DICTIONARY

OF MIXED TELUGU.

ALSO AN

EXPLANATION OF THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

MADRAS:
PRINTED AT THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S PRESS,
CHURCH STREET, VEPERY.
1854.
WORKS PUBLISHED BY MR. BROWN.

English-Telugu Dictionary.
Telugu-English Dictionary.
Dictionary of Mixed Telugu, and the language used in business.
English Irregular Verbs explained in Telugu.
Telugu and English Dialogues, with Grammatical Analysis. These have also been printed in Tamil and in Kannadi.
The Vakya-valli, or Exercises in Idioms: English and Telugu. This has also been translated into Hindustani.
Wars of the Rajas, in Telugu and English.
Telugu Disputations on village business: with an English translation.
NOTE—The above books are all that the learner requires.

The Verses of Vēmana: with an English Version. printed in 1829.
Essay on Telugu Literature.
Zillah Dictionary; a Glossary in the English Character.

Three Treatises on Mirasi Right, by Ellis, Blackburne and Munro.
The Tales of Nala and of Savitri in Sanscrit: from the Mahabharat.
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Various volumes for the School Book Society.
A DICTIONARY

OF THE

MIXED DIALECTS AND FOREIGN WORDS

USED IN

TELUGU.

WITH AN

EXPLANATION OF THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

BY

CHARLES PHILIP BROWN,

AUTHOR OF A DICTIONARY AND GRAMMAR OF THE TELUGU LANGUAGE, &c. &c.

MADRAS:

PRINTED AT THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S PRESS,
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1854.
PREFACE.

Government business in Southern India is chiefly transacted in the language of the Hindus, either Tamil, Telugu, Kannadi, Malayalam or Maratha; while the Musulmans still speak Hindustani (as well as the local native tongue) but Hindustani is seldom written.

The long continued dominion of the Musulmans introduced many foreign words into the various Hindu languages. Thus the modern Telugu contains a variety of Persian and Arabic expressions. In later years, some English words have crept into use. The present vocabulary of the Mixed dialects therefore forms a requisite supplement to a Dictionary of the Telugu language: and it contains only those phrases which are current among the natives.

This dialect is convenient: resembling Law-Latin on which Judge Blackstone has pronounced an eulogium. See his Commentaries, Vol. 3, p. 318—323 and 149. And the Gentleman's Magazine, 1813, part 2, page 613. It deviates from Telugu nearly as much as Law-French deviated from the language of Parisians: for instance (Coke upon Littleton, t. 2, p. 1.) "En ce tierce liver, ascun chose sera dict a toy mon fitz, de parceners, de joint tenantz," &c.

Indeed the business dialect may be considered another language, often deviating both in words and Syntax from correct Telugu. The following is an instance: clearly intelligible to any native who is acquainted with business.

"... (or ॥५५) ... (or ॥५५) ...

Which might be thus expressed in the English character: the foreign words being marked in Italics.

I' number lô, defendant, summons pâchi, sign (or dastkhât) chêsi, wâida coppuna Court lô hâzir aî, answer iyysca-pâînanduna, indulô ex-parte daryâst chêya valen' ani, plaintiff pleader motion chesinâdû ganuça, à motion record lô dâkhiî (or file) chêsi, andu-lô darkhast ohesina coppuna nadipinché lâguna, proceedings lô order enter cheyadam ayinadi.

This in English would run thus:—

'The Defendant in this case, having seen the summons, and having signed it, has failed to appear in Court at the fixed time to present his answer. The plaintiff's pleader thereupon made a motion wherein he prayed that an ex parte trial may be made; that motion was therefore filed in the record, and an order was entered in the proceedings that this should be done according to his desire.'

The diary of any court of justice in the Telugu country will furnish specimens of this useful though inelegant dialect. The instance now given is copied from the journal of the Court at Masulipatam.
PREFACE.

The language used in familiar intercourse is often of the same description: and those who wish for specimens may turn to my Telugu Reader; for instance page 138, where is given an account of Baillie's defeat in the year 1778.

The grammar and syntax of the mixed dialect are far from complete: and as it is generally written with celerity, the style is in many places obscure. Yet it is easier to translate than the correct and grammatical Telugu found in the familiar writings of educated natives.

The Hindus are unable to enunciate several of the sounds which occur in the English and the Persian alphabets. Foreign words are therefore often erroneously spelt. "Collector" becomes ṣaṅka Kalcatar, "assistant" ṣaṅka ṣaṅka "ashistaunt" Gholam, gulaḥ; wāqif, wākhab, and wākhoob: dāṛōgha, dērōgh. Jawāb, an answer, has been changed into Zābu, which now means an epistle.

In copying foreign phrases they sometimes leave the syntax unaltered, though contrary to the Telugu idiom—Thus instead of Kadapa Desam (the Cuddapa country,) they often use the Persian phraseology Tālūk-i-Karpa. But not understanding the genitive sign ("i") which connects the words, they dispense with it.

The Hindustani dialect is used in some modern Telugu poems: particularly in the ṣaṅka ṣaṅka ṣaṅka, ṣaṅka ṣaṅka ṣaṅka, and in many ṣaṅka ṣaṅka. Even some poems of eminent merit such as the ṣaṅka ṣaṅka and the ṣaṅka ṣaṅka written by ṣaṅka ṣaṅka ṣaṅka ṣaṅka admit some Hindustani phrases. Thus in the days of Dryden, Addison, and Pope, many English compositions admitted French or Dutch expressions.

To each word in this vocabulary I have appended a Telugu synonyme. This will aid those who wish to get rid of these foreign words. Perhaps one word in twenty may merit preservation. But in talking and writing Telugu we ought to avoid this mixed dialect.

Some years after preparing this glossary I perused two manuscript collections which gave me much aid. One of these is a series of Telugu Letters collected by me in eight volumes. The other is a set of "Local Records" including all the modern historical documents in the Mackenzie Library; which are slightly noticed in Professor Wilson's Descriptive Catalogue.

The Local Records (transcribed under my orders, and at my expense) fill sixty-two volumes: which (with the Telugu Letters) I bestowed on the Library of the Madras College: wherein are also lodged the original records, collected by Mackenzie. Many of his volumes are perishing: being written with English ink (which soon fades) on country paper which the worms rapidly destroy. But the copies made under my directions, and at my cost, are written on English paper with country ink: which being made with lampblack does not fade.

The same library now contains my own ample collection of Telugu and Sanscrit manuscripts.

Some passages in this vocabulary allude to privileges, fines, dues, rights, fees or gratuities which, (like the corées and arbitrary exactions legalized in France under the ancien régime) no longer exist.

An explanation of Telugu orthography is placed in this volume.

This Dictionary is printed at the expense of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. I desire to tender my hearty acknowledgments to that Venerable body for thus producing a work which otherwise might not perhaps have been printed.

C. P. BROWN.
EXPLANATION OF SOME REFERENCES.

Selections from the Records at the East India House, relating to Revenue, Police, Civil and Criminal Justice, 4 Vols. folio, 1820.
"M.M." Molesworth's Maratha Dictionary.
Wilks—Colonel Wilks's History of Mysore, 3 Vol. 4to.
Sullivan's British India Analyzed, 3 Vols.
"Treaties"—"A collection of Treaties and engagements with the Native Princes, &c."

"Fr. Bu. Ha."—Dr. Francis Buchanan's "Mysore"—He afterwards took the name "Hamilton." His work on Eastern India was published by Mr. Montgomery Martin; who leaves the reader to believe the work was written by himself.

Malcolm's Memoir on (Malwah) Central India.
Steele (Arthur) on Hindu castes, laws and Customs. Fol. Bombay, 1827.
"Qanun-i-Islam." Herklots on the Mahomedans.
Lreas Ed. "Letters Edifiantes at Curieuxes."
Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society.

In the year 1824 various Catalogues of Revenue Expressions were compiled in the different Zillas, at the desire of the Board of Revenue. The lists are referred to as "Bel."
"Cud," "Nell," &c. &c. denoting the lists prepared at Bellary, Cuddapa, Nelloor, or elsewhere.
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EXPLANATION
OF THE
TELUGU ALPHABET.
[BEING THE FIRST BOOK OF THE TELUGU GRAMMAR.]

The Telugu language is written from left to right, like English; and the best writing is upright: or sloping a little, (unlike English) towards the left. The words are in general pronounced, (as in Greek) precisely as they are spelt: thus the ear is a sufficient guide in orthography. In the round hand used in books every letter stands separate as in printing. In running hand the letters are shaped differently, and are combined, as in English; the words not being divided from each other. To render the alphabet easy it will be requisite first to explain the principles on which it proceeds.

Many letters have two forms: one appears in the alphabet as a capital or primary, and the other is secondary. Thus అ, ఐ, ఒ, are the alphabetical or capital forms of the vowels A, I, U, which are respectively called అా, ఐా, ఒం, Acāram, Icāram, and Ucāram: because cāram is equivalent to 'letter.'

Thus the consonants క, ఖ, are Ka, Ga, Cha; the mark అ above each being the Talaçaṭṭu or sign of A. ల, ళ, are Ki, Gi, and Chi: and ళ, ళ, are Ku, Gu, Chu. With this last vowel అ the అ talacaṭṭu is retained, though it is not pronounced.

The letters ్, ఉ, ే, have as secondary shapes, ఔ, ఐ, and ఒ, which are written under the line. Thus ఆ akka, ఐ agga, and ఒ agga; which last is pronounced at-sa, or as azza would be sounded in Italian.

The talacaṭṭu, or A, is thus attached to most letters. Thus ఋ Ra, ఏ da, ఎ ta; but some letters write ఛ talacāṭṭu and ఞ gudi, separately. Thus ఙ sa, ద si, ట pa, ఢ pi.

Ten consonants never use the sign talacāṭṭu: for it is sounded though not written. These are డ kha, జ gna, ఝ ja, ఢ za, ణ jna, త ta, ద ta, బ ba, న la, ర ra. Excepting these, it is not the custom to write any letter, even in the alphabet, without the talacāṭṭu. In modern printing, the Kannadi (or "Cannarese") types ణ, క are used; which remove all doubt.

The mark థ, called చō jada, or ః ottu, or చణ vottu, is a breathing, and being placed under some letters, makes them aspirates. Thus భ Bi, ఢ Di, ఢ Ba, ఢ Du, are not aspirated. But భ Bhi, ఢ Dhi, ఢ Bhu, ఢ Dhu, have the aspirate sound.

A circle, ః, is in some places used for N or ఱ. Thus వృ isants, వృ is amba, వు. ః is pampaṭu 'to send.' The circle (called సుసూ sunna) is usually formed like the Eng-
lish letter o. Thus $a$ is angam; but, for the sake of clearness, the form $\mathcal{O}$ is frequently used in this grammar.

As certain consonants have the vowel A "inherent" so the consonant $\alpha$ ya- (of which $\mathcal{O}$ is the second form) has the vowel I, inherent. For if written without $\check{\imath}$ the letter $\circ$ is i or yi. Thus $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ is pō-yi (pronounced pō-i) 'having gone.' $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ veyyi (ve-i) 'a thousand.' $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ cheyyi (chē-i) 'the hand.'

The mark $\check{\imath}$ is called $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ dirgham, and is the common name for broad $\mathcal{O}$. Thus $\mathcal{T}$ kākā-dirgham signifies $\mathcal{T}$ the consonant $\mathcal{K}$ with $\check{\imath}$ added.

As I is inherent in y, $\circ$ is yī; sounded as ī in machine, or ye in seen.

The letter $\check{\imath}$ is called $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ caśram or 'letter A' as in Amelia; but the sign $\check{\imath}$ is called $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ talacaśtu or crest. The letter $\check{\imath}$ I is called $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ i-caśram: but the sign $\check{\imath}$ I, is called $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ gudi 'a whirl.' The letter $\check{\mathcal{U}}$ U is called $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ Ucaśram: but the sign $\check{\mathcal{U}}$ is called $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ commu 'a horn.'

Instead of $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ caśram, the word $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ twam (a word like ness as $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ stoutness, $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ heaviness) is sometimes used. Thus these three vowels are at pleasure called $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$, $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$, $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$, atwam, itwam, and utwam.

If two consonants meet, one is written without a vowel, under the other. Thus $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ a a, $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ n c, $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ a k, $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ kukka 'a dog.'

$\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ b l m u, $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ ballemu 'a spear.' $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ l

$\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ gu r m u $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ guramu 'a horse.' Here we see that B $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ is written without the vowel a; and GU $\mathcal{\tilde{a}}$ has the vowel a written above it, but not pronounced.

In $\mathcal{T}$ the mark $\check{\imath}$ is R and comes between gu and ram. This mark shaped $\check{\imath}$ or $\check{\imath}$ is called $\mathcal{T}$-raśvadi. That is "The syllable crā, (and) (ra-vadi) R written beneath." Here the name 'Rāvadi,' would suffice, without prefixing the syllable $\mathcal{T}$ Crā.

The letter $\check{\imath}$ is used in writing: but in printing it is more convenient to use the ancient forms $\check{\imath}$ or $\check{\imath}$ thus $\check{\imath}$ or $\check{\imath}$ kra. This form is used in inscriptions on some ancient temples; and is retained in many manuscripts, both Telugu and Cannadi.

The letter that stands on the line is pronounced first; then the one, or two, under it. Then the vowel above. Thus $\check{\mathcal{\tilde{a}}}$ pra: and $\check{\mathcal{\tilde{a}}}$ t is, $\check{\mathcal{\tilde{a}}}$ strī, a woman, also written $\check{\mathcal{\tilde{a}}}$; that $\check{\mathcal{\tilde{a}}}$ is, $\check{\mathcal{\tilde{a}}}$ with $\check{\imath}$ t and $\check{\imath}$ r beneath. $\check{\mathcal{\tilde{a}}}$ i

Thus also $\mathcal{T}$ a s s that is, Sāstri, 'a learned man.'

Sometimes a consonant is marked as "silent;" no vowel being attached to it. The silent mark called $\mathcal{T}$ or $\mathcal{T}$ is $\check{\imath}$ or $\check{\mathcal{\tilde{a}}}$ added to the top of the letter instead of a vowel. Thus $\mathcal{T}$ pridha (i.e. separately, apart.) Here the mark written above k shows that it is silent. Thus also $\mathcal{T}$ is the letter La; but by adding this sign it becomes $\mathcal{T}$ as in the word $\mathcal{T}$ hal; meaning a consonant. So $\mathcal{T}$ ach (i.e. a vowel.) Thus $\mathcal{T}$ ta becomes $\mathcal{T}$ as in the word $\mathcal{T}$ aśvāsāt 'unexpectedly.' The letter $\mathcal{T}$ as becomes $\mathcal{T}$ as in the word $\mathcal{T}$ tējas 'lustre.' Thus $\mathcal{T}$ or $\mathcal{T}$ becomes $\mathcal{T}$ as in $\mathcal{T}$ ap i.e. water. These are Sanscrit words and rarely occur in the free dialect.

The letter $\mathcal{T}$ Na when silent, assumes the form $\mathcal{T}$ as in the word $\mathcal{T}$ intaṁ 'in the house; $\mathcal{T}$ lopalam 'within.'
This mark is called च्र च्र, nacara-pollu.

The letter C R when followed by another consonant adds it beneath, as in the word aca अक्ष ar or sometimes changes places with c it and assumes the form च thus चइ अक्ष ar.

So चम o Dh r m, aharanam, may also be writ-
m a a a

ten चम o dh m r m. So चम c r cart a 'a
t a a

lord' may be written चिप c t r. Thus चिप a

चम o p r m pūrnam 'formerly' may be written चिप a

चम o p r m. Either way the pronunciation is the same.

This mark च is called चव gilaca (literally a rattle, from a fancied resemblance in shape) or more usually चव gilaka, which means, "the gilaca on the right hand," i.e. placed beyond the letter.

The letters of the alphabet appear very numerous, but the reason is that a separate character is used for each sound, instead of using the same letter with two or three different sounds, as happens in English.

The consonants also are multiplied and have such a variety of forms, because they use a separate shape for each variety of sound. T has one form and Th another; K has one form and Kh another. And this happens also in the Greek alphabet.

This spelling is easy; as the letters when correctly pronounced, never deviate from the sound given in the alphabet.


But a difficulty (felt by those who have advanced far) arises from the liberty of spelling the same word in various ways.

The student should provide himself with the edition, lately printed in the Telugu character, of the Sanscrit Bhagavad Gītā. This will furnish a good key to the character if he already knows the Sanscrit alphabet.

When we have occasion to write Hindu or Mahomedan names in English letters, too great precision would be pedantic. It is usual to write Bramin for Brahman, or Bramhan; and Rajahmundry for Rājamahendra-
varam.

When a letter is written under the line it is usually larger than if written on the line.

It is not the custom to separate the words. Thus a paragraph looks as if it was all one word. But in printing it will be found easy to separate words, as is done in English.

The mark | is used as a comma; and || is used for a period. The comma is used at the end of each line in poetry except the last; which is marked with the period.

In some Telugu printing, the English comma, semicolon, period and other stops have been introduced with good effect.

A letter is called चकय axaram. An aspirated letter is called चकय or चकय axam likewise means a syllable. Thus चकय strī 'a woman' is considered to be चकय ec axaram, a monosyllable: lit. one letter.

Unless thoroughly acquainted with the principles of spelling and the variations there-
in allowed, we shall not be able to find words in the dictionary. The reader must therefore pardon what he may consider a tedious degree of preciseness regarding orthography.

The vowels cannot be correctly pronounced without opening the mouth wide, looking up,
and using a loud tone. Natives complain
that the English mumble their words.*

The learner should write the letters on a
slate, in a large flourishing style; this is the
easiest method of attaining fluency in writ-
ing.

THE ALPHABET.

Vowels.

\[\text{అ ఏ ఇ ఈ ఉ ఊ ఋ ఌ ఍} (or \text{ఎ ఐ ఒ ఓ ఔ})\]

\[\text{వ శ ష స సు స్య ర ళ ల్} \text{or వ శ ష సు స్య ర ళ ల్}\]

Consonants; (in five classes.)

1. క ca క ha X ga క ha X ga.
2. ఙ cha ఙ chha ఙ ja ఙ jha ఙ jna.
3. ఢ ta ఢ tha ఢ da ఢ dha ఢ ua.
4. ణ ta ణ tha ణ da ణ dha ణ na.
5. త pa త pha త ba త bha త ma.

Miscellaneous.

ా్య అ్ర క్ల వ స సా శా స త హా హా ఝ.

The dots placed under the letters ట ఠ డ ఢ ణ న ప denote that these letters are sound-
ed hard. They are sometimes marked with
accents, as t', tʰ, d', dʰ, n', y', and s'.

Numerals.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1850.

The numerals 3 three and 7 seven are
frequently confounded in manuscript.

The first 25 consonants are arranged in

classes or sets (called ధగు vargamu) having
five letters in each; and on arranging these
in five lines, we shall observe that the first
and third letter in each line, are simple;
but the second and fourth are aspirated.

For the sake of distinction the consonants
that stand in the first column, being ఖ గ ఘ ఙ
చ ఞ ఝ ఞ ఞ ఞ ఞ ఞ ఞ in the second column are
called కేయ soft. Thus Ga is the soft sound of
ka: and P is the hard sound of B:

In some places a hard initial is softened:
that is, T changes into D; or P into B, &c.
Thus కృత Tammudu 'a younger brother
changes into కృద్ర damdu, పూర్తా 'to go' becomes పూర్తా bōvuta, త్రి 'to
fail' becomes త్రి bōvuta, and కృద్ర calu-
guta 'to be' becomes కృద్ర galuguta. But
a soft letter is never changed into a hard one.

The expressions dentals, palatals, labials,
&c., which are used in Sanscrit Grammar are
needless here: or belong only to the rules re-
garding Sanscrit words.

In expressing the sounds in English letters,
the spelling used in the works of Colebrooke,
Jones, Wilson, and Wilkins is the most con-
venient.

The rules for spelling, which native gram-
marians inculcate, are tediously minute, and
widely different from those used in ordinary
writing; which they consider beneath their
notice; giving rules for the poetical dialect
alone. Hence their rules are of little use
to a foreigner; and my object being to assist
the foreigner, the present grammar is so con-
structed as to meet his wants: the rules for
the poetical dialect are therefore removed
from the beginning to the end of the gram-
mar. Indeed, we need notice no rules of per-
mutation but those requisite for finding words
in the dictionary.
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

The alphabet exhibits the capitals or first forms. The secondary form of \( \odot \) is being added to the consonants. In some grammars all the consonants are exhibited without vowels attached: but it seems useless to give forms that are not in use.

Six consonants \( \bar{\zeta}, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\iota}, \bar{\varepsilon}, \bar{\kappa}, \bar{\rho}, \) gha, pa, pha, sha, sa, ha, use this sign, as here shewn, above the letter; but written without touching it. If they were joined, the letter itself would change; thus, \( \bar{\varepsilon} \) are pa, sa; but \( \bar{\zeta} \) are va, na.

In common writing, the letters often take other shapes. Thus over the letters \( \zeta, \eta, \iota, \rho, \kappa, \tau, \) we often see the vowel written without touching the consonant.

The nasals are placed at the ends of those classes in the alphabet to which they belong.

All the nasal letters may be changed into sunna (the sign or contraction for N or M) either when they are followed by a consonant or when they are final. Thus \( \bar{\zeta} \) grandham ‘a book’ would according to Sanscrit rule be written \( \bar{\zeta} \) ; and \( \bar{\varepsilon} \) angam ‘the body’ would be written \( \bar{\varepsilon} \).

Regarding Telugu words also, instead of \( \bar{\varepsilon} \) kinds, the spelling in use is \( \bar{\varepsilon} \). The sound remains unaltered.

In the Devarāgari alphabet, as exhibited in Wilson’s Sanscrit Dictionary, the appropriate nasal is retained; but in Telugu, as in common Devarāgari or Bangāli writing, the dot or circle is substituted. Thus \( \bar{\zeta} \) alancāram (ornament) is written \( \bar{\zeta} \) which form alone is intelligible. This occasionally alters the place of a word in the dictionary.

ON SPELLING.

If a word borrowed from Sanscrit ends in a long vowel, this is generally shortened. \( \bar{\zeta} \) cali becomes \( \bar{\zeta} \) calā; and \( \bar{\zeta} \) DeVī becomes \( \bar{\zeta} \) DeVī. Monosyllables, as \( \bar{\varepsilon} \) sṛ and \( \bar{\zeta} \) sṛ retain the long vowel.

The sound of \( \bar{\zeta} \) A is that used in ābhā around. Thus the name \( \bar{\zeta} \) ṣrṣa is pronounced Alacananda. \( \bar{\zeta} \) Nala, the name a certain prince, is sounded like the Lat Nulla. \( \bar{\zeta} \) Hari, a name of Vishnu, pronounced like the English word hurry. Amara cōsha (the title of a Dictionary) is written Ummuru Koahu by those who prefer that mode of spelling.*

The long (or broad) \( \bar{\zeta} \) is sounded as i in the English words half, hard, laugh. \( \bar{\zeta} \) tātā ‘grandfather’ is sounded as the English pronounce Tātā. \( \bar{\zeta} \) mātā ‘a word’ like the English ‘Martyr.’ In \( \bar{\zeta} \) Aṇḍhra (the learned name for Telugu) the first vowel is long, as though written ārn. The second shape of \( \bar{\zeta} \) is as in \( \bar{\zeta} \) tātā ‘grandfather.’ This is called \( \bar{\zeta} \) (long) and is, added to the letters thus.

\( \bar{\zeta} \) kā \( \bar{\zeta} \) kāhā \( \bar{\zeta} \) gā \( \bar{\zeta} \) gāhā \( \bar{\zeta} \) chā \( \bar{\zeta} \) chhā \( \bar{\zeta} \) jā \( \bar{\zeta} \) jhā.

Regarding the vowel \( \bar{\zeta} \) is short I as in ‘India.’ Thus \( \bar{\zeta} \) irri ‘a fawn’ \( \bar{\zeta} \) illu ‘a house’ \( \bar{\zeta} \) iqqi ‘having given.’ The word English is written \( \bar{\zeta} \) Inglēshu and England is \( \bar{\zeta} \).

* The short vowel A is written in eight ways in English: with five vowels and three diphthongs: thus \( \bar{\zeta} \) Ashore, Amelia, Victoria, Woman, \( \bar{\zeta} \) writer, flower, other, \( \bar{\zeta} \) stir, Cheshire, \( \bar{\zeta} \) London, son, mother, Hertford, \( \bar{\zeta} \) gun, cup, until, \( \bar{\zeta} \) soldier, \( \bar{\zeta} \) neighbour, \( \bar{\zeta} \) fiction, occasion. The Sanscrit asiti and santi, become in Latin est and sunt; the a changing into e, and into u. Many Sanscrit words are identical with Latin. \( \bar{\zeta} \) santi sunt, \( \bar{\zeta} \) pravan-hanti pravahant. These instances show, that the Sanscrit vowel A is convertible into E, I, O, and U.
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

The is called 有名的 it-wam: 有名的 twām is the name given to the vowels only; while āram as 有名的 āram, 有名的 āram is common to both vowels and consonants: the long sound is 有名的 有名的 āram. The secondary shape is called 有名的 gudi (like goodly) and the long sound is 有名的 有名的 gudi-dīrgham. It is sounded 有名的 or 有名的 like 有名的 in machine, ravine, Louisa. Thus 有名的 (a woman) is strī, strēc. 有名的 Līla (a comedy) is sounded Leeler. The sign for dīrgham or the longer sound is often omitted in writing; it is the accent written above. Thus 有名的 有名的 有名的 are ti, ki, si (short) but 有名的 有名的 有名的 有名的 有名的 ti, ki, si are long.

Added to various consonants this somewhat changes their shapes. Thus
有名的 有名的 有名的 有名的.

In ghī we see that instead of adding the accent above, they add the sign — dīrgham at the end.

The is called 有名的 有名 有名的 有意思的.
peculiar manner. This is done to distinguish them from  ngữ and  ೏ ma. But in common hasty writing these distinctions are sometimes confounded.

In like manner  ‘N’ is often written for  ೏ S; and  ೏ V is often written for  ೏ P. But over S and P, when thus written, a little upright dash is often placed to show the difference, and to denote that the vowel ought to be separated from the consonant.

Instead of the initial forms  ೏ and  ೏ the consonants  ೏ v and  ೏ v are generally used. Thus the words  ೏ v uppu ‘salt’ and  ೏ uduta ‘a squirrel’ are in the dictionary spelt  ೏ v and  ೏ v; but in common life  ೏ v uppu, and  ೏ uduta. But the V or W is not sounded and accordingly the sounds are uppu, uduta, or oppoo, oodota.

The short  ೏ when it is final is written indeed, but is very often (like the silent e in hare, ride) dropped in pronunciation. Thus  ೏ chēnu ‘a field’ is always called  ೏ chēn;  ೏ batu ‘a duck’ is pronounced  ೏ bāt;  ೏ yān stop! stop! is pronounced  ೏ yān Tarl! Tarl! or Tal Tal!  ೏ a is pronounced  ೏ a ‘the buffalo’ in like manner is called  ೏ aunnapōt. Words that end in  ೏ mu as  ೏ bēramu ‘merchandise’ ೏ karam ‘acid’ are always pronounced  ೏ bēram  ೏ cāram. In such words the final U is necessary only in poetry: for in Telugu as in French verse each syllable is enunciated. In the words borrowed from Hindustani, English or other languages (and which have a final silent consonant) as fir-yād (a complaint) vāktī (a pleader) book, major, line, number, (the English words) the Telugus do indeed add a final u, thus  ೏ vē,  ೏ vē,  ೏ vē,  ೏ vē,  ೏ vē; they write the vowel U, but do not pronounce it.

At the end of a verse in poetry, the syllables  ೏,  ೏,  ೏, often drop their vowels and are contracted into  ೏,  ೏. Thus  ೏ becomes  ೏,  ೏ and  ೏  ೏ become  ೏,  ೏. But vulgar copyists instead of dropping the vowel, lengthen it; thus  ೏,  ೏,  ೏.

Many Telugu words use the vowels A and U in the second syllable at pleasure; thus  ೏ vālaga, or  ೏ vāluga,  ೏  ೏  ೏ or  ೏  ೏  ೏,  ೏ or  ೏,  ೏ ataca, or  ೏ atuca. The same happens in verbs, thus  ೏ pārcaṇta,  ೏ u,  ೏ pārcaṇta may at pleasure be spelt  ೏ pārcaṇta,  ೏ u,  ೏ pārcaṇta, or dropping both vowels  ೏ pārcaṇta,  ೏ u,  ೏ pārcaṇta,  ೏ u,  ೏ pārcaṇta palkariṇcuṭa. Accordingly if we do not find one form in the Dictionary we must look for the other.

The short vowel  ೏ is r or rō as in the words rīg, rich, trick, rōk, rōk. Thus  ೏ rishi ‘a prophet’  ೏ rutuvu ‘a season’  ೏ debt. The second form is  ೏ as in  ೏ tripti ‘satisfaction’  ೏ cripa ‘favor’  ೏ Sanscrit.

In common writing, the letters  ೏ zu and  ೏ rā are often shaped exactly like the vowels  ೏ ri and  ೏ ru. And instead of the capital  ೏ they use  ೏. Thus  ೏ is written  ೏. But this is wrong.

The vowel  ೏ is also written (but not pronounced) along with  ೏. Thus  ೏ cri  ೏ gṛf  ೏ gṛf  ೏ vati, etc. But  ೏ tripti is generally, though not correctly spelt  ೏ tripti and  ೏ gṛbham (a house) is wrongly written  ೏ gṛbham; while  ೏ krushna or krishna, (a certain name) is vulgarly written  ೏ and  ೏ vaicritā is written  ೏.

The vowel  ೏ ṿu as in  ṿill run,  ṿhall read, is rarely used, and the learner may safely neglect it. Indeed  ೏ (that is, the consonant L) is generally substituted, Thus critā  ೏ (short) is written  ೏ and pronounced cluptā. The word  ೏ pluta ‘extension’ is written  ೏. Plava  ೏ the name of a year is pronounced like the English word Plover. In fact  ೏ is peculiar to a few Sanscrit words, and ought to be pronounced ili as in bell-ringer. But no one gives it that sound.
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

The short vowel ə is E short, as in Bella, Betty, periphery. Thus əmənu a she buffalò ənə Tēlugu or ənə Tēnugu (the name of this language) ənə-Patnam, the original name (still in use) of Madras. ənə vrəsē 'he wrote' ənə pəlkē 'he spoke.' If such words are written in English characters the addition of h (vrəsē, pəlkē) will conveniently show that the ə is to be sounded as a syllable: not being silent. Thus in Latin bonē, talē, malē.

The long vowel ə is ə as in the French words mème, blème and the Persiian words shekh, shēr, dēr; different from the sound given in English to the vowel a in name, or same. Thus əmē what ənəgə snūgə 'an elephant' ənə tēnē 'honey' ənə ledē 'an antelope' ənə lēllu 'antelopes.'

The short vowel a is vulgarly changed into ɛ in a few words. Thus ə gaddi 'grass' is pronounced ɛ gaddi, əqə, əqə. The word əvēlē 'time' is written and pronounced əvēlē. These are mere vulgarisms and should be avoided. So əndərē 'lout' ənē lēka 'without' ənē lēta 'soft' become əvēdō n-yādāri, əvē l-yēca, əvē l-yēta; while əvē yēta 'venison' (the common word also for a sheep) becomes əvēdō and əvē v-yēta and yēta.

By a similar error, which is universal, the words beginning with ə or ɛ, &c., are perpetually written ə and ɛ; thus ətō to do is almost invariably written ətō; and ətō (to arrive) ətō; ətō chēta (by) ətō chēpa (a fish) are usually written ɛtō, ɛtō chēta, chēpa: because the illiterate spell by the ear alone. ətō bātta-mēka 'a bustard' is pronounced vulgarly butter-maker. ətō a suburb becomes ətō p yēta, ətō tēta

‘clear’ becomes əGH t-yēta. So əG a name (instead of pēru) becomes əGH p-yēru. And (as vulgarism is capricious) the contrary happens: thus əGō sarīram ‘the body’ is always written əGō serīram.

This must be remedied in searching for a word in the dictionary. The correct spelling is uniform: the vulgar forms are devoid of rule; and various people use various spellings. They often know and acknowledge these deviations to be wrong, and entirely approve the more correct mode of spelling. Among ourselves orthography has only in late years become fixed: our ancestors cared little for the spelling even of proper names.

The final short ā is sometimes written ē. Thus əGē, əlō, allēc, pentiē are written əGē, əlō, allēc, pentīē.

The second forms are ətō and ətē. Thus ə be ətō ke ətō khē ətō khē ətō gē ətō gē ətō ghē ətō ghē, &c.

The long vowel differs from the short only by adding the C mark above called əGō pollu; which in ordinary writing is omitted. Thus the long and short vowels are written alike. Sanscrit writing never uses the pollu; but the sound is invariably long.

In the copies of the Telugu Poems which have been transcribed for me (now amounting to some hundred volumes) the spelling has been left as it was in the original. To rectify the vulgar errors would have been an endless task: the spelling has been rectified only in those volumes which have been prepared for printing.

The shapes ətō are drawn from right to left, (backwards) and ətō the sign of ā is drawn (forwards) the opposite way. Thus ətō is kā, but ətē is kē, and ətō is kē. Accordingly we have these forms əGō khē, əGō gē, əGō ghē, əGō gnē, əGō chē, əGō chhē, ətō jnē, ətō jē, ətō jhē, ətō jē, ətō thē.

* It is high time to abolish the absurd name: Gentoo which was introduced by the Portugueze, and is ignorantly used by some persons for the name 'Telugu.'
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

The forms therefore are as follows:

This vowel must always be expressed by A1 in English—never by Y. Thus శయు is nairruti, not nyrruti; పాంతు is paicum, not py-cum; నాందు is sain-yam, not synyam. If it is written Y, this leads to uncertainty, as will be seen in the remarks on the consonant Y. For the letter Y is, in Sanscrit and in Telugu, always a consonant; and cannot be used without a vowel following it.

The vowel ఓ is ə as in Sophia, Pólice, produced, Môravia, pêtential, Lôcated. Or the French words folle, monnoie, montagne. The longer sound ఓ is that which occurs in the Persian words shôr, tòp, mòr, or in the French words lorgner, monde, fosse.

These initial forms are found in the dictionary, but are laid aside in common use. ఑ vò and వో vò being substituted.*

But the consonant V if followed by U or O is not pronounced.

Thus ఑ is simple ə and ఑ is long ə.

Words beginning with this vowel use the shape ఑ in the dictionary, (See rules for finding words in the dictionary) but in common use this is laid aside, and ఑యి is substituted. Thus ఑రు I became is written ఑రుయి ayinànu. Under the vowel ఑ it has been shewn that ఑యి is used for i, and in fact does not retain the sound y (which is reckoned as a consonant) thus a-yinànu is pronounced ai-nànu. The second form is ఑: thus ఑ Kai, ఑ Khai ఑ gai, &c.

The alphabet is called ఐదాంతు అంశాలం from the words ఐదాంతు అంశాలం which is to Hindus what the Bismillah is to Moslemans.

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The short ē has two forms, viz. ṣō co, ṣō go, ṣō kho, &c. and the second form is ṣō ghō, ṣō jhō, ṣō mō, ṣō yō, ṣō pō ṣō vō, &c. The second form is compounded of — ē and ṽ the sign of u.

This compound form is used by all consonants: but all do not use the simple form. The simple forms are these;

ṣō ṣō ṣō ṣō ṣō ṣō ṣō ṣō ṣō ṣō ṣō ṣō jhō ṣō bo ṣō bho ṣō ro ṣō jo. Four letters have a peculiar shape ṣō po ṣō pho ṣō shō ṣō so.

All these may be made long by adding the accent, thus ṣō̄ co, ṣō̄ go, &c.

Some are elongated by adding — (dirgham) to the second form, as ṣō̄ co, ṣō̄ kho, &c. ṣō̄ pō, ṣō̄ vō, ṣō̄ nō.

Thus ē and ā compounded (like eau in French) become ē. But four letters omit the sign ṽ when the vowel is long. ṣō̄ ghō, ṣō̄ jhō, ṣō̄ mō, ṣō̄ yō. Thus one comm is omitted: but uneducated persons often use two.

It is a very common error to write the long ē, instead of the short ē. Thus ṣō̄ co, ṣō̄ co are written ṣō co, ṣō co. This does not affect the pronunciation: which remains short.

The vowel ē au or ow, as in cow, out, mount; but it is compounded of A and U; and accordingly in common writing the initial shape ē is never used; ṣō̄ au or awu, being substituted; and the V or W being silent as already shewn, this is pronounced aw or au. Thus ṣō̄ awta or avuṭa (to become) which in the dictionary is ṣō̄ auṭa: pronounced like the English word outer. Thus ṣō̄ adārum 'generosity' ṣō̄ adānum 'loftiness' are commonly written ṣō̄ adā, ṣō̄ adānum, but the pronunciation re-

mains unaltered. In these Sanscrit words this change is not approved.

Few of the Telugus are able to pronounce the short vowel o in the English words lost, hot, horse, top, God, law, lord, order, which they make ṣō̄ o. ṣō̄ oō, ṣō̄ ō, ṣō̄ ō, ṣō̄ ō, ṣō̄ ō, thus born becomes barn, God, guard, and former, farmer. In the Telugu newspapers Hong Kong is spelt ṣō̄ ō ō ō, Hangu-Kangu. In English neither sound is used unless in some districts as Derbyshire where honey and more are pronounced in the ancient manner: the sounds are quite different from those of rod and rode.

The sign - is (very needlessly) retained in combination with an as regards some letters. Thus ṣō̄ mau, ṣō̄ yau, ṣō̄ hau.

The following are the shapes used,

Throughou the grammar I have used the common forms of the initial vowels. For the sake of uniformity in the dictionary, however, monosyllabic forms of ai and au are used. Thus for the words ṣō̄ oavita (a woman's veil) and ṣō̄ oavasu (a partridge) we must use the spelling ṣō̄ and ṣō̄ . Sanscrit words invariably use the monosyllabic forms. Telugu words use these or the dissyllabic forms at pleasure. Poets adopt whichever form suits the metre; thus ṣō̄ oau cavgigli (an embrace) is a dactyl formed of a long syllable and two shorts. But this may be written ṣō̄ o cavgi (four shorts) or by inserting 0 (that is N,) poets write ṣō̄ o caqn-giglī whereby the second syllable becomes long.

Thus, besides the forms exhibited in the alphabet the vowels take the following forms; both in poems and in every day business.
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

The first 25 consonants, as shewn in the alphabet, stand in five lines, each of which contains four letters besides a nasal.

The four letters which thus form one line are often looked upon as equivalent. This particularly happens as regards initials changed by grammatical rule; which will be explained elsewhere. The "Primary" letters क ङ क म ka, cha, ta, ta, pa, are changed into "Secondaries" and respectively become क ङ क ङ ga, ja, da, da, ba, or क ङ क ङ ga, sa, da, va.

The sounds of many consonants require no explanation. Thus, क म ka क म cha ज न ja न ma क म ya र ा ra ल la व a व ha are usually pronounced like the corresponding English letters as sounded in Kate, Gate, chase, jackal, no, put, be, me, you, row, low, vale, sale, Hale. The letter G is always hard, (as in gorge,) thus ज न ginnih ‘a cup’ and ग ल घ getupu ‘to conquer;’ but it is never pronounced soft as in George.

The aspirates are the following.

क hha as in 'park-house;' ङ hha as in 'log-house,' 'stag-horn;' ङ hha as in 'coach-house;' ङ hha as in 'hedgehog;' ङ hha as in 'cart-horse;' ङ hha as in 'bid him;' ङ hha as in 'but-bim;' 'not-here;' ङ hha as in 'ad-here;' ङ hha as in 'up-here;' ङ hha as in 'club-house.'
The learned affirm that aspirates are peculiar to Sanscrit, and never should be used in native Telugu words. Thus they wish us to write these words without the aspirates: ಧರ 'a master', ವಾಗ 'wind', ಗಿ 'strong', ಕೋಬಿ 'kobbera' 'cocoanut kernel', ದಂಡಿ 'to leap', ಝಕ 'zanka', 'to fear', ದತ್ 'daṭṭi' 'a girdle'; but in this they are not countenanced by general use, which gives the aspirate to these words; viz. ವರ್ದಾ 'dhor', ಜಲಿ 'ghali', ಗ್ರಿ 'ghaṭṭi', ಜಕ್ಕು 'khobbera', ದುಂಡಿ 'dhumukuta', ಜಂಕು 'jhankincuta' (HD. 2. 301) also ಜಂಕು 'jancuta, and ಧಚ್ಚ 'dhaṭṭi'.

The capital shapes of the consonants are given in the alphabet. But some of them take another form, without Talacattu, when written beneath the line. Thus ಕ is the capital form and ಕ is the second form of ka; in the words ಲೋಕSanscrit (an account) ಪಲು (a word.) Thus ಕ is ma; but the second shape is as in the name ಮಂಮತುದು (Cupid) or ಮಂಮಮ 'a secret.'

The following are the letters with their second shapes. Some of which (as ಕ) are nearly the same as the capital shapes.

ಕಕ ಜಗ ಜದ ಜೊ ಜೌ ಜೌ ಜಿ ಜಿ ಡಡ ಡಡ ಡಿ ಡಿ ಪ್ಪ ಪ್ಪ ಪ್ಪ ಪ್ಪ ಪಿ ಪಿ ಪಿ ಪಿ ಪಿ ಶಿ ಶಿ ಶಿ}

In some of these combinations the upper letter is different from the lower as (ಕಕ) because the other combinations (as ಕಕ) are wrong; though they sometimes occur in writing. Native tutors would teach us about a hundred more combinations, though well aware that they are never used.

The pronunciation of some consonants is peculiar. Thus ಂ 'cha and ಂ 'ja are sometimes softened into 'ca (or 'tsa, as in hot-sun, Betsy) and ಂ or 'ds (as in swordsman.) The softer sounds 'ca and 'za are peculiar to Telugu, and the harder sounds 'cha, 'ja, originate in Sanscrit: no Sanscrit word can use the soft sounds.

The letters ಂ and ಂ take the hard sound with (I, I', E, E', A') ಂ. Thus ಂ ಚಿಪ ಂ 'a plate' ಂ 'an ant' ಂ 'chipputa' 'to say' ಂ 'jerri' 'a centipede' ಂ 'jerripota' 'a cobra de capello' ಂ 'chenu' 'a field' ಂ 'jena' 'a span' ಂ'chaitramu' 'the name of a month' and ಂ 'Jaimini' 'a certain name.' All these take the hard sound. And ಂ Sanscrit origin give the hard sound of ch. And ಂ 'jalamu' 'water' ಂ 'jalamu' 'a net' ಂ 'jivamu, 'life' give the hard sound of J.

The following words being Telugu, give the soft sounds; ಂ 'calamu' 'anger' ಂ 'çaçuta' 'to extend' ಂ 'pota' 'a place' ಂ 'vaççuta' 'to come' ಂ ಂ 'pota' 'a place' and ಂ 'pota' 'a place' and 'pota' 'a pair' which might be written dzabbu, bedzamu, dzo. In common writing the letter ಂ is wrongly shaped like ಂ bu.

Instances wherein the consonant is doubled: ಬಿ 'picci or picche (foolish) is pronounced like the English word pitchy: and 'vaçe (he came) is pronounced like vat-cheh. ಮಸಿಗ 'butter-milk' is pronounced madjiga; and ಂ 'gazzalu (anclets) would according to English ear be written gud-jelloo.

In some grammars and in some recent editions of poems, the numerals ' and '
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

The distinction between the hard and soft sound. T is perceived in these words.

The soft sounds are common in Irish, where true, dry &c., are pronounced thre, dhr, &c.

The nasal sound & $\gamma$ gua or ng of the first xarga or class is like nio in the word mignionette or in opinion. It occurs in the common words vãng-mül-lamu 'a recorded deposition or statement.' Like all other nasals, it is usually changed into o as in the word  soko angam 'the body.'

The nasal of the second xarga or class is $\lambda$ and never appears alone: being always written under the letter z or j, as in the word $\lambda$ jnâpacamu 'recollection' and $\lambda$ jnânamu 'knowledge' $\lambda$ san-jna, 'a sign.' These words are usually though not correctly pronounced $\lambda$ gyâpa-camu, $\lambda$ gyâ-namu, $\lambda$ saunga.

In teaching Sanscrit or Telugu the teacher is obliged continually to make his pupils pronounce louder and harder than they fancy requisite.

The letters $\delta$ Ta, $\delta$ Da, and $\delta$ Na, are harder, and the letters $\delta$ Ta, $\delta$ Da, and $\delta$ Na are softer, than the sound they have in English.

The soft D and the soft T are used in modern Greek : as is shown in Dallaway's Constantinople.

The hard D is often pronounced nearly like R, thus $\lambda$ Bazavâda becomes Bezavâda.

The distinction between the hard and soft
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

The letters varied so far in sound that they were not allowed to rhyme together: and the excellent poet who wrote the Telugu version of the Sūrṇ Bhāgavat is blamed by pedants for neglecting this refinement. The letter ṣ is called ṣaṁṣaṇa and the letter ō is called ṣaṁoṣha.

The obsolete ō Ṣ and Ğ the semi-circle have crept even into some of the books printed under my directions. These letters ought to be set aside and not allowed a place at the compositor's table. In the language of Burma the letter Ṣ (ṣraṇa) is written under the letter, and shaped thus. The Burmese letter ḍ is also shaped like the form ṣ. The letter ḍ is also similar. Some other characters also are evidently cognate.

When Ṣ is connected with a consonant, with no vowel between, it may be written thus; Ṣ ḍ carta 'Lord' Ṣ Ṣaṁ carmanu, 'act' Ṣ Ṣaṁ marmamu a 'secret.' Or the mark Ṣ called Ṣaṁāṣaṇa is placed beyond : thus Ṣ Ṣaṁ, Ṣ Ṣaṁ Ṣaṁ, Ṣaṁaṁaṁaṁaṁ.

The letter Ṣ in such places must always be clearly pronounced as in the practice of the Scotch and of the Germans. The English are apt to slur or omit the sound.

In some printed books the silent Ṣ Ṣ is shaped ฬ. This is chiefly used in foreign words; as Ṣ Ṣaṁ Ṣaṁ Governor, Ṣaṁ Ṣaṁ senior, Ṣaṁ Ṣaṁ junior.

Many pure Telugu words have a liberty of adding Ṣ to the initial consonant: thus Ṣ Ṣaṁ, Ṣ Ṣaṁ, Ṣaṁ tova, trīva, dōva, drīva, all mean 'a road' Ṣ Ṣaṁ cotta (new) may be spelt Ṣ Ṣaṁ cotta: and Ṣaṁ kinda (under) may be spelt Ṣaṁ kinda: thus in English there are words that resemble others in the initial, as cave, crave, gave, grave; tie, try, die, dry; cape, crate, gape, grape; pay, bay, pray, bray; cough, or crouch, babble, or brabble, petty, or pretty. Chaucer writes droil for toil, prin for pin, grin for gin (a trap) and brids for birds. Spenser writes thirst for thirst (F. Q. 3. 7. 50.) A similar liberty is found in all languages of the Celtic family. In English these are separate words, but in Telugu they are often only various spellings of the same word. For this reason, in the dictionary I have mingled these four classes. While the
consonants were classed separately, in the Telugu dictionary, this uncertainty regarding the initial often rendered it requisite to search for a word in three or four places before it came to light. By mingling the initials, and excluding the optional R, all the various modes of spelling usually appear in the same page. This arrangement diminishes the size of the dictionary; as formerly two or more forms were inserted; and were explained separately, or referred to another page.

By "pure Telugu words" (ఎప్పుడు తెలుగు పదాలు) or "Radical Telugu" grammarians intend such as are not derived from Sanscrit. The principles of Telugu and Sanscrit spelling are widely different; but as it is requisite to explain both, the reader will observe that such rules as mention one of these languages apply to it alone.

The expediency of the present arrangement of the dictionary will be hourly felt in reading; when asked whether we are to look for the word in question, under the primary initial K or the secondary G; under Ch or J (చ, జే and చాటం, జేటా, and జేటా are all the same word,) under T or D; under P or B; under S or H, a native tutor is very apt to reply that either spelling is equally good.

The letter ఞ is L as in తెలుగు Telugu. The letter ఞ is the same pronounced harshly turning the tongue upwards: thus ఞే పెంచు 'names' ఞే కోటు 'birds.' Certain Sanscrit words always use ఞ and others always use ఞ. The letter గ V or W; this is generally sounded V; thus, గ్రాము 'that man, గ్రాము 'this man' గ్రాము evadu 'who.' In Sanscrit words it ought to be pronounced V as గ్రాము va-yasu 'age' గ్రాము vīna 'a lute'; but in many Telugu words the sound is more like W, thus గ్రాము vaṭṭi 'mere' is usually sounded watti. The learned prefer the sound V, the illiterate often use the sound W. In English words the Telugu V hard to pronounce; usually changing it into W. When it is doubled, as in గ్రాము puvvu 'a flower' గ్రాము cōvu 'fat' గ్రాము dāvuna 'afar,' it is usually pronounced as W, thus pu-wu, co-wu, da-wuna. In common talking the V is often dropt: thus గ్రాము వెం (hunting, the chase, venison, a goat) is generally changed into గ్రాము వెం and గ్రాము వెం. Elsewhere V changes into O. Thus గ్రాము వాణ్ణ హె 'he came,' is pronounced by rusticks గ్రాము అప్పడం.

The three letters ఞ ఞ ఞ shaa and ఞ ఞ are as different in sound as the English words sharp, action, soul. They are exemplified in the names రామేశ్వరం, సుభాష్గొంత, శాంతి-సాచరం, సాచరం చాటి-శాచరం, సాచరం సహభా-సాచరం: others use the words శ, ష, స. The commonest phrases are, శాంతి-సాచరం, సాచరం, సహభా-సాచరం, because the names Vishnu, Siva, and Vyāsa exemplify the three sounds. Any three words in a similar order are more easily remembered than the grammatical phrases రామేశ్వరం 'labial, సాంఖ్య దూర' dental, and సాంఖ్య పలత' palatal.'

The learned state that ఞ ఞ ఞ Sānti-Sācāramu, belongs solely to words of Sanscrit origin: and wish us to exclude it from all Telugu words. Thus they think సాంఖ్యం 'must' ought to be written సాంఖ్యం: and శైలి, శ్రీ, లోకాంశం should be శైలి, శ్రీ, లోకాంశం. But the voice of the nation is against them: and common usage is the best guide in this matter.

The word శుద్ధ, or శుద్ధ 'blest, happy, auspicious' is superstitionally placed at the beginning of papers and books; but in government business at Calcutta this is forbidden: and books printed at Madras omit it at pleasure.

The consonant శ్రీ H takes peculiar forms with the various vowels; thus శ్రీ ha శ్రీ మి or శ్రీ hi శ్రీ or శ్రీ hiri శ్రీ హ శ్రీ hri శ్రీ హే శరీ hau.

The interjection శ్రీ shā denotes yes.

The letter శ్రీ H is sometimes pronounced as F. Thus శ్రీ Jīhva, pronounced jīva,
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

(ignorantly written సుంఖ్) Jimha) is the Sanscrit name for the tongue. సుంఖ్ ఆలహ్దమ (సాలహద) delight. It sometimes changes places, in pronunciation, with the letter under it. Thus the name సుంఖ్ Brahma (a name of God) is written Brahma. And the name for a bramin is written సుంఖ్ భ్రమనుడు but pronounced brāmanuḍu.

Thus in Danish Hvål is the name for a whale. In Swedish Hvad is what and Hvar is where. See Rae “Wilson” Norway and Sweden 1826, Page [60] Appendix.

When the letter H is silent, as in Rāmah it is expressed by two dots thus వ్రామ and కృష్ణుందు duh-khamu.

The letter చ, csha, more conveniently expressed by X, is a compound of క ka and శ sha; and is sounded like tti in action, direction, section. Thus చుయా axi ‘the eye’ చుయా parīka ‘examination’ చుయా axaramu ‘a letter of the alphabet.’

The letter X is in Spanish pronounced like ch. Thus Textiera and Xeres are sounded Teshira and Sheres, or Sherry.

The letter X is placed by the native authors at the end of the alphabet. In Wilson’s Sanscrit Lexicon it is placed with the letter k.

The Telugus are as negligent in spelling as the English were before the days of Johnson. The words borrowed from Sanscrit are often misspelt. Thus సరి strī ‘a woman’ is often written సరీ. The word రుణం annam ‘fortune’ and vice versa. The word రుణం Brāmanuḍu is frequently mispronounced రుణం బ్రామనుడు.

On the Sunna and Half Sunna.

It has already been stated that the circle or cipher O called sunna is used as a substitute for a nasal letter. But it is wrong, though customary, to place it in conjunction with చ N or శ M. When N or M occurs double, as సంక సం క the vulgar write సం, సం or even సంక and సంక.

The following observations regarding the circle and semi-circle need not be read by beginners. They can only be understood by those who have made some progress in the language.

When sunna is followed by a consonant of the first four classes (varga) it is N; but the remaining letters (pa, pha, ba, bha, ma, ya, ra, la, va, sa, sha, sa, ha, xa) sound it as M; and it likewise is M whenever it stands at the end of a word. Thus the word Sanscrit సుంఖ్ సొ is pronounced sans-cru-tam. The Sanscrit words సొ conversation, సొ doubt, are pronounced sam-vādam, sam-sayam. When followed by Y, the sunna is pronounced, nasally: thus సొయాం say-ya-mi, ‘a hermit,’ సొయాం say-yōgamu, ‘juncture.’ Here the nasal sound of n is used, as in some French words, bien, sien, chien, requin. Thus sunna is written full but only half pronounced.

These words are Sanscrit; but in some Telugu words the letter C called the half sunna or semi-circle is used by some grammarians but in common use the circle alone is used: though it sometimes is pronounced full N, as in the English words song, long.

The learned declare that the semicircle is peculiar to verse, and that to use it in prose is absurd.†

The spelling used in ordinary writing deviates from that approved by the learned. Thus సొయాం atandu is pronounced సొయాం atidu.

In some particular words the sunna is inserted after a short syllable. Thus సొయాం tammudu may become సొయాం tammudu; సొయాం becomes సొయాం a son-in-law; సొయాం ప్రపంచము, సొయాం ప్రపంచము. M. 17. 1. 55. ప్రపంచము or ప్రపంచము an elephant. ప్రపంచము or ప్రపంచము.

* It is analogous to the sign used in old Latin printing for m or n. Thus gemitus, indigita sub umbra became ‘gēitu, idigita sub sbrae.’ In some ancient Latin words the letter N was optional; thus toties or totiens; quotes or quotiens. In his life of Numas, Plutarch mentions Pontifex as written Pōntifex.

† The printers of many recent publications seem to be unaware of this rule. In a Telugu version of the Arabian Nights we even find (p. 582) such odd forms as సొయాంప్రపంచము; and similar refinements may be seen in most pages of that book.
The sunnas thus inserted is called శాస్త్రం యుగం or optional N. Thus థాహీ becomes థా, థా యం or థాహీ, థా యం వస్తుంది; థా యం, థా యం వస్తుంది; థా యం తో యుగం, కాస్త్రం, కాస్త్రం తో యుగం Telugu or కాస్త్రం Telungu also spelt కాస్త్రం Tenugu (See M. Virat. I. 6.) or కాస్త్రం Tenungu, and even కాస్త్రం Trenugor or కాస్త్రం Tré-

It is inserted before కో when that ad-

And after words of colour. Thus కల్గి కో or కల్గి కో redly. కల్గి కో or కల్గి కో blackly.

It is sometimes inserted in the verb, in the third person singular masculine of the negative voice. Thus కడడం or కడడం; కడడం or కడడం. Thus (Lila XI. 83.) కడడం కడడం for కడడం 'he disapproves:' కడడం for కడడం. This spelling is rustic; and is used in verse merely to lengthen the preceding short vowel.* Also in other parts of the verb, as కడడం, కడడం; కడడం, కడడం; కడడం to grievce may become కడడం. It seems to be prefixed to the letters K. G. D. and B alone.

It is even inserted in pronouns, కడడం becomes కడడం (M. XII. 6. 615. here కడడం becomes కడడం.) And కడడం, కడడం the gen-

In such places the N is used or dropt at pleasure; like U in honour or favour. Practice alone can determine where we must use it.

In the ancient pronunciation of Telugu, (which the rustic classes still retain) the nasal sound was very prevalent: but the educated classes have laid aside this disagreeable accent. In England the rustic pronunciation, particularly in Derbyshire, is more antique and nasal than that of the higher ranks.

The nasal (following a long syllable) is preserved among the illiterate in many Telugu words: as త్రాస వందం 'he's to vėta 'hunting' the chase' హై వీకా 'strength' స్త్రీ తోకా 'a tail' రెం రెం 'heat' రెం రెం 'trace,' త్రాస, త్రాస, త్రాస is not he; which the rustic classes write త్రాస, త్రాస, త్రాస, త్రాస, త్రాస, త్రాస, త్రాస, త్రాస, త్రాస. The verb త్రాస is written త్రాస which properly is another verb. త్రాస is the spelling in the dictionary, but త్రాస in ordinary writing, though condemned. త్రాస, త్రాస; త్రాస, త్రాస; త్రాస, త్రాస for త్రాస. The learned have attempted to reconcile this discrepancy by using క the semi-

This semi-circle is occasionally used in poetry (when written on palm leaves) as a hyphen at the end of a line.

The vulgar often write the long vowel short and substitute the circle for ardra sunna. Thus కడడం vica 'force' is written కడడం vica, కడడం written కడడం and కడడం is written for కడడం. కడడం poca 'a nut' is written కడడం poca, కడడం becomes కడడం, కడడం for కడడం, కడడం for కడడం, కడడం for కడడం. Rasika. 1. 52. Though written wrong these words are pronounced right. This error often occurs both in poems and in ordinary letters: and must be observed by the student who otherwise may be misled in the dictionary. On the other hand, sunna is omitted with equal carelessness: thus కడడం is written, కడడం, కడడం, కడడం, కడడం, కడడం.
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

The SEMI-CIRCLE has never come into general use among the people, and it will be hard to prove the expedience of a refinement like this: which is discountenanced by most manuscripts of the poets and it is unprofitable.

Experience and the advice of sound scholars among the natives has shown me that it's futility; but some bramins of ordinary learning uphold this character... They acknowledge that in practice it is laid aside, and that there is no rule in any grammar to vindicate the various ways in which the ardha bindu is inserted.

They insist upon a pupil to acquire the practice of using the semi-circle; as well as the obsolete R; and leave him to find out, by experience, that both these are unknown to all but pedants. Yet as few students continue the study after acquiring a smattering of Telugu, the emptiness of these instructions generally remains undetected.

The ordinary teachers are apt to speak to students on some learned subjects which are ill suited to beginners. The tutor should on such occasions be desired to read the following caution.

The spirit of the transcribers has vitiated the book. But our business is to study the language as it is: to take it as we find it: and errors that do not injure the sense or the metre may safely be left unaltered. Much that is pressed upon our notice as highly momentous, is in truth mere learned trifling.

Some modern pedants among the Telugus have attempted (in imitation of some Devanagari printing to abolish the O: thus instead of ῥ organise, and ῥ organise, they affect to write ῥ organise, and ῥ organise. This idle whim appears in some recent publications both Sanscrit and Telugu. It is an empty innovation and is not likely to become popular.

From what has been stated the reader will observe that there are (as in some other languages) two or even three modes of spelling: one in daily use and indispensable; this alone is used in the present grammar; the second mode is poetical, and uses particular forms of certain initial and final letters, as ῥ organise for (in common spelling) ῥ organise, and ῥ organise for ῥ organise; and a third, which is pedantic, using the obsolete R and the obsolete nasal.

In poetry a word may sometimes stand part in one line, and part in the next: thus Nala Dvip 2. ῥ organise and in 2, 166, the word ῥ organise 'thou becamest' is thus divided.

It will be seen in the chapter on Elision that the final M is often dropped in Sanscrit words. Thus ῥ organise + ῥ organise grandham—rambham becomes ῥ organise grandha-raambham: the Elision being the same as occurs in Latin. But with Telugu words the rule is different; thus ῥ organise an actress, ῥ organise play, may form ῥ organise bōgam-ṣta 'the actress's play' never ῥ organise. And ῥ organise caranamu-anna 'the clerk's brother' may become ῥ organise caranamanna but cannot become ῥ organise caran'anna. In Sanscrit in such places a long vowel would be used. But in Telugu this never is allowed.
On Dialects.

Just as happens in English and French, certain forms of expression and of spelling are in common use; others are found only in poems. Most words belong to the common stock; and those peculiar to the higher and lower dialect are altogether but few in number. Such occur even in the verb; thus "shalt not, wilt not," would be the poetical form; "shall not, will not," is the common form, and shan't, won't is the colloquial. Native grammarians condemn and neglect the colloquial forms, which they consider vulgar; though it is easy to prove their occurrence, (as in English) even in the writings of the best authors.

We are aware how totally the rules for Elision used in French, differ from those of Latin: and the difference between Sanscrit and Telugu in this respect is yet wider. What is right in one language is, sometimes, wrong in the other.

The rules for elision, permutation and softening initials are required in poetry; but not in the common Telugu we talk or write: and these poetical refinements are not admissible in books written to teach either a language or a creed. Our native teachers would willingly reject common Telugu altogether, and teach us the poetical dialect alone: which they themselves however cannot use in daily talking and writing.

In ordinary sentences, as \[\text{grandham unnadi} \] 'there is a book' \[\text{vaniki istini} \] 'to him I gave it' \[\text{chhandamu anaga yemi} \] 'what is Prosody?' they would direct us to spell these words thus; \[\text{grandhamunnadi} \], \[\text{vanikistini} \], \[\text{chhandambanangan emi} \]. This mode of spelling would be correct in poetry; but in common life no one uses it; and if we wish to be intelligible, we must use the common dialect. The two dialects differ almost as much as ancient and modern Greek; and were a resident in Athens, to attempt to transact business in ancient Greek (using likewise poetical elision!) he would not be easily under-
high pitch. In fact they inculcate the rules used by music masters in England.

"Those who wish to make themselves understood " by a foreigner in his own language should speak with much noise and vociferation, opening their mouths wide. The English ... pursue a system diametrically opposite. For example, &c. " See Borrow's *Bible in Spain*, Chapter 1.

The spelling of some Sanscrit words is retained, as *दति* Hari (for *दति* Harih) a name of Vishnu. *फ़ूं* Kavi (for *फ़ूं* Kavii) a poet, &c., wherein the termination is but slightly altered; these are denominated *दति* Tattamamu, a word more fully explained in the appendix; as well as *दति* Taddhavamu or Permutations.

After making some progress in Telugu or Canarese the student should read over those chapters of Sanscrit Grammar which treat of (Sandhi, Vridhhi and Samasa) Elision, augment, and compound words. Doubtless many read Telugu without this; but if we ever make any real progress in the language the student will require the aid of the Sanscrit Dictionary, and cannot even talk or write Telugu with any ease or precision, unless he masters the first principles of Sanscrit orthography.

Hindus and Musulmans usually mispronounce English names: and both the English and French, particularly in names of places, have equally corrupted the pronunciation of names used in India. The accent is misplaced in almost every proper name.

We call Muḥammad, Mahomet, and Goo-da-loor, Cuddalore. We change Tee-pu *दतः* into Tippo, and Tiru-vali-keni (a suburb in Madras) into Triplicane. Cāṇchīpuram *दतः* or *दतः* is changed into Conjeveram; and Tirupati becomes Tripetty: Branscoor *दतः* becomes Enmore. Pudicherry becomes Pondicherry. Bengāluru becomes Bangalore: and the name *दतः* Carimandal, (a small insignificant village north of Pulicat near Madras) has been changed into Coromandel; and is applied to the entire coast. It has been furnished (by English ingenuity) with a Sanscrit root "Cholamandal or land of the Chola grain!" a name unknown to natives; who assert that the Guru race (which name some Europeans imagine to be the root of *कुरु मण्डलम* Coromandel) was in the north of India, not in the Peninsula.

When reading verse the Telugu's like all other Hindus use a sort of vociferous chant; the Papists call it "intonation," and at the end of every stanza they are taught to draw out the last syllable in a kind of quaver which to our ears is absurd. It is needless for us to imitate this method which a native tutor will lay aside when he finds that it does not please the English ear.

Though the learner must enunciate loudly, he need not do so after he has obtained some familiarity with the sounds.

### Contractions.

The common contractions of words, (whether Sanscrit, Telugu, Hindustani or English) used in letter writing and accounts are as follows:—The Hindustani words are marked (H.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telugu</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>అప్పుడు</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>అట్టడింగ్</td>
<td>Acting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>అన్నొదింమి</td>
<td>Anno Domini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ఆఫార్</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>కుస్బాహ్</td>
<td>Cusbah 'a town.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>దండాలోన్యుట్టర్</td>
<td>The dark fortnight, or wane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>కాండ్యుర్</td>
<td>Candy or Indian ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>మార్చుర్</td>
<td>A Garise, or measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>పాడాగార్</td>
<td>A pagoda or gold coin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>త్రీవుర్</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>రాష్ట్రందింటు</td>
<td>Respecting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>గుమాష్టా</td>
<td>Gumashta, 'a writer or agent.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>రాఖీద్ధర్</td>
<td>In charge of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ప్రియం డే</td>
<td>(Persian, on date)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

as *దండాలోన్యుట్టర్* on the 22d of June. According to, at (the rate of.)

| తెన్డు | By |
| సెంప్రే | Tuesday |
| కంప్యూటర్ | People |
| పంచ్చే | Pence |
| అట్టాడింటు | Afterwards |
| పిట్టాల్టు | Date |
| హిందుస్త్యం | Appertaining or belonging to.
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

A division of a district.

Postscript.

(The Persian word dastkhah) 'signature.'

A day.

On account of.

"Number"—i.e. Case, letter, field, trial, &c.

Pergunnah 'a division or district.'

Question.

First.

According to.

The dark fortnight, or wane.

An item, or belonging to.

Be it known (to you).

Wednesday.

Tuesday.

A village.

By the hand of; in charge of.

Out of.

A station; also, 'Dated at.'

An individual

"Endowed with honour: Dignified." "Homage to the Tokens" See Herklots p. 236. This is a Sectarian exclamation among Moslemans of the Sheja creed. But it is used by Hindus without any idea of the meaning.

Signifies అన్నడ నామం "His Honour" the common salutation at the beginning of a letter.

Rupees.

And.

Etcetera.

Letter, statements.

Saturday.

Friday.

Your humble servant.

The light fortnight.

Much, many.

Abovementioned.

"San" (P.)

Year.

A year.

Of a year.

Years.

Sakin 'Inhabitant of.'

Sahib (a gentleman).

Monday.

Temporary.

Hunn 'a pagonda.'

* caret; denoting omission of a word.

In poetry it is customary to designate metres in the same manner. Thus యే ఇప్పుడు ఇప్పుడు denote the metres called ఇప్పుడు, ఇప్పుడు, ఇప్పుడు, ఇప్పుడు, ఇప్పుడు, and ఎ stands for యే i.e. prose; which (as in Lalla Rookh) is mangled with verse. The letter యే and even ఇప్పుడు will often be found written by mistake for యే i.e. Upalamala.

Further details regarding metres are considered in the chapter on Prosody.

To represent Italicks in Telugu printing we can use the plan which appears in Greek books: either spacing the types, thus యే ఇ or enclosing the word [యే] in brackets.

On other Constructions used in Writing.

Where two short vowels occur in a word the second is not always written. Thus తరిగి 'again' తండరి ganaka 'therefore' తరిగి చారిందంే taruvâta 'afterwards' తరిగి రచన రూపలే venaca 'behind' తరిగి చారిందంే colini 'a furnace' తరిగి హాలసామే 'must, ought' తరిగి హాలసామే alugu 'a spear head,' &c. are
ON THE TELUGU ALPHABET.

pronounced as here written: though they are often written thus, ".Dir tirgi, "gunka, "valm & tarwāta, "venka, "colmi, "valm & algu.

In poetry such contraction is used for the sake of the metre: thus "may become "p, "may become "p, "p mluconi becomes "p mluconi, the u being dropt.

The colloquial contractions, " for "ce, &c., are explained in the chapter regarding those words.

The following and similar words particularly such as have three syllables and the middle syllable ce or ce or ce frequently are contracted by dropping the U of the middle syllable. Thus "chilka becomes "chilka 'a parrot.' "cālva becomes 25 cālva 'a kennel.' This even takes place (as elsewhere stated) when two words are combined. Thus "+ "becomes 46, "tob-bot, "+ "becomes 46, " becomes 46 col-puli.

Though this does not profess to be a Sanscrit lexicon, it contains some Sanscrit words, preserved because newly explained. Thus Puttīa Vamri and Sīkhi (" ), (" ), (" ) are now proved by quotations (particularly from the Laws of Manu) to be a white ant, or termite: while all the lexicons, and commentaries (even that by Loiseleur Longchamps), on Amera have hitherto explained the words otherwise. Few Sanscrit words appear here without assuming Telugu forms: as in the English Dictionary few Latin words appear without assuming the English garb.

Note:—These remarks are reprinted with some emendations, from the Second Edition of the Telugu Grammar.

END OF REMARKS ON THE ALPHABET.
A DICTIONARY
OF THE
MIXED DIALECTS USED IN TELUGU:
EXPLAINING FOREIGN WORDS,
ARABIC, HINDUSTANI, &c.
THAT OCCUR IN BUSINESS, LETTERS, AND CONVERSATION.
BY CHARLES PHILIP BROWN.

A. Some words in this vocabulary begin with H as well as with an initial vowel.

Hancarna. To set sail. (Pritchett's Tel. version of St. Luke.)

Angarkah. A jacket.

Angiya, A boddice that ties behind.

Angi. A man's long jacket.

Angusthan. A thimble. (Tel. अंगुस्थ का)

Angur. A grape or grapes.

Estimate, valuation.

Anjir. A fig. अंजीर

Anjum. End, termination, accomplishment.

Anjir. A fig.

(A bad word but much used) Connection, अंजीर

she has something to do with him.

A howdah: the seat or throne on an elephant's back. 

A garden or grove of mango trees. 

Spite, malice, ill will, 

Without cause. 

Account, narration, explanation, affairs, events. 

Neighbouring, near. 

A neighbouring village. 

Spite, malice. 

Commission granted to the seller of goods; or to the broker. See Miles's Hyder Naik, p. 143. 

A large carpet. 

An advance of money. 

An Udya (Ooria) word. 

Before, in front, forward, further on. 

The ropes with which the horse's fore feet are tied. 

The horse broke its head ropes and heel ropes, and ran away. 

Discharge, explosion. 

One volley or one shot. 

An advance of money. 

Earnest money. 

An Acheen or Pegu money. 

Amount, gross product, grand total. 

'To underrate or value unfairly. To embroil.' (Guntoor.) 

A certain game. 

To doubt, hesitate. 

Trial, proof, examination, experience. 

To prevent, stop, hinder: check. 

A certain caste of silk weavers. 

Stop, prevention, hindrance. 

A cash-book, a ledger, an index, a register. 

A stone seat or low wall; built for carriers to place their loads on when resting; called in Tamil. 

A revenue runner or peon. 

A week. 

A weekly account. 

Home, birth-place? 

Cost price, prime cost. 

A broker. 

Ravage, riot: 

To ravage. 

A mortgage. 

A rough estimate. 

To stop, seize, arrest. 


Premium, commission. 

A broker or middle-man in trade.
Dialects.

Adab. Respect, politeness, awe. Adabam to keep in awe. Adabam v. a. To reprimand, to admonish.

Adalab or Adalabam v. a. To perform, to pay, discharge. Adalabam, Adalabam.


Adam. Eunuch, hatred, spite. Adam, Adam.

Adamat. A stamp or seal. Adamat.

Adam. The fee for the looking glass. A gratuity formerly granted to barbers at harvest time. This is one of the vexatious fees now abolished by the British Government. Under the old Hindu and Musulman Governments there were numerous fees under various pretexts. Adamat.

Adam. A small silver coin, a half-rupee. Adamat.

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Mixed

Incommemorial, aboriginal, of unknown origin.

The pineapple.

Anammat. A corruption from Amānāt. Deposit, anything committed to the charge or care of another. आमानताः अनामात, अनामात्. The money was deposited in the office.

Anarchy, rule, confusion.

A corruption from Anānas: a corruption from अनानास्.

The point or edge.

The bows or front of a ship.

He who enjoys; who is experienced.

Enjoyment, experience.

A false claim.

A false witness.

False evidence.

Permission, leave.

"The cut at which water is let into a field."

Increase, addition. adj. more, greater.

A week.

Ifrāt, tasrif. Confusion, commotion.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amal</td>
<td>An officer, a native collector of revenue. A native head of Police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anidah</td>
<td>Hereafter, henceforth, next time, in future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ain</td>
<td>Net, clear, mere, all, whole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aib</td>
<td>Fault, defect, blemish, disgrace, infamy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameen</td>
<td>Estimate, rough calculation, or conjecture, measurement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayuma</td>
<td>Days, times, period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bab</td>
<td>Sundry farms under a collector's management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bait</td>
<td>Pestle and mortar for pounding betelnut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babar</td>
<td>A cable. From the Portuguese amarra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An</td>
<td>A petty revenue officer who has temporary charge of any district. A native Judge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amal</td>
<td>See Ameen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamisha</td>
<td>Always, perpetually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameen</td>
<td>See Ayuma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameen</td>
<td>See Ayuma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameen</td>
<td>Uniformly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameen</td>
<td>See Ayuma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Anidah. Hereafter, henceforth, next time, in future. Ameen. The Ameen put a rate on the fields; and then the Taseeldar, estimated the same, to see whether the estimate was right or wrong. Ameen. Estimate, rough calculation, or conjecture, measurement.
Arzi guzar. Petitioner, applicant. 
Ardisasht. A written petition, address, memorial. 
Arzi bazzar. Price current, market price or rate. To test, to thrash out one rick, as an experiment, to see whether the grain therein corresponds with the estimated quantity. To re-examine. 
Arzi. adj. Cheap. Price, value. Breadth. The measurement, round the bottom, of the widths of a heap of grain. (See Arzi bazzar.) Arzi bazzar, 83, 83, 83. 83. 83.
Arzi. n. s. for (Har, every, and Bab, head.) Various items; miscellaneous sources of revenue. 
Alang. A rampart. 
Alang-outang. The Ourang-outang. 
Alag. Separate, unconnected. Pastures; waste lands kept for grazing. 
Alag. n. s. from (Alag. separate.) Grazing tax, levied on cattle not belonging to the village. 
Alag astami. (A separate man.) An inhabitant, a private individual: one not concerned. Loose folk, not regular cultivators.
Alabd. Signature. Countersignature. (Literally "Your obedient servant"—) or "The Slave." 
Dialects.

Alal hisāb. According to account.  

error for  exhaustion, weariness, languor.  

n. s. (error for ) Attachment, connection.  

Halak. Ruin, slaughter, death.  

n. s. (from Alāmut, a mark a stick.) A buoy, for anchors.  

alāhida adj. and adv. Separate, apart, distinct.  

Practise, custom.  

for adj. , Light, mean, vile, base.  


Alkūs. The forecastle of a ship.  

n. s. (halqa) A knocker of a door, a ring, a box handle, a hasp.  

whistle, pipe, flageolet.  

Ultumgha A diploma bearing the royal signature.  

Alodaq. Confusion.  

Certainly, indeed.  

Alamanī (i. e. d' Allemagne, German) The older kind of rupee: somewhat less in weight than the modern one. Said to have been originally coined by a native of Germany.  


n. s. (alli-ragulu. Tel.) The fruit of the blue lotus.  

n. s. Boundary, limit, land mark.  

See Local XVII, 200-208.  

n. s. (a bad word.) A mistake, error, oversight.  

This is a rude vulgar form of , "it is not so."  

for Injustice.  


adj. (from wajibi, justice, with the " private A.") Unjust, improper. Several words thus falsely compounded, of Sanscrit and Arabic, occur in these pages.  


n. s. Fire-arrows; sky rockets.  

Hauatī. A rocket.  

n. s. The English word, 'average.'  

n. s. s. (Meant for) Howitzer.  

n. s. A water spout in which the stream descends: if the stream ascends, it is called .  

n. s. Aut khānā. Error for Hauzkhana, A reservoir, a cistern, pond, bath.  

Comment on Vasu. 1. 57. Satya. 2. 57.  

n. s. A vulgarism for  

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A broad.

A'chha. Check, coercion, restraint. Excommunication.

Hākim. A ruler: governor, commander.

Akhīr, or Akhīrī. Last, final. End, termination.

Akhīran. Finally, latterly. finish at the end of the mouth. It is finished, or expended.

A'ga-vēgam. With all speed.

A'puki, A'sooki. A word of uncertain origin, but in frequent use.

Trace, token, sign.


Azūbāzū. Around, about, in the vicinity.

A'māsh. Trial, proving.

to try, test.

Error for marata. Sixteenth part of a Rupee.

Aneyāl. "Cress-seed?" (See printed Tariff.) Perhaps meant for Anise.

Hastily.

A'dā. Profit, gain, advantage.

Ada, To realize or collect the value. To pay, discharge, liquidate.

Adhā bada, Hastily, confusedly.

Adāb. Respects, salutation.

Dialects.

آداب تسامس و کرنشان برندگی بجا می آور
A common Persian expression at the head of letters; "having duly offered his respects, salutations and prostrations, he presents his homage."

Adēvat. 
Spite, ill will, hatred, strife.

Adūt n.s. Alarm, trouble, distress.

A'na meant for Anno Domini; it answers to A. D. Thus, A.D. 1852. 1852 AD.

"Disputed land." 1852 AD.

(1) n.s. (Tamil வனுத்) Hopper, crumpet.

v. a. To check, stop, stay, suspend.

n.s. (Arabic اسم Tamil குளிர்) Misfortune.

A'badāni. Cultivation, population. 1852 AD.


A'bad v. a. from A'bad. To make populous, or flourishing. 1852 AD. 1852 AD he made the village a great town.

A'bkāri. A tax on spirituous liquors.

A'bru. Honour, character, renown.

Abru. Honour, character.

Abru to maintain or rescue one's character.

A'madani. Income, import, revenue.

or **adv. हिंदा** \(\text{Linda.} \) Hereafter, henceforth. Next time, in future. यथाकथा.

\*\*\* n. s. अिंजळमा \(\text{Aińjama.} \) The grand total. धर्मसत्त

**See अिंजळमा.**

**Arinda** n. s. अिंजळमा \(\text{Arinda.} \) A porter, a carrier; one who carries the levies or taxes to the treasury. A broker; being an agent, or merchant on behalf of others. मान्यता जागरण, नवीनता का, नया.

**Aरे** The name for 'Marāta.' अरे \(\text{Marāta.} \) writing. अरे \(\text{accounts written in Maharatta.} \)

**Aर्वती** A pilot. See अर्वती.

**אר** n. s. plu. \(\text{Potatoes.} \) अरे \(\text{A sugar cane press.} \) अरे

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. समः \(\text{Arvāṭa.} \) The world; the Universe.

**अर्धता** n. s. पुत्रिया \(\text{Potatoes.} \) अर्वतीधा \(\text{A sugar cane press.} \) अर्वतीधा

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. समः \(\text{Servants; people in an office.} \)

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. (Tamil अर्वतीधा) Peons. अर्वतीधा \(\text{The overseers, policemen, and subordinates.} \) The superintendent of the district, the officers and peons.

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. The kind of crow called stinkard.

**अर्वतीधा** or, \(\text{अर्वतीधा} \) or \(\text{अर्वतीधा} \) n. s. A journal, a diary. अर्वतीधा

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. Rockets. अर्वतीधा \(\text{A sugar cane press.} \) अर्वतीधा

**अर्वतीधा** अर्वतीधा \(\text{Ashūr Khān.} \) A house for the reception of the banners &c. carried during the first ten days of the Mohurram. अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा (अर्वतीधा) अर्वतीधा, अर्वतीधा

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. समः \(\text{Shelter, protection, patronage, support.} \)

**अर्वतीधा** as this village has no resources for watering the lands. अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा an assurance of protection.

**अर्वतीधा** adj. (from हिंदा \(\text{Ishan, kindness.} \) Easy, convenient, commodious. अर्वतीधा \(\text{but this is commonly used for अर्वतीधा} \) support, prop, protection. अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा that village has no resources for watering the lands.

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. अर्वतीधा \(\text{Asami.} \) A person or individual. Defendant: a contemptuous word like fellow; a renter, or tenant. अर्वतीधा, अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा he is a cruel wretch.

**अर्वतीधा** adj. अर्वतीधा \(\text{Asami wār.} \) Nominal, personal; individual. अर्वतीधा, अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा (as a settlement that is made separately with each tenant.)

**अर्वतीधा** or \(\text{अर्वतीधा} \) n. s. (At cards) the ace. अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा

**अर्वतीधा** for \(\text{अर्वतीधा} \) (from अर्वतीधा \(\text{tranquil} \) n. s. अर्वतीधा. Rest, repose, refreshment.

**अर्वतीधा** or \(\text{अर्वतीधा} \) n. s. A fool, a simpleton. अर्वतीधा

**अर्वतीधा** for \(\text{अर्वतीधा} \) adv. अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा. Gently, quietly, softly. अर्वतीधा, अर्वतीधा

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. अर्वतीधा \(\text{Asami rang.} \) Sky blue. अर्वतीधा

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. See अर्वतीधा

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. A pill of opium, अर्वतीधा

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2 The vowel I, as अर्वतीधा izara. अर्वतीधा inām.

For this letter the common dialect always uses ॐ as अर्वतीधा यजऱा, अर्वतीधा यन्म.

The n. s. "Ink." अर्वतीधा अर्वतीधा. (English ink made with galls, which fades rapidly, is always so called: to distinguish it from अर्वतीधा q. v. the common native ink made with lampblack which never fades.)

**अर्वतीधा** n. s. अर्वतीधा imtiḥān. Trial, proving, examination, experiment. अर्वतीधा.
Dialects.

Equity, justice: investigation. उत्तर, त्रावण.

The old Mysore Pagoda: coined at Ikkeri: a coin equal to nine Cantharai fanams. "It is to a gold Rupee, as 100 is to 25-884," Prinsep. दोनगीत.

Will, pleasure, choice, liberty. आनन्द, आत्मण.

Error for मिसाल.

A sort of cotton cloth. कपासी तेल.

Increase, supplement: complement, augmentation, surplus. विनिरी.

A contract, a monopoly, a farm of the revenue customs &c. आकारण.

A contractor or farmer-general. "Tithe farmer" is the term used in Ireland. आकारण.

Breeches, drawers, trousers. कपासी तेल.

Marked with honour and dignity. It is a complimentary phrase used without a knowledge of the meaning. आकारण.

Anger, displeasure, malice. कपासी तेल.

Notice, information. आकारण.

Sort, kind. आकारण.

A present, a gratuity to a dependant; land granted in gift, rent free for ever. आकारण. These pensions were named, from the circumstances in which they originated: thus आकारण आकारण land given to the founder of a village, आकारण to the family of the builder of पक्ष a castle. आकारण.

(lit: a blood gift) to such as had lost blood in battle; &c. आकारण Quadim inām an old bequest. आकारण or आकारण Gift to one who bore the umbrella. आकारण Land given to a torch bearer. आकारण hāg māri inām, a living granted to one who has killed a tiger.

Bestowing, granting. आकारण. A patent or grace: a warrant of donation, a respectful expression for "your letter:" your honour's letter or commands. आकारण.

A deed of gift. आकारण.

Examination, trial; proving (but not in a judicial sense.) Experiment. आकारण.

Intention, design, purpose. आकारण.

Irsāl. A sending, a remittance of money, sent with a guard. आकारण. Usually the government money sent. आकारण the currency current to remit gold or silver, thus आकारण an invoice of the sums sent and of the coins in which the payment is made.

Relation, interference. Jurisdiction, connection by business &c. (not by blood) commonly it denotes charge, possession. आकारण. आकारण, आकारण, आकारण. आकारण, आकारण, आकारण, आकारण those who belong to me, my people.

A pole shaped like a cross, or T, bearing a light at each end of the cross bar at its head. आकारण. A Canarese word for आकारण it is not.

A Canarese word for आकारण it is not.
U, or OO. This initial is written Ṣ vu, and in this glossary are placed under Ṣ V U.
The letter Ṣ or Ṣ u is used as a contraction for Ṣ Ṣ u answer.
She or it is.
He is.
adv. In all sorts of ways. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u v. a. To abuse in all sorts of ways. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u.
The crown or top of the head. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u she is suffering from the evil imagined to be caused by letting the nipple touch the top of her child's head.
Depopulated, waste, deserted. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u the village was depopulated.
Starboard; (a sea phrase) Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u.
A forced march. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u they arrived with speed.
A fish. Ṣ Ṣ u.
Flight, rapid pace. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u.
To cause to fly, to spend extravagantly. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u but usually To make away with, usurp. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u To be hasty or rash. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u. Satyabhama 21. 40.
To abuse. Ṣ Ṣ u.
A friar of a particular order of Gosawees. Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u Ṣ Ṣ u.
Abusive language. Ṣ Ṣ u.
He who is indifferent or unconcerned. Ṣ Ṣ u
Dialects.

he was an unconcerned spectator. A philosopher or cynic.

A tenant at will (Elph. p. XIV.)

To live in hope, to be a hanger on, as an expectant.

Ummaid war. Expectancy, waiting for an appointment.

Ummaid war. A candidate for employment: an apprentice, an expectant.

Gungaya alias Chinna Raju.

A roller.

Supplies furnished to travellers. Batta, undressed rice, pulse &c. given to bramins or others.

Reverse, the wrongside, opposite, contrary, turned back.

The bird called a lapwing.

U' or ʊ This initial is always written ʊ. under which letter such words will be found.

Brown, purple, lilac, dark flesh colour.
The vowel O when initial is generally written ursal that is; *vO*, or *vO*.

As an initial, O is commonly written ursal, or ursal yo. The vowel A is often pronounced O, as in ursal for ursal, ursal for ursal and ursal becomes ursal.

As an initial, O is commonly written ursal, or ursal yo. The vowel A is often pronounced O, as in ursal for ursal, ursal for ursal and ursal becomes ursal.

A small kettle used instead of a pot or still.

A certain fee, or allowance in grain, granted to reapers &c. See ursal.

(Tamil ursal) adv. As, like. ursal: ursal she is to him as a daughter.

(Tamil ursal) Nominal connection: as that of two men who call each other brother.

The words beginning with these four consonants are classed together; numerous words being written with any one of the four, indifferently, as an initial. The Arabic Kaf and Qaf in Telugu become ursal; and Gaf and Ghain are expressed by K and G

A contraction for ursal Kasbah, Cusba A town.

A contraction for ursal a Candy, or ursal putti.

In accounts stands for ursal, a cant or disused name for a pagoda, q. v. ursal signifies 2 pagodas and a half.

The Dutch tuberose.

A diamond cut in the Dutch fashion.

Order, a disposition of things in their proper order. Survey-measurement of land.

All words beginning with AU will be found under ursal AUW.

The words beginning with these four consonants are classed together; numerous words being written with any one of the four, indifferently, as an initial. The Arabic Kaf and Qaf in Telugu become ursal; and Gaf and Ghain are expressed by K and G.
Dialects.


Kamkar. Gravel, broken bricks.

Kangara. A scaling ladder.

(Tamil குண்டல்) Watch, guard.

Kangāl. A miserable wretch, wretched.

A flock bed, a wretched bed.

Paltry batta, a wretched pitance.

Kangora. An arch or dome.

The moulding in brick-work.

A "consignment" of goods.

Kanchini. A dancing girl, an opera dancer, actress, courtesan.

The hemp plant (cannabis sativa) The fructification when nearly ripe is bruised and smoked to produce intoxication.

Quarrel, wrangling, regarding distribution of water from a stream.

A pack of cards, a game at cards.

A sort of fish. Russell plate 104 where is rendered A species of sparus; with a prickly head and large eyes.

A cantaroy (Kanthurai) pagoda; equal to Rs. 2. 14. 8 being equal to ten cantaroy fanams; another rate gives Rs. 2. 13. 0. 25

Kandi. A certain measure of grain.

"Kundinga." A sort of fish.

Russell No. 203. "A species of Clupea."

The sepia or cuttlefish, which produces the sepia or cuttle bone from which pounce is made.

(Tamil குண்டல்) A disgusting sight, a horrible spectacle.

A small hamlet, Kohada.

Khandua. A sort of cotton upper cloth, a kind of fringed cloth.

Kamtarin. Least, most humble, humblest, meanest.


Khandoti (M) A bag of money.

(Bellary.)

Or n. s. Coir rope; a mat made of coir.

From "Camlet." A phrase at Madras.

Cambay. A sort of cotton cloth called charcona.

Servants, labourers.

A tree called Posoqueria uliginosa.

Kamberi (K. R.) A supplementary or additional grant of inam land.

Nella kakisha. A tree called Posoqueria uliginosa.

Kach-heri. An office, or place for public business. A public court. A nautch; the ceremony of dancing at a wedding &c.
Kach chas. Unripe, raw, unsettled or rough, not fair, mean, low, base.

Kach Karah. Tortoise shell.


Gajra. Bracelets made of flowers, which at marriages are given to the guests.

Khazanchi, (also wrongly spelt Khazangi) A Treasurer.

Khazana. A treasury.

Kassai. A butcher.

Kazya. A quarrel, dispute, altercation.

Khathkhat. Wrangling.

Ghatatop. Covering of a palki or carriage. Thick clouds.

Katai. Cutting.

Katana. To enter in an account. To post in an account (Maharatta.) अंगद् v.s. from कतना.

Karni. A ledger, an entry, a statement.

Khatla. A bad debt (Bel.) कत्तला.

The Elk. कतर.

Khara. An inferior sort of grain called कहरा, कहरा, कहरा.

Garbari. Rumour: hubbub.

Gharonchi. A frame with legs to put the things on.

Khara karna. To erect, set up, establish, found, to pitch a tent.

Ghari. An hour of twenty-four minutes.

Garbar. Confusion, puzzle. गरबर.

A violent man, an outrageous person.

Ghar. A fortress, a hill fort.

Gari. A mason.

The attendant who carries the spear before an elephant. गारी.

Kul. A water course (Ganj.)

Tow, caulking stuff.
Dialects.

Garmana? To browbeat. 

Gadya-anna. A weight used in weighing silver. (Reeve) 

A clerk. 


Russell, or Russellium n.s. A tree, called Saccarum exaltatum. Rox. 1. 245. 

Mixed

Khabardārī n. s. क्षमा भरोसा.Khabardārī. Care, tending, attention.

Kabristān n. s. कब्रिस्तान.Kabristān. A burial ground.


Gabbūt. (also called गाबूतः, गाबूते, or गाबूतो.)

Huckstray; a phrase for treacle. काब्रिस्तान.Khabardār. These constitute a minor source of revenue.

Kalāt n. s. कालात्.Kalāt. A capon.


Kabza. A small well.

Kabzā n. s. काब्ज़ा.Kabzā. A receipt for pay.


Kabāls. A document, title deeds.

Kārvel n. s. कारवेल.Kārvel. Name of a fruit. (Carambola.)

Karsāll n. s. कारसल्.Karsāll. The sum short in the remittance.

Kārāmpatta n. s. a leak in a ship. कारसल्.Karsāll. There is a leak.

Kaman. Meant for the French "command," a march or military journey.


Kāman the spring of a watch. कामना.Kāman. A bow and arrows.

Kāmanāra n. s. कामनारा.Kāmanāra. A large bow for cleaning cotton.

Camayish-dar. The officer appointed to collect the revenues of a district.

Camayish-dar. The officer appointed to collect the revenues of a district.

The business of collecting revenues. Period of Government: time of management. Affairs, business, details. The whole: the entire. This phrase is known to be wrong; it was introduced by the late Nabob of Musulipatam in corresponding with Anuf Jahn the Vizier. Usually the management of affairs. कामना.Kāman in his time कामना.Kāman our agent.

Camayish-dar n. s. (गांवा.Ganwar.) A village.


Camulā (Portuguese, Camur?) The tops of masts (in which the men stand.)


Kamr. The waist. 
Kammal. A blanket. 
Kam. Deficiency. 
Gammat. See k. 
Gayal. Deserted, abandoned. 
Waste, uncultivated land. 
A bramin subsisting upon the offerings made by piligrime at Gaya. Usually, a term of reproach for a Bramin. 
Caesar. Scissors. 
Kaid. Restraint, prison. 
Kaff. Intoxication. 
Ghair vilya. Not in the class, not in order. 
An inferior sort of pearl. 
Grenadier. A company of grenadiers. 
Karkasha. Tumult, riot. 
Land that is debateable, as lying on two boundaries. 
Gharz. Need, want, occasion. 
Kharla. Rough, coarse paper. 
Scurf, eruptions on children. 

Khar. Pure, prime, best sort, genuine, honest, candid, sincere.

adv. Positively, assuredly, regularly, without error, without fail. 

The government revenue. 
Medical drugs. 
A scribe, a writer. 
Family, household. 
A respectable man. 
A wooden shoe with an iron ring worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud. 
A miracle. 
plu. A whipper, a flogger. 
Agreement, engagement. 
adv. Perhaps an error for . 
Honestly, exactly. 
A furious horse. 
(Tamil a.) A bear. 
Invasion, incursion. 
Tour, round, rule, government. 
A fish, a fresh water fish. See in Buchanan's Mysore 3. 344. 
Price, value. 
to buy. 
Settlement of price. 
Poor, mild, humble. A stranger. 

Salutation to thee, oh cherisher of the poor! (a perpetual phrase in letters, like "your obedient humble servant.").

A pagoda worth four rupees.

Want, occasion, necessity.

Daily account, a running account.

A musk melon.

A musk melon.

An overseer, an inspector.

A large matchlock.

Expenditure, expense, subsistence. I have no money. the money is not sufficient. I want money. village fees. A cess levied on the villagers by the accountant and head farmer on various pretences. The money so collected forms a parish fund: which is laid out in bribes to superior servants, in feasting travellers, in feeding passing troops of dancers, or jugglers, and so forth; but the greater portion is appropriated to the private use of the village authorities. These are similar to the Poors Rates: both in severity of exaction and wantonness of expenditure. This wretched system is now in some degree abolished, being forbidden by Government.

To expend or lay out, discharge, pay away.

A kind of small tart.

A trumpet.

An error for Krminx. The colour used in painting. "Lake" red. Crimson.

A kind of chintz. (Lit: pencil work, being painted with pencils or painting brushes.)

A tree called Limnonia Pentaphylla. Sox. 2. 381.

Land that pays no tax unless cultivated.

A plant, Galega maxima. Ainelle 2. 157. the Tamil word is or Caram. Telugu బడ్డి.

A pen case; a standish; an inkstand.

Caulking. 

Expenditure. 

To stir, agitate.

Uproar, confusion, disorder, disturbance. G. 7. 30. and 7. 63.

Troubled, disordered, confused.

A fish, a species of Sparus. Russell No. 92.

A great gourd or melon.

Alkaline earth.

Ruin, mischief, harm; commonly in Telugu, disorder, confusion.

Some grain left on the thrashing floor for the labourers in part payment for their labour.
Kabuttin. Gold or silver thread: and it is sometimes used for gutab.

Handle, staple, hinge, link, hook, clasp.

The silvering at the back of a mirror. Tuning of copper pots.

Of or belonging to the spirit trade. An arrack shop, a gin shop, an arrack manufactory.

Clubs (at cards.)

The "glacies" of a fort. Also a wine glass.

A sailor, a lascar, a tent-man, a gunner.

(The sluice.)

A squabble, uproar, confusion. to squabble, to confuse.

A cover, a case.

Suspicion, mistrust.

Mixture, medley, confusion.

Granulated, crystallized, milled (as a rupee) on the edges.

Confusion, turmoil. (Gruff goods: gruff crops as turmeric, onions. &c.) (Nelloor?)

To throw into confusion.

A curl.

The driver or spanker boom. A shoulder-of-mutton main-sail in a lugger.

Mustachion.

The neck. to hang.

A fee of about twenty seers at each threshing floor, i.e. a harvest fee granted by the owner to several persons, or granted by the owner to ploughmen.

A species of perch with an oblong tail. Russell on Fishes No. 123.

Grain, particularly before threshing. Also, a shopkeeper's till.

A lane.

(, "Koval") or ?

Russell, No. 186. a fish: a species of Clupea.

A bullock load of grass or fuel &c.

A relay or relief, as of bearers.

Rules; Manoeuvring, evolutions. Drill, parade.

Gross, rude, inelegant, vulgar, dirty, coarse, foul. 

An error for An agreement. Stipulation.

An agreement, with its counterpart. Articles and stipulations exchanged.

A fountain.

Pursuit, the business in which they are engaged.

Trade, profession. palmira trees which are not fit for drawing toddy (lit: their occupation.)
Practice, exercise. 

Excess. 

Surplus.

Difficulty, trouble, distress, tormenting. 

A butcher.

A kind of needle work.

Flowered patterns "drawn" on silk, &c. 

The market town or head station.

Fault, defect, failure. 

an error for Dunning, pressing often for payment. 

he duns very much for the money.

A patrol.

See .

A trade.

Order, rule, dominion, control, power.

A vulgar vocative form for thus 

A hill-pass.
Dialects.  

कांट्र् adj. कांट्र् Coarse, thick (cloth) कांट्र्.  

d urging vulgar for कुद्द adv. At, near. कुद्द.  

नृद्धि n. s. Dry cultivation. नृद्धि.  

वासव n. s. Vinegar. वासव.  

गोदिक n. s. A sort of gold pagoda worth four rupees. It is now disused. गोदिक.  

शाखा n. s. A cart, chariot, carriage. शाखा.  

राज्य n. s. Hereditary right: hereditary office or employ. The same as राज्.  

मील n. s. A measure of land; 57,600 feet square. मील.  

कपड़ा, or कपड़ा कपड़ा n. s. 'Cartridge' paper. कपड़ा.  

कोर, or कोर n. s. Coir: coconut-husk fibres. कोर.  

शर्य for कुद्द n. s. Account, ledger.  

कुद्द, or कुद्द कुद्द a running account, an account current. कुद्द.  

ट्रेफल्क, dealing. ट्रेफल्क.  

का अंतुः का अंतुः I had dealings with him as a merchant. का अंतुः अंतुः people with whom we trade or deal.  

सान्त्र n. s. A ship's hawser. सान्त्र.  

सान्त्र, or सान्त्र n. s. A two sheaved pulley. सान्त्र.  

कोर, or कोर n. s. कोर An uncut piece of coarse cotton cloth. कोर.  

सावन adj. नाचा Private, domestic, household.  

सावन का सावन a private account, not a public document. जो सावन का सावन keep what follows for your private perusal.  

कांट्र् n. s. कांट्र् A remembrancer or overseer. An officer of a large district acquainted with its customs and with the nature of its landed tenures. कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र्  

वासव, or वासव n. s. वासव A census or account of population.  

कांट्र् n. s. कांट्र् A canon, rule, ordinance. कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र् (vulgarily कांट्र्) the remembrancer; or overseer in a village. (See Despandia Elph. page 27.)  

फुरु, फुरु, फुरु, फुरु n. s. Fright, terror, uproar, confusion. फुरु, फुरु.  

फुरु का फुरु to be in a fright. फुरु का फुरु.  

कांट्र् or कांट्र् कांट्र् Lord, master, owner. कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र्.  

कांट्र् का कांट्र् adv. to a goodly extent. कांट्र् का कांट्र्.  

कांट्र् n. s. Perhaps for कांट्र् n. s. का का A ship's hold, a room, a chamber. का, का.  

सावन adj. नाचा Raw, unsettled. नाचा.  

सावन adj. See सावन.  

सावन, or सावन n. s. सावन Operations, repairs of tanks, &c. सावन.  

सावन adj. नाचा Firm, fixed, established, confirmed, constituted, permanent. नाचा, नाचा, नाचा, नाचा, नाचा.  

सावन का सावन to establish, to admit as true, or confirm. सावन का सावन.  

कांट्र् n. s. कांट्र् Custom, rule, ordinance. कांट्र्.  

सावन adj. सावन Sick, ill. सावन.  

सावन, or सावन n. s. क् An artificial fountain or jet d'eau. क्.  

सावन n. s. सावन Destruction, ravage, plunder. सावन.  

सावन v. a. सावन To destroy, plunder. सावन सावन सावन.  

कांट्र् for कांट्र् n. s. कांट्र् A dance by women dressed as boys. कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र् कांट्र्.  

राज्य n. s. A species of perch. (Russell No. 125.)
Unbleached cloth.  

Enmity, bitterness.  

Harvest fees; being dues formerly deducted from the gross crop.  

Work, employment, business, affair, labour.  

Workshop, repository. Establishment, office, manufactory.  


Kār-vāra. A sort of red cotton cloth, used as covers for carriages, &c. A dance.  

Carrying on a business, temporary arrangement. Also (the same as) a plough share.  

An agent, a man of business.  

A land bailiff, an overseer, a manager. "The lowest agent or factor in managing ryots. Lit. a man of business."  

A fountain or jet of water. In the north (Ooria) part of Ganjam, it is a corruption for Kazi a judge, and is used for a muslin.  

The liver (jecur)  

Enmity, bitterness, ill will.  

Business, affairs.  

An agent. He harasses me.  

Coarse red cotton cloth.  

Kār-vāra. An indecent dance, so named from the town of Carvar in the Soonda country. (Pinkerton's Voyages, 4to vol. 8, 362.) Hamilton's East Indies 1723. chapter xxii.  

Gal-dēna. To hang "on the gallows."  

A sluice.  

Empty, vacant, unoccupied.  

A "College."  

Mouldering, Mildew.  

The grain is mildewed.  

The liver, or jecur?  

Kālīsa. A commonwealth. The government of the Sikhs was formerly divided among a number of petty independent chieftains under the Khālsa or commonwealth fixed by Guru Govind.  

Khāvand. Lord, master.  

Cavā. The mange, lunging.  

Cavā. A sort of planks, (mentioned in the Tariff.)  

A ship's topmast.  

Spite, malice, ill will.  

A vulgarism for "It may be perhaps."  

Kāzālar. A groom, horsekeeper.  

Khāsa. Own, personal, his own personally, he himself.
coming in person; (the phrase used for the circuits made by any ruler; as a commanding officer, a collector, or a judge.

Khān n. s. A slave or hereditary bondsman; such as are found among native gentlemen in the north, but they are never sold.

Khān adj. Own, private, personal.

Khāth n. s. A sheave of a pulley. See Kāth.


Kāthā for Kāth n. s. Sorrow. I am very sorry for it.

Kāthā for Kāthā n. s. The English word 'Consignment.'

Kāth for Kāthā n. s. Quarrel, dispute.

Khirī n. s. Khīchdi: (vulg. kitchery.) The dish called or boiled rice mixed with split pulse.

Khirki, or Khīkhī n. s. A little door: a ship's gangway.

Thumbscrews. Giddingi. A godown: (from the Malay) an outhouse, office, store-room, or prison.


Kinara. Edge, border, bank.

Ginneh-cœu. (Tamil, ʻcœu) "Cup-coin." A gold coin formerly in use worth (Rs. 17-8-0) five pagodas. See newspaper of 4th January 1849.


Girda. A round or circle.

Girān. Dear in price.


Gilāba. Plastering, applying, laying on: paying after caulking.

Cyperus tenellifolius.

See Kīthān.

"Gelleba tunga." Rox. l. 199.
Early, betimes. 

Kism. Kind, sort. 

Kist. An instalment towards payment. 

Kist bandi. Settlement of payment by instalments. See also. See also in instalments.

Kishmish. A raisin.

n. s. “Christmas!” which natives imagine to be connected with the preceding word! 

Kam khwab. Cloth of gold: brocade, silk worked with gold or silver flowers. 

Kili. A key. 


A tract of land in which garden produce is generally cultivated, and which was formerly a part of the village.

Kissa. A pocket in a jacket.

Kuncha. A sort of cap, with a flap behind.

Kunjari. A huckster, a fruitier.

Grief, regret.
Dialects.

Guruf. An opulent man.

Guroman. Passing, livelihood.

they cannot prosper well there: they do not get on well.

for. A shock spaniel.

Guruf. Trowsers, pantaloons.

(more particularly breeches.)

A small hookah.

A peg; a small bit of wood?

(Tamil) The ryot's share of the crop. See .

(Odra language?) A rising-sport of ground.

Error for .

Khitin. Satin; so called as being brought from Khoten. It is made of silk and cotton.

Khud. Self, personally, without intervention. of his own accord, voluntarily.

he himself went.

See .

Power, ability, authority.

A cant word used at cards.

Gunah. A sin, crime, fault.

Ganah-gari. A fine, multlet.

Gold paper or silver paper.

Glassware: A. DK. ,

A dagger.

Rumour.

it is reported here that they have gone there.

(A French word) "Le Commandant."

Gumahta. (vulg. Gomanta) An assistant, a clerk, factor, or agent.

Gumani. Suspicious, suspected.

Gumam. Suspicion, doubt, uncertainty.

To spread as scent.

the scent of the altar is spread throughout the room.

Gumara, A ship's gang-way?

See .

A sentry box, .

(French word) "Le Commandant." A leader or captain.

Kumma. Aid, help, reinforcement, assistance.

Gunbas. A dome; a balloon: a fire-balloon.

To turn upon one as a hog does when struck: 

Khurda. Batta, subsistence; copper coin.

Khurak. Food; batta, subsistence, money.

An awning.

Khurashan. Black henbane.

Black corundum-stone.

A chair; a wooden seat.

A seat. Or, for Khigar, a pack saddle.
 mentions the रुद्राधि, गृहस्थाचार red mullet, and निर्विव दोष the surmullet.

कुलानी n. s. Kulcarni. The village clerk: the register of a village. कुलिया. कुलिया accounting, the hereditary village accountant.

गुलाधम n. s. Guillardâm. Pink colour. गुलाधम, योग्य रसम carnation, flesh-colour.

खुलस n. s. Khulas. Particulars, substance or essence. खुलसा, उपयूक्त, उपलब्ध खुलसा thoroughly, essentially.

कुल for कुल adj. कुल Kul. All, whole. आपल्या

खुशाल, or खुशाल n. s. Khushâla. "You are welcome." i.e. Flattery, a flatterer. खुशाल, खुशाल खुशाल.

खुशी n. s. (The french word cuisine.) A kitchen. खुशी महान खुशी a cook, खुशी महान खुशी Gladness, joy.

खुश्केस or खुश्केस n. s. Khushki. Untilled land. खुश्केस, खुश्केस खुश्केस cultivating untilled land. खुश्केस खुश्केस dry land cultivated as garden land.

खुशी n. s. Khushi. Pleasure, delight, mirth, joy. खुशीमत्

खुश्किपाइखीतरी n. s. (प्रती) Khushki-pakhir-tari. Wet cultivation, carried on in lands which were hitherto classed as "dry." (Bellary.)

खूशखान n. s. Khush khân (Price, value. Reeve.) Paying in ready money (Richn. 638.) Private sale; not auction. खुशखान

खुश्कर खुश्कर n. s. Khushkhar (Price, value. Reeve.) Paying in ready money (Richn. 638.) Private sale; not auction. खुशखान

खुश्कान खुश्कान n. s. Khushkhar (Price, value. Reeve.) Paying in ready money (Richn. 638.) Private sale; not auction. खुशखान

खुशबाश Khushbhash. He who is free. खुशबाश, खुशबाश खुशबाश.

मृत्तिका n. s. Kusurka. Fault, defect.

मृत्तिका n. s. Powdered salt-fish used as a condiment. मृत्तिका मृत्तिका n. s. Kusurka. Fault, defect.

The tax levied upon different castes. कुसुरका मृत्तिका.
Dialects.

the fees paid for the right of fishing.

n. s. Name of a sect among the Satanas.

v. n.  a Kuch. To march.

or n. s.  a Kûzâ. A goglet or guglet: a carboy.

(See and ) The rattlings of a ship's masts.

n. s. Partners in merchandise or trade. (Vizag.)

n. s. A kind of petticoat named after a certain village rural goddess.

Khûni. Manslaughter, murder.

a murderer. any delinquent.


interj. Khôb. Well done! hurrah!

adj. Good, excellent.

Kaum. A tax levied as moharfa, on a caste.

Quam. Tribe, sect, caste.

Kûnashir, Prostrations: homage. This phrase is used at the beginning of letters.

n. s. A kind of mendicants.

The ribs of a ship, or the bends.

Also in carpentry, a bent piece of wood.

(Tamil ) Chaff of straw, hem.

for n. s. A rhinoceros.

n. s. "Rioting" (P in Rom. xiii. 13.)

n. s. (A vulgar spelling for ) A term, a fixed time for payment, an instalment.

for n. s. A cover.  a swords with covers. muskets with covers.

adj. Separate,  .

adv. Separately, apart.

v. n. To separate, share out, divide.

n. s. A block: (a kind of pulley.)

adj. Adulterated, not pure, debased.

n. s. (Tamil) A rogue, swindler.

n. s. A chandler, a messenger.

adj. Extra, additional, distinct.

n. s. .

n. s. A class of mountaineers in the Rajamahendry District.

n. s. Quidi. A prisoner.

n. s. Quied. Prison, imprisonment.

to imprison: to close an account.

n. s. Kief. Intoxication.

Mixed

A bale or parcel of cowries (usually 12,000) brought from the Maldives.

A magazine or store. A salt depot.

Kothi. A storehouse: a bank:
A mercantile firm. to set up or open a bank.

Kothri. A closet, a strong room.

Kotwal: The chief officer of the police (of a city or town.) the kotwal's hall or court.

Khudawand. Lord, master.

Khudaband. The guava fruit. This is a Spanish word (guyaba) of Mexican origin. See Lockharts Bernard Diaz. Chap. 162.


Korda. A whip or knot.

A shoal of fish.

Khoraki. Batta, subsistence. See.

A savage, mountaineer.

The hyena, a creature that eats horses and asses.


A goila peon; who guards or conveys money.

Tax taken from the shepherds.

A kind of cloth.

A mason or bricklayer. (Madras).

A sort of fish. Russell, No. 186.
Dialects.

Khogir. A cushion or pad used as a saddle.

Trace; secret; most meaning.

Ox-tongue, a certain drug, being a leaf.

A corge or 20 pieces of cloth. This word is used among merchants.

adj. False, not true, not real.

A love game at cards: also "Court." a half jacket

The rattling of a ship's shrouds.

A fish called gasterosteus pterois volitans. Couvier. Russell on Fishes No. 133.

Fees formerly paid for leave to reap a crop.

Kotal. A led horse: some thing which is more than absolutely necessary.

Gond. Gum, with which letters are secured instead of wafers.

thus to close a letter. unsealed.

The mango fish or Tupsee Muchchhee. Russell No. 185.

A "cup" denoting a certain measure; a cupful.

A firm or mercantile house.

a sorter of clothes, a ware-house man.

Quam. Caste, tribe.

Gır. A tomb; a grave.

A superior kind of tobacco.

Gholam. A slave.

Gōl. A marble or small ball.

A churchyard or burying ground.

(K.) The assistant of a customs house officer.

An exciseman. See čūrāc.

Guava fruit.

A pagoda or temple.

The box in which the Vaishnavites keep their images.

Nautical phrase for coming to.

The ship came to.

A woman living in privacy, cloistered; as an inmate of a seraglio.

Gōshā. A woman living in privacy, cloistered as an inmate of a seraglio.

Gōsh péch. A piece of cloth or shawl tied over the turban.

H. 4. 107.

The joint renting of a village by all its ryots (Ganj.)

An abstract; an index; a tabular statement, wherein each article in a general account is reduced to its proper head.

Territory: a sea "coast." (See Madras Reg. 1 of 1817.)

A certain coin.

Quool. A writing of assurance, agreement or engagement as granted by Government to the cultivator of the soil; safe guard or warrant to pass (as granted to an enemy.)

For ú. Recollection.

Khiyal. Imagination; delusion: a kind of song.

A bannister, balustrade, railing or chevaux-de-frise.
sandokh n. s. A box or trunk. चंद्रा Chandira. The cloth of a ceiling: the top of a bed, the tester tilt of a cot. T. 3. 133.

जम्बन्त n. s. A sort of lark.

जम्खना Jamkhana. n. s. A carpet.

जंगर Zangar. The sub-ace
tate of lead: verditer, a greenish blue dye: semi-vitrified oxide of lead.

जाने Troops raised for war and then allowed land for subsistence.

जंगी Zangiri. A chain, गोदा gears, देही जाना mutual or "concatenatory" security, in which each man becomes security for the rest. (Bel.)

जानन n. s. (K.) What is given to ratify a bargain, earnest money, a handsell. सान्डक

जान्नाट n. s. (Tamil ஜான்ட்டாட்) Loss in redeeming any article.

जंडा, जंड or जंडो n. s. Jhanda. A flag staff. जंडो, जंडो he has established justice on its true ba


जंडो जानन n. s. A dagger.

जंडो जानन n. s. A dagger.

जान्नाट v. n. Perhaps from जान्नाट Chatkana. To whip hard. जान्नाट chhari. An almanac. जान्नाट chhari. To raise a subscription.

जान्नाट v. n. Perhaps from जान्नाट Chatkana. To whip hard. जान्नाट chhari. An almanac. जान्नाट chhari. To raise a subscription.
Dialects.


Jahari v. a. To overhaul, review, examine.

Jahari n. s. An account particular; an inventory.

Jahari v. n. To raise (the price) जहारी, or जहारी n. s. Charodi.

An increase in price, rise: raising rent.

Jatän n. s. for जाति Jatan. Care, attention.


Jadid land recently bestowed.

Jamil n. s. perhaps from ज़मील Jilmil. i. e. Jilmil Shuttera, venetians, any window.

Jāmil n. s. The toll collection levied as a poll tax per head.


Jama Kharch, the receipts and disbursements.

Jama. Collection, sum-total, amount.

Jama Kharch, to collect.

Jamū. Demand or assessment, collection and balance.

Jamadar. A commander of a body of troops. A sergeant, the head of peons.

Jamāndī, Jammanbandi. Settlement of the assessments.

Zamindāri. The country or Jurisdiction of a Zemindar.

Jumdhār. A dagger. सद्राक. Satyabha. 3. 83.

Zar. Gold or silver lace. जार. मोहर. डोरी. or ज़ार न. का. Gold lace. जारा। H. 1. 79. जारा।

Zar. Gold or silver lace. जार। एक। a laced cloth. जारा। एक। an embroidered cloth, tissue.

Jarīb. The mensuration of land, a survey-measurement. In all the northern districts this signifies garden stuff; and garden land irrigated by wells. जरीबा।

Zar. Cash, gold. जार।

Zar. A slap, a clap. जार।

Zarāmīn. Money security. जारामीन।

Zarūrigat. Necessity. जारूरिगत। जारूरी। the necessary repairs.

Zarur. Necessary. जारूरी।

Zarbaft. Gold cloth. जारबाफ।

Charbhāna. To raise. चरभाना। चरभाना। Charbhān, aggravating, a higher bid.

Chal bāchal. Gradually. चाल बाचल।

Zartār. Gold or silver lace, or thread. जार्तार।

Zartār. Some kind of artillery. जार्तार।

Chalān. A printed list of letters paid or not paid. चालान।

Chalān, or चालान। चालान। Current. चाल। एक। a current rupee.

Jarīb. A weaver. जरीब।

Jarīb. To decamp, run away. जरीब।

Jalā. A sort of masquers at the Mohurum. जलाई।

Zartār. Gold lace or thread. जार्तार।

Jalā. Quick. जलाई।

Jawān. A peon, a police or revenue officer. जवान।

Jawāb. An answer. जवाब।

Jawābdarī. Responsibility, liability. जवाबदरी।

Jawābān. A scribe, clerk or secretary. जवाबान।

Jawāb. A grant of land revenue payable to government. Land or country bestowed as a free gift. जवाब। जवाब। Jawāb. Exportation by sea. जवाब।

Chandī. The awning. चंदी।
Ohändi. Dead silver; not brightly polished.

 ударствов or ударственно n. s. from जम Jām.
The guava fruit. चकः चकारी.

चकर n. s. चकारी Chākāri. A menial servant.

चाकर n. s. चाकर Chākāri. Menial service.

चाकोर a bramin in his private employ, a menial.

कालम land given in fee for the performance of the meatiest duties in a village, as the watchman, sweeper, washerman &c.

जाके "Jacques," "jacky" the knave at cards.

चाकोर Chākoo. A penknife.

चाॅ वी n. s. A village officer under a potail or culcarni?

जाग जागह. Place, land, home, dwelling.

जागी माषा Jāģār. A country or land given by government as a reward for services, or as a fee; a pension (in land) a fief. The district around Madras was granted to Col. Clive by the Nizam, and hence is often called the (Jaghire) or Estate. Mill's Brit. Ind. anno. 1767 chap. 7. He retired from the service and went (s ses terres) to his "jageer" that is to his country seat.

दल दलल n. s. Deal wood.

दलल n. s. Deal case.

काव्या कव्यातi (K.) Witchcraft, for the purpose of ruining a foe. जहाँ हे कव्या जहाँ कं पर करिता जहाँ कं तपस्या जहाँ कं तपस्या.

जहाँ जहाँ from जहाँ Jhāra. It is expended, done, finished, used up, consumed.

अद्भुत adv. Utterly, fully, completely, finally, conclusively, in full.

छाँछः Chārī. Slander, backbiting.

छाँछः or छाँछः n. s. A large bottle or "jar."

छाँछः n. s. छाँछः Chārīkhār. A slanderer, a talebearer.

छाँछः a busy body; a girl that tells tales.

जाम पु. जाफ़ी Jāmī. As, (from Tamil Jām.) A Sarternee, or more correctly जामी. A caste of Sudras, who worship Vishnu exclusively; and whose profession is to sell flowers. They wear a female petticost, without the जाती tuck between the legs behind, which bramines use. They wear no thread on the shoulder, nor any जामी top knot.

जामात n. s. Balance, remainder, after deductions.

जामात v. a. (from Tamil जामात. To put on, dress, put vestments or garlands about an idol. दशमात. BD. 4. 37.

जामी adj. Silly, foolish, idiotic.

जामीत n. s. Simplicity, foolishness.

जामीत n. s. A simpleton.

चाँच for चाँच n. s. चाँच Chāmp. The cock of a gun.

चाँच n. s. चाँच Chāpā. A seal, print or stamp. चाँच चाँच to seal or print. चाँच चाँच stamp-paper, stamps.

चाँच n. s. Delay, loitering. चाँच adj. Slow, loitering.

चाँच n. s. A sloth, sluggard.

चाँच n. s. A for चाँच n. s. A light red tint.

चाँच n. s. A list, inventory, paper of names.

चाँच or चाँच n. s. perhaps from जारी Jāmāvār. A long cloth without any coloured border. It is worn chiefly by widows, never by married women.

जस्म n. s. जस्म Zāmin. Bail, surety, security.

जस्म n. s. जस्म a surety, a bondsman.

जस्म n. s. जस्म money-security.

जस्म n. s. जस्म personal security.

जस्म n. s. जस्म Zāyah. Loss, injury, damage.

जस्म जस्म the tank is injured. जस्म जस्म the wind is shifted.
A kind of inferior coin: a bad pagoda.

A chain.

A shred or strip, a rag.

Zindagāni.

Living, bread, subsistence, property.

The bends of a ship: fragments.

Logwood imported from Pegu, used in dying.

A sort of eel.

Possession, charge.

Jins. Article, thing, lot, property: drug, ingredients.

A catalogue, descriptive list.

The name of the best sort of areca.

Perhaps meant for Sīqal, Keen, sharpened, bright.

Sīqal. Fur- 

ishing, polishing.

Difficult, muddy.

A broach, worn by women at their throats.

A small pulley.
Dialects.

Chhatā. A liquid measure 1/4 of a seer.

Chittā. A rough day book; or an account taken on slips of paper before written fair.

The "season" of importation by sea into the N. E. ports: it extends from August to September.

A rough copy.

A great dispute.

Steps, stairs.

Enmity, contrariety.

adj. Of the tailor caste. a tailor.

Charge, trust, possession, commission.

A gift to a superior in money; hospitality: invitation.

A Vaishnava Sanyasee or sage.

A dagger.


Zirā. (written zeroyet and jerrait, and zorahet) Cultivation.

The steering wheel of a rudder.

The direction or superscription of a letter.

The person to whom a letter is addressed.

or or or n. s. The rod of a ship's pump; a piston.

Wala. Affixes like man, bearer, fellow, in the words boat-man, standard-bearer, school-fellow. Thus from Sett, a merchant, Set-je, "Mr. Trader," or Sir-merchant. Nao-wala or nao-je, a boatman, the captain of a vessel. Garee-wala, a carriage-man, i. e. a coachman: or, one who owns a carriage. Ghorawala, one who has a horse, a horseman. Bucha-wala one who has a child: or an animal with a young one. Hukkan-je, a pipe-bearer. Sherbet-wala or sherbet-je, a seller of sugar-water. Mansil, a stage or post: mansil-je, the post-master.
Paisa, money: paisa-wala a monied man. In the feminine, wali; thus, paisawali, a woman who is rich, &c.

Chis bast. Furniture and baggage. for Chitthi. A letter or note.

A bill. बिल a bill of sale. लॉटरी a lottery ticket. खरीदना to buy a ticket.

Sirki. Steps. सीरी.

Zingar. An artisan; a worker in leather; an upholsterer: they are makers of playing cards and palankeens.

Zin. A saddle. सिप। H. 1. 79.

(Tamil கல்லும்) A bunch of plantains.

Jibbi. The area between the outer and inner walls, or gates.

Zirangi. Beetle-wings of a bright emerald hue: used in ornamenting dresses, as spangles.

Zira. A flaw in a gem or coin.

Armour, mail. खिंचविंचा a leather bucket for baling a boat.

To get rid of. निवारना. T. 2. 128.

Zail. A supplement. जाल hereinafter written.

Chukana. To complete, settle, adjust, fix the price of. चुकाना.

Sukkan. A rudder.

Chunna. To plait or fold any part of a dress.

Jhubba. A kind of long vest resembling a shirt.

Jumla. Total.

A kind of necklace.

Jhumki. A sort of pendant earring.

Zimma zimma. A cant expression for fondness, kindness.

Jurmāna. A fine, a penalty levied.

To reel about, swing about, stagger.

Zulm. Force, violence, tyranny, oppression.

Zulf. Locks of hair left at the time of tonsure, just above and before the ear.

Jhūtā. False.

Chulla. A hearth tax: a tax levied on forges and furnaces.
Dialects.

Jothu. Falsehood. இன்று n. s. (Tamil சுத்து) A shambler, one who waddles along. ஏளிப்பின் இன்று பொருள்.

பஞ்சை, or பஞ்சை n. s. A knife. பஞ்சை.

ஜெரு n. s. A painted or variegated cloth or blanket serving as an elephant's howsings. ஜெரு, நொர்த்தையாண்டு.


ஜந்கி, or ஜந்கி n. s. A flag, standard, banner, colours. ஜந்கி.

ஜர்சாண் n. s. For ஜர்சாண் n. s. Charandul. The crested lark: a sort of sparrow with crimson beak and red feathers at the vent. Jerdon's Catal. No. 186. ஜர்சாண், or ஜர்சாண் n. s. ஜர்சாண்.

Chakrā. A cart. சாக்ர ந்.

Chagmāq. A fint.

Chakrā. A small gold coin used South of Madras. சாக்ர.

Chakār n. s. சாக்ர n. s. A kind of woollen stuff. ' Chekelaton' (Chaucer in Bailey) Brocade.

Chakotārā. A shaddock. சாக்டாரா.

Chaknāmā. A map; boundary lines in a plan, a rent roll, and descriptive list of lands: a ground plot. சாக்நாமா.

Chagmāq. A fint.

Cholāoni. Current (as applied to coin.) சாலாணி n. s. for சாலாணி n. s. Cholāoni. Currency.

Jalā. Quickly, soon தலா n. s. A key: (from the Portuguese chave : Haughton's Beng. Dict. page 1075.)

Chāku. A penknife. சாக்கு.

Chāki n. s. (for Tamil சாக்கி) The wet land cultivation. சாக்கியையைத் தயாரிப்பு செய்து சுருக்கத்து சாக்கியையை. A simple loan; debt without bond or account. சாக்கியையை.

Job. A pocket. ஜோப் n. s. for ஜோப் n. s. Cholāoni. Features, the written description of a thief's features. ஜோப்.

Chāki n. s. Spawn or roe in fishes. சாக்கியை.

Chākār n. s. An embrasure to shoot from. சாக்காத்

Chākār n. s. for சாக்காத் தலர். Land lying "under a tank." சாக்காத்.

Zerband. A martingal, a saddle girth, a whip.


Zel. A supplement (See Zel).

Signature.

The bonfire.

A tobacco pipe.

Jokham. Loss, risk, danger, hazard: goods, merchandise, Jokham.

peril of the sea: risk of shipwreck.

A favourable quit rent.

Jorī. or Jorā. A pair or couple: shoes.

One of the lowest tribe among the Mahometans. A sort of Muslim merchant on the Malayalam coast, who are also called Cholias or Lubbees. A corruption of the Tamil Chassar.

Chōbdar. A macebearer.


Chori. Theft, robbery, stealth, smuggling. A revoke at cards.

Zor. Force, violence.

Chōla. The upper part of a man's jacket (the body of a gown or ungara.)

Chōli. A woman's jacket or bodice.


A square, court, or area. A quarter of a rupee.

Choukhat. A window frame: any square frame.

Choukki. A watch or guard.

A party of persons &c. stationed. The station or post. See Balarama IV. 257.

Square, quadrangular.

Chouthāi. A quarter, one-fourth.

Choudri. The head man of a trade, the head merchant who manages a town market.

Chhāoni. A cantonment or lodging for troops.

The receipts.

A contraction for a Dubboo. Twenty cash.

Danka. A pair of kettle drums carried on a horse.

he died.

Tang miedān. A narrow or small plain, a valley.

Dialects.

Dhakkān. The Deccan (a word of unknown origin). It is also the name of a village where Hyder lived in his youth.

Dhakkā mukkhi. Difficulty, time of trouble.

Thaggāzī. Trickery. (From this word Takku, is derived the word Thug, one who deludes and strangles.)

Dozen. (English "A dozen") This is often used for an indefinite number of stripes: a flogging.

A musket, a fowling piece.

Tappāl. The post or mail. Travelling post.

A cracker in fireworks.

Dubānā. To press, oppress, crush.

Dubbi. A little box, as a snuff-box.

Dubban.) A sail: bara damanu the main-sail. (i.e. mausim) Sailing season: the months of February and March, when the northern ports are open.

Tambē. A small drum.

To die suddenly, he died suddenly.

Assessment fixed by the estimation of the produce of a village.

The word "Attorney," wherein the initial is mistaken for the article A.

A tariff or table of quotations of prices or duties.

Thár. Sudden death.  

To be afraid, or alarmed.  

I was very uneasy.  

it tore with a loud crash.  

A "dollar." In the Mysore List is  

Knavery, trickery, ill behaviour.  

A rogue, a vagabond.  

A bottle or small fruit basket.  

Dhál. A shield.  

Larboard.  

A sort of jessamine.  

Place of residence; resort, abode, station: "his where about." Prospect, chance, likelihood; means, resources, funds.  

there is no means of getting food.  

I am not able to give him anything.  

Dehli or Dilli. The city called Delhi.  

The English word Division: this is used for a small or subordinate district; and also for a police station or guard house.  

Thik. Proper, just, fit, exact, complete, true, precise.  

Tip. A banker's bill, which is transferrable by endorsement. A grant or assignment of revenue given to a creditor. Money deposited as security for good conduct.  

Dubána To ruin.  

Dust.  

To abridge, or abstract.  

adj. Compendious, short, brief, contracted.  

adv. Briefly, in brief.  

A flag-staff on the bastion of a fort.  

A skate or ray fish. One species is called  

n.s. Teak timber.  

A boiler or great brazier, or large kettle.  

The best, pure.  

The English word tape.  

Derra. A tent.  

Thervâ. Monied security, advance, deposit, putting money into a bank.  

"Diamonds" at cards.  

The English word Time.  

A small bag; particularly of paper.  

The bird called coppersmith.  

It's note is like the sound of a small hammer striking a rock.  

A great basket placed on a cart. The cheek. A lie. withes, straw ropes that gird in a stack of grain.  

They made a basket of twisted straw.  

n.s. A cent, or hundredth part of any coin.  

Per cent.  

Perhaps an error for Dhaka.  

Injury, defect, impediment. Fear.  

You have nothing to fear.
Dialects.

Ḍopa n. s. 惮. Topi. A hat, a cap. ตร. จ.

Ḍoryā n. s. 从 to Doryā. A double or single striped cloth. ตร.

Ḍola n. s. ຖ. Tola. A family; a crowd; a band.

Ḍōla n. s. تسليم in a mob.

Ḍola n. s. ճ. Tola. The weight of one rupee.

Ḍōla, or ճ n. s. ճ. Toli. The eighth of a pice ჭ. ჭ. Doli. A dourly or litter.

Ḍōli n. s. Ճ. Dhōli. A great drum. ฉ.


|| Stands for ฉ. Signature.

Ḍōyā for Đūr n. s. ճ. Tankhā. An assignment on the revenue. An assignment or billet on lands: an order on the treasury for the payment of a stipend. ត. ត. a bond transferred by endorsement. ត. ត. the order for an assignment on the revenue.

Ḍōyā or Ճ n. s. Excess (in a crop) proved after the amount has been re-examined. Detection of underrating.

Ḍōla n. s. A coarse cloth; doulas, so named from a village near Bombay.

Ḍōla, Đōyā for Đūr n. s. Ճ. Tanta. Difficulty, puzzle. Dispute, squabble. Debt. ptron to torment or plague. ptron Quarrelsome. ptron a makebate: a quarrelsome wretch. ptron undisputed, indisputable.

Ḍōla n. s. The bottom of a ship.

Ḍōla for ṇ. A mass, heap, or multitude. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. (Tamil ṇ. ) Collection, the money collection.

Ḍōla, or Đūr n. s. A troop of Brinjaries or Lombadies.

Ḍōla n. s. v. n. To perform exercises, or feats of strength, ត. ត. ត. ត. ត. ต.

Ḍōla n. s. Dandāya Inam. Land formerly granted as compensation for extortions.

Ḍōla n. s. (From Tamil ṇ. ) To collect (the money due on bills.) ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. Cast iron. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. A tindal or boatswain. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. (from टोंटोळ Dhandora.) Proclamation by beat of drum.

Ḍōla, or Đūr n. s. Ճ. Dandāya. A particular petty officer of the bazar. A bailiff, or constable. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. A metal, pinchbeck. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. Tambō. Punishment. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. Tambū. A small tent. ṇ.

Ḍōla, or Đōyā n. s. Tambūr. A drum. ṇ. A sort of guitar or lute. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. A huckster's stall. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. Adjustment. (Vizag.)

Ḍōla n. s. Zār. Dispute, altercation, quarrel. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. Taqūrī. Money advanced to a cultivator for the purchase of seed &c. ṇ.

Ḍōla n. s. Ճ. Taqūzā, usually Ճ. Dunning. ṇ.

Ḍōla, or Đūr n. s. The Brazil gooseberry. ṇ.
Taghām. Sharing out. Dividing, apportionment.


Tahkha. A plank, a table; a sheet of accounts. तह्कः.

Takht. Throne, a royal seat.

Takbir. Dispute, altercation, puzzle, objection.

Dakhil. Insertion; entering; taking possession of.

Dakhni. The southern dialect: i.e. the Hindustani spoken in the Peninsula.

Correct, true. ठाठी.

Injunction.

Matter, affair. भूतनाम.

Dagbāzi. Fraud, craft, knavery.

Taghāyāt. Until, up to, since ever since.

Dhagar, or dhagra. A jade, slut, wretch. तागार या तागर.
Dialects.

Taqiya. Examination, ascertaining.

Tafa'il. A detailed account or statement.

Ts' Add. An earthen seal on a stack to prevent theft.

Ts' Ad. Lonely, out of the way.

Tafsil. Detail, particulars, analysis.

Dafa. Time, occasion, turn: a company of armed peons.

Dafs. Dafsaat plural of dafa. Items; a heading containing various details: extra or sundry collections. Dafs dafaat kharch, various expenditures. Miscellaneous sums paid.

Dafadar. The serjeant or head of a company of policemen.

Tafa'at. Difference, disparity. Fault, defect. There is nothing the matter: there is nothing wrong: no matter; never mind!

Tabq. A salver or tray for paun &c. it is also spelt Tabq. Tabq. A tray or large salver for cups &c.

Tabqa. The time. Tabqa once.

Taqqa. A ship's capstan? a basin.

Tabar. Packthread to tie up bundles of papers: a packet so tied.

Tak. See Taq.

Dabana. To press down; to snub, chide, frighten, reprove. To bully, brow-beat, beat down.


Tabq. A salver or tray for paun &c. it is also spelt Tabq. Tabq. A tray or large salver for cups &c.


Dafina. I don't owe you a farthing. This perhaps is a false pronunciation for Dafina even a farthing.

Tawila. A stable.

Tabil. Exchange; transposition; transfer.

Da'mdama. A battery.

Damanna. Tumans. Trowers, long drawers.

Tamm. The whole.


Thamana. To check, to stop. To sustain: to save himself from falling.

Taman. Shew, spectacle, exhibition, sport, fun.
mixed

Tarbiya. Education, training.

Taraka. Sort, kind.

Tarazu. A pair of scales.

Tarif. Wet cultivation ( irrigation) irrigated land producing rice.

Darzi. A tailor.

Taribiyat. Education, training.

Dharot. (Mahr.) Deposit. Money given in pledge, or security.

Turazu. A pair of scales.

Turfi. Wet cultivation ( irrigation) irrigated land producing rice.

Darzi. A tailor.

Darwais. A beggar; poor.

Darinswila. Subsequently; hereinafter.

Taradoud. Effort, labour, struggle, striving; application, toil, pains-taking; cultivation of land.

Tarafain. Both sides.

Tarf. Side, quarter, district.

Tarfazer. Partiality. See

Tarfadar. Ruler of a district. One who has the superintendence of a small district.

Darbar. A court, cutchery or hall of audience. A kind of extra tax levied by the head farmer &c.
Dialects.

Darogh. Fraud, a lie.

Darhost. adv. and adj. Wholly, completely, entirely, all.

Darkhast. Proposals, application, offer.

Dargah waza. Allowances for ceremonies at a (dargah) Musulman tomb.

Darja. Rank, grade.

Darj classification.

Tarjuma. A translation.

Darbar. A hall of audience; a court, a public office.

"Court charges" A fee or sum exacted on various pretexts; formerly demanded to pay for the petty charges of an office.

Tarbiyat. Education, training.

Darmaha. Monthly wages, salary.

Darmiyana. Meddling.

Dawat. An ink-stand.

Dabra. A basin.

Tubashir. Manna of bamboo.

Tubahi. An incursion of plunders, war, battle, contest. A cross wind, a foul breeze. Misfortune, hazard, peril. The ship missed stays, or fell out of its course.

Tawaqquf. Delay.

Daur. Running, galloping: an inroad, incursion, or invasion.

Tales. A title like Esquire, used by Guzarees, as, Cheyanlu Dhaveh.

Without observing the stops
and meaning. .actor of the phrase he read it confusedly.

Tasâqir n.s. Sort of silk cloth.  

Tashriif darma n.s. v. n. A sort of silk cloth.  

Tashriif darma n.s. To condescend (to come or go).  

Tashkhees n.s. Valuation, estimation, reckoning. 

Tasadduy. ("Receiving contributions for pious uses" Richn.) A fixed sum paid by Government to a pagoda, a mosque, or the officers in an establishment, as consolidated allowance in lieu of assumed lands &c. It is also erroneously used for  

Navaratri feast in honor of the goddesses Durgi, Laxmi, and Saraswati: it is also called  

It falls on the tenth day of the light fortnight in Aswija. Throughout India it is celebrated with great pomp, and all weapons, implements and books are consecrated. The name is also spelt  


Tasarruf. They have seized on my crops. 

Tasassur n.s. A sort of silk cloth. 

Tasbar n.s. Trick, wife, deceitful promises. 

Tasbar n.s. To slip out of the hand. 

Tashkhees n.s. Valuation, estimation, reckoning. 

Tashkhat. A quiver. 

Dastak. A pass or order: a summons. 

Dastagiri. Patronage. 

Dastawiz. Voucher, document, a paper. 

Dastawiz. Voucher, document, written instrument. 

Dast, Gross collections: money realized. To collect. 

Dastbadast. From hand to hand. 

Dastbar. Collection of revenue? 

Dastoori. Customary fees. 

A person's usual hand writing: autograph, signature. 

He in whose hand-writing the paper was,

Dastoor (for د اس ته) n. s. A budget: a portfolio; being a handkerchief or cloth full of papers, and tied up as a bundle.

Dastoor n. s. See Dastoor.

Dastor n. s. See Dastoor.

Dsälāmm. An assignment or draft for money. "Balance remaining in the hands of Tahasldars." (Ganjam.)

Dāšādām n. s. Reward, present. Dāshādām n. s. See Dāshādām.

Daśawārā adv. (K.) दशावरा Once in ten days.

Daśawārā n. s. from दशावरा Daśawārā. A ten-days Report.

Dāśī adj. दसी सा Dasī. Decennial: lasting ten years.

Dās, or Dās n. s. Consent, agreement. Dās v. n. To be proved: to be settled. they did not believe what he said.

Dāṣ n. s. Grief, vexation, weariness. Dāṣ, Dāṣā, Dāṣī, Dāṣāyī.

Dāṣ v. n. To be vexed, be grieved.

Dāṣī for Dāṣ v. n. See Dāṣ.

Dāṣūn n. s. दासून Dāṣūn. An agreement.

Taha-nde. (Reeve.)

Dāṣ v. s. To subdue. Dāṣ v. s. दास तामल Tu annul. Delay, waiting.

Dāṣī n. s. दासी Tāhīrī. Percentage or allowance made to superintendents of public works.

Dāṣūn n. s. दासून Dāṣūn. Specification, classing, arrangement.

Dāṣāi n. s. दासाी Tālūl. Comparison.


Tahsīl. Collection, exaction of money, restraint.

Tahasldār n. s. तहसलदर Tahasldār. A collector of revenue. A native revenue officer.

Tālāmm. A contraction for (H.) तालम since, and also for (H.) a district. Also in letters signifies तालम Tālam Postscript, or literally, A fresh paragraph.

Tālān n. s. तालान Tālān. A troop or camp of Lambadies or gypsies.

Tālāk n. s. for तालाक Dhak. Awe, dread, तालाक.

Tālag n. s. तालाग Tātag. Ability, power, strength. तालाग, Tālāgar.

Tākīd n. s. ताकिद Tākīd. A written order by authority: a precept. ताकिद.

Tākal n. s. (Tamil ताकल) A place. ताकल. ताकल ताकल an account of the different divisions of the field.

Tākīd, or Tākal n. s. ताकिद Tākal. Insertion, entry in an account, verification. Ground, basis, authority, proof. Instance, example, precedent, comparison. A schedule. ताकल to file, or enter. ताकल ताकल it proved true, it was verified. ताकल to compare. ताकल ताकल to answer, or tally.

Tālāan prep. तालान Tā Ghāyat. Since, until, up to. तालान.

Tāsīm for Tāsīm n. s. तासीम Tāsīm. Reception of a guest. Treating with ceremony and respect. तासीम to receive or welcome a guest.

Tāsūn adj. तासून Tāsūn. Fresh, new: pleased, cheerful; not sickly. तासून, तासून Tāsūn Fresh paragraph; postscript. तासून to make that or pleasing.
Aruna, a group, a mob. A run of good luck, flush at cards.

Kofo, n. a, an army, a mob. A rush of three from the knave.

Gao, n. a. A dash of three from the knave.
Dialects.

\textit{தவலுக்} adj. Tamil. Tawil. Belonging to, pertaining to. 
\textit{தவலுக்} a house of mine. \textit{தவலுக்} regarding that, under it, pertaining thereto. \textit{தவலுக்} This is the scull of that sheep's head.

\textit{தவலு} n. s. See \textit{தவலு}.

\textit{தாவல்} or \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Darchini.

Cinnamon. \textit{தாவல்} (for Tamil \textit{தாவல்}) n. s. Veranda, a balcony, an open portico. \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Solvency, capability. \textit{தாவல்} regarding the means you possessed to pay the debt.

\textit{தாவல்} for \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Dauvat. An inkstand, a standish. \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Serge, a kind of woollen. \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Dava. A claim, a lawsuit, a complaint, \textit{தாவல்} a prosecutor, a complainant.


\textit{தாவல்} n. s. Daunī. The slip worn over a gown. \textit{தாவல்} for \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Tahwil. Trust, entrusting. \textit{தாவல்} To give in trust: usually, to collate or compare.

\textit{தாவல்} n. s. for \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Dahesh. Fear, terror, dread. \textit{தாவல்} (most commonly \textit{தாவல்}) n. s. Black powder applied to blacken the teeth. \textit{தாவல்} for \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Cheating, defrauding. \textit{தாவல்} n. s. \textit{தாவல்} for \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Trust, entrusting. \textit{தாவல்} An hour of 20 minutes. \textit{தாவல்} (Cuddapah.) \textit{தாவல்} half an hour.

\textit{தாவல்} or \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Dignity, rank, respectability. \textit{தாவல்} or \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Jins. A thing; article; goods, wares, different species.

\textit{தாவல்} n. s. A word used (in the Belari Christian Tract XII. p. 9.) for the cross (\textit{தாவல்}) \textit{தாவல்} To kill or strangle. To embarrass.

\textit{தாவல்} n. s. (in cheese) Three, trois, \textit{தாவல்} or \textit{தாவல்} trois ace, a part of a game at dice.


\textit{தாவல்} n. s. A brig, a two masted vessel. \textit{தாவல்} n. s. An alienated village. (Vizag.) Perhaps from \textit{தாவல்} inferior (left) and \textit{ராஸ்ட்}, gone, passed.

\textit{தாவல்} n. s. The town of Mangalagiri. \textit{தாவல்} n. s. Tiru (Tamil \textit{தாவல்}) is equivalent with \textit{தாவல்}. Blessed and is used in numerous phrases in the Vaishnavait dialect: as \textit{தப்பசை} which means a house. See several of the following words.

\textit{தாவல்} n. s. (Tamil \textit{தாவல்}) A tank with flights of stone steps. \textit{தாவல்} n. s. A turn screw. \textit{தாவல்} n. s.
Holy water. The holy ashes of burnt cow-dung worn on the forehead by Saiva. 
A drug called Theriacum.
A certain foreign drug.
Deceit, fraud, trick.
A Vaishnava cant for a lamp.
Dilbar. Encouragement? (Ganjam.)
The city of Delhi.
A court, a hall of audience: tribunal. Usually, Government. persons belonging to Government. a public or Government order.
Divaal. Bankruptcy. (or ) To become bankrupt: or to declare himself bankrupt. A bankrupt. Corrupted from the Bengali deo-lyaa.
A sort of carpet.
Triennial: once in three years.
In confusion.
Digar. Another.
Rate. Classification of lands according to value.
To be dispersed, spoiled, frustrated.
Dispersed, spoiled, frustrated.
A gold coin.
Dialects.

Dp n. s. (Tamil புரண்) Dinner, tiffin. புரணம் n. s. "Half produce" (Ganjam?)

Dd n. s. See தோட்ட வுத்தம்.

டோட்டர்குமன் n. s. Tir Kaman. Arrows and bows. டோட்டர்குமன்.

டார்குமன் n. s. An additional or supplementary assessment. டார்குமன்.

டார்குமன் n. s. For டார்குமன் n. s. Dīcan. A minister. டார்குமன்.

டார்குமன் n. s. A medical root. டார்குமன்.

டிவப்பா n. s. Dumbala. A permit or written permission: sanction: warrant: a deed or grant. டிவப்பா.

டை மைலை n. s. The same as டை மைலை. In the Royal As. Soc. Transac. No. 4, p. 219, a wrong etymology டை மைலை is given and the word is stated to mean Alienated.—In the "Madras Journal" No. 22, p. 177, it is spelt Doomaleh, and explained "two properties" the chief part of the revenue being alienated, but the government having a quit rent: the same as டை மைலை. Tennant (Vol. XI. p. 393. says "An order to the farmer to reap the crop is called Dumbala doren which means taking or seizing by the tail." In Molesworth's Mahrrata Dictionary, p. 513, it is spelt டை மைலை and is stated to be the Persian word Dumbaleh a tail (Shak. p. 1997, says this means) Pursuit: and it is interpreted Reversionary, granted for life. The Canareese Dictionary p. 799, says டை மைலை means Trouble, sorrow, vexation.

டோதேன் or டோதேன் n. s. (Tamil டோதேன்.) A total, an estimate. டோதேன், டோதேன், டோதேன், டோதேன் one who estimates. டோதேன் டோதேன் to value or estimate a field.

டுகான் n. s. Dukan. A shop. டுகான்.

டோரை or டோரை n. s. Dukri. A district.
a division; a province, or country. டோரை.

டோரை or டோரை n. s. Money advanced for seed corn to a cultivator. See டோரை.

டோரை n. s. Prodigality, wasteful folly. டோரை.

Dunali for முனை Duadi குண்டு n. s. Robbery, plunder.

Dunali n. s. Probably an error for (tussk Retinue, regulation: this is a Turkish word: Shaks.) Haste, hurry?

Dunali n. s. v. a. To violate, transgress, disregard, contemn. டோறை, டோறை, டோறை.

Dunali, டோறை or டோறை adv. Utterly. டோறை.

Dunali n. s. (Tamil டோலர்) An oar, a paddle. A wooden flat spoon like a raquet, to stir a boiling liquid. (A spatula. Rotter.) டோலர், டோலர், டோலர்.

Dunali n. s. A kind of trumpet. டோலர்.

Dunali n. s. Tutengage, pewter. டோலர்.

Dunali n. s. A bed in a salt pan. (Vizag.) கோலை.

Dunali n. s. for Dufung. A musket, or matchlock. டோலர் டோலர் to load a gun. டோலர் டோலர் to fire a gun.

Dunali n. s. Lord, master. டோலர். OG.

Dunali n. s. (for டோலர் Dupatta.) A garment (properly one with a seam down the middle.) டோலர்.

Dunali n. s. Thorns? brambles? (See Gordon on Luke. VIII. 7.)

Dunali adj. டோலர் Do fusli. Yielding two crops in the year. டோலர்.

Dunali n. s. طيران Tifun. A storm, a tempest. டோலர், டோலர். adj. Vexatious, idle, groundless, litigious, light as air?

Dunali adv. டோலர் Dobara. Twice, two times. டோலர்.

Dunali n. s. A Dubash:—a title given to a "man of business;" a manager, agent, head clerk, an interpreter. Various etymons of this word have been given: some say it is do-bahai (Persian and Arabic) a man of "two modes of speech." (Tyroseque bilingues, Æneid. 1. 661. who spoke two tongues.) More
probably do bhaski, one who speaks two languages.

(probably) do bhaski, one who speaks two languages.

The office of interpreter: agency.

A cotton press?

Dumdar. The rear of an army. T. 4. 64. The second Seristadar.

Duyum.) Secondary, subordinate.


Turanj. A citron.

(from Turk.) Of or belonging to Musulmen.

Turk. A musulman.

The stone called laterite. The Musulman rule.

To caulk.

Durust. Right, in good order, well in health.

Turrah. A feather, a crest, a nosegay. Gun metal made of copper &c.

Dohai. A protest or adverse declaration. A caveat or veto; arrest of proceedings: used thus I adjure you to desist on your allegiance. "if thou do this, thou art not Caesar's friend." It was an adjuration or warning, like the Norman Haro. This warning was given by any one, even a private individual unknown to the king.

Turki. A turkish horse.

"Trumps" at cards. A "troop" of cavalry.

Persons who watch at the salt pans? (Vizag.)

Tel. Length. The measurement of a heap of grain with a cord, both tula, over the top and arz round the bottom.

Dulana. A recess in the wall with shelves and shutters, a cupboard.

A spend-thrift, a prodigal. he is now become poor.

Prodigality, prodigacy, wild waste.

A sort of herrings called sardinius.

Tur. A towel.

Do shalik. A double shawl, or pair of shawls.

Doisra. Another.

A suit of clothes.

(Dus) Evil counsel, bad advice.

(Tamil) Hanging.

The gallows.

A drain, a watercourse.

A certificate of conduct.

Dhun) Disturbance, fray.

Plague, pestilence. the inroad of Hyder. Cholera Morbus. he is hard upon me.

Durbin. A telescope.
### Dialects

- **Dialect**
  - **Tul.** Prolax, long, lengthy, verbose, protracted, voluminous, tedious.
  - **plu.** The hauling ropes of a mast.
  - **Dusurā** adj. (Tamil meaning)
  - **Terīj,** an error for Terīj. An account specifying the particulars and afterwards the amount.

- **Terīj** or **Terīj** n.s. (Terīj) Name of an old prison at Chingulpur.
  - **n.s.** (Tamil meaning)
  - **Terīj,** a flying frog.
  - **n.s.** (Tamil meaning)
  - **Telī,** An oilman.

- **Dēvōliya** n.s. (Dēvōliya) A bankrupt.
  - **n.s.** Dēvōliya
  - **Dēvōliya** A bankrupt.

- **Dēsh-kul-Karni** n.s. (Dēsh-kul-Karni) A public accountant or clerk.

- **Desamukhi** n.s. (K.) Desamukhi.
  - **Desamukhi** A clerk, a record keeper, a registrar: also called Potail, or Carnam. In some places, it is the same as a zamindar, or small baron. Under the Mahomedan government this office was hereditary: the head revenue officer of a district. These words are written Despondeah and Deshnook by Colonel Munro.

- **Devā** n.s. (Devā) A chief man among Lingavant merchants; the head man among people of the right hand caste.

- **Dēh** n.s. (deh, a village) Land revenue.

- **Telānga** or **Tylung** n.s. (Telānga, Tylung)
  - **Telānga,** the name given by the Musulmans to the Telugu people.

- **Proi** n.s. (Tamil meaning)
  - **Proi** A quantity of straw to be sold.

- **Proi** n.s. A mob, a tumultuous rout, a rabble.

- **Tīdād** n.s. (Perhaps an error for Tīdād.) Quantity, sum.

- **Tea** n.s. (French word Th'e) Tea; tea-leaves.

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The text is a translated excerpt from a linguistic or cultural document, discussing various terms and their meanings, with a focus on Tamil and Telugu languages. It includes names, terms, and phrases, providing insights into the cultural and linguistic context of the regions referred to within the document.
Mixed

The total.  

Exchange.  

one field exchanged for another?

A besom, a broom.  

An albino, or person of a fair complexion: such persons among the Telugus are quite as fair as Europeans.  

A gimlet.  

A large basket.  

A basket-work ferry boat.  

See  

A cracker, squib, cartridge.  

Two edged (a sword.) This is sometimes wrongly interpreted as being two blades in one haft.  

A horse's nose bag for gram.  

Tribute.  

A hat, a cap.  

A red or brown colour, bistre.  

A red petticoat.  

Boon, present.  

Aspersion, imputation.  

Do rast; Gross produce.  

A kind of fish.  

A treasury, a place where clothes and furniture are kept.  

A cartridge box, pouch.  

The dividing into two halves.

Pension, allowance. A kind of allowance to landholders.  

Inroad, invasion.  

An inkstand.  

H. I. 158.

The flaps or skirts of a coat.  

(lit: The Abode of fortune) a respectful phrase for (your, his, their) House, Mansion.

Fortune, wealth. Power, authority.  

during his reign: while he ruled Arcot. In his days.

A kind of drum.  

adv. (Mahr.) Voluntarily, at one's will, as one pleases.

Loss, defect, damage.  

v. a. To grieve, torment, reprimand?

A rafter, a small beam.  

n. s. Permanent crops; groves of trees &c.

Land artificially watered. Irrigated fields. Land in which wet crops are raised. A field adapted for the growth of rice corn.  

A "Number." This word is used for "Article:" sometimes for a law case, elsewhere for a field. Numberdars or Lumberdars, "are proprietors of land." Buchanan's Eastern India 2. 430.

A forfeit or penalty levied on a dishonored
Dialects.

*Naqī* n. s. (Naqī) A copy or transcript.

*Naqūsh* n. s. A drawing, a map, a plan.

*Naqūshī* adj. Ornamental, variegated, as sculpture. Satyabha. 3. 49. 4. 8.

*Nakhi* n. s. Figured work in enamel, painting, embossed gold or embroidery.

*Naqu* n. s. A superstitious rite performed for luck when the salt pans are prepared.

*Naqādī* n. s. (from Naqādī) Gold or silver lace for trimmings. Brocade.

*Naqādī* adv. (Maratha.) Every where, up and down, in every corner.

*Nakhi* or *Naqādī* n. s. A palace or mansion. Pal. 257.

*Naqādī* n. s. plu. Bracelets of lac and gold leaf.

*Naqādī* n. s. (Naqādī hisāb) Money accounts, cash accounts.

*Nak* n. s. Nak. Cash, money in coin.

*Naqār* n. s. (Naqārā) A large kettle drum.

*Naqārā* n. s. (from the Tamil word *Naqārā*.) The drug called *Naqārā*.

*Naqārā* or *Naqārā* n. s. (Naqārā) A forced tax levied on all the people under the title of free presents: as Charles I. used to do in England; an unjust fine.

*Nazr* n. s. (Nazr) A present offered in homage. (In old days in England this was called a fee.) It originally meant *sight*; hence.

*Naqāl* v. n. (Tamil *Naqāl*) To be checked, come to a stand.

Mixed

adj. (نازک) *Nazuk.*) Delicate, fine; nice, easily hurt or offended: touchy, crusty, fretful, peevish. 

n. s. A blemish or defect in coin?

n. s. (تامل) Up-country. The inland country, but the Telugu call it *outlands.*

n. s. (نیا) *Nārā*. Ribbon, tape, string.

n. s. Rejection, rejected coin?

adj. (ناوری) *Na dār.* Indigent, bankrupt, destitute.

n. s. (لادا ساناد) An acquittance or receipt in full.

n. s. A breast of mutton? See *

n. s. A "knapack." One skimming or "crop" of salt; one "measuring."


adv. By name, specifically, nominally. 


A deed of attorney: a written power.

n. s. (نامی رپا) *Nami Rupayah.*

A kind of rupee, not now in use, which was somewhat triangular. In Marhatta *nāmī* is noble, superior.

n. s. (ناموس) Disgrace, shame. 

n. s. The "Nicobar" Islands.
Dialects.

Mastery? power? sway?

The militia.

"Not expended." A head in accounts regarding money not laid out on the work originally intended.

An orange.

(for Nal). A horse shoe.

A rivulet or water channel.

Unfit, improper.

Reproach, blame, a complaint.

A state palanquin. The bottom is eight sided and has eight legs: there is over it a canopy like a parasol: it is borne on the shoulders by means of crossed sticks placed before and behind.

Measurement of salt.

Snuff.

Breakfast: luncheon: refreshment.

Wrongfully, unjustly.

A contraction for Nal.

Unfinished, incomplete.

the book is unfinished.

Free of freight (Maulipatam).

Force, violence.

An overseer; the head or manager.

View, superintendence, control, care.

To bully or browbeat.

An overseer, the head or manager.

To be angry.

See.

A flag staff.

For a flag or standard.

Adv. Rightfully?

To get by heart.

To suffer, endure, bear, tolerate.

Enduring, success, happy progress, and end.

Adj. (Nim Kalâ.) Unfinished, still in progress, half done, uncompleted, on hand, unsettled, not closed, running on, as an account.

Half and half.

A servant at a pagoda. A servile person employed as a porter in carrying an image.

Adv. About enough; more or less than enough.

To be obstinate; refuse to listen?

Dagger.

Half.
Mixed

from गृहीता adj. (त्रितीय Niche) Mean, low, degraded.

निम्न n. s. (निम्न) Nima. A sort of jacket.


निस्बन्ध or निस्बन्ध Nīsban. A dagger.

निस्क्रिय n. s. (Tamil.) Wet cultivation.

निगर adj. Well watered; having good wells?

निगर n. s. (निगर Nilgar.) An indigo dyer.

निगर n. s. An emerald worn on the top of the ear.

निस्तार n. s. An allowance of grain granted in harvest to various persons. (Masul.)

Meaning गृहीता i.e. the English word "Number!" which is used to denote a field; a lawsuit; a person; a letter. In Bengal Lumbaras are holders of fields. See Act 1. of 1842.

निस्क्रिय v. a. (Tamil) To get by heart. निस्क्रिया.

निगर or निगर n. s. (Tamil Qanūn) Fire.

निगर or निगर n. s. (निगर Nēzah.) A spear.

निगर n. s. (निगर Nēnd.) A guisset or gore put in to lengthen, widen, or strengthen a dress.

Error for गृहीता n. s. Fixing, appointing.

Error for गृहीता v. a. To appoint, fix, गृहीता.

निस्क्रिया n. s. Ballast. गृहीता मनोहारी.

निस्क्रिय or निस्क्रिय n. s. (निस्क्रिय Nēzah.) A spear.

निस्क्रिय (for गृहीता) n. s. An offering or oblation to the deity.


गृहीता (Vulgar for गृहीता abl. of गृहीता) On the forehead.

वागन n. s. (निगावन, a servant.) The name assumed by intruding beg-
gara who, while using civil language, take free quarters in a man's house. They are civilly treated.

Mountebanks. n. s. Mountebanks.  ಮೌಂಟೆಬೇಕ್ಸ್.

Examiner of coin, a shroff. n. s. D.  ನಾಯಕ್ವಿ.  ಮೌಂಟೆಬೇಕ್ಸ್.

Examination of coin by looking on it. n. s.  ನಾಯಕ್ವಿ.  ಮೌಂಟೆಬೇಕ್ಸ್.

Service. n. s. (Naukri).  ನಾಯಕ್ವಿ.

A servant. n. s. (Naukar).  ನಾಯಕ್ವಿ.

A large kind of kettle drum. n. s. Bobbili. 2. 213.

The poor. n. s. (Nadar).

Some words beginning with these letters are sometimes spelt with w and s and are placed accordingly.

A stall, bench, or form? n. s.  ಬ್ರಿಡೆಲಿಯಾ.

A guard at the gate. n. s. 'Bencoolen.'  ಬ್ರಿಡೆಲಿಯಾ.

A 'gallows rogue.'

A bungalow or small house standing alone: a summer house. n. s. Bengal.

The bangy poet, or mail. Bangi. An enter of bangue.

The bang or ganjah plant, a species of hemp.

Cannabis Sativa. Xoraa. The tooting bang made into cakes. sarabu an eater of bangue.

A villain, rascal? n. s.  ಪಂಚರಾಂಕಿ.

A "banyan" or flannel shirt. n. s. (Tamil பாஞ்சராங்க). Pung, or Bang (thus written in the Travancore list) Part, portion, division, sub-division. 

The aggregate of articles.

A variegated silk of five colours.

A cess levied from the inhabitants?

Artificers. n. s. (Panchayat). Arbitment, a court of five persons; chosen as umpires to decide between two parties.

Interest at the rate of five per cent per mensem. A tax or duty of five per cent. Also, "The head sayer station."

Waste land. n. s. (Banjar) Waste land which is immemorially waste.

A sort of torch. n. s. (Banjarah). The name of a tribe of gypsies who trade in grain; usually called Brinjaries or Lumbadees.

A tree called Briedelia Montana. n. s. (K.)

Stock, capital, funds, means, treasure. Capacity, dependance, basis, ground.
An assembly of caste people
held to try cases.
A sort of gold pagoda formerly in use: valued at
"15 quarters." i.e. Rs. 3-12-0.
A hucksterer or
seller of herbas.
A festival celebrated in honor of
Venca-tewara-swami.
A slave, one bound to the service of another, dependant drudge, slut.
A tree called Cinchona Ex-
celsa, Rox. 1. 529. S. 2. 369.
The number of days named in a bill of exchange.
A prison.
A prisoner, captive.
A tie, band, bank, hinge, hoop, clasp, clamp, fastening, a half sheet of paper.
To close an account.
A closed account.
A musquet.
Vulgar for.
A musqueteer.
An account of fines and forfeitures?
Arrangement, settlement, management, regulation, order, security.
The fruit called pomelnoe, or shaddock. (Citrus
Decumana.) It was introduced from Batavia by the Dutch.
The name given to a mortar gun, because it discharges "bombs."
From Bakhshandra.
To forgive, pardon, excuse, remit.
Only, merely, simply.
A leather water bag
carried on a bullock. Usually, a Puckally, or a water-drawer; or bearer of a (mussuck)
skin water bag: called in Bengal a Bibishtee or beesty. From the old Canarsee aghar
pakhaile a water-pot.
A shandler.
A fakir; poor; a beggar, dervise, or religious mendicant.
A miser.
Contention, disputing, quarrelling. Applied to any business or occurrence considered as troublesome or vexatious.
Ripe, ready: downright, prepared, fair, revised.
A ready draft or prepared statement. A hardened rogue.
A chandler.
A sort of sprat.
Dialects.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Bahra.) A he goat.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Bahera.) Contention, quarrelling, disturbance; breach of the peace.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Bahera.) Contention, quarrelsome, troublesome.

בֶּאֶרֶה adv. (בֶּאֶרֶה baqat.) Only, merely, simply.

בֶּאֶרֶה for בֶּאֶרֶה adj. (בֶּאֶרֶה bagh). Without, devoid of.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Bagh.) The armplkt. בֶּאֶרֶה

בֶּאֶרֶה baghal-men under his arm. Mrityunjaya, l. 97.

בֶּאֶרֶה v. n. (from בֶּאֶרֶה Bhagana.) To put to flight.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Pagora.) A kind of sweet meat.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. A red powder which the Hindus throw over each other during the Hoeli feast.

בֶּאֶרֶה adj. The same as lakheraj. (Malcolm.)

בֶּאֶרֶה v. a. (from בֶּאֶרֶה Bachana.) To preserve, save or rescue.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. A vendor, a druggist.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. An airing. בֶּאֶרֶה to take an airing. בֶּאֶרֶה to walk up and down.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Bachao.) Protection, preservation, security.

בֶּאֶרֶה for בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Badchul.) Bad behaviour: ill conduct.

בֶּאֶרֶה or בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. A small cloth woven for 'bache' children. (Gudtoor.)

בֶּאֶרֶה or בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Bajantri. Music.

A musician. בֶּאֶרֶה, בֶּאֶרֶה.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה fuzzi yastini.) The second or extra crop; generally taxed only half as high as the regular crop is rated.

בֶּאֶרֶה adj. בֶּאֶרֶה Baaj. In its proper place; fitting, proper.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Bazar.) A market.

בֶּאֶרֶה v. a. (from בֶּאֶרֶה Bajid.) To urge or press importantly. Usually, to annoy, harass.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. A mess of vegetables.

בֶּאֶרֶה adj. (בֶּאֶרֶה baqina.) Ipso facto: with the article. סֵפֶּר. Sort by sort, kind by kind.

בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. A ship's chains: the "bottom."

בֶּאֶרֶה or בֶּאֶרֶה n. s. (בֶּאֶרֶה Patka.) A belt or sash:

One width of cloth.

בֶֶה n. s. (בֶֶה Phatakha.) A squib or cracker.

בֶֶה n. s. A 'pathan' horse.

בֶֶה n. s. (בֶֶה Peas: (pisum sativum.)

בֶֶה n. s. (H. bani Batas.) Dividing: i.e., yielding one half the crop to the landlord.

בֶֶה n. s. (English) A 'battalion.'

בֶֶה n. s. (בֶֶה Batas.) To make him run.

בֶֶה n. s. (בֶֶה batasha.) A sort of cakes.

בֶֶה n. s. (בֶֶה phatakha) A cracker.

בֶֶה n. s. A basin. בֶֶה a spitting pot.
**Barkai.** A carpenter.  

**Barhain.** A from a Barhāma. To advance or put forward, to promote.  

**Barai Khor.** A boaster, a braggart.  

**Parao.** Falling into the hands of an enemy. Defeat.  

**Fallow or waste land.** Land immemorially waste.  

**Badagas.** The name of a tribe in the Nilgeri hills; whom the English call Burghers. Correctly Vadagar.  

**Stock on hand?**  

**Sprouts from grain unintentionally dropped.**  

**Brag, boast.**  

**Banjara.** A Brinjari.  

**Patang.** Red wood or yellow wood used in dying?  

**Tarkah.** Dated: on the date.  

**Weavers of silk and tape. Throwsters.**  

**The collar round a bullock's neck under the yoke.**  

**Patta.** Signs, traces.  

**A spy, or an informer.**  

**From 'Batavia,'  also written whence.**
Dialects. a kind of orange. The fruit called pomelos.

for n. s. A still. The fruit of announcing.

(Tamil പ്രാധാന്യം.) Land or place. This dry land the produce of which is shared. dry land settled on a money rent.

for n. s. Un eatery. A battery.
A battery of guns.

or n. s. from bhatta. Batta, daily food, sustenance.

for n. s. (ഭാർത്തി) Built of stone.

n. s. See बटा.

n. s. फतुआ। Legal decision according to Mahomedan law, sentence. सुनवाई.

n. s. (bad-nāmi) Bad name, disgrace, infamy. Also wrongly used for responsibility. निर्मिति, निर्माण, निर्माण.

n. s. बदरगः Badarqa. A convoy or guard on a road. That which accompanies. बदरगः बयान यथा the account (or invoice) accompanying goods.

n. s. Auditing or retrenchment of charges?

n. s. A weight of 20 dubs. देशीय, देशीय.

v. a. (from बदला) To change, exchange, substitute. बदलते.

or n. s. बदल A debt: what is given on pledge. Exchange, return: retaliation, other. देवता, निर्मिति, औपचारिक a debt of hand, a simple debt, without account or bond.

adv. (बदलरूपा) According to custom.

or n. s. He who is in charge of.

he acts for.

adj. In answer to, in place of, in lieu of.

an answer to a letter. a word in reply.

adv. In lieu of, in stead of.

to reply.

Widths or strips of cloth cut out, as for a jacket. The Popya. The Poppia fruit. The "Caricu Papeya" or Pappaw fruit (as called in America. Rox. 3. 525.)

A simpleton, a fat fool. Public.

According to; in obedience to. To deliver, give. With, together with.


A "piall" that is a dais, or bulk: a small terrace; a raised floor before a door.

Detailed, with particulars, distinctly.

Europeans. The drug called China Root (Smilax China; Ainslie. 1. 70.)

The name of Porto Novo. a certain gold coin.

A half caste.


Seals or marks (of clay) set on heaps of grain to prevent theft.

Parkhai. Examination, trial.

Long cloth, a cotton cloth fine in texture.

From Parakhna. Shroffing, examining money.

Contrariety, variance.

From Parakhna. Proving coin, shroffing or trying money by sight.

A sub-division of a district. A pergunna.

A load or measure of twenty

(Barter.) Discharge, dismissal.

To discharge or dismiss.

Embezzlement. to enquire into the charge of embezzlement against Buchanna.

A curtain, blind, screen. A curtain.

Wild duck. a Trotting ? Consignment, assignment.
Dialects.

A casket, a small box for jewels &c. फार
Assign. Reference for payment. फार
Indirectly. फारसीका, फारसीका।
A drill turned by a bow. फारसीका, फारसीका।
A ship's yard?
A name of a tree. Rox. 1. 614.
The spelling is doubtful.
Barmakhi. A perfume, resembling frankincense.
A line of soldiers or by-standers. Dress, garb, habit of a sect.
To arrange troops in a line.
A line of hunters round a wood.
Bharosa. Confidence, trust, belief, pledge.
Bharwan. Mandate, precept, written permission, warrant.
People assembled at a festival in the temple.
For a carpet. फार.
Means, way, mode, opportunity.
Barat. A peremptory demand or dunning for payment, an assignment or written order.
A charge of cavalry?
Barabari. Right, just, proper.
Good order, arrangement.
To make equal.
In a straight line. Pal. 218.
Furamoshi. Forgetfulness, oversight.
Paray. Strange, foreign, other.
A strange woman. फारसीका।
Fled; run away, absconded.
Dead or fled: killed or missing.
Fine gold.
For calculation, estimation.
A Frenchman.
An error for ridicule.
A spear.
adv. (a wrong word) Utterly, at all, absolutely.
Ostentation, display.
With all the ostentatious display of umbrella, crowies &c.
A reference or assignment for payment.
Error for.
A cloth or head band used on various ceremonial occasions.
A small iron bar like a knitting needle, with each end formed into two points: used by carpenters.
The haft of a dagger, the hilt or handle.
Confidence, reliance, trust, dependance. Encouragement.
Trust, confidence, belief, dependance.
To confide in, to believe.
Shrowing. i.e. trying or proving the goodness of coin.
Barkhast. Rising or breaking up; as a court. (Repeated inquiry, minute investigation. Reeve) बर्कहास्त या बारकहास्त.

Pargana. A division of a district or Zillah.

Parcha. A decision, a settlement.

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Parcha. A decision, a settlement.

Bhar. A long slip of writing; a roll, catalogue, list, inventory &c. A sheet, or quarter sheet of paper.

Bharti. Fulness, completion, filling up. भरती भरती, a full stop to make up a deficiency, to fill up gaps in a manuscript.

Fard. The mark madd (a black line drawn across the page,) was used to mark the commencement of a paragraph in a Persian statement: and the Bhar-madd or line drawn quite across the page denoted a new chapter. Hence it formerly denoted a fresh head: chapter in accounts.

Barma. A kind of auger or gimlet worked with a string.


Barmānī. From बरमानी. बरमानी बररा.
with the pest! A sacrifice (because used to avert evil): the same as ग्रेप्श एक रूप, i.e. 'the grapes are sour.'

फुला, फुला adj. फुला fula. Such a one, such and such. फुला फुला such a man. फुला फुला such a work. फुला फुला such and such an affair. This Arabic word "fulana" "such an one" has even become Spanish. See Mem: of Suehet l. 301.

सलाना v. s. To ravage or spoil. सलाना सलाना they plundered the country.

फूलार or फूला or फुला n. s. (the English word)
A 'plaister' for a wound. फ़ुलाना फ़ुलाना a blister.

फसल n. s. A fee in grain from the threshing floor: claimed by फसली Fasili.

फलिता n. s. फलिता Palita. A volley, a number of darts, balls or words sent together.

फसल n. s. (for फसली.) A trade. फसली फसली

फासुल or फासुल or फासुल n. s. (Marata) Force, violence, compulsion.

फसलात n. v. n. From बालक बालका. To take hold: to acquire strength.

बालदा n. s. बालदा Batala. The City; The "Capital," i.e. Hyderabad. बालदा बालदा.

बाल्म n. s. बाल्म Ballam. A dart, a hog spear.

पाला n. s. पाला Palla. The measure of 120 pucka seers, or ten mercals.

फसली for फसली फसली Bhalare. Well done! Ila. 2. 168.

फसल the n. s. (Tamil குளை) A school, school.

फसली n. s. A certain tribe of Hindus.

फसली n. s. A square handkerchief with a pattern in each corner.

फसली n. s. A poor's box, an alms dish.

फसली adj. फसली Fasili. Dead, deceased. फसली फसली.

फसल n. s. Home, abode, lodging. फसल फसल to lodge. फसल फसल my family; those under my roof.

फसल n. s. फसल Pasand. Comeliness: an ornament or decoration. फसल फसल to become handsome. फसल फसल to make handsome, pretty, well or nice.

फसल n. s. फसल पसन Pasand. Comely, handsome, well, pleasing, nice.

फसल n. adv. Agreeably, trimly, nicely, fashionably. फसल फसल.

फसल n. s. फसल Baas. (Arabic) Staining, colouring or gilding the breasts or legs so as to seem covered with tight silk. फसल फसल.

फसल n. for फसल फसल Fasal. Literally a crop or harvest. Hence a season: one year. Land producing one crop per annum was called ek fasal and that which yearly bore two, was do fasal. फसल फसल फसल.

फसल n. s. फसल कमी Fasal Kammi. A deduction on account of a deficiency in the crops.

फसल n. s. Fasal Zayad. The second or extra crop raised in the year from the same land. The revenue demand upon it is proportionately less: usually one half less.

फसल n. s. (नाज़ा bachāna) "An advance of money" (Ganjam.)

फसल n. s. (for pansar फसली) The trade of a पासपा pansari (pansari) druggist (correctly pansari). फसली पासपा pansari dukan a dispensary or doctor's shop. The name is also applied to the trade of a corn chandler, or grocer.

फसल n. s. A mess, dinner, common dish?
A fee paid by a shopkeeper in a fair or market.

Flowered, embroidered.

Reduction; conversion or exchange in arithmetic.

A bale of goods.

v. n. From प्रांत Pachuna. To regret, sorrow.

A town.

populous.

Basma. Painting (the skin: so that it looks as if covered with silk.)

A set of (Bakhtar) "Seventytwo." The name of a set of stories like the Cent Nouvelles. The tales of the Parrot.

A king.

Enlistment. Appointment, restoration to office.

Entertaining and dismissing.

Hyder's Invasion: which happened in the year AD. 1780. This is often alluded to as an era.

A four rupees pagoda. Gold pagodas strung in a necklace.

Bahadar, Behader. "The Most Noble." "His Lordship." "This is a Tartar word, meaning Noble, Brave: but it now accompanies every military title." Batoru Yang (Behander Jung) was the name of a certain victorious general. See Huc's Travels in Tartary, chap. XI. A title equivalent with Count. His Lordship.

This is a usual phrase for Hyder Naik, father of Tippu Sultan.
on which herbs alone are raised; not corn or grain. ॥

Bhāgī-nagar. The ancient name of Hyderabad near Golconda. ॥

A tiger. ॥. Land granted to a man for killing tigers.

(Bellary phrase.)

Bajra. (Holcus spicatus) A sort of grain; the same as ॥

Buzil. Surplus. Whatever is realized over and above the estimated produce.

Baja. Music. drums and trumpets: a musical band. ॥

sundry expenses (error for Bazee.) See ॥

Bazār. A market. ॥

rumour, talk, news.

Vile, worthless, despicable, base, contemptible, rascally. ॥

Miscellaneous, trifling. ॥

for Bazu-band. An armlet. ॥

Buzil. Excess, surplus. ॥

Extra collections.

A miscellaneous head in account. ॥

Bazu. Side, quarter, part. ॥

Verge, margin. ॥

Refunded. Diverted from its original purpose (surplus.) ॥

Sweepings of grain.

Miscellaneous. ॥

Bazyaft. Money refunded as being more than the right collections. ॥

Baze kharch. Extra expenses, expenses for sundries not included in the regular account or estimate. ॥

Baze daftar. Waste book: miscellaneous record. ॥

Baze bob. A miscellaneous head in accounts. ॥

Bazyft. See ॥

Phanta. The cancelling mark or dash, the check in the accounts, shaped equivalent with ॥. Erasure. ॥

In female swindlers and murderers, called Thugs.

Rent of Moturfa.

(Mahratta) A kind of ב or ו. ॥

Spokesman, representative. ॥

See Maratta Dictionary, page 771.

The colour called "bottle" green.

A passenger or traveller. ॥

(Bengali) A brick-kiln: a still. ॥

A broad-axe: from which English word, this seems to be a corruption. ॥

Bhār. Money paid to a whore; a harlot's portion or hire. ॥

Drudgery. a drudge. ॥

pittance: hard earned wages.

Bhār Khōr. A pimp. ॥

A pimp. ॥

A worm-pricker: a bullet-screw.
A foil used in fencing, an iron mounted mace, a cudgel.

A two handed sword.

For a certain superior quality.

A woman's cloth, the colour of which will last long.

(Bengali.) A bailiff: a police runner.

A gardener. Salt-bed.

Spy. Secret, underhand:

They sent him to find out the plot.

Vain, fruitless.

A duck; (borrowed from the Portuguese word bato.)

To lose?

Plate, hardware, gold plate, silver plate; gold silver and brass ware.

The minister, the manager.

An almond.

After compliments.

An almond.

Almond shaped: oval: oblong.

(Said to be meant for the Persian bad. i.e. wind, mere emptiness, nothing. Fees in grain, paid to the village servants, before the division of the crop.

Land in free tenure, given to the washermen, barbers.

(Meaned for bad?) Perpetually; from the beginning: beyond the memory of man.

Land not available for cultivation: as the sites of villages &c.

Badehah. King, emperor.

The lower or female part of a Lingam.

A sort of areca nuts.

A lady.

The wife of Appa Rao.

A betel garden.

The self planting tree.

better known as the.

A sort of fennel (Anethum sowa Rox.)

An account particular of different heads.

from Paposh. Slippers.

bapre Huza! O dear!

A kind of silk cloth.

May they be prosperous! This Persian salutation is still often used in official letters, written in Telugu, Tamil or Canarese: the meaning of the words being unnoticed even if known.

The shares (out of the revenue) which belong to the head officers of the state or of district &c. M.M. p. 726.

Babat. Matter, item, affair, head in accounts.
Grandmother, father's mother.

Bap. Head in accounts, point, matter, subject, item.

Bazagaft. Classification (of lands.)

Stone steps, a landing place.

Probably for Paoni. An advance of money.

Fahmidah. Familiar, expert.

Pain Ghát. Pay- enghaut. The name given to the Carnatic as being "below the (Ghats) mountain passes;" as opposed to the Carnatic Balaghat, or high lands.

A district. (A spot redeemed from jungle.) (Guntoor.)

A temporary tenant (called in France "Metayer") who usually receives a larger share of the crop than would be granted to the permanent tenant. (Fifth Report, page 719.)

Paí Khánah. A privy or necessary.

Payah. A foundation.

To lay a foundation.

Brother.

Paedah. Profit, gain. Interest or gain on money.

Paedar. Fixed, stable, lasting.

Paimáli. Depredations, ruin of crops by violence: particularly such as is caused by flood, or marching troops. Allowances made to farmers on plea of such depredations.

Barà. Twelve. ABS. A medical root. Ainsl. 2. 112.

The English word

does not find (produce, supply) a horse for himself.

Clothier's goods, drapery.

To load (a gun)

A soldier.

Bārwālā. A soldier.

Bārut. Gunpowder.

The English word "Barracks."

To drive out.

The English word "Barracks."

Card, pasteboard?

(An Odhra word) A menial village servant?

Riot, disturbance?

To clear, make smooth, make defenceless.

adv. for ḍā ḍā. Barhā. Repeatedly, several times.

Pālki. A palanquin.

A foster-father.

Pālki. A palanquin.

A cradle.

The country under a petty chieftain. The suburbs of a city.

A petty chieftain.

Rice imported from the port of Balong.

The name used among Bairāgīs (brigadees) for the god at Tirupati (Tiripetty).

Bala band.

That is, "closed above" by a transverse line: as Marata writing is. One of the Indian alphabets which differs a little from the Devanagari character.

(Bengali) A bucket, a tub.

Bāḍā. A bolster or large round pillow for the back in a throne.

Pāl. A small tent used by private soldiers.

A bonus or extra grant.

The head of a still?

Bāḍā. A wooden bucket (A Bengali sea term.)

A certain plant: it has a bitter medicinal seed of a brown colour. Ainalie 2. 447?

See Bāḍā.

A receipt for money.

Feats, pranks, outrages, gambols?

A vow, promising to cut off his own tongue or any limb, if the god will grant a prayer: self mutilation. Mountebank tricks.

Bāori. A stone-built well.

A thin beard, like that of a goat.

Pao. A quarter; a quarter of any coin; a rupee, as being one-fourth of a bahādāri-pagoda: a quarter pagoda.

The helm of a rudder, a tiller of a ship or boat.

Bāda. A flag.

Pāozahr. Camel's gall: a drug so called.

Pāolā. A quarter rupee.

Half a rupee.

To level or smooth ploughed land.

(Bengali) A hymn, a sacred chant.
Dialects.

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 فلایلا. Distance.

بھائیکم. A cross legged attitude in sitting.

بھائیکم or بھائیکم n. s. A nuptial crown or an ornamental patch of pith or soft wood or paper made by potters, and fastened in the forehead of the bride and bridegroom at the time of marriage.

بھائیکم n. s. Plu. from بھائیکم. Thugs.

بھائیکم adj. بھائیکم. (Bengali) Seventy two.

بھائیکم n. s. بھائیکم. "Hill rent" paid for pasture.

بھائیکم for بھائیکم n. s. بھائیکم. A prince.

بھائیکم v. n. To brag.

بھائیکم v. a. To pinion.

بھائیکم n. s. بھائیکم. Crockery. China: a China plate. Apparently derived from بھائیکم the Mahratta or Canarese word for a butterfly or moth: because common crockery is generally painted with figures of these insects.

بھائیکم n. s. A plant resembling the lotus. بھائیکم its fruit is large and edible.

بھائیکم n. s. A flint.

بھائیکم n. s. Stubborn (a western word.)

بھائیکم, بھائیکم for بھائیکم n. s. بھائیکم. A cotton cleaner: a poor miserable wretch.

بھائیکم or بھائیکم n. s. (K. H.) A scamp, rascal, blackguard.

بھائیکم n. s Flounce, hangings.

بھائیکم v. a. To card cotton with the fingers.

بھائیکم or بھائیکم n. s. A sort of small timbers. Letters vol. 6, p. 66: بھائیکم or بھائیکم.

بھائیکم for بھائیکم n. s. بھائیکم. Bagalami. (Literally written by the pen of.) Signature of the clerk who drafts a document.

بھائیکم or بھائیکم adj. بھائیکم. Bhitkari. Indigent, lean, debilitated.


بھائیکم n. s. for بھائیکم. Kaqalami. Signature of the clerk who writes a document.

بھائیکم v. n. from بھائیکم. Bigharna. To break with, become on bad terms with.

بھائیکم n. s. (From the English word А "flugel" man.) A well drilled soldier, appointed to stand in front of the line and give the time in the manual and platoon exercises.

بھائیکم n. s. بھائیکم. Biehwanah. A bedding.

بھائیکم v. a. for بھائیکم n. s. بھائیکم. Pichhi baji. Old balances; outstanding. Former debts.

بھائیکم adj. بھائیکم. Pichwah. Former, of old standing.

بھائیکم v. a. for بھائیکم n. s. بھائیکم. Biehwha. A dagger.

بھائیکم n. s. A miser.

بھائیکم for بھائیکم n. s. بھائیکم. Pithara. A hamper.

A basket-work box, with lid and hinges.

بھائیکم or بھائیکم n. s. Black salt or Bitloben, prepared by fusing fossilie salt with emblic myrobolane; the produce is muriate of Soda with small quantities of muriate of lime sulphur and oxide of iron.
Bira. A roll of betel.

Phirana. To turn round; to return.

Bhirana. To fold up (a letter.) To enclose in a packet.

Birar. A party or caravan of Lumbadies. A cargo of grain carried on bullocks. A herd of loaded cattle.

Piri darpiri. From father to son, in succession.

Contention, obstinacy, pertinacity.

Trickery, reguery, fraud.

Fitir. Intrigue, plot, treason, conspiracy, underhand proceeding.

Fitir. A rebel, a traitor, a makebate, a conspirator.

To shirk or twist so as to elude darts? Perhaps bhitar jana, to go in.

Pittal cass. A sort of fish.

Pittal. Brass.

Fidwi. A servant. Your humble servant.

The cross bars supporting the deck of a boat?

Bin. Without bin musawadah. In original; without any rough draft.

A deceitful female.

A request, a petition.

Bibi. A lady.

Farangi. A European. A cannon, a fusil, an ordnance. A European. Generally used as a word of scorn, and particularly applied to the black Portuguese. Corrupted from Franco or Francois.

China root (Smilax China.) A certain medicinal drug. Ainslie 1. 70.

(B) A lady goddess.

Quarrel, spite, ill-will, disagreement?

Biradari. A brotherhood: band (of peons &c.) a company.

Birana. Alien, foreign.

Phirana. To change, to turn, exchange.

Lending money. Money returned to the payer, discount.

A kind of pudding.

Fehrist A list, a catalogue.

Firzah. A part, a sub division.

Faryadi A petioner, or complainant, plaintiff.

Faryad. A petition or complaint.

Bilkul. At all, in the least; also used for wholly, totally.
Dialects.

Bilfal. For the present.

Filhal. At present, for the present, just now, for the mean while; in fact.

Plaster." (E) "Plaster."

Filhal. At present, &c. (See &c. &c).

A fixed annual rent.

Bilmaqta. Altogether, by the bulk, in general.

A termination used with some names of men; as Sri Nivasa Pilla. It is confined in general to people of the caste (herdsmen) or clerks.

The phrase used for rice given to the menials in a pagoda.

Error for a summerset or leap heels over head.

A name of the god Ganessa.

A name for Bichhana.) A bedding.

A miser, a covetous wretch.

A fine sort of rice.

A dovetail.


Means, capital, stock, estate (same as राज, राजमत्र, राजमत्र नि what great matter (or affair) is that? नि तत् that was your luck, or chance, or lot.

What chance has she with you? Pretence is one thing and performance another.

(An error for Bichhana.) A bedding.

Bihshi. A water man; who leads an ox that carries water in goat-skins.

Chinaware, crockery. See瞳酒.

The refuse or stomp of a cigar.

Turkish (किल्ले) Invoice, inventory, list. Label, ticket?

Bij) the seed of the tamarind. A close fistled miser.

Paddy seeds with germs, being ready for sowing.

Pita. Tape; ribbon; (vitta in Latin) a filet.

From generation to generation.

Bibi. A lady.

Disgust, abhorrence.

He has spoiled it. नि ता for नि ता adj. Out of repair, damaged, confused.

Bhima. Insurance, money paid for insurance.

To collect, gather grass &c.

A bureau, chest of drawers.

A waterspout at sea?

If descending, it is called.

For Feroza. Turquoise.

An image in the form of a hand, used by Mussulmans at the Mohorun.

The Mohurrum (as being the "anniversary of the (pira) Saints") "All saint's day" which in the Madras country has degenerated into All Fool's Day: being a street masquerade annually held among the mobility: and is just as popular among Hindus as among Musulmans.

The lues venerea.

A sort of spade.
for \( n. s. \) The flush of four cards?

\( n. s. \) Beldar. A digger, a labourer, a pioneer.

\( n. s. \) Bhunga. The baggage belonging to a camp.

\( n. s. \) Dry grain land.

A phrase for four (as we call twelve a dozen) \( n. s. \) four rupees.

\( n. s. \) A wrangler, a quarrelsome wretch.

\( n. s. \) To do mischief.

\( n. s. \) Outcry, rumour, report, alarm, an uproar.

\( n. s. \) Bhuka. Hungry.

\( n. s. \) Bakhsha. A bundle, a pack of cloth.

\( n. s. \) (English word) "A book:" as distinguished from \( n. s. \) and \( n. s. \).

\( n. s. \) Buta. Flowered pattern in cloth.

\( n. s. \) Butidar. Embroidery.

\( n. s. \) To split, separate (one cause or lawsuit into several.)

The roots of the ears.

I will cut your ears off.

\( n. s. \) A sort of tax, or cess levied for the maintenance of a pagoda. In Guntooor this signifies the same as Mohtafrah.

\( n. s. \) Fees or small penalties levied under Musulman governments, on various tradesmen to defray the expenses attendant on festivals. Supposed, but wrongly, to be meant for but parvarish, or sustenance for the idol. Also penalties levied by a guru or confessor on certain breaches of caste: such as permitting a widow to marry again. The Mohtafrah being levied on merchants alone: this is levied on all classes except merchants.

\( n. s. \) (French, Un bouton) A button.

\( n. s. \) for \( n. s. \) Bunyad. The foundation of a building.

\( n. s. \) The first crop in the Hindu year; the dry-grain crop, or light crop: consisting of the grains called \( n. s. \) (that is, \( n. s. \) ) viz. \( n. s. \).

\( n. s. \) for \( n. s. \) Bhunyarah. A dungeon.

\( n. s. \) (A low word) Empty ears of corn.

\( n. s. \) Burghah. A covering or veil for a palanquin &c.

\( n. s. \) Purzah. Note, memorandum. \( n. s. \) or daily account.

\( n. s. \) A shopkeeper's day book.

\( n. s. \) A small piece of paper. \( n. s. \) (M. M. p. 651.)

A wharf at a sea custom house?

\( n. s. \) Braggig, a lie.

\( n. s. \) A kind of soldiers.

\( n. s. \) A kind of fish.

\( n. s. \) A certain colour or tint used in chintzes, also called \( n. s. \).

\( n. s. \) (H.) Clap boards used in building.

\( n. s. \) Burj. A bastion, a tower or fortalice.

\( n. s. \) Flannel, woollen.

\( n. s. \) Barma. A carpenter's augre.

\( n. s. \) Fursat. Leisure.
Dialects.

(1) Bursa, a town in Anatolia) the name given to a sort of woollen goods: and also to the (blue or yellow) colour. This is a blue or yellow handkerchief, for which they are prized. These are also called Paithina and Pavroti usually resist Burhan puri.

A brush (A jar:) a large pot. A sort of fireworks. (A (?) 2. in. 8. 9.) This word often occurs in Duhur. Local III. 84, line 13, ib. III. 94, line 19. A blanket or thick felt. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Bulq. A jewel worn (chiefly by unmarried girls and courtisans) on the middle of the nose between the nostrils. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.) Herklots, page XXI, of Appendix. Borrowed from the name of the port of Cairo. Boulak is a suburb of Cairo.

Pulao. The dish called pilaw. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Rice dressed with acid sauce. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Pushil Support, aid, assistance. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Chaff: the dust of thrashed corn. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Bhonsals. Grain of any kind; so termed in the Bellary accounts. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Adv. Suddenly. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

The seventh lunar mansion. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

The eighth is called (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Pusha bandi. "Back fastening." Stone work executed at the back of a tank. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Push. Encouragement, backing. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

To coax, wheedle, persuade. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

(n. Business, affair. Penal responsibility. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

A yoke. See Acts, XV. 10. Pt. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Lading, burden. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Flowered patterns in chintz or muslin. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

To establish? (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

A tax levied in the Kannad country, on every wedding. Elsewhere on every funeral. Local. V. 229, line 6, & 7. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

To go. These words are used at Madras instead of Buyutat.

Household expenses: also an account of them. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Clerk of the household. One letter says (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.) as we suffer very much for want of subsistence.

(n. See (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

An account (in England called a terrier) of boundaries of fields. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)

Budda. A musulman lady. (A 8. 9. 2. in. 8.)
Pure. Full, complete. पूरा।

n. s. A blanket, or thick woollen. कपड़ा।

n. s. A star pagoda of the sort worth $\frac{3}{4}$ Rupees. बौद्ध बौद्ध कुण्ड।

Bhūsa Jins. Grain in the husk. भूसा।

n. s. Traces: secret, concealed fact. सचेत।

For बेगी n. s.

Bāngi Tappāl. The Bangy, or mail that conveys parcels, काली पैक।

or बेगी for बेगी n. s. Pinda- despair. (Mahr.) 'A Pindaree' or plunderer, freebooter or mosstrooper. In Mahratta पिंडारा is, a gang of mounted robbers.

The revenue charged on the summer crop?

Betti. Threes. A term at dice, or dominoes.

n. s. A fine soft sugar mixed with lime: which is made at Peddapore. पेडपावा।

A certain rural goddess. गुड़ा।

A certain forest shrub called Grewia Orientalis. ग्रेविया।

Unfinished, as a painting. खंडित।

A Tamil name of Vishnu.

n. s. A reservoir for water at the salt pans. विस्तूप। (Visag.)

n. s. Said to be a name of the विस्तूप।

Picquet at cards?

(Madras phrase.) A privy. A backyard. झुकाव।

adv. बेजा। (Pere.) Without; as बेजा adab manners, बेजा-adbi contempt,

unmannerliness. बेजा। ‘be-reason-ga’ without reason. (Rajahmandry dialect.)

Fright or alarm. बेजा।

Bēgarī, an error for Bēkar without work, idle. A hackney. Stray folks impressed, without pay, to carry loads. From the Persian bīgar. Employing any person without remuneration. बेजा।

adv. बेजा। Quickly, without delay.

A dromedary. From Bēgi swift and rao going. बेजा।

Beg, Unsealed. See बेगा। 'without gum.' because it is the custom to secure the envelope of a letter with gum.

Or रेत n. s. (K.) Pecuniary embarrassment, trouble on account of arrears in taxes. (Reeve, page 953.) Responsibility.

Be charagh. Desert, ruined, devoid of a single lighted lamp: depopulated. चाराग।

A depopulated or deserted village.

Litigious, rougish. चाराग।

or चाराग adj. Litigious, rougish. चाराग।

Useless, needless, superfluous, unnecessary. चाराग। चाराग।

Bad, wicked. Groundless, for which there is no room; inadmissible. बेजा।

injustice, wrong.

Bēzār. Fatigue, weariness, annoyance. बेजा।

to become fatigued. बेजा। to weary, dun, tease, drive a man desperate, torment or put him out of his wits.

Bēzmāl. Bright, polished, set, as a sword.

See बेजा।

"Pettah," suburbs, market. बेजा। बेजा। बेजार।
Dialects.

Bhet. Interview, visit. 

A break, for teaching a bullock. 

Bera. Siege, besieging.

To besiege.

A pillar made of a sort of black marble. 

A tax or a favourable assessment.

Beti. The throw of threes, which makes six on the dice or dominos.


Baidol. Wretched, irregular, incorrect. Shapeless, ill-formed, clumsy.

Bedi. The throw of threes, which makes six on the dice or dominos.

Baed. A plunderer. 

Bedakh. Ousted or dismissed from office. 

Bedar. A class of savages. 

The Kothadi peas are mostly of this caste.

Piyadam. A peon or armed messenger.

Money levied as a contribution from the neighbours of a bankrupt farmer, to pay the rent due? (Ganjam.)

Meant for (Persian) Quince-seed, sold as a drug. 

Bedil. Disheartened. 

The farmers being disheartened. 

A quill 'pen.'

Be-parwa. Heedlessly, carelessly.

To despise, disregard.

Traffic, trade, commerce.

properly नियमित n. s. A sub-renter or under tenant: a tenant at will. This word is opposed to मानदेन; and in Cudahm it is explained सेवका a man who cultivates land lying in another village.

(Mahr.) Out of, from amongst, of, from, under the head of, in, belonging to, appertaining to; the same as प्राप्तायु. Thus भागाः भागिन्याः A rice field which properly (or originally) belongs to 'garden land.' भागिन्याः means भागिन्याः, भागिन्याः.

जान n. s. पाक्षिक. A patrole. जान n. s. पात्र. A slipper or leather sandal. जान.

ङ्गनक n. s. The remora or sucking fish. ङ्गनक.

पेशी or पेशक n. s. A cloth partly silk and partly cotton. पेशी संपूर्ण. (A silk stuff striped red and yellow?)

कमान for कमान n. s. from बेड़ा. A kind of plunderers. The savages called Beders, or Veddas.

बैर n. s. बैर. Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny, tumult in a state or army. बैरियल. A predatory horse. बैरियल.

पायसी n. s. बैरियल. The survey-measurement of lands. पायसी.

पाया n. s. 'Rioting.' Cr. in Rom. XIII, पाया n. s. The peregrine falcon. पाया the white crested eagle. (Jerdon) See M. Journ. X. 79. पाया the name of a tree called Premna Serratifolia. Rox. 3. 77.

बिरागी n. s. बिरागी. A monk, a friar. बिरागी.

बैर n. s. A see-saw?

पंडलान n. s. पंडलान. A boxer or wrestler. पंडलान.

पाटैस are most commonly पाटैस n. 8 पाटैस. The date of the arrival of a letter. The
mark denoting "Received" श्रवणे the year before last. (Bellary.)

A n. s. लांगली Bhurah. Settlement, decision, sentence, decree. तेषाय, तेषांतरोऽसंस्थेः.

A n. s. A certain fish, Tetradon kispidus: it is nearly spherical and covered with pricles.

A n. s. The cooling drink made from jaggory, lime juice and water mixed. लांगर्गा.

A n. s. A young coconaut. लांगर्गायता.

A n. s. The mullet fish. (Mugil cephaleius.)

A n. s. Name of a certain caste. लांगर्ग्योऽदानीया n. s. Caries caused by lues venera.

A n. s. ज्वेला. लांगर्गोऽदानीया ज्वेला वस्त्रः निस्माते. ज्वेला ज्वेला वस्त्रः निस्माते.

A n. s. पुक्का. लांगर्गोऽदानीया पुक्का वस्त्रः निस्माते. पुक्का पुक्का वस्त्रः निस्माते.

A n. s. Bukhar. Steam, glowing heat; eruption on the skin लांगर्गा, लांगर्गोऽदानीया ज्वेला वस्त्रः निस्माते.

A n. s. Doublets, at dice?

A n. s. वांम स्तूपति v.n (from Tamil  வாண்)

A n. s. To sink or become hollow, as a sore. वाणस्तूपति वाणस्तूपति वाणस्तूपति वस्त्रः निस्माते.

A n. s. वाणस्तूपति वाणस्तूपति वाणस्तूपति वस्त्रः निस्माते.

A n. s. A kind of wooden bell, hung at a bullock's neck. वाणस्तूपति वाणस्तूपति वाणस्तूपति वस्त्रः निस्माते.

A n. s. See नाम.

A n. s. (error for नामा) Orpiment.

A n. s. A whale. नामायता.

A n. s. A plaid or chequered garment worn by women. The stuff called "poplin." A plaid of a square pattern alternately green and red. नामायता, S. 1. 176.

A n. s. नामायता.

A n. s. The fruit called papaw. Rox. 3. 825. Carica papaya.

A n. s. Corruption of नामायता a bone. (Maeul.)

A n. s. A block or large pulley.

A n. s. or A n. s. Waste land, utterly unfit for cultivation. नामायता.

A n. s. A hoe used in digging up grass. (Vizag.) नामायता?

A n. s. A heap of boiled rice offered to a god. नामायता, नामायता.

A n. s. Certain fees paid on every thrashing floor. (Ganjarm.)

A n. s. error for नामायता a book.

A adj. error for नामायता Much.

A or A n. s. Paun-chawuni. Insurance: on goods or on lottery tickets.

A for नामायता n. s. Paunchi. A sort of bracelets. नामायता.

A n. s. A young coconaut. A coconaut with the husk on. नामायता, नामायता नामायता.

A n. s. A heap of salt. (Vizag.) Apparently an error for नामायता?

A adv. Gently, delicately.

A n. s. Respect, regard, honour. नामायता, नामायता नामायता to respect. नामायता नामायता respect fully.

A n. s. (from नामायता) Mortgage on land; which till the debt is paid is enjoyed by the creditor (Ganjarm) Usufruct. नामायता.

A n. s. Or A n. s. A sort of copper bowl. नामायता.

A n. s. Enquiry. नामायता.

A n. s. I enquired into it properly.

A for नामायता n. s. Paunchi. A sort of bracelets. नामायता.

A for नामायता n. s. Bōk. "Weight, responsibility. नामायता, नामायता नामायता नामायता I enquired into it properly.

A n. s. बोक पांचनी पांचनी पांचनी पांचनी Pātāpali. Rivalry, emulation, outbidding. (Bellary.) नामायता नामायता नामायता नामायता.

A for नामायता n. s. A raised hearth built in a Vishnu temple. नामायता नामायता नामायता नामायता.
for ford n. s. (Mahr.) A book, a work, a writing &c. श्रेणी मा. M. M. page 663. (A leaf in an account book: a folio?)

श्रेणी, श्रेणी for श्रेणी n. s. A sort of medicine.

श्रेणी n. s. (in sea language) A board, i.e. side. श्रेणी Ujiya boda, starboard. श्रेणी dādo boda larboard.

श्रेणी error for श्रेणी v. n. To go away. This is a Madras phrase. श्रेणी for श्रेणी (past p. of श्रेणी) Having gone.

श्रेणी n. s. Hansel or the first money a seller receives in the morning. The luck-penny: a shopkeeper's first receipt in the day. श्रेणी श्रेणी he took hansel.

श्रेणी or श्रेणी n. s. पोली (Maharatta) A piece of cotton steeped in red ink: which is wetted and squeezed into the inkstand. श्रेणी

श्रेणी n. s. A medical drug. श्रेणी D. 2 श्रेणी.

श्रेणी, श्रेणी most commonly for नुम्बर Pudina नुम्बर n. s. Mint. श्रेणी

श्रेणी n. s. Instigation, temptation. श्रेणी

श्रेणी n. s. A round box or basket, covered with leather. श्रेणी के श्रेणी

श्रेणी n. s. A portable oven, formed by placing a deep dish as a cover on a bowl?

श्रेणी n. s. (a low word) A suite of rooms?

श्रेणी n. s. A large block or pulley.

श्रेणी for श्रेणी n. s. (from भूती) Bhūti A savage, a man of the woods. A palankeen bearer. श्रेणी

श्रेणी, श्रेणी n. s. from पोर Pōr (K.) A boy. Reeve page 962. श्रेणी

श्रेणी or श्रेणी n. s. A slip or piece of land apper-

taining to a field. The breast, or chest. श्रेणी,

श्रेणी n. s. Puzzle, intricacy.

श्रेणी n. s. A hedge?

श्रेणी n. s. from पोर Pōr (K.) A boy, a child. श्रेणी

श्रेणी or श्रेणी n. s. (from Tamil ĺēñarē) A cover. श्रेणी

श्रेणी n. s. A great jar: a glutton?


श्रेणी for श्रेणी n. s. पोर Pōr (K.) A boy. श्रेणी

श्रेणी or श्रेणी n. s. (from Tamil ĺēñarē) A cover. श्रेणी

श्रेणी n. s. A horse's nose bag.

श्रेणी adj. Unreserved, frank. श्रेणी, श्रेणी he who is not reserved.

श्रेणी n. s. for श्रेणी Fōlād. Steel. श्रेणी

श्रेणी a bell made of steel. श्रेणी Ila. I. 148.

श्रेणी most commonly श्रेणी n. s. (Tamil ĺēñarē) Traces, signs. श्रेणी, श्रेणी.

श्रेणी n. s. A large chest. श्रेणी

श्रेणी, श्रेणी n. s. A fibre, a bit. श्रेणी

श्रेणी or श्रेणी n. s. पोर Pōr (K.)

Capsules of the poppy used medicinally. (Madras "Tariff"). श्रेणी for श्रेणी v. a. from श्रेणी Pahunchana. To cause to arrive; to deliver.

श्रेणी for श्रेणी n. s. Fauji. Army, troops. श्रेणी

श्रेणी, श्रेणी or श्रेणी n. s. A sort of copper bowl. श्रेणी

श्रेणी n. s. for श्रेणी Fauji. Army, troops. श्रेणी

श्रेणी n. s. Faujbandī. Collecting or levying troops. श्रेणी

श्रेणी for श्रेणी n. s. श्रेणी Būtā A flag. श्रेणी

श्रेणी Error for श्रेणी n. s. The full moon.
A contraction for मावूर्तये meant for मावूर्तये.

A hamlet.

Turmeric: yellow as turmeric. तुरम्क, तुरम्का yellow silk.

Approved, ratified. मज्जूर मज्जूर आपवायु to sanction or approve.

Mansur Approval. मज्जूर मज्जूर to approve.

Mansur. A hamlet.

A groom, a horsekeeper. भोगक, भोगका.

(from Tamil பாதுகாம்) To beg, to pray. பாதுகாம் Pativr 13.

A wholesale shop. बाजार, बाजारा.

A biscuit made of wheat. तिल्ला.

Mandwa A booth. भांडवा, भांडवा.

Agency, machination, trickery. अत्याचार, अत्याचारा.

An ark, chest, box. Reeve page 1067.

An opium eater. A phrase like "Tom pottle" or Jack Tosepot. जॉक टोसपट.

A ruler. A military officer of rank.

A buffalo's horn filled with gunpowder and let off, as a firework. (Reeve 1068.) खाल्ला.

Mugam. Place, lodging, station. भवन, भवना, भवने situated.
A sort of cloth, worn after purification, or worn by brahmins when at meals.

Obstinacy, pertinacity, contumaciousness, stubbornness. The child is very stubborn.

Rogue versus rogue; diamond cut diamond.

Gamboge, bright yellow.

Sometimes a contractor. contracted goods. Rate or standard.

a special agreement given to a tenant. a village which pays rent at a fixed rate without reference to the crop raised. (in Guntoor) a particular settlement with each farmer by the Government or the Zemindar.

Power, ability, authority.

Secret. specially. secretly, clandestinely.

A donation by merchants or cultivators to a fane. A revenue granted as a privilege.

Velvet.

Haughtiness, arrogance, pride.

A weaver.

A tax on looms: (used in Masulipatam.)

Power, authority, ability.

or (Tamil) makkamei A donation by merchants or cultivators to a fane, a revenue by privilege. The word occurs in Persian documents granted by Tippoo and some other rulers.

The tax formerly paid by fishermen, being a branch of the trade of mojarfa. (Vizag.)

A fishery. (Raj. and Ganjam dialect.)

Love-powders, poison, drugs?

A dovetail, in carpentry.

The tax paid by fishermen.

For adj. Moskur. Above said, foresaid. See.

for A. A hamlet, a cluster of huts belonging to some village, but separate from it, for the facilitation of agricultural purposes.

Mansil. One stage: a halt.

A day's journey. to halt, stop for the night.

Majmu dår. A head accountant in the Taluq cutcherry.

'Foresaid' above-mentioned. Vulgarly this means the said village. Here, There. It is even applied thus, the inhabitants of this village.

the present month. this day.

Here in this town.

or A. (error) A village peon or bailiff?

Strong, valid.

Purport, contents, substance.

n. for . Hire, the wages of a day labourer.
Dialects.

Maridi. A workman, a labourer. मरिदी.

Moderate, inferior. मध्ययुक्त, सामान्य, लंबित. Rice of a poor sort. मद्यम, मध्यम, मध्यमान.

A flat ruler, a bricklayer's level. चाकू, चाकूचा, बांधकर्मी के तरल. Carpenter's ruler. चाकू, चाकूचा,

A sort of cloth. मद्यम, मध्यम.

Name of a certain snake. माजी.

v. n. To squat like tailors, or as the images of Buddha are seated. माजी, माजी, माजी, माजी.

(adj. (Tamil) Dull, inelagant. மாசு, மாசா.

A stupid fellow, an idiot. மாசு, மாசா.

(Tamil, ) A sluice or flood gate. மாசு.

(Tamil, ) Dullness, inelagance, rudeness. மாசு, மாசா.

n. s. error for மாசு, or மாசு? See Rox. 1. 143, 244.

Appointed, select, ready. மாசு, மாசா.

land assigned to a man? மாசு.

(Tamil, ) A wooden tool for polishing a chunam wall. மாசு.

A wholesale shop. மாசு.


Blue-light in fireworks. A white flame: the kind of firework called Roman candles, which give a brilliant white flame. மாதலா.

Matlab. V. a. To esteem, respect, regard. To estimate, appraise. மாதலா. Valuation, rating. மாதலா.

Madadgar An assistant. மாதலார்.

(The French word Madame.) The Queen at cards. மாதலார்.

probably an error for Majlis, orஜாமியக் மாஜிலிஸ். A concert of music?

To luxuriate, grow rank as plants. To flourish, bloom. மாதலார். Rank weeds.

Rate, valuation, appraising, supposal, estimate. மாதலார்.

An estimate. மாதலார், மாதலார்.

(Tamil, ) A sluice or flood gate. மாதலார்.

A vulgar error for மாசு or மாசு which see.

Help, aid, assistance. மாதலா.

Madd. An assistant. மாதலா.

mudd. An item, head or column, in an account. The Persian word Madd denotes a horizontal line, placed at the commencement of a paragraph, and sometimes running quite across the page. மாதலா, மாதலா.

A mistake for மாதலார் Noon.

Noon.

n. s. vulgar for மாதலா, or மாதலா.

, மாதலா, or மாதலா n. s. Stipend, pension, allowance. மாதலா.

related, belonging to. நகட்டு, மாதலா.

Mannu. Mind, or obey; (and if from மண்டு.) To

related, belonging to. நகட்டு, மாதலா, மாதலா, மாதலா. (If from Mannu.) To mind, or obey; (and if from மண்டு.) Mannu.
karna. To forbid.

Most commonly madda n. s. A sort of oranges; "Manilla" fruit. The Manilla pedlar who deals in jewels and gems (because originally from Manilla.) The Manilla snake, which is harmless, thick and lumpish in shape. Russell, plate. XVI.

Perhaps an error for مصيحة Mansabdār. n. s. A chieftain.

Prohibition, hindrance, prevention.

Selfwilledly, willfully.

Mudham. Doubtful.

To delude, slur over.

Confusion or distraction of mind. Intoxication.

The title of the old Nabobs of Kadapa.


The middle.

A screw.

A mercall; eight puddies or measures.

A turnscrew.

The cholera morbus.

(Rajamahendri.)

A quantity of land: an acre.

For مزید adj. مرتب Murattāb. Closed, as a settled account. مزید n. s. A screw.

مرمت Marammat. Repair, mending.

(Tamil மார்ப்பு) A wooden bowl, a pot or cup.

A final entertainment given by the bride's parents to the bridegroom, after the conclusion of the whole marriage ceremonies.

مرمت Marammat. Repairs.

مرحوم Deceased, late, dead, as مرحوم Nawabi mārhim the late Nabob.

Marāṭa i.e. Mahratta.

A certain aphrodisiac drug, called Spilanthis Amella. Rox. 3. 410.

Name of the goddess of cholera. مرحوم cholera.

ماریا 'María's game.' Playing at cards. A word perhaps of Portuguese origin.

مرزی Marori. (H.) A turnscrew?

مرن Marqūm. Written.

مرح Marzi. Pleasure, determination, will. Temper, disposition.

مرتبان Martabān. A black Pégjar; so called because imported from Martaban.

مرتب Murattāb. Closed, as a settled account, concluded, finished, settled.

مزید n. s. Extra assessment; an increased demand or additional exaction.

(Vizag and Bellary dialect.)
Plating, silvering. 
adj. Next. the original price, the second or higher price?

A warehouse or shop of grocery, excluding cloth &c. 

v. a. from 

Malaf
to enclose (a letter in a cover) The letters enclosed therein.

n. s. Squabble, rumpus. 

v. n. To wrangle, squabble.

Vulgar for Mousâ. A hamlet.

most commonly , adj. for 

Mouqif. Stopped, suspended.

for 

Mawâshi girî. Rebellion, plunder of the country, outrage. Local. XIX. 40, line 1.

for Mousâ. A hamlet, a dependancy of a village.

usually , n. s. Mouqif. Ceasing, termination, they stopped fighting.

See .

for Meshur. Satin; literally 'Legal,' according to the Sharah or law: cloth woven of cotton mixed with silk is Mashrush or legal. Hence, a name of satin.


n. s. Mashrû. Satin. 

for Mâshâhât. Square measurement; mensuration.

Pride, presumption, arrogance. 
Abundant, headstrong, ungovernable.
Abundant, plentiful, profusely.
Musawwah: A rough draft of a letter.
A title assumed by some teachers (gurus) or confessors.
Mahajan: A mayor or head merchant, a substantial banker.
Mahazar namah: A general affidavit; a certificate signed by all present at a transaction. A general petition signed by a town. A title deed. A written award or decision.
The mouth of a river. (A bad phrase though common.)
adv. Of course, by all means.
error for which see.
Makah: A district in a province, a ward in a town. A spot of land. A fund producing revenue to government. (Malcolm: Index.)
Malwah: Goods on hand or "in view." Crop, harvest. Revenue, income, rent, estate. 
Mahasul: Produce, crop; product of a field, grain.
Mahuldar: Watchmen set over crops.
A title assumed by jangam Gurus.
See.
(a term used in Ganjam.) Lady, baroness.
plu. Lords, courtiers. 
A witenagemote, or council held by headmen.
Maharat. A name given without any proper authority to the Marathi language.
A sort of leprosy.
Buch. Ham. (E. I.) S. 485.
most commonly 
Mahtah. A sort of firework called Roman candles.
See.
Moamaladar. The Tahildar or managing native officer of a district.
Supineness, careless neglect, disregard of duty. 
this village is unhealthy.
Wet cultivation, i. e. rice, which cannot be cultivated without the fields being flooded. land artificially irrigated.
Gall nut.
A sort of carp fish.
Gall nut.
Former, late, last, past, gone by, cancelled.
Majum or 
Majum: An inebriating preparation of Bhang with sugar, spices &c. formed into cakes and eaten. to cancel.
See.
Mased. Dismissed, turned out.
Dialects.

Matti, more properly Mitti. Mud, clay. Which see.

Maru. A pair of antelope horns joined at the roots, resembling a dagger.

Makhtab. Roman candles, blue lights, silver cloth: of which some caps are made.

Motabar. Trustworthy, substantial, honest, respectable. Good security.


Muban. A disease.

Madri. A pattern, model, or example, sort, kind. The original: as opposed to a copy. A large beam of timber.

Begging boiled rice; the rice so given.

Period, time, occupied by a reign.


Man. A husband.

Mephal. The ginnut used in ink and used to dye the teeth black.

Mepi. Measurement.

Muafrawana. A certificate of tax being paid. A pass given for goods on which no duty is payable at the place from whence they came. A permit allowing goods to pass free. A certificate of payment.

Muaf. Pardon, excusing.

Muaf. To forgive or excuse.


To take possession of.


Slate colour; whitish blue, or dark grey?

Mamit. Name of a certain fury.

Trickery, guile, fraud.

Confusion?

Mairfat. Trust, charge, possession.

to entrust or commit to one.


A bulbus root resembling a taffeta. It has little or no appearance above the surface of the ground.
Mixed

Malik. Owner, master, proprietor.

Malick. A gardener.

Malish. Rubbing down a horse. Thrashing or treading out of corn.

Mal. Property, goods.

Malim. Known. After this was made known to him.

Malik. A certain tree?

Malwah. Property, goods.

Mal (Tamil) Beasts and trees. Rottler. IV. 51.

Mausim. The season.

Mausam. A certain tribe of beggars among parians.

Mausam. A teacher? An elephant driver.

Mausam (from Sanscrit) A jeweller’s weight of eight goonju (seeds of the Abrus precatorius).

Mausam. A specimen or muster.

Mausam. A man: this is a boorish pronunciation like mon or mum, in Scotch.

Mahul. That which is collected. Income, product. Produce, crop, collections.

Mahul. A month.


Mahal. A palace.

Mal. A division of a district containing ten or twelve villages.

Maluzari. Land liable to pay rent or revenue. See Reg. 3. of 1802. Such land as is not Lakhiraj.

Malik. Probably an error for Mahal shambdi. The revenue establishment of peons,
Dialects.

Misaj. Temper, humour.

Mira. A title among Mahomedans.

Miri. Some sort of grain.

Mira. A pretty girl, a belle.

Mira. A pagoda, or gold coin worth four rupees.

Mithai. Any sweetmeat.

Mithu (A phrase having the meaning) It is excessively hot.

Minha. Subtraction, deduction.

Minha. From Minha. To subtract, deduct.

Mihin. Fine, delicate, or elegant.

Mira. Miras. A kind of silk worn by Hindu women.

Mira. Stubbornness, stupidity.


Musa. A tutor, clerk, secretary. Reader. Blackstone. 3. [320] says, quoting Sir John Davis "he understood the law language in ten days almost perfectly without a reader."

Mugaddam. The headman of a village same as (qadam) kadeem. Presupposition, supposal. Thus taking it for granted. On the ground that Imagining they had gone, I wrote to him.

Mugaddam. Affair, business.

Mugarrar. Fixed, established.
Determination, certainty. 

Mugabala. Confronting. 
Comparison of a copy with the original. 

Granted. A moocasa village is one that is granted either free (as a reward) or on a light rent. It is a spurious phrase fabricated by the Hindu clerks, by some corruption of an Arabic word. 

Guardianship. 

(Perhaps for ) A lease granted generally by Enamdars: in which the farmer employed, has three-fourths, and the landlord one-fourth of the crop. 

A snipe. See . 

A certain fish. 

Sudden passion. 

Caudle, food for infants . 

Abbreviated, abridged, brief, short, succinct. v. n. To close, To quaver in music. 

A close, conclusion, in music. 

Import, summary, purport. 

Mugabalah. Comparison, collation. 

Mugim. A resident. (A valuer of cloths. ) an appraiser. 

A snipe? 

Mukhtar. He who is free: his own master. Plenipotentiary. 

Mukham. 

H. I. 73.

A lot of the number of. 

A lot of 6 is half a dozen? 

Moghal. A mogul or Muselman. 

The sheathing of a ship. 

Dumb-bells. 

Muchalga. (Turkish) A penal bond or money security. An Indulto, (as called in Spanish) or indemnity. A bond or written agreement of any sort: an agreement of truce. To come in on Muchikas is, to come into camp on truce. one who is out on his own recognizances. 

(Masulipatam) Leave, permission? 

A Mozeechey; a bookbinder: who makes pens. 

Muchala. A deed of settlement, a final agreement in writing. 

A painter: who makes toys and images of paper or pith. 

Briefly, in an abridged form. Abstract, heads of accounts. 

Mujmuadar. The head accountant in a Talook Cutcherry. 

Mujarrad. Instantly. 

Mujra. Allowance, subtraction, reduction, remission. A bow or a salam. 

by government for religious purposes.
Dialects.

to make allowance: to make a salam.

to deduct, to subtract, to give a donation for religious purposes. I am to be refunded, repayment is due, allowance must be made to me.

Muzahim. Obstructing, hindering. used mostly in notes and passports.

Mujmal jumla. Grand total.

Majmudar. The head accountant in the Talook Cutcherry. An auditor: a clerk who checks the accounts.

Mujmal. Completely.

Mutmar-dagi. Disobedience, stubbornness.

Muttag. Disobedience, stubbornness.

Muddat. A period or time. It has long been so.

Muddatgali. A conditional agreement.

Muddat. A foreclosed mortgage, in which the pawn after a certain time is forfeit. A conditional sale with penalty attached.

Muddath. A feast observed among salt makers, when beginning the year.

Muddahl. The defendant; the prisoner; the accused.

Muddat. To be liable, to be prosecuted.

A sort of fish. Russell plate 48.

Mutlaq. Whole, entirely. Utterly, entirely.

Mute. Usually Motasad, a clerk, accountant, writer or scribe.

Mutaq. Answering to, corresponding with (in dates). See under mort. This is the phrase used when two dates are mentioned, one English and one Indian, thus १४१५ रस में भारतीय नीलाम, १८४५ में विश्ववास. In the year 1845 corresponding to Vishvavaas.

Mutaallig. Appertaining to, pertaining.

Mudam. Perpetual, eternal.

Mudam subhundri. A fixed establishment. (village police men?)

Muddat. A period or time.

A conditional sale with penalty attached.

Muddah. A feast observed among salt makers, when beginning the year.

Muddat. The defendant; the prisoner; the accused.

Muddatgali. A conditional agreement.

Muddat. To be liable, to be prosecuted.

A sort of fish. Russell plate 48.

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Murtusa naghur. The Persian name of Guntoor.

Murdar sing. See Murdar.

Murim n. s. The foot or lower corner of a sail.

Mulaazamat. Paying respects to a superior.

Mula'hiza. Regard, notice. Observation, consideration.

Mulak or Mula. A district lying south and east of Gandicota.

The grain crop from land as distinguished from sarib. The sarib land produces tobacco, chillies and betel, all other land is mulum. The two together form baghâyat or "garden cultivation."

Mulk. Appertaining to revenue.

Mulawi. Trickery, cunning.

Multawi. Delayed, postponed, spun out, protracted.

Mullá. A schoolmaster, a doctor; one who administers an oath.

Murabbi. An usher, introducer, recommender.

Murredi. A fine kind of rice.

Murade falli. A fine kind of rice.

Murroici. A kind of grass.

Murshaf. An account keeper.

Mushra. Leave granted for reaping.

Pinion or bind.
A presentment, or declaration signed by all. An affidavit, a general petition, a declaratory deed.

Mohabbat. Friendship, love, affection.

Mohan. Important affair, urgent business.

Muh zabani. Words of mouth.

v. n. To heap fuel on a fire or bonfire.

Monsieur. This word is used in the Ranga Rao Charitra wherein Monsieur Bussy is called Monsieur. Book 2. 66.

Monsieur v. a. (Tamil மோசியின்) To frighten, bully.

Mehman. A kind of sword. Swa. 4. 36.

Mehmandar. A host or landlord.
Mixed

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The "mending" and repairing the bank of a tank.

Mundi. A herb called Fenugreek, saintfoin.

Mokh. A nail, tent-pin, peg, a hook.

Mezban. An entertainment with an exhibition of dancing girls.

Mezbani. An entertainment. a host or entertainer.

Mez. A table, a dinner, mess.

Maidan. Plain, meadow.

Major. A 'Minor.'

Maila. Dirty, foul, soiled.

A certain class of beggars?

Name of a certain feast among whistlers during which they abstain from work.

To prefer. (To assume or take for granted. assuming this as a ground?)

Mugaddam. Matter, affair, business.

Mukarrar. Certain, fixed, appointed.

to fix, appoint.

Mukassar. Full, as full ten yards.

A halting place in a journey. A dwelling, residence, station.

Mugabola. Comparison, collation, setting face to face.

Makhmal. Velvet.

An enemy, a foe, usually (meant for mokhalif.) Opposition, opposing?

Mukhalif. Name of the tutelar goddess of salt pans.
Dialects.

Mughal. Mogul, Moghul. 

M, n. s. A fish, a species of Scomber. Rox. pl. 84. 153. 162. 171. 172.

Muharram. A Tamil title. 

Mafad. An abstract, a summary. 

Mubadala. A sum of money. 

Mubadala. Borrowed, as a loan. 

Mubadala. Exchange, interchange. 

Mueen. The red book, monthly abstract of salaries, fixed statement. 

Mueen. Manner, mode, way. Matters came to such a pitch. 

Mueen. adv. from Mueen. Moderately, as much as suffices. 

Muhra. A timber-dray. 

Muhra. (Tel.) A certain caste of Sudra farmers. 


Mulamm. A sort of melon. 

Mulamm. Plated, covered with gold or silver. 

Mulamma. Gilding. Application of medicine to a wound. 


Muster (an Indian word for sort, pattern or specimen.) 

Muharram. A presentment or statement made by many persons acquainted with the facts. 

Mohturifah. A tax on houses, looms, shops, or trades. 

Mohran. A village peon employed to watch crops. 

Makhmal. A broad sword, a hanger. See. 

Monihang. A kind of jew's harp. 

Moharram. An annual Muslimman festival in commemoration of the death of two heroes called Husain and Hosein. 

Muhr. Any piece or man at chess, except pawns. 

Mobrah. To polish cloth, in mauling. 

Muhr. A gold coin. 

Muhr. A seal. 

Mohra. Restraint, placed on a person to prevent his escape, or to enforce the payment of a demand. They kept him in guard. 

Muhim. See. 

Muarif. Abolishment. 

Mausad. A boot. 

Maulud. Stock in sand, store, provision.
Ardent desire. మొహి. మహి. His thoughts are now all bent on hunting.

Perhaps an error for ముహాసాబ. Giving up charge, yielding office to a successor. ముహాసాబు. ముహాసాబ. ముహాసాబు.

A certain caste of the farmer tribe. ముహరి కను. A name for the Marata character. In Colebr. Essays, 2. 29. he spells it మురు. 

Adv. "At the rate of" (తెలుగు). A word used in the salt permits printed at Madras, but unknown in the north.

A certain coin? ముహరి హున్. A canal, a channel? సంఖ్య.

Usually ముహారబ. Substantial, confidential, trustworthy. ముహరి అరబు. 

The moturfa tax, levied on merchants and artisans. In Ganjam it is a tax on houses. It includes both that which is called ముహాసాబ and ముహాసాబ. 

Usually మహారు or మహరు.

A village watchman who watches fields.

A charge: so much powder as is fired at once. మహారం. 

Opulence, respectability, confidence. మహారథి, మహారాణి, మహారాజు.

Usually మహారబ. 

Respectable, substantial, rich, trustworthy.

A pack of paun leaves. 20 పడ్డు (of 100 leaves each) are a పడ్డూ or pack.

A shopkeeper who supplies one with provisions. ముహరి. 

Mumina. A sort of Musliman weavers. ముహారి ముహారి ముహారి ముహారి.

Manner, mode, way. Rate, ration, mess of food for a day: ముహారి ముహారి ముహారి ముహారి.

A list of servants, showing the salaries they receive. 

For ముహారి, ముహారి, ముహారి, ముహారి, 

Monk-chang. A jews-harp.

A footstool. ముహారి. 

Usually ముహరి. The gold coin valued 15 rupees.

A battery of guns. 

Style, manner, sort?

For ముహారి, ముహారి, ముహారి, ముహారి, 

Morch. A restraint placed on a person to prevent his escape or to enforce the payment of a demand. Arrest, confinement.

A muster, sample: this word is used even by farmers. ముహారి.

The stone beam crossing the top of a pagoda gate. ముహారి ముహారి ముహారి.

See ముహారి.

Encampment. ముహారి ముహారి ముహారి ముహారి. to encamp.

The "Amount." ముహారి. See ముహారి.

A town, a considerable village. 

A hereditary farmer, the original settlers in the township, (from మురుడి, heir.) 

Style, manner, sort?
Several words spelt with ঊ belong correctly to ঊ and ৡ, but in the present Glossary words are given in the common spelling.

### Contraction for ঔ an acre. ঔ নং fifteen acres.

ঔ স্বৰ্দ্ধী adj. নিয়ায়াকী. Sudden, speedy, solitary.

ঔ স্বৰ্দ্ধী or ঔ স্বৰ্দ্ধী প্রৱ adv. (Mahr.) Straightway, suddenly, all at once, unawares, unexpectedly.

ঔ n. s. Stubbornness?

ঔ স্বৰ্দ্ধী n. s. Probably an error for স্বৰ্দ্ধী Muqarrar. Confession, admission, acknowledgment. নিয়ায়াকী to confess.

ঔ আরু n. s. ইতিরাজ. Displeasure.

ঔ আরু n. s. (Error for আরু) Effort, endeavour.

ঔ আরু n. s. He who tries, an essayist, he who makes an effort, a plotter.

ঔ (ঔ আরু) The Persian word meaning or—

This conjunction is wanting in Telugu and Kannadi, but is thus supplied, (in official or vulgar letters) ঔ.

ঔ স্ত্রী n. s. Saint ‘Agatha’ a patron saint among Sudras in Madras.

ঔ n. s. যাজ্ঞী A rebel যাজ্ঞী. যাজ্ঞী (for যাজ্ঞী) Game killed for hunting, venison; a sheep, a goat. যাজ্ঞী mutton.

ঔ or ঔ২ n. s. যাল Yalam. The pump called a pieota.

ঔ স্ত্রী for ঔ স্ত্রী n. s. স্ত্রীশাস্ত্রিণৈ A memorandum, a rough note, a memorial.

ঔ স্ত্রী for ঔ স্ত্রী n. s. যাদু Yad. Memory, recollection.

ঔ স্ত্রী or ঔ২ n. s. এইলা or এইলা for এইলা n. s. A secular bramin.

ঔ০ or ঔ০ n. s. যাত্রা. A clerk.

ঔ০ or ঔ০ n. s. যাত্রা (usually যাত্রা জীব যাত্রা or জীব জীব) n. s. An auction. In Bengali it is spelt nilam (Haughton, p. 1607,) and in Maharashtra (MM. 910) nilamb. In Portuguese it is Lielam which apparently is from the Arabic ليلام notification, proclamation.

ঔ০ n. s. A lottery ticket?

ঔ০ n. s. v. a. To sell by auction যাত্রা জীব.

ঔ০ (ঔ০) n. s. (Tam) A dragon, such as is sculptured on pagodas.

ঔ০ n. s. (Error for ঔ০) Idgah. The place where Musulmans hold a festival: a sort of chapel.

ঔ০ n. s. (Perhaps for ঔ০) Grain thrashed but not cleared from the chaff.

ঔ০ স্ত্রী n. s. (Canarese) “The first crop of rice” (Tuluva language?)

ঔ০০ n. s. ইলাহী Christian.

ঔ০০ n. s. ইলাহী. i. e. ইলাহী AD. 1846.

ঔ০০ n. s. (Canarese) “The first crop of rice” (Tuluva language?)

ঔ০০ n. s. ইলাহী Elibar. Confidence, trust. ইলাহী usually, Influence.

ঔ০ or ঔ০ or ঔ০ n. s. A snipe. যাজ্ঞী of which the যাজ্ঞী and যাজ্ঞী are various species.

ঔ০ n. s. A ship’s keel.

ঔ০ n. s. A phrase which means The boat tacked about.

ঔ০ n. s. See ঔ০ An auction.

ঔ০ n. s. plu. The cry (ঔলা) hullo, huzza’ used by boatmen or others while labouring.

ঔ০ n. s. adj. Seven.

ঔ০ n. s. সামূহিক. Daily allowance, a sum granted to particular individuals in room of the ancient daily allowance.
R. The hard R of Hindustani is often changed into D; thus उज़ ण्ड़ पिन्घा becomes उज़ ण्ड़ पिन्घा.


रंगाण from रंगाण to paint.

रंगाण to turn up for trumps.

रंगी adv. Elegantly, finely. रंगी रंगी रंगी रंगी.

राणी n. s. A certain fish. राणी राणी राणी राणी.

राणी plate 91. A species of sparus, of a dark purple colour.

राणोर n. s. A certain kind of scarlet silk cloth. राणोर राणोर राणोर राणोर.

रांजक for रंजन् n. s. रंजक Ranjak The priming of a gun. रंजक रंजक रंजक रंजक he is very clever: or quick as fire.

रांजक n. s. A ship's shrouds. रांजक रांजक रांजक रांजक.

राङ्ग for रङ्ग n. s. राङ्ग Ragam. Class, sort, set (of people or things.) राङ्ग, राङ्ग, राङ्ग.

राङ्ग (or राङ्ग?) n. s. A certain tree called Cyperus Elatus. Rox. 1. 204.

राङ्गल n. s. Rakhawali. Watching fields (Ganjnam.) राङ्गल राङ्गल राङ्गल राङ्गल.

राङ्गल or राङ्गल n. s. Rajpoote. राङ्गल राङ्गल राङ्गल राङ्गल.

राङ्गल n. s. A tree called Celosia Corymbosa. Rox. 1. 681.

राङ्गल n. s. राङ्गल राङ्गल राङ्गल राङ्गल.

रांजल n. s. रांजल A quilt. रांजल रांजल रांजल रांजल.

रांजल (राङ्गल राङ्गल) n. s. Noise, sound, buzz?

रांजल n. s. रांजल रांजल रांजल रांजल.

रांजल (राङ्गल राङ्गल) n. s. Noise, sound, buzz?

रांजल n. s. रांजल रांजल रांजल रांजल.

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रांजल (राङ्गल राङ्गल) n. s. Noise, sound, buzz?

रांजल n. s. रांजल रांजल रांजल रांजल.

रांजल n. s. रांजल रांजल रांजल रांजल.

रांजल (राङ्गल राङ्गल) n. s. Noise, sound, buzz?

रांजल n. s. रांजल रांजल रांजल रांजल.

रांजल n. s. रांजल रांजल रांजल रांजल.

रांजल (राङ्गल राङ्गल) n. s. Noise, sound, buzz?

रांजल n. s. रांजल रांजल रांजल रांजल.
Dialects.

The peasantry.  ಕಟ್ಟರು.

A nominal money used in Canarese accounts. One gold chaaram or Rahiti ruca is four chinta rucaulu: and four such rucaus (40 fanams) make one rahiti hoon. Rahiti seems to mean Koninroy.  ಕೊನ್ನಿನ್ರೋಯ್.  Local Rec. 1. 323. line 3. & x. 211. line 15.

A farmer.  ಕುಟುಂಬ್ರೋಹ.

A modern word used for "Salvation."
A kind of hawk.

(Jordon’s Catalogue No. 307.)

Name of a certain ancient coin, inscribed with the ‘name of Saint Rama.’


A convent of Vaishnavas.

(Tamil வாழ்வு) The business of a secretary. வாழ்வு a secretary. A secretary or amanuensis.

Riāyat. Remission, indulgence.

As a remission or favour. i. e. ரியாய.

Rao. A Mahratta title added to the names of many braminas. In its meaning it is something like the American Hon’ble, which will include a stage coachman and an auctioneer.

Rāsta. A road.

The drug called Galangal.

To level heaps of salt. (Vizag.)

Mean, vulgar, disreputable, bad, base. குறுத்து ரியாயாள. Money, fund. குறுத்து ரியாயாள.

Remission, indulgence, favour, abatement in a demand.

Currency, vent, usage, practice, custom.

Excess (in taxation) above what is usual (Bellarly) where lands have customarily been taxed too low, an additional sum is laid on, and this is called the excess tax.

Rishwat. A bribe.

A “Reason.” *unreasonably.*

(This is a blundering phrase) I spoke ineptly, or, as I spoke in ignorance of the custom.
Dialects.

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Money rent: revenues paid in money, not in kind. 

Melted butter n. s. Ghee. Gresse, varnish.  

Bread, a loaf.  

Error for which see.  

The sheaf of a pulley.  


Cash, ready money, hard coin.  

A letter epistle, a written note.  

Pension, daily allowance.  

A day. adv. Daily, every day.  

(guzashta) the day before.  

The said date, on the same day. On the abovementioned date.  

Daily allowance, batta.  

Affair, matter. See  

adj.  

Light. (Sums charged for lamps or oil)  

Drudge, slave, wretch, rascal. Rascality, shamelessness, impudence. (from v. a.)  

Loathsome, disgusting, shameless.  

A disgusting man. a shameless wretch.  

Loathsomeness, disgust, shamelessness, impudence.  

A stone. (Ganjam.)  

from the English word "Round." Round, circuit, journey.  

Contraction for 'Rupees.'
Riyat. Remission, indulgence. Deduction, allowance, sum subtracted. रियातः to deduct, refund, allow.

Langar. An anchor. लांगः to cast anchor. लांगाण्डः to weigh anchor. लांगाण्डः or लांगाण्डः a sea-port.

Langar khāna. A poor house or hospital, where (langar) victuals are bestowed.

Langot. A bond or tie? care, incumbrance.

Loss, detriment. (Herein lang is a mere anuk: devoid of meaning?)

Langoti. A modesty piece.

A sinewy man, a hulking boy.

A fat gross wretch.

A slave, drudge, underling. This perhaps is Hindi: but is not in Shak. or M M nor Reeve.

Unwieldy, awkward.

Lambāri. A certain sort of gypsies, also called Brinjaries, who trade in bullocks, salt, grain, &c.

A troop or camp of these vagrants.

A calam or reed pen.

The envelope of a letter; sealing; a parcel or post packet.

A prize. सलगोचर, सलगोचर, as in lottery. सलगोचर रायत, as he has got a prize. This probably is the English word lucky.

A horse's bridle.

Since. For a long while, from the commencement, or beginning, ever since, since. लांगतः beginning from to-day.

Lagagti. To insist on payment.

v. To apply, suit, fit. लांगतः, लांगतः.

Aid, supply, pecuniary assistance (Ganjam phrase.)

The large hawk. Jerdon 28.

adv. By some means or other; in any way.

Escalade. प्राचीन चट scraper.

A "not (post) paid" letter.

adv. Suddenly, all at once.

Larāi. Battle, fight.

v. from Larāi. To fight, contend.

A string of pearls, flowers, &c. लाराति, लाराति. A skein of gold thread or silver thread.

Laddoo. Scrape, hobble, puzzle.

A kind of sweet meat.

there is a difficulty. This originates in a word belonging to dice play; when a "man is dead" or cannot be moved.

Latār. Hobble, mess.

Also, a deep boggy place in a road. A troublesome task.
Dialects.


Lathikhor. (cudgel-eater) A graceless rascal.

Lathikhor. n. s. from لاطي خور The caste of لاطي خور

Lather. n. s. A corpulent big man.

Lather. n. s. The dung of a horse &c. لاطي خور

Lather. n. s. To heap up or gather, make money. To plunder.

Lather. adv. Quickly, at once. (Cuddapa dialect.)

Lather. n. s. Lappam. Gum mastic, used in stopping the seams of ships. Cement: putty.

Labba. Labbi Lubbee. A caste of people who are also called Mooras (Mā-pilla) on the Malabar Coast. They originally were Arabs, but at present they speak a low dialect of Tamil, and have lost the appearance of Mahomedans.

Lather. adj. Proved, verified. See لاطي خور

Lather. n. s. Wretch, scamp, jade. (Perhaps corrupted from لاطي خور a bitch-fox? or from لاطي خور a slave girl. لاطي خور jade.

Lather. n. s. Likhāia. Paste (لاطي خور)

Lather. n. s. Lārāi. A fight, battle.

Lather. n. s. A certain extract from salt.

See Ainslie. لاطي خور

Lather or Lather n. s. Lavāźima. Establishment. (Domestics, retainers, horses &c. The train generally of a great personage. MM.) Affairs (Details, particulars, record in a law-suit.) لاطي خور, لاطي خور

Lather. n. s. A "lot" at an auction. لاطي خور

Lather. n. s. 'Lord Sahib.' The Governor.

Lather. n. s. (Corrupted from لاطي خور) A horse shoe. لاطي خور to shoe a horse.
Mixed

n. s. A sort of begging friar. 

Ladān. The temporary brickwork that sustains an arch while being built. Plastering; ceiling-work.

n. s. Sheathing planks.

Laid, brought, filed (as a charge).

A hollow in a hill?

A horse stable. Perhaps corrupted from cavalry "lines." (See Pal. 50.)

Suitable.

Careless, remediless, helpless. 

A Toorkee or Paithāni phrase for brother (like బహు in Telugu) and borne by certain Hindus.

Laita Laita. temptation, inducement.

Red short fringes. 

Lāl. Avarice, covetousness, cupidity.
Some words commonly written with an initial V will be found under व the vowel O, and others under व B, and others under व VO.

Some words

va or vā The Persian conjunction "and." This occurs in some Telugu and in many Canarese papers written while the Musulmans were in power. Thus ००००, व, ०००० पञ्चिना, वा, धरिचिना ruling and possessing.

Some words

Some words

Some words

Some words
A rent of which a part is remitted: a favourable lease. Quit-rent. 
Land granted on a light rent. Land unfit for ploughing.
Vandālaga. A certain plant.
Wukil. An attorney, a pleader.
An agent ambassador, representative, official.
Part, portion, manner, kind. Goods, property, means.
Contrivance, plan, for doing any thing.
Etcetera; and so forth. (Ganjam.) A rent taken by so and so etcetera, by several partners.
Ramaya and others.
Wazrn. Weight.
Deductions, subtraction, a set off in an account.
The dignity of Wazir, the office of prime minister, ministry.
An unopened knot or bud of leaves.
This is used in medicine.
Wazir. A vazeer or royal minister. In some poems it is used for ; but usually it means a horseman.
Glue, used by carpenters.
The loss sustained in exchanging money: agio; or premium granted or gained in pecuniary transactions.
A pole on which a weight is carried by two men: also written .
for adj. General. a general order.
The General Post Ancheh Office.
A cobweb, soot: dirt made by an insect different from a spider.
Regard, care. he cares not for me.
A pouch for betel.
A rope, a cable. The cable with which a car is drawn. The white necked stork.
Both sharers, gross produce; both the farmer's and government's share.
To pour; draw in an alembic; they boiled the oil.
Error for Food.
Plague, teasing.
A certain tree.
The heavy crop; the great crop reaped after the rains.
Dialects.

Drought. நீட்சி. நீட்சித்தாரி நீட்சித்தாரி a year without rain.

வத்சில்லை or வத்சில்லை n. s. The disease of swollen testicle. வட்சில்லை.

ஏற்ப வா ந. s. A squanderer, a prodigal. ஏற்பவா.

துறைத்தண்டை n. s. (Tamil) Tributary streams, the feeders of a river. துறைத்தண்டை.

காரணங்ககம் for காரணங்க n. s. Pagodas, gold coins. Jagann-1. 35.

சோ (Kan) Varidi. News, intelligence. Warning, orders. சோயின் the same as Subadar, Major. சோயின் குடி those who are under his command.

தர்மகா ந. s. (Tamil) Income, revenue, resources. தர்மகா.

மாராதா ந. s. (Maratha) Land transferred from one farmer to another. மாராதா.

மாராதா ந. s. (Marath) Exchange, transfer, transposition. மாராதா.

மாராதா வ. a. To exchange; counter-march; make two men change places.

மாராதா n. s. (Maratha) Change of appointment. Change or exchange of place.


(See the Tariff.)


மாராதா குடி adj. போண்டல் (Valandex. Hollandois.) Dutch. போண்டல்.

மாராதா குடி n. s. A noose or cord to catch cattle with. மாராதா குடி.

மாராதா குடி n. s. பல. Son. Son of பல. பலாத பலாத Nabi-khan, son of Haidar khan.

சொரு குடி or வடயாது குடி n. s. A species of areca nut. வடயாது குடி.


வழியுக்கு n. s. (Tamil வழியுக்கு) Violence, oppression, mischief. வழியுக்கு, வழியுக்கு.

வழியுக்கு n. s. (Tamil வழியுக்கு) A powerful or violent man. வழியுக்கு வழியுக்கு.

வழியுக்கு (usually வழியுக்கு) n. s. A Tamil word for a lamp. வழியாங்கார லம் a lamp on a stand. Charitr. 5. 2036. வழியாங்கார.

வழியுக்கு adj. Affable, gracious. accessible: subordinate, obedient. வழியுக்கு வழியுக்கு வழியுக்கு they are not yet subjected.

வழியுக்கு ந. s. A species of the வழியுக்கு. வழியுக்கு n. s. Pension, allowance, living. வழியுக்கு.

வழியுக்கு n. s. A proprietor or landholder. A pensioner.

வழியுக்கு வச Appointment. வசைவ, வசைவ, MM.

வழியுக்கு n. s. அணா வசைவ. Support, intervention, patronage. அணா, அணா.

வழியுக்கு n. s. முறல். Wasilah. Payments, liquidation, collections. முறல், முறல் முறல் முறல் to collect, realize. See under முறல்.

வழியுக்கு for வழியுக்கு n. s. Usilad. A leader, a captain, a tutor or master. வழியுக்கு, வழியுக்கு வழியுக்கு வழியுக்கு (of fencing, singing or dancing) MM 933. He who "teaches" one, i.e. his rival or utter superior: his master.


வழியுக்கு n. s. A booked account.

வழியுக்கு usually வழியுக்கு adj. வழியுக்கு வழியுக்கு. Skilled, versed in, knowing, acquainted. வழியுக்கு, வழியுக்கு, வழியுக்கு, வழியுக்கு to assert, certain.

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n. s. (Tamil வாத்தேறு) A bridge.

War (War) An affix, as, according to dates.

Waris n. s. A receipt by the captain for goods laden on a vessel: an inventory.

Waris for Waris n. s. (from Waris) Heirs'hip. The being his heir.

War for Waris n. s. (War) An heir or lawful successor.

War n. s. A line or range (of pita in a salt work) A canal.

Wala (Wala) An affix. "He who has"

Thus bacha-wala, one who has a child; ghora wala, a horsekeeper, one who has a horse; nao-wala a boatman; gari wala a coachman; a cartman: paissa wala a monied man, one who is rich; ghar-wala, the landlord, the householder. The feminine is wali; thus, bacha wali she who has a child; and the plural wali, as paissa wali, those who are rich. Also of places, thus Dilli wala he who lives in Delhi. Kalkatta Wal, the goddess who rules Calcutta.

Wasa n. s. (Ganjam phrase.) A canal or sluice from a tank.

Waidah (Waidah, Waida.) Period. Term fixed for payment. Pay day, installment, stated period.

Wara n. s. (K.) n. s. A peon, one who carries messages. See Reeve.

Wara n. s. (Kadapa.) Compensation. A compensation paid by the party injured, or the legal representative of such party.

Wah Wah! or Wah Wah! Bravo! well done! huzza!

Wazirah n. s. Vulgar for Investigation, trial.

Waziah n. s. Waziah. The office of Minister.

Vitthal Deo. A certain god worshiped by the Madhivas.
Dialects.

- **Spare bullocks.**
- **Release, leave of absence.**
- **Error for సార్తులపడాడు నంది.**
- **Ordinance, order, decree.**
- **Error for విశ్వాముని.**
- **To pinion, enmity.**
- **Publication, notification.**
- **A notice in a conspicuous place.**
- **Country, land, home. The common phrase for England or for Persia.**
- **A hamlet or dependant village.**
- **Arrangement, order, distribution.**
- **This does not agree with it.**
- **Arranging according to different heads, distribution, settlement.**
- **See కోటి.**
- **A claim, or dispute. Without any the smallest claim. This is a phrase in bills of sale, transferring property.**
- **Error for సార్తులపడాడు నంది.**
- **Leisure.**
- **A plant producing a black seed used as a plaster for boils.**
- **A certain drug?**
- **Means of success. I cannot afford a meal.**
- **A bench, seat.**
- **To be astonished or amazed.**

_C. P. Brown's Mixed Dictionary._
or நம்பிவிட்டிருந்த n. s. A plain, the low lands.

சொண்டு n. s. (Tamil சொண்டு.) The steam of water used in bleaching cotton cloth.

பண்டனை n. s. (Tamil பண்டனை.) The sweet potato.

சூன்றி n. s. Error for சூன்றி n. s. Dispute.

சோண்டலனி n. s. Money advanced to weavers,

&c. இரண்டு பண்டனைருந்து சுட்டிய உண்டாதே கூறு. 

பெரிய மூன்றாம். Q.

சண்டிஎல்லது n. s. A kind of fish.

சண்டிஎல்ல ந. s. (in navigation.) A tack in sailing.

சண்டிஎல்லது To make a tack or turn.

சண்டி n. s. A certain tree. See கை or கைஞ்சொ.

சண்டியும் n. s. A certain medical herb.

சண்டியும் n. s. Auction. சண்டியும் to sell by auction.

சண்டியும் adj. Occasional, done at intervals.

சண்டியும் or சண்டியும் n. s. Disagreement, unhealthiness, contagion. சண்டியும், சண்டியும்.

சண்டியும் n. s. Mortification, annoyance. சண்டியும். (A low word.)

சண்டியும் n. s. Dress, feigning. சண்டியும், சண்டியும்.

சண்டியும் n. s. One who feigns.

சண்டியும் n. s. A jeweller. சண்டியும் D.

சண்டியும் n. s. (Literally, heaven.) A taunting word for a dungeon. (See Bykunata in the Gloss. to 5th Report.)

சண்டியும் adj. Wairan. Desolate, waste, depopulated, ruined. சண்டியும், சண்டியும்.

சண்டியும் n. s. Desert. வெள்ளை சண்டியும் இவ்விடே these lands are desolate.

சண்டியும் n. s. See சண்டியும்.

Words beginning with Vo, Wo, will generally be found under & the vowel O.

சண்டியும் error for சண்டியும் n. s. Allotment of shares or portions, dividing.

சண்டியும் n. s. A class of secular bramines. குடை சண்டியும் another class of the same kind of bramines.

த, ஷ, ஸ', SH, S. These three letters are so mingled in the spoken Telugu that in the colloquial and mixed language they are often used wrongly. And they will here be considered as one and the same initial.

சுத் n. s. (சுத் * a pin or stake) Sankoo. A cross, used in survey measurement. See Revenue Selections folio vol. 3 page 834.

சுத் n. s. A low hollow: a pool?

சுத் or சுத் n. s. (Tamil சுத்.) Sanbade. Stone facing. To have the banks of a pond faced with stone. கோஞ்சோஞ்சோ.

சுத் n. s. (Tamil சுத்.) A sceptre, a royal staff. Notes on A. 4. 37.

சுத் n. s. (for சுத் Sanjar Khani.) A kind of cloth. Some sort of shawl presented as a gift in honour. சுத், சுத் n. s. The same as கோ.

சுத் or சுத் n. s. (from சுத் Samjañ.) To beg off; to apologize for. To repair, to put in order, or in repair. To rest himself, recover himself. கோஞ்சோஞ்சோ.

சுத் or சுத் n. s. (from சுத் Samjañ.) To calm, comfort, pacify. To persuade, cajole, talk over. வண்டியில்.


சுத் or சுத் adv. Vastly, excessively. வண்டியில்.

சுத் or சுத் n. s. To collect money by subscription.

சுத் n. s. (سلطنت Sultanat.) Pomp? display? Loc. VI. 58.

சுத் n. s. A certain forest tree?

சுத்தமம், சுத்தமம் n. s. (Tamil சுத்தம்- 

சுத்தம்.) Sandivalam. Loss in redeeming a pledged article. Agency, fees, commission or
percentage paid to brokers. A penal sum, deposited and to be forfeited for the non-
fulfilment for a purchase.

Sandal  A box.

Sandukcha  A small box or trunk.

Epilepsy.  To earn.

The bird called

Sweet words: coaxing.  to coax, fondle.

The tree called Vitex Negundo.


Connection, relation.

Ink.

an inkstand.  D. H. 1. 158.

Here and there, scatteredly, moderately (for S).

Saglat. Woolen cloth: scarlet cloth. Broad cloth. In the Glossary to Chaucer's Poems, 'Chokola-
town'. i.e. French. Cicelaton "cloth of gold." In the extreme north of India this signifies a
blanket.

A sort of perch fish.

Sukalee A kind of tree. Rox. page 762.

To use violence.  positive orders.

Sarkhail. The chief or General. (called Surkeel.)

Sagat Shumar.

On an average.  Suffer, forbear, sustain.  Suffer.

Toughness; as of wood; stubbornness; Strength, richness, as of corn land.

adj. Tough, stubborn, fat, as land.

The grain called sago.

A mud nest like that of a wasp.  Honest, upright, faithful, guileless. Jagann. 3. 120; here it is 'sneaking,
pitiful.'

Sazawal. Violent measures to enforce payment.  Clear, unobstructed, plain, as a road.

honestly.

A sort of root like seaweed: the alkali of which is called or impure chlorate of Soda. Aimsie. 1. 395.

A scourge or whip, a rod.  H. 3. 180.  Vaguely or vaguely.

n. A dish-cover, shaped like the cup of a hooka. On it are two marks like shoes, called Vishnu's sandals.

Pride, insolence, deceit. Jealousy, envy. ADC. Help? aid, convenience?

or  v. a. To spur.

An umbrella.

To plague, tease, torment, persecute, vox. SIZE, S. 60.
ment or diploma, charter or letters patent.


**Shakri** n. s. 41. A clarinet.

**San** n. s. (from 51 San-masi. The past year.) Old debts, balances of former years. 372. 373.

**Sanpu** plu. 45. 56. n. s. They who have much influence or honor. 77. 77.

**San-er** error for 77. 56. n. s. A corpse. 87.

**Sand** adj. Empty, fasting. 47. 55. 55. 68. 75. 336. 58. अश्विन में वा वह दे कृति.

**Sand** v. n. To be well, abated. 48.

**Sana** n. s. Sea stores. 86. 86. 86.

**Sufaide** n. s. Turkish, white lead used in painting. 86.

**Sab** n. s. 67. Reason, ground, cause. 86.

**Sabari** or **Sabari** n. s. (from 67 Sab.) A voyage. The season for voyaging out at sea. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87. 87.

**Saba** n. s. 2. Green leaf: the intoxicating drug called bang. 67. 67. 67.

**Subba** or **Subba** n. s. 45. Burmese. 67. 67.

**Subba** nives. The District clerk or paymaster. 67. 67. 67.

**Sagari** n. s. (rather called **Sagari**) Sago.

**Sam** or **Sam** n. s. for 87. 87. A subdivision, quarter. 87. 87. 87.

**Sandari** n. s. Samudarī. The office of a संस्करण (Samudra) or clerk or accountant.
Dialects.


n. s. A mistake for n. s.

Any seat of Government.

n. s. A pair of tweezers?

v. a. (error for Samālā). To manage, control. *to speak with good care.

adv. Error for n. s.

n. s. Samakh. A binnacle or compass stand.

v. a. (from Samjāna) To calm, comfort, pacify.


n. s. Sint. A subdivision, a parish.

n. s. (for Simi bandi) Arranging villages into a subdivision of a Taluk.

n. s. (for Simi) A subdivision of a Taluk.

n. s. See n. s.

v. a. (from Samjāsh kūna) To comfort, persuade. To appease, lull. To supply.

n. s. for Simi dār. He who manages a Samut or subdivision of a Taluk.

Sea-apple. It is about the size of a large melon of a very dry texture and bitter taste. Literally, foreign apples.

n. s. A plant called convolvulus speciosus. (Partington.)

n. s. See n. s. Which see.

n. s. Error for n. s. Used thus, n. s.

Odds and ends.

n. s. See n. s.

or n. s. A certain kind of cakes.

or interj. Sahā. Right! correct! Well said! This word is sometimes used with a signature, or instead of a name signed.

for Sarhang. A Serang, head lascar, or native boatswain.

n. s. Saranjām. Apparatus, the needful, set out or trim; sundries. Things, articles, property.

he got the money ready.

It cannot be effected.

n. s. (A Malay word; see Maraden page 168) A porch, gallery, awning: a clinker-built house made of shingle or board. (Masulipatam) n. s. Sarambi coffee. A room with a cieling.

n. s. Sarcār. The Government.

n. s. Goods, luggage?

for n. s. Short. Agreement, conditions agreed on.

n. s. The trigger of a gun.

n. s. (for) A silver chain, a necklace.

n. s. Sarafrieś. Promotion, kindness or regard; exaltation; advancement; accomplishment of a work.

purveying for a marching army or for troops passing.

I was much honoured, Lit: my head was exalted.


n. s. A sledge, a kind of carriage.

Saras nīras. Good and bad, one with another?
Accountant and manager. The head officer in a Court of Justice.

Sarhad. Boundary, land mark; a frontier.

Sharik. A friend or ally.

Sharika. Tight trousers.

Shararat. Wickedness, outrage, cruelty.

Shararat. n. s. The shaft of a well or its foundation. At the foot of the wall.

Sharat. Theft. A fine levied on those who steal (ears of corn).

Sharat. n. s. for Sarat. A banker, a money changer, a cashkeeper.

Sarri-khail. i.e. a general or commander. The Major Domo. The king's favourite. This Title uvo pronounced :// Surkeel is in use at Tanjore and Vizianagaram and Punganore.

Sarigiro. The prophet or head of a sect, an abbot.

v. a. To make equal, to range differences, to make content or satisfied.

Sarir. n. a. Classification of lands, an account wherein fields are rated according to the goodness of the soil.

Sarrihkah. The order, arrangement.

usually  voor Sarrihkah. The head Native

Sardar. Chief, Captain, Leader, Ringleader, Ruler, Head, Gentleman, Lord.

Sardes Mukhi. The head officer of a province.
Also the allowance granted him of ten per cent on the collections. See Malcolm's Memoir. 1. 66.

शादा n. s. Sardha. A mispronunciation for शादा Faith, confidence, wish, desire, strong inclination.

सर्नाम न. s. Sarnamah. Superscription, direction. सर्नाम

शांप न. s. Sarpeoh. A head tire or gold band over the turban. सर्पेव


शाब for शाब n. s. A steep, a hollow between hills.

शाब n. s. Sarlakhar. General: chief, leader. शाबलकार

शाब n. s. Land granted on a light quit rent. शाब

शाब n. s. Dung, ordure. शाबना शाब to eat purif.sham.

शाब n. s. A crack. शाब. शाब it is cracked.

शाब n. s. Charges, cost, expense, expenditure. शाब. See preamble to Reg. 1. of 1816. शाब in this sense is a foreign word unknown in the northern circars. It is Tamil.

शाब n. s. (for शाब Salāh, and also used मल Salāh.) Advice, counsel, peace, concord. मल, मल

शाब n. s. from शाब An accomplice, an adviser. मल

शाब n. s. for शाब Persuasion, शाब Salāh.

शाब n. s. Salām. Salutation. कोशः.
A weed called Cyperus rotundus; cattle eat it, hogs are fond of the roots, the roots dried and powdered are used as a perfume.

Sākha n. s. Residing: an inhabitant, tenant.

Sākhi n. s. Manufactured. as of salt. Sākhi (meant for Sākhī) the manufacture of salt.

Sākho n. s. Low lands: a dell; a low moist field.

Sākhi, Sākhi n. s. (Tamil சகை) Cultivation, tillage.

Sākhī n. s. Ouminseed. A certain odoriferous seed used in cookery.

Sāz n. s. Maker.

Sāz n. s. Barter, exchange.

Similar, equal. Sāz n. s. Bartered merchandize.

Sāz or Sāz n. s. (Tamil சேட்டு) Thus used a bargain, sale with profits.

Sāzhānā n. s. A horse.

Sāzhānā n. s. (Shāni for शान) Cleverness, skill.
Dialects.

साध न. स। सथ, Company, escort. सुभ, escort.
सुवर्ण न. स। Cloth of gold, or silver stuff. सुवर्ण.
सार न. स। Sādir. Issued, given, proclaimed, enacted. सार करना to issue, give (an order).
सल्वरियड़ा। Expense and receipt. Out goings andcomings. Now used for petty charges for pens, ink, paper, lamp-oil &c.
साधन v. a. See सण।
शेल न. स। (Tamil शेलूक) Vermillion; red paint: factitious Cinnabar; made of mercury and brimstone. See Ainslie. 2. 253.
शानाहोग। Shanabhog. (Kannadi.) A village clerk or accountant. शाना बोग मुरॉङ spells it Shambogue.
सादी adj। (सादी Sāndi) Second, second in rank.
शाया, शमलांतनजा। Shāmilānthanjar. Land mixed with waste. Land, part of which is waste.
शाही usually शाही or शाही adj। (मल शाही Shāmil.) United, conspiring, leaguing. पुस्तक शाही adv. Unitedly, in league.
शाही, शाही के लिए। Sāhib.) Owner, master, possessor. पुस्तक शाही a gentleman. Also an ordinary word for Musulman, just as a Frenchman is vulgarly called a Monsieur.
शाही n. s. from स्या Sāyer. (A journey.)
The transit duty. Variable imposts, customs, duties, tolls.
शयाही, शयाही for शयाही n. s। शयाही Syahi.
Country Ink: this is made of lamblack and never turns rusty. English Ink is called शाही and (if made with galls) soon loses its blackness.
शाही n. s। (Tamil शाही Shārām.) Scaffolding. स्वायत्त (Madras) Tamil Dictionary page 275.
शाही or शाही n. s। (The English word) A "chariot" used for gigs &c. शाही.
शाही n. s। A masquer or buffoon, who in a farce plays the part of Siva.
शाही n. s। Sārā. A bridge (Cud.) A scaffolding: rather शाही कर।
Sārass root. A medicinal drug.

Sārā, Sārā or Sārā n. s. Spirituous liquor. Wine. Arrack.

Sārā or an arrack shop, gin shop.

Surti n. s. A petticoat. بکس.

Sāρі m. or Sāρі n. s. The crop raised on low lying land. (Raj. and Nellore.)

Sār n. s. A man (at chess.) یک

v. a. To place (a piece, or man) at dominos or drafts.

Sārgan, Sārgan or Sārgan n. s. "Sargent." بکس. Bobbili. 3. 106.

Sahā m. or Sāρā n. s. سنار

Shahr pānāh. A city wall.

Sāϕā m. Success, completion, achievement.

Sāϕā v. n. To succeed : be finished. بکس.

Sāϕā v. a. To settle, prepare, get ready.

Sāϕā v. n. To prosper. بکس.

Sāϕā n. s. See. بکس.

Sāϕā n. s. Any grain that has a light coloured husk, as rice?

Sāϕā m. n. s. The account regarding the white and black grain crops: i.e. For the whole year. This term is peculiar to the north.

Sāϕā or Sāϕā n. s. سلکی Sālāstrī.

A farrier, a horse doctor.

Sālābid adj. Annual.

Sālābid or Sālābid. The permanent charges of a village, as those for the Pagoda &c. بکس.

Sālābid adv. As usual. مکس. H. 4. 192.

Sālābid n. s. A nutritious nut which makes a glutinous kind of gruel. بکس.

Sālābi n. s. i. e. سلکی Sālābi. Yearly income. Annuity, yearly stipend. بکس.

Sālābi or Sālābi adj. Annual, yearly.


Sālābi n. s. سل A shawl.

Sālābi n. s. The bird called a quail.

Sālābi adv. بکس. دل Sālābi. Annually. بکس.


Sālābi n. s. Annual income, annuity. بکس.

Sālābi (for Sālābi plu. of Sālābi) n. s. Furrows.

Sālābi n. s. A kind of fish of the species called chimera. بکس.

Sālābi v. a. (error for بکس. دل. Bābi.) To convince, bring him to his senses.

Sālābi n. s. سل Sālāvari. (Persian جار Chawar.)

A measure of land; nominally containing thirty catties (some contain only ten) each کی being about 14 acres and 14 kuntas. بکس. acres 14 یک. This mode of measurement is peculiar to zemindary land, in which Sālāvari signifies that part of the estate which the zemindar retains in his own hands; as discriminated from بکس. دل. Sheri q. v. which was land let out to tenants. جام. Bha. 6. 205.

Sālābi n. s. (Italian, and Portuguese, "chiavi") a key. بکس.

Sālābi n. s. plu. A large kind of fish imported dry from Bombay. بکس.

Sālābi or Sālābi error for بکس. دل Sālābi n. s. which see. Ainslie. 2. 355.

Sālābi n. s. A sort of gypsies?

Sālābi or Sālābi error for بکس. دل Sālābi n. s. A servant.
Dialects.

रत्रेंत्री n. s. (Error for रत्रेंत्री) Help. रत्रेंत्री n. s. (for रत्रेंत्री Shāhīd.) A witness.

सहार n. s. Sāhār. A banker or money broker.

साहब n. s. Sahēb. Master, owner.

सायर n. s. An aquatic plant. (Trapa bispinosa) The nuts of this, which are like almonds.

सायर n. s. A sort of grain grown in Nagpoo.

सायर n. s. A pair of antelope's horns joined together, butt to butt, as one stick, pointed at each end.

सायर n. s. A timber. जलसायर Breaking, ruined, burst.

सायर or सायर n. s. Sīc. A seal or impression, a die for coin, a stamped coin.

सिन्हाना v. n. सिन्हाना Sīkhanā. To teach, tutor, tamper with, to instigate.

सिन्हाना n. s. A hunting hawk.

सिरा or सिरा n. s. Sīrā. Sporting, bowling, hunting: also an airing on foot, or horseback, a walk or ride.

सिरा or रत्रेंत्री n. s. Shīdārī. A huntsman, a fowler: a hunting hawk.

सिरा or सिरा n. s. (Sīkār) Game, hunting. An airing, a walk, drive, or stroll.

सिरा or सिरा n. s. Subordinate; as a subdivision.

सिरा is equivalent to इं म "in."

सिरा n. s. Sīc. Seal, stamp, impression. This word is from the Italian or Turkish Zecca, i.e. the mint, see ज़ेक.

सिरा or सीरा n. s. A "Sikh" or Panjabi. मोटर डूबे.

सिरा or सीरा n. s. A perfumed powder used in worship.

सिरा or सीरा n. s. plu. Boiled betel nut.

सिरा n. s. Savings in expenditure, embezzlement.

सिरा n. s. A recommendation.


सिरा n. s. Sīm (vulg. सीमा) सम्मत A quarter of the heaven. A hamlet.

सिरा adj. Sītī Third.

सिरा n. s. Sīrā. Vinegar.

सिरा n. s. Sirāsta. Custom, usage.

रत्रेंत्री or रत्रेंत्री n. s. Shāhīd. The head accountant or manager in a revenue office or Court.

सिरा n. s. Sīrā. Indian ink; made of lampblack, gum, and sugar: as distinguished from इंग्लिश Indian ink, made of galls and vinegar. The smell will always shew which is present: English ink which soon turns pale: but sira, made with lampblack never loses its colour.
Shirazi. Brought from Shiraz. S. 1. 176. Swa. 4. 36.

The tilt of a bed.

Sir. The head. Hence the words Sir-desmuk, Sar-desmook, Sir-despondia and ser-canoongoi. Elph. p. 27.

Sirca. Vinegar.

Sirca. The direction or heading of a letter.


A kind of fish. Russell. No. 100.

Silsila. Succession, series.

adv. Successively, perpetually, in routine.

Silk. Balance, outstanding money. or adj. Remaining.

Reeve. a remaining balance, sums yet unrealized.

A chillum for a hookah.

Salib. The Cross. an expression which Pritchett uses in his Telugu Testament.

Onyx. A stone used in burnishing.

Slice. (The English word) Rice bestowed as alms in a raw uncooked state: provisions, undressed victuals: forage. See Kasiyatra page 119.

Honestly, uprightly, rightly.

Sima. Sewing. The gore or lining at the girdle of a petticoat.

An oyster.

A fabulous monster, or roc of vast size. Perhaps the same as a dragon.

Vinegar.

A ploughman.

A bottle, phial of glass.

A wrong spelling for punishment.

A sort of grain.
Dialects.

H. 4. 155. ఎంటక్కడాన్ని another sort of this grain.

దండి for కిందరు n. s. A rudder. శనివారం అను లేదా.

దండి or కం్చి నిన్న n. s. A sort of gypsies.

సంతుండు n. s. (సుక్తి Sukhti.) A year without rain. అది సంతుండి తప్పనించాడు.

ఉపసంఘాతం or ఉపసంఘాతం n. s. An error for ఉపసంఘాతం n. s. When he was listening at ease to the sacred history.

సాదానం n. s. A kind of cakes. కొలువు సాదానం. 

సాదానం or సాదానం n. s. Bloody flux. రాంధన సాదానం.

సాదానం for సాదానం n. s. Súryā. A mess or dish made of grits of roasted rice. See సురు సాదానం.

సాదానం or చేష్ట నుంచి n. s. Cheating. రాంధనం.

చేష్ట నుంచి v. a. To cheat, over-reach. చేష్ట నుంచి వా చాతకం. HK. 4. 184.

పానబాంబాదు or సాదానం adv. Totally, utterly. మన పానబాంబాదు తప్పనించాడు.

పానబాంబాదు v. a. To manage. To look after, take care of. పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు. 

పానబాంబాదు or సాదానం n. s. and adj. (perhaps from శం Shud it is; and శం Shúmad it comes) Custom, usage, customary, usual. శం Shúmad, 

పానబాంబాదు v. a. To manage. పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు.

పానబాంబాదు for పానబాంబాదు adv. Utter, downright. పానబాంబాదు.

పానబాంబాదు adv. Also, even. Likewise, too, including.

పానబాంబాదు v. a. To manage. పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు.

పానబాంబాదు or సాదానం n. s. Sunāna Reading out or reciting. సన్న సన్న సన్న.

పానబాంబాదు v. a. To read aloud. పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు. has my petition been read out?

పానబాంబాదు v. a. See పానబాంబాదు.

పానబాంబాదు కాయలు n. s. An insignificant fellow. శ్రవ్య కాయలు.

పానబాంబాదు కాయలు v. a. See పానబాంబాదు.

పానబాంబాదు కాయలు పానబాంబాదు కాయలు n. s. An insignificant fellow. a nobody. శ్రవ్య కాయలు.

పానబాంబాదు కాయలు పానబాంబాదు కాయలు n. s. Sunāna. Circumcision. సన్న కన్య సన్న కన్య.

పానబాంబాదు కాయలు పానబాంబాదు కాయలు n. s. The same as సంతుండి which see.

పానబాంబాదు కాయలు n. s. Subar-kéli. The kelson or plank lying on a vessel's keel.

పానబాంబాదు కాయలు పానబాంబాదు కాయలు n. s. Subah. A sooba or province. 

పానబాంబాదు కాయలు n. s. Subadar. Governor of a province. In the modern army a sergeant or native captain. "Subadar Colonel Munro Saheb," Sir Thomas Munro.

పానబాంబాదు కాయలు or పానబాంబాదు n. s. The name of a certain river; a sort of bastard ruby found there?

పానబాంబాదు or పానబాంబాదు n. s. Sumār. prep. About.

పానబాంబాదు or పానబాంబాదు n. s. About Rupees 200. సంమర్ పేంటి ఇందులో తప్పనించాడు. he is pretty well now, he is rather better to-day.

పానబాంబాదు or పానబాంబాదు n. s. Come gently, fair and softly.

పానబాంబాదు or పానబాంబాదు n. s. Properly పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు.

పానబాంబాదు or పానబాంబాదు n. s. A chest of drawers.

పానబాంబాదు n. s. Surī Name of a country. Syria?

పానబాంబాదు or పానబాంబాదు n. s. A cypress tree.

పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు n. s. Surmā Collyrium. సంమర్ పేంటి ఇందులో తప్పనించాడు.

పానబాంబాదు n. s. Bhanumati. 4. 21.

పానబాంబాదు, పానబాంబాదు or పానబాంబాదు n. s. Shuro Commencement. పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు.

పానబాంబాదు, or పానబాంబాదు n. s. The dent in coin: the mint mark. పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు.

From శ్రుక్య పానబాంబాదు an ingot.

పానబాంబాదు, or పానబాంబాదు adv. Also, even. Likewise, too, including.

పానబాంబాదు, or పానబాంబాదు adj. Corrupted from పానబాంబాదు Easy.

పానబాంబాదు n. s. Sultan. A sultan or Muslim prince. శ్రవ్య పానబాంబాదు.

పానబాంబాదు v. a. To rectify, to reform?

పానబాంబాదు v. a. To rectify, to reform?

పానబాంబాదు adj. and n. s. Lazy, Laziness. పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు.

పానబాంబాదు n. s. A flower seller. హుత పానబాంబాదు. M. XII. 1. 357.

పానబాంబాదు n. s. Features. But in Bobbili 3. 66. పానబాంబాదు పానబాంబాదు means brought
from Surat. शुरात्त वायुः श्लायस् very fine pearls brought from the same country.

न.स. From Surat zada. A natural son, one by a concubine.

न.स. (Tamil தமிழ்) A kiln (of bricks).


न.स. vulgar error for स्पर्सम् which see. दृश्यः दिवस्तो वायुः दृश्यः.

न.स. Power, ability. शक्तिः सा शक्तिः.

न.स. Shamma. A candlestick. श्मामा श्म श्मामा.

न.स. Selaga. A word used in measuring grain. A double handful of grain, "One lot," from which a new reckoning begins. The handful or pinch of grain put down as a mark of reckoning. छालात् छालात् चालात् छालात् छालात् छालात्.

From the Arabic "Silqā" चिलका सीलका. See Burckhardt's Nubia, 410. p. 234. q. v.

त्योऽऽ योऽऽ n. v. n. To play pranks or tricks.

त्योऽऽ or त्योऽऽ n. s. Simbā. The glanders.

त्योऽऽ v. a. To collect, accumulate, usually, to earn, get.

त्योऽऽ adv. Per-centum (Mahr. in Bellari.)

त्योऽऽ n. s. Set. The title assumed by Guzrati bankers, saocars.

त्योऽऽ n. s. "Landed militia." Elphinstone p. 11.

त्योऽऽ Vulgar for त्योऽऽ (causal of त्योऽऽ) v. a. To make. A rustic ballad says त्योऽऽ त्योऽऽ त्योऽऽ त्योऽऽ.

त्योऽऽ n. s. (Perhaps for त्योऽऽ ?) A scate. त्योऽऽ त्योऽऽ त्योऽऽ त्योऽऽ. Russell on fishes. No. 5.

त्योऽऽ interj. शबाश. Well done! Bravo!
Dialects.

शोलागम n. s. Sholagam. A dry hot wind. The south wind which the English call the long shore wind. (Guntoor.)

शोल्टी or शोलटी n. s. Sholti. Agency in bribery: a go between: intervention.

नौरा or नौरा n. s. Soldiers. "soldiers." Bobbili. 3. 107.

शोथिन्द्र A particular building. सरोवर.

शोथिन्द्र या n. s. A match, a pattern, specimen, sample.

सैंटु. Model, pattern, fashion. किसी के अरब मुसलमान फैशन. See शैना.

सौन n. s. सौन Traffic, trade. Goods, wares, commodities. हैदराबाद, शेखराबाद.

सौरा n. s. A merchant, a trader. Also a horse dealer. वाहन, का अंतराल का किरानता.

सौरा n. s. A mistake for कुछांत्र which see.

सोन्स or सोन्स n. s. Son Searching, overhauling. सोन्स सोन्स To overhaul or search. सोन्स सोन्स.

सोन्स for सोन्स n. s. Search, enquiry, trial. Refining, purifying. सोन्स सोन्स सोन्स.

सोन्स सोन्स v. a. To embalm. सोन्स सोन्स सोन्स.

सोन्स v. a. To embalm. सोन्स सोन्स सोन्स.

सोन्स n. s. (vulgarily सोन्बूत) सोन्बूत Sobbat. Accompanying, being a guard. Intimacy: keeping company. Escort, convoy.

सोन्बूत n. s. A sort of vagrants in Madras who subsist on leavings. "Gentlemen; idlers."

सोन्बूत n. s. (K.) A kind of sweetmeat. An instrument used in making this sweetmeat.

सुरिंग n. s. Spring. A certain fish. Russell No. CXIII. A species of Sparus?

सूप n. s. Broth, also called शून्य "soup."

सूट n. s. A sort of waistcoat.
lighten, go off, as a fever.

usually m. a. (a low bad word) The whole.

i. e. n. s. Riding, going abroad, a drive, an airing. A conveyance. Utt. Haris. 4. 22. walking a foot.

n. s. Sawār. Riders, troopers, horsemen.

H. This letter is sometimes dropped as an initial as Ukum for Ḥukum: it sometimes is transposed as hāshām for akām. Ibrahim becomes Ḥūram.

n. s. The act of drawing or pulling out. See Ḥādāsh, Ḥād. n. s. The working season, time, period.

adj. Temporary, for the time being. n. s. a. temporary establishment.

n. s. A brass boiler or great kettle.

n. s. A small cooking pot. Error for n. s. Share, portion.

n. s. A neighbour. The signatures of the neighbours, affixed to a statement made by all.

n. s. A neighbouring village.

n. s. Ḥakim. Authority. he took upon himself to go.

n. s. Account, statement, representation of occurrences or affairs. Facts, matters.

adj. Rightful, due.

n. s. Spite, opposition. Hatred.

n. s. Lawful right or title. n. s. Owner, proprietor.


His honour, his reverence. his honour Colonel Munro.

n. s. A court, where persons of distinction sit. Radha. 2. 150.

n. s. A certain pot-herb?

adv. Error for arz. At the market price.

n. s. (Hatakari.) A certain subdivision of the weaver caste.


n. s. Instrument, tool.

n. s. Boundary. Limit, term. from side to side.

n. s. Grand total.

adv. By tooth and nail.

adj. Wicked, vicious. A wicked horse.


adj. Each, every. (K.) adj. Torn, rent; n. s. A tear or rent.
Dialects.

The van.  The mansion, a palace.

\text{Harâbâl} is a Turkish word.)

for \text{doubt n. s. hindrance.}

\text{Message, courier, spy.}

Ever, at all, not by any means.

\text{Error for error n. s.}

\text{Har-do-hissa. The whole, undivided gross produce.}

\text{Every way.}

\text{Every, each.}

Open, unconfined, roomy.

this house is commodious or spacious.

\text{Hallâk. Ruined, destroyed, lost, slain.}

\text{v. n. To be killed, perish, be fatigued.}

\text{Ahl-i-kar. People, attendants, menials.}

\text{Mean, base, low, inferior. Light, trifling, vulgar.}

\text{A mean, despicable man.}

\text{Halla. Scaling a fort. Assault, escalade. (J. C. M.)}

\text{Gently, softly, slowly.}

\text{Alarm, consternation. money collected by consternations.}

\text{State, condition, circumstances.}

\text{Charge. they committed it to him.}

\text{A basin, tank, bath, fountain. A particular metal vessel for heating or holding water.}

A bill of exchange, a box for money received, (particularly in a pagoda,) like the poor's box. Or, at a custom house.

**Hukum.** An order. 

**Husur.** The presence. Court. Audience chamber.

**Hujjat.** n.s. Perverse wrangling, objecting or making difficulties. Violent disputing, rebelling. A bully.

**Hussili** (K.) n.s. The produce of a field or of trade. The amount of an assessment. An oonth oothic.

**Hussavah** (K.) Proceeds, collections. See **Hussayl**.

**Hussavah** (K.) Haste, precipitancy. From n.s. A forced march.

The sea was boisterous.

**Hurra** or **Hurra** interj. Hurrah! an indefinite imprecative exclamation.

**Hurma.** Honour, chastity, esteem. A smart. Alert, active, watchful, careful.

**Hurmat.** Honour,Smartness. Attentiveness. Cleverness, readiness, wariness. 

**Hujub.** (K.) A chief or head man. The chief Vaishnavae bramin: a class of brahmins so called. 

**Hejed** n.s. (Hejed) A clerk? a writer? See Kirabahattari page 22. I sup-

**Hudra.** n.s. (Hudra) Hudra. The price paid upon a bill of exchange.
Dialects.

pose it comes from porter or chamberlain.

Trick, pretence. idling away the time.

Cause, ground, reason, sign. this is a symptom of rain.

Haibat. Perturbation, distress.

Hairan. Bewildered, at a loss, deserted. At his wits end. In confusion. they bullied and harried and worried me.

Employ, office, duty, rank. an employé, an officer.

A tempest, a gale.

A broad round cake made of wheat flour, and filled with boiled pease, sugar &c.

HOELI n. s. The HOELI feast, held at the beginning of the vernal equinox: in which the Hindus throw coloured powder over each other. Broughton describes it in his Mahrratta Camp and writes it HOLEE. It commences on the date and lasts about six weeks. But it is held in the ten days preceding full moon in the month Phalguna, commencing on the eighth day of the bright fortnight and ending on the night of the full moon. See Memoir in Bengal Chronicle, republished by Pogson in his History of the Boondelas. Calcutta 1828, p. 72.

Hosh. Senses, consciousness, sprightliness. out of his senses. after he became senseless.

Hoshyar. adj. In his senses, alert.

interj. (Mahr.) Yes! Yes! for.

Hauda. A seat on an elephant.

Supplement.

A preposition used with dates "On" Thus the 26th of October.
The twelve hereditary servants of a village. Thus, Thus, Thus, The officiating priest in a Vishnu temple, the head farmer, the town clerk, the village priest, the watchman, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the potmaker, whitster, barber, pariar, and cobbler.

The End.