokĪdar tətha prədhan ka dūt hota tha. yəh prədhan ke

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

səb kam kərta tha. kulĪ bhĪ jəma kərta tha, rəsəd ekətrə kərta tha. isko kuch ẓəmĪn mupɲt miltĪ thĪ. use vəh bec nə səkta tha.

phĪta = On repeated hearing 'phĪta' sounds more like 'pheta' in 3.91;92 and 10.4.

baga = MG: 'bag' in 12.49 etc. is 'fold, wrinkle' in this context; - see 'nor/nəhər'.

barə = M.Gaborieau, La transe rituelle ... p. 160: innara kā bāra = la demeure d'Indra.

barə-bisĪ = YRM 77 bara bisĪ ḍhãkəro = les 12 x 20 de chèvres (also 254).

bijesarə = YRM 1232 tama bijesar ko bajo = la timbale et les baguettes de bois 'bijesar'.

bɛrəkhə = MG thinks of English 'barrack'. But DNL does not list 'barrack', though it gives other military terms like 'kərnəl, kərnel (colonel), jərnel (general), əpsər, aphisər'(officer) and 'ləpṭən, lephṭən' (lieutenant). English 'barrack' used like Ku. 'ḍera' (camp) would indeed make more sense in cases like M 17.99 and 18.51: bɛrək ko niśan = the flag of the camp.

bhəraɲə = YRM 769 goṭhəi ko bhərəɲa = ... poutre.

bhicya = On repeated hearing 'bhicya' sounds more like 'bhikhya' or perhaps 'bhitya' in 18.90;91;92; 19.14; 20.73.

mənusar = On repeated hearing 'munəsarə' in M 7.60 sounds more like 'munusarə'.

məriya-ka(?) = M 22.37 'məriya-ka' is most probably 'məriyəkã, məriyəkəɲi' (H məre hue ko).

məhõg = YRM 784 dəi ko məho (= mãgo; KM) = balancier pour porter 'dəi'.

mayapuri gəlĪ-ghaṭə = HF 15 Mayapur Hat (also 147).

muye = YRM 94 muyəi = gamine.

mɛkhalɛ = YRM 10 mĨ kəɲĪ khala = o mes chers; 88 mĨ khaləi = mon cher; 635 mĪ khalĪ; and similar: 23; 27; 33; 35; 46; 49; 60 ... 401.

rəthə ('chariot' or 'object') = YRM 1014 ke rəthənə bãdũ = ... stratagème.

rəhobə = YRM 864 rəhəpə.

roɲo (as auxiliary) = add: hə rəner bhəy (H ho rəhnevala hua) 14.98.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

rəɳo (as auxiliary, with perf. part.) = YRM 566 caĭyə̃ĭ rəi gəyo = (il) regardait; 567 bərma caĭyəi rəi go = le brahmane regardait.

ləgə = YRM 1286 mĭ ləikĭ, mə̃ĭ ləi = moi aussi.

lagəɳo = Some more forms and sentences in M and YRM which clearly show the shortening of 'lagi/lag' into 'lɛ': M 2.15 təbə lago ... bholə ko dinə (then the next day began); 2.81 bholə ko dinə lag go; 7.90 abu lago chə ... bholə ko dinə; 7.91 bholə ko dinə lago; 18.49 abu lago ... bholə ko dinə. So from this we get the formation 'bholə ko din lagɳo'. Therefore, in 9.38 (abu lɛ jan chə ... bholə ko dinə) 'lɛ' must be a form of 'lagɳo'. The full form would be 'lagi jano chə' (cp. M 20.36/37 bhūk lagi jalĭ, H ləg jaegĭ). So also, in M 22.5 (abu lɛgo ... bholə ko dinə)'lɛgo' should be either 'lago' (H ləga) or, more likely, 'lɛ go' (H ləg gəya).

A similar case we have in the following:
M 9.83 ag lɛ jo (fire shall consume); 9.85 ago lɛ jo; 11.25 agə lɛ jo, ... ago lɛ jo. Considering the common use of Hindi 'ag ləgna' and 'ag ləgana' (HSS) our form 'lɛ jo' must go back to 'lagi jo'.

Cases of 'lɛ / lag(i)' in the same context:
M 10.60 terĭ ... phə̃guɳĭ mə̃ lɛ go chə pijari ko śɛco,
" ... " lɛ go " " śeco;
M 10.61 tyər phə̃guɳ maji pijara śəc lag go chə; - here again 'lɛ' = 'lag/lagi'.
M 10.97 tero mɔk lag go aj; 11.1 ajə lɛ go tero mɔka; 11.2 ab lag go ... mɔk.

In Yoga Ram's Malushahi (YRM) too we find both forms side by side (only 'lɛ' is written 'ləi' in YRM):
YRM 257 rajulĭ ko mənə ... bəiraṯhəi ləgi rəu cha = L'esprit de R. etait tourné vers Bairath; 258 rajulĭ ko mən bəiraṯh ləi rəu; -
a very frequent formula in YRM ('la troupe des yogi poursuivit sa route'):

1289 jogiɳa kĭ jəmaṯ baṯo ləi rəi
1296 jogyə̃ kĭ jəmatə baṯən lagĭ rəi cha
1393 baṯo ləgĭ raya
1304 jogin kĭ jəmat baṯo ləi rəi (also 1335; 1524)
1338 əisĭ phəujəi baṯo ləi rəi chəi.

'ləi' is clearly shown to be a shortened form of 'lagi'.

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

YRM 1348 əkhvaɽa lagĪ rəĪ = les camps sont établis
akhaɽ lai chĪ.
YRM 1397 and 1401:
hularo lagĪ rəu cha = commence le descente
ukavə lai rəu chĪ = commencait la montée.

Infinitive + lɛ/lagi + rəɳo:

YRM 789 netəra choɽəɳa lagĪ rəi cha = elle verse des larmes;
1056 jevəro gaɳəɳə lagĪ rəu cha = il compte des joyaux;
513 bəʈiɳəi lai rəi cha = il se dispose à partir;
1383 phəuja bəʈĪnəu lai rəu cha = l'armée s'est préparée à partir;
580 bajəɳə lai raya = (les trompes) résonnent;
1101 gaɽəɳa lai rəi chəi = tu dessines (ta image);
1279 netəra chorəɳəi lai rəi chəi = tu verses des larmes.

lodə-thələ = On repeated hearing M 13.31 'lodəthəl' sounds indeed more like 'lodətərəph', as PS has written.

varəta = as to the confusion of 'varəta' with 'bharəta' see M.Gaborieau, Classification des récits chantés, p. 323. Here it is said that a certain part of a 'jāgar' is called 'bhārat' in Kumāūnī and 'vārtā' in Garhwālī (cp. also GL 225 'vārtā'). - The same meaning as 'citə kĪ varəta/bharəta' in the Mālushāhī-song must have YRM 1213 'ənt kĪ bat' = secrets de mon coeur.

səkəɳo = add: səkəner bhəy (H səknevala hua) 14.80.

sukalo = YRM 494 sukalo həi javo = repose toi (also 990; 1070). - On repeated hearing M 6.12 'sukhalə' sounds more like 'sukalə'.

sutapaʈ = YRM 494 sunūpətə ... pələ̃ga = le lit doré (also 1068; 1070; 1072; 1076; 1079).

sūrət = On repeated hearing M 7.39; 8.87 'sūrətə' sounds more like 'sūrut(ə).

śɛco = YRM 600 śəijəi, 602 śyajə = marques.

haləɳo (i-absolutive + hɛ/hɛ chə) = Forms in YRM which clearly show the shortening of 'hali/hali chə' into 'hɛ / hɛ chə':
YRM 997 pheɽĪ həi cha = (you have turned, moved ?)
pheɽĪ halĪ.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

YRM 549 tvĪləi ɖolĪ kəsĪ təiyaro bəɳəi <u>həi</u> cha,
ɖoli kəsiber təiyar kər <u>həilĪ</u> =
tu as préparé le palanquin.
YRM 855 buɽəi le suɳĪ <u>həilĪ</u>
1203 śyəiɳĪ le suɳĪ <u>həi</u> cha
919 ijū ləi suɳĪ <u>halĪ</u> chəu = sa mére l'a entendu.
YRM 1269 bələi <u>həi</u> cha = tu as convoqué
bələi <u>halĪ</u>.
YRM 1283 əñəval khĪtĪ <u>həlĪ</u> chĪ,
əñaləi hali <u>həi</u> cha,
əñal həil <u>hali</u> = elle a passé ses bras
autour de la taille (de son frère.
YRM 1431 bəɳəi <u>həilo</u> = (he made)
bəɳəi <u>həi</u>.

<u>hiʈəɳo</u> = YRM 304 dhẽĪ hiʈə! = Allons! En route! (also 1232).
<u>huɳo</u> = YRM 569 tero naśə <u>həi jəu</u> (= hɛ jo; KM) = your destruction/ruin shall be! (also 1205).

<u>mɛdan / mɛdanə baja</u> = Gopī Dās uses 'ləɽaĪ ka mɛdan' (battle-field) in his Bāɳāsur-song.

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

dhana = 'ke dhana' (what scheme) or 'rvedhənə' (crying, weeping)?

GR clearly sounds 'redhənə/rvedhənə' in 9.31; 10.23; 15.72; 16.99; 17.25;59; 19.22; 20.66;81; 21.44;

In 1984, while discussing the text of the 2nd version of Gopī Dās' Māluśāhī (recorded in 1967) Mrs. Premā Mehta assured me that 'rve-dhən kərnū' means 'I cry, weep, lament'. She compared it to Hindi 'rona dhona'. B.L.Shāh, writing down from tape this 2nd recording of Gopī Dās' Māluśāhī, gave the following forms:

rve dhana ve kərẽchə (p.15 of the ms.);

rve dhana re kərẽchə (p.131 " );

rajula rve dhənə kərənẽ, kətyūr le ronĩn (p.139 of the ms.) = Rajula cries and the Katyurs cry, too.

Especially this last sentence (ronĩn = rve dhənə kərənẽ!) supports the existence of a verb

rvedhənə / rɛdhənə / redhənə kərəɳo = to cry, weep.

Thus, all 're dhənə' in our Māluśāhī text (9.31 - 21.44) should be translated as 'crying, weeping' and not as 'what scheme, what plan'.

Digitized by Google

Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

# English - Kumāūnī Index

See especially under 'birds, ceremonies (+ festivals), drums, fishes, months, placenames, plants, poisons, proper names' and 'rivers'.

| as for: | see: |
|---|---|
| able, to be - | səkəɳo |
| above | məli, mathi |
| abuse, an - | galī, salɛ |
| advice | səlah |
| affair | bat, rəth, varəta |
| afraid | ɖərəɳo |
| after | bad |
| afterwards | pəcha, pəchil |
| again | ai, phir(i) |
| age | umər |
| ahead | əghil |
| aim | rəthə |
| alive | jyūno |
| all | səb |
| almanac | patəɽī |
| alms | bhicya |
| alone | ikələ |
| also | ləgə, lɛ |
| among | bīc, mədhe |
| and | or, və |
| anger | gussə, risə |
| angry, to be - | rūʈhəɳo |
| animal | p(ə)raɳī |
| anointing | cupəɽə |
| another | dūsəro |
| another's | pəraī |
| answer | jəvab |
| anybody, -thing | kɛ, kve |
| anywhere | kəhī, kɛ̃ |
| appearance | dərśən |
| apply, to - | ləgūɳo |
| aquaintance | jaɳə-pəchaɳ, pəchaɳ |
| arm | phāguɳī |
| armpit | kakhi |
| army | phojə |
| arrangement | bənobəst |
| arrive, to - | pujəɳo |
| artery | naɽī |
| as | jəs |
| ascent | ukalə, cəɽaī |
| ashes | khagə, charoɳ |
| ask, to - | pūchəɳo |
| ask for, to - | māgəɳo |
| assembled | jəma |
| assembly | səbha |
| at | pər |
| at once | cukɛ, cuɽukɛ, jhiʈə, ʈəp |
| attached,t.b.- | lagəɳo |
| attention | hiphajət |
| audience | dərśən |
| available,t.b.- | lagəɳo |
| awake, t.b.- | jagəɳo |
| awaken, to - | jəgūɳo |
| awakening | jəgaī |
| back, the - | pīʈhə |
| back | vapəs |
| backyard | kəryaɖī |
| bad | khərab, nəko, bura |
| bag | jholī |
| bake, to - | pəkoɳo |
| balcony | chaja |
| ball | ginua, gola |
| bananas | kela |
| bank, river- | kinar, chal, bəgəɽo |
| banner | bɛ̃rəkhə |
| barking deer | kā̃kəɽ |
| barley | jɔ̃ |
| barren | bā̃ja |
| barter, to - | saʈəɳo |
| basic | mūlə |
| basket | piʈarə |
| bathe, to - | naɳo |
| bathing | əsnan, sinan, nala-dhola |
| be, to - | chə, bhə, roɳo, huɳo |
| beam | bhəraɳə |
| bear, to - | səharəɳo |
| beat, to - | cuʈəɳo, marəɳo, piʈɛ dīchə |
| beautiful | kẖəbsūrət, bākī, surūp |
| beauty | rūp |
| beauty, a - | chɛlū, ban |
| because | karəɳ, mariyə |
| become, to - | bəɳəɳo, hɛ̃ jaɳo |
| bed | khaʈə, pəlāg, sutapaʈ pəlāg |
| bedding | ɖhəkiɳə, bistər, bichoɳə |
| bedtime | sukalo |
| before | pɛlī |
| begin, to - | phɛ-, lagəɳo |
| behind | pəchil, picharī |
| bell | ghəɳʈū, ghano |
| belly | peʈ, bəstər |
| between | bīc |
| big | ʈhul, bəɽo |
| bind, to - | badəɳo, bā̃dhəɳo |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

bird cəɽī, pə̃chī
birds kəpuva, kəphulī, titur, ghughutav, cīl, baj, muɳī
birth jəɳəm
bite, to - ʈhū̃gɳo
biting khətgula
black kaḷo
blanket gā̃thə
blood khūn, loi
bloom, to - phūləɳo
blouse əgiya, ã̃gəɽī, khəna-ã̃gəɽo
blow ghəməka, thəppəɽ, coʈ, pəʈək, mukka
blow, to - phūkəɳo, phokəɳo
blowing phunkara
bodice əgiya, ã̃gəɽī
body ā̃g, jan, bədən, bəstər, maʈī, mūrutə
bone həḍḍə
book pothī
boon, granting a boon bərə, bərdan
born, to be - jənməɳo
born pɛda
boundary between fields oɽ
bowl kəʈora, pyela
boy celo
brahmin bamaɳ
branch ḍalī
bread baɽī, roʈa
break, to - ʈuʈəɳo, toɽəɳo, phoɽəɳo
breakfast kəleu
breast chatī
breath pəraɳə
bride bɔɽī, byolī
bridegroom bərə, byolə
-s procession bəryat
member of - bəryetī
bright jəgməg
bring, to - laɳo, lyūɳo
bring out, to- niḳaləɳo
broken bhə̃gə
brother jiʈhaɳ, bhuli, dəda, bhai, bhɛ
brush off, to- təʈəkaɳo
buffalo bhɛs
bugle begul
bunch ghəɽī
burn, to - jələɳo
burst, to - diɽəɳo
bush buja
business dhana
but pər, məgər
butter nɔɳī
butterfly putələ
by le

cage pijər
cake pəroʈə
calendar pətəɽī
calf bəccha
call, a - dhat
call, to - boləɳo, həkūɳo
camp ḍera, baso
cap ʈopī
caprice manə
caravan of goats, sheep ḍhā̃kərə
care, to - jətūlə
care hiphajət
careful khəbərdar
careless ḍhəɳolə
carrying-pole məhō̃g
caste jat
cat biralu
catch pəkərəɳo
cautious khəbərdar
ceremonies (materials for -, festivals) ākhət, gətə, gərəb piʈhɛ̃, dərśən, devalī, namə-kəɳə, nigətə, nɔmətə, pərkhəɳo, pərdəchiɳa, piʈhɛ, pɛlagə, sərad, holī-devalī
certainly jərūr
chain jənəjīra, sāgəl
chair, small - cɔkha
chance mɔkə
change, to - bədələɳo
channel kūlə
character ḍhā̃g, baɳī
chariot rəth
charm (magic) ceɽo, jadū
cheek galənə
child baləkə
childless əputrī
children ɔlaḍə
chirping cyā̃ cyā̃
choose, to - rojəɳo
cigarette biɽi
circumambulation pərdəchiɳa
clay maʈī
climb, to - cəɽəɳo, cəɽoɳo
close (by) kərīb, tirə
closed bənd
cloth cadərə, rumalə
clothes kəpɽə, ləta-kəpəɽa, luguɽa, lɛɳī luguɽī
clubs mū̃gəra
cold, cough khasi
cold water tətvaɳī-śevaɳī
collar, iron - for dogs khepo
collect, to - ughɛ khaī
collected jə̃ma
colour rə̃g
colourful rə̃gīlī
come, to - ɔɳo

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| come out, to - | nikələṇo,nikaləṇo |
| comfort, to - | butɛ-butiber |
| company, in the - of | dəgəṛə, sə̃gə |
| compassion | dəya |
| compassionate | dəyali |
| complete | pūr |
| condition | dəśa, rə̃g, hal |
| confusion | ghəpəl |
| consciousness | sūr, hos |
| consol, to - | butɛ-butiber |
| container | ṭheka |
| content with | rajĪ |
| cook, to - | pəkoṇo |
| corn | najə |
| corner | kuṇa |
| cotton | kəpasə |
| cough | khə̃si |
| council | səbha |
| countenance | cehər |
| country | deś, mulukə |
| courtyard | khola, pəṭə̃gəṇ, kholĪ-pəṭagəṇ |
| cover | aḍ |
| cover, to - | oṛəṇo |
| covering | ṭop, ḍhəkiṇə |
| cow | gaĪ, gorū |
| cowherd | ənal, gvala |
| cowshed | goṭhə |
| crack, to - | dirəṇo |
| cream of milk | məlaĪ |
| creator | bidhata |
| creature | pəraṇĪ |
| creek | gədhera |
| cross, to - | tərəṇo, nə̃gəṇo |
| crossroad | cobəṭiya, cobaṭa |
| crosswise | terəchə |
| crowd | ghəpəl, ṭolə |
| crown | məkuṭə |
| crush, to - | piṭɛ dĪchə |
| cry, to - | ḍaṛə marṇo, rūṇo, ḍuku marṇo |
| cuckoo | kəpuva |
| cup | kəṭora, pyela |
| curse | dhikkarə |
| custom | adət |
| cut, to - | kaṭəṇo |
| dam | jə̃gĪ, ban, set |
| dance | nac |
| dance, to - | nacəṇo |
| dancing girl | patərə |
| dark, pitch- | ənyar-ənyar |
| dash against | pəṭəkəṇo |
| date, right - | tithi, pɛt, bar, ləgən, sɛtə |
| daughter | kənya, celĪ |
| - in-law | bvarĪ |
| dawn | byanə, rətti, rat, səberə |
| dawn, to - | byaṇo |
| day | din, bar |
| dead | məriya |
| dear, my - | muye, mɛkhalɛ |
| death | mot |
| deceit | dhvək |
| decide, to - | ṭharəṇo, ṭhɛryūṇo |
| decision | mənəsūba |
| declaration | bəyanə |
| defeated | harə |
| defecation | ṭəṭṭĪ piśabə |
| deity | devəta |
| delay | əber, pherə |
| dense | ghəṇĪ |
| departure | pəśthan |
| descend, make- | utarəṇo |
| desire | dhoko, mənsa |
| destiny | kərəmə, hoṇĪ-har |
| destroy, to - | bigoṇo |
| destroyed,t.b.- | bigəṛəṇo |
| destruction | nihəṇĪ |
| determine, to- | ṭharəṇo, ṭhɛryūṇo |
| devotee | bhəgətuva |
| dew | osə |
| diamond | hĪra |
| dice | pə̃sa |
| die, to - | mərəṇo |
| difference | phərək |
| difficult | muśkil |
| difficulty, with- | dho dho |
| dig in, to - | ghə̃ṭəṇo |
| dim | məndə |
| direction | tərəp, diśa |
| dirty | mɛlə |
| disappear, to- | nhɛ-, phĪṭəṇo |
| dismantle, to- | udharṇo |
| distribute food | pəsəkəṇo |
| division of a house | khən |
| divorce | təlakə |
| dizziness | bhə̃gĪ, rĪgĪ rĪgĪ |
| dizzy, to feel- | rĪgəṇo |
| do, to - | kərəṇo |
| dog | kukur, kutta |
| door | dvar |
| dove | ghughutav |
| down | una, təli |
| drag, to - | ghəsoṛiber |
| dream | svəpən, svĪṇi |
| dressing | pɛryaĪ, vɛryaĪ- |
| drink, to - | piṇo |
| drive, to - | həkūṇo |
| drums | jhyali, ḍəməru, ḍholəkĪ, təmər-bijesarə, nə̃gara, noṇĪ, nomət, huṛka |
| dry | sukəṇo |
| dust | dhūlə |
| dust, to - | təṭəkaṇo |
| dwell, to - | bəsəṇo |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

each hər
earth dhərətī, maṭī, prithəvī, bhī
eastern pūrəbə
eat, to - khaṇo
eating bhojən
eight aṭh
eighth əṭṭhā̃
eighty əssī
elbow kuhəṇo
elder (uncle) ṭhula
eldest jyeṭhə
eleven igyar
embrace əvalə
embrace, to - jheṭi marəṇo
employer of a priest jəjəmanə
empty khalī, sun-san
endure, to - səharəṇo
enemy duśmən, bɛrī, sətru
enjoy, to - bhugutəṇo, rəməṇo
entertainment təmasa
entrust sõpəṇo
epoch; an - jugə; dvapərə
err, to - bhuləṇo
escape, to - bhajəṇo, mucəṇo
essence (fluid) ərək
estimate əndaz
even ləgə, lɛ
evening byakuli, byal, səndhya, sasə
every hər
evident prəkəṭə
exchange saṭəṇo
expenses khərəcə
explain, to - bujhəṇo
eye ākh
eyelid pələk

face cehər, mukh
fainting gəś
fair; visitor kɔtuk
  of a fair kɔtikiya
falcon bajə
fall, to - chuṭəṇo, pəṛəṇo
falling, sound- pəṭ
falseness jhūṭī
family bəsə, barə
far dūr
fat moṭa
fate kərəmə, bhagə, hoṇī-har
father babū, bɔjyū
fathr-in-law's family sɔraśi
fatigue pəṭɛ
fear ḍərə
fear, to - ḍərəṇo
feed, to - khəvaṇo
feel, to - ɔitūnɛ
festivals: see 'ceremonies'
field kənali, mɛdan, gəṛa, jimī, sera
field-god bhūmiya
fifth pā̃cō
fifty-two baunə
fight, to - jhəgəṛəṇo, ləṛəṇo
fight ləṛaī
fighter yodha
figure mūrutə
fill, to - bhərəṇo
final ākhirī
fine bā̃kī
finger ā̃gulī
finished, t.b.- bītəṇo
fire agə, dhūṇī
firm thirəmanə
first pɛlī
fish macha
  names of - kəmojə kī ḍaī, thīnə kī munaī
fist, push with- dhəkka-mukka
fit ləkə
five pā̃c
fix, to - ṭhɛryūṇo, ləgūṇo
fixed pək, pəkkī
flag niśan, bɛrəkhə
flee, to - bhajəṇo
flesh mā̃s
flood barhə
flour piśuva, səttū
flow dharə
flow, to - sərəṇo
flower, to - phūləṇo
fly, to - uṛəṇo
fly makho
flying uṛiyə
foam gaja
food ənnə, khaṇə, bhojən, rəsoī
food, uncooked- korī
foot khuṭa, pəya, pā̃v, pɛḍə
for upər, liji, huṇi, khatir mẽ, vaste
force jəbərdəstī
forefathers pitərõk
forest jə̃gəl, bəṇ
forget, to - bhuləṇo
form mūrut, sūrət, śɛco
form, to - rəcəṇo
four car
fourteen cəuda, cɔda
fourth cɔthə
fraud kəpəṭə
friend yar
frock ghagərī
from bəṭi
from there tā̃ko
front, in - əghil, samən
fruit phələ

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

fruitless bãja
fry, to - bhuʈəɳo
full pūrə, bhəri
funeral rite gətə
without - nigətə

gambling jūo
Gangā gə̃ga
garden bãʂī
- behind house ɔryaʤī-kɔryaʤī, kɔryaʤī
garland mala
gather up, to- səmeʂəɳo,siməʂəɳo
gay bãkī
generation pīʂi, pusta
Germany jərmənə
get, to - poɳo
get up, to - uʈhəɳo, uʈhūɳo
ghost khəbīs, chələ
girl celī, chɛlū, chorī, banə
give, to - diɳo
glittering cəmcəm
go, to - jaɳo, hiʈəɳo
- round rīgəɳo
- away cələɳo, nhɛ-
goats bakəra, lakha
goats', of - bakəriya
god devə, devəta, bhəgəvanə
goddess devī, bhəgvətī
gods: see 'proper names'
goitre-people gəna
gold jərə, sunū
gone jaiya
gong ghəɳʈū
good əccha, khūb, ʈhīk, bhəlo
goose hə̃sə
grab, to - pəkəʂəɳo
grain najə
grasscutter ghəsyarī
graze, to - cərəɳo, cərūɳo, cũgəɳo
greedy cəʈuva
green həriya
greetings alū-jolū, jyūjag, nəməskar-puskar, puskarə, pɛlagə
ground jəmīn, jimī, bhī
grow, to - posəɳo
guard, to - pəhər -
guard pəhər
guess əndaʤ
gum, gummy secretion of the eyes cep

habit adət, baɳī
hair jhãkərī, jəʈa
half ədho
halt baso
hand hat
hand over, to - sõpəɳo
hang, to - ʈãkəɳo,ləʈəkūɳo
happen, to - pəʂəɳo
happiness əmənə-cəmənə
happy khuśī
hastily maro maro kɛ
hat ʈopī
hawk cīlə, bajə
he u, tə, to
head khər, munəli,sir
heap thupuʂə, rasə
hear, to - suɳəɳo
heart dil, hə̃sə, hiya
heat gham
heaven pərəlok, svərgə
heavy bharī
heed manəɳo
hempen cloth bhəgiya
here itha, ittikə̃, yəti, yã
hero pɛg, bhəʂə, mərdə
hide, to - chipəɳo
highland-girl ubhadeśī
hinder part pichaʂi
hip kakhi, godī
hissing phunkara
history itihas
hit, to - lagəɳo
hold, to - thameɳo, dhərəɳo
honour ijjət, pəti
honourless beijjət
horoscope kunəl, cin-pətrə, jənəmə-pətərə
hot gərəm
hot/cold water tətvaɳī-śevaɳī
hour ghəɳʈū, ghəʂī
house kuʂī,ghər,məhəl, bakhəlī, məkanə
household barə
how kəs,kəsī,kəsikə
howl, to - ʠuku marɳo
how much kətuk, jətuk
hundred nɔ sɔ, sɔ
hunger bhūk
hunting kheda
husband bərə

I mi
immortal əmərə
impulse ləʈəkə
in məḍhe, ma, maje, mẽ
increase baʂhə
indifference udekh
Indra inərə
information khəbər
in front əghil, tirə
injustice əndher

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

ink-pot dəvatə
insect kĪɽa
inside əndər, bhiter
insistence həʈə
instead of huɳə-k
insult duchaĪ
intense milə
interval phərək
intoxication bhə̃gĪ
introduction pəchaɳ
invisible ələkhə
invitation nyūt
iron lua
irrigation-channel kūlə
is chə
itch khaji

jackal syalə
jar gəɽuva, ghəɽĪ
jewels jĪvərə
jew's harp murcə̃g
jogi: see 'yogi'
join, to - joɽəɳo
joint gə̃ʈhi
journey; to get ready for a - jatura
bəʈiɳo, bəʈyoɳo
jump, to - dukəɳo
jump phalə
jungle jə̃gəl

keep, to - dhərəɳo, rakhəɳo
kick lat
kill, to - marəɳo
kind (way) ɖhə̃g, ɖhəpək, baɳĪ
kindle, to - jəgūɳo, jələoɳo
king raja, məharaj
kingdom raj
kitchen rəsya-khənə
kite cĪlə
kneading saɳa
knee ghuna
knocks dhəkka-mukka
knot gə̃ʈhə
know, to - jaɳəɳo, səməjəɳo
to get to - pəchaɳəɳo
knowledge bidiya, səməj
known prəkəʈ, malūm

labour mhinətə
ladle pəɽyū̃
lament, to - bilaɳo
lamp, oil- dĪpək, battĪ
land; - behind a house jimĪ, deś; kɔryaɖĪ
lap kakhi, godĪ
last ākhirĪ
later bad
laugh, to - hə̃səɳo
laughter hə̃sĪ

lead sĪsə
leap phalə
leap over, to- nə̃gəɳo
learn, to - sikhəɳo
leave, to - choɽəɳo
left over bəkay
leisure biśram
lemon nimua
let go, to - choɽəɳo
letter pətərə, patə
lick, to - caʈəɳo
lie jhūʈĪ
lie down, to - pəɽəɳo
life jənəm, pəraɳə
lifting jəgənĪ
light ujyalo
light a lamp jəgūɳo
like, to - rojəɳo
like kəs, kəsĪ, jəs, kəsikə, carə
like this/that ɛs, təs
lime nimua
listen suɳəɳo, suɳə suɳə
lit (lamp) jagiyə
litter ɖola
litter-bearer ɖoliya
little, a - jəra, thoɽi, muɳi
live, to - bəsəɳo, roɳo
living being pəraɳĪ
load bojo, bharo
load, to - ladəɳo
loafer khəmiya
location pətto
lock (hair) cuĪ
loin-cloth dhotĪ
long ləmma
longing dhoko
look, to - dekhəɳo
look for, to - khojəɳo, caɳo, ɖhunəɳo
loose, to get - chuʈəɳo
lord gusẽ, pəti, svamĪ
loss hərj
low təli
luck sukh

mad pagəl
made, to be - bəɳəɳo
magic jadū, ceɽo, bukəsaɽə
to practise - phokəɳo
magic formula məntərə
make, to - bəɳoɳo, rəcəɳo
mallets mū̃gəra
man admĪ, puruṣə, pɛg, mənəkhiyə, mərdə, mənuṣyə, mẽs
mantle cadərə
many ənek
market kɔtuk
marriage bya

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

master gusɛ̃, masʈər, pəti, svamī
match maker məsgələ
material saman
matter bat
meal khaɳə
measure, a - məɳə, maɳ
meat mãs
meet, to - miləɳo, milūɳo
to let - bhiʈoɳo
meeting bheʈ
- place bhɛʈəkə
mention jikərə
merriment cəmənə
midday dhupəri
middleman məsgələ
midnight adhoratə
mild mədhurə
milk dūd, məlaī
sour - dəī
millet məɖuva
mind citə, dilə, məti, mən
misfortune vipəda
mistake gəltī
moistening saɳa
moment, right - sɛtə
money rupəya
month masə, mhɛnə
name of - jeʈhə-əsaɖə, bhado, cɛtuva, soɳ bhado
mood rɔ̃g, ləʈəkə
moon, full - pūnyo
moonlight canəɳa, jūnə
morsel gasə
mother ija, ijū, mata, mayəɽī, mɛ
-'s family mɛtə
mould śɛco
mound set
mount, to - cəɽəɳo
mountain ɖana, dhurə, bhyolə
mouse musə
moustache jũga
mouth khap, mukh
mouthful gasə
move, to - cələɳo, hiləɳo, sərəɳo, sarəɳo, hələkəɳo
much jyadə, bəhut, bhɔtə
this-, that- ituk, utuk
muscle muśi
musical instr. baja
names of - begul, murcɔ̃g
see also: 'drums'
mustard raɽa
muttering japə

nail nɔ̃g
naked nɔ̃gī
name nam
name-giving namə-kəɳə
near kərīb, tir, pas
necessary, it is - cɛ̃, cɛn chə
neck gərdən, gəla, nɔr
needle syūɽə
neighbourhood əɽosə, pəɽosə
nest gholə
new nɔlo
news khəbər
night rat, rɛɳī-ratə, rɛɳī-ratuɽa
nine nɔ
nine hundred nɔ sɔ
noon dhupəri
not jən, jhən, ni
not, is - nhɛti
now ab, ɛlə

obey, to - manəɳo
object rəthə
obstinacy rəg, həʈə,
- of a king rajhəʈ
obtain, to - poɳo
occasion mɔkə
ochre, red - geruva
of ko
offspring ɔladə
oil telə
oil-seed tilə
old buɽə, bɽdə
old people səyaɳa, jakhəɽi
on pər
one ek
open, to - khuləɳo, kholəɳo
oppression julum
or ya
original mūlə
orphan girl muye
other ɔr
other side parə
otherwise nətər
other world pərəlok
outside bhɛr, bhyar
own apəɳə
ox bəldə

pail ʈheka
pain pīɽə
paper kagəjə
parch, to - bhuʈəɳo
parched grain səttū
parents mɛ-buva
parrot suva
part hissa
partridge titur
party dələ

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| pass, to - | bĪtəɳo |
| path | gveɳʈə, baʈo |
| patron | bidhata |
| peace and happiness | əmənə-cəmənə |
| peak | dhurə |
| pearl | motĪ |
| peck, to - | ʈhũgɳo |
| pen | kələm |
| people | jəɳiyõ, log |
| person | admĪ, jəɳiyõ |
| persons of legend and history: see 'proper names' | |
| pick up, to - | cũgəɳo, ʈipəɳo |
| pierce, to - | buɽəɳo |
| pierced | cheɽa |
| pillow | təkiya |
| pincers | cimətʂa |
| pinching | cĪgoʈi |
| pinnacle | kələśə |
| piss | piśab |
| pitch a tent | ghɛ̃ʈəɳo |
| pity | ʈĪʈhə |
| place | jəga, jag, ʈhorə |
| place, to - | dhərəɳo |

p l a c e n a m e s

| | |
|---|---|
| əgənyarĪ devĪ (məndir) | təla-deś |
| | danəpurə |
| ələmoɽa | dūɳagiri |
| ūɳʈa-dhurə | dorihaʈə |
| ukhələ-lekhə | (dvarəsõ) |
| kɜ̃kərĪ-deś | dharĪ-gãv |
| " -khalə | nəya |
| kəhəɽĪ-koʈə | nakurĪ |
| kala bhyolə | nĪgalĪ ka bəɳ |
| kuthəlaɽə-kĪ-gaɽə | pərəkoʈə |
| | patĪ-bəgaɽə |
| (kumaũ) | palĪ-pəchũ |
| kɛɽi-koʈ | phəya-rə |
| kɛɽɛ-rə | bɜ̃galə |
| kosiyã kĪ banə | bakhəlĪ ka tĪrə |
| kɔsanĪ | bagĪśvər |
| khiɽa-cərə | biɳdə-gãv |
| gɜ̃ga | biɳdə-bhətora |
| gɜ̃golĪ-haʈə | bidhon-chin |
| gagəra-dhurə | bukəsaɽə |
| gaɽĪ-gĪvaɽə | belənəgərə |
| gĪvaɽə | bɛraʈhə |
| gire-chinə | bɔrɛ-rə |
| cəkhuʈiya | bhĪmi-talə |
| chiɽa-paɳĪ | bhoʈə |
| chipul-cɔr | mənusar |
| jərmənə !! | məla-deś |
| jələnərə(deś) | mayapuri golĪghaʈ |
| johar | rĪʈhapurə |
| jɔrasə | riyõɳi |
| jvar-mənusar | rɛtə ka sera |
| ɖhumənə-gãv | ləkhənpur |
| ɖhonĪ-gaɽə | lodə-thalə |
| sujan-ghaʈ | śokaɳ |
| sutolĪ ka sera | syalde ka pokhəra |
| suniya-koʈə | hĪvalə |
| selĪ śokaɳ | huɳədeśə |
| someśvər | hũma-dhurə |
| plan | bənobəstə |

p l a n t s

| | |
|---|---|
| uɽədə kĪ dal | nimua |
| kəmojə kĪ ɖaĪ | pədəmə |
| kela | pəyã |
| kɛruva | pãcə-patĪ sĪgvalĪ |
| gəndərɛɳĪ | palõg |
| gaba | phapərə |
| gyõ | baɽĪ |
| cuva phapərə | basmətĪ |
| jəmolə | bijesarə |
| jəmbū-gəndər. | burūsə |
| jĪra | bhekuva |
| jõ | məɖuva |
| jhipə | raɽa |
| təpkiya | salə-jəmolə |
| tilə | sĪvalĪ |
| dal | |
| nĪgalĪ | |
| plate | thal |
| play, to - | khelɳo, bajəɳo, bəjaɳo |
| playing | khelə, bəjaɳa |
| pleased, t.b.- | rəməɳo |
| pleasing | mədhurə |
| plough, to - | jotəɳo |
| ploughman | həliya |
| pluck, to - | ʈipəɳo |
| poison | jəhər, biş |
| names of - | kəluva, dhətūrə, rətuva kəluva, |
| jhuɳə-jhuɳiya, thuɳəkiya biş, luɳəkiya biş | simələkharə |
| poisonous | bikholĪ, biş̣olĪ |
| pole, carrying- | məhõg |
| pomp | ʈolə-tophanə |
| pool | pokhərə |
| portion | hissa |
| postpone, to - | ʈaləɳo |
| postponed, t.b.- | ʈələɳo |
| pot | kəserə, gəɽuva, ghəɽĪ, cyoɳʈə, loʈiya |
| pour, to - | ɖaləɳo |
| precipice | bhyolə |
| prepare, to - | bəɳoɳo |
| - for a journey | bəʈiɳo, bəʈyoɳo |
| present | hajirə |
| pricking | cĪgoʈi |
| pride | manə |
| procession of bridegroom | bəryat |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

prohibition mənə
promise bəcən, bol
properly khūb, bhəli kɛ

p r o p e r n a m e s

inərə bagənathəjyū
kətyūr bɛraṯhiye
kələnərī huṇiya bhəgəvanə
kəhəṛəjyū bhəgvətī
kalū kəhəṛə bhūmiya
kṛṣṇ kə raj bhegədas
kɔrəbə məhər
khegədas məhakalī
gəna məhadev
gãgula məhabharət
gopalə masṯər malū
gopīcəndə maluśahī
golu rajula
cəndre bikhepal rajulī
jəgədīś ram
jənərəl-kənərəl ramərajə
huṇiya saṇū pəhərī
jələnərī huṇiya sunəpəti śok
(dūlaśahī) śokə
doryalə śokī
dhərma de śokyaṇ
mayeṛī həri
nəya kə chɛluva həri jəgədīśə
narayəṇə həri narayəṇə
pəcuva doryal huṇiya
paṇḍəbə

prostitute patərə
protect, to - pərkhəṇo
provisions samələ
pull, to - khẽcī
pull out, to - luchəṇo
pulses dal
puppet, wooden- kəṯh-putəyã
pursuit kheda
push, to - dhəkeləṇo
pushes (fist) dhəkka-mukka
put, to - ḍaləṇo, haləṇo
- in order pãjəṇo
put on, to - pɛrəṇo, pɛroṇo, meṛəṇo, ləgūṇo

quarrel jhəgəṛo, ləṛaī
quarrel, to - jhəgəṛəṇo, ləṛəṇo
quarter(region) diśa
queen raṇī
quickly cuṛukɛ, ṭəp, maro maro kɛ, sərəpəṭ, sərasər
quiet cup

race bẽsə
rain bərkhə
rat musə
raw food korī

raze to the ground udharəṇo
reach, to - pəhũcəṇo, pujəṇo
ready təyar, pək,pəkkī
reason əkəl, nimətə
recognize, to - pəchaṇəṇo
recognized pənyarī
red rədəgələ, lal
regard, to - manəṇo
reign raj
relations laga, soro
relatives səmədī
released, t.b.- chuṭəṇo
religion dhərmə
remain, to - roṇo
remaining bəkay, bãki
remembrance jikərə
remove poison jhaṛəṇo
rest of something bəciya, bãki
rest (leisure) biśram
rest on, to - ṭekəṇo
return, to - loṭəṇo
returned vapəs
rhododendron burūsə
rib bhaṇṭa
ribbon phīta
rice cãul, cãvəl, dhan, basmətī, bhatə salə-jəmolə
right ṭhīk
ring munəṛī
ripe pək, pəkkī
rise, to - cəṛəṇo, cəṛoṇo
rites: see 'ceremonies'
river geṛa, gədhera, gaṛə
names of - gẽga, jəmənа, mənsarī-rolə, rəhob, hyūlī-gẽga
riverside kinar, chalə, bəgəṛo
road rastə
robber luṭera
rock ḍhũga
rod sikəṛa
roll, to - ghurəṇo, simərəṇo
room kəmərа, khən
root jəṛa
round, anyth.- ginua
ruin nihəṇī
ruin, to - bigoṇo
rub, to - minəṇo
rule, reign raj
run, to - doṛəṇo
run away, to - bhajəṇo

sacrifice (homə)-jəgyə
sacrificer jəjəmanə
sad udasī, bɛragī
saddle-bag kərəboja
sadness udekh, bɛrag

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

saffron-cloth bhəgiya
salt lūɳə
same, the - yəhĪ
say, to - kɔɳo
scarf pichoɽĪ
scheme mənəsūba
scratch, to - kənyūɳo
scratching khaji
search ɖhūna
search, to - khojeɳo,ɖhunəɳo
seat cɔkha, bhɛʈəkə
second dūsəro
secret bhedə
seducer bhɛncod
see, to - dekheɳo
seen, to be - dĪkheɳo, dekhĪɳo
seize, to - pəkeɽəɳo
self apəs, apũ, aphĪ
sell, to - beceɳo
send, to - bhejəɳo
senseless əcet
service khidmət, mhinətə
sesamum tilə
setting out pəsthan
seven sat
seventh satõ
seventy sətteri
several ənek
sew, to - siɳəɳo
shade śyolə
shake, to - jhəkoləɳo
shake off, to - teʈəkaɳo
shape sūrət
share baɳə, bhagə
shareholder bhagvalĪ
shave munəɳo
she u
sheep bheɽa
sheet cadərə
shelter aɖ
shine, to - jhələkəɳo
shining jəgməg
shiny cəmcəm
shoulder kana, nɔr
- cloth õcəla
shouting hõkoli, hãk
show, to - dekhūɳo
show təmasa
shrub buja
shut, to - bujeɳo
side tərəp, parə, varə
sight nəjər
silent sun-san
silk-cotton-tree sĪvalĪ
silken reśəmĪyə
silver rūpa, sɛtə
sin pap
sinful papĪ
sing, to - gaɳo
sink in, to - buɽəɳo
sinner papĪ
sister, elder- didiyo
sit, to - bhɛʈəɳo, bhɛʈaləɳo
sitting, seat asənə
six chɛ
sixth cheʈõ
sixty saʈhi
skill sĪp
skirt, long - gatĪ ko ləhẽga, ghagərĪ, ləhẽga
skull munəli
sky əkas
slanting terəchə
slap thəppəɽə
slap, to - khẽcĪ
sleep nĪn, svəpən
sleep, to - seɳo
sleeping sukalo
slope bhyolə
slow ɖhil
small nano
smear with oil cupəɽəɳo
so usi, ɛs, təs, to
soft mədhurə
solid ghəɳĪ
some kuch, kɛ, koĪ, kve
some time kəbhĪ
somewhere kẽ
son; mother who has a son celo, putrə; putyalĪ
song rag
son-in-law jəvẽ
sorrow əpəsosə, dukh
soul hẽsə
sound, to - gajəɳə, bajəɳo, bəjaɳo
sounded bəjiyə
sounding bəjaɳa
sour milk dəĪ
speak, to - boləɳo
spectacle təmasa
speech bolə
spell, magic ceɽo
spent, to be - bĪtəɳo
spire kələśə
split, to - direɳo
stake bajĪ
stand, to - ʈekəɳo
standing kheɽo, ʈhaɽə
stand up, to - uʈheɳo, uʈhūɳo
state halə
statement bəyanə
stay, to - bəseɳo, roɳo
steady thirəmanə
step pəgə, pɛɖə
stepmother kẽja
stick jãʈha, ləʈʈhə, keɽi
sting, to - ʈhũgɳo
stir, to - hileɳo
stomach koʈha, peʈə
stone ɖhũga

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| stop, to - | əṭəkɳo, bujəɳo, rokəɳo |
| stopped | bənd |
| store, to - | pãjəɳo |
| store-room | koṭhĪ, bhənarə |
| storm | topɦan |
| story | itihas |
| stout | moṭa |
| strange | ənokha |
| stream, small- | gədhera, dharə |
| strike, to - | cuṭəɳo, lagəɳo |
| string for fastening clothes | taɳĪ |
| stroke | coṭə, pəṭək |
| strong | bəliya |
| such | təs |
| suddenly | cukɛ, ləpəkə-jəpəkə |
| suffer, to - | bhugutəɳo |
| suffering | dukh |
| suitable | lɛkə |
| sun | sūrəj |
| sunrise | udəy |
| sunshine | ghamə |
| surely | jərūr |
| sweep, to - | jhaṛəɳo |
| sweet | mədhurə |
| sweetmeat | ləḍḍū |
| swim, to - | tərəɳo |
| switch, rod | sikəṛa |
| swoon | gəś |
| system | sisṭəm |
| take, to - | liɳo, niɳo |
| take care, to- | jətūlə |
| take down, to- | bisūɳo |
| take off, to - | utarəɳo |
| take out, to - | gaṛəɳo, nikaləɳo |
| tank | pokhərə |
| taste, to - | cakhəɳo, caṭəɳo |
| teacher | guru |
| tear, to - | phaṭəɳo |
| tears | netərə |
| tell, to - | bətūɳo |
| temple | məndir |
| ten | dəs |
| tent | ḍera, palə |
| terrace-wall | bhĪṛi |
| than | hɛber |
| that | tə |
| that (conj.) | ki |
| that much | utuk, tətuk |
| that very | təhĪ |
| their | inər, unər |
| then | təb |
| there | uti, utha, təti, vã |
| there, from - | tãko |
| they | u, ū, ũ |
| thing(s) | cĪj, saman |
| think, to - | socəɳo |
| third | tĪsəro |
| this | yə |
| this much | ituk |
| this side | varə |
| thorn | kata, kana |
| thought | bicar, məti, |
| thread | ḍora, dhago |
| three | tinə |
| threshold | dhelĪ |
| throat | kəɳṭhə |
| throne | sĪhasən |
| through, by | le |
| throw, to - | khitəɳo, ghali, kheṛəɳo, ḍaləɳo, haləɳo |
| thus | isik, usi, ɛs |
| tie, to - | jotəɳo, badəɳo, meṛəɳo |
| tiger | śyū |
| till | tək, lɛ |
| time | kal, ghəṛĪ, ṭaim, ṭɛm, der, pɛt, vəkhət, bar |
| time, short - | jhiṭə |
| tired, to be - | thəkəɳo |
| tiredness | peṭɛ |
| to | thĪ, pər, huɳi |
| today | aj |
| together with | dəgəṛə, sẽg |
| tomorrow | bhol |
| tongs | cimeṭa |
| tongue | jəbanə, jĪb |
| top, of tree | ṭukə |
| topknot | śikh |
| towards | ujyan |
| town | nəgərĪ |
| trace | bhedə |
| trader | bepari |
| transplanting | ropo-səvaĪ |
| traveller | bəṭola, musaphir |
| travelling | musaphirĪ |
| tree | peṛə, boṭ, brikṣə |
| tremble, to - | hiləɳo |
| trouble, to - | duchūɳo |
| trouble | əpəsosə, hərj, vipəda |
| true | səhĪ, sãcə |
| truth | sãcĪ |
| tuft of hair | cuĪ, śikh |
| tumult | calo |
| turban | pheṭo |
| turn round, to- | phərəkəɳo, loṭɛ- |
| turn into, to - | bəɳəɳo |
| twelve times 20 | barə-bisĪ |
| twenty | bĪsə, bisĪ |
| twenty two | bɛsə |
| twig | ḍalĪ, sikəṛa |
| twilight | səndhya, sãsə |
| two | dvĪ |
| tyranny | julum |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

umbrella chəttərə
uncle kəka
unconscious əcet
understand, to- səməjəŋo, səmjoŋo
understanding səməj
underworld patal
unhappiness dukh
until jãlɛ, tək
up, upper məli, mathi
up to jãlɛ, tək
urinating ʈəʈʈī piśab
urine piśab

vain, in - suda
various birãgə
vegetable təpkiya
veil ghũgut
vein naɽī
velvet məkẖməl
velvet, of - məkhəməlī, məkhiya
verandah, upper- chaja
verily səhī
very khūb, jyadə, bəhut, bhotə
vessel kəserə
view nəjər
voice avaz
voracious cəʈuva

wager bajī
wages bhaɽa
wail, to - bilaŋo
waist kəmər
wait, to - əʈəkŋo, jagəŋo
wake up, to - byũjəŋo
walk, to - hiʈəŋo
walk around, to- ghumeŋo
wall, terrace- dīvar, bhīɽi
wallet jholī
warm gərəm
warrior yodha
wash, to - dhoŋo
washing nala-dhola
watch, to - pəhər-
watch pəhər
watchman pəhərī
water jəl
hot/cold - tətvaŋī-śevaŋī
watermill ghəʈə
wave ləhərə
way baʈo, rastə
way, kind ḍhəg
we həm
wealth jərə, dhənə
weapon, a - hətyar, ɛɽo
wear, to oɽəŋo, pɛrəŋo, pɛroŋo
weary ḍhil
weep, to - ḍaɽə marŋo, rūŋo
weight mẽpə
welcome alū-jolū
well, the - nəl
well əccha, bəli, bhəli kɛ, bhəlo
west(ern) pəchõ
wet, to get - bhijəŋo, bhijoŋo
what kɛ, kya
wheat gyo
when kəb, jəb
where kətha, kã, jətha, jã
whereabouts pətto
where(to) kətikəŋi, kahũ
which jo
while, a - ghəɽī, der
whirl, to - bhõryai
white śeta, sɛtə
whither kətha, jətha
who ko, jo
why kiləgə, kilɛ, kihuŋi, kehuŋi
why not kə nə
wick bəttī
wicked bura
widow ran
wife boɽī, sɛŋī
wind bəyalə
window jhəroka
wipe, to - pochəŋo
wise səyaŋa
wish mənsa
with dəgəɽə, liber
within əndər
without bigər, bina
woman istrī, təruŋī, triya, sɛŋī, strī
wonderful ənokha
wood bəŋ
woolen ūnī
word bəcən, bat, bɛnə, bolə
work kam, dhana
world duniya, prithəvī, sənəsarə
worm kīɽa
worship, to - pūjəŋo
write, to - lekhəŋo
writing lekhiya
wrong nəko

year bərəsə, vərʂə, sal
yellow pīgəlo
yes hoy
yesterday beli
yoga jogə
yogi jogī, ələkhiya -
yogiism jogyola
yogi's obstinacy jogəhəʈə
-sitting place əkhaɽa
you tū, tum
young(er) balo, nano, təruŋī, səyaŋa-səyaŋa

Digitized by Google Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

# A b b r e v i a t i o n s

| | |
|---|---|
| A.D. | Almora Dūms, a group of low-caste people |
| AHK | Angrezī hindī koṣ, by H. Bāharī |
| AK | Avadhī koṣ, by R.Dvivedī |
| AKL | The Accent of the Kumauni Language, by S.Varma |
| AKN | An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal..., by Hamilton |
| app. | appendix |
| Ashok | Y.D.Vaishnav 'Ashok', Rajula-Malushahi (a novel) |
| Atk. | E.T.Atkinson, The Himālayan Districts of the North-Western Provinces of India, vol. I, II, III |
| Atkinson | map of Kumaun and Garhwal from 1875, by Atkinson and others |
| B. | Bengali |
| B | Bhāneśvara, the legend of ~ , sung by Gopi Das, not published |
| Batten | J.H.Batten, Official Reports on the Province of Kumaon (1851) |
| BFB | 50 Bhojpuri Folksongs from Ballia District, Hertig |
| BIA | The Book of Indian Animals, by S.H.Prater |
| BLG | Bhojpurī lok-gīt, by K.D.Upādhyāy, vol I and II |
| BLS | Brajendra Lāl Shāh, one of my informants |
| BPL | Bihar Peasant Life, by G.A.Grierson |
| BS | Balvant Singh, one of my informants |
| BSK | Brajbhāṣā Sūr-koś, by D.Gupta and P.Ṭaṇḍan |
| C | see CM |
| c | chanted |
| CGA | A comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, by J.Beames |
| CGL | A Comparative Grammar of the Gauḍian (Aryo-Indian) Languages, by R.Hoernle |
| CM | Mālūśāhī (in Hindi), by Dr.P.L.Shukla 'Candrākar' |
| CN | Central Nepali |
| com. | commentary |
| cp. | compare |
| D | The Dashakumara Charita..., by J.D.Joshi (1892) |
| Danp. | Dānpuriyā, a sub-dialect of Kumāūnī |
| DED | Dravidian Etymological Dictionary, by Burrow, Emeneau |
| dem. | demonstrative (pronoun) |
| DIL | see T |
| dir. | direct case (nominative) |
| DNL | Dictionary of the Nepali Language, by R.L.Turner |
| do. | dito('the same') |
| DPS | District Population Statistics, 37 Almora, 38 Garhwal |
| Drav. | Dravidian |
| ed. | editor (= KM) |
| E.H. | Eastern Hindi |
| EHD | English Hindi Dictionary, by K.Bulke |
| EHG | Einführung in die Hindi-Grammatik, by Sharma/Vermeer |
| esp. | especially |
| EWA | Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen, by M.Mayrhofer |
| ex. | example |
| excl. | exclamation |
| ext. | extention |
| f.,ff. | following |
| FML | The Formation of the Marāṭhī Language, by J.Bloch |
| fut. | future |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| G. | Gujarātī |
| G | Gangnāthjāgar, story of Gangnāth |
| GHB | Grāmīṇ hindī boliyā, by H.Bāharī |
| GHK | Gaṛhvālī hindī kahāvat-koś, by C.Shekhar 'Āzād' |
| GL | Gaṛhvālī lokgīt: ek sāskṛitik adhyayan, by G.Cātak |
| glos. | glossary |
| gng. | Gaṅgoī dialect of Kumāūnī |
| GR | Gopāl Rām (= Gopī Dās), the singer of Māluśāhī, GR (1973) = what he told me in 1973 |
| GRI | Gopāl Rām Interview (66 Questions) |
| Gy.eur. | Gypsy/Romani, European (Gypsy) |
| H | Hindī |
| HA | Handbook of Agriculture, by C.G.R.Kurup |
| HB | Hindī bhāṣā, by Bh.Tivārī |
| HDK | Hill Dialects of Kumaun, by G.D.Upreti (1897/1900) |
| HF | Himalayan Folklore, by Oakley/Gairola/Gaborieau |
| HG | = EHG |
| HGA | Historical Grammar of Apabhraṁśa, by G.V.Tagare |
| Hi. | Hindī |
| HKK | Hindustānī kahāvat koś, by S.W.Phailan, K.N.Gupta |
| HLS | Hindī kā loksāhitya (from: Hindī sāhitya kā bṛihat itihās, vol.16), by R.Sāṁkṛityayan |
| HM | Hindī - muhāvare, by P.Agarvāl |
| HMK | Hindī muhāvarā koś, by B.Tivārī |
| hon. | honorific |
| HSK | Hindī sāhitya koś, 2 vols., by Dh.Varma |
| HSS | Hindī śabda sāgar, 11 vols., by Shyāmsundardās |
| HW | Hindu World, 2 vols., by B.Walker |
| IA | Indo-Aryan, by J.Bloch |
| IDL | An Introduction to Descriptive Linguistics, by H.A.Gleason |
| imp. | imperative |
| IN | Introduction to Nepali, by T.W.Clark |
| inf. | infinitive |
| IPA | International Phonetic Alphabet |
| ipf. | imperfect |
| itr. | intransitive |
| JH | = BFB |
| JJ | Jaidutt Joshi, Śiśubodh ... kamāũnī aur ãgreẓī bhāṣākī pustak |
| JKL | K.N.Joshi, Kumāũ kā loksāhitya |
| JLS | Jīvan Lāl Shāh, one of my informants (1973) |
| JM | Jīvan Mehta, one of my informants |
| Joh. | Johārī, a sub-dialect of Kumāūnī |
| K | Kumāũ, by R.Sāṁkṛityāyan |
| KA | Kumāũnī ... ke kaviyõ kā vivecanātmak adhyayan, by N.D.Pālīvāl |
| KBA | Kumāũnī bhāṣā kā adhyayan, by Bh.D.Upretī |
| KBK | Kumāūnī bhāṣā kī kahāvtẽ (?) |
| KBS | Kṛiṣak jīvan sambandhī brajbhāṣā śabdāvalī, by A.P.Suman |
| KEW | Kluge, Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache |
| KFL | The Khasa Family Law ..., by L.D.Joshi |
| KG | An Outline of Kumauni Grammar, by M.L.Apte and D.P.Pattanayak |
| KHS | Kumaon Hill Songs, by N.Joshi |
| KI | Kumāũ kā itihās, by B.D.Pāṇḍe |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| KIA | Kumāũ kā itihās, by Y.V.Ashok |
| KJN | N.J.Koroljev, Jazyk Nepali (in Russian) |
| KK | Kabīr koś, by P.Caturvedī |
| KKB | Kṛiṣi-koś, by V.Prasād |
| KKP | Kahāvat koś, by Bh.Miśra 'Mādhav' |
| KL | Kumāũ kā lok sāhiṭya, by T.Pāṇḍey |
| KLG | Kumāũnī lok gāthāē, by P.Joshi |
| KLJ | Kumāũ kā lok-sāhitya...sangrah, by K.N.Jośī |
| KM | the editor, K.Meissner |
| KrK | Kṛiṣi-koś (= KKB) |
| Ku. | Kumāũnī |
| KVA | = KA |
| l. | line |
| LCPH | Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan, by K.M.Ashraf |
| LIA | Indische Alterthumskunde, by C.Lassen |
| LP | The Legends of the Panjab, by R.C.Temple, 2 vols. |
| LSI | Linguistic Survey of India, vol.IX, part IV, by G.A.Grierson |
| M | Māluśāhī, the present text as sung by Gopī Dās (Gopāl Rām) in 1966 in Kausānī |
| M. | Marāṭhī |
| MG | Marc Gaborieau (verbal communication) |
| MGR | Marc Gaborieau, Ramola-text (not published) |
| MH | The Music of Hindostan, by A.H.Fox Strangways |
| MHK | Mānak hindī koś, 5 vols., by R.Varmmā |
| MMJ | Malik Muhammad Jāysī, Padmāvat (ed. by M.Gupta) |
| MPA | Madhya Pahāṛī kā bhāṣāśāstrīya adhyayan, by G.Cātak |
| MPI | Medicinal Plants of India and Pakistan, by J.Dastur |
| MPM | The Miracle Plays of Mathurā, by N.Hein |
| MW | Monier Williams, Sanskrit-English Dictionary |
| N. | Nepālī |
| NCV | Navīn Candra Verma, one of my informants |
| NHRH | Notes on the history of religion in the Himalaya, by Atkinson |
| NIA | New Indo Aryan (languages) |
| NMM | Nitya Nand Misra - Mālūśāhī (-text), 1936 |
| nom. | nominative (= dir., direct case) |
| obl. | oblique (form), inflected form of a noun |
| ODBL | Origin and Developement of the Bengali Language, by S.K.Chatterji |
| OIA | Old Indo Aryan |
| P. | Panjābī |
| P | = PKG, Proverbs and Folklore of Kumaun, by Upreti |
| PA | Parmānand, informant from Caukhuṭiya |
| part. | participle |
| perf. | perfect |
| PHD | Platts, Urdū,Classical Hindī and English Dictionary |
| PIP | Useful Plants of India and Pakistan, by J.F.Dastur |
| PJ | = KLG |
| PKG | Proverbs and Folklore of Kumaun and Garhwal, by G.D.Upreti |
| pl. | plural |
| Pl | Platts = PHD |
| PM | Premā Mehta, one of my informants |
| pop. | popularly |
| poss. | possibly |
| postp. | postposition |
| ppp. | part. perf. pass. |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| pres. | present (participle) |
| pron. | pronoun |
| PS | Prem Singh one of my informants |
| PSM | Pāia-sadda-mahaṇṇavo, by H.Trikamcand Seṭh |
| ptcl. | particle |
| q.v. | quod vide |
| R | Ramola, the legend of Ramola |
| rel. | possibly related to |
| rel. | relative (pronoun) |
| RIT | The Religion of an Indian Tribe, by V.Elwin |
| RK | 50 Rätsel aus Kumaon, by K.Meissner |
| RSK | Rājasthānī sabad kos, by S.Lāḷas |
| s. | = sp. (spoken) |
| Sangrām | Prem Cand, Sangrām |
| SEH | The Social Economy of the Himalayans, by S.D.Pant |
| sg. | singular |
| Sk./Skr. | Sanskrit |
| SK | = BSK |
| sp. | spoken |
| SSR | Sher Singh Rāwat, interpreter of my interview with Gopī Dās; a former resident of Milam (Johār), Sher Singh Rāwat lived in Kausānī in 1966/67. |
| T | Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages (also: DIL); forms with asterisk (hypothetical) are not indicated as such. |
| Tam. | Tamil |
| t.b. | to be |
| TED | Tibetan English Dictionary, by S.Ch.Das |
| Th | tale in Hindi, by Gopī Dās (manuscript) |
| TP | Trilocan Pāṇḍey, one of my informants |
| Ts | tale of a soldier, by Gopī Dās (manuscript) |
| TSS | Tulsī śabdasāgar, by H.Tivārī and Bh.Tivārī |
| TT | Tawi Tales: Folk Tales from Jammu, by Mayeda/Brown |
| TYP | Teach Yourself Books - Punjabi, by C.Shackle |
| UHS | Urdū hindī śabdakoś, by M.M.Khān 'Maddāh' |
| VC | Verbal Compound |
| Vp | Das Verbum 'paraba'...als Simplex..., by D.Kapp |
| WN | Western Nepālī |
| WPah. | Western Pahāṛī |
| YRM | Yoga Rām's Māluśāhī, ed. by M.Gaborieau (manuscript) |

## S i g n s

| | |
|---|---|
| = | after entry in glossary and commentary: Not sign of equality; it is used more like the colon (:)! |
| -- | (has) nothing, e.g. PS -- = PS has nothing; |
| / | or, e.g. a/ə = 'a' or 'ə'; |
| < | is derived from |
| > | has become |
| ? | doubtful |
| x | -times, -fold, e.g. 12 x 20 = 12 times 20 = 240. |

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY

3 9000 006 128 081

DO NOT REMOVE
SLIP FROM POCKET

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.
JUN 90
N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46962

Digitized by Google
Original from
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Günter Grönbold

## Der buddhistische Kanon

Eine Bibliographie

*1984. 70 Seiten, br. DM 38,–*

Der buddhistische Kanon (Tripitaka) enthält die Lehrreden des Buddha, die eigentlichen heiligen Texte des Buddhismus, daneben aber auch disziplinarische und philosophische Werke. Mit der Ausbreitung des Buddhismus über Asien hin wurden diese Texte in fast alle asiatischen Sprachen übersetzt. Doch sind die bekannten Ausgaben des Kanons im Hinblick auf Zusammensetzung und Zahl der enthaltenen Werke nie völlig identisch. Die Entstehung des Tripitaka und seine Geschichte ist erst in Anfängen erforscht.

In dieser Bibliographie sind zum erstenmal die in den verschiedenen Sprachen und Schriften Asiens erschienenen Editionen des Tripitaka zusammengestellt, ferner auch die alten und neuen Kataloge dazu. Schließlich umfaßt die Bibliographie auch die Sekundärliteratur, die sich mit dem Kanon als Sammlung beschäftigt.

## Bibliography of African Languages

Bibliographie afrikanischer Sprachen
Bibliographie des Langues Africaines

Edited by Wilma Meier

*1984. LXXI, 888 Seiten und 1 Karte, Ln. DM 140,–*

This Bibliography of African Languages contains titles concerning the structure of individual languages as well as works dealing with the history, classification and geographical spread of linguistic phenomena, and the development of national and standard languages. In addition to the works of scientists and scientific institutions the first translations of theological writings, e.g.: Potken, Johann: Psalterium, Hebraicae, Graecae, Aethiopicae et Latinae, Rome 1513, have also been included as well as the reports of early seafarers such as Leo Africanus, Olfert Dapper etc. Also included are the language publications of missionaries and missionary societies, which constituted a considerable proportion of early research into African languages, and works written by civil servants and doctors serving colonial administrations. The period covered begins with the early 16th century and ends in the year 1980.

The works of approximately 4000 authors are included; around 2500 African languages and dialects are listed in the Language Index.

VERLAG OTTO HARRASSOWITZ · WIESBADEN

ISSN 0340-6385

Digitized by Google
Original from INDIANA UNIVERSITY