A Kharia-English Lexicon

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Foreword

The lexicon

The present study is a revision of the second volume of my Habilitationsschrift or “professorial dissertation” which was submitted at the University of Osnabrück in 2006 (Peterson, 2006). Volume I of that three-volume study was an extensive grammar, which is currently being reviewed (in revised form) for publication, while Volume III consisted of a collection of texts, glossed, annotated and translated into English.

This Kharia-English lexicon contains all of the morphemes found in the texts in Volume III of that study as well as many which occurred in conversations with native speakers. In addition, it contains all of the morphemes found in the texts in Pinnow (1965a; b), in the first half of the texts in Kerkeṭā (1990), as well as in the Kharia-English lexicon in Biligiri (1965). There are also a few entries from Roy & Roy (1937) and Malhotra (1982).

I have made every attempt to check all entries with native speakers although it has not yet been possible to check all lexical entries from Pinnow's texts and Biligiri's lexicon with native speakers. Where I have not been able to check these yet, and in cases in which the speakers I questioned were not familiar with these items or when they gave different meanings for these items than Pinnow or Biligiri (which is often the case), I have indicated this in the entry through one of the abbreviations given at the end of this introduction, followed by the page number and, in the case of Pinnow's texts, the line of text, where this is numbered in his texts.

In cases where I have spoken with native speakers with respect to the morphemes from these two authors, or where I have found similar forms in Hindi or Sadani/Sadri (the Indo-Aryan lingua franca of the region), I do not indicate the source of the form, since I have been able to verify its usage. All English translations of Hindi words are based on the entries in McGregor (ed.) (1997), unless otherwise noted, although not always verbatim, and English translations of Sadani/Sadri words are from either Jordan-Horstmann (1969) or Blain (1975), again, unless otherwise noted and also not always verbatim.

The alphabetical order used in the following pages is as follows, based largely on the Eng. alphabet:

? , a, b, bh, c, ch, d, dh, e, gh, h, i, j, jh, k, kh, l, m, n, n, o, p, ph, r, r, r, s(ś), t, th, t, th, u, w, y
In general, however, due to the extremely marginal status of Ɂ, this segment is ignored word-internally, so that it has no affect on the order given here. Its presence at the beginning of the list above refers only to the few entries (all allomorphs of grammatical morphemes) which begin with this segment.

As with any language, there are a variety of different pronunciations and written forms for many of the entries contained in this lexicon, and I have made every attempt to include them all. In general, these different entries are all listed under the first entry in alphabetical order and also individually with the comment “See …”, which refers to the entry where the definition and all variant forms are listed. In some cases, where I felt reasonably certain as to which form is the most common or which is considered standard by most speakers, these are listed under that form, which is not necessarily the first form alphabetically.

Each entry is ordered as follows: **Morpheme 1. Meaning in active voice; 2. meaning in middle voice; 3. (morphological) Causative and double causative forms; 4. meaning as the head of a complement phrase (≈ “NP”) / attributive meanings.** The term “generic” found in many entries refers to the generic function of the middle voice, discussed in Peterson (2006, Volume I: §6.4.2.2), and can refer to habituality, a prolonged action, distant past or an uncertain or distant future event. This order is consistently followed throughout the lexicon, even in cases where, at least from an English-speaking perspective, a particular morpheme appears to be clearly “nominal” – here as well, the predicative uses are given first, for the sake of consistency. As any contentive morpheme in Kharia can be used predicatively, referentially or attributively\(^1\), I believe that any re-ordering of these functions on the basis of my own English-based intuitions would do Kharia an injustice, as any and every contentive morpheme in the language is “flexible” in this sense. Hence, although this may appear somewhat disconcerting at first, there is good reason for maintaining this order throughout the lexicon, and I believe that this should not cause the reader any difficulties.

It is important to note that, whether or not all three of these major functions (i.e., predication, reference and attribution) are given for a particular morpheme, my data to date show that, without exception, each and every contentive (or “lexical”) morpheme in Kharia can appear in all of these functions. For practical reasons, however, it has not yet been possible to ascertain the exact meaning of each morpheme in each function, so that

\(^1\) For reasons of space, we cannot go into this discussion here in any detail. For a detailed discussion, see Peterson (2005; 2006; 2007) and the brief discussion in the following section of the main text.
not all functions are given for all morphemes. However, I must stress here that this has no further implications, and the lack of such information is not an indication of the impossibility of a particular function but rather simply a lack of knowledge with respect to the meaning of a particular morpheme in a particular function.

For the many morphemes deriving from Sadani/Sadri verbs and which have alternating stems, these are listed directly adjacent to one another in the lexicon, e.g.,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Morpheme</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cettay</td>
<td>ACT: cettay: warn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; S. cetā- 'warn'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cet(t)e</td>
<td>MID: cet(t)e: worry; understand; cettay: GENER of active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAUS: o'b-cettay; no CAUS of cette See also cinta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In these cases, if no further information is given, “Active” refers to the stem ending in -a(y) and “Middle” to the stem ending in -e. Where e.g., the form ending in -a(y) can also appear in the middle voice, as in the case here with a generic interpretation, I indicate in the entry which form I am referring to.

If no meaning is given for the CAUS and DOUB CAUS forms (where I have this information), this indicates that their meanings are predictable, i.e., morphological causative = semantic causative, morphological double causative = semantic double causative. Only deviations from this principle are listed.

The example entry above also shows that I have included information, where this was available, on whether the form in all likelihood derives from Indo-Aryan, generally either Sadani/Sadri or Hindi, noted by “< …” in the entry. Nevertheless, the absence of such information does not exclude the possibility that the form derives from some Indo-Aryan source, due to a lack of data, nor does the inclusion of a similar Sadani form necessarily mean that Kharia has derived this lexeme from Sadani: As the Hindi and Sadani forms are often very similar, we often have no way of knowing which language is the source. Furthermore, it is not entirely out of the question that Sadani, which is used as a lingua franca by speakers of many different languages throughout Jharkhand, may have occasionally borrowed from Kharia or other indigenous languages of the region. Hence, the sign “<” is best considered an abbreviation for “has a form closely related to” or perhaps “possibly derives from”. Also, where I am relatively certain that a term has been borrowed from Indo-Aryan but have not been able to locate a phonologically and semantically similar term in Sadani or (Standard) Hindi, the first similar term which I have been able to locate is given, whether it be from Awadhi, Brajbhasa, Gujarati, Konkani, Nepali or some other source. This information should NOT be taken as implying
that this is the source language, only that the term has, in all likelihood, been borrowed from an (as yet unidentified) Indo-Aryan source.

Finally, I have attempted to include reference to other forms in this lexicon which are similar either semantically, as with cinta in the example above, or in terms of form.

The reader will often find the abbreviation “conj.v.” in the entries, as in the following example under qel 'come':

**akil qel** conj.v. think of something, of a thought to come

This term has been borrowed from the South Asian linguistic tradition and refers to a so-called “light verb” construction. As this construction has in all likelihood been borrowed from Indo-Aryan, I have decided to retain the traditional Indological terminology in referring to it, although the term “light verb” is usually only found in the entry of the corresponding “light verb” itself (in the above case, qel 'come'). In these cases, the lexical item which carries most of the meaning, here akil 'think; thought; knowledge', is listed individually and its meaning can be ascertained there.

**Kharia – A brief overview**

Kharia is a South Munda language spoken primarily in the southwestern districts of the state of Jharkhand in central eastern India, as well as in the adjacent districts in eastern Chattisgarh and northwestern Orissa. It is also spoken in Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, Nepal and elsewhere. Its closest relative is Juang, spoken in Orissa. Kharia is the only South Munda language spoken in Jharkhand and is also the only South Munda language spoken in the direct vicinity of the North Munda languages, most notably Mundari, which is spoken in many of the same villages as Kharia in the more southerly Kharia-speaking areas, as well as the North Dravidian language Kurux, found more to the north.

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2 As noted above, categories such as "noun" and "verb", etc. are highly problematic in Kharia. Nevertheless, for the sake of convenience, I refer to here to "conjunct verbs" and "light verbs" for ease of reference, as these terms have become more or less generally accepted in South Asian linguistics (and elsewhere) and as the "conjunct verb" construction has certainly been borrowed from Indo-Aryan, where these terms are much less problematic.

3 The following can only give a very brief overview of the language. For further details, the reader is referred to Peterson (2008) or Peterson (submitted).

A trait which at least the more southerly dialects of Kharia share with Mundari and other North Munda languages is the virtual lack of evidence for lexical categories such as noun, verb and adjective, and predicates and their complements are in fact based on syntactic structures, not lexical units. However, this is not true of the more northerly dialects of Kharia nor is it typical of the other South Munda languages, which tend to distinguish clearly at least between nouns and verbs. Thus, this trait has in all likelihood been “borrowed” into Kharia through contact with Mundari speakers.

Another important trait typical of Kharia and many other Munda languages (both North and South) is the fact that predicates show a systematic active / middle opposition throughout most of their paradigms, with membership to the two categories largely unpredictable, some stems being restricted to the active, others to the middle, while others still may appear in both, although there is an overall tendency for stems to have a transitive interpretation in the active voice and an intransitive interpretation in the middle voice, although this is at best only a very general tendency.

With respect to most other typological features, Kharia closely resembles a large number of other South Asian languages in many respects and can probably be considered a member of the South Asian linguistic area or Sprachbund. For example, Kharia possesses all five of the criteria discussed at length in Masica (1976) as typical of the South Asian linguistic area, namely head-final order, morphologically marked causatives (and double causatives), the presence of sequential converbs (or “conjunctive participles”), explicator auxiliaries, which I refer to here as “v2s”, and so-called “dative subjects”, i.e., constructions in which the experiencer appears in a case other than the nominative and in which the stimulus is the grammatical subject of the construction.  

Kharia is often spoken in multi-lingual communities, where its speakers are in daily contact with speakers of Sadani/Sadri, the traditional lingua franca of the region, and Hindi (both Indo-Aryan), Mundari (North Munda) and Kurukh (North Dravidian). In Orissa speakers of Kharia are also in close contact with speakers of Oriya (Indo-Aryan). All speakers of Kharia who I have met and worked with are at least trilingual and speak Kharia, Sadani/Sadri and Hindi fluently. Less often, Kharia speakers also have some fluency in other languages of the region, such as Mundari or Kurukh. Conversely, although much less often, speakers of other regional languages occasionally have some

5 In my terminology, these experiencers appear in the oblique case (≈ "dative/accusative case"), as opposed to the the direct case (≈ "nominative case").

6 Kurukh is often referred to as "Oraon". It is also spoken in Nepal, where it is known as "Dhangar".
degree of fluency in Kharia. Finally, an increasing number of Kharia have some degree of fluency in English, and English-medium schools are now quite common in the region.

There are three ethnic groups which are generally classified as Kharia – the dudh Kharia, by far the largest group, being larger than the other two groups combined, the ḍelki / ḍhelki Kharia, and the Hill Kharia. Of these three groups, apparently only the Dudh and D(h)elki Kharia speak Kharia, whereas the Hill Kharia at least now speak Indo-Aryan languages. Whether or not this last group ever did in fact speak Kharia is currently a matter of debate.

It is generally believed that there are two main dialects of Kharia corresponding to the division between the Dudh and D(h)elki Kharia, but this has yet to be confirmed. All Dudh Kharia speakers who I have spoken with who claim to have met and spoken with Dhelki Kharia speakers agree that the differences which they noticed were quite minor; one speaker, however, mentioned that the Dhelki Kharia still use a number of Kharia terms which have now been replaced by Indo-Aryan forms in Dudh Kharia communities. Unfortunately, I have not yet had the opportunity to travel to these regions and record and analyse the language of members of this ethnic group, and the language presented in this lexicon is exclusively that spoken by Kharia belonging to the Dudh group.

According to the 1971 census, 191,421 people spoke Kharia as their native language at that time, out of a total Kharia population of 321,190 (data from Abbi, 1993: 543), i.e., roughly 60%, whereas Grimes (1988: 471), quoting figures from a different work, gives a figure of 111,000-160,000 speakers for approximately the same period. The present Kharia-speaking population has undoubtedly increased since then, although it is not clear how many speakers there are. Gordon (2005) gives a total of 292,000 speakers in India and 293,575 for all countries for 1997.

At present, there is a growing movement to standardize Kharia orthography, translate literature into Kharia (as well as produce original works in Kharia), and implement its use in primary schools, a right guaranteed by the state of Jharkhand (although, to my knowledge, this right has yet to be implemented in practice). At the same time, however, the (Dudh) Kharia are also one of the most highly educated ethnic groups in all of India, with some estimates as to their rate of literacy running as high as 90%. In addition, an increasing number of Kharia are leaving the Kharia-speaking areas in the countryside and moving to Ranchi and other cities where Kharia is not (or only seldom) spoken. With that, most Kharia are increasingly finding

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7 For an overview of Kharia-language literature, as well as literature on the Kharia and their language, see: [http://www.southasiabibliography.de/Bibliography/Austroasiatic/Munda/Kharia/kharia.html](http://www.southasiabibliography.de/Bibliography/Austroasiatic/Munda/Kharia/kharia.html)
themselves in situations in which they must communicate in Hindi or even English, both spoken and written, so that opportunities for using Kharia are steadily decreasing, at least outside the home. It remains to be seen how the language will fare in the coming decades, as pressure from both Hindi and English will undoubtedly continue to increase, while opportunities for speaking Kharia continue to become fewer.

Acknowledgements

As with any work of this type, many people and organizations have greatly aided me in my work, and without their help this work would not have been possible. First of all, my work on Kharia was greatly assisted by two generous grants from the German Research Council (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, PE 872/1-1, 2), which I gratefully acknowledge here.

I would also like to thank the many individuals in Jharkhand who made my research trips there both pleasant and productive. First of all, thanks are due to those who taught me Kharia, who bore with me while I was still stuttering and searching for words, and who spent hours upon hours discussing the intricacies of their native language with me: Mr. Basil Baa, Ms. Rayem Olem Baa (formerly Dungdung), Ms. Rose Dungdung, Ms. Saroj Kerketta, Mr. Silvester Kerketta, Mr. Anugrah Kullu, Ms. Tarkeleng Kullu, Ms. Anita Soreng, Mr. Dilip Soreng, Mr. Marcus Soreng, Mr. Pratap Soreng, and Mr. Marianus Tete. It has been a great pleasure for me to get to know you all and to be able to work with you!

Thanks also to the “Kharia Boys” of St. Alois Minor Seminary in Ranchi: Sanjay Dung Dung, Edwin R. Dung Dung, Ajit Kerketta, Alexzendar Kerketta, Pavan Prakash Kerketta, Ravi Kujur, Ranjit Kullu, Samir Kullu, Vinay Kullu, Alok Soreng, Anil Soreng, Shilanan Tete, and of course our “Kurukh supporter” Pascal Toppo, for taking the time in the evening after a long and busy day to answer my questions and for seeing to it that the Seminary's watchdog Tommy didn't bite me again!

My sincerest thanks also go to Mr. Anil Birendra Kullu, the first Kharia speaker I met and worked with, and to his father, the late Mr. Stanislas Kullu, who welcomed me into his home and made me feel a part of his family, and who accompanied me to Birmitrapur and introduced me there to Mr. Marcus Soreng. Thanks also to the wonderful people of Saldega (salḍa?), who made me feel welcome in their community and who assisted me with my work whenever I could find the time to visit. I am also grateful to Father Soreng of the Simdega Development Centre (simḍegā vikās kendr) for all of our pleasant conversations, the hospitality he and his fellow brethren showed me, despite their busy
schedules, and for providing me with a place to stay in Simdega on one occasion when I had nowhere else to turn.

Thanks also to the students and faculty of the Department of Tribal and Regional Languages at Ranchi University for all their hospitality, especially Ms. Mary Soreng for her kindness, her insights into Kharia grammar, and for introducing me to the many Kharia scholars of Ranchi; to Ms. Rose Kerketta, who has probably published more in (and on) Kharia than anyone else, for her hospitality and for sharing her vast knowledge of Kharia with me; and finally to Louni Kandulna, for all her kindness and help.

I am also grateful to Fathers Joachim Dungdung and Nicholas Tete, two renowned scholars of the Kharia and their language, both of whom took an immediate interest in my work, for discussing my work with me, for showing me their own work on Kharia, for their many valuable suggestions, and of course for all the wonderful conversations.

Thanks also to Dr. Ram Dayal Munda, previous head of the Department of Tribal and Regional Languages and now an important political figure in Jharkhand, for supporting me wherever he could with my work, despite his extremely tight schedule, often taking time off between his interviews with reporters to talk with me.

And finally, very special thanks go to Dr. Ganesh Murmu. Although he himself is not a Kharia speaker, he has aided me in my work perhaps more than anyone else. It was he who first welcomed me to Ranchi, although we had never even met, who found me a place to stay, showed me around the Department, introduced me to speakers of Kharia, and helped pave the way for my work. There are few people who know Jharkhand as well as he does, and I cannot imagine that my work in Jharkhand would ever have been successful were it not for him.

Thanks also to David Stampe and two anonymous reviewers for *Himalayan Linguistics* for meticulously going through the entire lexicon and calling a number of problems to my attention, thereby saving me from a few embarassing mistakes. And finally, special thanks go to Utz Maas for holding down the fort at the Department in Osnabrück while I spent several months in India gathering data and for his constant suggestions and constructive criticism of my work, forcing me at every step to re-consider my argumentation.

Needless to say, I of course am alone responsible for any and all oversights and errors which the present study may contain.

*ampe sou²bte baruḍa? gamtiŋ! iku²d jughay dheinbad!*
This lexicon is dedicated to the memory of

Mr. Stanislas Kullu,

previous head of the All-India Kharia Society, an active supporter of Kharia, a highly respected and active member of his community, and a very dear friend.
Abbreviations

Sources (for bibliographic details, see literature, pp. xiii-xv):

BG    Biligiri, H.S. 1965.
FGD   Floor, Gheysens & Druart, 1934.
HJPa  Pinnow, Heinz-Jürgen. 1965a.
HJPb  Pinnow, Heinz-Jürgen. 1965b.
RR    Roy, Sarat Chandra & Ramesh Chandra Roy. 1937.

Other abbreviations

ACT    active voice
CAUS   causative
DOUB CAUS double causative
DU     dual
Eng.   English
EXCL   exclusive
GEN    genitive
GENER  generic function of the middle voice
H.     Hindi
HON    honorific
INCL   inclusive
ITR    intransitive
MID    middle voice
PL     plural
S.     Sadani / Sadri
Skt.   Sanskrit
TR     transitive
Literature


Peterson: Kharia-English Lexicon; Foreword


*=ʔ*=  
*=ʔ*=  
=ʔ₁  See =yaʔ
=ʔ₂  See =aʔ₂
*ʔ*=  
*ʔ*=  
ʔ₁  defective predicate, used only in the second persons with an imperative / adhortative sense, generally in conjunction with another predicate in the irrealis: ‘Let’s go!’
ʔ₂  ‘come to me (addressee is distant, Sg) and let’s go!’
ʔ₂  ‘come on! (addressee is proximate, Sg), let’s go!’
ʔ₂  ‘come on! (addressee is still sitting or distant)
ʔ₂  ‘come on! (Addressee is already standing)
ʔ₂  ‘let’s go!’ (Addressee is with speaker) < S. ā-‘come’? See also hen!
*ʔ*=  
*ʔ*=  
=ʔ₁  1. interrogative proclitic ‘which?’, ‘what?’; 2. correlative proclitic
=ʔ₂  negative prefix < Skt., via modern Indo-Aryan. See also amas.
=ʔ₃  derivative prefix, meaning unclear, not productive. See also aôn (?), ajo’d, ake’d, amo’d, andor. Perhaps related to earlier CAUS a- found in several Kherwarian languages.
=ʔ₄  See =yaʔ
=ʔ₂  focus marker. Although very common, its use is considered incorrect and speakers will generally not admit to using it or to being familiar with it at all. Probably derives from =gaʔ. See also =ga(?).

ab, aʔb now < S. ab’now’

aba See apa

aʔbar negative imperative / optative marker, 2nd, DU/HON. Used with the irrealis and optative forms. See also abu.

abba See apa

abkir See abrik

abrik, abkir this time < S. abrik, abkir ‘this time’

aʔbsi’b ACT: begin; MID:--; GENER; beginning. Combining form:-si’b

abu modal negative marker, 2nd and 3rd Sg “do not, don’t”. Used in negative imperatives (irrealis and optative). Occasionally also found in 2nd persons DU and PL. Found in one text (HjP:212,5) with the nonpast. Cf. Bonda a-, used to form the negatives of imperatives and simple tenses. See also aʔbar, aʔpe.

abhaga unfortunate person < H. abhāg, abhāgya ‘misfortune’

ac, āc flame; heat from flame < S. āc ‘heat of fire’

acak See acka

acanak See acka

ācar pickle < S. acār, acār ‘pickle’

acha, accha Good! O.K! (interjection) < S./H. acchā ‘good’

accha laʔ conj.v. like, find appealing (experiencer in oblique case)
acka, acaka, acanak: Act: do suddenly; Mid: to happen suddenly
ackate, acakate, etc.: suddenly < S. acäkä ‘suddenly’
ācra: cloth border < H. ācal ‘border or hem of a sari or shawl’
acha: See accha

aʔqe: Act: stay, remain, stand firm; wait; block someone’s way; Mid: -;
Gener; CAus: a<ʔb=qe, oʔb-aʔqe, Doub CAus: oʔb-a<ʔb=qe

adī, ad, aṛi, aṛ: anaphoric proform of the 3rd person used to denote that the entity it refers to is identical to the present topic. Restricted to human referents. Generally has the form aḍ before DU and PL markers.
adīro: See adīro

adhan₁: such; so much
adhan₂: countenance (HjPa: story 23, ln. 54)
adi: etc., et cetera < H. ādi ‘etc.’
ad rak: ginger < S. ad rak, ginger‘

adro, aḍro: child See also andquwair.
adha, aʔdho: See haʔdo

adher: Act:-; Mid: become a young adult, around 25 years of age < S. adher-

aga?: top (n.) < S. āgā as in gāch ker āgā bhāg ‘top of tree’, Blain 1975:188; also āug/
āge/āgu bhāg ‘front’, Blain, 1975:73; H. āgā ‘front’

agam, agambakta: Act: make s.o. a prophet; Mid: become a prophet; prophet (n.) < S. āgambaktā / H. āgamvaktā ‘prophet’

aga: if. Cannot be used predicatively < S. / H. agar ‘if’

agra: Agra, city in Uttar Pradesh

agur: Act: watch over, guard; Mid: wait; watchful; CAus: oʔb-a<ʔb>gur, a<ʔb>gur < S. ogr- ‘guard’, H. agor- ‘watch, guard’

agur lebu: guard (n.)

aguwa: mediator, match-maker < S. / H. aguā ‘leader; match-maker’. See also suiya.

agya: order, command (n.) (HjPa:276,35) < H. ājñā ‘command, order’

agya ter: conj.v. give an order

aʔgh(o)rom: Act: name a place Aʔgh(o)rom; Mid: become called Aʔgh(o)rom; A(ʔ)ghorom (name of a village, whereabouts unknown)

ahambaʔ₁: incapable (of), useless

ahambaʔ₂: common, everyday, normal

ahqand: independent (HjPa:80, text and fn. 13). Unknown to speakers I consulted.

aij: See ayiʔj

ain: rule, plan < S. / H. āīn ‘law’

aisan: such (attribute). Also used to modify an attribute: aisan maha ‘so big’ < S. aisān ‘thus’

aʔj₁: See ayiʔj

aʔj₂: Act: squirt, splash (s.o.); Mid:-; aʔj-aʔj: Gener; CAus: ob-ʔaʔj, Doub CAus: same as simple CAus

aja: paternal grandfather See aji, yaya
aja yaya (=kiyar) father’s parents < S. ajä, H. ājä ‘paternal grandfather’

ajam much < H. azamat ‘greatness’?

aje? which, what (correlative)
aje? no which (corr.); HjP: ‘but’. See also a-2, jeɁ.

aji paternal grandmother; sister-in-law (HjP a:179,95; 214,9; 253,124) < S. / H. ājī / ājī ‘paternal grandmother’. See also yaya, aja.

aji ɖay paternal grandmother

ajoɁ Act: dry up; Mid: dry up; Caus: a<"b>joɖɁ, Doub Caus: o"b-a<"b>joɖɁ; See also joɖɁ ‘wipe, sweep’, a-Ɂ.

ajoɖ qaɁ dry up (of water). ajoɖ qaɁ is believed by some to be the source of the name of the city “Ayodhya”. (See MS, 1:112)

jiyom ajoɖɁ conj.v. die

ajodh, ayodhya the city of Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh

ajub exact meaning unknown, found only in the conjunct verb ajub hoy, apparently means ‘astonished’ < H. ajūbā ‘wonderful; miracle’

ajub hoy be astonished (HjPb:55,25)

ajur Act: be empty; empty from one pot to another; change; Mid: become empty < S. ajuair (kar-) ‘empty’ (v.)

ajgar python < H. afgar ‘large snake, python’

akaɁ ukudɁ disgust < H. akaɁ ‘stiffness; arrogance’?

akal₁ famine < S. akāl ‘famine’

akal₂ See akil

akam Act/Mid: be absent. No apparent semantic difference < S. akam kar- ‘be absent’

akbakay Act: make someone nervous (not accepted by all); Mid: become nervous, uptight; panic (n.); Caus: akbakaway, Doub Caus: o"b-akbakaway < S. kāp- / kap- ‘tremble’(?), H. hakbakā- ‘be taken aback, be aghast’(?)

akcaka suddenly < S. acākā ‘suddenly’. See also acanak, acka.

akeɁ Act: chew; Mid:-; Gener: Caus: a<"b>keɁɁ, o"b-akeɁɁ, Doub Caus: o"b-a<"b>keɁɁ. See also kheɁɁ ‘bite’, a-Ɂ.

akel Act/Mid (?): turn around

akil, akal Act: think; Mid:-; Gener: thought, knowledge; mind; reasoning < H. aql ‘understanding; mind; wisdom’

akil ayij conj.v. think, be of the opinion (experiencer in oblique case)

akil ɖel conj.v. think of something, of a thought to come

akil ter conj.v. let know, give knowledge to

akil lur, lur akil reasoning

lur akil ɖel conj.v. realize s.th., come to understand s.th., become smarter (HjPb:50,28)

akɽa See akhɽa

akhaɽ, akhãɽ, akhaɳ Act: make much, thick, dense; Mid: become much, thick, dense; deep; Caus: (o"b-) a<"b>khãɽ < S. akhaɾ ‘dense’. See also bonor, ghane, jumbra, kibhiŋ.

akhir, akhri Act: end (TR); Mid: end (ITR); end (n.); finally, in the end (also akhir=te, akhri=te); last (adj.); Caus: (o"b-) a<"b>khri < S. ākharī / ākhir ‘end’, H.
**ākhir** ‘end’

**ākhīyay** **ACT:** wink (at s.o.); **Mid:** wink (itr); **Caus:** o′b-ākhīyay < S. āikh mar- ‘wink’

**ākhṛa, akhra** dancing place

**ākhṛa kho?** dancing place < S. akhrā, akhrā ‘dancing area in the village’, H. akhāṛā ‘arena, ring, courtyard’

**akhri** See akhir

**akhuwa, okhuwa** **ACT:** make s.th. sprout (e.g. by planting and watering it); **Mid:** sprout; **Caus:** o′b-okhuwa

**al₁** secret (HJP:92,9; 93, fn. 9). Unknown to speakers I consulted.

**al ru?** **conjug.** betray

**al₂** **ACT:** stay; **Mid:** -; **Defective,** used only in the following forms: al=e ‘Stop! Wait a minute! Hold on a second!’ (SG), al=e=bar (Du), al=e =pe (Pl) and al=e=le (1Pl.excl). Although the form al=e le is, morphologically speaking, the 1st person, Pl Excl, it is used in an Incl sense and the Incl form *al=e=nįŋ was rejected by speakers.

-al See -l

**alag** separate (adj.), independent (e.g. a state) < S. / H. alag ‘separate’

**alag karay** **conj.** keep separate, separate (itr)

**alam** dew

**alamda?** dew. See also os.

**alar** **ACT:** love (permanently) (Probably originally an echo word for dular ‘love’ (see there) but now also used as a separate root); **Mid:** love (for a shorter time); love (n.)

**alar dular** love (n.)

**alar dularbo?** lovingly

**alar dular un** **conj.** love (v.)

**alay balay** unpeaceful, restless

**alay balay la?** **conj.** become restless

**alchrī** last (adj.) < S. ākhrī ‘last’?

**alen(ga)** (not) yet; until

**algaṭ** clearly

**aliq** net, rope container hanging from argo? See argo?₁

**alon** **ACT:** sing (seldom); **Mid:** sing; **Caus:** a<_b?>loŋ, Doub Caus: o′b-a<_b?>loŋ; song. Combining form (?) : loŋ. See also a-_jà, lan, sunloŋ (under sun). **aron duraŋ** songs

**aron duraŋ paŋu** songs

**aron kayom** song text

**alsi** axe

**also?** **ACT/Mid:** pull up rice plants at harvest-time. No apparent semantic difference.

**alu** yam, potato < S./H. ālū ‘potato’

**am** **ACT:** make someone you; **Mid:** become you (e.g. in a drama); **Caus:** -; 2nd person pro-form, ‘you’. This form, when not marked for number, is used as the pro-form for the second person, SG. The Du and the Pl forms are derived from this form by adding the second person, Du and Pl endings, respectively. Cf. am=bar, am=pe

**ama?** **Gen** of am; **ACT:** make s.th. yours, adopt someone; **Mid:** become yours; yours

**amas** new moon < S. amās ‘no moon, moonless’ See also mas₂

**ambapani** Ambapani, name of a village ca. 15
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km. south of Simdega, HjPb: 43.2

ambar 2nd person, Du/Hon pro-form. See also =bar

ambikapur Ambikapur, name of a city in Chandisgarh

amku’d, jamku’d group (n.)

amkul seventh son of King Semb(h)o and Queen Dakay

amkuli name of a village. Exact location unknown but in the general vicinity of Ranchi. Related to amkul?

amo’d, amu’d, amun Act: wash s.o. else’s face; Mid: wash one’s own face (tr). See also a-, mo’d

ampa’? 2nd person, Pl, Gen. See also ampe.

ampe 2nd person, Pl pro-form. See also am, =pe.

amu’d, amun See amo’d

aŋ1 Act/Mid: dawn, clear (of the sky). No apparent difference in meaning.

aŋ2 Act: yawn; open the mouth; Mid:-; gener < S. āglā / āglā pharuwā- ‘yawn’? See also aŋabdā?

aŋabdā?, aŋgada? Act: yawn; stretch (itr); Mid:-; gener; caus: o’b-āŋa<d>da? < S. āglā / āglā pharuwā ‘yawn’? See also aŋ2

aŋabqā’, aŋgada? Act: yawn; stretch (itr); Mid:-; gener; caus: o’b-āŋa<d>da? < S. āglā / āglā pharuwā ‘yawn’? See also aŋ2

aŋbā’? nursery school, kindergarten < H. āgan ‘courtyard’ and bāfī ‘garden’

aŋgre Act: promise; Mid:-; gener; promise (n.)

tonme kol aŋgre the New Testament

aŋgri, aŋri finger, toe < S. āgur ‘finger, toe’

aŋk act (of a play) < H. āk ‘act (of a play)’

aŋkal rice (i.e., low) field; property. See also aŋkay, of which aŋkal is probably originally a participial form (see -l).

aŋkay field < H. ākāi ‘valuation (of crop); division between tenant and landlord’, āk- ‘be valued, appraised’. See also aŋkal.

aŋkel Act: turn around (tr); Mid: turn around (itr); gener of Act; caus: o’b-aŋkel

aŋku Act: put a gamcha ‘chaddar’ or cloth around someone else; Mid: put a chaddar, etc. on oneself, wear a chaddar, etc.; gener of act; chaddar. Caus: a<ŋb>ku, o’b-aŋku, doub caus: o’b-a<ŋb>ku

aŋri See aŋgri

aŋjor, anjor Act: lead; Mid: proceed, move forward; leadership; future; forward; origin (HjPa:226f.) caus: (o’b-) a<ŋb>jor

aŋjorda? forward

aŋjor dar, aŋjor gar one who leads the bride in the wedding ceremony (HjPa, 154, d:11;13) aŋjor dar seems to be a misprint.

aŋjor kā’ leader

aŋjor lebu leader

aŋjor tij forward

aŋi’, āti’j See ayi’j

ana1 Ana (Man’s name)

ana2 anna, a coin of small value, no longer in use. < H. ānā ‘anna, an Indian coin, no longer in use, equal to 1/16 or a rupee’

ana? mana? certain; of some kind or other;
anait very beautiful < H. ān-bān ‘way, manner’

anait See anet

anand joy < H. ānand ‘joy’
anand karay conj.v. rejoice

anaj 1st person, Dù, Incl proform, ‘we both (including addressee)’

anargi Act: brush s.o. else’s teeth (tr) (e.g. of a child); Mìd: brush one’s own teeth (tr); brush; toothpick; Caus: \(o^b\)-\(a<\beta\)nargi ula? anargi a traditional Indian toothbrush of stick

anbujhiya inexperienced, unknowing, non-understanding, thoughtless < H. anbūjh ‘thoughtless’

ances many. See also anet.

anet, anait Act: (?); Mìd: be many; Caus:--; very < S. anait ‘many’ See also anes.

anil Anil (a man’s name, from Indo-Aryan)

anij, anjin 1st person, Pl, Incl proform, ‘we (Pl, including addressee)’

aniti dishonest < H. anīti ‘injustice, wrong’

anjan unknown person; unknowing; unknown < S.anjān mē / se ‘unknowingly’

anjor See anjor

ansa(y) Act:--; Mìd: be annoyed, dissatisfied, bored; Caus: \(o^b\)-ansay; annoyance < S. ansā ‘bored’

ansa la? conj.v. become annoyed, etc.

anţa, âta a specific duration of time

anţ sant inappropriate < H. āt-sāt ‘inappropriate’

anusar according to (postposition, used with direct case) < S. / H. anusār ‘according to’

ap See apa

apa, ap, aba, abba Act: accept someone as a father; Mìd: become a father; father (n.) < S. ābā ‘father’. See also bap.
apa ponomeswar God the Father

apaŋ Act: make crooked, bend (tr); Mìd: become crooked, bent, hunched

apan, apon reflexive marker; ‘oneself; one’s own’. Used with all persons < S. apan
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a?pe, a?phe, ape negative modal marker, 2nd Pl. “don’t, do not”. Used with the irrealis. See also abu, a?bar.

apon See apan

aphat trouble (n.) < S. āphait ‘trouble’

aphghanistan Afghanistan

aphirika, aphrika Africa

aphsos regret, sorrow < H. aphsos ‘sorrow, regret’

aphsos karay conj.v. regret, feel sorry for

aʔ See aʔdi

araŋ gaʁaj Act: make someone speak crazily (e.g. rice beer); Mid: speak crazily (e.g. when one is drunk); speaking crazily < S. araŋ baŋar

araŋgrass

aɾel See arel

āɾiʔ See ayiʔ

aɾki Act: lay on the side; Mid: lie on the side; CAUS: oʔb-aɾki

aɾmaray See armaray

ar Act: weigh (BG:125; HIPA:262, 12; FGD:57; speakers I consulted were not familiar with this lexeme)

arab1 poor

arabʔɗuʔ poor; poor thing; orphan

arab2 See arbo

aram, aramʔɗom son-in-law

aram kunduʔ son-in-law

araŋ Act: pour (rice, grain, etc.) into a pot; Mid:; CAUS: a<ʔ>raŋ, oʔb-araŋ, Doub CAUS: oʔb-a<ʔ>raŋ

araŋgar immaculate

araŋʔ See arŋʔ?

arani Arani, name of a town between Kolebira and Simdega in southwestern Jharkhand (HIPA: 56,72; 58; 72)

ararat Ararat (Name of a mountain in eastern Turkey, from the Bible)

arbo, arab Arab, Arabian, Arabia

arbo samudar Arabian Sea

are1 Act:--; Mid: descend; CAUS: a<ʔ>re, a<ʔ>b-re, oʔb-are, Doub CAUS: oʔb-a<ʔ>re

are2 Act:--; Mid: become eager to fight; prepare to fight; become inebriated (HIPA:232,64); CAUS: a<ʔ>b>re

are3 vocative particle < H. are! ‘Hey!’

arel, aɾel hail (stone)

aɾeldʔaʔ hail (HIPA:213,6)

argam jargam backwards, reversed < S.

argoʔ, carrying stick; bamboo crossbar from the ends of which two rope containers are hanging (BG:125)

argoʔ bhang, a drink made with marijuana (BG:125)

ari saw (n.) < S. arī ‘saw’

arj, arja Aryan < H. ārya ‘Aryan’ (< Skt.). See
also arjowar.

арjamihir  Arjamihir, king of Iran and Irak in Kharia mythology.

арjay  *Act:* revive (TR) < S. *arjay*– ‘revive’

арже  *Mid:* become revived < S. *arj*– ‘become revived’. *Caus:* ob-arjay

аржи  prayer < H. *арзі* ‘petition’

аржий  prayer

аржоwar  India, Aryavarta; inhabitants of Aryavarta < H. *āryavart* ‘(north and central) India’ < Skt. See also *arj, arja.*

аркхи  liquor, made from the Mohua tree < S. *аркхі* ‘whiskey’

арло?, арело?  north. See also -lo?; Meaning of *ar* unclear, perhaps related to *ar-* in *арно?*. *арело?* seems to be restricted to songs. See also *уттар.*

армрэй, армрэй  *Act:*; *Mid:* hesitate < S. *armara*- ‘hesitate’

арнэ, арэнэ  *Act:*; *Mid:* graze; *Caus:* ob-*нo?*. See also *нo?*, *care*. Meaning of *ar* unclear, perhaps related to *ar-* in *арло?*.

арнэй  *Act:* cause to bloom (through exposure to sun, irrigation, etc.)

арнде  *Mid:* be about to bloom; *Caus:-*

арома  Rome

арома райж  the Kingdom of Rome, the Roman Empire

арта  namely; i.e., that is < H. *арта* ‘that is’

ару  yam < S. *ару* ‘yam’

арунакал прадеш  the state of Arunachal Pradesh in northeast India

asa  basear meaning unknown, found in a shamanistic song in *HjPa:*142

асал  real, true, genuine < S. *асал* ‘genuine, real, true’

асал бён(ко), асл бунко  actually, really, in actuality

асали  true, genuine

асаам  the state of Assam in northeast India

асар, асари  name of month < H. *асар* ‘June-July’

асед  much; too much < H. *асеш* ‘complete, entire, vast, infinite’?

асе пасе  nearby < S. *а́сепа́се* ‘near’

асинтэй  next year. See also *енма?* ‘this year’, *су?дха?* ‘last year’.

асис  blessing < S. *а́сис* ‘blessing’

асис тер  conj.v. give one’s blessing

асра  hope, expectation < S. *а́сра* ‘hope’

асрага  hopefully

асра айж  conj.v. be trustful

асра ун  conj.v. hope

асра ё  conj.v. see, hope, expect (*HjPa:*280f.)

асро  Asro, name of a town in Gumla district

асудха  impure < S. *а́судх* ‘impure’

асул  *Act:* pay back a loan (of money or rice, etc.); *Mid:* be given back (of loaned goods) (*Biligiri*, 1965126: ‘take care of’)

асур  the Asuri people, an Asuri person; Asuri (adj.) Pinnow (*HjPb:*53,n. 38) notes that the Asur were famous among other things for digging ponds (*покхра*) < H.
asur < Skt. asura- ‘evil spirit, demon’
asur pariya the Asur Age

āta₁ flour < S. āṭā ‘(course) flour’

āta₂ See anta

aṭkar Act: feel; think, understand, know; Mid:; assumption, conjecture; approximately < H. aṭkal ‘guessing, conjecture’

aṭkay Act: stop (TR), hinder < S. aṭk- ‘stop (TR)’, aṭkā- ‘stop (TR)’

aṭke Mid: stop (ITR), be hindered

aṭpaṭa strange

āṭh 8  < S. āṭh ‘8’. See also aṭhara, ghalₜ, tham / thomᵠ.

āṭhwā eighth < H. āṭhwā

aṭhara 18 < S. aṭhāro, H. aṭhārah ‘18’

aṭhasi 88 < H. aṭṭhāsī ‘88’

aṭho See tho

aṭhwā See āṭh

at= correlative marker used in at=kaṛ instead of aṭa=kaṛ, a=kaṛ. See a=, ata. Perhaps a typo for aṭa (HJP: 88, line 33).

ata which?; correlative marker, e.g. atakar ‘one who’

ata no + NEG nothing at all

ata + pal ‘be able’, ‘as much as possible’

ate where? (= a=te ‘Q=OBL’); correlative adverbial: where. See also a=ᵠ

atiṭj where, whither (CR); otherwise (HJPb:44,7) (= aᵠ + tįj ‘side’)

atma soul, spirit < S. ātmā ‘soul’

atu interrogative ‘where?’; correlative ‘where’

atu atu wherever

atujo wherever

atuwa? whence (correlative) < Gen of atu

atu tay whence (correlative)

athir, sthir Act: quiet s.o. down (e.g. through medicine); Mid: become quiet, peaceful (e.g. through medication) < H. sthir ‘firm, immovable, stable’

avaj voice < S. āvāj ‘voice’


aw-aw living, one who lives (masdar of aw)

aw-aw kaṛ inhabitant

awkar neighbour

awā a potter’s kiln, a furnace < S. āwā ‘kiln’

awal very good, healthy (HJP, 148, fn. c:9)

awal gel come and gone, used e.g. with respect to unexpected guests < S. āval gel ‘having come [and] gone’

awjar tool < H. auzār ‘tool’

awkar See aw

ayiṭj, aṭj, anṭj, āṛṭj non-inherent present qualitative predicate marker (= “copula”). ayiṭj is the most common stem, realized as ayiṭḍ̌ in the 1st and 2nd persons, SG < Maithili, sīch ‘3 NON-HON’?

ayna mirror < S. āenā ‘mirror’, H. āmā
**ayo, ayu**  
**Act:** accept someone as a mother;  
**Mid:** become a mother; mother < S. ăyo ‘mother’. See also yo, māy.

**ayoya**  
**Gen** of ayoyo;  
**Act:** make something mother’s; **Mid:** become mother’s

**ayo apaki**  
parents

**maha ayo**  
father’s elder sister

**ayodhya**  
See ajodh

**ayu**  
See ayo

**ayur, ayul**  
**Act:** sweep away (of the wind)  
**(TR); **Mid:** be swept away (by the wind)  
**(HjPa:219,26 ‘swing’)

**ayyub**  
Job (Man’s name in the Bible)

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**ba?**  
paddy; unhusked rice; rice corn (can be used in Pl.); name of one of the nine clans. In one version of the history of the Kharia, also the name of one of the original nine sons. See also rumku’b.

**ba?da?**  
water used for cooking rice See also beisda?, manda?, qa?.

**ba?lo?**  
paddy land (Malhotra, 1982: 74)

**ba? rumku’b, ba? runku’d**  
rice

**ba? biqa**  
rice seed

**ba? gołaŋ**  
rice beer

**baba!**  
father; Wow!; God, used only in exclamations such as ḥāyre baba! < S. bābā ‘Father (voc, used by children)’; H. bābā ‘father’

**babilon**  
See bulbul

**babna**  
memory  
**(HjPa:120, line 23 - unknown to speakers I consulted) < H. bhāvanā ‘perception, consciousness; recollection’

**babu**  
child, boy < S. bābu ‘dear (voc)’

**babul**  
See bulbul

**bacan, 1**  
word. < S. bacan ‘word’

**bacan, 2**  
rain (n.) < S. barṣā/barkhā ‘rain’?, more likely H. varsan ‘raining, downpour’

**bacan gim**  
conj.v. rain (v.)

**bacandat**  
iṣcitārtha ceremony (BG:127)

**ba?cha, bacha**  
male calf < S. bachā ‘bull calf, young’. See also bachru, bachiya, bocho, gōri, koŋtaŋ.

**bachiya**  
female calf < S. bachiyā, bachī ‘heifer calf’ See also bachru, ba?cha, bocho, gōri, koŋtaŋ.

**bachru**  
calf of a cow < S. bachru ‘bull or heifer calf, small calf’. See also bachiya, ba?cha, bocho, gōri, koŋtaŋ.

**baqāa**  
1. father’s elder brother; 2. mother’s elder brother < S. baqā ‘father’s elder brother or cousin’

**bāda**  
See bandā

**baqi (ma), baqhi (ma), baqi (ma)**  
1 mother’s elder sister - with or without ma; 2. father’s elder brother’s wife (without ma) < S. baqi ‘father’s elder sister; father’s elder brother’s wife; father’s elder cousin’s wife’

**baqke**  
See badke

**baq’j, baqi’j**  
bending (n.)  
**(HjPa: 146, g:4)**

See also qu’j, meaning of ba- unclear  
**(HjPa: 149, fn. g).**
baɖkay, baɖke See badkay, badke

baɖke? coiffure (BG:127)

baɖhay₁, baɖhi carpenter < S. baɽhāi, baɽhī ‘carpenter’

baɖhay₂, baɽhay, boɖhay Act: increase (TR) < S. baɽhā- ‘increase’ (TR)

baɖhe, baɽhe, boɖhe Mid: increase (ITR) < S. baɽh- ‘increase’ (ITR)

baɖhi₁ (ma) See baɖi (ma)

baɖhi₂ See baɖhay₁

bād, bandho, bādho reservoir held back by a dam < Sadni bādh ‘dam’

bādho pendari low-lying land in the direct vicinity of a reservoir
timsoŋ bandho Hell, “reservoir of fire” (HJP:277,38)

badte after (with infinitive in Gen or direct case) < H. bād mê

badam peanut < S. bādām ‘peanut’

bādi imprisonment < H. bādī ‘prisoner, slave’

bādi bay conj.v. imprison

badkay, baɖkay Act: hurry s.o < S. bhaʈ kar- ‘hurry’?

badke, baɖke, batke Mid: badke: hurry; run; badkay: hurry (TR, GENER); CAUS: ba<‘b’>dkay, o‘b-badkay; ba<‘b’>dke, o‘b-badke, DOUB CAUS: o‘b-ba<‘b’>dke, o‘b-badkay

badkega quickly

badkekon quickly (HJP:42,3)

(Converbal form)

badla exchange. See badlay, badli.

badlay Act: change (TR)

badli Mid: badli: change (ITR); badlay: change (TR, GENER); CAUS: ba<‘b’>-dlay, o‘b-badlay, ba<‘b’>dle, o‘b-badle, DOUB CAUS: o‘b-ba<‘b’>dle < S. badli / badlā kar- ‘change’.

bādho See bād

bādha Act: lease out to s.o.; MID:-; GENER < S. bādhält kar-. See also kāḥj māḥj.

bādhna a man’s name

bagayca, bagica See bagoyca

bagoha bull (one year old) (BG:127)

bagoyca, bagayca, bagica garden < S. baɣicā ‘garden’

bagra much, many < S. bagrā ‘much’

bāgṛu See baŋru

bagha name of a herdsman ghost (HJP:207, 9)

baghima name of a field, near Palkot, between Palkot and Gumla (HJP:241, 89). Same as baghma?

baghima qaŋ Baghima Field

baghiya the spirit of a person killed by a tiger (HJP:206,7, citing RR:347ff). See also baghoj. Samme as kḥūṭ baghiya?
**baghima** name of a village. Exact location unknown but in the general vicinity of Ranchi. Same as **baghima?**

**baghoy** man-eating tiger (BG:127) < S. bāgh ‘tiger’. See also **baghiya**.

**baha** (upper) arm < S. bāĩh, bāhī ‘upper arm’

**baha joray** conj.v. form a coalition (with s.o.); form a friendship

**bahana** pretext < H. bahānā ‘pretext’

**bahar(te), bahari(te), baher(te), baher barwi** Outer Barwe

**bahir(te), bahar(te), bahir, bahre** outside (adv., postposition with Gen, direct case) < S. bāhre, bāhrī ‘outside’

**bair** ACT: make old (e.g., hard work, poverty, etc.); MID: become old; CAUS: o’b-bair; u-bar; old (of things)

**bairi, boiri** enemy < H. bair ‘enmity; hostility, ill-will’, S. bairī ‘enemy’. See also **boer**.

**baisali** See **baysali**

**bāiṭhi** knife fixed to a wooden plank on which one can sit and cut vegetables (BG:129) < S. bāiṭh- ‘sit’

**baitulam, baitulham** Bethlehem (Hjp:258, 5; 7)

**baithabara** Bethany

**baithasaida** Bethesda

**ba’j** ACT: -; MID: agree, like, love; fall in love; CAUS: o’b-ba’j; No Doub CAUS

**ba’j-ba’j** masdar of **ba’j**

**ba’j-ba’j hoy** conj.v. be likeable, pleasant (experiencer in oblique case)

**ba’j-ba’j la?** conj.v. like (experiencer in oblique case) (Hjp:56, 48; the form la?na’ at the end of this line appears to be a mistype for la?na)

**bail** ear of corn (BG:127) < H. bāl ‘ear of corn’

**baiman** scoundrel < H. be-imān ‘dishonest’. See also **iman**.

**baimani** corruption

**baimani karay** conj.v. practice corruption

**bairh** grow; rise (Hjp:41f.) < S. baṛh- ‘grow’

**bairhkon** ‘even more’ (converbal form of **bairh**)

**baitulalam, baitulham** Bethlehem (BG:127) < S. bāhurant ‘first visit of a wife after her wedding in her parent’s home’. See also **barat**.

**bahut, bohut, bohute** very < S. bahut ‘very’
baja musical instrument < S. bajā gājā 'musical instrument'

baja?, bala? ACT: vomit; MID:--; GENER

bajar lightning < H. bajar 'lightning'

bajar tar conj.v. of lightning to strike

bajay ACT: resound (TR), play (a musical instrument)

baje MID: resound (ITR); to become X-o’clock - Used in simple past tense or in the perfect to denote present time: tin bajeki ‘It is 3:00.’ The use of the perfect seems to be connected to some kind of expectation, such as already or finally; o’clock: The “Pt.” form bajeki, denoting approximation, can also be used as a complement phrase or “nominal”, cf. tham no thomsin bajekite ‘at around 8 or 9 o’clock’ (HJPA, 154, d:8) < S. bajā- ‘play (an instrument)’, baje ‘o’clock’. See also sodhom, sohan.

thapṛi bajay conj.v. to clap the hands

baju ECHO-WORD for saju

bājhi, banjhi, baṅjhi barren woman < S. bājh ‘barren (woman)’ . See also bohila.

bajhay ACT: trap, catch (animals) < S. bajhā- ‘catch in a net’

bajhe MID: fall into a trap; get trapped

bajhay karat (animal) trapper

bakla bark of a tree < S. baklā ‘bark of a tree’. See also kalo’b, r.

bakra (non-castrated) goat < S. bakrā ‘billy goat’. See also khasi.

baʔkhaḍji ACT/MID: talk, chat. No semantic difference but more common in the MID.

bakhe name of a village. Exact location unknown but in the general vicinity of Ranchi.

bahar bakhe name of a village. Exact location unknown but in the general vicinity of Ranchi.

baʔkhiṇi, bakhiṇi tell (a story); story (From HJPA, various texts, also Malhotra, 1982:176; unknown to speakers I consulted). See bakhin, barunika.

baʔkhiṇi loṇ story, description, account.

bakhin, bakhain, bakhan ACT: tell (a story), mention, explain; MID:--; GENER; CAUS: ba<’b>khin, o’b-bakhin, Doub CAUS: o’b-ba<’b>kin< S. bakhān ‘description’. See also baʔkhiṇi, barunika.

bakhain karay conj.v. describe, tell a story (HJPB:40,16; 64,55)

baʔkhiṇi See baʔkhiṇi

bala? See baja?

balabha Balabha, name of the mother of King Koranga (HJPB:56,71). Pinnow (HJPB:59, note 71) derives this from the Skt. term vallabhā ‘lover (f.)’. See also korāṅga, karṇḍew.

balabha būṛhi name of a place near Arani in southwestern Jharkhand where King Koranga’s mother and her servants are said to have petrified and can still be seen. The name means ‘Old woman Balabha’. (HJPB:56,74).

balak new-born (HJPA:185:129) < S. bālak ‘baby’

balar love. Perhaps originally an echo-word for dular ‘love’, e.g. dular balar:

balay trouble See also alay balay.

balay chuʔtay (ACT) / balay chuʔte (MID) cause trouble (no apparent
balbal talkative, garrulous < H. balbalā- ‘babble’. See also batbawni.

balidan sacrifice < S. balidān ‘sacrifice’

balom lance < H. ballam ‘short spear’

balpos Act: make an orphan (BG:128 ‘adopt’); Mid: become an orphan < S. balpos por- ‘bring up an orphan’

balṭi, balṭin bucket < S. bālṭī ‘bucket’

balucistan Baluchistan (in Pakistan)

baluwa a kind of weapon

bamhan, brahman, pār Brahman. (In MS, 1:117f. appears to designate a priest from any ethnic group) < S. bamhan ‘priest’. See also baṟom.

bamḍa name of a town in Orissa

bangla, baṇla bungalow, church < S. bāglā ‘bungalow’

baṇklui, baṇlui stork, heron < S. baiklā ‘(large) stork’, baklī ‘(small) stork’ (?)

baṇla See bangla

baṇlades Bangladesh

baṇlui See baṇklui

baṇru, bāgru safflower

baṇru biru the Safflower Mountains, apparently in Gumla district (MT, 1:233)

baṇsiṅ Banasing, place-name, whereabouts unknown

baṇcay, bancay Act: save; keep from getting wet < S. bacā- ‘save’

bance, bance Mid: bance: be saved; be left; escape bancay: take a long time in saving; Caus: o’b-bancay; No Caus form of bance; No Doub Caus

bancay karṣ saviour

bance left over

banjhī See bājhi

baṇa See banda

baṇo wild cat < S. bāro ‘wild cat’

ban₁ firecracker < S. bam ‘bomb’?

ban₂ spell, charm (in witchcraft) < S. mātar ‘spell’?

ban tar conj.v. cast a spell (on s.o.) < S. mātar mār-?

bana₁ liking < S. banā

bana₂ arrow < H. bāṇ ‘arrow, barb’ (< Skt.)

banar news < H. varṇa ‘description, account’?

banaras the city of Benares

banari eighth son of Semb(h)o and Dakay

banay bear; wild animal < S. ban (ker) ‘wild (of animal)’? See also jharkul, bhalu.

banayḍa? Banaedaga, name of a village (?)

bancay, bance See bancay, bance

banda, baṇa, bāda castrated; castrated boar < H. bād ‘circumcised; impotent’

bandai See bandoy₁

bandar, bandra monkey < S. bandarā ‘monkey’, H. bādār ‘monkey’

bandar ṭwṛi Cassia fistula (HJP:...
bandobast arrangement < S. bandobast ‘arrangement’
bandobast karay conj.v. see to, take care of, arrange for

bandoy₁, bandai Bandoi feast

bandoy₂, sohoroy, sohoraj ca. October, the tenth month of the year. While bandoy clearly derives from the name of the festival, the etymology of sohoroy / sohoraj is uncertain. Perhaps from sohor ‘village headman’.

bandra See bandar

banduk gun < S. bādūk ‘gun’

bandha meaning unclear. From HjPa:72, used in bay bandha ‘striped’. Unknown to speakers I consulted.

bandho See bād

bane See bone. Typical of the speech of northern Orissa.

banjhi See bājhi

banphora a kind of poisonous snake which damages the water dams of paddy fields (bg:128)

bansi hook of the fishing rod (bg:129)

banui Banui, name of a town in Orissa

bap, bapa, bape father; ancestor < S. bāp ‘father’, bāp purkhā ‘ancestor’. See also apa.

mā bap, māy bapa mother and father, parents

bapre! Wow! < H. bāphre bāph!
baran baran  different types (appears in Gen as a modifier) < S. baran baran ‘different types of’

barne baran  of different types (HjP:174,52) < S. -e ‘FOC’

baraph, barph  ice, snow < S. baraph ‘ice’

baras  See Boris

barat, baratiya, bartiya  wedding guest < H. barāt ‘wedding guests’. See also baretiya under bare₁, and bartiya, which is probably the same lexeme.

barcha, barecha  spear, lance < S. barchā ‘spear’

bardast  endurance, tolerance

bare₁  groom. See also barat.

baretiya  the groom’s party at the wedding

bare₂ (boŋ)  about, concerning (Used with Gen) < S. (ker) bāre ‘about’

baretiya  See bare₁

baris  See Boris

bariya, bariyā, beriya, boriya  two people; two (used only in conjunction with people). See also bar, ubar₁.

barjhay  Act: talk s.o. out of doing something; complain; Mid: get into trouble

barjhe  (‘be forbidden’ BG:129) The form barjhe was rejected by speakers I consulted < S. barjā- ‘forbid’, barj- ‘be forbidden’

barjal  past participle of barjhay

barkha  rain < S. barṣā, barkhā ‘rain’

barkait, barkeit, barkat  blessing < H. barkat ‘blessing’

sās barkat  blessing (HjP:204,1)

barma  Burma, Myanmar

barnan  description. < H. varṇan ‘description’ (< Skt.)

barnan karay  conj.v. describe

barnḍa  Kharia clan and mountain spirit (HjP:205, see also Roy & Roy, 1937:312, 373f., who compare this spirit briefly to similar ones of other Munda tribes). See also barnḍo?

barnḍo  whirlwind, tornado < S. baranḍo ‘whirlwind’. See also barnḍa?

barne baran  See baran

barnika  See barunika

baro  do or have 12 times; 12 (HjP:208,10) < H. bārah ‘12’ See also ghol ubar, gholsiŋ, bara.

baroay  See barwe

baroya, baruya  ninth and youngest son of Semb(h)o and Dakay; alternative name for barwe, see there.

barph  See baraph

barsi?b  See -bar

barson  See -bar

bartiya  See barat

baru  Act: make good, fix, repair; Mid: become good, get well; good; Caus: ba<Š>ru < H. bar ‘choice (adj.), excellent’ (< Skt.)

baru bay  conj.v. make (s.th.) good

baru karay  conj.v. fix, repair
baru la? conj.v. like, be(come) happy
barubo? well, good
baru-ɖa? thanks; good; well
baru-ɖa? gam thank (v.)
baru gamɖaɁ thanks

barunika, barnika Act: describe, mention; Mid: -; gener < H. varṇan ‘description’ (< Skt.) See also baʔkhini, bakhin.

baruwe See barwe

baruya See baroya

barway See barwe

barwe, baruwe, barwi, barway, baroay, baroya Barwe (name of an area), according to HjPa:234,70 near Surguja

baheɾ barwi Outer Barwe
bhiʔtar baruwe raij, bhitar barwe raij Inner Barwe

bãs family, dynasty (HjPa:257,4) < H. vãš ‘family line or succession; dynasty. See also bãs.

basri See bãsari

bãṭa, bãta part, share < S. baṭã, bãṭã ‘portion, share’

baṭam See baṭom

baṭi small notebook

baṭkhara balance < S. baṭkharã ‘scales, weight’

baṭom, baṭam button < Eng. ‘button’

baʔṭhi youngest brother, alternative to konon beṭa ‘youngest son’
baʔṭhi jija elder sister’s husband

batay Act: tell; Mid: -; gener < S. batã- ‘tell’;
Caus: bã<ɬ>bay, oʔ-b-batay, Doub Caus: oʔ-b-ba<ɬ>bay

batbawni talkative, garrulous < H. batbanã ‘a great talker’. See also balbal.

bati wick; HjPa:275,34 ‘candle’. See also battī (IA, cf. e.g. Konkani vāt ‘wick’).

batke See badke, baɖke

batti light < S. batti ‘candle’, H. batti ‘wick, candle, lamp’ Probably the same word as bati. See also serta.

batur filaria (?) (BG:129)

bawna very small, dwarfish (HjPa:184, 126) < S. baunã ‘dwarf’

bawɾahi crazy (fem.) < S. bauɾãhã ‘crazy’ (fem.)
bay₁  Act: make; build; used with a word for ‘meat’, such as komaŋ or mãs it means ‘to cut up meat’; fix, mend, undo (e.g. in Hjp:b:44,7); Mid: bay-bay gener; Caus: o’b-bay; No Doub Caus bay-bay masdar of bay

bay₂ predicate marker (“v2”) denoting that an action or event occurred suddenly and more intensely than usual. “EXCESSIVE”.

bay₃ Ouch! (interj.)

bay₄ craziness; crazy
bay ja’b conj.v. become crazy (patient / experiencer appears in the oblique case)

baybal the Bible < Eng. ‘Bible’

bay bandha striped (Hjp:a:72, unknown to speakers I consulted)

bay?ni Mid: be blue (BG:129; unknown to speakers I consulted)

baysali, baisali, basali Baysali, Vaishali (name of a city); the name of a cow which played a central role in the travels of the Kharia in pre-historical times, leading the Kharia across the Ganges at Vaishali in their travels to their present homeland. See also surali.
basali gay, baysali koŋtaŋ the Baysali cow, important in Kharia mythology
baysali sãɽ the Baysali ox

becara poor, unfortunate (m.) < S. becārā See also becrangi.

becrangi poor, unfortunate (f.). See also becara

be’q See be’t

bēḍay See bēḍay

bedi altar < S. bedī ‘altar’

begar, bigur without (postposition) < S. begar ‘without’

beghma name of the second son of Semb(h)o and Dakay

behar, ber who? The form with -ha- appears to be motivated by Sadani (if not vice versa): cf. Sadani ke ‘who’ and also ke=har ‘who’, with no apparent semantic difference, where =har otherwise expresses inalienable possession with a 3rd person, Sg possessor.
ber ... ber, ber ber ... ber ber some ... others
ber berki whoever, some people 
be(ha)rjo + neg no one
be(ha)rkon whoever; someone genitive: ber=aʔ kon=aʔ

behera bearer < S. bhariyā ‘bearer’

behos unconscious, fainted (Hjp:b:56,55) < S. behoś ‘unconscious’

behtar better < H. behtar ,better’

beijat disgrace, dishonor < H. beizzat ‘dishonoured, disgraced’ See also ijat.
beijat karay conj.v. disgrace, dishonor

beisdə? the water which is poured into rice for cooking. See also baʔdaʔ, manḍaʔ, daʔ.

bekar useless; bad; senseless < S. bekār ‘useless’

bel Act: bel: spread out (tr); Mid: bel: spread out (itr); bel-bel: gener of act; Caus: ob-bel < S. phail- ‘spread out’?; H. bel- ‘spread out by rolling (e.g. bread dough)?
bel-bel masdar of bel
bela  time < H. belā, S. berā ‘time’. See also bera.

belar  description; writing

belay  ACT: write; MID: -; GENER; CAUS: be<="b">lay, o"b"-belay, DOUB CAUS: o"b"-be<="b">lay. Apparently of Dravidian origin, cf. Kannada berai ‘time’, probably via Kurukh. See also likha.

beleɖ  feather

beleɖgar  having feathers

belekh  indescribable < H. be- ‘without’ and lekh ‘consider, estimate’ (Brajbhasha, Avadhi), lekhan ‘writing, drawing’

belgard  name of a village in Jharkhand

beljiam  Belgium; far-away place; Eden; Palestine / Israel. HjPa:125 writes that this is due to the fact that most missionaries who came to the Kharia were from Belgium.

belom, beloŋ  ACT: -; MID: ripen; CAUS: be<="b">loŋ, DOUB CAUS: o"b"-be<="b">loŋ; ripe

bemloŋ  ACT: make fair colored; MID: become fair colored; fair colored; CAUS: o"b"-be<="b">loŋ Related to beloŋ?

beŋka  ACT: make crooked, bend (TR); MID: become crooked, bent; CAUS: o"b"-beŋka < H. vyāŋ ‘maimed, disformed’?

beni  Beni, a man’s name

benʃi  rope (of straw)

beohar  behaviour < S. cāl-vyahār, H. vyavahār ‘behaviour’

beṣa  valley (Malhotra, 1982:74, 185); field, plain, valley (HjPa:230,57)

beṣa gor qa?  plains (Malhotra, 1982:74)

beṣa karayga  plains (Malhotra, 1982:255, written bera-karayga)

gita? beṣa, getu beṣa  name of a city

bēṣay, bēday  ACT: lose < S. bēəa- ‘lose’

bēe  MID: become lost. Both stems may be used in both ACT and MID with no apparent difference in meaning; CAUS: bēewāw

bēri  See bendi

beʃo 1  sun; hour; o’clock < S. beir? Bonda bel ‘sun; day-time’

beʃo apa  Father Sun. See also bhagwan, dewta, dewtain, girin, isuwar, pahra, ponmesor.

beʃo leraŋ  Sun and Moon

beʃoto?  Sunday  See toʃ 1.

beʃo 2  Bero, name of a town in Lohardaga district

beʃhiyabo?  well (adv.)

ber  See behar

bera  time. See also bela < S. bera ‘time’.

bera sire  at the right time

bera? kona?  See ber kon under behar

bere  See bhere

beriya  See bariya
berok Act.; Mid: arise, be awakened, get up, stand up; Caus: be<^b_0>roq ‘lift, raise’, with towns ‘give up, abandon’
(Gen+) Kayomte be<^b>roq conj. v. neglect (someone)

bes1 good; beauty < S. bes ‘good’. See also beso.
besqa?, besbo? well (adv.); good bes la? conv.j.v. seem good, be pleasant
besega o.k., alright
beskan good, nice

besk clothing, attire < H. vës (HjP:64,39; 66, note 39)
beso, besu Act.; Mid: become full, satiated;
Caus: be<^b_0>su. Used productively also with other types of food, such as cakhna?
beso ‘eat one’s full of vegetables’, qa?
beso ‘drink one’s full of water’, etc.;
full (Used in the predicate laij beso no?
‘have a full stomach, eat enough’) < S. bes ‘good’

beq, beq form of beq when marked for inalienable possession

beta boy, son. Generally written beq, pronounced beq, before possessive markers, although beta=qom, etc., can also be found < S. beti ‘son’
beta hurhuqya / hurhuriya impulsive young man
beta konqu? son

betai girl; daughter. Written biq, pronounced biq, before possessive markers < S. beta ‘daughter’

behθi forced labor

betaq Act.; Mid: become hungry; Caus: be<^b_0>toq, Doub Caus: o^b-be<^b_0>toq; hunger; hungry. See also tomoyq, togoj, tuq.

betoq, latoq, qa? Act.; Mid: be(come) thirsty;
Caus: be<^b_0>toq qa?, Doub Caus: o^b-be<^b_0>toq; thirst
betoq qa? latoq conj.v. become thirsty
betoq qa? son thirstily (HjP:248, 107)

biabhicar See byabhicar

biah See biha

bib(h) See biq

biquihrel, biqdbhrel ca. April, the fourth month of the year. See also -rel.

biq, biq Form of beq used before possessive markers.
bicar Act: think, consider; Mid:-; thought, judgement, opinion < S. bicar
‘consideration, thought’
X=a? bicar buq in X’s opinion
bicar karay conj.v. think

bichawna, bichna bed < H. bichaun ‘bedding; bed’
bichi scorpion < S. bichi ‘scorpion’
bichna See bichawna

biquq, biqu, bibh Act: pour out; sow; Mid:-; biquq-
biquq: gener. In the speech of two speakers I questioned, both from southwestern Simdega District, the meaning ‘pour out’ has a long i whereas that of ‘sow’ has a short i. Other speakers I questioned, from a different area, rejected this. See also biq, qharay.
biquq-biquq masdar of biq
biquq, biqiq pour out completely; sow everything

bidk basket (Malhotra, 1982:118). See also
biḍa~biluṅ

gonbiṅḍ.  

biḍa, biṛa, bira Act: sow seeds; Mid:-; gener; seedlings < S. biṛa in expressions such as biṛa kar-, biṛa čhīṅ- ‘sow for paddy seedlings’. See also biṅḍ, rowa.

biṅḍbhrel See biṅḍbhrel

bida Act: bid farewell (tr); Mid: take leave of (buŋ) < S. bida ‘farewell’

bidiya knowledge (Malhotra, 1982:111) < H. vidyā ‘knowledge’ (< Skt.)

bidhay Act: plow < H. bidāh- ‘plough lightly or harrow after sowing rice’

bidhe Mid: be plowed; with bidhay: gener of active

bīṅ lete quickly < S. bīṅ lete ‘quickly’

bigur See begar

biha, biah Act: marry (tr); Mid: marry (itr); gener of active; wedding; married < S. biḥā ‘marriage’. See also kersoŋ, olday, sadi. 

biha hoy conj.v. of a marriage to take place

biha karay conj.v. marry

bihal married (participial form of biha, borrowed from S.). See also -l.

bihari an epithet of Lord Krishna < Skt. vihārin ‘enjoying oneself; strolling’ (HjPb:61,4; 63, note 4)

bīṅj See bīṅc

bija kinir Bija Forest

bijḍīṅh name of a village, according to the text in HjPb:53,9 ca. 32 km south of Simdega

bijjlā long hair (m.); a boy’s name (HjPa, 148, e:1); disorderly person (HjPa: 251f.)

bijjlī long hair (f.); a girl’s name (HjPa, 148, e:1)

bijli lightning; electric < S. bijlī ‘electrical; electricity’

bijli camke conj.v. of lightning to flash (HjPb:40,16)

bijnaga Vijayanagar, location unknown. Probably name of a city. From [MS, 1:99]

bikera name of a village to the south of Simdega

bikram the Vikrama era (HjPb:60,87). A traditional Indian system used for calendar years, the first year of which ends in 57 B.C < H. vikram

bikhīyat renowned, famous < H. vikhyāt ‘famous’

bikhray Act: annoy (tr)

bikhre Mid: become annoyed < S. bikhr-, bikhra-

bilay, biloi, biloy cat < S. bilāi, bilāi, bileī

bilkul very < H. bilkul

biloṅī tomato < S. bilāi, bilāi bhaṭā. See also bhijṛi.

biloy See bilay

biluṅ salt; name of one of the nine clans; used
as a family name. In one version of the history of the Kharia, also the name of one of the original nine sons.

**bimar**  
*ACT*: make (s.o.) sick; *Mid*: become sick; sick < S. bīmār ‘sick’

**biŋgul** bugel, hunting horn (*HjP*:181,107; 260,10)

**bina** without (postposition, with direct case or Gen) < S. binu, H. binā ‘without’

**binda** a carrying ring, placed on the head, on which objects to be carried are then placed (*HjP*, 154, d:4; 155:24; 236f.) < H. bīḍā ‘bundle, heap (of sticks, grass or straw)?

**biniɽay** (religious) test. See also biɽay, -nV-.

**binti**  
*Act*: request; pray; *Mid*:-; *Gen*: prayer < S. bintī ‘prayer’. See also arji  
**binti karay** conj.v. pray

**bipait** danger, difficulty, misfortune < S. bi-pait ‘misfortune, disaster’

**biɽa** See **biɖa**

**biɽay**  
*Act*: test s.o.; *Mid*:-; *Gen* (not acceptable to all speakers) < S. biɽ- ‘test’, e.g. davāi biʀ- ‘test medicine’. See also biniɽay.

**biɽim** white ant, termite (*HjP*, 162, fn. 8, who notes that the word was at that time already archaic). See also cimṭā, demta, kāy, muʔndaʔ, seta, ṭoʔbdir; ṭoʔumphya, also bhunḍu ‘ant-hill’.  
**biɽim lata** termite hill (literally, ‘termite hole’)

**bir** brave < S. bir ‘hero’

**bira** See biɖa

**birim**  
*Act/Mid*: 1. kneel, stoop; crawl. Speakers I consulted gave differing information on this lexeme. One speaker said that birim appears only in the *Act*, while two others said it may appear in either *Act* or *Mid*, with no difference in meaning. See also kuḍuŋ.


**birkeras** Birkeras, name of a town in western Jharkhand

**birmitrapur** name of a city in northwestern Orissa directly on the border to Jharkhand

**birni** a certain kind of grass; “Andropogon squarrosus, Linn., Gramineae, the Cuscus grass, Andropogon muricatus”, *HjP*, 157, d:4, quoting also Roy & Roy, 1937:294. Pinnow also writes that this is the type of grass that brooms are generally made of < H. bīraṇ ‘a kind of coarse, tough grass found covering uncultivated land’ (McG: 739)

**birsı** a woman’s name

**biru** mountain; Biru, name of a village about 10 km east-northeast of the city of Simdega in Simdega District. Although the name is one of the few localities in the area which are clearly of Kharia origin, the population now speaks Nagpuri. Home of the Biru Raja or ‘King of Biru’. The ruins of the satdharwa fort are still visible today, which is said to have been built by the ancestors of the modern Kharia. One of Pinnow’s texts (*HjPb*:1) refers to the kingdom of Biru, with 484 villages, whose capitol was Birugaɽh. This is undoubtedly either the same place as the modern village of
Biru, which is directly next to the ruins of Satdharwa, or was very close to the present-day village.

**birugāṛ** “Mountain Fort”, given in a text (HjPb:53,2) as the capitol of the Kingdom of Biru.

**biru kinir** Biru Forest, the forest near the town of Biru

**biru nagpur** name of a town in Orissa

**iru biru** mountains (from Malhotra, 1982:241)

**bis₁** poison < S. biṣ, bhīkh ‘poison’

**bis₂** 20 < S. biṣ ,20′ See also kori

**bisay** subject; about (postposition with direct case/Gen) < S. biṣai, biṣay

**bisay boŋ** about (postposition with Gen case)

**bisaha** wizard. See also bisahi.

**bisahi** witch. See also bisaha.

**bises** in the context this was found (HjPb:16) it would seem to have the meaning ‘actual, real, true’ and is translated as such by Pinnow. It is obviously a borrowing from Indo-Aryan, < H. viśey with the somewhat different meaning ‘particular, special, distinctive’.

**bisom** Given in bg:132 as an alternative for bis, but it is not indicated which bis this refers to. Probably ‘poison’.

**bisram** feast

**bisram dino** feast-day, holiday

**biswas** trust, faith < S. viśvās ‘trust’

**biswas aw** conj.v. be trusted

**biswas qel** conj.v. believe, have faith (experiencer in the oblique case) (HjPb:66,68)

**biswas karay** conj.v. trust, have faith

**biswasi** faithful, believers (HjPa: 260, 10)

**bita** a unit of measurement of length indicating the distance between tips of the thumb and the little finger of a stretched palm (BG:132) < H. bittā ‘span of the hand’. See also biti.

**bitay** ACT: bitay: spend (time)

**bite** MID: bite: of time to pass; happen

Caus: bi<‘b>tay, Doub Caus: o‘bi<‘b>tay < S. bitā- ‘spend (time)’

**biʔthuŋ** ACT: spit; MID:–; Gener < S. thuk?-?

**biti** a wooden piece about a bita long, tapered at both ends, and used for a game. See also bita.

**boʔ₁** place (n.). Commonly used as a locative element, coming very close to the function of a general locative-case marker, closely parallels the use of sumboʔ, ‘tree stump’ as a locative marker.

Perhaps either originally used with the meaning ‘place’, from where it was incorporated into the lexeme sumboʔ, or from boko ‘head’, with the combining form boʔ.

**boʔ₁** tay until; since (temporal / locative). Lexemes appear in the direct case, pro-forms in the Gen, proper names in either the Gen or the direct case.

Marker denoting intensity, although its semantic contribution is often quite subtle. It is most commonly found in attributive function, usually with manner adverbials, but is also compatible in predicative function. See also -daʔ, -son.
-bo\(^3\) Combining form of boko\(^b\) ‘head’

-bo\(^4\) Combining form of ken\(\d\)orbo\(^?\), in this use perhaps originally from boko\(^b\) ‘head’. See ken\(\d\)orbo\(^?\).

bocho young calf < S. bachiyā, bachī ‘heifer calf’. See also koŋtaŋ, gɔɾi, bacha, bachiyā, bachru

bodhay, bodhe See badhay, badhe

boeo See boyo

boer animosity. See also bairi.

boer un conj.v. be hostile towards < H. bair ‘enmity; hostility, ill-will’, S. bairī ‘enemy’

bohila barren woman (bg:132; Unknown to speakers I questioned). See also bãjhi.

bohin, bohini See bahin

bohira Act: make deaf (e.g. sickness); Mid: become deaf; deaf < S. baihrā ‘deaf’

bohoriya daughter-in-law < S. bahuriā ‘daughter-in-law’

bohrat See bahurat

bohut, bohute See bahut

boi See boy

boid doctor (Malhotra, 1982:249) < S. baid ‘doctor’

boini\(^1\) dear, dear one (f.) (\textit{HjaP}:244,97). Probably the same lexeme as boini\(^x\)

boini\(^2\) See bahin

boiri See bairi

boje\(\d\)̟oli Name of a khoṇī or village section in Saldega (salqa?)

boka See bhoko

boker, bokerdəm husband’s younger brother, brother-in-law. See also boksel.

boko\(^b\), bokom head; capital. See also bo\(^3\) ‘head’, its combining form.

maha boko\(^b\) leading figure, important person

boko\(^b\) kosu headache

bokru\(^2\) grandson

boksel, bokseldəm sister-in-law. See also boker, -sel.

boktəy Act: take a handful (e.g. of rice) < S. bokta-

bokte Mid: be taken (of a handful, e.g. of rice). < S. bokt-

bokha Act: make blunt (knife, hatchet, etc.); Mid: become blunt; toothless (m.); < S. bokhrā ‘toothless’. See also bokhi, bothra.

bokhi toothless (f.) < S. bhokhrī ‘toothless’. See also boka.

bol force < S. bal ‘strength’. See also bole, bolebol.

bolan\(^1\) Act: think of; Mid:-; gener; thought

bolan karay conj.v. think about, reflect on (\textit{HjaP}:42,10)

bolan\(^2\) Bolan, name of a mountain pass

bolan ghaṭi Bolan Pass, location unknown

bolbala famous, well known < H. bol-bālā ‘high repute, preeminence’

bole by means of, with the help of (postposition
bolebol hard. See also bol.

bomtel See boŋtel

boŋ₁ ACT:-; MID: come to an end, finish (itr.);
boŋ-boŋ: GENER; CAUS: o’b-boŋ

boŋ₂ See buŋ

boŋkul evil spirit

boŋloya name of a village. Exact location unknown but in the general vicinity of Ranchi.

boŋray ACT: split (TR, e.g. stone)

boŋre MID: boŋre, split (TR); boŋray: GENER of active. See also bhonray < S. bagṛ- ‘break down’

boŋsor ACT: petrify (TR); MID: petrify (TR); petrification. See boŋ₁ ‘finish’, -sor ‘stone’.

boŋtel, bomtel buffalo
boŋtel cuman the buffalo-honoring feast. See also orej cuman.

bon bhaĩs forest buffalo (HjPa:228f.). See also bhaĩs < S. ban ‘forest’.

bond ACT: stop (TR); MID: stop (TR) < S. / H. band ‘closed’

bone, bane ACT:-; MID: become; be(come) alright (boneki ‘It is / was alright’, bonena ‘It will be alright’); built (= masdar); CAUS:- < S. ban- ‘become, come into being; be fit, suitable’

bonor luxuriant green (especially of trees); dense (as of forest). See also akhaɽ, ghane, jumbra, kibhiŋ.

bofaith meaning unclear, discussed in HjPa, 149, fn. i, where it is compared to Mundari eraʔ-daʔ-bonga ‘the ghost or spirit of a drowned person’. Pinnow then translates this into German with the meaning ‘person who has died an unnatural death’, an extremely important classification of the deceased, for which see Roy & Roy, 1937, chapter 10.

boçe, bore big, great; very < S. baɽ, bākā ‘big’, baɖā ‘very’

boçuwarī pride, arrogance (Hjp:B:67,78) < S. baṇvārī ‘pride’

bor ACT: ask for, request, demand; MID:-; bor-bor: GENER

bora a large sack < S. borā ‘sack’

bore See boře

boris, baras, baris, boros year < S. baras, baris ‘year’

boriya See bariya

borja? beggar. See also bor.

borol ACT:-; MID: live (BG:133: ‘be raw, live’); life; living; fresh, unripe; raw (meat)
borol masdar of borol
borol poʔ conj.v. live one’s life, live; subsist
borol poʔna boʔq conj.v. provide, supply, furnish
borol un conj.v. keep alive, save from death (Hjp:B:43,13)

boros See boris
boryar Act: make strong, firm; Mid: become strong, firm; strong, firm < S. bariyār ‘strong’

bošu Act: wait, wait for; Mid:; gener; Caus: o’b-bošu

boto bubble < S. boto ‘bubble’

bota he-goat, billy goat (HJPb:42,story 4; 44,7) < S. botā ‘he-goat’

boṭhay See bo?1

botol bottle < Eng. ‘bottle’

botoŋ Act:; Mid: fear, be afraid; fear (n.); Caus: bo<ŋ>toŋ, bo<ŋ>b<ŋ>toŋ

botoŋ la? conj.v. become afraid

botoŋ saphay conj.v. become afraid

botoŋson in fear

botoŋ un conj.v. fear

botha Act: put in water; Mid:; gener < S. both- ‘soak’ (TR)

bothra, thobro Act: make blunt (knife); Mid: become blunt (knife) < S. thobre, thobo, bothā ‘blunt’. See also bokha.

boy, boi, bui sister; baby girl; daughter; term of address used for a little girl < H. bāī ‘lady’? See also boyo, which would seem to suggest that this is not related to bāī.

boyo, boeco boy See also boy

brahman See bamhan

brinda man’s name (name of a king?) who lost a battle on Mareda Field (HJPa: 232,63); name of a forest, whereabouts unknown (HJPa:223f.)

brinda kinir Brinda Forest

boryar~buida? 

bu? Act: beat (a drum); Mid:-; bu?-bu?: gener; Caus: o’b-bu? (simple or Doub Caus, semantically speaking)

bu?-bu? masdar of bu?

bucu small crab < S. bucu khakhrā ‘small crab’

budqurur totem animal

buroha See buṛā

burohi See buṛā

buda plant < S. buda ‘bush, shrub’

būda See bund

bu’dhi, budhi, buddhi intelligence, thought, mind < S. budhi ‘intelligence’. See also buidh, bu’dhi, which are all undoubtedly related.

bu’dhi ter conj.v. inform

bu’dhi gar understanding, knowledgeable

buddhiman intelligent

budhu stupid < S. budhu, buddhu ‘stupid person’

buddhi See bu’dhi

bui1 Act: keep, raise; feed (a family); Mid: be tamed (BG:134, no longer used); bui-bui: gener. See also bunui

bui-bui masdar of bui

bui-bui kar preserver, supporter (i.e., one who keeps / takes care of) (HJPb:64,35)

buida? Act: / Mid: take care of. No apparent difference in meaning

bui2 See boy

buida? See bui1
buidh intelligence, idea < S. budhi ‘intelligence’. See also buʔdhi, buʔjhi. Undoubtedly related to, if not identical with, buʔdhi, buʔjhi

buidh gar intelligent

buidh katiʔb one who gathers intelligence

buidhsoŋ acquire intelligence

bujhay, buʔjhay ACT: bujhay: remind, explain < S. budhi ‘intelligence’

buʔjhayna advice (infinitive)

buʔjhi, buʔjhe MID: buʔjhi, buʔjhe: understand. To express ‘I understand (now)’, the past is generally used: buʔjhikin; bujhay: gener of ACT; appear, seem. See also buʔdhi, buidh, which are undoubtedly all related to each other.

buʔjhi gar intelligent

buʔjhi karŋ intelligent (animate being); wise being (i.e., God)

bukru Adam’s apple (BG:134)

bul ACT:-; MID: get drunk; poisoned; bul-bul: gener; CAUS: oʔb-bul < S. bhulā- ‘get drunk’? See also leʔo.

bul-bul masdar of bul

bulaw calling < S. bulā- ‘call’

bulbul, babilon, babul Babylon

babul des Babylonia

bulbul nagar the city of Babylon

buli, bule ACT:-; MID: wander, walk, stroll < S. bul- ‘wander, roam’. See also ghumre.

bulina walking, wandering (infinitive of buli)

kinir buli conj.v. hunt (HJPb:66,72; 68, note 72)

buliʔj ACT: scrub someone else’s head; MID: scrub one’s own head; CAUS: oʔb-bu<ʔ>b.lij

bulsiŋ ACT: make someone dizzy; MID: become dizzy; CAUS: oʔb-bu<ʔ>b.liŋ, oʔb-bulsiŋ

bumdīm ACT: wake up (TR); MID: wake up (ITR); awake; CAUS: oʔb-bumdīm. See also gundīm, jaydīm.

buŋ1 ACT:-; MID: become finished, come to an end; CAUS: om-buŋ (Cf. *ob-buŋ; HJPb:59, n. 53). See also buŋay.

buŋ2, boŋ with (instrumental/commitative postposition, used with gen or direct case)

buŋam See buŋam

buŋay ACT: finish off, bring to an end. See also buŋ1.

buŋe MID: come to an end

buŋgam See buŋam

buŋserel See ghuŋserel

buŋam, buŋam, buŋgam, buŋgam, buwaŋ snake

buŋim the person one is named after. Etymology unclear, but seems to be related to nimi ‘name’. See also mita.

buŋimq̲aʔ the naming ceremony. In this ceremony rice is dropped into a dish of water. One kernel represents the unborn child, while other rice kernels all have a different name, appropriate to the sex of the child. The child’s rice kernel is dropped into the water. If it floats, the ceremony continues, if it does not, this is repeated until a kernel representing the child floats. Then kernels with other names are dropped one-by-one into the water. Kernels which sink will not be considered further. A
kernel which floats and which finds its way in the water on its own to the kernel representing the newborn will decide the name of the newborn child. See also the account in Roy & Roy, 1937:211f.

**bund, bunda, būda** drop (n.) < S. būd ‘drop (of liquid)’

**bunui** pig. See *bui*, -\(nV\)-.

**buṟay** Act: spoil, ruin (TR), finish off (TR)

**buṟe** Mid: come to an end < S. buṟā- ‘ruin, put in a bad condition’

**buṟul** very drunk; drunkard

**buṟha, buḏha** old man; husband; old < S. buṛhā ‘old’ (m.). See also *buṛhi*.

**buṛha biru** popular name of a mountain shaped like an old man, from Kharia mythology (HJP: 61,a). Literally “old man mountain”. According to Pinnow (HJP: 62,1) approximately 10 miles (= 16 km) west of Simdega. Apparently the “real” name of the mountain is *ramrekha*. See also *gaṛh biru, harka biru, ram rekha*

**buṛhi, buṛhi** old woman; wife; used in conjunction with animals: female < S. *buṛhī* ‘old’ (f.). See also *buṛha*.

**buṛhikuṭain** name of a village near Simdega, Simdega District, Jharkhand

**bura** wicked (person) < S. *burāi* ‘evil’ (n.)

**but, būt** gram < H. *būt* ‘gram, chickpea’

**buwaŋ** See *buɲam*

**byabicar, biabhicar** adultery < H. *vyabhicār* ‘adultery’. See also *sobru.*

**bhāi** predicate marker (“V2”) denoting that an action happened quickly or suddenly. See also *dhaʔ, hambaʔ* < S. *bhāg* ‘flee’?

**bhabru, bhabhrū, bharu** Act: bark; Mid:-; Gener: *bharu* is perhaps a printing error, BG:134)

**bhabhi** elder brother’s wife. < H. *bhābhī*. See also *donkui*.

**bhabhrū** See *bhabru*

**bhadṛib** bat (the animal); vampire (HJP:178, 83) < S. *bhādur*

**bhaera** See *bheir*

**bhag, bhagā** part, share, portion < S. *bhāg* ‘part’

**bhag baṭa** share (n.)

**bhag** petal (of flowers) (HJP:96,110)

**bhagwan** See *bhagwan*

**bhagina, bhaina** nephew, sister’s son; brother’s son < S. *bhaingā* ‘any sister’s son’. See also *bhaʔni*.

**bhagom** (edible) refuse, leftovers

**bhagwan, bhagawan** God, the highest, almighty God < H. *bhagvān* ‘God’. See also *beŋo apa, dewta, dewtain, giriŋ, isuwar, pahra, ponmesor*.

**bhai, bhaya** 1. brother. May be used for all brothers, or restricted to younger brothers, while older brothers are referred to as *dada*. If it is used for brothers in general, elder brothers are *maha bhai / bhaya* and younger brothers are *konon bhai / bhaya*. 2. younger male cousin, both maternal and paternal < S. *bhāi* ‘brother; cousin’
bhaina See bhagina

bhagni See bhañi

bhair See bheir

bhaĩs, bhaĩsi female buffalo < S. bhoĩs ‘buffalo’. See also bhoĩs.
bon bhaĩs forest buffalo (HjPa: 228f.)

bhaitja See bhattija

bhajan devotion (HjPb:64,37) < H. bhajan ‘worship, adoration’

bhajan karay conj.v. practise devotion

bhajanāsīhita the Book of Psalms in the Bible < H. bhajan ‘hymn’, sāhitā ‘collection’

bhak See bhakha

bhaktai piety, religiousity (HjPb:49,21) < H. bhaktā ‘devotedness, faith’

bhakuwa Act: make s.o. look stupid; Mid: become stupid; stupid < S. bhakūa ‘stupid person’

bhakha, bhasa, bhak language < S. bhāsā ‘language’

bhak bhima libel, calumny, slander (HjPa:204,1)

bhala Well!, Oh! (surprise); Ok.; truly, truthfully < S. bhalā ‘good’. See also bhol.

bhalai well-being

bhalai karay conj.v. do (s.o.) something good, see to (s.o.’s) well-being

bhalu bear < S. bhālu ‘bear’. See also banay, jharkul.

bhaj bhang, a kind of narcotic drink made with marijuana < H. bhāg ‘hemp; a drink made from hemp leaves’

bhajiya roof beam. Cf. Mundari bhanḍiya, bhanḍiya ‘the ridge-piece is a so-called catom-oɽaɁ, a house with a four-sloped roof’ (HjPa:179f). See also kāṇ, laiṭ.

bhandā, bhaɽa small pot < S. bhādā ‘big waterjug’

bhandari, bhārari treasurer < H. bhāḍārī ‘treasurer’

bhanday bhanday improper (HjPa, 127, fn. 53) < H. bhāḍ ‘indecent’

bhaʔni, bhagni sister’s son. See also bhagina.

bhaʔr jal See bhāwr jal

bhaʔpu Act: boil (eggs, potatoes, etc.); Mid: overboil, boil too long

bhāra See bhanda

bhārari See bhandari

bharaat India < S. bharat ‘India’

bharay fill < S. bhar- ‘fill’. See also bheir, bhoir.

bharal full, participle of bharay

bhari heavy, difficult; much < S. bhāri ‘heavy’

baʈa bhari very much; very strong; very big

bharaya porter < S. bhariyā ‘carrier’

bharkay Act: bharkay: dissolve (Tr) < S. bhārkā/bhārk ‘dissolve’ (Tr / Itr)

bharke Mid: bharke: dissolve (Itr); bharkay: gener (Tr)

bharo load; weight; burden; responsibility < S. bār ‘load’
bharosa, bharsa, bhorsa trust; hope < S. bharosā ‘confidence’  
bhorsa karay conj.v. hope  
bhorsa un conj.v. trust

bharpur fulfillment < H. bharpūr ‘quite full; completely finished’  
bharpur hoy conj.v. become full  
bharpur karay conj.v. fulfill

bharsa See bharosa

bharu See bhabrū

bhsa See bhakha

bhaṭha oven for baking bricks < H. bhāṭṭhā, bhāṭṭhī ‘oven, stove, furnace’

bhatija, bhaitja nephew < S. bhatijā ‘older brother’s son’. See also bhatjin.

bhat cooked rice < S. bhāt ‘cooked rice’

bhatjin niece < S. natijān ‘elder brother’s daughter’. See also bhatija.

bhāwa eyebrow < S. bhāvā ‘eyebrow’

bhāwr jal, bhaōr jal cast-net (HIPA:226, 48, citing RR:106, no. 5). See also jal,

bhāwra Bhaōra, name of a mythological dog (HIPA, 141ff.)

bhaya See bhai

bhayad extended family

bhayaṇkar frightful, terrifying < S. bhayakar ‘terrifying’

bhayanak frightfully < S. bhayānak ‘terrifying’

bhediya spy < H. bhediya ‘scout, spy’

bheir, bhaera, bher until, up to (postposition); entire (postposed modifier). See also bhoir, bharay.

bheirse only (postposed)

bherga only < S. bhair ‘during, throughout’

bheī See bheīto

bheīrā wether, mutton (HIPA:192,170; HIPB: 44,7) < S. bherā ‘ram; male sheep’. See also bheīri.

bheīri ewe; sheep < S. bheīri ‘sheep’. See also bheīra.

bheīri kunḍu? lamb

bher See bheir

bhere, bere time (n.); then < S. berā ‘time’?

bherṣak by any means

bheīto, bheīth, bheīt, bhēt Act: meet (with =te (TR, person met is grammatical object) or buŋ); Mid: meet (with buŋ); meeting < S. bhēt ‘meeting’

bhēt ghat meeting

bhēt ghat karay conj.v. meet

bheīt karay conj.v. meet

bhi additive focus (‘also’), used only in the (very uncommon) jebhi ‘anything’ < S. bhī ‘also’

bhijri tomato. See also bioloīti.

bhik alms < S. bhik ‘alms’

bhik bor conj.v. beg

bhikampur Bhikampur, name of a town, apparently in Gumla district

bhinay Act: separate (TR) < H. bhinna ‘divided, separated’
bhine Mid: separate (itr), leave

bihrai ECHO WORD used in laṭhai biḥrai

bihre ECHO WORD used in laṭe biḥre

bhiray Act: bring together < S. bhira- / bhir- ‘bring / come together’

bhire Mid: come together

bhiren Act: torment; Mid: be plagued / tormented; flounder (?)

bhit wall < S. bhīt ‘wall’

bhiṭar, bhitar inside (postposition, with Gen); inside (adv.) < S. bhitar mé ‘inside’

bhitar bawe raij Inner Barwe

bhitar, bhitari inner, inside

bhiṭar karay conj.v. bring (s.o., s.th.) in, cause to enter (HjPa:209,11)

bhitar pur the Netherworld, underworld (HjPa:144, 7)

bhogta Bhogta (name of an ethnic group)

bhoir whole, entire (postposed); only < S. bhair ‘full; during; throughout’. See also bheir, bharay.

bhoir umboř except for (HjPa, 145:c7)

bhois buffalo < S. bhaïs. See also bhaïs.

bhois cumain the ceremony of honoring the bull, described in HjPa, 146ff.

bhōisa nagpur Bhoisa Nagpur (name of a city)

bhoj meal (HjPa:156:30; HjPb:34,25) < H. bhojan ‘meal; food’

bhoj karay conj.v. prepare a meal

bhoka See bhoko

bhokay Act: pierce < S. bhok- ‘pierce’

bhoke Mid: be pierced

bhoko, bhoka, boka dumb; idiot < S. bhoko ‘foolish, fool’

bhol good < S. bhalā ‘good’. See also bhalā.

bhol karay conj.v. fix, make good

bhol tobŋon conj.v. prop s.th. or s.o. up

bholebo? beautiful (HjPa:243,94)

bhole bhole well, good; beautifully

bhole jimi name; good reputation

bhole jimi be<b>ro’d conj.v. attain fame

bhogray Act: make a hole (in cloth) < S. bhogga/-bhong- ‘pierce’ (TR)

bhore Mid: of holes to become

bhoře Act:-; Mid: fill up (itr); whole; full; See also bhor, bhorom; CAUS: bho<ируют>re, bho<ируют>re < S. bhar- ‘fill’

bhořeča? fullness

bhor whole See bhor, bhorom,

bhorno See kodo bhorndi

bhorom, whole, full, entire; wholly, entirely; adult (HjPa:242,91; 92) < S. bhar- ‘fill’. See bhore, bhor.

bhorom Act: cause someone to become immersed in (buro); Mid: become immersed in (BG:135 ‘be youthful’); CAUS: bho<ируют>rom

bhorsa See bharosa

bhoṛi Act: enroll, enlist (tr); Mid: enroll, enlist (itr), be taken into < S. harti ‘enrollment’

bhosray Act: bhosray: knock over (luggage, etc.)

bhoshe Mid: bhosre: fall over, break (itr); bosray: gener of Act; CAUS: o'b-
bhosṟuway

bhoʈaŋ See bhutan

bhotuwa saʔ a kind of spinach < H. bhatuwā sāg

-bhroŋ time (bound form) (BG:135)
chabhroŋ unchanging
ubhroŋ these days, nowadays

bhu? Act: bark; Mid: -; bhuʔ-bhuʔ; gener < S. bhuk- ‘bark’

bhuĩ earth < S. bhũ ‘ground’
bhui kila manɖa earthen fortress

bhuiya Bhuia (name of an ethnic group)

bhuiyar native village < S. bhũhar gāv ‘birth place’

bhulay, bhule Act/Mid: forget < S. bhulāe jā- ‘forget’. See also iriʔ b.

bhuli Bhuli (name of a mythological dog, see HjP a:141ff)

bhulu thigh

bhunbhungi a kind of beetle which lives off of dung

bhunbsul stirred up

bhunu See bhundu

bhunbhunay Act: buzz (of bees); Mid: -; gener. < S. bhunbhunā- ‘buzz (of bees)’

bhundu, bhũṇdu, bhunu, bhũru ant-hill (HjP a:180,97; 199,222; HjP b:55,25: ‘termite hill’); Bhundu (name of a village) < S. bhũru ‘ant-hill’. See also biṟim lata.

bhuriyay Act: become still; Mid: - (BG:135,

‘speak temptingly’) < S. bhuriya- ‘become still’

bhusaʔ the outer layer around grains (HjP a:177,79: Streu)

bhusaɾi mosquito < S. bhũsaɾi ‘mosquito’. See also dās, guɲumdaʔ.

bhuta maize, corn

bhut ghost < S. bhūt ‘ghost’

bhutan, bhoʈaŋ the Kingdom of Bhutan

bhuti labor (n.); hard, difficult < S. bhuti ‘wages of daily labourer in kind’

*b*

craising, caɖoŋ, caʔdom wish (n. & v.); wanting; necessity; for; because of (postposition, with gen). Only the form caʔdo is common < S. caɖe ‘because of’

caʔdo ayij conj.v. be necessary, need
Experiencer in oblique case. Not acceptable to all speakers in this use.

caʔdo boŋ on account of, because of, due to (HjP b:61,22)

caʔdo laʔ conj.v. feel the desire to, want or wish to (experiencer in the oblique case) (HjP b:61,8)

uwaʔ caʔdo, hin caʔdo therefore

cacaʔ Act: tear; Mid: become torn; Caus: o’b-cacaʔ

craising, caʔdom, caʔdona See caʔdo

caʔdom, caʔdona See caʔdo

cadpalaŋ Act: lie on the back (tr); Mid: lie on the back (itr) < S. caɖh ‘climb, mount’ and palāg ‘bed’? 
cãdi  See candi₁

cagordi, cagurdi, cairo, cerocagordi  See cair

caha  tea < S. cãhã, cãh ‘tea’

caha qa?  tea (literally ‘tea water’).

Apparently no semantic difference to caha.

cãhe₁, cahi  Act: love; want, be necessary
(experiencer in oblique case); Mid: -

Gener < S. cãhi ‘it is necessary’

cãhe₂  or < S. cãhe ‘or’

cãheko  instead of (= cahe + ko

‘contrastive focus’)

cãhe₃  modal marker: whether (predicate either
an infinitive or in Mid irrealis); whatever,
no matter what < H. cãhe ‘though; even if’

cai  Arab (n.) (from Malhotra, 1982:186)

< H. cãí ‘name of a community of low
status; cunning trickster’?

cãibasa  Chaibasa, name of a city in southern
central Jharkhand

cair, ceir, car  4 < S. cãir ‘four’. See also iʔphon.
cagordi, cagurdi, cairo, cairoca-gurdi,
cairucagurdi, ceroca-gordi on all
four sides

cãitu  a man’s name

cak  disk; potter’s wheel (HjPa:197,209) < S. cãk, cãkã ‘(potter’s) wheel

cakanacur  Act: destroy; Mid: come to an end < H. cakanacr ‘shattered’

cakanḍa, cakanḍo, cãkɾa, cãkɾo  name of a
tree, Arum Colacassia (bg:136)

cakar  ACT: widen (itr); Mid: widen (itr), be

wide; wide < S. cãkãr ‘wide’

cãkɾa  See cakanḍa

Cakri  mill; wheel < H. cakkar ‘wheel’. See
also jata, rãhaṭa.

cãkɾo  See cakanḍo

Cakhna?  ACT: make s.th. into a curry; Mid:

become a curry; Gener of Act; curry, any
kind of spicy vegetable dish eaten with
rice (bg:136: “split and cooked dall”) < H. cakhnã ‘taste, eat’?

Pe? cakhna?  ACT / Mid: prepare dinner

cal₁  way, path; practice < H. cãl ‘practice,
custom; means’

cal calan  conduct, mode of living
(Hjpb:54,13)

cal₂  ECHO-WORD for hal

Calal, calan  See calay/cale

Calay  ACT: calay: drive (a car, etc.), run (a
country, etc.), guide; spread information,
makes known; invite (HjPa, 157, fn. d:9)

Cale, chahle  Mid: cale: work, function; calay:

habitudal of Act < S. calã- ‘cause to
walk’, cal- ‘walk’

Calal (?), calan (?)  (Hjpb:43,13)  Pinnnow
suggests that the attested form calal may
be a mistake for calan ‘behaviour’. The
form calal could, however, also be a
participial form of calay.

Calis  40 < S. cãlis ‘forty’

Calisa  Lent < S. cãlisã samai ‘Lent’

Calni  sieve < S. calnã ‘sieve’
calte found in the expression hokaɽa? caltega ‘in exchange for that’, apparently with the meaning ‘exchange’ (Cf. ‘movement’) (HjPb: 34, 25); through, by means of (HjPb:55, 31) < H. caltā ‘moving; in motion’

camac spoon < S. camac ‘spoon’

camkay Act: scare; raise and lower the eyebrows in joy

camke Mid: camke become scared; shine, flash; shining; camkay warn; Caus: o’b- camkay < S. camak- ‘shine, sparkle’. See also comkay, comke, camkila. 

bijli camke conj.v. of lightning to flash (HjPb:40,16)

camkila sparkling, glittering; brilliant, splendid (HjPb:66,77) See camke

camparan Camparan, name of a city in northern Bihar state (HjPa:125, fn. 23)

camṟa skin < S. camṛa ‘hide, animal skin’

canga purity < H. cāgā ‘pure, good’

canga karay conj.v. purify

cana gram < H. canā ‘chick-pea, gram’

candi See candi2

candaru a man’s name

candi1 forehead

candi, candi, cādi, cāḍi silver (n.) < S. cāḍī ‘silver’

capad See capid

capal buttocks; anus

capid, capad Act: grind (HjPa:141,4 ‘trample’ (German: zertrampeln)); Mid:; gen. The form appears to be an example of the echo-word formation denoting a prolonged but telic event, although the echo-word form, with both parts, is not attested. If so, the reduplicated form would most likely be the preposed capid, as the reduplicated element usually contains the vowel i, so that the base form is probably capad < H. capad- ‘be pressed flat or even’?

capu Act: rummage, search for; grope; Mid:; gen. (e.g., rummage through an entire room)

capu karbaʔd rummage through

capu capu full

capuwa bellows (HjPa:197,206) < S. capuā ‘bellows’

car1 the tree Buchanania latifolia, and its nut. See also taro’b.

car2 See cair

cara1 thug
cara  worm used as bait in fishing (bg:136) < S. cārā ‘bait’
care, core Act: eat everything by grazing; Mid: graze; Caus: caray < S. car- ‘graze’. See also arno?.
carkha spinning wheel; wheel < S. carkhā ‘spinning wheel’
carpat cleverness < S. carpat ‘cunning’
carwaha shephard < S. carvāh, carhavā ‘shepherd’
casma eyeglasses < S. casmā ‘eyeglasses, spectacles’
cat See capat
cati (pair of) sandals < S. caṭi ,sandals (of leather; better type)’. See also kharpa.
catkan slap (n.) < S. caṭkā ‘slap’ (n.)
catkay, chaṭkay Act: burst (tr), slap < S. caṭkā- ‘slap’ (v.)
catke, chaṭke, chaṭdqke Mid: burst (itr) (e.g. fruits, pots, etc.), split open; come to an end.
lemeḍa catke conj.v. wake up (itr)
catob Act:-; Mid: of the mouth to water (possessor of mouth is subject); Caus: ca<̣b>to
cepat quickly < S. capat ‘quickly’
caṭ... paṭ... no sooner ... than ...
cataray Act: peel (the stem of a flower to make rope); Mid:-; gener
ceir See cair
catray Act: tear out, clear (jungle) < S. jāgal catrā- ‘clear jungle’
catre Mid: become clear(ed)
cawda, cawdah 14 < H. caudah ‘14’ See also coudwī.
cawka echo word, used in culha cawki. See also cawki.
cawki stove; chair (HJPb:60,86) < H. caukā ‘cooking area’. See also caw-ka, culha, u’dchun.
cawra (middle-height) field, lower than ḍāṅ and higher than gojlo?
cāwra Chaōra, name of a mythological dog (see HJPa:141ff for details)
cawyaniā Chawyania (name of an ethnic group)
cawtha fourth < H. cauthā ‘fourth’
cēga cēgi See cenga cēgi
cehra, cera face (n.) < S. cehrā ‘face’
cela pupil; disciple < S. cēlā ‘pupil, student, follower’
cemṭa See cimṭā
cēnga cēngi, cēga cēgi Act: shoot something by bending the fingers back; pass around; Mid: be shot by bending the fingers back; be passed around, change places, constantly change one’s mind
ceṇna, ciṇna small chicken, chick. Larger than ceṇyi. < S. ceṇnā ‘chick, chicken’
ceṇni chick. Smaller than ceṇna.
cepoḍ Act: flatten (tr) (e.g. balloon); crumble (tr); Mid: flatten (itr), crumble (itr); Caus: ce<̣p>poḍ < S. cepat- ‘be flat’. Related to cepuḍ.
cepu'd, cepu? ACT: hold in a fist; MID:-; GENER; handful, fist. See also sepu'd. Related to cepo’d.

cera See cehra

cerberay ACT: chirp (as a reaction to something) (past: recent past); MID: chirp (for no reason) (past: remote past) < S. cere bere kar- ‘chirp’

cerebere ACT:-; MID: chirp (of birds) < S. cere bere kar- ‘chirp’

cerocagordi See cair

cethla ACT: make someone bald; MID: become bald; baldness < S. cethla ‘bald’. See also cafray.

cettay ACT: cettay: warn < S. cetā- ‘warn’

cet(t)e MID: cet(t)e: worry; understand; cettay: GENER of ACT; CAUS: o’b-cettay; no CAUS of cettay. See also cinta.

cethra rag < S. cethrā ‘rag’

cewra See chewra

cij thing, matter < S. cij’thing, object’

ciʔko weaver < S. cīk, cīk ‘weaver’

cīkro ACT:-; MID: be clear

cil eagle. Translated by one speaker as H. bāz, which according to McGregor (1997:720) means ‘hawk’, although one speaker insisted it should be translated by the Eng. word ‘eagle’ < H. cil ‘kite (the bird)’

cilam container for tobacco < H. cilam ‘the part of a hubble-bubble which contains the fire and tobacco placed on it’

cinline

cimţā, cemţa ant < S. cimţī ‘ant’ See also birim, demta, kāy, mūjdaʔ, seta, tōbdīr, tōto, umphya, also bhundu.

cimțay ACT: pinch; MID:-; tongs < S. cimţā ‘tongs’, cimţā- ‘pinch with pliers’

ciņna See ceņa

cinha ACT: mark; MID: be marked; sign (n.) < S. cinhā ‘sign, mark’ (n.)

cini sugar < S. cini ‘sugar’

cinta ACT: worry; remember; MID:-; GENER; worry (n.); thought < S. cintā ‘worry’ (n.). See also cettay.

cinta hoy conj.v. worry (experiencer in oblique case)

cinta karay conj.v. remember

cipa(y)ACT: squeeze out, press out (e.g. cooked rice when making rice beer); MID:- < S. cip- ‘squeeze’

cipa cipi ACT: squeeze out (HjPa, 154, d:14; 157, fn. d:14).

cipa golaŋ rice-beer which has been pressed once, strong beer (HjPa:239f.). See also rasi (golaŋ).

cipla pha(ra) ACT: rip (cloth) (IR); MID: rip (cloth) (ITR); GENER of ACT < S. cirā- ‘rip’, phat-‘rip’

ciɾra, cirra squirrel < S. ciɾerā ‘squirrel’

ciro Imperata arundinacea, Cyr., sun-grass, used principally as straw for thatching rooves < S. cero, ciro (HjPa:213,7)

cĩɾra See ciɾra

cĩtθi letter (to someone) < S. cĩtθī ‘letter’. See

also *lipi, ula*

**cocmay**  
.ACT: trip someone; **Mid:** trip (itr)  
$< S. cocmā-$. With the intransitive meaning, *cocmay* is preferred in the passive voice, even though there is no external force causing the patient to stumble, as is also apparently the case with *toʔjuŋ* ‘stub the toe’.

**copi**  
female genitals $< S. copī ‘vagina’$  
See also *kopā*.

**coray**  
.ACT: steal; **Mid:**; **Gener:** $< S. corā- ‘steal’$. See also *cori*.

**core**  
See *care*

**cori**  
theft $< S. corī ‘theft’$. See also *coray*.

**cori karay**  
conj.v. steal

**coț**  
injury, wound (n.) $< H. coț ‘wound, injury’$

**coț thoʔ**  
conj.v. injure, wound

**coți**  
pigtail, plait (of hair) ($HjPa$:56,66) $< S. cuṭī ‘pigtail’$

**coth**  
To Hell with it! Damn it!

**coudwi**  
fourteenth $< H. caudahvā ‘fourteenth’$.  
See also *cawda*.

**cōwri**  
hair decorations, braids ($HjPa$:242, 92, after RR:500f., no. 25)

**cuʔci**  
needle

**cucuʔ**  
male genitals. $< S. cucu ‘penis’$. See also *cufuɁu*.

**cuhul**  
praise, glorification ($HjPb$:64,56)

**cuhul karay**  
conj.v. praise, glorify

**cuhuwa**  
chin

**cukaʔ**  
vessel, urn $< H. cukā ‘large earthen milkpot’$

**culqoy**  
See *culu*

**culha**  
fireplace, hearth; stove, oven $< S. culhā ‘fireplace’$. See also *cawki, uʔqchuŋ*.

**culha cawka**  
stoves and other cooking things
culu, culḍoy a kind of fish-trap. See also jhimori, kumoni, londra, mucu, soŋda? (HJPa: 197,205). In (HJPb: 49, 22) used with the meaning Fischwehr of water, i.e. literally ‘fish(ing) weir, dam, dike, barrage’. Pinnow translates this in the text as ‘a large amount of water’ (German: eine Menge Wasser).

cula, cumplay Act: kiss; Mid: -; gener < S. cumā ‘kiss’ (n.)
cuma karay conj.v. kiss

cuman offering of gifts, e.g. at a wedding to the bride and groom. See also bonṭel cuman, orej cuman.

cumda?, cuṇḍa? a type of small well, about 1 meter deep. Smaller than a kuā < S. cuā ‘well’? See also ḍa?, ḍārī, kuwā.

cungī small pipe used for smoking (BG:138)
cuna lime < S. cunā ‘lime’

cunay Act: select; Mid: be selected < S. cun- ‘select’. See also ram, ray.

cundi men’s tuft of hair < S. cūdi ‘tuft of hair’. See also roḍlui.
cundi tol conj.v. tie the hair up into a cundi

cundul index (finger) See also tungol
cundul aŋgri index finger, pointing finger

cunu munu tiny < S. munu ‘small child’ and H. cumā ‘exclamation used in calling small children’

cupcap Act: quiet (tr); Mid: become quiet; quietness < S. cupcāp ‘quiet’
cupcap se(ga) quietly, secretively

cuta’ḍ Act: make small; Mid: be small, youngest; last child. See also choṭḍā, choṭa, choṭka.
cuta’ḍ kaṛ child, young person

cutaḍḍa?pur Chotanagpur, Jharkhand See cutiya nagapur, choṭanagpur, nagpur.

cutiya rat

cutiya nagapur Chota Nagpur. See choṭanagpur, cutaḍḍa?pur.

cuṭka (ritual) impurity

cuṭkay Act: snap fingers

cuṭki Mid: -; gener < S. cuṭkī mār-/bajā- ‘snap the fingers’. Both roots may be used in both voices, with no apparent change in meaning. cuṭkay is the more common of the two.

cuṭulu male genitals < S. cuṭlī ‘penis’. See also cuṭu?

cuwey Act: make something leak

cuwe Mid: cuwe leak; cuway gener of transitive < S. cu- ‘leak’

cuway Act: make something leak

cupcap Act: quiet (tr); Mid: become quiet; quietness < S. cupcāp ‘quiet’
cupcap se(ga) quietly, secretively

*ch*
chabroñ unchanging. See also -bhroñ.

cha’dke See chaṭke

chahle See cale

chaĩ female pig

chakrait wondering, astonished (HJPb:66,58)

chala leather, skin < S. chālā ‘skin’
chali  the skin that forms on tea made with milk when it begins to cool  < S. chālī
cchalke overflowing (e.g. water in a pot)  
(HIPA:187,139)  < S. chilk- / chalk- ‘overflow’
chama  See chema
chanday  Act: chain someone’s / cattle’s hands or feet/legs
chande, Mid: become chained; chains; IPA:240,87: ‘bind; make a (wedding) contract, promise (a girl) for marriage’ < H. chād- ‘be fettered, hobbled (of an animal)’
chanray Mid: be crooked, speak indirectly (BG:139). Unknown to speakers I consulted.
chapa, chappa  picture (n.)  < S. chāpā ‘picture’
chapay  Act: encircle (while hunting)
chape  Mid: become encircled (of hunted animals) (BG:139 ‘tear with the teeth’, given only for chapay)
chappa  See chapa
chara  roof made of branches
chāṛay  Act: strain the water out of rice by taking lumps of rice out of the water and letting the water slowly drain out < S. chān- ‘strain’
charē  Mid: become strained. See also tonj.
chatka  a kind of silo for storing grain, approximately 2 meters high, made of bamboo
chatkay, chatke  See catkay, catke
chata  See chatna; chatta
chati  breast, chest. < S. chāṭī ‘chest’
chattisaṛ the state of Chattisgarh in central India
chatna, chata, honey comb, bee hive < S. chatna ‘honey comb’
terom chatna  bee hive
chatta, chata, umbrella < S. chatā ‘umbrella’
chaṭwā  sixth  < H. chaṭhvā ‘sixth’. See also chaw
chaw  6. Has the form che in combination with the classifier ṭho < S. chaw ‘six’. See also chaṭwā.
chawniya  name of a herdsman ghost (IPA:207,9)
che  See chaw
checkay  Act: stop (TR)
checke  Mid: cheke ‘stop’ (ITR); checkay stop (TR) (GEN) < S. cheka- ‘stop (s.o. from doing something)’
chema(y), chama, ksama, kṣama, khama  Act: show mercy, forgive; mercy. < S. chamā, H. kṣamā ‘forgiveness’
ksama ter  conj.v. forgive
pap chama  forgiveness of sins (IPA:276,35)
cheper  shallow (water) (IPA:188,147)
chetphut  here and there < H. chitput ‘dispersed; straggling’
chewla  See chewra
chewra, cewra, chewla  hide (of skin); leather
(n., adj.) < S. chevrā ‘skin; hide’

chīk, chikay ACT/MID: sneeze. No apparent difference in meaning. < S. chik-‘sneeze’, H. chikāī ‘sneezing’. See also hāʔchīŋ, tamu.

chikchiki a kind of bird (H:IPA:172,39: Cf. Mundari ciʔ-ciʔ oře)

chingay ACT: split open (tr) < H. chinna ‘cut; torn; divided’

chinge MID: split open (itr)

chipir little, not much

chirō poʔo quickly

chir nipple, udder < S. chīr ‘teat of animal’

chiriyay ACT: disperse (tr) < S. chiriyā- ‘scatter (tr) (of things)’

chiriyē MID: disperse (itr)

chītā, ACT: strew, scatter < S. chiriyā- ‘scatter (tr) (of things)’

chīте MID: become scattered, strewed

chitir bitir scattered < H. chitar-bitar ‘scattered; dispersed’

chochray ACT: scrape (of skin) (tr)

chochre MID: become scraped (BG:139 ‘be lacerated’) < S. chochre- ‘scrape’. See also gotaʔ, geʔd, guʔd, kay, koʔj, kheliyā/kheliye, khokhre/khokhre.

choʔdḍa small < S. chot ‘small’. See also cuṭaʔd, choṭa, choʔtkā.

cholni ladle with a flat head (BG:139) < H. cholnī ‘scraper’

chondo type

chopa ACT: clear away forest; MID:-; GENER; CAUS: oʔb-chopa; No DOUB CAUS < S. chopā- ‘cut (by a hoe)’

chořay ACT: leave (tr); return (tr)

choře MID: be left (BG:139 ‘be free’) < S. chor-‘leave, abandon’. See also chuʔtay, chuʔte

chor time (as in ‘once, twice’, etc.). See also -son₂.

ek chor once
dui chor twice, etc.

choṭa small < S. chot ‘small’. See also choʔdḍa, choṭka, cuṭaʔd.

choṭanagpur, choṭanagapur (the latter in songs only) Chotanagpur, place name, now largely synonymous with the state of Jharkhand although it has always referred to a much larger region, the region in which most Munda languages, including Kharia, are spoken. See also nagpur, cuṭaʔdḍaʔpur, cuṭiya nagapur.

choṭka small < S. chot ‘small’. See also choṭa, choʔdḍa, cuṭaʔd.

chowa child < S. chauvā ‘child’

may chowa mother and child, the whole family < S. māʔ chauvā ‘family’

chowari with child, e.g. chowari konselɖuɁ ‘a pregnant woman’

churi knife. < S. chūrī ‘knife’

chuʔtay ACT: chuʔtay: leave (tr). See also chaʔray, chaʔre.

chuʔte MID: chuʔte: leave (itr); chuʔtay: leave (tr, GENER) < S. chor- ‘leave, abandon’

balay chuʔte conj.v. cause trouble (MID voice)
pap tay chuʔte be released of sins
(HjPb:61,27)

chuʔti, chuʔṭi leave, holiday, vacation;
permission < S. chuʔṭi ‘leave (n.)’
chuʔṭi ter conj.v. permit, grant permission

chuti peɽay name of a ritual impurity when
a woman is expecting a child (HjPa, 144:c,1). See also peɽay.

*ɖ* ɖaɁ Act: make (s.th.) watery (e.g., tea, by
adding too much water); Mid: become
water(y): golaj ḍaʔ may=ki. ‘The rice
beer (golaj) became too watery (ḍaʔ),
i.e., so much water was poured in that it
became (like) water (on may see may);
water, rain (Gen: ḍagaʔ?). See also halo.
ḍaʔ del conj.v. rain
ḍaʔ gim conj.v. rain
ḍaʔ piyas thirst
ḍaʔ piyas laʔ conj.v. become thirsty
ḍa udga down-to-earth, straight-
forward, honest

ḍaʔ_2 waist. < S. dāpā ‘waist’?

ḍaʔ_3 rice

ḍaʔ_4 culture. See also samskrīti.

-ḍaʔ_5 ‘meat’, used only in compounds. See
also ghos, komay, mās, Used in the
following forms:
boŋtelɖaʔ buffalo-meat
bunuiɖaʔ pork
khasiɖaʔ goat-meat
meromɖaʔ goat-meat
oreʔjdaʔ oxen-meat
siŋkoyɖaʔ chicken meat

-ḍaʔ_6 Marker denoting intensity, although
its semantic contribution is often quite
subtle. It is most commonly found
in attributive function, usually with
manner adverbials, but is also found in
predicates. See also -boʔ_2- soṇ.

qabayeʔj ‘18’ Alternative for some speakers to
ghol ghal/tham.

qabni cover < S. ḍapnī ‘cover’. See also dab.

qɑʔu wooden lamp. Cf. Brajbhasa qaɽh- ‘burn,
be burnt’?

-ḍae See -qay

qah envy, jealousy < S. ḍāh ‘envy’. See also
hisī.

qahay ACT: annoy (both stems possible with
ACT) Cf. ḍah?

qahе Mid: qahe: be annoyed; qahay: gener
of ACT

qahu wood-apple tree, Artocarpus Lakoocha

qahura, qawra, qehura branch, twig; fallen
dry leaves < S. qahurā ‘cut branch or
fallen branch’

qain witch < S. qain ‘witch’
qain bisahi witch

qair ACT: cause to branch out (e.g. of God);
Mid: branch out; branch (n.) < S. qair
‘branch (of tree)’

qaj ACT / Mid: feel cold (food, water, etc.,
not people). No apparent difference in
meaning, ACT is more common.

qak thievery < S. ḍaku ‘robber’. See also ḍaku.
ɖaka

ɖaka

ɖaka

ɖarkar

ɖaku

ɖal

ɖali

ɖali kaṭbari

ɖalṭenganj

ɖam

ɖaŋ

ɖaŋbodi

ɖaŋger

ɖaŋra

ɖaɳ

ɖaɳaɁ

ɖaɳaɁ.
ɖāɾa? See ɖanɁa?

ɖāɾi well (n.) < S. ɖāɾi ‘surface well’. See also cumɖaɁ, kuvā

ɖāɾu fool (n.) < S. ɖhôɾ ‘idiot’?

ɖāɾhiyal name of an ethnic group claimed to be the traditional enemies of the Kharia. Identity unknown but the name refers to their bearded (ones), suggesting that they are or were Muslims. Also referred to as turko (see there). See also ɖāɾhi, darhi.

ɖarguha, darguha coward < S. ɖarguhā ‘afraid’. See also pattajhaɽa.

ɖarnga ravine, gorge. See also ɖarnghay.

ɖarnghay Mid: fall into a ravine or gorge (HJP a:165,5). See also ɖarnga; ɖharnghay.

ɖās mosquito < H. ɖās ‘a kind of big mosquito, a kind of fly’ (HJP a:181, 102). See also bhusaɽi, guɲum-ɖaɁ.

ɖawɽa See ɖahura -ɖay, -ɖae, -ɽay woman. Combining form of kanɖay, kanɖayboʔ. See also olday, kulamɖay, sumarɖay, sōwɾay. Also used in compounds with the husband’s name, meaning ‘wife of’, e.g. tumba-ɖay ‘Tumba’s wife’. Occasionally also found as an independent lexeme, though rarely, especially in more southerly dialects: juy-juy ɖay ‘the woman (whose hand) has been asked for’ = ‘fiancée’, but also as an independent lexeme with the meaning ‘engagement’.

ɖaygāw, dayrgaw Dayrgaon, name of a city in Gumla district, Jharkhand

ɖeɁb ACT:-; Mid: ascend, climb; ride; ɖeɁb-ɖeɁb: gener; Caus: o-ɖeɁb, with the additional meaning ‘offer up in sacrifice’; Doub Caus: oɓ-ɖeɁb

ɖeɁhura See ɖahura

ɖeɁj ACT: cut; cut through, cut down, chop; (fig.) reduce, cut back (money); Mid:-; Gener ≈ ɖeɁj-ɖeɁj: gener. See also ɖeneɁj.

ɖeɁj-ɖeɁj masdar of ɖeɁj

ɖeɁ(del masdar of ɖeɁ
delemdol ‘coming’. Imperfective converb of ɖeɁ. This formation is not productive and seems to be very speaker-specific. See also ɖenem-ɖel.

Used as a “light verb” in the following constructions:

akil ɖeɁ conj.v. think of something, of a thought to come

biswas ɖeɁ conj.v. believe, have faith (experimenter in the oblique case) (HJP b:66,68)

ɖaʔ ɖeɁ conj.v. rain
genu ɖeɁ conj.v. become accustomed
ghanɁi ɖeɁ conj.v. smell (itr, non-volitional)
heʔjo ɖeɁ conj.v. think, reflect
hoste ɖeɁ regain consciousness (HJP b:56, 56)
kamu ɖeɁ conj.v. of work to happen/succeed
khiste ɖeɁ conj.v. become angry
khiyal ɖeɁ conj.v. think of something; have an idea (experimenter in oblique case)
lemeʔɖ eɁ conj.v. become tired
lur akil ɖeɁ conj.v. realize s.th., come to understand s.th., become smarter (HJP b:50,28)
mon ɖeɁ conj.v. be intent on
paham ɖeɁ conj.v. remember
yd ɖel conj.v. remember

ɖeldə?pur the city of Delhi. See also dilhi.

ɖele Dele, a man’s name (lit.: ‘he will / should come’)

ɖelemɖol See ɖel

ɖelki, ɖhelki (khaɽiya) name of one section of the Kharia, much smaller in number than the Dudh Kharia and generally not Christian.

ɖembu, ɖimbu name of a fruit, Cucumis (bg:144)

ɖen Act: cook pulse, vegetables (TR); MID: cook (ITR); ɖen-ɖen: GENER of Act

ɖena feather < S. ɖenā ‘wing (of bird, insect)’

ɖeneواصل medium-sized or large hatchet. See also ɖeendsWith, -nV-, konɖeendsWith.

ɖenem-ɖel 1. sequential converb form of ɖel- ‘come’; 2. coming (attribute); 3. arrival, coming (n.). See also -nV-, ɖel.

ɖeŋ Act:-; MID: become covered; CAUS: o’b-ɖil. See also o’bɖil,ɖal.

ɖeŋa See dēwra

ɖeŋen, ɖeren horn. hIPA:182,110 assumes that ɖeren is the older form, based on a comparison with Santali ɖeren and Mundari ɖirin.

ɖer, ɖeray, ɖera? Act: take up lodgings; live; MID:-; GENER; lodgings; housing < S. ɖerā ‘camp, resting place’

ɖera basa conj.v. live

ɖera boɁ camping site

ɖera karay rest, take rest; spend then night (hIPB:37,33; 56,72)

ɖerɖega tree-snake (bg:144)

ɖiɁbhar Caus form of ɖiyar

ɖiɖjar see ɖiɽ(h)gar

ɖijal diesel (Eng.)

ɖijal ɡari diesel car

ɖikci a small aluminium vessel used for making tea or cooking rice < S. ɖegcī ‘metal pot with a flat bottom and vertical side’

ɖil Act:-; MID: become covered; CAUS: o’b-ɖil. See also o’bɖil,ɖal.

ɖilay Act: fill, gather (water, etc.) (TR)

ɖile MID: ɖile gather (of water, etc.), fill (ITR); ɖilay. GENER of Act

ɖimbu See ɖembu

ɖinɖa, ɖĩɽa unmarried; state of being single; virgin < S. ɖində ‘unmarried, single; virgin’

ɖində mariyam the Virgin Mary
ɖipa  the other side (of a river), e.g. ompay ɖipa ‘the other side of the river’ < S. (nadi) ɖipā ‘bank of river (upper bank)’

ɖīr  See ɖindqā

ɖīrḥ courage < S. ɖīr ‘courage’. See also nīdar.

ɖīrḥ dhoʔ conj.v. take courage, be brave

ɖīrhgar, ɖidqar Act: make someone brave; Mid: become brave; bravery, courage; brave, courageous

ɖīsaʔ, ɖisa, ɖisa, ɖisəʔ  Act: move s.th. farther away; Mid: become farther away, move farther away; far; Caus: ɖi<ʔb>saʔ ‘drive away; put off’

ɖisəʔduʔ  far-ish, rather far

ɖisna bed sheet < S. ɖisnā ‘bed sheet’

ɖiyər Act:-; Mid: enter; Caus: ɖi<ʔb>hər (Malhotra, 1982:165 gives the form ob-ɖiyər). The Caus can also refer to bringing expelled members of the tribe back into the tribe (HjPa:209,11); Doub Caus: o<ʔb>-ɖi<ʔb>hər

-ɖoʔ  See -ɖuʔ

ɖəbkarəʔ  See ɖəkərəʔ

ɖəbha pond  (HjPa:192,176)

ɖoʔdɁ, ɖodɁ  Act: bring, get, take; Light Verb; Mid:-; ɖoʔd-ɖoʔd gener; Caus: o<ʔb>-ɖoʔd, ɖo<ʔb>hɁ; Doub Caus: o<ʔb>-ɖo<ʔb>hɁ

ɖoʔdɁkon because of, on account of. Formally the sequential converb of ɖoʔd ‘having taken’. Object of postposition appears in the oblique case. (HjPb: 61,29; 64, note 29).

ɖoʔdɁtu Act: drop off. Derives from ɖoʔd and the deparative marker Ɂtu but must be considered a separate lexeme as it also combines with Ɂtu, producing ɖoʔdɁtu Ɂtu.

ɖoʔdɁtu biha bringing the bride to the wedding, name of a ceremony described in HjPa, 156:34,3,5

ɖoɁdɁ, ɖodɁ, Telicity marker (v2) which indicates that the action it marks was not “final” and that another action immediately followed on it. “Culminatory telic”. See also ɖoɁdɁ.

ɖoɁhrī lily  (bg:145)

ɖoɁir string, cord, rope, line < S. ɖoɁir ‘string (of sack)’

ɖoɁka fountain, spring

ɖoɁkəʔ, ɖoɁkəʔ ca. March, the third month of the year. See also ɖəʔ.

ɖoɁkəɹəʔ, ɖoɁbəɹəʔ Act: boil (TR) (rice); Mid: boil (ITR) (of rice) < S. ɖabk- ‘boil (water, rice, dal)’

ɖoɁkəʔ  See ɖoɁka

ɖoɁkəʔ  See ɖoɁka

ɖoɁkəʔ  See ɖoɁka

ɖoɁlə  meeting. See also ɖoɁko, -ɁɁoʔ, kachari.

ɖoɁko Act:-; Mid: sit down; settle down; Caus: ɖo<ʔb>ko, Doub Caus: o<ʔb>-ɖo<ʔb>ko. See also ɖoɁkoɁ.

ɖoɁlə Act: cause (a hanging object) to swing (e.g., of the wind)

ɖoɁle Mid: swing (of hanging objects). No morphological Caus

ɖoɁli litter carried by porters, palanquin < H. ɖoɁlə, ɖoɁlə ‘litter carried by porters’

ɖoɁloɁ small boat, vessel

ɖoɁloɁəʔ biru Dolongdaga Mountain, (place name)
doloŋsor  Dolongsor (place name)

=dom₁  ‘3.POSS’ - marker of the third person, Sg for inalienable possession. For some speakers this is the marking of third-person inalienable possession in general, regardless of number.

dom₂  PASSIVE/REFLEXIVE marker (v2) on the predicate. Often realized as -duŋ before velars.

dom₃  name of a caste, Dom

doŋ  ACT/MID: become sufficient. No apparent difference in meaning between ACT and MID.

donga  big boat < S. dōgā ‘boat’. See also dongai, dongo.

dongait  sea crew member dōngi < S. dōgā ‘boat’. See also donga.

dongi  small boat < S. dōgā ‘boat’. See also donga, dongait.

donjaŋ  country

donkui  elder brother’s wife; HJPb:34,15: elder sister-in-law. Cf. bhabhi.

doŋe’j, doŋe?  ACT: shorten (TR); MID: become short (e.g. of rope through being cut)

doriyay  ACT: lead

doriye  MID: be led < S. doriyā-, duriyā- ‘lead (a horse, goat, etc., with a halter’

doriyay kaŋ  leader

doyor  long  (Malhotra, 1982:86)

-duʔ/-dɔʔ  derivative suffix. Semantics unclear. Derives “participles“ from simple morphemes; gives morphemes in attributive function a less exact sense, similar to -ish in Eng. or -sā in H.; used with morphemes in predicative function it denotes that these actions take a very long time. Always used with the MID voice. Examples: yoɖuʔ. See also arabduʔ, konduʔ, konṣelduʔ, muɖuʔ (under muɖu) and also ekan.

qubay  ACT: qubay: sink, drown (TR); deplete (e.g. money)

qube  MID: qube: be drowned; be depleted; be low-spirited; qubay: gener (TR); CAUS: ob-qubay, ɖu<Ɂ>bay; DOUB CAUS: ob-du<ʔ>bay < S. qub- ‘sink’ (ITR), quba-‘sink’ (TR)

qubi qubay, qubay qubi  deplete completely

qubki  19 Alternative for some speakers to ghol thomsin/ghal.

qubni, qubhni, qhubni, dubhni  cup, bowl < S. qubhni ‘small cup made of brass’

quboʔ, duboʔ  the devil; evil spirit, ghost

qubha₁  a type of grass, qubha-grass

qubha₂  ball (of rice) < S. qubhā ‘large cup made of brass’ (perhaps used as a measurement)?

qubhni  See qubni

quʔdu  armpit

qugur qugur  run very fast with short steps (HJPa:247,106)

quʔj  ACT: bend (TR); MID: bend (ITR, can also be agentive), turn back, change direction; CAUS: o-ɖuj (HJPa:259,7). See also baɖuʔj.
ɖul  Act: pour in; Mid:-; ɖul-ɖul: gener; Caus: o’b-ɖul, du<?>l; Doub Caus: o’b-ɖu<?>l < H. ɖul- ‘be poured out; be spilt’ (= ɖhal-)

lā’j ɖul  conj.v. Act: get diarrhoea, dysentary (experiencer marked by =te); Mid:-; diarrhoea, dysentary. See also ɖul.

ɖuliʔj, ɖulūʔj, ɖuluiʔj  Act: follow; Mid:-; gener; Caus: o’b-ɖulij, du<Ɂ>l; Doub Caus: o Ɂ b-ɖul <Ɂ>l Ɂj =ɖom

Ɂ ɖali  Act: trample; husk, pound grain with a stick; stomp with a pole; Mid:-; gener; Caus: o’b-ɖuruŋ, du<Ɂ>b>ruŋ

ɖurũɖa  See ɖurunɖa

ɖurũ  Act: put to sleep for a short time

ɖūnti  not having a tail, without a tail (HjPa:179,91) < H. ɖūnt ‘bullock having one horn or a broken horn’?

ɖunɖlu, ɖunɖluʔ  tadpole (HjPa:179,91; 214f.) < S. ɖuɖlu. See also  kenɖoɁ ɖ ‘frog’.

ɖurib  the ɖurib fruit, a kind of black fruit (HjPa:234,70)

ɖurūda  See ɖurunɖa

ɖurun  Act: trample; husk, pound grain with a stick; stomp with a pole; Mid:-; gener; Caus: o’b-ɖuruŋ, du<?>b>ruŋ

ɖurunɖa, ɖurũɖa  Durunda, name of a suburb of Ranchi (HjPa:181,107), the Kharia name of khukharagāp / khukhra. One popular etymology derives it from ɖurunɖaʔ ‘(to) pound rice’ (with -daʔ).

ɖuyub  weak (Malhotra, 1982:86) < S. durbuliyā ‘weak’?

*ɖh*

ɖhakar  Act: guzzle, drink quickly; Mid: be guzzled, drunk quickly; gener of Act

ɖhak  round basket < S. tokī ‘small basket’?

ɖhākṛi  clay dish

ɖhalŋgay/ɖholŋgay  Act: put to sleep for a short time

ɖhalŋge/ɖhalŋge/ɖholŋge  Mid: sleep for a short time, take a nap (bg:145 ‘lie on the back’). Speakers preferred the form ɖhalŋge in both the Act and Mid, although ɖhalŋgay is possible for the Act < S. ɖhalŋga-. See also  ulnɖay.

ɖhary  Act: pour out < S. ɖhar-, ɖhara- See also biɁ ɖr

ɖhare  Mid: be poured out < S. ɖhar- ‘pour water into a glass from a pot by tipping it’

ɖharkay  Act: ɖharkay: knock over (bottle, etc.)

ɖharke  Mid: ɖharke: go down, set (of the sun); turn around; topple down, fall over; ɖharkay: gener of Act; Caus: o’b-ɖharkay; No Doub Caus < H. ɖhalak ‘be spilt’ (Brajhsasa, Awadhi ɖharak-), ɖhalkā- ‘spill’. See also next entry, which seems to be a variant of this form.

ɖharnghay  Act: knock over/spill a liquid; Mid: be knocked over (of liquids). See also previous entry.

ɖhebuwa, ɖhebwa  money; half anna. See also kawɽi, keciya, poisa, rupaya.

ɖhecuwa  Dicrurus macrorcerus, the King-crow or Drongo. Cf. Mundari ɖemcuad, ɖimcuaɁ, ɖhicua (HjPa: 214f.).
ɖheɖhrel thunder. See also -rel and the forms given there.

ɖheir, ɖher much, many; very; often. Can also appear in Pl < S. dḥeir ‘heap, mass; much, many’
ɖheir dḥeir very very much
ɖheirkan, dḥerkan dḥeirsan quite a bit, much

ɖhekar, ɖhekaray Act: burp, belch; MId:-; gener: belch, burp (n.) < S. dḥekār ‘burp (n.)’

ɖhēki, ɖheŋki machine for husking grain < H. (Bihar) dḥēkī ‘machine for husking grain’

ɖhejaŋ massive (from Malhotra, 1982: 226)

ɖheklaɁ Act: push; MId: be pushed < S. dḥekl- ‘push’

ɖhela, ɖhelka lump of dirt < S. dḥelā ‘clod’. See also toreŋ.

ɖhelki See ɖelki

ɖheluwa swing (n.) (e.g. of a bird) (HIPA:218,20) < S. dḥiluā ‘swinging seat’

ɖheŋanə a type of drum. HIPA:198,216 cites from Roy & Roy, 1937,453, nr. 36 ‘big drum beaten by Ghansis, not by Kharias’

ɖheŋki See ɖēki

ɖheŋko crooked, bent, curved < S. tēko ‘crooked’

ɖher See ɖheir

ɖhibra shaped like a ball, from HIPA, 151, where it is connected to Santali ɖhebra, ɖheba ‘puny, small, undersized with a large belly’ and Mundari ɖheba

ɖhilo Act: loosen (TR) (Caus form was preferred in this function); MId: become loose, be loosened; Caus: dḥi<ŋ>blo < S. dḥil-, dḥilā/dḥil kar- ‘loosen’

ɖhiŋhái evilness < H. dḥiŋhái ‘imprudence, sauciness, impertinence, audacity, petulence’ (HIPA:204,1)

ɖhiŋb strong. See also pokot, pokta

ɖhoɖha, ɖhoṛa creek, pond, small lake. See also ɖhoɖhi.

ɖhoɖhi, ɖhōḍhi water pipe. See also ɖhoɖha.

ɖhoɖhri, ɖhoṛhri cavity in a tree; hollow (adj.) < S. ɖhoṛharī, ɖhoṛarī, ɖhoṛaro, ɖhoṛaro ‘hollow in a tree’. See also ɖhoɖhro.

ɖhoɖhro big cavity in a tree. See ɖhoɖhri for S. terms.

ɖhōṭi a container for carrying fish (HIPA: 243,95)

ɖhoṭha echo word, found in gaʔdḥha ɖhoṭha

ɖholŋay, ɖholŋge See ɖhalŋgay, ɖhalŋge

ɖholki a kind of small drum, according to HIPA:78, fn. 61 made of wood and beaten on both sides with the hand < S. ɖholkī ‘a type of drum’

ɖhoṛ a kind of nonpoisonous snake which lives in water (bg:146)

ɖhoṛa See ɖhoɖha

ɖhoṛhi See ɖhoɖhi

ɖhubni See ɖubni

ɖhuku a certain kind of marriage in which the
woman goes, without the knowledge of her parents or elder brother, to the house of her loved one. There are no marriage ceremonies but the marriage is valid. Cf. Santali ḍhoko (HjPa:241,89). See also rr:270f.

**ḍhuku col** conj.v. to have a ḍhuku marriage

dhusay  Act: dash against, bump into

dhuse Mūd: be dashed into, bumped against < S. ḍhus- ‘push (with the head or horns)’

*d*

dab  Act: press down; Mūd: be pressed down (BG: 140 ‘cover roof’) < H. dab- ‘be pressed down’. See also ḍabni.

dad=  See dada

dada  1. elder brother. May be replaced by maha bhai/bhaya; 2. elder male cousin, both maternal and paternal. May not be replaced by maha bhai/bhaya. Form with inalienable possession: dad=, e.g. dad=ḍom < S. dādā ‘elder brother’

daey  Alas! Oi vay!

dagay  Act: dagay: light a candle < S. dāg- ‘light (a candle or lamp)’

dage Mūd: dage: burn (of a candle); dagay: gener of Act

dahi curds < S. dāhi ‘curd’

daichna  gratuity given in return for a service, e.g. from a student to his / her teacher < H. daksinā, dachinā ‘fee paid to a brahman for a religious service; donation, gratuity’

dail  pulse (grain) < S. dāil ‘pulse’

dajla  the Tigris River

dak  See dakh

daksin  See daikh

dakh, dak  wine (Hjp:43,14) < S. dākh ras ‘wine’

dakha, bați  vineyard

dakh laraŋ  grape vine (HjPa:273, 30: dak laraŋ) < S. larāg ‘vine’

dakha, lakha 2 conative predicate marker (v2). ‘try’. Appears after the lexical stem. BG:140 lists dakha as a lexical base appearing in the Act (his “transitive”). In my corpus, dakha is quite rare and is only used as v2. More commonly, the meaning ‘try’ is expressed through the use of lam ‘seek, search; want; try’ along with the infinitive of the lexical base, or by the infinitive of the lexical base and kornis ‘try; attempt’.

dakhal  authority, possession < H. dakhal ‘authority, jurisdiction’

dakhin, dakhina, daksin  south < S. dakhin ‘southern’

dal  party (e.g. a group of people united) < S. dal ‘group’

dalan  corridor, hall < H. dālān ‘hallway; corridor’

dalay  flutter, flap (HjPa:219,27)

dambhara  a small earthen lamp; a small earthen vessel for oil (HjPa, 162, fn. 2) < S. dambhara ‘small saucer shaped, earthen lamp’
danjay  Act: investigate < S. danja-/daŋj- ‘investigate’
daŋje  Mid: be investigated; Caus: ob-danja

dan dachina religious offering. The meaning in Kharia differs somewhat from the H. expression dān daksiṇā ‘religious gift to a beggar; gift to a brahman’. In the text it appears in, HJPb:49,17, it has the meaning ‘sacrifice’ in general. See also daichna.
dana  grain < S. dānā ‘grain’
danday  Act: amaze < S. dalla- ‘amaze’
dande  Mid: become amazed; amazed (adj.). Speakers indicated that the form dande, while possible, is only seldom used. Normally the form danday is used for both the Act and Mid voices.
dandu  Dandu, one of the original nine sons of Kharia mythology in one version of this story (MS, 2:31f).
dano  demon, evil-spirit; monsters < H. dānāv ‘demon’
darom, darom  Act: welcome, greet (HJP:259,7); Mid: theoretically the same as the Act, but apparently not used; sacrifice (n.). Perhaps related to qanda? ‘stick’, as in certain types of sacrifices a stick, representing a deity, is placed into the ground (or, more precisely, into a termite hill). See e.g. the description of the Bāṛṇḍā Pūjā in RR:374ff. See also sum,
darom ter  conj.v. perform a sacrifice
darom iqṭib  midnight
darom suŋ  sacrificial ceremony
daṟhi, darhi  beard; a man’s name < S. darhi, daṟhi ‘beard’. See also daṟhiyal.
deray  meaning unclear, HJP, 146, h:2, 149, fn. h
darbar  king’s court < S. darbār ‘king’s court’
darbanga  Darbhanga (name of a district)
darguha  See ḍarguha
darhi  See daṟhi
darja  class (of tickets) < H. darjā ‘grade, level; quality, standard; type’
darjiliṇ  Darjeeling
darkar  necessity < H. darkār ‘needed, required; need (n.)’
daroʔ  uncertain meaning. Used in pulis daroʔ.
darom  See daṟom
darsan  apparition; seeing < S. darśan ‘apparition’
daru khunto  vegetation (cf. H. peṟ-paudha)
dsāh 10 < S. das,10’. See also ghol.
dsā, dasi  slave < H. dās ‘slave’
dasi bay  conj.v. enslave
dasa  situation, condition < S. daśā ‘situation’
dasara, dasahara, dasra  Dasain, feast of worshipping Durga, celebrated in September - October < H. daʃahara
dastur  custom < S. dastūr ‘custom’
data  giver Used in expressions such as jiwan data, mukti data, santi data < H.
**dātā** ‘generous; donor, benefactor’

**daud** David, personal name (from the Bible)

**daw₁** opportunity, chance < H. daũ ‘opportunity; time’

**daw₂** sickle < H. dāv ‘sickle’

**dawan** a kinship term indicating the relationship between the mothers of the bride and bridegroom (BG:140)

**dawṛa** basket < S. dāurā ‘large basket’

**dawri** Used in the formation of dokan dawri ‘running a store’ from dokan ‘store, shop’. Not used independently.

**dāwri** ACT/MID: thresh (by cows). No apparent difference in meaning between ACT and MID < S. dāurā ‘threshing’

**daya** ACT: pity (TR), somewhat shorter time; MID: pity (TR), somewhat longer; grace, pity, mercy, kindness < S. dayā ‘pity’

**daya karay** conj.v. have pity on. Stimulus appears in oblique case, experiencer is subject.

**de** Well then!

**dege** OK!, Well then!

**dehri** hunting priest < S. dehṛā ‘temple’

**dehri deoṇa** hunting priest

**demta** red ant < S. demtā ‘red ant’. See also biɾim, cimṭā, kāy, muːjdaʔ, seta, toːbdîr, toːʔo, umphya, also bhunḍu ‘ant-hill’.

**dendar** charity (BG:141)

**deoṇa, deōra** See dēwṛa

**deota, deōta** See dewta

**deri** ACT:-; MID: be late; length of time, while; later; CAUS: de<ʔ>ri < S. deri ‘delay’

**Infinitive + deri** just as (temporal)

**deri laʔ** conj.v. take time; take a long time

**des** country < S. deś ‘country’

**dēwṛa, deoṇa, deōra, deoṇa** ACT/MID: practice shaman rites. No apparent difference in meaning between ACT and MID; shaman.

**deoṇa sokha** ‘witch finder, magician’

**deoṇa sokha karay** conj.v. do witchcraft

**dewta, dēwta, deota, deōta** god, deity < S. devtā ‘god, deity’. See also beʃo apa, bhagwan, dewtain, girin, isuwar, pahra, ponmesor.

**deoṇa sokha karay** goddess. See also beʃo apa, bhagwan, dewta, girin, isuwar, pahra, ponmesor.

**dewtain, dēwtain** goddess. See also beʃo apa, bhagwan, dewta, girin, isuwar, pahra, ponmesor.

**didi** 1. elder sister. May be replaced by maha bahin < S. didi ‘elder sister’. 2. female cousin, both maternal and paternal. May be replaced by maha bahin

**digduin** Digduin, name of a town in Gumla district

**dil** heart < S. dil ‘heart’

**dilhi, dilli** the city of Delhi. See also ɁelɁpur.

**dilkay** ACT: cause to resound

**dilke** MID: roar, boom, resound (e.g. a nagera drum)

**dilli** See dilhi

**dimtaŋ** stall, cattle shed

**dimtaŋ oʔ** stall

**dimtaŋ suŋ** the ceremony of cleaning
**din, dinu, dino** day < S. *din*, Oriya *dina*. See also *diyo, toʔ*,

- **din bhair** all day
- **dino din** daily, every day
- **hin dinu** the day before yesterday
- **roj dinuga** daily

**dicrom** See *dhirom*

**disa, disaʔ** See *qisaʔ*

**diyo, diyoga, diyo diyoga** daily. See also *roj, (ga), dino din* (under *din*).

**diyom** earthen lamp < S. *diyā* ‘small saucer-shaped earthen lamp’

- **diyom jaŋ** knee-bone (Malhotra, 1982:74)

**dobray** *Act*: *dobray*: fold (paper, cloth) (TR); hide (TR) < S. *dobār* ‘fold’

**dobre** *Mid*: *dobre*: hide (TR); *dobray*: gener of *Act*; *Caus*: –. See also *japaʔ, leʔd, lukay/luke, okuʔb, (lutui) raŋgoʔ, reprepay, somte*.

**dod** See *qo’d*.

**doesa, dōisa** Doisa, name of a village

**doha** two, verse pair < H. *dohā* ‘couplet’ (HjPa:195,194)

**dohar** chorus < S. *doharā* ‘repeat’, H. *dohar* ‘repeated’. See also *dohoray, koras*.

**dohor** marsh, swamp (?). See *dorho*

**dohoray** *Act*: repeat; *Mid*: be repeated < S. *doharā* ‘repeat’. See also *dohar*.

**dohorday** See *dorho*

**dōisa** See *doesa*

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**dokan** store, shop < S. *dokān* ‘shop’

- **dokan dawri** running a store

**dondo** special, other, second (HjPa:174,55)

- **dondo nimi** nickname

**doŋo** *Act*: make many (people) (e.g. said of God); *Mid*: become many (people); many (used only for people). See also *dhor*.

**dorho** depth; deep place; pool; Dorho, name of a spirit of the depths *dorho* and his wife *dorhoапример*. Said by Kullū (2000:39) to have the form *dohorday* and to be the name given to Queen Dakay, meaning ‘wife of the swamp/marsh’. See also *dhor*.

**dorho joʔdом** the exorcism (literally: being swept) of the Dorho spirit (HjPa:208,10, citing RR: 276)

**dos** punishment; accusation; mistake; fault, guilt < S. *doṣ* ‘fault’

- **dos laʔ** conj.v. become sinful (Eng. subject appears in oblique case)
- **dos ter** conj.v. accuse (s.o.)
- **dosi** sinful
- **dosidar** guilty
- **dosigar** sinful, guilty

**dosiyara** border

**dosti** friendship < S. *dostī* ‘friendship’. See also *seir saŋgo*.

**drṣṭipath** vision < H. *drṣṭipath* ‘field or range of vision’

**duʔb** Dub, name of a king

**duʔbo** a type of grass

- **duʔbo aɾay** a type of grass
**dubø?** See **dubo?**

**dubhni** See **dubni**

**dudmuɁ, dudumuʔ** pigeon, dove (HJPb:68, note 73 “the Indian Blue-rock Pigeon, Columba livia”)

**dudh** milk < S. **dudh** ‘milk’

**dudharu** milk-giving (cow)

**dudh kaɁrjya** Dudh Kharia, name of a section of the Kharia tribe

**dudh niman** as pure as milk

**dudhyay** Act: fill with milk (of corn, e.g. by God); Mid: become (naturally) filled with milk (of corn). See also **dudh**.

**dui** Act: make s.th. into 2; Mid: become two; 2 < S. **duī** ‘2’. See also **ubar**.

**duyo** both < S. **duivo** ‘both’

**duyo sājh** second half of the evening

**dukuʔj** Act:-; Mid: become nervous; Caus: du<‘b>ku‘j. See also **sakoʔj**.

**dukham suktam** Act:-; Mid: chat < S. dukham.sukhā. See also duʔkho, suʔkho.

**duʔkho** Act: make s.o. unhappy; Mid:-; pain, suffering, sorrow; unhappy < S. **dukh** ‘pain’. See also dukham sukham.

**duʔkho laʔ** conj.v. feel suffering, be unhappy

**duʔkho ter** conj.v. cause suffering

**duar** Act: love or like (permanent); show one’s affection; Mid: like or love (less permanent); love (n.); loved one, beloved; loving; Dular (boy’s name) < S. **dulār** ‘love’. See also alar, balar, dularay.

**duar karay** conj.v. love

**duar un** conj.v. love. Stimulus marked by bu Nam

**duar alar un** conj.v. love

**dular balar** love

**dular balar karay** conj.v. love

**dularson, dularboʔ** lovingly

**dularboʔ un** conj.v. love

**dulari** Dulari, girl’s name

**dularay** Act: love; Mid: be loved < S. dulār ‘love’. See also **dular**.

**dulha** bridegroom < S. **dulhā** ‘bridegroom’. See also **dulhin**.

**dulhin** bride. See also **dulha**.

**dumaj** comb maker (name of an ethnic group?). According to one speaker, **dumaj** means ‘two-sided’, used in dumaj kanaʔsi.

**dumaj kanaʔsi** comb for delousing

**duniya, duniyā** world < S. duniyā ‘world’

**duniyā cij** things of this world

**duniya usloʔ** Earth

**dur, duroʔ** Act/Mid: call or cry out, sing (of birds). No apparent difference in meaning but Mid was preferred. See also **dure**.

**dura** door, often used with the meaning ‘house’, especially in conjunction with oʔ ‘house’, e.g. oʔ dura ‘home’ < S. durā ‘door’. See also duwar, kaʔbto.

**duraŋ, duran** Act: sing; Mid:-; gener; song; Caus: oʔ-b-duraŋ, du<‘b>-raŋ; Doub Caus: oʔ-b-du<‘b>raŋ

**dure** Act/Mid: coo (of pigeons). No apparent difference in meaning but Mid was preferred. See also dur(oʔ).

**durgu** Durgu, one of the original nine brothers in Kharia mythology in one version of the story (MS, 2:37f). The youngest brother.
duroʔ See dur

dusman enemy < S. dusman ‘bad, wicked’

dusra second < S. dusrā ‘second’

dusre See ek dusrete, under ek

dusum mistake (HjP:272,28; Unknown to speakers I questioned.) < S. dusman ‘bad, wicked’? See also tun.

dūt, dut angel < S. dūt, dūt ‘angel’

duwar door < H. dvār ‘door, gate’. See also dura, ka'bṭo.

duwar duwar door-to-door

duvara through, by means of < S. dvārā ‘by means of’

duyo See dui

*dh*

dha'b predicate marker (v2) denoting abruptness or “suddenly”. See also bhaʔ, hambaʔ.

dhadhir thunder (v.) (Malhotra, 1982:181)

dhadhkay Act: cause to blaze, flare up < S. (aig) dhādhk- ‘blaze’

dadhke Mid: blaze, flare up

dhāgrin See dhāgrin

dhain thank; thanks; happy; HjP:259,9: ‘praised’ < S. dhaniyābād ‘thanks’. See also dhanyabad.

dhain karay conj.v. thank, give thanks

dhain mane conj.v. thank, give thanks

dhame so that

dhamkay Act: threaten; Mid: < S. dhāmkā- ‘threaten’


dhamma a kind of nonpoisonous snake < H. dhāman ‘a large harmless snake’


dhaŋgair naca maɾa S. place name, site of an interesting stone formation, discussed in HjP:132, ln. 10.


dhaŋgar servant (m.) < S. dhāgar ‘servant’ (m.). See also dhāgrin, ongher, ungher.


dhaŋgrin, dhāgrin servant (f.) < S. dhāgrin ‘servant’ (f.). See also dhāngar, unsel.


dhaniya coriander < H. dhāniya ‘coriander’


dhanus ban, dhanuk ban rainbow < S. dhanukbān ‘rainbow’


dhanyabad, dhanyawad, dheinbad thanks < S. dhan(i)yābād ‘thanks’. See also dhain.


dhanyabad ter conj.v. give thanks, thank


dhaɾi line, row < S. dhāɾi ‘row, line’


dhar₁ inhabitant of


dhar₂, dhar stream, river (HjPb:61,12) < S. dhār ‘stream, current’


dharam religion; salvation; well-being; joy (HjPb:56,49 and 59, n. 49) < S. dharam ‘religion’


dharam kamu funeral ceremonies (‘religious work’)


dharam karm piety (HjPb:45,21)


dharam puthi the Holy Book, Bible

dharam raja King of Salvation (HjP:258,6)


dharam updes religious teaching
dharmi, dharmik just, righteous

dhārga over and over again. Perhaps misread for gharī, < S. gharī ‘time’

dharmi, dharmik See dharam

dharo blade; edge, cutting edge < S. dhār ‘edge of knife’

dharti ground, earth < S. dharī ‘earth, world’

dhāsay Act: demolish (e.g. a wall) < S. dasā- ‘demolish’

dhāse Mid: be demolished

dhatam custom < H. dhat ‘vice, bad habit’?

dhatu metal < H. dhātu ‘metal’

dhāw -times < S. dhaū ‘times’. See also -son.

dhāway See dhāy; dhāway appears to be a variant Caus form of dhāy

dhāwe, dhāwē if; ablative postposition, rare (Hjpa:185,133; 194,186 ‘through’) < S., according to speakers I consulted.

dhay, dhāy Act: hurry, run; Mid:-; dhāy-dhāy: Gener; Caus: o-b-dhay, apparently also dhāway (see Hjpb:44, 8); No Doub Caus < S. kudā dhavā kar- ‘run’, Skt. dhāv ‘run’

dhāy se quickly

pulki dhāway conj.v. make s.o.’s heart pound

dheyan, dhyan, dihiyan concentration, thinking < S. dheyan, H. dhīyan

dhiyan karay conj.v. meditate (Hjpb:61,15)

dhijan round (adj.) (Hjpa:175,63)

dhirom, dirom Act: slow (s.th. or s.o.) down

(some speakers accept only the Caus with this meaning); Mid: slow down, become slow; slow; Caus: dhi<Rom>rom < S. dhīrā ‘slow’

dhirobo? slowly

dhirom-dhirom slowly; secretly

dhiyan See dheyan

oho? Act: grab, catch; a light verb used among others with sicknesses. The afflicted person is placed in the oblique case, the sickness in the direct case and is the subject; Mid:-; oho?-oho?: Gener; Caus: o-b-oho?: No Doub Caus

oho?-oho? masdar of oho?

oho? dhiya take, grab (e.g., an electric wire which one is not supposed to touch or to steal s.th.)

kusuh oho? conj.v. become sick

mo’daq oho? conj.v. of the eyes to water (experiencer marked by =te)

ruci oho? conj.v. be interested in

oho? Act: owe (BG:142, not accepted by speakers I questioned)

dhobi washerman < S. dhopī ‘washerman’. See also dhobin.

dhobin washerwoman < S. dhobhin ‘washerwoman’. See also dhobi.

dhōchi snail

dhokha deceit < S. dhokhā ‘deceit’

dhoro much, many. See also dorō?

dhoti Act: wear a dhoti; Mid:-; Gener; dhoti, a cloth worn around the waist by men; Caus: o-b-dhoti < S. dhotī ‘dhoti’

dhōysanagar Dhoensanagar, name of a town in Gumla district
dhrinath, dhṛpnath name of a king who reigned at the time of the battle between the Kharia and the Kesaria described in Kerkeṭʈʈa, 1990.

dhukay Act/Mid: blow, fan (HjP:225f. ‘blow with bellows; smoke (an animal) out (of its hole)’); No apparent difference in meaning, but speakers preferred the Act < S. dhukā- ‘fan oneself’, dhuk- ‘fan someone’

dhumel Act: to cover (of haze); Mid: become hazy < S. dhumāil ‘haze’

dhundhla dim (adj.) < S. dhundhrā ,haze’, H. dhādhlā ,hazy‘

dhupa? Act: make someone excited; Mid: be in a hurry; get excited

dhўrį dust (n.) < S. dhur ‘dust’

dhўrilo? desert (Malhotra, 1982:74)
dhўrį ra’į desert

Dhus, dũs  blanket < S. dhũs ‘mill-made blanket’

dhuʈu  tree stump < S. ḍhuʈu, ḍhuʈku ‘tree stump’

Dhyan  See dheyan

*e*

*e, ḍ* vocative particle < S. e! ‘Hey! ‘See also he, la, le, lo, no, re, ri.

*e re* vocative particle

*e* Act, irrealis marker on predicate

e’b  Act: cook, roast, cook in fire; Mid:-; e’b-e’b: gener; Caus: o’b-e’b; No Doub Caus

Ekor, ekorte near (Malhotra, 1982:242). Postposition with the Gen < H. ek or ‘one side’
ekrī, ukṛi 20 Also mony ekṛi < S. kori ‘20’, Bengali kuṛi ‘20’
ekṛi ghol 30
moloy ekṛi 100

ela? 1st person, Pl, Excl, Gen. Cf. eļe
elakaya area (Malhotra, 1982:113) < H. ilāqā ‘district, region’
elam Elam
eļe 1st person, Pl, Excl
elga Elga, name of a village in Orissa (Hjp:b:44,1)

elga biru Elga Mountain
eliyah, eliya Elijah

eg ACT:-; Mid: return; en-eg: gener (e.g., of many people coming and going); Caus: o-y-eg ‘bring back’, o’b-eg; Doub Caus: same form as Caus

eŋ ACT: open (of clouds) (itr); Mid: open (of clouds) (itr); en-ŋ: gener. Some speakers also indicated that the non-reduplicated form in the past Mid voice refers to the distant past, in contrast to the neutral use of the ACT.

enam See iṇam.

en ACT: trample under the feet, crush (e.g. by a bull pulling something over the grain); Mid:--; en-en: gener; Caus: o’b-en; No Doub Caus

endj pole or stick used for pounding paddy in a mortar

endraį, inďraį ACT: stare at; Mid:--; Caus: o’b-indaįraį; No Doub Caus

endu?, endu? ACT: look at; Mid:-; gener; Caus: o’b-ndaį, e<’b>ndaį; Doub Caus: o’b-e<’b>ndaį

enem without, preposition with Gen or absolute, in one case (hjp, 144c, 4) with buį, in one case (hjp, 145c,6) with bigur, also with predicate stem or the sequential converb. In two attested cases (hjp:255,129; 269,23) used as a postposition.

enma? this year, Gen: enmaga? See also asintay ‘next year’, suʔdhaʔ ‘last year’
eŋ, ĕŋi heel < S. ĕŋ, ĕŋ, īŋ ‘heel’
er mix; put into something (?)
eręŋa backwards, completely the reverse, upside-down, hjp:52,50: ‘uncivilized’, ‘non-obedient’, ‘stubborn, head-strong’; derogatory name used for the the Hill Kharia, who are believed to do everything differently from the Dudh and Dhełki Kharia < S. eręŋa ‘untractableness, churlishness, boorishness, savageness’ (from hjp:b:53, n. 49)
eręŋa tola Erenga Tola, name of a section of the city of Simdega (hjp:b:51,50; 52,50). Perhaps there were once Hill Kharia in this area, although this seems unlikely. However, both Dudh and Dhełki Kharia are in agreement that this region was once occupied by the Dhełki Kharia, who were forced to leave by the arrival of the Dudh Kharia.
eriņa area < Eng.

erjuŋ seminar. See also jųŋ, also er ‘mix’?
esaiah Isaiah; a man’s name (from the Bible)
ese na tese somehow or other < H. aise ‘thus’, na ‘not’, taise ‘such’
esem teɾem Act/Mid: try, want to, be about to < S.
etna, itna so much, so many; this much, this many < S. etnā, H. itnā ‘so much’
etoŋ Act: order; Mid:; gener; CAUS: ob-etoŋ; Doub CAUS: ob-e<ʔ>toŋ; order (n.), command (n.); commandment; challenge
etoŋqaʔ receive orders
etoŋboʔ commandeering (adj.) (Malhotra, 1982:85)
etuar, etwar Sunday < S. etvār din ‘Sunday’
etwar skul Sunday school (hjpB:281, 45)
ewa Eve, a woman’s name (from the Bible)
eyar See yar
eyonloʔ See nelọ?
eyor women’s dress

*g* =ga, =gaʔ focus marker; gaʔ can also function as a Gen marker. It seems reasonable to consider gaʔ to be the older form, whereas ga has arisen through the dropping of the glottal stop, which is quite common in Kharia. The form ga is by far the more common of the two. Nevertheless, speakers I consulted noted that there is a definite difference in meaning between the two, one which I have not yet been able to identify.
ga roʔ focus marker (hjpB:223,38)
ga no focus marker (hjpB:268,21)
gaʔ Act: gaʔ: rip (paper, cloth) (TR); Mid: rip (of paper, cloth) (ITR); gaʔ-gaʔ: gener of Act; CAUS: o’b-gaʔ; No Doub CAUS
gaʔ-gaʔ masdar of gaʔ - ‘ripped, torn’; ‘tear, hole (in cloth)
gaqi See gaɾi

gaqha, ga’dqha, gaʔra, gaʔhra, gaḥra, gaɾay,
garha Act: make deep (e.g. water (buŋ ‘inst’) in a field (=te), obj); Mid: become deep (e.g. water in an irrigated field); hole, ditch; deep; CAUS: o’b-gaʔra < S. gaɾhā ‘deep’, more likely H. gaʔqhā ‘ditch, hole’, due to the Kharia form with -ʔdʰ-, which points to an earlier geminate
gaʔqha dʰoʔta ravine; ravine in which a river flows (hjpB:207,9); stream, brook (hjpB:49,16)
gadamghol dancing and singing
gadh pasty juice, sap of a tree < S. (gāch ker)
gādh ‘sap (of a tree)’
gadhā donkey < S. gadhā ‘donkey’
gāgawāsi See gāgwāsi

gagra waterjug (hjpB:169,19) < S. gagrā ‘brazen water pot’
gāgwāsi, gāgawāsi, gāŋgawāsi, gāŋwāsi name of a dynasty which previously ruled in large parts of western Jharkhand, supposedly originally of Mundari origin. Said in the story in hjpB:53,11 to have
been called *jhora* ‘outsider, non-tribal’ before they took control of Biru.

gah dilabo? from the bottom of the heart < H. *gahra* ‘deep’, H./S. *dil* ‘heart’. See also *bo?x*.

gahra See *gada*.

gahray level (v.); make deep (HjP:165:2) < H. *gahra* ‘deep’

gah?hwi a type of small hoe (Cf. H. *kudali*). See also *kudri*.

Galgatha, place-name (in the Bible) (HjP:261,11)

galgatha biru Mount Golgatha

gali1 lane, street < S. *gali* ‘street, lane’

gali2 park

gali3 a type of vessel for food, a part of whose side is open so that one can take food out of it with the hand

gali4 Shit! < H. *gali* ‘abusive language, abuse’

galil Galilee (from the Bible)

galil raij Galilee

gam, gamda? Act: say; MId:-; *gam-gam*: gener; Caus: *o?b-gam*; Doub Caus: *o?b-ga<->* m. *gamda?* is seldom used, generally by older speakers and predominantly in fixed expressions such as *baru gamda?tijn* ‘I thank [you]’. Jordan-Horstmann (1969:148) mentions the S. lexeme *gam-* ‘think, ponder’, which however does not seem to be related to the Kharia form.

gam-gam masdar of *gam*; saying, speech, talk (= gamma)

gam gima talk s.th. out, say all there is to say

gamkon Used by some speakers as a complementizer in certain subordinate constructions (rare); postposed quotative marker, not very common; ‘for’ (rare).

gam kublan Act: answer, respond (< *gam* ‘say’ + *kublan* ‘turn over’ (TR)), Caus of *kublan* ‘turn over’ (ITR)

gamna saying, speech (infinitive form) (= *gam-gam*)

gamo? that (= complementizer, literally: ‘s/he said’) (seldom)

gam oyen Act: answer, respond (< *gam* ‘say’ + *o-y-ey* ‘return’ (TR), Caus of *ey* ‘return’ (ITR)

Gamcha piece of woven cloth worn around the shoulders. Originally apparently worn for dancing, but now used for any formal occasion. There are a large number of *gamcha* types, with different patterns for each region, such as the *biru gamcha*, named after the town of Biru in Simdega District < H. *gamchā* ‘cloth, towel’, S. *āgochā, āgachī* ‘towel’
gamda? See gam

ganga the Ganges River
ganga mai Mother Ganges
(ganga ompany the Ganges River
gangawasi, ganwasi See gâgwasi

gangay, gangoy a type of grain (apparently not maize). HJP:221,33 translates it as ‘millet’ (Hirse). See also kuda, lawa

ganjur Gangpur (name of a village)
gapj sheave (v.) < S. gâj ‘heap (n.)’
ganjal See ganjay

gapjar noise < S. gul gâjeir ‘noise’
ganjay ACT: heap corn; MId:; gener < S. gáf- ‘pile up’
ganjal piled up. Participial form of ganjay.

gana’q sickle < *ga’q ‘reap’ (cf. Sora gad ‘cut’).
See also -nV-.
ganae j disgust, hate < S. ghina-, ghin kar- ‘hate’?
ganae j karay conj. v. hate
gandur Gandur, a man’s name

gandh ras perfume, myrrh < S. gâdhrs ‘myrrh’
gao gwala name of a minister under the Kharia king Moreng.

gar a classifier used in reference to humans
gara See gadha

gara garâ repulsive
garay See gadha

gârbar confusion < S. gârbar ‘confusion’
gârgaray See gargaray; ghârgharay
gâreriya shepherd < H. gâreriya ‘shepherd; goatherd; cowher’
gâri, gâdi car; cart; wagon < S. gârî ‘car(t)’
gâri caka‘a carts of different kinds

gârî, goqho, gorho fort < H. gârî ‘fort; stronghold; castle’
gârî biru name previously used to refer to the mountain Ram Rekha (HJP:61,5).

gâq’ha, See gaqha

gâq’ha, dwelling (refers to snails’ shells, HJP:96), translated into H. with khânâ (HJP:110). As this meaning is only found here, it would appear to refer to the “hole” in the snails’ shells, in which they live. See gaqha.

gâqha See gaqha

gâqhal buried (Malhotra, 1982:108, given there as gaqhalā) < S. gâr- ‘bury’ + S. participle -l

gar Attributivizer < H. -gâr which forms agent nouns from nouns

garam warm < S. garam ‘warm’. See also girîng/girîng, lo’b, ñem, oñem, oqê, pogim, runum, sului, ñheker, tapay / tape, urum / udum, usum.
gardan neck < H. gardan ‘neck; throat’
gargaray, gargaray ACT: gargle; clear the throat (TR); MId: clear (of the throat, considered a spontaneous event, unintentional) < S. gârqârâ- ‘gargle’. Related to g(h) argaray?
garib, goriba Act: make someone poor; Mid: become poor; poor < S. garīb ‘poor’
gein̄ka, gain̄ka each, every (postposed) < S. gein̄kā
gāwar idiot < H. gāwar-, gāwar ‘uncouth or ignorant person; villager; boorish, uncouth, uneducated’
gay, gai cow < S. gāy ‘cow’
gāy hang, sink: Not in current use. Found in h̄p̄a:67,7 (Kharia text) from top: ob-gai=kon ‘lowering, sinking (the head)’ (‘hängen lassend’)
gāysi spy
ge vocative particle used between mother and daughter, grandmother and granddaughter, between female friends, etc.
geḡb Act:–; Mid: ‘burn’ (itr), used with both animate and inanimate subjects; Caus: ob-gēb, o-gēb
jiȳom gēḡb conj.v. burn with envy
ogēbna gaʔ̄h̄a place of offering (H̄p̄b:61,16)
gebh Act:–; Mid: be pregnant < H. gābhīn ‘pregnant’
geḡd Act: scratch; Mid:–; gēd̄-gēd̄: GENER; Caus: oʔ-ged. See also chochray/chochre, gotaʔ?, gēd̄, gūd̄, kav̄, koŋ̄.
gilas (drinking) glass < Eng.
gim, gīm Act: sprinkle; rain (with qaʔ ‘rain,
water’), e.g. *(pomesor) qa? gimo? ‘(God) rained’ / ‘It rained’; MId:; gim-gim: gener; CAUS: o’b-gim; DOUB CAUS: o’b-gi<ba>m

gim-gim masdar of gim

gimniŋ Act: value; price (n.) (not accepted by speakers I questioned. From bg:148). See also giniŋ.

gin Act: tear (peppers, etc.); MId:; gin-gin: gener

gin count (v.) < S. gin- ‘count’

ginil Act: -; MId:; gener (not common, but possible); beating. See gil, -nV-.

giniŋ, gonoŋ Act: make a price; MId: become a price (e.g. when fixing a price in bargaining); price. See also gimniŋ.

giniŋtan bride price. I am told that the bride price, which the groom’s family used to pay, was paid in cattle, hence the suffix -tan. See also -tan.3

ginir Ginir, sixth son of Semb(h)o and Dakay

ginti numeral; Book of Numbers (in the Bible). < S. ginti ‘counting’

giriŋ, giriŋ Act: become warm, hot; past: completed, no longer hot; irr: definite time; MId: become warm, hot; past: situation still holds; irr: indefinite time; sunshine, warmth of the sunshine; Sun-God; warm, hot (of weather, not tea, water, etc.); CAUS: o’b-giriŋ (e.g. of God). See also berọ, garam, lo’b, ñem, oñem, oqe, pogim, runum, sului, theker, tapay/tape, urum/udum, usum. For various terms meaning ‘God’ / ‘god’, see berọ apa, bhagwan, dewta, dewtain, isuwar, pahra, ponmesor.

girja church < Portuguese
girja o? church

gisit Act: play fight; past: completed; MId: play fight; past: not completed

gita? Act: lie down; caus (hjpa:208,10) CAUS: gi<ba>ta?; DOUB CAUS: o’b-gi<ba>ta?. See also saran.

gita? beŋa, getu beŋa Gita Bera, name of a city, alternate name: getu beŋa (hjpa:230,57)
giyan Act: cause shame; MId: be(come) shy, ashamed; shame

giyan la? conj.v. feel shame, be(come) ashamed

go? Act: carry (For men: ‘carry on shoulder (Sg)’, for women: ‘carry on head’); MId: go?-go?: gener; CAUS: o’b-go?; No DOUB CAUS. See also ghọrci, hintor, kaku’j, kunqum, paŋ, puŋ, sambhay r, taŋ, te’j, tushan, uŋum.
go?-go? masdar of go?

gobind Gobinda, a man’s name (Indo-Aryan)

gobray Act: clean with cow dung; MId: become clean through cow dung < S. gobar ‘(fresh, wet) cowdung’

go’dq, goŋ, gu’dq, ‘C:TEL’ or “culinary telic”. Telic marker on predicates which denotes finality of an action, usually implying that nothing else happened after the action denoted by the predicate that this suffix marks, unlike the similar do’dq, which implies that something else happened right away. Not used as a lexical predicate according to speakers I questioned, but confer go’dq.5. Considering the presence of the lexeme go’djuan ‘path, way, road’, which appears to be an old compound (see also to’djuan ‘stumbling’), although the
semantics are somewhat unclear, would seem to indicate that go’d was once somehow connected to motion, perhaps ‘go’ or something similar, which would also bring it in line with the Indo-Aryan languages, which often have elocutive markers (V2s) which are homophonous with a lexeme meaning ‘go’.

**go’d**  
*Act:* pluck (flowers, fruits) *(bg: 149).* Similarly, Malhotra (1982: 147; 209f.) also gives this definition as well as an example (1982: 210). However, speakers I questioned were unfamiliar with this term < H. go’ ‘hoe, break up’?

**goḍa** *(?) a kind of thick-grained rice < S. goḍa dhān ‘a certain kind of paddy’

**goḍjhun**  
*Act:* path, way, road. This form would appear to have once been a compound, but the meaning of the two components, if this analysis is correct, is unclear. See also to’jhun ‘stumbling’ and and comments above under go’d. See also gorjim.

**goḍjhun sangod**  
traveller

**goḍjhun sango**  
*Act:* travelling companion *(Malhotra, 1982:74, given mistakenly as sangod)*

**goḍu?**  
See guḍu?

**goḍho**  
See gaṛh

**goḍi**  
brain *(uncertain, *HIPA*: 149, fn. h) < S. goḍi, gudi ‘brain’

**gohair** request *(HIPA*:281,45) < H. gohrā (eastern H.), gohār- ‘call out, shout; call for help’. See also gohray.

**gohari aloq**  
*song of request *(HIPA*: 281,45)

**goharay**  
See gohray

**gohom, gohoŋ**  
*Act:*  
*Mid:* wheat *(HIPA*:Tricitum vulgare, Vill., from ar:1524); flour < S. gohom ‘wheat’

**gohra**  
field, meadow < S. gorhā khet ‘low field’, gorā dār ‘upper paddy field’

**gohray, goharay**  
*Act:* ask forgiveness. No apparent difference in meaning; *CAUS:* o’b-goharway < H. gohrā (eastern H.), gohār- ‘call out, shout; call for help’. See also gohār.

**gohray binti**  
prayer

**goi**  
sister or brother of a husband, sister or brother of a wife *(bg:149) < S. goi ‘brother-in-law or sister-in-law’s sister’

**goiř**  
the time of the year (mid-December to mid-June) when cattle are left to themselves and do not need to be tended. *(HIPA*, 149, fn. h)

**goiř mon**  
the goiř months of the year

**goj**  
*Act:*; *Mid:* die; *CAUS:* o’b-goj; *No Doub CAUS,* same form as simple CAUS. See also nV, gono’j, gonom-goj, goja?r.

**goj-goj**  
masdar of goj

**goja?**  
*Act:* kill/crush an insect; *Mid:* be killed / crushed (of insects); *CAUS:* go’ja. This lexeme is undoubtedly related to goj ‘kill; die’, although the exact etymology is uncertain.

**goja?**  
*Act:* force a snake or animal out of its hiding place by piercing; *Mid:* get torn by a sharp edge *(bg:149)*

**go’jlo?**  
*(low) field, used for rice cultivation. Lowest type of field used in cultivation, lower than dān or cawra. See also -lo?*. 
goʔjun  See goʔ’djhuŋ

gojhi  room  < S. gojɦi ‘room’

goʔjhuŋ  See goʔ’djhuŋ

gol  Act: weave, plait, knit (date palm leaves into a mat); Mid: -; gol-gol  gener

gol-gol  masdar of gol

gola  red, red-brown (HIPA:169:17); light-brown (m.) (HIPA:229,53). See also goli.

golan  rice beer

golay  Act: cause to bloom (of corn or rice, not trees or flowers); plait, intertwine (HIPA, 154, 5)

gole  Mid: bloom; ear (of corn, etc.)

goli 1 pill; bullet < S. golî ‘pill; bullet’
goli melay  conj.v. shoot

goli 2 light-brown (f.) (HIPA:229,54). See also gola.

golmaric  pepper. See goli 2 marci

gomke  lord; owner; master; Lord < S. gomke ‘master (of servants)’. See also le’bdom, malik.
gomke saheb  lord

goŋ  Act: cook rice; Mid: -; goŋ-goŋ  gener;

caus: oʔ-goŋ; doub caus: o’b-go<ʔ>ŋ

goŋ-goŋ  masdar of goŋ

goŋdiŋ, goŋriŋ  kitchen; cooking

goŋriŋ kuyu  pot

goŋriŋ oʔ  kichen

gonbid, gonbid  a small basket which is square-bottomed and round-mouthed (bg:150 has gonbid with the definition given above, Malhotra, 1982:132 has gonbid which she glosses as ‘basket’, HIPA, 156:34,e,4 ‘small basket’). See also bid.

gore  See goře

goře  See goře

goře  early morning. See also meya?
goře’j  early morning
gorgora a type of sweet cake (H. puā) < S. gorgorā

goriba See garib

gorim road; ḣjP:a:269,23: ‘heart’. See also go’djhuy, of which this is probably simply a variant. With respect to the meaning given by Pinnow, < S. karjā ‘liver (organ)’ and karjī ‘liver (as meat for eating)’

goro’d burn (ḤjP,a, 161f, 2)
goro’d jaŋ, gu’d jaŋ Mid: burn, cremate (literally: ‘burn the bones’)
jaŋ goro’d burn, cremation

gosnar Gossner, name of a Christian community and also of an influential college in Ranchi (ḤjP:a:280,44)
gosnar manḍli the Gossner community

goso? Act: anoint (oil to the skin); Mid: be(come) applied (of oil on the skin);
gener of Act; Caus: o’b-goso?, go<’b>so?; Doub Caus: o’b-go<’b>so?
goso’d Act: wear out (tr); Mid: wear out (itr)
gosoč, gosoicya Lord; Gosai, a kind of religious teacher; ascetic, caste of Hindu ascetics (ḤjP,a:204,1; 238,79; 243,94) < S. gosaē ‘Gosain (caste)’
gōt herd (of sheep, etc.) < S. gōth ‘herd’
gōta, gotay Act: do something entirely (not acceptable to all); Mid: become complete, entire, full (of the moon); entire, whole; everywhere < S. goṭā ‘entire’
gōtay Act: mix (tr); Mid: mix (itr) < H. gath- ‘be joined’?
goṭi smallpox

gothan numeral classifier, used with animate beings. See also ḥṭan, which is more common and would seem to derive from this form. This form may be related to goṭhoŋ.

goṭhay Act: give shelter to cows, goats, etc < H. gotā ‘cattle-enclosure’?
goṭhe Mid: be sheltered (of cows, goats, etc.)
goṭhoŋ, guṭhōd, guṭhoŋ group, herd; society (ḤjP:b:48,10); entourage; unity < S. gōhṛā ‘herd’? See also gothan.

gota? Act: scrape; grab a handful; Mid: get scraped; CAUS: o’b-gota?, go<’b>ta?;
Doub CAUS: o’b-go<’b>ta?
gota’d Act: wear out (tr); Mid: wear out (itr) < H. gotra ‘exogamous sub-division of a caste group’
gotar, gotor ethnic group; clan; group of Kharia bearing the same family name < H. gotra ‘exogamous sub-division of a caste group’
gotor jati clans and/or ethnic group

gotejmōd lachrymal secretion (BG:150). See also mod, môd.

gotiya guest; clan; relative < S. gutiyā, gotiyā ‘guest’
gotiya remaṇa daṇ to invite, sending someone out to pick up and bring the invited guest to the event

gotni sister-in-law < S. gutnī ‘husband’s elder brother’s wife’

gotob come together, assemble (itr) (ḤjP,a: 263,14). This would seem to be an alternative form of kati’b.

goton ECHO-WORD for utun
gotor  See gotar

goua  testimony < S. govāhī, gavāhī ‘testimony’

gōyā, goyā  Goya, one of the original nine brothers in Kharia mythology in one version of the story (MS, 2:34). The seventh-oldest brother.

goyol  ACT: dirty (tr) water (e.g. of God); MID: become dirty (of naturally found water)

gucu  chin hair; beard, mustache; marble (HjPa:252,121)

gucu eboʔ   conj.v. play marbles; marble game

gu’d₁, guh’d as, like, according to (postposition with direct case or Gen; can also follow a finite predicate)

gu’d₂  ACT: scratch a hole, e.g. as is done by a rat; MID:; gu’d-gu’d (GENER). See also gumud, -nV-. See also chochray / chochre, gotaʔ, ge’d, kay’, ko’j, kheliyay / kheliye, kokhray.

gu’d₃  See goro’d

gu’d₄  See go’d

guda  the guda tree

guda daru   the guda tree

gūḍa, gūḍi; gundí  powder; flour < S. gūṛi ‘rice flour’. See also gūḍdi.

gūḍdi  millet flour. Undoubtedly either the same as, or deriving from, gūḍa, gūḍi.

gūḍi  See gūḍa

gudjhuŋ  See go’djhuŋ

guʔjhuŋ  See go’djhuŋ

guʔj  ACT: watch (clothes, etc.); light (a fire timsoŋ); MID:; (GENER). See also gu’jqaʔ, gujuŋ, ragu’j.

gu’jqaʔ  ACT: soak rice (plants) in water (tr); forgive or wipe away sins (HjPa: 272, 28; 29 and elsewhere); MID: be soaked in water. See also gu’j.

guḍlu  ‘Panicum miliare, Lamarck, a cultivated food grain of the millet kind’ (HjPa:249,111) < S. gundlī ‘millet’

guḍlu golaŋ  alcoholic beverage made from the guḍlu grain

gujsuŋ  ACT: wash someone else’s feet (typically done as a sign of welcoming when visiting someone’s home for the first time or after a long absence); MID: wash one’s own feet; GENER of ACT; CAUS: o’b-gujsuŋ, gu<”b>juŋ; DOUB CAUS: o’b-gu<”b>juŋ. See also gu’j. As Pinnow (1959: 169, §365; 202, §61) notes, this is undoubtedly from an old compound, consisting of gu’j ‘wash’ and *juŋ ‘foot’. See also go’djhuŋ and to’djhuŋ for other words containing j(h)uŋ which are related to the feet.

guʔj  See go’ḥjhuŋ

gul  ACT: raise a cry; MID:; gul-gul: GENER; noise; CAUS: o’b-gul < S. gul, gulgājär ‘noise’

gul gaɲjar  noise
gulab  rose  < S. gulāb ‘rose’
gulab baʔ  a type of rice
gulabi  pink

gulaĩci  Plumeria acutifolia, Poir., Apocynaceae, a small tree with large white, scented flowers. Cf. Mundari golainci baa (HjPa:216f, from RR,485, No. 3).
gum  ACT: winnow; MID:-; gum-gum (GENER); CAUS: o’b-gum
guman  a man’s name
gumat  tower
gumɖim  ACT: wake up (TR); MID: wake up (ITR); CAUS: gu<ʔ>mdim. See also jayɖim.
gumla  Gumla, name of a district in western Jharkhand, directly north of Simdega district and to the west of Ranchi district. Also the name of the capitol of this district. For the first year as an independent state, the district of Gumla comprised what are now the districts Gumla and Simdega. One popular etymology (MT, 1:236) derives the from the root gum ‘winnow’: gume la! ‘Winnow!’.
gunga  ACT: make silent; MID: become silent < H. gungā ‘dumb, without the power of speech’
gugu, guuguʔ  head cover used in the rainy season, rain hat (BG:151; HjPa: 189,154); umbrellas mad of leaves, said to have been used by the first people to escape the great flood who used them to escape to the mountains (Kullū, 2000:37). HjPa offers the cognate form Mundari guju ‘a hoodshaped waterproof covering the head, shoulders and back of the wearer’. He also quotes FGD who define guugu as ‘umbrella made with leaves, the hat is called kuɽboʔ’. See also kuɽboʔ.
gunumɖaʔ, guimɖaʔ, guyumɖaʔ  mosquito. See also bhusaři, qās.
gunj  torch (HjPa:84)
gun  plan (HjPa:97)
gunah, gunha  ACT: commit a sin; MID: be guilty; sin, offence < H. gunāh ‘sin, offence, guilt’
gunay  ACT: regret (for another person) < H. gun- ‘consider, ponder’?
gunɛ  MID: regret (for oneself)
gundɛ  See gūḍa, gūḍi
gunɖuʔ  chisel (HjPa:178,86). See also gũɽuʔtar.
gundre  See kindre
gune 2  a kind of focal particle, whose exact semantics are still very unclear. Its use is extremely seldom. In some situations it would appear to indicate that the element it follows is essential for the action, such as moʔ d gune yo ‘You need eyes to see,’ or ‘How will you see without eyes?’, although this phrase can also mean ‘look covetously on’}. It can mean that, since the element which it follows is present, another event automatically follows from this. Using the last example, this would mean ‘Since you have eyes, you see’.
gune, See gone
gunha  See gunah
gunmer, gonmer  father-in-law; father’s father?
gunre  See kindre
gunu’dq earth; mould ḕa:183,115. See also
-nV-. This would appear to derive from
gu’dz ‘scratch out a hole’. It is given in
the text as kone gunudq ‘the earth (which
has been thrown out by the ) rat’ and fits
in well with this analysis.

guna Act: watch over; MId: -; gener; CAUS:
oʔ-gupa; Doub CAUS: oʔ-gu<ʔ>pa <
H. gop ‘cowherd’
gupa gupi finish tending

gupa kaʃ, gupa lebu shepherd

gupi hidden < H. gupt ‘hidden, secret’

gūr chicken pox < S. gūr ‘chicken pox’
gurguray Act: cause to sizzle (of fire, heat);
MId: sizzle. See also jarjaray; gurguray?
guriyay Act: help crawl (= CAUS); MId: crawl
< S. pagur-. See also kabuʃ, paguʃ, reŋgay / reŋge.
gũrũtar chisel. See also gunduʔ.


guru (kone) a type of mouse which lives in
holes in fields

guru? See guʃu?
gur Act:--; MId: fall; gur-gur; gener; CAUS:
o-gur, oʔ-gur, ob-gur, u-gur, ub-gur
‘drop; cause to fall’; No Doub CAUS <
S. gir- ‘fall’?
gur-gur masdar of gur ‘fallen’
gursiŋ an egg-laying hen. See siŋkoy

gurguray Act/MId: snarl (at someone). No
apparent difference. The meaning ‘snarl
at someone’ can be considered transitive,
as the person snarled at can become the
subject in the passive, although this
seems to be seldom used this way. See
also gurguray?

guru teacher < S. gurũ ‘teacher’
guʔthe See guʔthe

guʔthon See goʔthon

gutu₁ Act: tickle; MId: feel tickled; CAUS:
gu<ʔ>betu < S. gutgutũ-, gudgudũ-
‘tickle’


gutu₂ armpit < S. gũtu ‘armpit’

gutu₃ here! ( ḕa:142)


guʔthe, guʔthe Act: wash someone else’s hands
(tr); MId: wash one’s own hands (tr)
(Cf. *guʔj ūʔ, ḕpb:66, note 52). Used
in ( ḕpb:64,52) with the objects moɖ
tomoɖ ‘eyes and mouth’, but according
to speakers I questioned used only with
washing hands.


guʔθoŋ, guʔthon See goʔthon

gyumdaʔ? See guyumdaʔ?

gwala See gao gwala


gyan Act: make someone knowledgeable;
MId: become knowledgeable;
knowledgeable < S. jũn (pronounced
gyũn) ‘knowledge’
gyani knowledgeable

gyara 11 < S. gyũro, H. gyãrah ‘11’


gb* ghab See gaw

ghabɾay, ghabɾe Act:--; MId: become
confused (no apparent difference in
meaning between the two stems); CAUS:
gha<raj>ray < S. garbaṛā- ‘confuse, be confused’

gha’ḍ for, purposive marker. Postposition used with GEN, as a purposive marker used in combination with the infinitive in -na; therefore

ghagra Ghagra, name of a town in Gumla district

ghaila pot (BG:151)

ghai mediator < S. ghai ‘mediator’

ghal<sub>1</sub> ACT: 1. give birth (of animals only); 2. throw; MID: 1. be born (of animals only); be thrown; ghal-ghal general of ACT; No CAUS < H. ghal- ‘throw’. Cf. a similar, although completely independent, semantic relation between these two terms in German werfen ‘throw; give birth (of animals)’.

ghal<sub>2</sub> eight. See also ath, tham ‘8’, thom ‘8’. For some speakers this has the value ‘9’.

ghalik focus marker, exact semantics unclear < S.

ghamarli prickly heat < S. ghamarli ‘prickly heat’

ghani See ghari

ghane ghan thick, dense (of forest) < S. ghan, ghanghaniyā ‘thick (of jungle)’, < S. -e ‘FOC’. See also akhaṛ, bonor, jumbra, khibhiṛ.

ghanta, ghāta, ghanto bell; hour; o’clock. See also ghanti < S. ghāṭā ‘hour, large bell’.

ghante ACT: stir (food); MID: be stirred (of food) < S. (dhān) ghāṭ- ‘stir (paddy spread on mat)’

ghani small bell < S. ghāṭī ‘small bell’. See also ghanta.

ghanto See ghanța

ghargharay, gargaray ACT: thunder (e.g. tiri’b gharqgharay ‘the clouds thundered’) gharqgharē, gargare MID: thunder < S. (badrī) ghiɽghiɽā- ‘(clouds) thunder’. See also ghīkay/ghīke.

ghari See ghari

ghari, ghani ACT:-; MID: stink, smell (itr); (pleasant or unpleasant) smell; stinking; CAUS: ghā<raj>bi ‘make stink, smell’ ghanți del conj.v. smell (itr, non-volitional) ghanți la? conj.v. smell, stink

gharana family, lineage < S. gharānā ‘family’

gharghuray ACT: roll (tr) < S. ghuchar- ‘roll’ (itr), ghucharā- ‘roll’ (tr) gharhure MID: roll (itr)

ghari, ghari watch; moment; time < S. gharī, gharī ‘time’ gharī gharī(ga) over and over, repeatedly, time and again odō? ghari usually

ghās, ghas grass < S. ghās, ghās ‘grass’ ghās phus grass and straw (HjPb:51, 34)

ghāsay, ghasray ACT: rub against; knock down; MID: be rubbed against < S. gasā- ‘knock down, demolish’. See also ghaskay/ghaske.

ghaskay ACT: move (tr) to the side

ghaske MID: move (itr) to the side < S. ghaskā- ‘knock down, demolish’. See
also ghasay.

ghasɽay See ghãsay

ghat$_1$ valley, (mountain) pass $<$ H. ghãt, S. ghãṭī ‘valley’

ghat$_2$ opportunity. Alternative of ghaḍq??

ghat$_3$ ECHO-WORD for bhïṭ (See bheiṭ), perhaps the same as ghat$_2$?

ghaṭa See ghaṭa

ghaṭana, ghaṭna incident $<$ S. ghaṭnā ‘event’

ghaṭay ACT: ghaṭay: reduce (a price), decrease (TR)

ghaṭe MID: ghaṭe: decrease (ITR); ghaṭay: GENER of ACT; CAUS: o$^b$-ghaṭay, gha$^<$b$>$tay; DOUB CAUS: o$^b$-gha$^<$b$>$tay; No CAUS of ghaṭe $<$ S. ghaṭā- ‘decrease’ (TR), ghaṭ- ‘decrease’ (ITR)

ghaṭi small valley, small pass $<$ H. ghãṭ, S. ghãṭī ‘valley’. See also ghaṭo.

ghaṭi around the neck (HJPA:221,31)

ghaṭna See ghaṭana

ghaṭo (large or normal-sized) valley, pass. See also ghaṭ$_1$, ghaṭi $<$ H. ghãṭ, S. ghãṭī ‘valley’

ghaṭo Ghãṭo bird

ghaṭsila Ghatsila, name of a town in Jharkhand. Exact whereabouts unknown.

ghaw, ghab wound $<$ S. ghāv ‘wound’

ghay way; postposition: toward, in the direction of. See also hoghay, ughay, hinghay.

ghera boundary line $<$ H. gherā ‘boundary; ring; perimeter; circumference’

gherni churner $<$ H. ghernī ‘handle for turning a spinning-wheel; winch’

ghi See ghiw

ghinay ACT: hate (possible, but not used); MID: hate (preferred form) $<$ S. ghinā- ‘hate’

ghiṛi ghiṛi (onomatopoetic) the sound made by a ludhom drum or by thunder (HJPA:251,119). See also gidi gidi ɲimi, saba rana ɲimi.

ghirkay ACT: ghirkay: cause to thunder (e.g., said of God)

ghirke MID: ghirke: thunder (subject is tiri$^b$ ‘cloud (So)’) $<$ S. (badrī) ghir- ‘(clouds) thunder’. See also ghar-ghaṛay/gharghaṛe.

ghirkena thundering. Infinitiv of ghirke

ghisṛay ACT: drag

ghisṛe MID: be dragged $<$ S. ghisṛā- ‘drag’, ghisṛ- ‘slide oneself along on buttocks’

ghiw, ghi ghee $<$ S. ghiu ‘ghee’

ghiw jol ghee oil

ghol, gel 10. No longer in current use. See also das.

ghol mop 11

ghol moloy dinu in two weeks (=$15$ days’)

ghol ubar 12

ghol uʔphe 13

ghol iʔphon/tham 14

ghol moloy/thum 15

ghol tibru 16

ghol tham/thom 17

ghol ghal/tham 18

ghol thomsin/ghal 19
ghol say 1000. See also hajar ‘1000’.
gholson ten times

gholsinqu 12. Alternative for some speakers to ghol ubar

ghomtem knot

ghonga large snail < S. ghôghâ ‘large snail’
ghongi small snail < S. ghôghî ‘small snail’

ghora (male) horse < S. ghora ‘horse’. See also ghori.

ghorci Act: carry a child on the back; Mid: be carried on the back (of a child). See also go?, hintor, kakûj, kundum, pañ, puñ, sambhray, tuda?’, te’j, tuphañ, uqum.

ghori mare, female horse < S. ghori ‘mare’. See also ghorâ.

ghori sand

ghos meat < S. goś ‘meat’. See also -qâ?’, komañ, mās.

ghuḍ See guḍi

ghul 7 (no longer used). Said by some speakers to have the value ‘11’. See also sat, tham, thom.

ghumay See ghumray

ghumray, ghumay Act: take for a stroll, cause to go around, turn (TR)

ghumre Mid: turn (ITR) < S. ghumrâ-, ghumr-‘turn’ (TR/ITR). See also buli.

ghuṅs(e)rel, buṅserel ca. August, the eighth month of the year. See -rel.

ghun wood-worm < H. ghun ‘wood-worm’ (HJPa:180,100)

ghulsinqu–hagay

ghurlo? place where garbage is discarded to be burned, garbage heap; garbage pail. See also -lo?;

ghuṭna knee < S. ghuṭnī ‘knee’

ghuḍkay Act: speak angrily; Mid: S. ghuḍkā-

ghur See kur

*ʰ*

hã, hou, hō yes. hã is considered “more correct” than hou, which is typically used in the villages, whereas Kharia who live in larger cities prefer hã < S. ḥā ‘yes’. See also hoy.

hāga?! yes indeed! Focussed form of hā

habhaw customs, mannerisms < H. bhāv ‘being; quality, character; temperament; way, manner’

hà?chîŋ Act: sneeze; Mid:; gener (onomatopoetic). See also chîk, tamu.

haḍa Act: urinate; Mid:; gener; urine; Caus: ob-haḍa, ha<²>b>ḍa; Doub Caus: ob-ha<²>b>ḍa

haḍa la? conj. v. to need to urinate

haḍo, haḍo, aḍho, adha, haḍo half; some, many < S. ādhâ ‘half’

adha phura half, partly

adharait midnight

hādu, hanḍu man’s name

hagay Act: defecate; Mid:; gener < S. hagâl
**haha**  hahu hu hu exclamation used when food is strongly spiced (HIPA:177,77) (onomatopoetic)

**haha rapa**  hurriedly. Popularly believed to be the source of the place name harpa ‘Harappa’.

**haha ray**  Act:--; Mid: be starving, crave food

**hain**  harm < S. hāni ‘harm, loss to another’

**hain o-qam**  conj.v. harm (TR.), bring harm upon

**hairan**  confused < H. hairān ‘cofused, worried, distressed’

**hairan hoy**  conj.v. become confused

**hairan karay**  conj.v. confuse

**hajar**  1000 < S. hajār ‘1000’. See also ghol say ‘1000’.

**hajir**  Act: present; Mid: be present(ed); present; HIPB:56,52 ‘ready’ < S. hājir ‘present’

**hajaribag**  Hazaribagh, name of district and city in Jharkhand

**hak**  authority < S. hak ‘authority’

**hakandāba**  covering lid for tay (frying pan) (BG:152). < S. dhakanā ‘lid’? See also tay.

**hākande**  Mid: bleat (of oxen) (HIPA: 199,218) < S. kānd- ‘bleat (of sheep, goats)’. See also hakrē.

**hākar saheb**  Mr. Hankar (HIPA:220,30, from AA:133) Identity unknown.

**hakrē, haknē**  Act: roar (of lions), bleat (of oxen, etc.) (in the past: just now or undetermined when); Mid: gener; in the past: a longer time ago; CAUS: o‘b-hakrē, ha<ʔ>kre; DOUB CAUS: o‘b-ha<ʔ>kre. See also hākande.

**hākuṟu**  ride (a horse)

**hākuṟu ghoṟa**  riding horse

**hākwa**  Act: announce (in the traditional way, by beating drums in the village to let other villages know that something important is to be announced); Mid: < H. hākvā- ‘cause to be shouted’

**hal**  news < S. hāl ‘news’. See also halet.

**hal cal**  health; flurry, fluster, agitation (HIPB:56,70)

**hal hukum**  order

**halet, halat, halait**  health, state, condition < S. halat ‘state, condition’. See also hal.
halka₁ Act: make light (e.g. of foam on water when splashing); Mid: become light (of water) < S. halkā ‘light’

halka₂ Halka dance

halleluyah Halleluiah! (hja:258,6)

halo Act:;-; Mid: get wet (of earth); water (on fields); Caus: ha<ʔb>lo < S. hāl ‘wet (of fields)’. See also qaʔ.

ham Ham, man’s name (from the Bible)

hambaʔ predicate marker denoting a sudden action, ‘suddenly’. See also bhaʔ, dhaʔ.

han that (distal demonstrative). In the modern language there seems to be no difference between hin ‘that’ and han ‘that’. However speakers, when asked, often responded that han denotes something closer to the speaker than hin. Nevertheless, this intuition is not borne out in actual speech. See also ho, u.

hanghay that way

hanjeʔ it

hankaɾ he, she

hanparo on the other side

hantįj that side

hantįj utįj, utįj hantįj Act: move (TR) back and forth; Mid: move (iTR) back and forth; (fig.) keep changing course / topics, etc.; this way and that

hana Hana (girl’s name)

haʔna, haʔnaʔ, haʔnį, haʔnuŋ “then”, question tag expecting an affirmation. See also noʔ. Malhotra (1982:221) writes that haʔnį, etc., is used to mark counterfactual clauses and glosses it ‘would have’. Of the form haʔnuŋ,

Pinnow (hja:107, n. 82) says that it is a marker for the “irrealis” and translates it with the German particle doch, roughly equivalent to Eng. ‘though’.

handiya See hāriya

handu See hādu

haʔnį, haʔnuŋ See haʔna

hanjeʔ, hankaɾ See han

hānsa, hāsa goose < S. hāsā ‘goose’

hānsa raj (ghoɾa) Goose King (name of a mythological horse)

haʔnuŋ See haʔna

hapkay Act: bite < H. hapak- ‘gulp in; gobble’

hapke Mid: be bitten

hapta, haphta week < S. haptā ‘week’

haɾ bone. See also jaɾ < S. hār ‘bone’

harideo Haridev, said in the text in hjb:53,10 to have been the first leader of the Gangavamshi dynasty to have taken Biru.

haɾi re Go away! Get! Shoo! Said to dogs (hja:219, 24). See also so re!

haɾiram dew, hariram dew King Hariram Deo, said to have been the grandfather of King Koranga, the last Kharia king of Biru. (hjb:61, 29).

hāriya, hanjiya, handiya pots for holding rice beer < H. hāriyā ‘small clay pot’

hamper; a round basket with a convex, pointed cover < S. harkā ‘covered basket with lid, for keeping clothes, etc.’
haɽpa See harpa

haɽraɽoli Harratoli, name of a town in Gumla district

har₁ plowing utensils, everything needed for plowing < S. hār ‘plow’
harhowa plower, one who plows < S. harhavā ‘plower, plowman’

har₂ additive focus particle, very similar if not identical in meaning to =jo. < S. =har ‘3POSS’?

hara Act: cause to sprout branches (e.g. of God); Mid: sprout branches (of a tree); branch

harakait Act: destroy; Mid: be destroyed; of damage to occur < H. harkatī ‘interrupting, obstructive’

haray Act: haray: defeat, destroy

hare₁ Mid: hare: be(come) defeated; lose (TR); *over and over. CAUS: o‘b-hare, ha<‘b>re; DOUB CAUS: o‘b-ha<‘b>re < S. harā ‘defeat’, har- ‘be defeated’

hardinagar Haridwar, Benares (?)

hare₁ See haray / hare

hare₂ See hay!

harek each < S. harek ‘each’

harhowa See har₁

harid момеnt (?) See joray haridga ‘at the very moment he was “joining” the hood’ from the texts in (HPa:133, ln. 21). Not known to speakers I consulted.

harin, hiran deer; Harin, name of a village < S. harin ‘deer’

harin dhar inhabitant of Harin

hariram See haɽiram dew

hariyana Hariyana, name of an Indian state
hariyana raij the “kingdom” (actually state) of Hariyana

hariyar, hariyarō, heriyar green < S. hariyar ‘green’

harka painted basket or carrying case made of bamboo (HPa:61,5) < S. harkā ‘covered basket with a lid, for keeping clothes’

harka biru name previously used to refer to the mountain Ram Rekha. harka here is perhaps better derived from harkha < Indo-Aryan harṣ ‘happiness’ (HPa:61,5; 63, note 5). See also buɽha biru, ram rekha, gaɽh biru.

harpa, haɽpa Harappa. Popular etymology derives the name from haha rapa ‘hurriedly’.

harpa mahenjodaro Harrappa and Mohenjodaro

hāsa See hansa

haɽkay Act: hang up

haɽke Mid: get hung up; get stuck (BG:153) < S. haɽk- ‘stick in the throat’

hathay Act: give one’s life

hathe Mid: be ready to give one’s life. Both stems may be used in the Mid with no apparent difference in meaning.

hathi, hāthi elephant < S. hāthi, hāthi ‘elephant’

hathlay Act: hold out s.th. in offering; Mid:; gener < S. hathlā-. See also luluŋ.
hathyar weapon < S. hāthiyār, hathiyār ‘weapon’

hawa air < S. havā ‘air’

hay!, hay re!, hayri!, hāy! See ha!

hayja cholera < S. haijā ‘cholera’

hay re! See ha!

hayri! See ha!

he, ho vocative particle, according to hJPa: 220,28 only used by men. See also e, la, le, lo, no, re, ri
he re, ho re vocative particle

hē? now

hē?bne See ho?bne

hē?qō here; over here, this way, also used in one instance (hJPa:34,21) with personal marking: hēqōpe ‘here you are’.

hecki Act: hiccup; MId:--; gener < S. hickī ‘hiccup’

heirla heirla bird (< H. hāril? If so, “the green pigeon”, McGregor, 1997: 1070.)

he¿jo Act: think, reflect; MId:--; gener; thought he¿jo qel conj.v. think, reflect

hekāy third-person, Pl ending of heke, borrowed directly from S. The usual form is hekeki or hekemay. See also heke.

heke identificational qualitative predicate marker. Used only in the nonpast. Occasionally also used with an existential meaning in place of ayi’j < S. heke ‘COPULA’. See also hekāy.

hele Act:--; MId: go into water, jump into water; begin to fight. (hJPa:230f.); Caus: he<‘b’le < S. hel- ‘swim’ (TR)

helman a type of long-tailed, large monkey. Presumably derives from Indo-Aryan hanumān.

helmel happily < H. hel-mel ‘close friendship, intimace’

hemalu Act: do slowly; MId: do slowly No apparent difference in meaning.

hembuɁu?, hemru? Act: remove, move s.th. away (TR) from s.th. else; MId: be removed, moved further away from s.th. else; on the other side (of s.th.). See also ubdu?, its antonym. Probably derives from the demonstrative hin plus some as yet unidentified element, possibly the same as in heʔpaʔd. See also hena?.

hemcu? See hembuɁu?

hen! Go on! Come on! Go ahead! Defective, only three forms found, depending on the number of the addressee: hen! (SG), henbar! (DU), henpe! (Pl). See also a-1.

hena? on the other side (of s.th.). See also hembuɁu?.

hendra, hēruŋ, hinduŋ Act:--; MId: creep; stoop, bend over, bend down; Caus: he<‘b’nduŋ hinduŋpur Hindustan, India. Popular etymology of the name “Hindustan”.

he(ʔ)paʔd, he(ʔ)phaʔd Act: bring near; MId: approach (itr), near (itr); vicinity. Perhaps related etymologically to hembuɁu?, u’bduʔ.

hēruŋ See hendra

heriyar See hariyar
heṭhe  below < S. heṭha ‘under, below’

hethiyay Act: grab

hethiyē Mid:-e: be grabbed; -ay: gener of Act

hiɡir  digir  Act: make someone nervous; annoy or bother someone; Mid: become nervous, annoyed, bothered

higray Act: separate (TR) < S. higrā- ‘separate’ (TR)

higre Mid: separate (ITR) < S. higr- ‘separate’ (ITR)

hilay Act: shake, nod, wag (TR); spill (TR) < S. hilā-/hil- ‘shake’ (TR)/(ITR)

hile Mid: sway, move, shake (ITR), be in or come into motion

himālay the Himalayan mountains; Himalayan < H. himālay ‘Himalaya(n)’

himālay biru the Himalayan mountains

hin  that (remote); base of the 3rd person proform. Roughly the same meaning as han (see there). See also ha, ho, u.

hin dinu the day before yesterday

hinaʔ ghad(ga) therefore

hinghay that way; the more

hinjeʔ that (INANIMATE); therefore (HJPB:44,7)

hinkar  he, she

hinte there (= hin=te ‘DEM=OBL’) locative suffix, especially common in southern Jharkhand, primarily with “proper nouns” and highly topical referents

hin tí’j tay therefore

hinaʔ thom, hinaʔ thoŋ therefore

hindu  the H. language < H. hindī

hindu  Hindu (person or religion) < H. hindū

hindustan India, Hindustan < S. hindusthān

hinjeʔ, hinkar  See hin

hins  See hisa

hintor Act: carry a child in a piece of cloth; Mid: be carried in a piece of cloth (of a child). See also goʔ, ghôrci, kakâj, kunḍum, paŋ, pun, sambhrayə, tuḍaʔ, teʔ, tuphaŋ, uḍum.

hiro  bank, shore; side, edge; light elevation at the boundaries of fields (to keep in the water and mark the end of one’s property)

hira  diamond; alternative name of the king Sam Sundar, who was poisoned (HIPA:225,44; 232,65)< S. hīrā ‘diamond’

hiran  See harin

hisa, hisa, hins part, section < S. hisā ‘part’

hisa’b manner, account < S. hisāb ‘account’

hina / ho hisa’b se  in that manner; on account of that

hisa’b kita’b check the books

hisī  envy, jealousy < S. hisīgā ‘envy’. See also ḍah.

hitakari benefactor < H. hitkārī ‘kindness; benevolent’

hol, hon that (distal demonstrative); base of 3rd person proform. See also han, hin, u.

hogaʔ  like, well

hoghay that way

hojeʔ  it

hokar  he, she
hokara? ulta on the contrary (HjPb:45,20)
hotay from there
hote there = ho=te ‘DEM=OBL’
hontay there upon, then (temp); then (i.e., ‘well then’)
hoti?(j) to there
ho1 See hā
ho2 See he
ho? See o?
hō1 See hā
hō2 here (HjPa:204,3)
hō la here, take
ho‘bne, he‘bne, homne Act: make something enough; Mid: become enough; enough; that much. See also u‘bne.
hojem, hojøn, o? other. See ho, =jøn,
hojem dino on the next day
hojem kār someone else
horghay that way (< ho ‘that’ + ghay ‘way’)
hogay? See ho1
hoi See hoy
hoje?, hokār See ho1
holi the Holi Celebration, the Hindu spring festival < H. holī
holi ebo? conj.v. celebrate Holi < H. holī khel- ‘celebrate (= play) Holi’
homne See ho‘bne
hon See ho1
hondo Hondo, name of a prominent person in Kharia mythology. Son of Nag(i)ya/Nadya/Nandiya and Jhariyo. In one version of this myth, contained in MS, 2, Hondo is the father of the nine sons who later founded the nine Dudh, Tomling or “Milk” Kharia clans.
ho2~hojkan hon(tay) See ho1
horhoriya a kind of nonpoisonous snake usually found in abundance in the rainy season (bg:154)
horo?j, hore?j Act:—; Mid: become angry; get mad (at =te/bru); unhappy; Caus: ho<?>roy
hos consciousness < S. hoś ‘consciousness’
hosiyar Mid: become intelligent; intelligent
hostel del conj.v. regain consciousness (HjPb:56,56)
hosor Act: tell a lie; lie (n.) (bg:154, not known to speakers I consulted)
hotay, hote, hoti?(j) See ho1
hou, hō See hā
hoy1, hoi, hui, huy Act:—; Mid: hoy: become; Can also be used (rarely) with the stative meaning ‘be’; auxiliary (with infinitive) denoting obligation; hoy-hoy: gener;
Caus: ob-hoy, ho<bh>oy ‘distribute’;
Doub Caus: ob-ho<bh>oy ‘cause to distribute’ < S. ho- ‘become’, hoī jā- ‘become’
hojkon, hojkan via, through (sequential converb of hoy)
hoyna palte maybe, perhaps (lit.: ‘it can be’)
**hrista pusta** well-fed < H. *hrṣṭa-puṣṭa* ‘stout, lusty, robust’ (*ḥrb:55,37*)

**hui** See *hoy*

**hujur** polite form of address for men < H. *huzūr*, polite form of address for a person of high standing

**huka** water-pipe < S. *hukā* ‘hookah’

**hukum** ACT: order; MID: be ordered; order (n.) < S. *hukum* ‘order, command’

**hulhul** mutiny

**humber, humper, umper** ACT: breath air into something; gasp for breath. According to BG:154, *humber* means ‘blow’ and *umper* ‘gasp for breath’. However, in (Hjp:a:142, ln. 8) *humper* simply means ‘blow’. In [MT, 1:235] spoken as *umper*. See also *humsay, humber, sãs*.

**humsay** ACT: breathe, gasp (*hjp:a:197, 206*). Related to *humber?* Unknown to speakers I consulted. See also *humber, sãs*.

**hundar, hũɽar, hunɖra** wolf < S. *huḍār, huḍrā* ‘wolf’

**huruṇay** ACT: poke s.o. (physically or verbally) < S. *huṛ-, hur- ‘poke’

**hure** MID: be poked

**hurhuɽiya, hurhuɽiyā** impulsive, apparently found only in *beta hurhuɽiya* < S. *hurhuɽiyā / hur-huɽiyā* ‘impulsive’

**beʈa hurhuɽiya/hurhuɽiyā** impulsive young man

**hurmuray, huɽmuɽay** ACT: bump into (=te/buy) someone (on purpose); block s.o.’s way; MID: bump into (*buy*) someone (accidentally) < S. *hurmurāe ho- ‘meet suddenly’

**huy** See *hoy*

**i** ACT: do what; MID: *i*: of what to happen; *i-i*: do what? do what for a long time/over and over; what?; can also be used as a relative marker; sentence-final, rarely sentence-initial interrogative particle; No CAUS / DOUB CAUS. See also *ina*.

**igu’d** how? (literally “like (gu’d) what (i)?”)

**ighay** ACT: do how?; MID: of how to happen?; how?; the more. From *i* ‘what’ and ghay ‘way’.

**ighay no** because

**ib** ACT: spread out (tr) rice for making rice-beer (*golaŋ*); MID: spread out (itr) (of rice). *Hjp*a:183,115 notes that *ib* is translated as ‘gather’ in Archer’s riddles.

**iccha** See *icha*

**icriʃ j** little

**icriʃ jdu?** very little. See also *kaṭiʃ(-du?)*

**icha, iccha** ACT: wish; MID: wish for a long time; in the past: distant past; wish (n.) < S. *iccha* ‘wish’

**i(c)chanusar** ACT: do according to wish; MID: happen according to wish; according to wish.

**iʔchō(y)** ACT: fart; MID: -; Gener. See also *iʔʃj.*

**iʔa?** ACT: make (some time) yesterday (e.g., of God); MID: become yesterday; yesterday. Gen: *idga?* (< *idga?*
idgaʔ See idaʔ

idqiʔb, iɾib **Act:** make night fall (e.g. by God); **Mid:** become night; night. See also jana’bdiʔb.

iɾiʔb bera night time

iɾiʔb meyaʔ always, day and night

iɾiʔb tunboʔ night and day

idqiʔ a postposed particle whose exact use is difficult to define. It has the sense of ‘perhaps, maybe’ while at the same time apparently also adding a certain amount of focus. Appears after the element it modifies, e.g. tuɖa idqiʔ ‘tomorrow or so’. **Hipa:** 190,162 gives the cognate forms Mundari, Santali idu ‘perhaps’, suggesting that it is older.

idrel ca. July, the seventh month of the year. See -rel.

iguʔd See i

ighay See i

iʔj **Act:** defecate; **Mid:** gener; excrements; **Caus:** ob-ij. See also iʔchɔ(y), iʔjthay.

ijat honor < H. izzat ‘honour, esteem’. See also beijat.

ijo (cij) + um, ijɔɁi, ijum nothing (< i + jo + lexeme)

ijum hoyna! No problem!

ijumboʔ **Act:** do nothing; **Mid:** of nothing to happen; nothing (< ijo + umboʔ?)

iʔjthay cowdung. See also -tay,

iʔjthay kinbhar **Mid:** clean the courtyard with cow-dung

iʔjthangaʔ lebu dung beetle (literally ‘dung seller’ or ‘dung man’)

ijhar **Act:** decide; **Mid:** gener; decision; showing, demonstration (of feelings, etc.) < S. ijar- ‘decide’

ijhar karay conj.v. decide, make a decision

ikon1 **Act:** make, do; make or do somehow or other; **Mid:** gener.

ikon was probably once the unmarked Kharia word for ‘make, do’, with no further connotations. For some speakers today, it can still have this neutral meaning. From this lexeme, the sequential converb in kon presumably developed, as a calque of the Indo-Aryan forms based on kar- ‘make, do’. See =kon₁. For other speakers, iKon as a predicate means ‘do somehow or other’ and denotes that the speaker is still thinking about the details which s/he cannot yet recall, while other speakers replied that this form is especially common when asking questions. For other speakers still, this lexeme cannot be used as a predicate at all and is simply a pause word such as ‘umh’, etc., similar to forms such as uKon ‘umh’ (see next entry).

It would appear that, with Indo-Aryan borrowings such as karay ‘make, do’, which are neutral with respect to manner and definacy, iKon began to take on a more specialized meaning, undoubtedly influenced by the presence of the pause word iKon (see next entry), which can be analyzed as the converbal form of i ‘what? do what (Act)? of what to happen (Mid)?’ (see next entry and =kon₁).

ikon2, okon, ukon pause word “umh”. Seems to derive from the use of i ‘what?’ and the converbal marker =kon₁. ukon and okon would then be later developments, based on the demonstrative u ‘this’. See
also comments under ikon₈.

iku₉

**Act**: increase (TR); **Mid**: increase (ITR);
great, much, big; very

ilahabād

the city of Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh

iman

honor < H. īmān ‘honor; belief’. See also baiman.

imandari

faith; honest, God-fearing, sincere

iɲ, iŋ

**Act**: make someone me (e.g. in a movie, play, etc.); **Mid**: become me (e.g. in a movie, play, etc.); I, me: “1Sg”

=iɲ, =iŋ

1. 1st person possessive marker (all numbers) used on complements; 2. subject marker of 1st person, Sg, found on predicates

ina

**Gen** of iɲ: **Act**: to adopt (but only when I say it); make something mine; **Mid**: become mine; mine

iɲam₁, iyam, iyam, nayam, yam

**Act**: make someone else cry (not acceptable to all); **Mid**: scream, cry; Caus: o̱b-iɲam, i:<?>ɲam, Doub Caus: o̱b-i:<?>ɲam

iɲam leṇay

conj.v. (idiomatic) give birth

iɲam toro

screaming and crying

iɲam₂, eɲam

blood

iɲam₃

clan. Probably related to iɲam₂.

iɲimi

See ɲimi

iɲjar, iɲnar

1st person Du Excl proform; 1st person, Sg Hon proform. See also =jar

iɲon

See ɲon

ina

**Act**: why do?; **Mid**: why happen?; why; what See also i. ina may have arisen from the Gen form of i ‘what’, etc., see there. There is also evidence from demonstratives, such as u ‘this’, for an -n- appearing before the Gen, thus avoiding a hiatus, as well as forms such as honťay ‘thereupon’, etc., from ho ‘that’ and tay ‘from’. These all suggest that the demonstratives once ended in a nasal, and it is possible that ina then derives from the construction ina? thonŋ ‘why’ (see under ina?, below).

ina no

**Act**: do just because; **Mid**: happen just because; because

ina? **Gen** of i(n) Found only in ina? thom/thonŋ

ina? thom/thonŋ why?

ina? thom/thonŋ no

because

inca? inch (measurement) (hiปรา:47,4) < Eng.

indiyā

India < Eng.

inɖray

See endray

inkar

**Act**: refuse; **Mid**–; gener; refusal < S. inkār ‘refusal’

inkar karay

conj.v. refuse

institut

institute (Eng.)

intermidiyat

intermediate (Eng.)

intermidiyatā? paricha

intermediate exam

iphisiyō

Book of Ephesians in the Bible

iʔphon

4 (no longer used). See also cair.

iʔphon ekṛi

80 (= four twenties)

iɾib

See iɖi b

irak

Irak

iran

Iran

iri b

**Act**: forget; **Mid**: be(come) forgotten; Caus: o̱b-iri b, i:<?>ři b. See also
bhulay / bhule.

irin  berry (BG:165); plum (tree and fruit) (HJPa:172,45). One speaker indicated to me that its meaning is the same as the Eng. word pear.

iro?d moro?d  very much, intensively

iru  ECHO word for biru.

is  oblique case of yah ‘this’ (H.)

isa  See yisu

isar  ACT/MID: hate. No apparent difference in meaning between ACT and MID; bad (only cited as such in HJPa:107, note 126) < H. īrsyā ‘envy; jealousy; spite, ill-will’?

isin  ACT:;-; MID: cook (itr) (of rice) (itr), be cooked; CAUS: i<b>sin

israel(i)  See israel(i)

isît  ECHO-WORD for kutum

iskaṭ, isikaṭ  skirt < Eng.

iskul, skul  school < Eng.

iskuliya, skuliya  school; pupil

iskuliya boyo  schoolboy

israel  Israel

israeli, israil, israel(i), isreli  Israeli

isu  See yisu

isuwar, iswar  the Lord < S. īśvar ‘God’. See also beṛo apa, bhagwan, dewta, dewtain, girin, pahra, ponmesar.

iswi, iswi san, iswiki, iswikite  A.D. Used in Christian dates, the year can be given either before iswikite or as iswi san (year) kite. ki here means ‘approximately’

(hjp:b:54,n. 8) < S. īsvī mē ‘A.D.’

iṭa, īṭa  brick < S. īṭā, īṭā ‘brick’

itna  See etna

itihas  history < S. itihāś ‘history’

iṭhaṇ  ACT: defecate (of cows); MID:-; GENER; cow dung. See also i$j, -tan j.

iyam, īyam  See īpam

iyar  a kinship term indicating the relationship between brothers-in-law < S. īyār ‘brother of one’s brother or sister-in-law; friend’, H. yār ‘friend’

iyari  friendship < H. yārī ‘friendship’

iyari joray  conj.v. make friendship

iyihīmi  See īnimi

*ji*  ACT: to pull s.th. (e.g. a post, weeds) up out of the ground; MID: be pulled out of the ground; grass (Malhotra, 1982:74; CAUS: o‘b-ja? ‘have someone weed, etc.’

ja?1  weed

ja?2lay  meadow (Malhotra, 1982:74)

ja?2  Given in Malhotra (1982:69) as an “agentive suffix” which is “used restrictively”. Her only example: bor-ja? ‘beggar’ (cf. bor ‘beg’). This form is not found in my data.

ja?b1  ACT: meet, catch up with; seize, catch, grab; fold; MID:-; ja‘b-ja‘b: catch up with (GENER). See also jana‘b-dī‘b, janpatar.

kulda? ja?b  conj.v. catch a fever (kulda? is the grammatical subject, experiencer is in the oblique)
jab₂ temporal correlative, ‘when’ < S. jāb ... tab ‘when ... then’
jab sab when
jab tak as long as

jab₃ Act: dance in a circle (BG:155, not
known to speakers I consulted)

jab₄ Act: attack (BG:155, not known to
speakers I consulted)

jabab See jawab

jabar big, large < S. jābar ‘strong, vigorous’
jabardast, jabarjast overbearing
jabardast karay conj.v. put pressure on
s.o. (Hjp:b:55,46)

ja?bo? sacrifice: Not in current use. Found in
Hjp:a:72, ln. 4 from bottom and Hjp:b:44,7.

ja?q Act: sharpen (TR); MID: be sharpened
this is derived from ja?q. Perhaps the
GEN, although this is not otherwise
used in this function.

jāgar Act: spoil (food) (TR), let spoil; MID:
spoil (of food) (ITR)

jagay Act: wake (TR) < S. jagā-/jag- ‘wake
up’ (TR/ITR)

jage MID:-e: wake up (ITR); -AY: GENER OF ACT
nimi jagay conj.v. gain fame

jahā, jāhā, jahākon do whatever; something,
anything; some/any (... or other); a
certain. See also jahā.
jahā gudq somehow (Hjp:b:56,61)

jahaj, jaha’j ship < S. jahāj ‘ship’

jāhanabad the city of Jahanabad

jahar poison < S. jahar ‘poison’

jahāy, jahāykon human indefinite pro-form:
‘someone, somebody; anybody’. See
also jahā.

jaisan See jeisan

jait, jati₂ Act: make someone a Kharia; accept
someone as a Kharia; MID: become a
Kharia; ethnic group < S. jāit, H. jāti
‘caste’
jait bheir the entire people
jati dharam the religion of an ethnic
group
jait gotia family
jati lebu ethnic group
jait puqub a grey puqub or puṭu
vegetable, Engl. name unknown.
See puqub for details.

jajak priest (Hjp:a:87, ln. 19)

jakub Jacob

jako all < Oriya jākɔ ‘all’

jal₁ Act: lick

jal₂ net < S. jāl ‘net’

jalan poor; Hjp:a:270f. ‘low-lying, low; lowly
(person’)

jaldi Act: do quickly; MID: become quick;
fast < S. jaldi ‘fast’
jaldi paldi quickly

jaldham Jaldham, name of a city, whereabouts
unknown.

jalhoŋ alternative form of jhaloŋ (Malhotra,
1982:271)

jalja Act: cause itching; MID: itch; itching
jalja laʔ conj.v. itch
jalka(r) (HJPa:138, ln. 43). Pinnow translates this as ‘wet area’ (feuchtes Gebiet) in jobhi jalka and writes on the following page, n. 43, of jalka ‘wet area, drainage area’ (feuchtes Gebiet, Schwemmgebiet) and cites the Mundari form jalka (ote) ‘ground on a lower level than the surroundings, where water oozes in the rainy season and forms a shallow sheet even during a break’. According to speakers I consulted, this form is now no longer used alone but only as an echo word for jobhi, see there. < S. jalka ‘swamp’.

jalsa Christmas; meeting. Pinnow (HJPa: 77, n. 1) writes that this form derives from H. jalsā ‘meeting, sitting, festivity’ (from Arabic) and that it is only the Catholic Kharia who refer to Christmas as jalsa, while Lutheran Kharia refer to it as janam porob ‘birth festival’.

jalsa chuṭṭi Christmas leave, Christmas vacation
jalsa porob Christmas feast

jama Act: collect; Mid: become collected, entire. < S. jamā- ‘collect’. See also jumay.

jama uʔpheya in all directions

jambṛo See jamṛo

jamay Act: freeze (itr) < S. jammadar saheb (see below) but also that the meaning in Kharia has undergone a certain semantic shift.

jammadar saheb employer, overseer (HJPa:67) Probably reinterpreted from an original ‘Lord (saheb)‘ overseer (jammadar) to ‘Lord (saheb) of the workers (jammadar)’.

jamṛo, jambṛo rat-snake, Ptyas mucosus (HJPa:214f.); a kind of snake (BG: 156)

jamuna the Yamuna / Jamna River

jaŋ1 bone. See also tiljaŋ, tinil, goro’djaŋ, haɽ.

jaŋ gor’ḍ “bone burning”, cremation, see HJPa:161f., n. 2

jaŋ2 seed of fruit See also bijom

jaŋkor, jaŋkoy, jhaŋkor, jhaŋkoy A c t : sacrifice at the time of the spring festival; Mid: sprout (of seeds); the month of Jangkor, ca. February-March; the season of spring, from which the term is also used to denote the spring festival jaŋkor, often termed the festival of flowers and referred to by the Santali/Mundari name sarhūl; echo-word for kinir ‘forest’. Roy (1937:165) uses the term apparently with the meaning ‘forest’ or ‘sarna (holy forest)’, suggesting that this may be the original meaning of this form, although speakers I consulted were not familiar with it in this meaning but only as an echo-word; Caus: ja<ŋkor. Although the three meanings, 1. everything connected to the spring festival, 2. ‘forest’ and 3. ‘sprout’ are most likely related, the two do not seem related to speakers I consulted. Instead, they preferred the forms jaŋkor/ jaŋkoy for the spring festival and ‘sprout’ and jhaŋkor / jhaŋkoy as an echo-word. Similar to the meaning of the Mid voice, see also po’ḍ.
jaŋkoy puja name of a sacrifice performed during the Spring festival
kinir jhaŋkoy forest and jungle

jan, jiyan live < S. jān, jivan ‘life’
jan tar conj.v. kill
jiyan hoy conj.v. die

jan tar conj.v. kill
jiyan hoy conj.v. die

jan, jiyan live < S. jān, jivan ‘life’
jan tar conj.v. kill
jiyan hoy conj.v. die

jan1, jaray1
jan2 See jhan

jana’bdī’b, janawdī’b all day long. See also jab, (there also ja’bdī’b), iḍī’b, janatar, jaw,
janta

jana’bdī’b, janawdī’b all day long. See also jab, (there also ja’bdī’b), iḍī’b, janatar, jaw,
janta

janam, janom Act: give birth; Mid: be born; birth < S. janam ‘birth’. See also janmay
/janme; jormay / jorme.
janam kar creator (i.e., one who causes others to be born) (HJPA: 64,35)
janom kui conj.v. be born
janam o? house one was born in
janam porob Christmas
janam ter conj.v. give birth

janam, janmo, janom completely (JP: 267,19)

janpatar, japatar all night long. These seem to be abbreviated forms of *jana’b patar. See jana’bdī’b.

janawdī’b See jana’bdī’b

janawdī’b See jana’bdī’b

janmay Act: give birth to < S. jān- ‘be born’. See also janam, jormay / jorme.

janme Mid: be born
janme thano birth place

janmo always

janom See janam

janwar See janwar

jantu animal < S. jāūt ‘animal’. See also janwar, jhāwt.

janwar, janowar animal < S. jānvar ‘animal’. See also jantu, jhāwt.

japati, japu? Act: lean (TR) against (e.g. a baby on the shoulder); Mid: lean (TR) against (HIPA:214,9; 233,67: ‘hide (TR)’). See also dobray / dobre, le’d, lukay / luke, oku’b, (lutui) rango?, reprepay, somte.

japatar See japatar

japay Act: level, flatten; press; Mid: be leveled, flattened < S. japay-, jap-

japi’d ACT: close (the eyes) (TR); Mid: close (of the eyes) (TR). See also rapi’ḍ.

japu? See japa?

jaray Act: inlay (e.g. gold), lay a design < H. jar- ‘attach, fix on’

jaṛe Mid: be inlaid, be laid (of a design)

jar marker of 1st person, Du, Excl; 1st person, Hon used on complements of predicates to denote inalienable possession, and as subject marking on the predicate. See also iɲjar.

jara? translated by one speaker I asked as ‘Banyan tree’ (and given as such in bg:156) but given in HIPA:171,32; 233,69; 247,105 as ‘pakur tree and its fruit, Ficus infectoria’ (H. pakaṛ ‘a type of fig-tree’)

jara? ḍan an uncultivated or fallow field (HIPA:252,121)

jaran instrument maker

jaray Act: (of compost) to soak/dissolve into
the ground (*maĩd* ‘compost’ is subject)

**jare**  
**Mid:** (of compost, *maĩd buŋ*) to be soaked into the ground (*usloʔ* ‘ground’ etc. is subject)

**jaray₂**  
**Act:** burn (TR) (*HjPa*:204,3). Unknown to speakers I consulted < S. *jal/-jalā- ‘burn’* (ITR)/(TR). See also *jarjaray*, *gurguɾay*.

**jariya** hair-like roots < S. *jeir, jair, jer* ‘root’

**jarjaray**  
**Act:** simmer, sizzle (TR, human subject); **Mid:** simmer, sizzle (ITR). See also *gurguɾay*, *jaray₂*  
**jarjarayloʔ** shining. (*HjPa*:137,31)

**jarman** Germany < Eng.  
**jarmani** German

**jarul, jarur** necessary; necessarily < S. *jarūr* ‘necessary’  
**jaruri** need, necessity; important

**jaspur** Jashpur, name of a city in Chattisgarh in which many Kharia, especially D(h)elki Kharia, live. Said in *HjPb*:61,28f. to have previously been a state.  
**jaspur stćet** the State of Jaspur (no longer a state) (*HjPb*:61,28)

**jat** See *jatay*

**jata** mill < S. *jātā* (*HjPa*:194,190) . See also *cakri, rāhaṭa*.

**jatan** **Act:** put, place; save; care for (Malhotra, 1982:221); **Mid:** be put, placed; saved

**jatay, jat** **Act:** press the air out of something; **Mid:**; **gener** < S. *jāt-* ‘press down’

**jaʔti, jati₁** **Act:** shorten (e.g. a tree); cause someone to duck; **Mid:** become short (i.e. of a tree after having been cut); duck < S. *choṭ* ‘small’?

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**jat** See *jatay*

**jatnay** **Act:** collect (TR) < S. *jamā kar-* ‘collect’?; *candā* ‘collection’?

**jatne** **Mid:** collect (ITR), become collected

**jatom** spirit < H. *jāt* ‘born, produced’ (< Skt)

**jaw₁** until. Attaches to the root or stem of the simple predicate (preposed). The resulting form takes a “subject” in the direct or Gen case. E.g. *anitaʔ jaw ɖel* ‘until Anita comes’, *peʔ jaw isin* ‘until the rice cooks’. Seems to derive from the root *jaʔb₁*.

**jaw₂** See *jou*

**jawa** Hordeum vulgare, barley (*HjPa*:219,  

**jawab, jabab** answer (n.) (*HjPb*:42,9; 56,50) < S. *jabāb* ‘answer’  
**jawab ter** conj.v. answer

**jawan** young man, boy < S. *javān* ‘young man’.  
See also *juban, juwati, konrakhiya*.

**jawanta** youth

**jawbhi** although < H. *jaũ / jo* ‘if; although’

**jāwt, jāwta** See *jhāwt*

**jay jisu!** Hello! Goodbye! Used by Christians.  
See also *yisu*.

**jaydam** **Act:** ([MT, 1:4 ‘be(come) eager’]; Not known to other speakers I consulted; perhaps an alternate pronunciation of *jaydım*?).

**jaydim** **Act:** wake up (TR); **Mid:** wake up (ITR).  
See also *bumdim, gumdim*. 

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85
je  CORRELATIVE NOMINAL MODIFIER < S. je  
‘correlative marker’
je bhi  anything
je je  whatever
jeme no  so that
je no  CORRELATIVE MODIFIER
je kono  whatever

je?₁  inanimate pronominal marker. It can also be used with animates but there is a strong preference for inanimates. Found in the 3rd person only.

je?₂, je  so, therefore
je?ga, je?ko  indeed; then; in that case
=je?₃  additive focal particle, rare in this function. See also =ga, =jo, =ko, =ro?.

jehel  ACT: lock s.o. in jail; MID: go to jail; jail (n.) < S. jehel ‘jail’

jeisan, jesan, jaisan  ACT: do like this; MID: happen like this; GENER of ACT; namely, for example; just as, the same way as, like as, the way that (correlative); like, such as < S. jaisan ‘as’ (CORRELATIVE)

jeki  because (Meaning of jeke / jeki in HjP:53,3 seems to be ‘as’ (TEMP))
jekono  See je

jelu  flesh or meat (HjPa:175,59)


jetkam  of all kinds (pre- or postposed)

jetna, jitna  correlative modifier denoting amount ‘so much, that much’ < H. jitnā ‘as much’ (correlative)

jejero  Jerab, a boy’s name

ejere?d  ACT:-; MID: burn (of rice on the bottom of the pot while cooking); CAUS: je<?b>re?d

jeri?b  harvest; ca. November, the eleventh month of the year

jerusalem  Jerusalem
jerusalem sahar  the city of Jerusalem

jesan  See jeisan

jeth  the month of jeth (mid May to mid-June) < H. jyesṭh ‘the month of Jeth’
jetha  ACT: make the oldest (e.g. of God); MID: be eldest; eldest < S. jeth ‘eldest’
jete?b  ACT/MID: drip; drizzle. No apparent difference in meaning

jetkam  of all kinds (pre- or postposed)

jetna, jitna  correlative modifier denoting amount ‘so much, that much’ < H. jitnā ‘as much’ (correlative)

jib  ACT: touch; MID:-; jib-jib: GENER; CAUS: o-jib. See also jinib.

jihan  See jiwan

jiya  elder sister’s husband, brother-in-law < H. jiyyā ‘elder sister’s husband’

jila  district, zila < S. jilā ‘district’

jilpi, jilapi  locket, pendant, usually consisting of a few beads or pearls which are fastened to the hair needle < S. cilpī (HjPa:233, 67)
jima  Act: entrust, hand over; Mid: be entrusted, handed over; responsibility; masdar of jima, used also as a modifier < S. jimā ‘responsibility; charge, trust’

jiwan, jiban  Act: make someone live (e.g. by God); Mid: become alive; life < S. jīvan ‘life’. See also jiyom.

jiwan data  giver of life (HjP:275, 35)

Jimidar  landlord < H. zamīdār ‘landowner’

jiw jantu  animal < H. jiū ‘living creature’; jātu ‘animal, creature’

Jiyom  Act: make someone live (e.g. by God); Mid: become alive; heart (anatomical and figurative); soul < S. jiū ‘life, soul’

Jiyom ajo’d  conj. v. die. See also jiwan.

Jiyom ge’b  conj. v. burn with envy

Jiyom tar  conj. v. kill (HjP:34,18)

Jiyom ter  conj. v. die

=jo  additive focus marker, ‘also’. See also =ga, =jeʔ, =ko, =roʔ.

Jo  correlative proform (seldom) < H. jo ‘correlative’, in S. je

Jo ... jo  both ... and

Joʔ1  Act: sweep; Mid:-; joʔ-joʔ: gener. See also jonoʔ.

Joʔ2  edge

Joʔdaʔ1  river bank; edge. Related to joʔdaʔ? (see there) ‘clean with cowdung’?

Joʔb  Act: suck; Mid:-; joʔb-joʔb gener. See also jonoʔb, -nV-, jeneʔb < S. cībh-‘suck’?

Jobroy  forcibly < S. jor ‘strength, force’ and Kharia -b- ‘Caus’? See joray ‘join’?

Jobhi  swamp, marshy land < S. jobhi ‘swamp’

Jobhi jalka  swamp, marshy land

Joʔd  Act: wipe (away), cleanse (HjP: 263,13); Mid:-; joʔd-joʔd gener. See also ajoʔd ‘dry’, joʔʔr
joʔɖaʔ₁ See under joʔ泽

joʔɖaʔ₁, joɗa? Act: clean and entire room with cowdung; Mid: Gener. Related to joʔɖaʔ under joʔ泽?

jogar Act: provide for (Gen (=aʔ) or Gen + thoy); Mid:; provide for, but not definite whether it will take place; preparations, organizing < S. jogâr ‘provision’
jogar karay conj.v. prepare, organize

jogi yogi < S. jogî ‘yogi’

joha Act: spy on (Past: complete, IRR more definite that it will take place at a certain time); Mid: spy on (Past: not sure whether complete, IRR: less definite as to when or whether it will take place) < S. joh- ‘observe’

johar Act: respectfully greet s.o., roughly same meaning as sumaŋ, (=te / buŋ; worship (BG:157: ‘pray’); Mid: Gener of Act, with =te, seldom with buŋ; Hello! Goodbye! (Respectful) Salutations! joharna kaɽ worshipper

joi See joy

jôk leech, blood-sucker. See also nelwa < S. jôk ‘leech’

joki the fruit of the munga tree, long and thin, it looks like a very thin cucumber. See also munga.

jokor snail

jol oil (for the skin, for a lamp) (BG:57: ‘oil, water’) < H. jal ‘water’?

jol ECHO word found in kheʔd jol. (Original) Meaning uncertain.

jolo Jolo, appears to be a place-name (HjPa:243f.)

jolod Act:-; Mid: be(come) slippery; slippery

jolom Act: plaster the floor; Mid: be(come) plastered. See also leʔb.

jom autopoesis marker, denotes ‘just’ as in e.g. ‘just because’, ‘just did’, etc.

joʔmenʔ, jomem, jongem Act: sweeten; Mid: become sweet; sweet, tasteful. See also joŋsur, runu jhunu, sebol.

jongoj Mid: be red; red; shining (HjPa:231,61)

joŋsur sweet, tasteful. See also jomem, runu jhunu, sebol.

jondhra maize. Probably < S. jinhor ‘maize, corn’

jonha Jonha, name of a town in Jharkhand. Whereabouts unknown.

jonoʔ broom. See joʔ泽, Gen.

jonoʔb Given in Sâhu, 1979/80:44 with no meaning as deriving from joʔb, which means ‘suck’. Most speakers I questioned rejected this form, while one accepted it with the meaning ‘capable of sucking’, adding that it is not used. See also joʔb, -nV-, jeneʔb.

jora pair < S. joʔrā ‘pair (of things)’

joran, joran See joran

joɾay, joɾoy, joray Act: joɾay: join (TR) < S. joɾâ-/joɾ- ‘join (TR/TR)’

joɾe, jore Mid: joɾe: join (TR); joɾay: join (TR) Gener

joɾe joɾe continually
joɽgay united, joined, used in joɽgay bhanɖa, name of a certain kind of pot used in a ceremony described in HjPa:153f.

joroy joray together, collectively (HjPa:259,7)
iyari joray conj.v. make friendship

o? joɽe conj.v. join a new household (e.g. when a daughter marries) (HjPb:33,8)
sahiya joɽay conj.v. make friendship

joɽi same-aged; mate (n.) < S. joɽā (m.) joɽī (f.) ‘partner’

jor1 Act: make loud; MId: become loud (for some speakers ‘become stronger’, rejected by others); ‘increase’ as in hokar kulɖaʔ? buŋ jorki ‘His fever increased’; forcefully < S. jor se ‘loud, loudly’
jor qaʔ forceful(ly)
jorega karay conj.v. be serious; seriously, strongly
jorgar strong man
jor-jor masdar of jor
jorsāy, jor se, jor-jor se loudly; HjPb:56,63 ‘quickly’

jor2 river. Archaic, used in proper name khākharjor ompay. See HjPa:134, fn. 27.

jorang brinda qaŋ Jorang Brinda Field, place-name (HjPa:246,103)

joran, joɽan, joɽan joint (astronomy); confluence (of rivers) < H. joɽan ‘joining’

joray / jore See joɽay / joɽe

jorel, jorol roof
jorol qaʔ gutter (on a roof to collect rain-fall) (HjPa:214,9, citing Druart: ‘projecting part of a roof’)

jorgar See jor,

jormal See jormay

jormay Act: bear, give birth to < S. janmā- ‘give birth’. See also janam, janmay / janme.

jorme MId: be born

jormal born < S. participle marker -al
jorme memon year of birth
jorme thano birth-place

jorni joint of the body < S. jornī ‘joint of the body’

jorol, jorol qaʔ? See jorel

joroy joroay See joɽay / joɽe

jorom Act:-; MId: cascade, fall; Caus: jo<Ɂ>rom < H. jhar- ‘flow, cascade’?

jos passion, ardour, rage < H. još ‘heat, excitement, passion, ardour’. See also josay.

josay Act: make s.o. keen on (inf + =te); MId: become keen on (inf + =te) See also jos, rasay.

joseph Joseph, a man’s name. See also yusaph.

jote snot (also used in Pl)

joɽob Act:-; MId: drip; drop (liquid); Caus: jo<b>род (HjPa:270f.)

jou, jaw2 up to (enclitic)

joy, joi vocative particle

juban MId: be(come) youthful (HjPa:168, ln. 10). Unknown to speakers I consulted < S. javān ‘young man’. See also jawan.

jubanta bhere, juban bhere youth

juʔd Act: sprout roots; MId: sprout roots over and over; root < S. jeir, jer ‘root’?
**judah** be separated; alone; **Caus:** ju<b>da</b> < S. *judā* ‘separated’

**judah(ga)** individually, alone, separately

**judah judah** separately, one by one

**judah karah** conj. v. get rid of; separate

**um judana** inseparable

**judra** Judra dance

**jug** world < H. *yug* ‘age, era’?

**jughay** **Act:** increase (money, etc.) (TR); **Mid:** increase (itr); become much/many; increase (TR) (gener). Note also the following construction, which is considered ‘incorrect’, although it is used quite often. *duʔkho buŋ iku’d jughay goʔdki* ‘He became very depressed’ (Literally: “He became more with unhappiness’); more (adj., adv.).

**jughay boŋk** all the more so

**jughayikan** very much

**juha** game of chance. Cf. Mundari *jua* ‘gamblin’, Santali *jua* ‘dice’ (HjPa:212, 3).

**juha eboŋ** conj. v. play games of chance

**juḫ** **Act:** smell (TR); **Mid:** *juʔ-juʔ*; smell (TR), gener; **Caus:** *oʔ-juʔ*; No Doubt **Caus**

**juhoria, juheira, juhhar** battle; name of a place between Biru and Keselpur in western Jharkhand where, according to the text in HJPb:53,6ff. the Keseria and the Kadam kings fought many battles. It is said to lie about 5-6 km west of Biru(gaɽh) on the banks of the Palamra River.

**juhah** **Act:** have someone fight < H. *jiuh- ‘fight (with)’

**juh** **Mid:** fight

**juheira** See *juheira*

**juheira** **Duty; riches**

**jum** **Act:** gather, assemble (TR)

**jumak** **Mid:** inseparable

**jumak** **Individually, alone, separately**

**jumak jumak** on the one hand ... on the other hand

**jumak karah** conj. v. get rid of; separate

**um judana** inseparable

**jumak** **Individually, alone, separately**

**juha** game of chance. Cf. Mundari *jua* ‘gamblin’, Santali *jua* ‘dice’ (HjPa:212, 3).

**juha eboŋ** conj. v. play games of chance

**juŋ** **Act:** ask; **Mid:** *juŋ-juŋ*; gener. See also *juŋ*, -nV-.

**erjuŋ** seminar

**juŋ-juŋ** masdar of *juŋ*; question

**juŋ-juŋ dāy** fiancée (“the woman who has been asked (to marry)’); betrothal; **Act:** engage (s.o) (e.g., of parents to engage their children); **Mid:** become engaged

**juŋn** question. See also *juŋ*, -nV-.

**jūr** **Act:** spread out to dry; **Mid:** *jūr-jūr*; gener < S. *jhurā- ‘wither, dry up (as flower)’*

**jūr-jūr** masdar of *jūr*

**jur** thorn

**júrjúr**masdar of *jūr*; carefully, cautiously < S. *jurumjuʈa ‘carefully, cautiously’

**jurbuna** penalty
juṭay  Act: arrange, see to, take care of, plan; Mid:-

juta  shoe  < S. jutā ‘shoe’

juwati  young woman, girl (HJPA:280,44). See also jawan < Sanskrit yuvatī ‘young woman’

jyada  many  < S. jiādā, jiyādā ‘much’
jyada se jyada  most; generally, mostly, usually
jyadatar  generally

juṭay~jhanḍa

jhala phula  Act: dress (s.o.) up nicely; Mid: make oneself up nicely

jhalay  Act: bother, trouble, make s.o. anxious; Mid: be bothered, troubled, anxious

jhalḍa  Jhalda, name of a town in West Bengal

jhalob  See jhelob

jhaloŋ, jalhoŋ  Act:-; Mid: be high; high, tall; Caus: jha<Ɂ>loŋ (e.g. of God); height

jhamajham  pattering (of rain) < H. jhamā-jham ‘the beating of steady or heavy rain’. See also jhimir jhimir.

jhamar jhamar  ding-dong, the sound of bells ringing (HJPA:220,29; 239,82) < H. jhāmar ‘anklet’? (onomatopoetic)

jhaŋkor, jhaŋkoy  See jaŋkor

jhan, jan  classifier, used only for humans. According to BG:159 only used from ‘3’ upwards. This is not true at least of the modern language, as j(h)an is also used with ek ‘one’ and dui ‘two’; used with personal names to denote at least three persons accompanying the person marked by this form, e.g. tarkelen jhan ‘the (three or more) people with Tarkeleng’.

jhan lebu  person

jhanḍa  (big) flag; flagpole < S. jhāḍā ‘(large)
flag’. See also jhandī.

**jhandī** small flag < S. jhāḍī ‘(small) flag’. See also jhanda.

**jhansankhya** population < H. jan-sâkhya ‘population’

**jhaṛi** all. Origin unclear. Found also in some Kiranti (TB, Nepal) languages, such as Camling, suggesting that it is originally of Indo-Aryan origin.

**jhaṛi je?’** everything

**jhaṛa** diarrhoea < S. jhāṛa ‘diarrhoea’

**jhaṛaṇj** handkerchief

**jhaṛa jhaṛai** heavily, forcefully

**jhariya, jhāriya** small river which, according to HIPA:237,75, dries up in the dry season. Between 5 and 10 meters wide < S. jhāriya ‘creek’. See also khirom, ompay.

**jhariyo** Jhariyo, name of a prominent person in Kharia mythology. Wife of Nag(i)ya / Nadiya / Nandiya. Derived in popular etymology from jhariya ‘small river’. See the story [MS, 1], beginning with line 17.

**jharkul** bear See also banay, bhalu

**jharkhand** the state of Jharkhand, formerly the southern half of Bihar. Independent state since November, 2000

**jharna** stream; water source < H. jharnā ‘waterfall; spring’. See also beṛa, gorḍaʔ, karayga.

**jhāṭ** immediately, quickly < S. jhāṭ paṭ ‘quick’

**jhaʔṭa** fence built up of vegetation (bg:159)

**jholay** Act: roast (bg:159: jhola ‘burn’;

**jhāwṭ, jāwṭ, jāwta** animal < S. jāwṭ ‘animal’. See also jantu, janwar.

**jhelob, jhelog, jhelom, jhalob** Act: make s.th. long; stretch out (e.g. arms); Mid: become long; long, tall; Caus: jhe<ṛ>b>lob

**jhentu, jentu, jhintu** date-palm leaves or a mat made thereof; any type of mat

**jhēriya** See jhariya

**jheṭh** eldest. Used with beṭa and beṭi to denote the eldest son or daughter. May be replaced in this function by maha. < S. jēṭh ‘eldest’


**jhilmile, jhilimili** Act: cause to glitter < S. jhilimā ‘glitter’; Mid: glitter (of stars, etc.). See also jhakamaka.

**jhimir jhimir** the sound of rain falling (onomatopoetic). See also jhama-jham.

**jhimori** a rectangular fish trap. Cf. Mundari jhibri (HIPA:226,47). See also culu, sonḍaʔ, kumoni, lonḍra.

**jhjinjhay** Actve:-; Mid: fall asleep (of body limbs) < S. jhinjhinā-

**jhintu** See jhentu

**jhoṛi, jhuṛi** torrential downpour; rain-shower < H. jhaṛi ‘shower, continuous rain’

**jhoṛi qaʔ** rainy season; torrential downpour

**jhoṛi qaʔ gim** rain continually

**jhoṛite gim** rain heavily
**jhompa–kachari**

- **jhompa, jhopa** knot (IPA:170,24) < H. jhôpā ‘coil, bunch’

- **jhora** outsider, non-tribal person < S. jhorā ‘boat-man (caste)’?

- **jhuke** Mid: swing, sway (v.) (IPA:218,20).
  Perhaps related to S. jhul- ‘swing’, infinitival form jhulek? See also jhule, laṭkay/laṭke.

- **jhula** shirt < S. jhulā ‘clothes’

- **jhulay** Act: swing, sway (tr) See also jhule, laṭke.

- **jhule** Mid: swing, sway (itr) < S. jhulā-/ jhul- ‘swing’ (TR/ITR)

- **jhumair** jhumair dance

- **jhunjhunī** jhumair

- **jhunur** anklet with tiny bells < H. jhunjhunī ‘anklet (with bells)’?

- **jhũɽ** bush < S. jhũɽ ‘bush’

- **jhũɽi** See jhoɽi

- **jhuʈh, jhuʈha** Act: make something a lie; Mid: become a lie; lie (n.) < S. jhūʈh ‘lie, falsehood’

- **kakaɁ** 1, kaɁ 2, kain bow (as in bow and arrow)
  kaʔ kom, kaʔ koŋ, kain kom bow and arrow

- **kab** when < S. kab ‘when?’

- **kaʔbţo, kaʔpto, kaʔptam** door, often used with the meaning ‘house’, especially in the expression mohol ro kaʔbţo ‘large house, castle’ (lit.: ‘castle and door’) < H. kapāt ‘door; door-leaf’, Oriya kɔbapt ‘door’.
  See also duura, duwar.

- **kaʔbţo kiwar** door < H. kivāṛ ‘leaf of a door’

- **kabul** Kabul, capital of Afghanistan

- **kabur** Act: help craw (= Caus); Mid: crawl Caus: kaʔ> buɾ ‘help crawl’. See also guɾiyay, paguɾ, reŋgay / reŋge.

- **kaburastan, kaburistan** cemetery < S. kabursthān ‘cemetery’

- **kabhi** indefinite proform, apparently meaning ‘someone, some (pl.)’ in [MS, 1:114]. Not in common use < H. kabhī ‘whenever’

- **kać** glass (as in window pane) < S. kać ‘glass’

- **kaca** living, alive < S. kacā ‘raw’

- **kaciya** See keciya

- **kackac** oppression < S. kac-kac ‘trouble, bother’
  kackac saphay conj.v. oppress

- **kackil** skillful (?), meaning unclear (IPA, 154, d:5; 157, fn. d:5)

- **kacur** snake-scale (BG:160)

- **kachari, kachairi** Act/Mid: hold a meeting; hold court; court meeting
kaʔd Act: comb; Mid:; kaʔd-kaʔ, gener See also kaʔ.
pāta kaʔd harrow (HjPa:214f.)

daʔam the amount which can be held in two hands cusped together
kādāy See kaṇay

kādij See kandiʔ

kadoŋ Act: make something a fish; Mid: become a fish; fish kadoŋ moʔd name of a tree whose leaves are shaped like fish eyes (Malhotra, 1982:74)

kadoʔ, kaḍu Act: hug; Mid: hug for a long time. See also kaḍuʔ, which may simply be a variant of this form.

kaḍru, kaɽru calf of a buffalo < S. kaɽru ‘buffalo bull calf’

kaḍu See kaḍoʔ

kaḍuʔ Act: bend s.o.; hug, embrace; Mid: stoop. See also kaḍoʔ, which may simply be a variant of this form.

kadowalo qaʔ mud (walo is an echo word to kado) < S. kādo ‘mud’

kadamwāsi Kadamvamsi, name of a dynasty which, according to the text in HjPb:53,5ff. ruled in Biru up to the 15th century.

kadam, kadamb, kudamba K a d a m b a tree, Anthocephalus Cadamba, Miq., Rubiaceae (HjPa:217f., from RR:487, No. 6) The H. name kadaɓ is given by McGregor 1997:163) as ‘the tree

Nauclea cadamba’.

kadray Act:-; Mid: become angry < S. kārā-

kaṇo See kayno

kagaj, kagaʔ, kagad kagoj paper < S. kāgaj ‘paper’ kahani, kahni story < S. kān ‘story’ kahani katha story < S. katha ‘story’

kahe, kahe no because < S. kahe ki ‘because’

kahio See kehiyo

kahni See kahani

kahu name of a tree (BG:160)

kain See kaʔ,

kaino See kayno

kaʔj Act: untie, open; put off (clothes); Mid: become untied

kajni echo word of raj in the expression raj kajni, found in [MS, 1:172]. Other speakers I questioned were not familiar with this expression.

kaka father’s younger brother < S. kākā ‘father’s younger brother or cousin’

kakuʔj Act: carry a child on one’s back; Mid: be carried on the back. See also goʔ, ghɔrci, hintor, kunqum, paŋ, puŋ, sambhray, tudaʔ, teʔ, tupaŋ, uɖum.

kal1 engine, machine (HjPa:253f.) < S. kal ‘engine’

kal2 poison, death, calamity, black (HjPa:253f;
kalar color < Eng.
kalga feather < H. kalgā, kalgi ‘comb (of a cock); crest (of a bird); plume’
kalkal difficulty
kalkatta the city of Calcutta
kalkūṭ danger < H. kālkuṭ ‘deadly poison, aconitum ferox’ (Hj:208,9)
kalo a traditional Kharia priest; priest. See also pahan and RR:327.
kaloʔb₁ bark of a tree (bg:160). See also bakla.
kaloʔb₂ cattle (Hj:92,10)
kaluwa ACT: eat dinner; MID--; GENER; dinner < S. kalvā ‘dinner (midday meal)’
kalyaṇ a man’s name (of Indo-Aryan origin)
km₁, kan₂ ACT: pick spinach and other leaves; MID--; kam-kam GENER
km₂ few, less < S. kam ‘less’
kamal lotus < S. kamal ‘lotus’
kaman name of a burial ceremony
kambar name of a village (Hj:64,32)
kambṛa, kamṛa blanket < S. kamrā ‘blanket’
kambha pillar < H. khābhā
ekamīj shirt < S. kamīj ‘shirt’
kamjor ACT: make weak; MID: be weak; weak person; weak. < S. kamjor ‘weak’
kamoy earning < S. kamāī ‘earning’

kamṛa See kamṛa

kamu ACT: work (very seldom in ACT); MID: work; earn (money); work (n.), job < S. kām ‘work’
kamu ḍel conj.v. of work to happen / succeed
kamu karay conj.v. work, do work
kamu udam trade (as in occupation) < S. kāmudām ‘different kinds of work’

kaṇ, kanḍ roof-beam (Hj:189,154) < S. kāṭ ‘beam’. See also bhanṭiya, laṭ.

kaṇay, kāḍay, kāray ACT: to blind s.o. (object: moʔd ‘eyes (of)’); MID: become blind < S. kānā ‘one-eyed; blind on one eye’

kaṇayboʔ See kaṇay(boʔ)

kaṇj̄, kanḍj̄, kāṛj̄ ACT: have faith in, believe (strongly); MID: have faith in, believe; accept (less strongly)

kaṇla See kanla

kan₁ ACT: fast; MID: Note: in bg:161 kan is given as ‘be fast’, whereas in Pinnow’s texts (e.g. Hj:71) it means ‘fast’. Not known to speakers I consulted.
kansoŋ fast (v.)

kan₂ See kam

kan₃ predicate marker denoting a continuative action – ‘keep on’, ‘go on’. Similar in meaning to both loʔ, and khor. It can also be used with some lexemes to denote that the movement is directed away from the speaker or other deictic centre and is more or less permanent.

=kan₄ variant of the sequential converb kon, typical of northern Orissa
-kan See ekan

kana?si comb. See also ka?, dumaŋ kana?si, kaɖ, perhaps also se?

kan bayři earring (<HJPa:237,75) < S. kãnphulĩ 'earring'

kan See kan

kandaj male pig, boar BG:161 < S. kuɽu 'young, uncastrated boar'?

kanday, kãray, kaŋay wife, woman. Combining form is ɖay.

kãray kendor husband and wife

kandayboɁ, kaŋayboɁ old woman.

kanday kunɗu? family (literally: wife (and) children)

kandij See kaŋi?j

kandra?j, kanraj eggplant, aubergine < S. kaɽabhaʈa ‘eggplant’?

kanhar vulture < S. kanhãr ‘vulture’

kaniya, kaniyã, kaniya, keniya bride; daughter (<HJPa:238,79) < S. kaniyã, kaniyã ‘bride’

kanla, kaŋla, konla medicine (Malhotra, 1982:111 ‘herb’). See also konspo jaŋ.

kaŋpaṭi temple (on side of head) < S. kãŋpãjī ‘temple (on side of head)’

kanpur the city of Cawnpore in Uttar Pradesh

kanraj See kandra?j

kansoŋ See under kan

kaŋti See kãti

kaŋthra1 Kanthra (place name)

kanthra2, kaŋthra jack fruit < S. kathãr ‘jack fruit’

kapat falseness, falsehood < H. kapat ‘insincerity; deceit’

kapra roof-tile < S. kaprã ‘tile’

kaptam See kaʔto

kapti rogue, cheater < H. kapã ‘artful, cunning, trickish, a roghe’ (<HJP: 187,139)

kapto See kaʔto

kar person. Cf. Santali / Mundari hoʔ, Ho ho. Very seldom used as a free lexeme. More common as a suffix denoting human reference: Used with ho=, je=, u=, gupa, saŋghar, baɲcay. Although hokar, ukar, etc., shows a strong preference to be used only with human, or at least only with animate referents, where it is in opposition to the non-human or non-animate 3rd person form hojeʔ, ujeʔ, etc., it is occasionally used for inanimate referents as well. For these speakers, either the forms based on jeʔ are non-existent or they are in free alternation with the forms based on kaɾ.

kãra a kind of fly

kaɾahi, karahi frying pan < S. karãhĩ ‘deep, metal frying pan’

kaɾam bangle

kãray See kanday

kabɾay Act/Mid: do, used only in a derogatory sense with respect to someone else’s actions. No apparent semantic difference between Act and Mid.

kãɾayboʔ See kanday(boʔ)
kaɽba plow handle

kaɾi barren buffalo; female buffalo < S. kāɾi ‘buffalo heifer calf’

kāɾiʃ See kaɾiʃ

kaɽkaruna scorching (as in kaɽkaru giriŋ ‘scorching heat’, from Malhotra, 1982:192)

kaɽru See kaɽru

karahi See kaɽahi

karaĩt a kind of poisonous snake (BG:161)

karam, See kormo

karam2 name of a tree (BG:161)

karan reason, cause < S. kāran ‘reason’

karar agreement < H. qarār ‘agreement’

karay Act: do; General “light verb”; Mid: do for a long time < S. kar- ‘do’. See also kabrāy.

karay kaɾ doer, one who does (something)

karayga stream (Malhotra, 1982:185). See also gorɖaɁ, jharna.

karayla bitter gourd < H. karalā, karelā ‘a bitter tasting gourd, Momordica charantia’

karbaɁ ECHO echo-word for capu. No independent meaning.

karbaray See korboray

karchul ladle < S. karchur, karchul ‘metal ladle’

kardhani holy thread < H. kardhanī ‘an ornamental belt made of gold or silver links or segments; a belt of several strands of cotton, girdle’ < S. kardhānī ‘girdle tied on baby (to help it sit upright)’

karen Act: of rain to stop; Mid:-

karhaini black (HjPA:200,231)

karib almost, about < H. qarīb ‘near; approximately; nearly, almost’

karib karib almost, close to

karga, kargha edge, rim; slope

karil bamboo shoot < H. karīr ‘the shoot of a bamboo plant’

karkaray make noise, especially of chickens < S. karkarā- ‘cackle (as a hen)’

karkhana factory < S. kārkhanā ‘factory’

karṇatāk the state of Karnataka

karṇdw, karndew the name given to Koranga (the last Kharia king, see korangga) by the Gangawamsi, who are said to believe that he was their first king. See also korangga, balabha.

karne, karṇe deed; because of (+ Gen) < S. kāran ‘cause’

karṭha dangerous person < S. khatrā ‘danger’?

kartik, katik (the) month of Kartik < H. kārttik ‘8th month of the Hindu year’

katik leraŋ the month of Kartik

kartik purnima festival of the full moon in the moon of Kartik

karsa bhanɖa a pot into which the bride’s mother places rice as a part of the wedding ceremony. See R&R:258f.

karuna compassion, pity, mercy < H. karuṇā
kas~kator

‘compassion, pity, mercy’

kas marriage

kasrel ca. May, the fifth month of the year. See -rel, or perhaps kasa?

kasa, kasaser summer

kāsa bronze (HjPa:251,119: ‘copper’) < S. kāsā ‘bronze’

kasager See kasa

kasayli betel nut (HjPa:167,6) < S. kasailī ‘betel nut’

kasayli daru betel-nut tree

kaseya spotted, speckled, black-and-white (HjPa, 146, h1, 149, fn. h; Hjb:44,7)

kaser name of a tree (BG:162)

kasur fault, error, shortcoming < H. qasūr ‘fault’

kaṭa “cutting”: slaying (in battle) < S. kāṭ- ‘cut’

kaṭ mar killing and slaying < S. māir morā- ‘kill’

kāṭa See kaṭh1

kaṭa foot, leg < S. goṛ, Nepali godā, Oriya goda ‘leg’, Nepali gor ‘foot’ (for more, see Turner (1931 [1994])). Ray (2003:445) considers it one of the deśaja words in Oriya which “can neither be easily related to Sanskrit nor to any foreign language like Eng., Arabic, etc.” Turner (1931:148) and Hutt (1997:233) derive the two Nepali forms from the form *godḍa-. As Turner lists forms for Romani, Kashmiri, etc., it is certainly a very old word, wherever it originated.

kaṭa sumboṭe at the feet of

kaṭeir janwar animal of prey (HjPb:34,20, meaning of kaṭeir unclear)

kaṭekhism catechism < Eng.

kāṭi, kantī nail; screw < S. kāṭi ‘nail’

kāṭi āṭokay conj.v. hammer nails into something

kāṭi j very little

kāṭi j maṭi a little

kaṭkahi, kaṭkahirajawal Katkahirajawal, name of a city in Gumla district.

katha1, kāṭ wood < S. kāṭh ‘wood’

kath2 illegitimate

kathaut trough < S. kāṭhut ‘trought’

kathkoli woodpecker. See also kereʔ.

kaṭhonga, kaṭhanga crib, manger (HjPa: 258,7)

kaṭari sugar-cane < S. katārī, katārī ‘sugar-cane stem’

katbar, katwar filth; sweepings < S. katvār ‘filth’. See also keckeca.

kati b (acceptable to some with meaning ‘gather’ (TR)); MId: collect, gather (itr); gatherer; CAUS: ka<^b>tib, o^b-kaṭib; DOUB CAUS: o^b-ka<^b>tib, same meaning as simple CAUS. See also gotob, which may simply be a dialectal alternative of kati b.

katik See kartik

katna See ketna

kator mustard
katur ɖaɁ~kayom

**kay** red ant on trees. See also biɁim, cimɁā, demta, muɁjdaɁ, seɁa, toɁbɁir, toɁoɁ, umphya, also bhunɁdu ‘ant-hill’.

**kayam** See kayom

**kayar** mango (HjPa:239f. ‘Mangifera Indica’)

**kayarbeɽa** name of a village (HjPb: 64,51)

**kayar daru** the mango tree

**kayam, kayam** Act: speak (seldom in Act); Mid: speak; speak for a long time; word, language, situation, matter; speech (i.e., a speech) (comparable in meaning to H./S. bāt, Nepali kurā); CAUS: kaɁb>yom (Gen+) kayomte beɁroɁ, conj.v. neglect (someone)

**kayom col** conj.v. of a conversation to be going

**kayom katha** Act / Mid: talk; speech (no apparent difference)

**kayom katham karay** conj.v. talk, discuss

**kayom kayom buŋ** generally, usually

**kayom kiyim** talk s.th. out, kiyim is the reduplicative form found only in

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**katur ɖaɁ** stream; spring, source (HjPa: 263,13). See also beɁa, gordaɁ, jharna, karayga.

**katwar** See katbar

**katha** story < S. kath ‘story’

**kathlik** Catholic < Eng.  kathlik dharam Catholicism

**kauɽi** See kawɽi

**kauwa, kauwaʔ, kowa, kowaʔ** crow (HjPa:217,19: ‘Corvus splendens’, quoting Archer (Aloŋ), 43) < S. kauwā ‘crow’

**kãwar** bite, mouthful < S. kavār ‘mouthful’

**kawɽi, kauɽi** cowry; money < H.  kauɽī ‘cowry’. See also ɖhebuwa, keciya, poisa, rupaya.

**kauwa, kauwaɁ, kowa, kowaɁ** crow (HjPa:217,19: ‘Corvus splendens’, quoting Archer (Aloŋ), 43) < S. kauwā ‘crow’

**kawa, kawɽi** Act: scoop or scrape up with the hand (BG:162 ‘pick up seeds’); Mid:  kay- kaw- kaw:; CauS: oɁb-kaɁb<y. See also uʃkay. See also chochray/chochre, gotaɁ, guɁdɁ, koɁj, kheliyay/kheliye, khokhray/khokhrre.  Kayebar ghãto Khyber Pass. Popular etymology of the name from the Kharia word kayebar! ‘Pick up (Hon)!’ See stories, [MT,1:40ff.], [MS, 1:46ff.]

**kay1** Act: prepare (HjPa:71) Unknown to speakers I consulted.

**kay2** Act: benefactive marker on the predicate

**kay4, kayko, kayk** how many?; several, some, many (kayko < kay + =ko) May be used with classifiers < S. kay + CLASSIFIER ‘how many’
this environment

kayom laŋ story
kayom utun conj.v. give a speech

kaytha snake gourd (BG:162)

dayom laŋ story
dayom utun conj.v. give a speech

daytha snake gourd

day, ki₃ sequential converbal marker < S. -ke 'sequential converb (“conjunctive participle”) marker’. See also =kon₃.

ke? turban (?), more likely the combining form of keke? ‘cord, rope’ or perhaps ‘binding’ in general

boko'bke?, roko'bke ACT: put a turban on oneself; Mid: put a turban on (oneself); turban (n.)

ke'b ACT: grind the teeth (one or more instances); Mid:--; ke'b-ke'b GEN

keciya, kaciya money. See also ḍhebuwa, kawṛi, poisa, ṛupaya.

keckeça ACT: make dirty; Mid: become dirty. < S. keckeçā ‘dirty’ See also katbar.

ke'd₄ combining form of roke'd ‘sand; desert’

ke'd₃ waist-belt (HJPA:208,10)

kedorbo? See kenqorbo?

kehio, kahiyo ACT: do sometime; Mid: happen sometime; do sometime (GEN); ever < S. kahiyo ‘ever’
kehiojo + NEG never
kehio umbo? never

kahi, kahun, kēhṛi elbow < S. kahun ‘elbow’

ke'j, ge'j ACT: pluck; pick fruit; Mid: GEN; ke'j-ke'j GEN; CAUS: o?-ke'j, o'b-ke'j

keke, keke? cord, rope

kelom beauty, goodness; beautiful, good

kelombo? beautifully, well; beautiful

keluŋ, keloŋ elephant

kengra, kenra cucumber (HJPA:200,227: ‘cucumber, Luffa acutangula, Roxb., Cucurbitaceae’) < S. khīrā ‘cucumber’?

=ken See =kon,

kendoq, kēroq frog. See also ḍundlu ‘tadpole’.

kendoq biru Frog Mountain (place name)

kenqorbo?, kedorbo, kenqor ACT: make (s.o.) an old man; Mid: be(come) an old man (HJPA:168,10); old man; kenqor (HJPA:185,133 ‘bridegroom’). The combining form is bo? (see bo?). As this combining form is found in other words denoting people, including women (see kanḍaybo? ‘(old) woman’) it would appear to have originally meant ‘person; man’, similar to lebu ‘person, man’ and perhaps originally derives from boko’b ‘head’. See also kanḍay(bo?).

kāray kenqor husband and wife
kenqorbo?ta bhēre old-age (of men) (i.e., ‘the time when one is an old man’)

kenqorbo?₂ ACT: like, prefer; Mid:-

kenqhel, kenhel ACT:--; Mid: become heavy; difficult; heavy; CAUS: ke<?-b>mḍhel ‘make heavy’

kender ECHO-WORD for kole’j, no independent meaning

kendra flute < S. kendra ‘bamboo flute’

kenhel See kenqhel

keniya See kaniya

100
keõʈ See kẽwʈ

kepha Cephas, man’s name (from the Bible)

ekẽwʈ, kẽoʈ fisher, ferryman < S. keõʈā, keõʈ ‘fisherman, ferryman (by caste)’

ketna, katna how many, how much, also used in exclamations ketna sundar! ‘how beautiful!’ < S. kẽtña, kẽtña ‘how much?’

keõt~kilkila hunched, bent (HjP:193,182). See also lekoʔ, ketuŋ.

ketuŋ the village of Ketung. Location unknown. Related to keõtŋ?

keʔthuŋ See kiʔthuŋ

kẽwʈ, kẽoʈ fisher, ferryman < S. keõʈā, keõʈ ‘fisherman, ferryman (by caste)’

kesariya the Kesaria, name of an ethnic group in western Jharkhand which speaks an Indo-Aryan language. Their capitol is said to have once been Keselpur (see below).

kibhiŋ, khibiŋ thick, dense (of forest) (HjP:76). See also akhaʔ, bonor, ghane, jumbra.

kesel the kesel tree, Anogeissus Latifolia, Wall., Combretaceae, a common forest tree (HjP:238,81). However, in HjPb:54.n. 4 Pinnow refers to this tree as ‘Conocarpus latifolia’.

kibhiŋ, khibiŋ thick, dense (of forest) (HjP:76). See also akhaʔ, bonor, ghane, jumbra.

keselpur Keselpur, name of a fort built by the Kesaria. According to the text in HjPb:53,4 also the name of a kingdom. Formerly also the name of a pargana or district.

keselpur biru name of a mountain in southwestern Jharkhand (HjPb:61, 26)

kemɖo See kenɖo

kera banana; plantain < S. kërā ‘banana’. See also komɖol.

kera ghagh Kera Ghagh, place name, near Simdega

kera banana; plantain < S. kërā ‘banana’. See also komɖol.

kera ghagh Kera Ghagh, place name, near Simdega

keʈko somewhat, a little < S. kaṭik ‘somewhat’

keʈoŋ hunched, bent (HjP:193,182). See also lekoʔ, ketuŋ.

kélir, kiliri the sound of the king-fisher bird (HjP:222,36) (onomatopoeitic)

kilkila king-fisher bird < H. kilkilā ‘white-breasted kingfisher’
kilokoto Act: (suddenly begin to) chatter, everyone talking to each other at the same time; Mid: chatter, everyone talking to each other at the same time < S. kilokoto kar- ‘(do) chattering’ (onomatopoeic)

kiriya Act: make an oath; Mid:-; Gen: oath < S. kiriya ‘oath’

kiriya po? conj. v. make an oath

kiro? See kiro?

kisim way, variety, kind < S. kisim ‘kind, sort’

kisim kisyma? of different kinds

kisqa farmer (Hp:197,209). This meaning is in keeping with the text cited by Pinnow, however the word would seem to be the same as kisro (see there). Whether these are two different words or whether the word has undergone significant semantic change is unclear.

kisqa, kisro, kisro be(come) rich; rich

kitob book < S. kitab ‘book’

kite, kita See kite

kituŋ See kituŋ

kitur female (apparently only used of animals, Hp: 146, h:1); a hen which has not yet laid any eggs (Hp:218f.)

ki?thuŋ, ke?thuŋ, ki?tuŋ sky; Heaven (as opposed to turbuŋ ‘sky’)

ki?thuŋ raij the Kingdom of Heaven

kiwar echo-word for ka’bto

=kiyar when used on predicates: 3rd person, Du/Hon, subject; when used on
complements: Du/Hon

=ko postposed contrastive / corrective focus particle. See also =ga, =jeʔ, =jo, =roʔ.

kobrib Act: turn around (Tr). Appears to be a CAUS form of a root korib, presumably with the meaning ‘turn around (itr)’, for which I have no evidence. HiPa, 147;i:10; 176,66

koca corner (BG:164) < S. konā kucī ‘nooks and corners’

koʔd Act:-; MID: get stuck (of food) in the throat

koʔday Act: dig up, dig over (e.g. a field) < S. koʔd- ‘dig around plants and vegetables to soften the earth’, koʔdā kar- ‘dig out’

koʔdaj, koʔdeʔj See koɗeʔj

koʔdil Act: (possible, CAUS preferred); MID: be dirty; CAUS: ko<bb>dil; dirt; dirty; Figurative: stained, blemished (as in family honor)

koʔpuʔu? See ko(p)uʔu?

kodo bhorndzić prickly weeds (HiPa:204,1, cited from BR, 1937 (no page))

koʔghel vicinity

kōhɾa sweet pumpkin < S. kōhɾā ‘pumpkin’

koi, koy some (kind of) < S. koʔi ‘something, somebody’

koil the koil bird < H. koyal ‘the black cuckoo’

koil₂, koila, koyil Act: cause to wither, dry up or fade (e.g. of the sun); MID: wither, fade, dry up; CAUS: ko<bb>yil ‘dry (TR); cause something to wither’

koila See koil₂

koilo See koyal

koina, koina? See koyna

koiri gardner. Cf. Mundari kuiri ‘a vegetable gardener’ (HiPa:229,54).

ko’j Act: peel off; scrape; dig; MID: be peeled off; scraped; dug; ko’j-ko’j GENER of ACT < S. koʔ- ‘dig’? See also chochray/chochre, gotaʔ, ge’d, gu’d, kay, kheliyay / kheliye, khokhray / khokhre.

koko pako! the call of the cuckoo bird (kuhu₂) (HiPa:224,43) (onomatopoeic)

kokro, kokoro rooster < S. kokro ‘uncastrated rooster’

kokro siŋkoy rooster

kol Act: count; MID: be counted; kol-kol (GENER of ACT). See also konolkol, lebu konol, -nV-.

kol reciprocal predicative marker. Always the first element in predicates in which it is found. It is not a prefix. Rather, its status is somewhere between that of a proclitic form and an independent word.

kole donkey (Malhotra, 1982:163; given as kolega, uncertain as to whether ga is part of the lexeme or the focal marker =ga) < H. kola ‘jackal’?

koleʔ parrot. See also suga, sugi.

koleʔd bamboo shoot. In BG:165 also found with the variant kolenj. I would, however, count kolenj as a variant of konlenj. See also konlenj.

koleʔdbir Koledbira, name of village or city,
Peterson: Kharia-English Lexicon; Lexicon

kolej’j Act: pick a fight (with =te/buŋ)(< *kol lej’j ‘curse each other’); Mid: quarrel (v.), fight (v.); argument, quarrel (n.), fight (n.). See also lej’j.
kolej’bo? quarrelsome
kolej kender argument, quarrel, fight

kolej college, high school < Eng.
kolejiar college student

koleŋ1 king. See also nares, raja.
koleŋ2 See kondeny

kolhu, kulhu oil press < H. kolhū ‘press, mill (for sugar-cane or oil-seeds)’
kolo a woman’s name
koloŋ bread; ḢIPA, 146, g:3 ‘flour’
kom1 arrow. See also kaʔ2

kom2 a certain kind of grass (HIPA, 154, d:4, 157, d:4)

komaŋ, kumaŋ meat; flesh. See also qaʔ2, gḥos, mās1

komdol, kondol banana. ḢIPA:174,56 gives komdol as ‘dried Mohua flowers’, while one speaker cited this lexeme to me as the “genuine” Kharia word for ‘banana’. As komdol is apparently no longer in use, the definition given in ḢIPA is likely to more accurately reflect its original meaning. See also kera.

komheŋ Mid: be hard (bg:165, unknown to speakers I consulted)

komsor1 dry. Form given in ḢIPA:71 and elsewhere, probably to be read as ko<’b>sor ‘dry.up-<Caus>’, ‘dry’ (adj./v.).
komsor golan a type of rice beer in which the rice is not soaked in water and boiled. (HIPA:73, fn. 24) Also known as tapan golan ‘warm beer’. See also tandaʔ golan

komsor ruŋkub dried rice

komsor2 new, not yet used (HIPA:228f.)

komtay Act: chew (of cattle)

komte Mid-; gener

koŋ1 Act: know, find out (through trying); Mid: know, find out (accidentally) - experiencer appears in oblique case, object found is the grammatical subject; koŋ-koŋ: gener of Act; knowledge; Caus: o’b-koŋ; No Doub Caus formation koŋ-koŋ masdar of koŋ

koŋ2 Act: stop water; mend a dam; Mid: be stopped (of water); small dam

koŋko throat, neck

koŋtaŋ a young cow. Combining form: -taŋ. See also baʔcha, bachiya, bachru, bocho, gōri.

=kon1, =kan, =ken sequential converb (“conjunctive participle”) marker. Not a suffix but rather, its status is somewhere between that of an enclitic marker and a phonological word. It appears to derive from the lexeme ikon, with the meaning ‘make, do’, calqued from the Indo-Aryan construction (e.g. as in H., in which the root kar ‘make, do’ serves as the marker of the sequential converb (“conjunctive participle”)). See also ke, ki.

kon-2 Now only found as a prefixed form in roots with the meaning ‘small’. It was
obviously once the word for ‘small’,
which is now always konon, which
results from *kon with the -nV- infix.
gonbiɖ ‘small basket’ (*k > g),
perhaps also konkeʔ ‘thin, weak’
and also konseɁ ‘girl’, kongher ‘boy’, konɁeɁd, whose second component is
now no longer analyzable.

kon, kono indefinite marker. Only found in
this function in jahãy kon / jahã kon,
behar kon, laʔ kon < S. kono ‘some, any’
kona side; corner < S. konā ‘corner’. See also
koni.

konɖeɁ’, k̥oreɁ’, k̥oɖeɁ’, k̥oɖeɁ’ axe. See also
ɖeɁ’, ɖeneɁ’, kon 2.

konɖeɁ, k̥oreɁ, kolen bamboo. See also kolen.

konɖo See konɖu? 
kondol See kondol

konɖoy, k̥oroy fly (other than mosquito)

konɖu?, kundu?, k̥oru?, konɖo, kuɖu, 
kuɳru?, kuɾu, kuɾu, kunɖu Act: have
a child, bear children; M|D: become
(like) a child (e.g. an elderly person);
child; boy. See konɁ, ɖu?

konɖu? q̥aɁ young mosquito (HI|PA:180, 
102). See also q̥aɁ ‘mosquito’.

konɖu? hakon family, kith and kin (cf.
German Kind und Kegel); children
(HI|PA:280,44). See discussion under
hakon.

konɖuʔsɨŋ chick (HI|PA:178,87). See also
sɨŋkoy.

konɖuʔsor cylindrical grinding
stone; also used to represent a child
in a religious ceremony. See soreŋ.

kone mouse; rat

guɾu kone a type of mouse < S. guɾu 
musă ‘entirely black rat’
kone latra mouse hole < S. latra ‘rat 
hole’
kongher Act: make s.o. a full-grown man (e.g.
of God); M|D: be a full-grown man; young man. See also konon (gher not
used alone).

koni corner. See also kona. Probably a
diminutive form of kona.

uʔphe koni four-cornered

konir See konyir

konjo Konjo, place name. According to
HI|PA:134, note 9, this is an area in the
“Kharia country” where a market is held
once annually.

konkeʔ Act: make thin, weak (e.g. bad food);
M|D: be thin, weak, slender; thin, weak,
slender

konla See kanla

kono See konɁ

kono’ɖ Act: think; remember; M|D:;
gener. The form would seem to indicate that
kono’ɖ derives from an earlier root
*ko’d, with the infix -nV-, but such a root
is no longer found in the language, if this
analysis is correct.

konolkol population. See HI|PA:161, notes for a
discussion of this construction, although
konolkol is not discussed there.
See also kol, -nV-, lebu konol.

konon Act: make (s.th.) small; M|D: become
small; small. From kon-Ɂ ‘(become)
small’, with the no longer productive
-nV- infix (see there). Now only found
as a prefix in many words, often with a
diminuitive sense.

kononda’? small, rather small or ‘smallish’
konon monon small, kind of small

konoy razor. See also koy, -nV-.

konrakhiya young man (14-19 years of age)

konrakhiya jawan same as simplex

konsel Act: make s.o. a woman (e.g. of God);
Mid: be a grown woman; girl, young woman. See also konon, kon (sel not used alone).

konselq? woman

kons?o See k?oṣno

konthe?d. konthe?d bird. See also kon.

konyir, konii? pure (HjPa:267,19)

ko?pe?d. kope?d Act: pull together, close (of clouds); keep one’s mouth shut (in anger); PAST: earlier; Mid: pull together, close (of clouds); keep one’s mouth shut (in anger); PAST: up to now (longer time, e.g., finally managed)

kop(u)ru?, k?op(u)ru?, kodpuru? man

kora’?j lentils, pulse
k?oṭe?j See k?on?e?j

k?og? See k?on?e

k?oṭhi Act: make someone lazy (CAUS preferred); Mid: become lazy; laziness; lazy (masculine); CAUS: ko<’b>ṭhi < S. k?oṭhi ‘lazy (m.’). See also k?oṭhni.

k?oṭhni lazy (feminine) < S. k?oṭhṇi ‘lazy (f.’). See also k?oṭhi.

k?origi waist

k?oṭiya? dhoti samay bheirga “one enjoys nice clothing only in the best years of one’s life” (HjPa:246,101) (my translation)

k?oṭom Act: soften (tr) (CAUS preferred); Mid: become soft; soft; CAUS: ko<’b>ṭom. See also lotem, mulayam, naram.

k?oṭoy See k?onṭoy

k?oṭpa female genitals. See also copi.

k?oṭra See korra

k?oṭu? See k?onṭu?

k?ora’? See k?ora

k?oraŋga, kor?aga name of the last king of the Kharia. See also karṇdew, balabha.

koras chorus. See also dohar (Eng.)

korboray, karbaray Act:-; Mid: murmur angrily < S. korborā-

kori 20 < S. kori / H. korī ‘score, 20’. See also bis.

korkoṭa name of a village section, whereabouts unknown (from Kerketjā, 1990:13)
**Korkota village (section)**

**Kormo, korom, karam** name of the fertility celebration of the Kharia, celebrated in August-September (*HjP*a:250,113, citing *rr*:341f.)

**Kornis** Act: try; Mid:-; (gen); attempt (n.). If *kornis* functions as a complement, then it is accompanied by the “light verb” *karay* ‘do’. *Kornis* can also function as a finite predicate. In both cases, the lexical head of the predicate appears as an infinitive in the Gen. A third means of expressing ‘try’ is with *kosis karay*, literally ‘do an attempt’, plus the infinitive of the lexical part of the predicate, in the Gen, followed by the postposition *ghad* ‘for; purp’.

**Kornis karay** conj.v. try, attempt

**Korob, korop** Act:-; Mid: become still; still (adj.); Caus: *ko<^b>_rob*. Often appears in the perfect where the perfect in Eng. would not be used, as in *korob=si?=na!* “become.still =PERF=A.IRR” ‘Be quiet!’

**Korom** See *kormo*

**Koronjo** *Pongamia glabra*, the Karanj tree (*HjPa*:172,41)

**Korop** See *korob*

**Korra1, korra** whip < S. *koɾra* ‘whipe’

**Korra2** unused < H. *korra* ‘unused, new’

**Kos** two miles < H. *kos* ‘measure of approximately two miles’

**Kosa1** edible pieces in oranges, jackfruits (*bg*:166)

**Kosa2** echo-word for *mesa*

**Kosis** effort, attempt < S. *koɾsiʃ* ‘effort, attempt’. See also *kornis*.

**Kosis karay** conj.v. try

**Kosno, kosro, konro, koɾo* yeast (*HjPa*:183, 115). Speakers I consulted were not aware of this meaning and said that *kosro* has no independent meaning, being found only in *kosro* *jaŋ*.

**Kosro* jaŋ, konro* jaŋ** a type of medicine (= *kanla*, see there), used nowadays predominantly in making rice beer (*golaŋ*). It is made up of a number of different types of roots, dried and pulverized. It is also said to be used for tonsilitis; leaven.

**Kosno pe?, kosna pe?** cooked, dried and pulverized rice used to make rice beer (*golaŋ*)

**Kosna1** curse < H. *kosnɔ* ‘curse, abuse (v., n.)’

**Kosna2** See *kosno*

**Kosor1** Act:-; Mid: dry up (itr); dry (adj.); grown thin, wasted away (*HjPb*:37,37); dry coconut; Caus: *ko<^b>_sor*; Doub Caus: *obko<^b>_sor*. See also *komsor*.

**Kosor2** left hand

**Kosro, kosro** See *kosno*

**Kosu, kusu** Act:-; Mid: (come) sick; injure; sickness, disease, pain; Caus: *ko<^b>_su*, *ko<^p>_su* ‘hurt (tr), cause pain’

**Kosu bay** conj.v. cure a sickness (* Dönqunj*, 1999:306f.)

*(tobhlunyte)* **Kosu dam** conj.v. of troubles, pain to come to someone

**Kosu dho?** conj.v. become sick

**Kosu la?** conj.v. be sad, hurt

**Kosu ter** conj.v. hurt, cause injury

**Kosu raŋga** illness; difficulties

**Boko?b kosu** headache
koṭeʔ~kuca

laiʔ j kosu  stomacheache

koṭeʔ  Act: dirty (TR); Mid: be(come) dirty

koṭha  (large) room; warehouse  < H. koṭhā ‘granary, storehouse’

koṭhi  melting oven < H. koṭhī ‘large house of brick or stone; storehouse’?

kotka  stick, small stick < S. koktā ‘stick, length of forearm, to throw to knock down fruit, etc.’

kowa1  jackfruit seed  (BG:166)

kowa2  silk worm pupa  (BG:166)

kowa3, kowaʔ  See kauwa

koway  Act: surprise s.o.; Mid: become surprised. Caus: ko<ʔ>way, same meaning as Act, no apparent semantic difference.

koy1  See also koi

koy2  Act: shave (neutral); Mid: shave (longer time). See also konoy, khuray.

koyboʔ  daru  name of the ceremony in which the men shave their heads at a tree after a burial, described in ḤJPa:161,5

kub, kubi, kuba (m.), kubi (f.) crooked, bent; crippled < S. kūbā, kūbā, kūbī kūbī ‘humpbacked person (m./f.)

kubi2  cauliflower < S. phul kobi ‘cauliflower’

kubla  Act: rinse out the mouth (of another person, e.g. a child) (TR); Mid: rinse out one’s own mouth (TR) < S. kublab- ‘rinse the mouth’

kubra (m.), kubri (f.)  See kub

kuc, kuch, kuchu  some (indef., amount) < S. kuch ‘something, anything’

kucha  Act: pulverize (stone) by pounding; Mid: become pulverized < S. kuc- ‘break, bend’. See also thom_
kuci  small bolt   (BG:167)
kuci  small boil below the heel (BG:167)
kucṭaŋ  rolled up < H. kuc-  ‘be contracted’  (HIPA:192,170)

kuch, kuchu  See kuc

kuḍa’b  See kunda’b

kuḍṛi, kudri  a type of small hoe (< H. kudāli) < S. koṛī, kudāli ‘hoe’. See also gaḥwi.

kuḍu  See konḍu?

kuḍuŋ  ACT:-; MID: bow (in respect); CAUS: ku<’b>ɖuŋ. See also birim.

kuḍha  See kudha(y)

kuḍhiaŋ  a fair (Malhotra, 1982:128: kuḍhiaŋ ‘village’)

kudā 1  millet (grain) < S. kodo ‘little millet’. See also gangay, lawa. Kuda qaŋ  millet field

kuda 2  See kuday

kudamba  See kadam

kuday, kuda 2  ACT: chase someone; leap (Malhotra,1982:186); make a horse run or jump (HIPA:220,29); MID:-; GENER; CAUS: o’b-kuday, ku<’b>ay ‘beat someone badly for a long time’; DOUB CAUS: o’b-ku<’b>ay < S. kudā- ‘chase’

kuda kudi, kuda no kudi hurriedly

kudayga ol  pursue, chase

kudri  See kuḍṛi

kuḍha(y), kuḍha(y)  ACT: kudha: pile up (TR); pile, heap (n.)

kudhe, kuḍhe  MID: kudhe: pile up (ITR); kudha: GENER of ACT. CAUS: ob-kudha, ku<’b>dha; DOUB CAUS:ob-ku<’b>dha < S. kudāh, kudh ‘heap (n.)’

kuhasa  fog < S. kuḥās ‘fog’, H. kuḥāsā ‘mist, fog’

kuhu 1  kernel, (large) seed of fruit (HIPA:175,59)

kuhu 2  cuckoo, Endynamis honorata, a type of bird which lays its eggs in the nests of crows (HIPA:224,43) < S. kuhu-kuhu kar- ‘(of a cuckoo) to call’ (onomatopoetic)

kuḥuṛ  dust < S. kuḥuṛ ‘dust (in the air)’

kuḥuṛ kuta  dust, dust clouds (HIPA: 250,114)

kui, kuy  ACT: find, get; MID: be found, gotten; CAUS (from Malhotra, 1982:166): ob-kui ‘cause to find’

ku’j  ACT:-; MID: dance; CAUS: o’b-kuj. See also kunu’j. Ku’j-ku’j masdar of ku’j. ‘dance’ (n.)

kuku’j  ACT:-; MID: be reserved or timid due to shyness

kul  family < H. kul ‘tribe, community; sect; family (etc.)’

kulab  wood-apple (BG:167; HIPA:173,46)

kulam  sibling; brother; family. Used as a term of address for men, especially in the Pl. Perhaps related to H. kul (see above under the entry kul)?

kulam qaŋ (younger) sister; dear (f.) (HIPA:233,67); younger brother’s wife (HIPA:245,99)
kulaŋ kulam ɖay brothers and sisters; also a common means of addressing a larger group of Kharia speakers.

kuŋ  ACT:- (see CAUS); for some speakers: cause to swell; MID: swell. CAUS: o’b-kuŋ
kuŋ-kuŋ masdar of kuŋ, ‘swollen’

kuŋru? See konɖu? 

kuŋ  ACT: fold (a mat), cross (the legs); MID: become folded or crossed

kuŋji key < S. kūjī ‘key’

kunda pot for rice-beer (golaŋ) < S. kūr, kūrā ‘large earthen water pot, as used at the marriage feast of Cana’

kunda?, kūrā? husk < S. kūrī ‘grain husk dust’

kunda>b, kuda>b, kūrā>b back; behind (often reduplicated: kunda>b kunda>b) kunda>b’sinj behind

kundu? See konɖu? 

kundui basket
kundui ruŋ a basketful of rice, name of a ceremony described in HIPA:156. See also rumku>b.

kundum ACT: carry a child in the arms; hug; MID: (of children) be carried in the arms; be hugged; lap; HIPA:192,174 ‘bundle’. Related to konɖu? ? See also go?, ghörtci, hintor, kakur, paŋ, puŋ, sambhray, ṭuḍa?, te’j, tuphpay, uḍum.

kundi a kind of fruit (BG:167); Cephalandra indica, Naud, Cucurbitaceae, a cultivated climber whose fruit is edible. Cf. Mundari kunduri-naɳi (HIPA:174,53; 198, 210).

kunu’j dance (n.) See kuj, -nV-

kupaŋ mohua seed (BG:168; HIPA:174,55),
perhaps related to *jepuŋ, opuŋ, puŋ*. See also *murum, murun; mohana fruit* (*HjP*:247f.). See also *pako*.

**kũřa?** See *kunɖa?*

**kũřa?b** See *kunɖa?b*

**kuřbo?** cited in *HjP*:189,154 from FGD with a meaning similar to ‘rainhat’. See *guŋgu*.

**kuřel** having beautiful curves (e.g. the female breast); smooth, shining (e.g. fruit) (*HjP*:243,94)

**kuɾi** Mundari (f.) See also *koɾa*. The name means ‘girl’ in Mundari.

**kuɾmũɾay** Act:--; Mid: get angry
**kuɾmũɾe** Act/Mid:--; Gener < H. *kuɾmrā-, kuɾburā-, kaɾmrā*- ‘grumble, murmur unhappily’

**kũɾuʔ, kuʔtu** See *konɖuʔ?*

**kũɾuʔ? sor** See *konɖuʔ? sor* under *konɖuʔ?*.

**kuɾha?** Act: make s.o. angry or jealous

**kuɾhe** Mid: become angry or jealous < H. *kuɾh-, ‘become vexed, resentful, jealous*, *kuɾhā*- ‘irritate, make jealous’

**kuɾ, ghur** Act: close (animals) into a stall; Mid: become enclosed into a stall (of animals) (*BG*:152 *ghur* ‘drive cattle back home’) < S. *ghur*- ‘return’?

**kuɾ2** the month of Ashvin

**kurud** dove. See also *kurukuru* (onomatopoetic)

**kurlo?** Kurlaga, name of a village. See also *-loʔ*.

**kurudj** a type of mushroom, *kurudj ud* (*HjP*:176,69) See also *udx, puŧ ud, puɖub*.

**kurukuru** dove; the sound made by this bird (*HjP*:239,83) < H. *kurkur* ‘crunching or munching sound’? (onomatopoetic). See also *kurdur, kurkur*.

**kurumuʔu** Act: do with difficulty; Mid:--; Gener: difficulty; with difficulty

**kusal** able, capable, qualified (*HjP*:265, 17); well-being (*HjP*: 276,35) < H. *kušal* ‘skilful, deft, expert; healthy; happy; well-being’

**kusar** cocoon of the silk-worm (*HjP*:184, 125) < S. *koʃā* ‘cocoon of jungle silk worm’

**kusu** See *kosu*

**kuɾa** Echo-word for *kuɾuʃ*

**kuɾasi** hammer < S. *kuɾāsī* ‘small hammer’
**kuɾasi luana** wrought-iron

**kuɾi** bit < S. *kaɾiʃ* ‘bit, not a lot, a little’. See also *kaɾiʃ*.

**kuɾra** See *kuɾra*

**kuɾum** Act: make someone family (e.g. through marriage); Mid: become family (e.g. through marriage); family (in *HjP*:34,19, this is given as ‘lap’ (*Scoʃ*), apparently a misprint for *kuɾum* ‘lap’, which occurs in the preceding sentence) < S. *kuɾum(b) ‘family; relative’

**isiɾ kuɾum** like one family. *isiɾ* appears to have no independent meaning.

**kuɾumgar, kuɾumgari** the wife’s family,
kuṭuwa ɖaɳ Kuntuwa Field, appears to be a place-name (HjP:243f.)

kuṭumati of the [Kharia] tribe

kuṭuwã ɖaɳ Khandan family, house, clan (HjPb:47,8,3). See also khandhagar.

kuṭuwã Kuntuwa Field, appears to be a place-name (HjP:243f.)

kuwã, kūwa well (n.), broader and much deeper than a cumɖã < S. kuā ‘well’.

See also dãɽi.

kuwãr (m.), kũwara unmarried (HjPa,155:24;160:1), young man (HjPa:247,104) < S. kūvãr chōɽã/chōrĩ ‘unmarried boy/girl’. See also kuwãri.

kuwar sahe crow prince (HjPa:230,59); personal name (HjPa:232f.)

raja kuwar crown prince (HjPa:260, 10)

kuwã (f.) unmarried; girl (HjPa:219,27; HjPb:60,82) < S. kūvãr chōɽã / chōrĩ ‘unmarried boy/girl’. See also kuwar(a).

kuy See kui

kuyu pot. See also tomkui < S. kuhiyâ ‘large earthen pot’?

k̥h

khabar, khabhair Act: inform; Mid:--; Gener; news < S. khabar ‘news’

khabardar! beware!

khabar kayom news

khabar la? conj.v. of news to spread

khabhair d̥oʔ conj.v. inform, stay in contact with s.o.

khaibar See khaybar

khaja a kind of sweet. See also khawna.


khāj mājh Act/Mid: lease. No apparent semantic difference < S. khāj-mājh-. See also bādha.

khakhandapur Khakhandapur, place name

khâkhaɾa, khâkhra, khaŋkɾa (big) crab < S. khakhrã ‘crab’

khâkhaɾajor ompay Crab River, place name (HjPa:134, fn. 27). See also jor_x

khâli Act: empty (TR); Mid: become empty; empty; only < S. khâlli ‘empty’

khâma See chema

khâŋkɾa See khâkra

khâŋjaloya Khanjaloya, name of a town, perhaps in Gumla district

khâŋjî’j See kanjî’j

khând, khând, khandha shoulder < S. khâdh ‘shoulder’. See also tan.

khândo, khâro Act: chop up, cut (saʔ, potatoes); Mid: be cut up < S. khârã ‘piece’. See also khanḍa.

khânda, khâra section, piece, split < S. khârã ‘piece’. See also khanḍa.

khânda, khândha See khanḍ


khândan family, house, clan (HjPb:47,8,3). See also khandhagar.
**khanḍi** basket which holds one seer (HjPa: 179, 95)

**khanṭa** Sadri, name of ethnic groups which make use of Sadri (HjPa: 126, fn. 29)

**khapa** Act: lean against s.th. (e.g. when standing up); support (e.g. the head); Mid: be used as a prop (e.g. when standing up)

**khapay** Act: cover, put a lid on

**khape** Mid: be covered < S. khāp- ‘close (door, lid, etc.)’ (itr)

**khapra** roof tile < S. khaprā ‘tile’

**khapu** name of a bird (bg: 168)

**khaṛ, khaṛi?** (small) river

**khāra** See **khanḍa**

**khaṛi?** See **khaṛ**

**khaṛiya, kheṛiya** Kharia, name of an ethnic group and their language, also used as a family name.

- **khaṛiya ghat, khaṛiya ghaṭo** Kharia Ghat, place name.
- **khaṛiya jati** the Kharia people
- **khaṛiya toli** Khariatoli, name of a city in Gumla district.

**khaṛkhari** Meaning unclear. Occurs in [MS, 1:14] in a popular etymology of the word “Kharia”. See also **khaṛ**.

**khāro** See **khanḍo**

**khaṛu** ox-cart

**kharab** Act: make bad, sad, unhappy; Mid: become bad; bad; sad, unhappy < S. kharāp ‘bad’

**kharom** Act: add ashes to something; turn something into ashes; Mid: become ashes; ash(es) < S. rákh ‘ashes’?

**kharpa** shoe; sandal < S. kharpā ‘sandals whose sole is with a piece of car tire or leather, of the cheap type (in opposition to the better-quality caṭi)’

**kharpaṭ** buttocks

**khas** See **khaskhasa**

**khasi** Act: castrate (a male goat); Mid: become castrated; castrated male goat; Caus: kha<b>s</b>i (HjPa: 182, 114). See also bakra < S. khasi ‘castrated’, khasiyā-‘castrate’.

- **khasi ḍaʔ, khasi mās** goat meat

**khaskhasa, khas** Act: make s.th. rough, roughen; Mid: become rough; rough, bristly < S. khaskhasā ‘rough’. See also khaskhaskha, khasra, khasraha.

**khaskhaskha** having scabies < S. khāsu ‘scabies’. See also khasra, khasraha, khaskhasa.

**khasra** itch; scabies < S. khāsu ‘scabies’. See also khasraha, khaskhaskha, khaskhasa.

**khasraha** having scabies < S. khāsu ‘scabies’. See also khasra, khas-khaskha, khaskhasa.

**khaṭi, khatiya** cot, bed, bedstead, with woven strings to support the weight < S. khāṭi, khaṭiṭyā ‘bed’

**khatir** for the sake of, because of (with Gen) < S. khāṭir ‘because of’

**khaṭiya** See **khaṭi**

**khatam** Act: bring to an end, finish; Mid: come to an end; end (n.); Caus: o’b-
khatam, kha<sub>ʔ</sub>tam; DOUB CAUS: o' b-ka<sub>ʔ</sub>tam < S. khatam ‘end’
khatam karay conj.v. end (TR); finish
(kTR)

khatara, khatra danger < S. khatarā ‘danger’
khatara–khis

Khewa<sub>1</sub> Act / MId: farm, cultivate (TR, e.g. a field); agriculture, farming, cultivation; field (?) < S. khetī ‘agriculture’
khetai agriculture
khetai karay conj.v. work the fields
khetai usloɁ agricultural fields

kheto Act: take care of someone; MId:-; gener; care (of people). See also khyal; both undoubtedly derive from the same source < H. ḱhayāl ‘thought, opinion; attention (to s.o. or s.th.); care’

khayal Act: take care of someone; MId:-; gener; care (of people). See also khyal; both undoubtedly derive from the same source < H. ḱhayāl ‘thought, opinion; attention (to s.o. or s.th.); care’
khaybar, khaibar name of a village section in either Nawadicenpur or Katkahirajawal, both in Gumla district. See also kay and kaybar with respect to a popular etymology of the name.

kheda Act: bite; MId:-; kheḍ-kheḍ: gener;
CAUS: o' b-kheḍ; DOUB CAUS: o' b-
kh<sub>ʔ</sub>d. See also ake’d.
kheḍ(j)ol bite, etc (echo-word formation).
Passive marking is added to both lexemes. E.g. kheḍ(j)olŋa joldunga ‘being bitten over and over’
kheḍa doll < H. khelaunə / kihlaunə ‘toy’

kheliyay Act: scrape (skin) (bg:169: ‘peel skin of an animal’);
kheliye MId: kheliye be scraped (of skin);
kheliyay: gener of Act. See also chochray / chochre, goṭa?, ge’d, gu’d, ko’j, khokhray / khokhre.

khendo incomplete (hipa:167,5)

kheiya See khařiya

kheřvel villainy, vice; naughty, wicked (hipa:107, note 125)
kheřvel karay conj.v. do wicked things;

khis, khisay Act:-; MId: be(come) angry; CAUS:
himalayan linguistics: archive no. 5

khôj, khoj  search < S. khoj 'search'
khoj puchar searching

khokhre Mid: be scrubbed < S. khokhrā- 'get scraped', khokr- 'scrape' (sic!, Blain, 1975:148). See also chocr-ray/chocrire, gota?, ge'd, gu'd, kay', ko'j, kheliyay/kheliye.

kholay, kulay Act: kholay: open (TR)
khole, kule Mid: khole: open (TR); kholay: gener of alive. CAUS: ob-kholay, kho<^b>lay; DOUB CAUS: o'^b-kho<^b>lay < S. khol- 'open' (TR) (Blain, 1975:117), khol- 'be open' (Jordan-Horstmann, 1969: 148)

kholdaɁ leave-plate, a plate made of leaves pressed together

khomso long, thin hair-needles (HPa:233, 67)

khoŋha, khońha group, part, section From khandal? < S. (ādmi) gohrā 'crowd'?

khōj time. See also khoŋo.
khoŋo', khoŋe', khoŋe', khoŋe'j, khoŋe'j mene little, somewhat (BG:170, 'few minutes'); short time (HPa, 154, d:17; 157, fn. d:17). See also nV-.
khoŋe loʔqhoja loʔqho 'for' some time; a little later.

khoja  searching < S. khoj 'search'

khoda  paint someone, tattoo someone; engrave in stone (HPb: 60,87); MID: paint oneself; be painted / tattooed, etc.; tatoo; CAUS: o'^b-khoda < S. khodā (cinhā) 'tattoo' (n.)

khoda cinha tattoo

khodiya type of loincloth worn by men
khodiya tolọj type of loincloth

khiyal  See khyal

khiyal~khoŋay

khôcə  a fold in the cloth of a loincloth or saree used as a pocket (HPa:246,102) < S. kočā 'the pocket in front of the sari' (Jordan-Horstmann, 1969:148)

khoda cinha  tattoo

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khõɽe See khoɳoʃ under khoʃj.

khõɾi part of a village; village (bg: 170, ‘big village’). Often used interchangeably in actual speech with poʔda and toli < S. khoir ‘small village’.

khõɾi half a maund (bg: 170)

khõɾo, khoɾho time, turn. See also khoʃj, khoɾo + Infinitive just as, at the same moment as. See also seriyat hin khoɾho at that time

khõɾri, khoɾi hollow of a tree < H. khoɽar ‘hollow in a tree’

khõɾha See khoɳha

khõɾho See khoɾo

khor predicative marker denoting a prolonged continuation, similar to the Eng. ‘keep on’, ‘go on’, ‘continue’. Lexical base of the predicate is usually the masdar, i.e., monosyllabic roots and stems are often reduplicated, polysyllabic roots and stems always appear in their simple forms. See also loʔj and kanj, which have somewhat similar meanings.

khora name of a herdsman ghost (hʃpa:207, 9)

khorkhoro a type of wild-cat

khọʔtan guard over, tend. Not in current use. From hʃpa:73, note 36: khoʔtan ‘young cattle’, used with the meaning ‘let graze, guard’. See also kọŋtan.

khotaj nest < S. khotạ ‘nest’. See also thokạ. khotaj extended family

khoub See khub

khriscan See kristan

khris, khrisʃi, khrisʃo See krist

khristaan, khristan See kriscan

kuʔ ACT: cough; MId:-; kuʔ-kuʔ?: GENER

khub, khob, khoub very (much) < S. khub ‘very (much)’

khud Meaning unclear, found in Hʃpb:53,3.

khukharagaɾ, khukhra the village of Khukharagar, exact location unknown but in the general vicinity of Ranchi. Kharia name is ḍurunḍa (hʃpa:124,81; MS 1:214)

khũkhri mushroom < S. khokhrī, khukhrī, khõkhři, khũkhři ‘mushroom’. See also puɖub, puʈ uʔɖ, uʔɖ

khulay, khule See kholay, khole

khun blood; killing < H. khūn ‘blood; killing’

khunʃo (wooden or other) post, pole; stick; mast of a ship; ECHO-WORD for daru; tree-stem; clan of the founders of the village (hʃpa, 149, fn. i); generation (hʃpa, 150, fn.i) < S. khuṭā ‘post, pole’. See also kuṭay, kūṭo.

khunʃo khunʃo from generation to generation.

khunʃo purkhāwṭi bopdạ suŋ puja ancestor worship (hʃpa,149, fn. i)

khupay ACT: sink (axe, plow, etc.) into (s.th.) (TR)

kupe MId: sink into (of an axe, plow, etc.) (ITR)

khur hoof < S. khur ‘hoof’
khuray  Act: shave (someone else); Mid: shave (oneself); gener of Act; Caus: o‘b-kuray, ku<\b>ray; Doub Caus: o‘b-ku<\b>ray < S. (daṇṭh) khurā- ‘shave (a beard)’. See also koy.

khurji  goods, possessions, property. Can also be used in Pl < S. dhān khurjī ‘(grain) property’.

khus, khusi  Act: make happy, pleased; Mid: be(come) happy or pleased; pleased < S. khus, khusī ‘happy’

khus karay  conj.v. please (tr), make s.o. happy

khus un  conj.v. like

kuṭay  Act: tie to a post; Mid: be tied to a post < S. kuṭ- ‘tie up (an animal)’. See also kuṇṭo.

kuṭra, kuṭra  a small forest, grove (hīpa:207,9, noting that rr gives this form as kuṭra)

khyal, khyal  attention; thought, idea < H. khayāl ‘thought, opinion; attention (to s.o. or s.th.); care’. See also khyal.

khyal ayij  conj.v. be of the opinion

khyal qel  conj.v. think of something; have an idea (experiencer in oblique case)

khyal un  conj.v. pay attention to, attend to

la\_1  of course

la\_2  form of addressing friends and inferiors. Used only for and generally by men, or for God. See also e, he, le, lo, re, ri; no\_2

la\_2, la\_3  then (conjunction)

la\_4  then (conjunction)

la\_2  Act:-; Mid: seem; take (time); be attached; Most commonly used as a “light verb”, usually an emotive “light verb”, found in the “conjunct-verb” predicates given below. In emotive predicates, the experiencer appears in the oblique case and the stimulus is the grammatical subject. Caus: o‘b-la\_2, la<\b>a\_2; Doub Caus: o‘b-la<\b>a\_2 < S. lag-, lāg- ‘start; attach’.

accha la\_2  conj.v. like, find appealing

alay balay la\_2  conj.v. be(come) restless

ansa la\_2  conj.v. become annoyed, etc.

baj-baj la\_2  conj.v. like (< hīpb:56,48; the form laʔnāq at the end of this line appears to be a mistype for the question mark ‘?’)

baru la\_2  conj.v. like, be(come) happy

bes la\_2  conj.v. seem good, be pleasant

betoʔq la\_2  conj.v. be(come) hungry

betoʔq qaʔ la\_2  conj.v. be(come) thirsty

betoŋ la\_2  conj.v. be(come) afraid

c̪aʔdo la\_2  conj.v. feel the desire to, want or wish to (< hīpb:61,8)

qaʔ piyas la\_2  conj.v. be(come) thirsty

raŋga la\_2  conj.v. feel cold

sāŋgo la\_2  conj.v. become friends, of friendship to become
sog laʔ conj. v. fell pity
sukhoboʔ laʔ conj. v. like, be pleasant
timsoŋ laʔ conj. v. of fire to break out
urumɖaɁ laʔ conj. v. feel hot, sweat

laʔ₃ auxiliary. Act:-; Mid: IMPERFECTIVE
AUXILIARY: this is by far the most common
use of this auxiliary, which appears with
the infinitive form, e.g. noʔna laʔ kính ‘I
was eating.’ However, it can also appear
with the infinitive with the meaning
‘BEGIN; CONTINUE’. No Caus formations <
S. lag-, lāg- ‘start; attach’.
It seems to me that the fact that laʔ can
mean both ‘imperfective’, often with
a progressive interpretation, as well
as ‘begin’, can only be accounted for
by the fact that this morpheme derives
from the S. form meaning ‘begin’ but
originally with the meaning ‘begin and
continue’. Note that there is a similar
category (from a semantic point of view,
although not related in terms of form)
in Mundari, the so-called “indefinite
past” in -jan, which signifies “that the
Subject or Agent went to do a certain
work or began some action, and that he
has not yet completed or discontinued
it: …” (Hoffmann, 1905:183, emphasis
in original). As such, it is conceivable
that laʔ in this function in Kharia has
replaced another morpheme of Munda
origin, although this is pure speculation
at the moment.

Similarly, hel- in S. has a similar
distribution, which I assume is due to
Munda influence.

laʔ₄ if (bg:170f.). This would seem to be in
reference to the use of laʔ in conditional
sentences. It is, however, to my
knowledge only found in the apodosis,
ever in the protasis.

laʔkon if (bg:171)

laʔ₅ try (with infinitive). Note: Not a true
conative, as the action can also end up
being successful. Probably a secondary
use of laʔ₃.

laʔ₆ ACT: cut (plants, wood); Mid:-; laʔ-laʔ:
gener. This lexeme was not accepted by
all speakers I questioned but is found in
Pinnow’s texts, e.g. HjPA:39 < H. lag- ‘hit
or strike; be cut by a knife’ (McGregor,
1997:879).

laʔ₇ ACT: peel wood with a small hand-axe,
whittle; Mid: be peeled with
a small hand-axe, whittled. Probably
related to laʔ₆.

laʔ₈ ACT:-; Mid: need, want, like, generally
used in offering someone something,
e.g. caha laʔtabar? ‘Would you like
some tea?’. Note that, unlike laʔ₄, the
experimenter is here the subject.

lacaʔ, leca ACT:-; Mid: sprain one’s ankle
(bg:170: ‘limp’)

lachan behaviour, character; sign, characteristic
< S./H. lachan/lakṣan ‘sign’

lachmi Lakshmi, an important goddess in
Hinduism, wife of Viṣṇu < H. lakṣmī

laʔq ACT: bake (chapatis); roast (tr); Mid:
bake (chapatis) (tr) (seldom); laʔq-laʔq:
gener; Caus: o’b-lad, la<ʔ>q; Doub
Caus: o’b-lad<ʔ>q

laʔ qa, laʔ qa, laʔa ACT: laugh; Mid:-; gener;
Caus: la<ʔ>qa

laʔq chøy vicinity (HjPA:132, 8; 134, fn. 8,
uncertain)

laʔqa See laʔqa

laʔqna merchandise < H. ladnā ‘be loaded
laɖu~lakha

laɖu  round; ball < S. laɖu ‘ball’

ladna  loading. See also laʔdha / laʔdhe < H. ladnā ‘be loaded (goods)’

laʔdha, Act: load onto s.th. See also ladna, laɖhe

laʔdhe  Mid: be loaded onto s.th.

ladhu  a man’s name

lae  See lay

lagam  bridle < H. lagām ‘bridle’

lagay, lāghay  Act: set, put, apply, plant (seeds); throw (color on someone during Holi); bring across (e.g. a river) < H. lagā- ‘attach’ (TR)

lāge, lāghē  Mid: cross (e.g. a river), jump across; gener of Act. Caus: oʔb-lagay, la<ʔ>gay; Doub Caus: oʔb-la<ʔ>gay < S. (pār) lāghā/-lāgh- ‘cross (TR/ITR)’

lagbhag  approximately < S. lagbhag ‘approximately’

lagle  fixed, necessary. Participle of S. lāg- / lag- ‘be adjacent/fixed to’ + -e ‘FOC’.

laghu  a man’s name

lahar  pain (BG:171) < H. lahar ‘wave; delight; frenzy; fit, convulsion’ (?)

lahasuwa  name of a rāg ‘musical melody’

lahsay  ACT: bend (TR); MID: bend (ITR) < S. lahs- ‘bend’

laiʔj, laiʔj, Act: make pregnant; MID: become pregnant; stomach, belly

la(i)j beso, la(i)j besu  one’s fill, until the stomach is full

laʔj baʔ  MID: lie on belly. Meaning of baʔ unclear.

laʔj dūl  Act: get diarrhoea, dysentary (experiencer marked by =te); MID:-; diarrhoea, dysentary

laʔj kusu  stomache ache

laiik  worthy < S. laik ‘worthy’

laït  beam (of wood) (Hpa:169,20). See also kaŋ, bhaɳiya.

laʔj1  Act: peel; MID: be peeled

laʔj2  Act: dig and remove grass (with a hoe); MID: be dug and removed (of grass, with a hoe)

laʔj3  See laiʔj

laʔjbaʔ  See laiʔj

laʔjqūl  See laiʔj

lain  canal supplying water to a field; line < Eng.

laine  lain  in a line < S. -e ‘FOC’

lait  shove < S. laiθ, H. lāt

lakar  fat (BG:171)

lakṣman  Lakṣmaṇ, the younger brother of Ram (Hpb:61,10)

lakh  ‘100,000’ < H. lākh ‘100,000’

lakha1  ACT: observe very carefully, watch attentively; MID:-; gener. Cf. Brajhsa, Awadhi lakh- ‘see, look at’. 
lakha₂, See dakha

lakha pati very many, too much/many < H. lakhpati ‘millionaire’(?)

lalac avarice, greed < H. lalac ‘desire, covet’. See also lalcay / lalce, lobh, lobhay / lobhe, lobhi.

lançga, lançra (m.), lançri (f.) Act: make lame; Mid: be lame; lame < S. lægřa (m.), lægři (f.) ‘lame’

længhe overflow (HJPb:61,24)

lançra, lançri See langra

lançta Act: make naked; take off s.o.’s clothes; Mid: become naked; naked < S. lagřa (m.), lægři (f.) ‘naked’

lan Act: of fire to burn something (fire is subject, TR); Mid: catch fire (burned entity is subject, TR); CAUS: o’b-lan

lançdam gungu (a type of vine) (HJPa: 175,60: ‘a creeper yielding rope, Bauhinia scandens’) lançdam lara? the gungu vine

landar incorrect < H. lād-phād ‘deceit’
landar phandar incorrect; bull shit, garbage (of speech)

laph a handful < S. lāph ‘open handful’

laphay Act: bend (s.th.) down < S. lapha-/laph- ‘bend (TR/ITR)’
laphe Mid: bend down (ITR)

laphŋga cave. See also lata, manđa.

laʁai See laʁay

laʁaj See laʁhaj

laʁay, laɾai Act: laɾay: fight someone < S. lar- ‘fight’
laɾe Mid: laɾe: fight (buɾ ‘with’); laɾay: gener. CAUS: la<ʔ>b-ray, la<ʔ>b>-ɾe; Doub CAUS: o’b-la<ʔ>b-ray, o’b-la<ʔ>b>-ɾe
laɾai war
laɽai hoy conj.v. of war to break out
laɽe bhire fight
laɽai bhīɾai war
laɽai bhīɾai hoy conj.v. of war to take place
laɽai jhagara fight, argument

laɽhaŋ, luɽhuŋ, laɽaŋ luɽuŋ move with dangling or swinging arms (HIPA:165:4); dangling, swinging (especially of the genitals)

laɽhoɽay Act: move things here and there; Mid: move (itr) here and there. The stem laɽhoɾe is possible in the Mid, but speakers I questioned said that it is not generally used.

lar saliva < S. lar ‘saliva’

laraʔ See laray

laraʃj coal in a fire, flame < S. āig lahaɾə ‘flame’ (?)

laraŋ, laraʔ creeper, vine < S. larəg ‘creeper, vine’
dak laraŋ grape vine (HIPA:273,30)
lar jhar brother’s family; extended family, family network. Cf. Brajbhasa ləɾ ‘continuous line, row’ (?)
laroʔ date (fruit), date palm (HIPA:233,67: ‘Phoenix silvestris’)
laroɣ date (fruit), date palm (HIPA:233,67: ‘Phoenix silvestris’)
las corpse < S. ləʃ ‘corpse’

lasa gum < S. ləsə ‘glue’

laɽkay Act: swing, sway (TR); crease; hang up (a poster) See also jhuke, jhule.

laɽke Mid: swing, sway (ITR); become creased; be hung up (a poster) < H. laɽak-/laɽkə- ‘hang, swing (ITR/TR)’

laɽpaɽay Act: smear; Mid: 1. become smeared; 2. grow like a creeper (all the way up the tree) < H. laɽpətə ‘tangled; not properly folded or wound’; laɽpətə- ‘stagger, stumble’

laɽthi stick < S. lətʰi ‘stick, cane, club’. See also laɽhiyay.

laɽhiyay Act: beat with a stick; Mid: be beaten with a stick < S. laɽhiʔ- ‘kick’. See also laɽhi, lethiyay.
lata, latra Act: make a hole; Mid: of a hole to be dug; hole; cave < S. latra ‘rat hole’. See also laphŋga, manḍa.
lauwa long gourd < S. lauwa ‘long gourd’
lawa puffed gaŋgay grain; parched or puffed rice (HIPA:176,70). See also gaŋgay, kudaɾ.
lawka lightning < H. lawka ‘lightning, flash’
lawlin engrossed, absorbed entirely (mentally) (HIPB:49,21) < H. law-lin ‘engrossed, absorbed entirely’

lay, lae Act: dig, dig out; Mid: be dug

le, lei honorable form of address, similar in meaning to H. jī. Used only for and by men. See also e, he, lae, lo, no, re, ri.

leʔ marker of 1st person, Pl., EXCL

leʔb Act/Mid: smear, plaster No apparent semantic difference < S. lip- ‘plaster’. 
See also jolom.

lebţo  Act: smear; CAUS: ob-lebţo. The meaning of the element to is unclear. Perhaps the same element as in to‘bdqa? ‘mud’? From ḫipa, 155, 23f.; unknown to speakers I questioned.

le‘bdom boss. Appears to derive from a lexical root, le‘b, which is no longer used, and the 3rd person possessive marker ḏom. See also gomke, malik.

lebdha  Act: throw; Mid:-; gener < S. lebdâ, lebdhâ- ‘throw’

lebe‘bdqel ascending slope

lebţo  See le‘b

lebu person; man
lebu karay conj.v. make (s.o.) a „whole“ or useful person (hb: 43,11)
lebu konol census. See also kol, konol-kol.
lebu lusuj people
lebu pablik (the) people

lebui  Act: love (strongly); show mercy; Mid: love (somewhat); sympathy, mercy, love, pity. See also lenebui.
lebui un conj.v. love

leca  See laca?

le‘d Act:-; Mid: hide (itr), be(come) hidden; CAUS: o‘b-le‘d; Doub CAUS: o‘b-le<ʔ>d. ḫipa:255,130 has the form o-le‘d, which would seem to be a CAUS form. See also dobrate / dobre, japaʔ, lukay / luke, oku‘b, (lutui) raŋgoʔ, reprepay, somte. le‘d-le‘d masdar of le‘d

le‘d-le‘d masdar of le‘d

le‘d qel conj.v. become tired
le‘d laʔ conj.v. become sleepy
le‘d limiʔ fall asleep
le‘d piʔj conj.v. wake up
le‘d yar conj.v. wake up

lemu  Act:-; Mid: become damp; CAUS: le<ʔ>mu. See also lomjim, salad.

le‘ďq Act: put someone to bed (not acceptable to all; for these speakers, the CAUS must be used to obtain this meaning); Mid: go to bed, go to sleep; sleep (n.); CAUS: o‘b-lemeď, le<ʔ>meď; Doub CAUS: o‘b-le<ʔ>meď. See also lelem.

lemeď caṭke conj.v. wake up (itr)

lemeď qel conj.v. become tired

lemeď laʔ conj.v. become sleepy

lemeď limiď fall asleep

lemeď piʔj conj.v. wake up

lemeď yar conj.v. wake up

lembo lemon < S. lembu ‘lemon’

lemeď Act: put someone to bed (not acceptable to all; for these speakers, the CAUS must be used to obtain this meaning); Mid: go to bed, go to sleep; sleep (n.); CAUS: o‘b-lemeď, le<ʔ>meď; Doub CAUS: o‘b-le<ʔ>meď. See also lelem.
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leŋga

leŋga Act:-; Mid: be on the left (bg:173); Caus: le<ŋ>bŋa

gives the form o-leŋ); No Doub Caus formation, simple Caus is used
leŋga leŋga! ‘hurry! quick!’ (interjection)

leŋge

leŋge Act:-; Mid: flow, float; Caus: le<ŋ>bŋay, le<ŋ>bŋe; Doub Caus: ob-le<ŋ>bŋe (Hجب:49,22 leŋge, probably a
typing mistake)

leŋj leŋje unattentive; slovenly (Hجا:243,94, onomatopoeic)

leŋi droppings of certain four-legged animals (Hجا:182,112)

lenebui love, mercy. See also lebui, -nV-. (Confer e.g. Hجا:92, no. 21, line 10. Interestingly, however, Hجا:93, fn. 47
notes that all of the speakers he worked with left out the “nominalizing” -nV-
infix when reading the text aloud, saying lebui instead, suggesting that
tenebui is either a dialectal or idiolectal form.)

lenej cursing, scolding. See also lej, -nV-.

leŋo Act: make someone drunk (Caus preferred); Mid: get very drunk; very
drunken; Caus: le<ŋ>ro ‘make s.o. very drunk’. See also bulbul.

leraŋ, loreŋ moon; month. Combining form rel. See also -rel, mʉjrel, qheqjrel.

leraŋ toŋ moonlit night (Malhotra, 1982:74)

lerende ayij conj.v. to be happy. Experiencer in oblique case.

lerende son, lerende qaʔson (very) happily,
lil  Act: make s.th. blue (e.g. by painting); Mid: become blue; blue < S. nilā ‘blue’. See also nila.

lila  yellow-brown (Hipa:223f., citing RR:504, no. 30 ‘spotted’); yellow-red (Hipa:224,42). lila khajar yellow-brown or spotted deer

lili  Lili, name of a mythological dog (Hipa:141, 6)

liṅg  linga, the phallic symbol used to represent Siva < H. lig ‘lingam’


liṇg  linga, the phallic symbol used to represent Siva < H. lig ‘lingam’

lipi  letter (as in ‘post, mail’). See also citṭhi, ula? < H. lipi ‘(hand)writing’

lipidqā?  water-source, given in Hipb:49,18 with what Pinnow considers a popular etymology of its name: water which comes out of a spring through narrow spaces or slits in stone.

lisoy  swing, sway (Hipa:217,16); flap, flutter (Hipa:219,25) lisoy losoy swinging, swaying (Hipa:254,126)

lita  leftovers (Hipa:124,87; 128,fn. 87) lita ḍhākṛi dirty dishes

lo!  Oh! Vocative particle. See also e, he, la, le, no, re, ri. Similar to e! but friendlier in tone (Hipa:271f).

-loʔ₁  dirt, area, field, etc. Used in compounds: ghurloʔ, kurloʔ, meloʔ, sorloʔ, usloʔ, possibly derives from loʔkha, although Malhotra (1982:133, fn. 8) derives it from usloʔ.

loʔ₂  predicate marker, semeliterative, denoting that an event occurred over and over but generally only on one occasion. Now used almost exclusively by the older generation. See also kan, khor.

-loʔ₃  meaning unclear, found in jarjarayloʔ?

loʔ₄  with (?). See Hipa, 157, fn. 24 and sudha.

lo’b  Act:-; Mid: burn oneself (of people only) boil; become warm (of water); lo’b-lo’b: gener; Caus: o’b-lo’b. See also garam, girin / girin, nemi, opem, ore, pogim, runjum, sului, ḍheker, tapay / tape, urum / udum, usum.

loban  frankincense < S. loban ‘frankincense’

lobh  avarice, greed < S. lobh ‘greed’. See also lalac, lalca / lalce, lobhay / lobhe, lobhi.

lobhay  Act: covet, desire. See also lalac, lalca / lalce, lobhay / lobhe, lobhi.

lobhe  Mid: be filled with desire < S. lobhā- ‘covet’

lobhi  greedy

loḍo  Act: see; look and see; stare at, spy on; Mid:-; gener

loʔqho  Act: move someone/something farther back; make s.o. late; Mid: be later; gener of Act; late; later; last; after (with Gen / direct case, may also follow the lexical base of a predicate, e.g. bite loʔqho ‘after passing’). Caus: o’b-loʔqho, lo<’b>qho; Doub Caus: o’b-lo<’b>qho

lodro  a type of bird (H. tōdū); Man’s name, connected to Sarna religion
loha iron \(< S. \ lohā \ ‘iron’\). See also lūwāy.
lohra, lohara blacksmith

lohartoli name of a khorī or ‘village section’ in Saldega (salḍaʔ?)

lohardaga, lohordaga Lohardaga, name of a city and district in Jharkhand

lojo? loose; empty (of mora) (HjPa:83; 85, fn. 23, “The grain containers are tied. By taking out the bundles they become loose, i.e., they have fewer contents.” (my translation)
lojo? col conj.v. become loose

lohardaga See lohardaga

lohra See loha

loka(y) Act: catch; Mid: gener \(< S. \ lok-

loku See luku

lo?kha dirt, earth, soil; kos, about 1 kilometer (measure of distance, HjPa:233f.); earthly, worldly. See also -loʔ?
lo?khate mesa conj.v. destroy (HjPb:53,14)
lo?kha ṭhoʔ conj.v. become dirty

lola ear-ring

lomjim Act: moisten (Tr) slightly; Mid: become slightly moist. See also lemū, salad.

loŋ₁ speak; language. Combining form of aloŋ? See also aloŋ, laŋ, laŋab, sunloŋ (under sun). Unknown to speakers I questioned. From HjPa:118,1; 121,39, 40; 132,1,7; 135, title.

loŋ₂ Act: sharpen (Tr); Mid: become sharp

longoy Act: make shade; Mid: take shelter in the shade; be(come) shady’; reflection; shade; shadow; shady

londra a kind of fish-trap. See also culu, jhimori, kumoni, mucu, soŋḍaʔ? (HjPa: 197,205).

lorem See loreŋ

loreŋ₁, lorem Act: make something pure, holy; Mid: be clean, pure (water), holy; clean, beautiful, pure
loreŋbo? beautiful, pure, perfect; full, satisfied (e.g. stomach) (HjPa: 247,105)
loreŋbo? laʔ? conj.v. feel fine, satisfied
loreŋdaʔ, pure, correct, good; correctly, purely, well
loreŋdaʔ, Himalayas (Malhotra, 1982:280)
loreŋgob, lorggob holy
loreŋgobdaʔ, good, pure
loreŋgobdaʔ in a holy way
loreŋ jatom the Holy Spirit

loreŋ₂ See leraj

lori truck, lorry < Eng.

lorggob See under loreŋ₁

loroʔ Act:-; Mid: decay; decayed; Caus: lo<\b>roʔ ‘let (s.th.) decay (e.g. by forgetting it)’

lorhiyay Act: flatter; Mid: be flattered; flattery \(< S. \ lorhiya- ‘flatter’

lorhiyay Act: flatter; Mid: be flattered; flattery \(< S. \ lorhiya- ‘flatter’

lōta a vase-shaped pot, generally of metal (generally copper) used to hold water \(< S. \ loṭā ‘small metal tumbler’

lotay, lote Act: smear (Tr); Mid: gener; stain

loṭo name of a king (Malhotra, 1982:315).
Judging from the example in Malhotra’s work, this king, who had nine sons, was identical to Sembho (see text [AK, 1]) or
lotem

**Act:** make something soft; **Mid:** be(come) soft; soft. See also *koɔom, mulayam, naram.*

**lotui** See *lutui*

**lowrî** meaning unclear, found in *bandar lowrî*

**loyo(?)**

**Act:** bore someone; **Mid:** become tired; **Gener** of **Act**; **Caus:** *o'b-loyo(?)*, *lo<v>b>yo(?)*; **Doub Caus:** *o'b-lo<^b>yo(?)*

**loyoɖ** **Mid:** become light; give birth; **Caus:** *lo<v>b>yoɖ* ‘lighten’ (**tr**). **bb:** 174; **HjP** a:274, 32 (in **Caus**). Unknown to speakers I consulted.

**lu?**

**Act:** receive; **Mid:**-; **Gener**; **lu?-lu?** **Gener**; **bg:** 174: ‘spread with the palm’

**lua** See *luwa*

**luaŋ** See *luwaŋ*

**lu'bsab**

**Act:** repeat; echo; **Mid:**-; echo (**n**.)

**lucpan** lechery < H. *luc(că)pan* ‘depravity’

**lucur, luchur** lip (**bg:** 174). See also *thuthu.*

**luq** **Mid:** deny (**HjP** a:87, 20), not known to speakers I questioned.

**ludhom** a type of drum; a type of tree (**HjP** a:251, 119)

**luhur** cool or soft (breeze) < H. *lahar* ‘wave; breath (of soft wind)?’

**lui**

**Act:**-; **Mid:** fall down (of things, not of people, e.g. of something through a hole in a pocket)

**lu'j** **Act:** rip (**tr**); break fruit open; **Mid:** rip

**lotem-lur**

**luka** Luke, man’s name (Christian)

**lukay** **Act:** hide (**tr**) < S. *lukā-, luke* ‘hide’ (**tr, itr**)

**luke** **Mid:** become hidden. See also *dobray / dobre, japā?, le'd, oku'b, (lutui) rango?, reprepay, somte.*

**luku, loku** **Act:**-; **Mid:** bear fruit; fruit; **Caus:** *lu<v>b>ku* ‘cause to bear frit (e.g. of God)

**luku daru** fruit-tree

**lukui** a kind of grass (**HjP** a:143, 4)

**lukui jonoɁ** grass broom. See also *jonoʔ*, *joɁ, -nV-*.

**luluŋ** **Act/Mid:** hold out s.th. in offering. See also *hathlay.*

**luluwa** wrist (**bg:** 174)

**luŋkoy** written text, writing

**lundâ** **Act:** clean with cowdung using a straw bundle as a broom, but only where necessary, not the entire floor as with *joʔdā*? (**HjP** a:71; 73, fn. 46); **Mid:**-; **Gener**; rag used for washing floors with cow dung (**HjP** a:195, 195). (**bg:** 174 ‘wash floor with cow dung after meals’). See also *joʔdā*?.

**lunki** a small scoop made of a folded mango leaf which is used for eating rice, etc., as a kind of spoon

**lur, lurhuŋ** See *larhāy*

**lur akil ɖel** conj.v. realize s.th., come to understand s.th., become smarter (**HjP** b:50, 28)
lur₂  ACT: remove coals from a fire; MID: of coals to be removed from a fire

lur₃  a kind of snake (BG:174)

lusi  See lusu

lusu, lusi, lusui  ACT: plunder, grab, wrench away; MID: gener

lusuj  ECHO-WORD for lebu (HIPA:259,4)

luṭa luṭi  scrambling, scrambling, hurrying here and there < H. luṭā- ‘cause to be looted; squander’?

lutui, lotui  ACT: make (thread, etc.) into cloth (BG:174: ‘wear cloth’); MID: become cloth; clothing; dress. See also tu₂.

lutui phaṭa  clothes < S. lugā-phaṭā ‘clothes’

lutui raṅgoʔ  wrap the end of a saree over the head to hide one’s face

lutur  ACT: turn s.th. into an ear (i.e., in myths); MID: become an ear (i.e., in myths); ear

luthar  Luther; Lutheran (HIPA:280,44) < Eng. / German Luther

luthar manḍli  the Lutheran community

luwa, lua  fig (HIPA:206,7; 234,69: ‘Ficus glomerata’)

luwa daru  fig tree

luwa jaraʔ  all types of figs (HIPA:234,69; 247,105)

luwaŋ  iron; (HIPA:186,135 ‘ploughshare’); plough-share (BG:174). See also loha?

luy  See lüi

*l m*  See -nV-

-mV-  marker of the 2nd person Sg subject marking on predicates or possessor marking on complements

-m  =m  marker of the 2nd person Sg subject

ma, mā  mother (GEN: mayaʔ, magaʔ) < H. mā, S. māe ‘mother’. See also mai, mā bap mother and father, parents

mabtri  See turi

maca, macha  haystack, placed on an elevated wooden platform ca. 2 meters above the ground (HIPA:213,6: Cf. Mundari maca ‘a raised platform’). < S. porāmacā ‘haystack (on platform)’ from porā ‘hay’; macā ‘hut on platform for watching crops’

maciya, maicla  chair < S. maciyā ‘stool with rope woven seat, but no back’

macha  See maca

madad  See madet

māḍal  See māṇḍal

madē, mare  meaning unclear, HIPA, 146, f:8 and 149, fn. f, perhaps ‘rich’

madet, madat, madit  ACT: help; person helped usually appears in the GEN alone, which may optionally be followed by the postpositions thonj or ghā’d. E.g. hokaɾ iŋaʔ (thonj/gha’d) madetyoʔ ‘S/he helped me.’; MID: gener < S. madait ‘help.’

madhya prades  the state of Madhya Pradesh

magaj  brain < S. magaj ‘brain’

magar  but < S. magaʔ ‘but’
**magna** immersed, sunk; engrossed (in thought)  
< H. *magna* ‘immersed, etc.’

**māgni** a ceremony in which cups of water are exchanged between a man and woman as a symbol of the acceptance of the other person in marriage; engagement  
< H. *māgni* ‘asking (in marriage); engagement’

**māgta** a man’s name

**māgu** Mangu, one of the original nine brothers of Kharia mythology in one version of the story. The third-oldest son.

**magha** name of a herdsman ghost (*Hjpa:* 207,9)

**ma?gho** the month of Magh, January-February (*Hjpa:* 253,124)  
< H. *māgh*  
**ma?ghrel** ca. January, the first month of the year. See -rel

**maha, mahā, māhā** Act: enlarge; help (a plant) grow (TR) (not acceptable to all); Mid: be(come) big, grow (TR); big; very; Caus: *o?b-maha, ma<?>ha, ma<?>m>ha* from *ma<?>ha* (*Hjpa:* 266,17); Doub Caus: *o?b-mah<m>a*  
< Skt. *mahān*  
‘big’ (nominative, masculine, Sg) from *mahat-* ‘big’. The form *māh-* is found in compounds.  
**maharaja** king, “maharaja”  
**maharani** queen, “maharani”

**mahabir** brave < H. *mahāvīr* ‘very brave’

**mahabuwaŋ** Mahabuang, name of a city in Gumla district. Literally: ‘great snake’.

**mahadew** Mahadeva or Shiva, an important god in Hinduism < H. *mahādev*

**mahanga** expensive < S. *mahāgā* ‘expensive’

**mahara, mahāra, mahra, mohora** maker of puffed rice; shepherd; Ahir (name of an ethnic group which makes its living by tending livestock); the herdsman ghost (*Hjpa:* 207,9, citing *rr:* 318f.)  
< H. *mahāra* ‘domestic servant’?

**dāgra mahara**

**maharastar** the state of Maharashatra

**mahatam** fame, renown (*Hjpa:* 61, story 10).  
Cf. Brajbhasha, Awadhi *mahātam* ‘greatness, majesty’.

**mahatma** noble, venerable < H. *mahātma*  
‘high-souled, of noble nature’

**mahato?** Thursday. See to?, maha?

**mahlenjoḍo</span> ro** Mohenjodaro  
**harpa mahlenjoḍo</span> ro** Harrappa and Mohenjodaro

**mahima** greatness < H. *mahimā* ‘greatness, grandeur’

**mahina, mohina** month < S. *mahinā* ‘month’

**mahka / mahke** See *mohka / mohke*

**mahra</span>** See *mahara*

**mahraṇ</span>** Act: make (s.th.) expensive; Mid: become expensive; expensive < S. *mahraṇ* ‘expensive’

**mahto, mohto** title used for an official wielding a large amount of authority; “chief”; family name < H. *mahato* ‘village headman’

**mahura** poison < S. *mahurā* ‘poison, taken by mouth, not snake or scorpion poison’

**mai</span>** mother, used in connection with Hindu goddesses < H. *māi* ‘mother’. See also *ma, mà.*
=mai₂ See may

maicla See maciya

maíd, maind compost; manure < S. māíd 'cowdung, manure'

main Act: honor (object marked by Gen, with no postposition, or =te); Mid: be honored; honor < H. mān 'pride, honor'
main karay conj.v. honor
main marjad honor
mainson honorably
main sumray praise
main susray conj. v. honor

maina See mayna

maind See maíd

main mainsaʔ? various

majarbhajj Majarbhung, name of a town in Orissa

mājay See maɲjay

majur Act: approve (object marked by =te); Mid: be approved; acceptance < S. mājur kar- 'approve'
majur ayîj conj.v. like
majur laʔ? conj.v. like

majhatoli Majhatoli, name of a town in Gumla district

majhila Mid. Used with beṭa and beṭi to denote the Mid of three (or more) male or female siblings < S. majhala beṭa/majhali beṭi 'second child who is a son/daughter'. See also majhli.

majhli younger sister (BG:175). See also majhla.

make Meaning unknown. Occurs once in MS, 1:12. Other native speakers were not familiar with this word.

mal tribute, tax; freight, merchandise (HjPb:37,31) < S. māl 'goods, freight'

mala garland, necklace; neck-ring of a rooster or chicken < S. (phul) mālā, H. mālā 'garland'

malaʔ Act: attract s.o.; tempt; Mid: like s.o.; like s.o.; (HjPa:234f.) be attracted, tempted, charmed; temptation; tempted; covetous
malaʔ moq boŋ covetously (literally: with covetous eyes)

maladoin Maladoin, name of a village

malag choice, very good. See malaʔ?
malar a male member of the (Hindu) coppersmith caste, which also occasionally fishes. Pinnow notes that this caste is considered especially dirty and lazy and that the name is used as an insult (HjPa:243,95). See also malarin.
malarin a female member of the (Hindu) coppersmith case (HjPa:243,95). See also malar.
mali gardner < S. mālī 'gardner'
malik boss < S. mālik 'boss'. See also gomke, le’bdom.
malis massage < S. mālis kar- 'massage'
māliya for example

malum Act: find out (through searching); Mid: come to know (accidentally); known < S. mālum 'apparent, evident, known'
malum ayîj conj.v. be known (experimcer in oblique case)
mamaoji free < S. manmaujī ‘free (character trait of person)’
mami 1. father’s sister; 2. mother’s brother’s wife (BG:157) < S. māmī ‘mother’s brother’s wife’. See also mamu.
mamu 1. mother’s brother; 2. father’s sister’s husband (BG:157) < S. māmu, māmũ ‘father’s sister’s husband; mother’s elder or younger brother’. See also mami.
maŋ lift the head (e.g. to look upwards) (HjPb:37,35)
maŋ parting (n.) of the hair < H. māg ‘parting (of the hair)’
maŋgar crocodile; alligator, Crocodylus palustris (HjPa:223,38) < H. magar ‘crocodile’
maŋra a man’s name (HjPb:41, n.2, who notes that it means ‘one born on Tuesday’). See also somra, sukra.
maŋt? Tuesday. See also to?.
maŋjar blossom < H. mājar; mājarī ‘cluster of flowers; blossom’. See also manjar, manjre.

manjarAct: clean (pot, etc.); Mid:; Gener < S. māj- ‘clean (dishes) with ashes’. Note: There is no form manje, as speakers indicated that this would mean that a pot, plate, etc. cleans itself. If this is embedded in a fairy tale or a similar story where eating utensils clean themselves, then the form manje is appropriate (in the Mid only).

manjrayAct: cause to bloom (e.g. of God). See also manjar.

manjre Mid: blossom (of fruit, e.g. mango) < H. mājar; mājarī ‘cluster of flowers; blossom’

manoji–mana2

mana breast; chest
mana See manدا
danda, mana, maɾa cave < S. māɾa, māɾa ‘cave’. See also laphŋga, lata.
danda?, māɾa? the water which has been used for cooking rice. See also baʔdaʔ? (under baʔ), beisʔaʔ, qaʔ?

manday See maray

mande, Act: come to a stop
māɾe, māɾe Mid: come to a stop – No apparent difference. Caus: ob-māɾe, maʔ>ɾe; Doub Caus: ob-maʔ>ɾe. Perhaps related to maray, if not merely the intransitive correspondence of maray

mande2, māɾe, marε Act: begin (neutral). Used with infinitive in -na; Mid:; Gener; same as Act but for a longer time, e.g. ‘begin and keep on’. This difference between Act and Mid is apparently only valid for the past and does not hold for the irrealis.

manḍal, māḍal committee < H. māḍal ‘committee’
sampadak manḍal editorial committee

manḍli (Christian) community (HjPa:120, ln. 28; 125, fn. 28) < H. māḍli ‘circle, group, party; society’

manḍowa See marwa

mandɾi a type of drum (HjPa:172,43; 199,218; 250f.) < S. māndar ‘a type of drum’

manipur Manipur

mana1 small

mana2 forbidden < S. manā ‘forbidden’
mana karay conj.v. forbid
**manay** Act: manay: flatter someone; console

**mane** Mid: 1. mane: be(com)e flattered; agree; believe; accept; consider; obey, respect; celebrate; honor; 2. manay: flatter (gener). CAUS: o?-manay, ma<^b>mne ‘make someone flatter’; ma<^b>mne ‘make someone agree’; DOUB CAUS: o?-ma<^b>mne; o?-ma<^b>mne < S. mān- ‘pay attention, regard’

**manekon** like, as (HJPa:254,126).

**mane**
1. umh, well, i.e., that is (general pause word) < S. māne ‘for example’
2. meaning < S. māne ‘meaning’
3. See manay

**mandri, mādri** mandri drum According to HJPa:78, fn. 61 made of clay and beaten on both sides with the hand < S. māndar ‘a type of drum’

**manda** cold (as in sickness) < H. mādā ‘unwell; tired’

**mandir** temple (place of worship) < S. mādir ‘temple’

**manowa, manwa, manoa** person; mankind < S. manvā ‘mankind’

**mantri** (government) minister < S. mātrī ‘minister’

**manu** Manu, name of a prominent Kharia ancestor. Probably fashioned after the famous Hindu figure Manu.

**manus** person < S. manus ‘man, human being’

**manus jati** humanity

**manwa** See manowa

**maɾa** See manda

**māra?** See manda?

**məɾay, məɾday** Act: put down, place; Mid: put down, place over and over; CAUS: o?-maɾay, ma<^b>ɾay; DOUB CAUS: o^b-ma<^b>ɾay < S. maɾā- ‘put down’. Perhaps related to mande, if not merely the transitive correspondence of mande.

**maɾə, māɾe** See mande₁/₂

**maɾi** masan house-spirits, ancestor-spirits (HJPa:205,5, citing Roy & Roy, 1937,636). The meaning of both parts is unclear, unless maɾi is related to mari ‘small pox’, which seems unlikely.

**maɾowə** See marwa

**maɾu** a man’s name

**maɾwa, maɾowa, maɾəowa** canopy, pavillion < H. maɾəap ‘pavillion’

**maɾ, məɾw** beating < H. məɾ ‘beating’

**maɾw poʔ** conj.v. take a beating, be beaten

**maɾ pɨt** beating and killing

**maɾ pɨt karay** conj.v. beat and kill

**kaɾ maɾ** killing and slaying

**maɾ₂** dead < S. maral ‘dead’, mar- ‘die’; H. mar ‘dying; death’

**maraʔ** peacock

**maraʔ jhail** peacock whisk

**maraθa** Maratha, name of an ethnic group
marc the month of March < Eng.  
marc mahina the month of March

marca₁ fallow land < S. marcā ‘fallow’

marca₂ shed (Malhotra, 1982:294, perhaps a misprint for maca, see there)

marci red pepper, chili < S. marcai, marcei ‘chilli’

marda horse

mare₁ because of (postposition with the Gen) < H. (ke) māre ‘because of’

mare₂ very much

mareda Mareda, name of a field (HjPa: 232,63)

 margretha Margareta, woman’s name (from the Bible?)

mari smallpox (BG: 176) < S. (mahā)mārī ‘epidemic’. See also mata₁.

mariyam, mariya Mary, a woman’s name (from the Bible)  
mariyam magdali Maria Magdalena

mariy anus a man’s name (from Eng., German?)

marjad ACT/MID:?? honor (v.); honor, also an echo-word for main < S. marjadi
main marjad honor
marjadi (respectful) hospitality

markus a man’s name (from German?)

mar piṭ See mar,

marți luthar Martin Luther, man’s name, founder of the Lutheran Church, to which a number of (Dudh) Kharia belong

martul hammer (BG: 176) < S. mārtul ‘hammer’  
mās₁, mas₁ meat < H. mās ‘meat’. See also -dāʔ, ghos, komaj.

mas₂, mās₂ month < H. mās ‘month’. See also amas.

māsi, masiḥ Messiah (< Eng. / German?)  
māsiḥi Christian

masmasay ACT: stretch one’s body after getting up from sleep; relax; Mid:-; gener < S. masmasa-, samsā- ‘stretch’

maso pulse, black gram

masṭar teacher < Eng. master

maṭiʔ j echo-word for kaṭiʔj

maṭmāila grey, brown, grey-brown (Hjp: 47,6) < H. maṭmāilā ‘earth-coloured; dirtied, dusty; dull’

mata₁ smallpox < H. mātā ‘mother; the goddess Devī, especially as supposed to inflict smallpox; smallpox. See also mari.

mata₂, mate ACT:; Mid: become over-ripe, over-ripen; Caus: ma<"b">ta, ma<"b">te. According to speakers I questioned, the use of the stem mate as opposed to mata implies that the process of over-ripening had continued even longer.

matti Matthew, man’s name in the Bible, Book of Matthew in the Bible

matwar drunken person, drunkard < S. matvār, drunk; drunkard ‘
matwari drunken state; drunken

mathura Mathura, city in Uttar Pradesh

mawke See moka
mawr  See mar₁

mawsam weather < H. mausam ‘weather’

māy, may₄, māi mother < S. māē ‘mother’. See also ayo, yo.

may chowa, may chuwa mother and child, the whole family

māy bapa mother and father, parents

may₁  ACT: mix in; Mīd: be mixed into (s.th.); may-may: gener; Caus: o'b-may; Doub Caus: ma<ʔb>-may, o'b-ma<ʔb>may

=may₂, =moy marker of 3rd person Pl. on predicate, where it is completely interchangeable with =ki (except in negation, see umay under um)

may₃, moy predicate marker which denotes that the entity it refers to is entirely affected by the action, usually one by one and little by little, ‘TOTALITY’ marker.

may₄  See māy

maya₁ filter (e.g. for straining rice beer) (≠ S. merā ‘filter’)

maya₂ deception, dillusion, illusion < H. māyā ‘illusion’. See also moh.

mayaṇa? See meyaṇa?

mayaṇṭha thumb (BG:176)

may chuwa  See māy

mayda, māyda flour < S. maydā ‘(fine) flour’

māyga? See meyaṇa?

mayki  swear; confirm; true, actual; I swear, that … (HIPA:243,94)

mayki la! interj. Oh no! Oh shit!

mayna, maina the mynah bird < H. mainā ‘mynah (a kind of starling)’

mayoṇ, mayumda? chest (anatomical)

maysari cloth given to the bride’s mother by the bridegroom (BG:176)

mayumḍa?  See mayoṇ

me- Combining form of moṅ. See also memon, meson.

mecha moustache < S. mechā ‘moustache’

meghalay Meghalaya

mehneit labour, hard work < H. mehnat ‘labour, work’

mehneit karay conj.v. do hard labor

mej  table < H. mez ‘table’

mel  friendship; agreed < H. mel ‘meeting; association; harmony; union’

mel prem se in peace and harmony, in friendship and love

melay ACT: leave (itr/tr), miss (a train, etc.); Mīd:-; from (postposition); Caus: o'b-melay ‘cause someone to miss (a train, etc.); Doub Caus: ob-me<ʔ>lay ‘ask someone to quit (a job, etc.)’

melaykon excepting, except for (converbal form of melay ‘having left’ (TR))

melayṭu leave behind

meli melay leave behind

melki sedek Melchizedek, name of a Biblical personage

melto? Wednesday. See also toʔ.

memon year; age. Alternative: nemom (BG:180). Originally ‘one (me-) year (mon)’.
See also me-, mon, mon suʔdha?

meɲaʔ See meyaʔ?

mend(a)ray, mend(a)re Act; Mid: to circle (of birds) < S. mādar-, mēdar- ‘circle (of birds, as hawks)’. No apparent difference in meaning between the two stems.

mene1 general classifier. Appears to be equal to the classifiers (a)ṭho, =o, which have been borrowed from Nagpuri. Unlike the other classifiers, mene may appear with demonstratives and even with Gen attributes and certain quantifying adverbials, such as khonọjˈ ‘a while’. As such, its status as a classifier is unclear.

mene2 as much as. Postposition with the Gen. Example: umboʔ laʔ jahā bhere konselduʔkiyaʔ? menejo umay buʔjhi bhaʔta. ‘But otherwise, at any time, they (= men) do not understand as much as women.’

menson, menson See meson

meram Variant of merom in northern Orissa

mergeray Act: encircle in dance (said of the bride’s family at the wedding when, during the dance, it surrounds the family of the groom, which dances in the middle); Mid: be encircled in the same dance (said of the groom’s family) < S. mergerā-

merhay Act: steer; wrap around < S. merh- ‘wrap around’

merhe Mid: be steered; be wrapped around

merom, meram goat

meromdaʔ goat meat. See qaʔ,

meromdaʔ biru “Goatmeat Mountain”, place-name, mentioned in (HJPb:49,16, not ‘goat water’, as Pinnow translates it here)

merom leŋi goat droppings

mesa Act: mix something into something else; Mid; gener < S. mesa- ‘mix (tr)’

loʔkhate mesa conj.v. destroy (HJPb: 53,14)

mesa kabra mix

mesa kosa mix, mingle

mese, mêse among, through (postposition with Gen or direct case) < H. mē se ‘from among; out of’

meson, menson, menson Act: do once; Mid; one day, once. See also -son; for me- ‘1’ see also memon.

meson meson sometimes

mesonaʔ meson all of a sudden (HJPb:48,12); sometimes (Malhotra, 1982:128)

meson tuŋga once (?), meaning unclear, HJPa, 153, c:3; 156, fn.c:3

ōdoʔ meson once again

met mediator. Etymology uncertain, speakers indicated though that it is a loan word and not of Kharia origin < H. met ‘mate; foreman’ (< Eng.)?

meṭay Act: eliminate, wipe off (e.g. cuʔṭka ‘(ritual) impurity’); end

meṭe Mid: be eliminated, wiped off < S. meṭā- ‘erase’

metiʔb Act: call someone to come meet with the subject; Mid: go and meet someone; assemble, come together; meeting; Caus: oʔb-metiʔb, me<ʔb>-tiʔb; Doub Caus: oʔb-me<ʔb>-tiʔb. See also metiɖ.

metiʔbte together

metiɖ together. See also metiʔb.

metiɖ un conj.v. include, assemble, keep together
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metoŋ thin (e.g., clothing)

meyəʔ, mepaʔ, meyaʔ, mēyaʔ Act: make morning (e.g. by God); Mid: become morning; morning. See also gore’j.
gore’j meyaʔ, mēyaʔ gore’j early morning

idqib meyaʔ always, day and night

mey amaʔ, mayaʔ, māygaʔ the day after tomorrow. See also tu’dloŋ.

miʔq Act: compose (music, literature); Mid: be composed; miʔq-miʔq gener of Act

miʔj, miʔ j father’s younger brother’s wife; mother’s sister

mijoram the state of Mizoram in northeastern India

mil mile (Eng.)
milay Act: bring together < S. mil- ‘receive’
mile Mid: meet with, come across (buŋ); receive (recipient marked by =te, theme (= thing received) is subject)
mirjay a type of weapon. Speakers I questioned could not identify what type of weapon it is. From Kerkeṭṭā (1990:5).
mis Miss < Eng.
misan Act: christianize; Mid: become Christian < Eng.: mission(ary)

misanari missionary

misanari bohin female missionary

misar Egypt < S. misar deś ‘Egypt’

misar raij the Kingdom of Egypt

mīthai sweets < S. mīthāī ‘sweet(Sg)’
mīta a person who has the same name as someone else, namesake < S. mītā ‘namesake’. See also buŋim.

moʔ Act: cause smoke to emerge; Mid: of smoke to emerge; smoke (n.) (Gen: mogaʔ)

moʔq, mūʔq, muʔq eye

moʔq / muʔq gune yo conj.v. cast an evil or covetous eye on someone

moʔqdaʔ Act: give someone a cold; Mid: have / get a cold; gener of Act; cold

moʔqdaʔ dhoʔ conj.v. of the eyes to water (experiencer marked by =te)

moʔq2 puss


moʔqdaʔ See moʔq1

mōḍi big clay pot

modhe, modhe type, kind; menas; with the meaning ‘relative’ in Hāpa:124,83; 128, fn. 83 (uncertain)

modhe buŋ by means of, instrumental < H. madhya ‘middle, central’?; madhe ‘in’?

moʔdhi, muʔdhi ring

moger(e) Act: blacken, paint black; Mid: be black; Caus: moʔ<ŋ>ger; black, dark (of clouds)
moh confusion (Hāpa:271,26) < H. moh ‘delusion’. See also maya.

mohanjodoɽo Mohenjodaro

mohina See mahina

mohka, Act: make fragrant < S. mahak
mohke, mahka, mahke Mid: become fragrant

mohol castle, palace < S. mahal ‘palace’
mohol ro ka’bto home

mohora See mahara

mohra window < H. mohrā ‘opening (as of a pot, or a pipe)’

mohti name of a non-Kharia priest in MS, 1:116.

mohto See mahto

moʔjhi Act: meet someone in the middle; Mid: go into the middle; middle; circle < H. madhi, maddhya ‘middle’
moʔjhi moʔjhi at regular intervals
moʔjhite between, used with Gen or direct case
moʔjhi toʔ midnight

moka, mawke occasion, opportunity; situation
< S. maukā ‘opportunity’
moka soka sometimes

mokori important

mokum See mukum

mol Combining form of moloy. See also moloy, moldaʔ.

moldaʔ the Panjab (from Malhotra, 1982: 219), literally ‘five-water’. See also moloy, daʔ.

moliʔb, moliʔd Act:-; Mid: go out (of fire); Caus: mo<‘b>liʔb, mo<‘b>liʔd ‘extinguish, put out (a fire)’ (Hjp:268,20, notes that the b may be due to a secondary assimilation to the preceeding m)

moloy 5. No longer in general use. Combining form mol. See also pāc.

moloy ekri 100
moloyson five times

mom wax < S. mom ‘wax’

mop, mōp, mup Act: join two or more things together, unite, make one; Mid: become (as, guḍ) one; Gen of Act; one, used in counting, with inanimate entities and occasionally with animates. Combining form me-, e.g. memon, meson Caus: o’b-mop, mo<‘p>ɲ; Doub Caus: o’b-mo<‘p>. See also muḍu.

mop ekri 20
mop ekri ghol 30
mop mop one-by-one
mop sori together, as one
monep, moniq one each; completely full (Hjp, 146, h:2). See also nV

moniq sitil each on one side. moniq is only found in this use, also with thāro and boʔ, both of which mean ‘place’.

musanq one side

mopsiq Asia Minor (from Malhotra, 1982: 191)

mon1 year. See also memon.
mon suʔqhaʔ the year before last

mon2 mind, thought, will, desire < S. man ‘mind’. See also mone, mon cahe desired, wished for (Hjp: 61,8)

mon qel conj.v. be intent on

mon qin conj.v. enchant, fascinate (Hjp:66,60)

mon karay conj.v. enjoy, want to (with infinitive in the Gen)

mon suʔkhō according to one’s pleasure, as one pleases

mon ḥanay conj.v. decide

noʔ mon appetite
so'j mon + ayi'j willing to learn

mone_1 spirit. See also mon_2.
Root + mon laʔ conj.v. intend to, wish, want to
mone ḍoɁ conj.v. acknowledge
mone karay conj.v. decide
mone mon secretly < S. -e 'FOC'

mone_2 See mane

monep, moniŋ See mon

monkan face (bg:178). See also rumaŋ.

monon ECHO-WORD for konon

montun thought. (hpa:84, who gives it as montun. mon is clearly 'mind', tun unclear)
montun ḍhāy conj.v. (of a thought) to occur; experiencer in the gen, montun as subject

moreŋ freckle; name of a Kharia king in mythology
moreŋa? qaŋ Moreng’s Field, place-name (whereabouts unknown) (hpa:124, 96; 128, fn. 96)

mosi mother’s younger sister < S. musi, mosi, mōsi ‘mother’s younger sister’

moskil See muskil

motoř motor, used in motoř gaři < Eng.

moʔtho ACT: make fat, fatten (CAUS preferred); MID: become fat, thick; fat; CAUS: moʔ<ŋ>tho, said by speakers I questioned to denote that the person who was fattened is fatter than with the simple ACT < S. moř, mořa ‘fat’

motabik according to, postposition with gen or direct case < S. motabik ‘according to’

motei pearl; dog’s name < S. moti ‘pearl’

motlob intention < S. matlab ‘intention’

=moy See =may_2

moyla ACT: make dirty; MID: be dirty < S. moila ‘dirty’

muʔ ACT:-; MID: emerge; muʔ-muʔ: gener; CAUS: oʔ-muʔ? (possible but not used); DOUB CAUS: ob-mu<ʔ>uʔ. See also muʔ-reł, muʔ-siŋ, munuʔ-siŋ.

muʔqaʔ ACT: make s.o. originate (from somewhere) (e.g. God); MID: originate (from somewhere); origin

muʔ-muʔqaʔ origin

mucu a kind of fish trap. See also culu, jhimori, kumoni, lonđra, soňqa (hpa: 197,205).

muʔd See moʔd,

muʔqaʔ See muʔ

muʔqaʔ one. Restricted to animates, especially people. See also mon.

muʔqaʔ kar one (animate)

muʔqaʔ muʔqaʔ one-by-one

muqhi puffed rice (bg:178) < S. murhi ‘puffed rice’

muda but < S. mulā, muda ‘but’

mudui, mudoy, muday enemy

mudh special < S. mūdh ‘special’. See also mudha.

mudh lebu leader (hpb:53,10).

mudha, mūdha village headman, leader < S. mudhyā ‘head, chief’ See also mudh.

muʔdhi See moʔdhi
mugam, mugom, mungam Act: proceed (tr); Mid: go first; front; forward; origin (HJPa:226f.)
mugamte in front of, before (with GEN) (also used temporally)

mu’jda? black ant. See also bi’rim, cimtā, demta, kāy, seta, to’bdir, toto, umphya, also bhunđ ‘ant-hill’.
mukti salvation (HJPa:258,5; HJPб:67,82) < Skt. / H. mukti ‘salvation’
mukti data redeemer, one who frees

mukum, mokum Act: fall asleep, doze off; to begin to fall asleep repeatedly (when one is trying to stay awake).
Caus: mu<^b>kum. Not from S.
mukum, mokum

mulayam Act: make soft, soften; Mid: be soft; soft < H. mulāyam ‘soft’. See also koɾom, lotem, naram.
mulayam

mu?mu?qa? See mu?
muŋ green gram (BG:179)

muŋbati candle < S. mombatti ‘wax candle’

mungam See mugam

muŋ See mon

mundo bald, having a shaved head (f.); name of a Kharia (?) queen (HJPб:60,81; note 81) < H. mūḍā/mūḍī ‘having the head shaved; bald’
mundo

mundo bha the day before yesterday

munday Act: stuff, close up (e.g. a mouse hole)
munday

munde Mid: become stuffed or closed up < H. mūndā ‘be filled (as a hole)’
munde

mundra ear-ring < H. mūdrā ‘ear-ring’
mundhra ridge (of a roof or hill), HJPа, 149, fn. i
mundhra telon ridge of the roof

munga a type of tree. See also jokī.
munga daru the munga tree

muni a woman’s name

munu1 dream. See also muv, -nv-
munu golaŋ rice beer which intoxicates gently (Malhotra, 1982: 87)
munu ter, munu buŋ ter conj.v. dream
munu yo conj.v. dream

munu5, munu? beginning (HJPб:54, n. 3)
munu bhere a very long time ago (HJPб:53,2)
munu5, munu?
munusīŋ, munusīŋ, musaŋ east. See mu?, mu?siŋ. See also musaŋ, purab.
munuto? Friday. See to?, munu, munu?, munu?siŋ?

muŋi head; statue < S. mūr ‘head’
muŋsiřwa pillow < S. mūř siruvā ‘pillow’

muŋu See muŋu

murgu See murgu

muŋhi a certain type of rice dish made with fried rice (HJPа:182,112)
mur capital (BG:179)
mur Munda, used especially for the Mundari, but also applied to speakers of all Kherwarian languages.
mura toli name of a khoři or ‘village section’ in Saldega (salqā?) on the outskirts of Simdega (simqā?) in southwestern Jharkhand
murabba preserves, jelly < H. *murabbā* ‘preserved fruit; jam’

murda? rainfall; rainy season. See also *qa*?.

murdar dead < H. *murdār* ‘corpse; dead’

mu?rel Act: cause a star / the moon to emerge (e.g. God); Mid: rise (of a star / the moon); Caus: mu<>/rel. See also *mu?, qheqherel*; -rel.

murgu, murgu Murgu, name of a city in Gumla district

murjay Act: *murjay*: cause to hang one’s head low; *murjhe*: same as Mid

murjhe Mid: *murjhe*: hang one’s head low (e.g. in despair, or of a flower in the sun) < S. *murjhā-, murjh-* ‘wither’

murkh fool < H. *mārkh* ‘stupid, foolish (person)’. See also *murkhāi*.

murkhai stubbornness < S. *murukhāī* ‘stubbornness’. See also *murkh*.

muroy radish < S. *murei*, *mūrāi* ‘radish’

murti statue < S. *murtī* ‘statue’. See also *murut*.

muruk Act: do one’s best; Mid: of a lot to happen; very

murum, murun Mohua tree, Bassia latifolia (bg:179; hpa:174,54; 206, 7; 239,82; 248,107). See also *kupuŋ*.

murut statue, idol < S. *murtī* ‘statue’. See also *murti*.

murut lo?kha earthen statue (note order of components)

murut sāca molded statue (note order of components)

raja murut the portrait of a king (on a coin) (hpa:201:233)

musa1 today. Gen: *musga?*

musa2 Moses (from the Bible)

musa ain the Law of Moses

musalan Muslim < S. *musal mān* ‘Moslem’

musan one side; alternative of *muno?siŋ*, given in Malhotra, 1982:240. See *muno?siŋ*.

musga? Gen of *musa*

mūsi clerk < S. *musī* ‘clerk’

mu?siŋ Act: possible, Caus preferred; Mid: rise (of the sun); Caus: ob-mu?siŋ, mu<</>siŋ, east; dawn (bg:178, otherwise *muno?siŋ*, with the -nV- infix). See also *mu?, -siŋ, muno?siŋ*.

muskil, moskil Act: make difficult; Mid: become difficult; difficult < S. *muskil* ‘difficult’

moskil se with difficulty, difficultly

muskay Act: make (s.o.) smile. See also *muskuray / muskure*.

muske Mid: smile < S. *musk-* ‘smile’

muskuray Act: smile (more sudden) < S. *muskurā-* ‘smile’

muskure Mid: smile (less sudden). See also *muskay/muske*. No apparent difference in meaning between the two stems

musniŋ, musnijn one day, once

musurdhum Act: make fat, fatten; Mid: become fat < S. *musurdhum* ‘fat’

muṯh, mu?tha, mu?ṭhi fist; handfull < S. *muṭkā*
muʈhiyay

**Act:** hold, grab; **Mid:** be grabbed, held

**muy**

**Act:** dream; **Mid:** **Gener** of **Act.** See also **mumu.**

*ɲ*

Suffix marking the 1st person, Sg

ɲam

**Act:** pluck (i.e., the stem from a flower); take (HjPa, 145; c:10); **Mid:** be plucked; **ɲam-ɲam:** **Gener** of **Act**

ɲara

EcHo-word for ɲiri

ɲem

**Act:** warm (of a fire, e.g. a person as object); **Mid:** become warm; heat. **Caus:** ɲe<bn>loŋ. See also ɲoɁ-

ɲer

See ɲiri

ɲim

**Act:** thatch; **Mid:** become thatched

ɲimi, yĩmi, iyĩmi, ɲiɲimi

**Act:** call, name (**Caus** preferred); **Mid:** be called, be named; name, fame; **Caus:** nɪ<?>mi call, name (TR)

ɲiɲi, ɲonoɁ, yeloŋ, yeloŋ, ɲoloɁ, eyonloɁ

**Act:** make dark, darken (**tr**); **Mid:** become dark; darkness; dark. **Caus:** ɲe<bn>loŋ. See also ɲoloɁ-

ɲeloɁ

See ɲiri-ɲala

ɲonoɁ

**Act:** swallow; **Mid:** be swallowed

ɲole chata

Honeycomb (HjPa:183:119). Meaning of ɲole unclear. See also chatna.

ɲoloɁ

See ɲol

ɲoloɁ, yoloʔ, ɲoloŋ, ɲonloɁ

**Act:** make the sun set (e.g. of God); **Mid:** set (of the sun); west. See also ɲeloɁ.

ɲoloɁsiŋ

West

ɲom

**Act:** bask in the sun (**bg:**182; unknown to speakers I consulted)

ɲomoɁ

From Sāhu, 1979/80:44, with no meaning given. Most speakers I questioned rejected this form, but one accepted it with the meaning ‘capable of eating’, adding that it is not used. See also ɲoɁ-, -nV-.

ɲon, ɲon

**Act:** drive (an ox-cart); **Mid:**-; **ɲon-ɲon:** **Gener**

ɲonoɁ

See ɲoloɁ, ɲeloɁ
\textbf{\textit{nuqum}} early morning, before dawn (BG:182)

\textbf{\textit{nuq}} Act: stretch out the legs (TR); Mid: stretch out (of legs) (ITR); Gener. See also pasray / pasre.

\textit{iku'ɖ \textit{nuqe}} proper, correct (of behaviour)

\textit{*n*}  
-\textit{nV}, -\textit{mV} “nominalizing” infix. -V- is almost always the same vowel as the vowel preceding -n-/m-, less seldom -e. No longer productive. Note that many of the following forms are no longer in use: All which are not in current use have been found in texts or in Sāhu (1979/80:44). Note also that four forms, \textit{ɖenem-ɖel, gonom-go'j, konol-kol} and \textit{ranab-rab}, involve not only the -\textit{nV}- infix but also reduplication of the simple root:
Peterson: Kharia-English Lexicon; Lexicon

be<ne>I ‘bedding’
bi<ni>ray ‘test’ (n.) – Not in common use
bu<nu>I ‘pig’
co<no>I ‘one who is going to go’ (from Sāhu; not acceptable to most speakers, but one younger speaker accepted it somewhat reluctantly)
d<na>ar ‘cover’ (n.)
d<ne>b ‘ascend’
d<ne>k ‘medium-sized or large hatchet’
d<ne>l ‘one who is going to come; arrival’ (from Sāhu, 1979/80:44, with no meaning given; Malhotra (1982:68) also glosses it as ‘arrival’, similar to the information I obtained in interviews)
d<ne>m-del ‘going to come’; ‘having come’; ‘arrival’
ga<nar> ‘sickle’
ji<ni>b ‘touch’ (n.)
jo<nor>o ‘broom’
ju<nu>uŋ ‘question’
ka<na>si (from seʔ ‘louse’?)
ki<nor> ‘forest’
ko<no>r ‘think up’
ku<nu>j ‘dance’ (n.)
kho<ne>j ‘short time’
le<ne>bui ‘love’ – Not in common use
le<ne>j ‘cursing, scolding’ (n.)
mo<ne>n ‘one each; completely full’
m<nu>-s<ny> ‘east’ (i.e., where the sun rises) – Not in common use
mu<nu> ‘dream’
mu<nu>-s<ny> ‘east’ (i.e., where the sun rises)
mo<ne>n ‘one each; completely full’
m<nu> ‘dream’
ma<ne>n ‘one each; completely full’
mu<nu>-s<ny> ‘east’ (i.e., where the sun rises)
t<ne>p ‘wing’
ra<nar>b ‘burial ground’ – Not in common use
ra<nar>b-ra<ne>b ‘burial ground’ (See HjP a:161, notes)
Himalayan Linguistics: Archive No. 5

roʔ 'drop, spill'
roʔd 'make sad'; (< *Skt. rud-?)
toroʔ 'cry'

'ro<no>ʔ the act of dropping or spilling' – Not in common use
ro<mo>ʔ 'tear' (lit.: ‘sad-water’) (??)

se<j 'cut'
set 'pray'. Not in common use
si 'plow' (v.)
*siŋ 'side; move to the side' (?). Now the compounding form of siŋ, cf. munuʔsiŋ 'east', kun-ɖaʔsiŋ 'back', etc.
su<nu>ʔ 'reach the hand into'

su<nu>ʔb no meaning given. From Sāhu, 1979/80:44. Most speakers I questioned rejected the form, but one accepted it with the meaning 'capable of reaching the hand into', adding that it is not used.

ter 'give'
til 'bury'
til-jaŋ 'bury (the bones)'
*toʔ 'eat' (?), cf. betoʔ 'hunger'
tol 'tie'
uʔphe 'three'
yo 'see'

yo<moʔ> no meaning given. From Sāhu, 1979/80:44. Most speakers I questioned rejected the form, but one accepted it with the meaning 'capable of seeing', adding that it is not used.

Other possible candidates (from a purely diachronic perspective):

bor-???
bor<no>r 'luxuriant green; dense (forest)'

gaʔj??
ganaj 'hate'

jhuʔ-???
jhu<nu>r 'anklet with tiny bells'

em-???
e<ne>m 'without'

soŋ-??
sonoŋ 'door, gate'

na<1 Variant of no, typical of northern Orissa

na<2 No! Oh no! negative marker in imperatives (seldom): do not! < S. nā 'negative modal marker'

na ... na, na ... no neither ... nor < S. nā to ... nā to 'neither ... nor'

na<3 pause word: umh
=na<4 marker of 1st person possessive
=na<5 infinitive marker
=na<6 marker of Mid, irrealis

na<7 See no,

=na?= See =ya?
nagalyand\textsuperscript{\textdagger} the state of Nagaland in northeast India

nagapur See nagpur

nagar city < S. nagar ‘city’

nagarchi designation for the person in a village who is responsible for warning the inhabitants of the village and surrounding areas of danger by playing the nagera drums loudly. Cf. nagera, see there

nagbansi Nagbansi, the dynasty of kings of Chotanagpur, originally Mundari but later expelled from the ethnic group

nagera, nagra a type of drum, according to \textsuperscript{\scriptsize HJP:78}, fn. 61 made of metal and beaten on one side with two sticks < S. nagrā ‘a type of drum’. See also nagarchi.

nagiya See nagya

nagpur, nagapur (second variant in songs only) Commonly used name for Chotanagpur, i.e., Jharkhand. See also cuṭa’dd̢aʔpur, cuṭiyapur, choṭanag-pur.

nagpuru\textsuperscript{i} the S. language, often considered a dialect of Bhojpuri. Traditional lingua franca of Chotanagpur. Also known as sadani and sadri.

nagpuriya an inhabitant of the Nagpur region

nagpheni See nag

nagra\textsubscript{i} See nagera

nagra\textsubscript{2} Nagra, name of a village

nagya, nagiya, nandiya Nagiya, prominent person in Kharia mythology. Husband of Jhariyo. Derived in popular etymology from IA nādī ‘river’.

nahemyah Book of Nehemiah in the Bible

nahiyar See nehiyar

nahīyar See nehiyar

nai\textdagger? meaning unclear. Found in MS, 1:66. Other speakers I consulted could not identify this lexeme.

naigom See naygom

naihar See nehiyar

naina eye < H. nayan (\textsuperscript{\scriptsize HJP:a:255,129})

nairitiya southwestern (\textsuperscript{\scriptsize HJPb:61,21})

najair, najeir, najer look, glance, sight; the evil eye < S. najeir ‘look (n.)’. See also najrahi.

najair karay conj.v. look at, have a glance

najaret Nazareth (place name in Israel, from the Bible)

najrahi the evil eye. See also najair, from which it undoubtedly derives.

naksa map < S. naksā ‘map’

nal pipe < H. nal ‘pipe’. See also nali.

nal pēce water-spout

nalage negative nonpast qualitative predicate marker, used with more or less permanent predicates. Negative of heke. < S. nalāg- ‘negative copula’

nali small channel < S. nālī ‘pipe’. See also nal.

namuna example < S. namunā ‘example’
=naŋ marker for the first person, DU, INCL

naŋ-naŋ ancient (Malhotra, 1982:82 and elsewhere)

nana 1. maternal grandfather; 2. elder sister (bg:180) < S. nānā ‘grandfather’. See also nani.

nandani, nādani history

nandiya See nagiya

nani maternal grandmother < S. nānī ‘grandmother. See also nana.

nana nani(kiyar) mother’s parents

naoka See nawka

napha result, outcome (bg:180) < H. naphā ‘profit, gain, advantage’ (?)

nara*j, naraj Act: anger (tr), make angry; Mid: become angry; angry, unsatisfied < S. narāj ‘discontent, dejected, cross’

narak Hell < H. narak (HJP:67,81)

naram Act: soften (tr) (caus preferred); Mid: become soft; soft; caus: na<b>ram < S. naram ‘soft’. See also koʃom, lotem, mulayam.

narangi orange (fruit) < H. nārāgī ‘orange (tree and its fruit)’

nares king (HJP:66,61) < H. nareś ‘king’. See also kolej, raja.

narsinga trumpet, a brass or copper trumpet of long size (HJPa:275,34) < S. narsīghā ‘trumpet (of wild buffalo’s horn)’

naryal coconut < S. nariyar ‘coconut (whole)’

nas Act: destroy; Mid: become destroyed; destruction < S. nāś kar- ‘destroy’. See also nasay/nase.

nase Mid: nasay: gener of Act; nase: be destroyed

nasib luck, fortune, fate < S. nasib ‘good fortune’

nasta Act: eat breakfast; Mid:-; gener; breakfast < H. nāśtā ‘breakfast; light snack’

nata karat Nazareth, name of a city in Palestine (from the Bible)

nasarat po?da the village of Nazareth

nasey Act: finish, destroy < S. nāś kar- ‘destroy’. See also nas.

nasay Act: destroy < S. nāś kar- ‘destroy’. See also nas.

nase Mid: nasay: gener of Act; nase: be destroyed

nasey Act: finish, destroy < S. nāś kar- ‘destroy’. See also nas.

nasey conj.v. destroy

nase Mid: nasay: gener of Act; nase: be destroyed

nasey Act: finish, destroy < S. nāś kar- ‘destroy’. See also nas.

nasey conj.v. destroy

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nasey Act: finish, destroy < S. nāś kar- ‘destroy’. See also nas.

nasey conj.v. destroy

nasey Act: finish, destroy < S. nāś kar- ‘destroy’. See also nas.

nasey conj.v. destroy

nasey Act: finish, destroy < S. nāś kar- ‘destroy’. See also nas.
nāwkod najor  King Nowkod Najor (?) of Babylon

naygom, naigom  blacksmith; name of the Sadri-speaking caste which traditionally has this occupation

naypal  See nepal

neqa  time, hour; the correct or proper time (hjp a, 153, c:6; 258,6; 279,42)

nehiyar, nahiyar, nahiyar, naihar  wife’s parent’s house < S. nahiyār, H. nanihāl ‘house and family of a maternal grandfather’

nek  compassionate; pure < H. nek ‘good, virtuous, excellent’

nemon  Given by Biligiri (1965:180) as an alternate form of memon. See there.

nepal, naypal  the Kingdom of Nepal

nēwa  a kind of fruit (bg:181)

newan  character < S. newan ‘character’

neway  ACT: bend (TR) < S. nēv- ‘bend (itr)’

newe  Mid: bend (itr)

newra  mungo, Ichneumon (hjp a:222,35)

gay newra  presumably a certain type of mungo (hjp a:222,35)

newta  ACT: invite; Mid: -; gener < S. nevtā ‘invitation’

ni₁  sentence-final tag-question seeking confirmation, ‘Right?’

ni₂  See nikit. Perhaps related to ni₁

nibhor  (a) certain

nicor  conclusion < H. nicoř ‘juice, extract; essence, gist’

ničar  brave < S. ničar ‘brave’. See also dičgar.

niga  Kurukh, or “Oraon”, name of a North Dravidian ethnic group and its language

nigul  knowledgeable, wise. Used in Kullū’s translation of the New Testament in the phrase nīgul newanaɁ lebuki, given as ‘astrologers’ in Eng. translations. Although this lexeme was unknown to speakers I consulted, they judged from context that it must mean ‘knowledgeable, wise’, so that this phrase translates as ‘men of wise character’. Not of S. origin.

nij  own, refl < S. nīj ‘(one’s) own’

nikin, ni₁, nokin  ‘perhaps’, sentence-final particle expressing doubt. Speakers I consulted said that this is not a loan word from S. or any other language. Perhaps related to ni₁.

nila  blue < S. nilā ‘blue’. See also lil, which is more common.

nim, nimo  Melia Azadirachta, the neem tree < H. nīm ‘the neem tree, Melia azadirachta’

ninar  correct manner

nimo  See nim

nį̄, nį́ marker of 1st person, Pl, Incl

nįṅ, niṅ  =niʒ, =niɲ  marker of 1st person, Pt

niphikir  without worry, carefree < H. ni- ‘without’ and fikar ‘care’. See also phikir.

niraŋ  pure, without color < H. ni- ‘without’ and rāg ‘color’
nirbāś  Act: make s.o. childless; Mid: be(come) childless < S. nirbāś ‘childless person’

nirmal  pure < H. nirmal ‘clear, pure’

niṣṭā  determination; firm < H. niṣṭhā ‘firm position; devotion; devout’
        niṣṭā hoy conj.v. be(come) determined

nitibacan  proverb; Book of Psalms

niyam  rule, custom < S. niyam ‘rule’

no1, na1  COMPLEMENTIZER ‘that’; or; and (conjunction); sentence-final particle, used to denote a non-leading tag question (i.e., neither “yes” nor “no” is expected). See also haʔna.
        no ... no either ... or

no2, na2  Hello! (HjP:245,101). See also e, he, le, re, ri.
        no!, no la! Hey!
        no hontay Well then! So!

no3  found in the form gur no goʔd=ki ‘(s/he) fell’ in (HjP:220,39, from AA:133), meaning unclear
        ga no focus marker (HjP:268,21)

noga  quickly; as soon as, just as; while ...ing. Probably derives from noʔp =ga

nogro  Nogro, name of a village

nokari  service, work < S. nokarī ‘work, employment’
        nokari kamu work

nokin  See nikin

noksan, nuksan  damage, harm, destruction < S. noksān ‘destruction’

=o  general numeral classifier, can be used with all nominals. It has the same meaning as tho but is much more common.

=oʔ1  ACT, past. Before this enclitic the final plosive is obligatorily devoiced and aspirated. /ʔ/ becomes /kh/, except in derived forms, where the glide /y/ is inserted. After vowels /y/ is regularly inserted to avoid the hiatus. /y/ may, however, always be inserted, at least in the speech of younger speakers.

=oʔ2, hoʔ  house. Gen: generally ogaʔ, also oʔyaʔ?

=oʔ duar, oʔ dura  house and home

=oʔ yona  name of a ceremony, described in HjP:156

ogaʔki the members of a household (Pl form of ogaʔ, the Gen of oʔ, i.e., ‘those [people] of the house’)
=o°b₁, =ob₁ Act, past, 2nd person, Sg

o°b₂, ob₂ CAUS marker. Generally a prefix with monosyllabic roots, otherwise generally an infix, although there are some irregularities. DOUB CAUSs have this affix twice, once as a prefix and once as an infix. Depending on the phonological environment, it can have any one of the following forms, among others: /o°b/, /ob/, /o/,-?-/,-?°b-/, /b/.

o°bdil Act: make shade; Mid:-, gener. See also dal ‘cover’, dil ‘become covered’. o°bdil probably derives from the CAUS of this lexeme.

obo? See ebo?

oqo?, eko? Act: increase (TR); Mid: increase (itr); and; also; other; more (can also be used in the PL); again
   oqo? ghari usually
eko? ido? many other
   oqo? i what else?
oqo? meson once again
   oqo? odo? many other
   oqo? no and

oqol koynar tree (BG:182)

oqoyo? no See oqo?

oêj the sound made by buffalo (Hjp: 228,51) (onomatopoetic). See also toêj.

oge, ogoubna See ge°b

oh!, o! Oh! (Hjp:268,21)

ohenega at that time < S. ohe samay ‘at that time’, ne? See also =ga.

ohore!, ohre! Ah!; Oh! (vocative)

oêj, Act: take out, remove weeds; develop; get rid of; draw (water); Mid:-; oêj-oêj: gener; CAUS: o°b-oêj; No DOUB CAUS formation

sonbira oøjna name of a religious ceremony

oêj₂ Act: drive (e.g. oxen); Mid: possible with an intransitive sense (be driven) but not in general use. Probably the same lexeme as oêj₁.

oêj₃ used as a telicizer with the sequential converb in =kon. I have found only one such example found to date: Hjp:38, line 4 from top: hokař mon upay socaykon ocho? ‘He thought up a means’. Exact meaning unclear. Also used with the lexical stem only (also one example): e.g. Hjp, 155, 21.

okon See ikon₂

okub, ooku? Act: hide (TR); Mid:-; gener; CAUS: o°b-oku°b; DOUB CAUS: o°b-o<°>ku°b. See also dobray / dobre, japa?, le’d, lukay / luke, (lutui) range?, reprepay, somte.

okhri small mortar < H. okhli ‘small mortar’

okhuwa See akhuwa

ol Act: bring; Mid:-; ol-ol: gener

ol-ol masdar of ol

olçu Act: drop off - Derives from ol and the departive marker tu but must be considered a separate lexeme as it can also combine with the departive marker tu, producing olçu tu; Mid: be left

-ol “v2” or “explicator / vector verb”, exact meaning not clear. Occurs in MS, 1:136; 1:153

olday Act: marry (TR); Mid:-; gener; wedding;
masdar of *olday*. < *ol, dəy*, literally ‘take a wife’. See also *biha, kerson, sadi*.

*oldayaʔ* virgin *(Hipa:257,4)*

*olem* a woman’s name, literally ‘you will bring’

*oloŋ* a kind of grass used for thatching roofs; thatch; also used in determining a sickness by a traditional *dewra* *(Ḍuŋḍuŋ, 1999: 306)*

*olsoʔol* ACT: bring This root is obviously related to *ol* ‘bring’, although it is not quite clear how. One speaker noted that this form is most commonly used by older speakers. Very seldom; found only once in my texts (in MS, 1:159). Other speakers I questioned were not familiar with this lexeme.

*olta, oltha* hiding place < *H. olaτ* / *ot* ‘shelter; place of concealment’?

*ompay, umpay* medium-sized river, according to speakers I consulted it is smaller than a *khirom* but larger than a *jhariya*. Malhotra (1982:74) on the other hand indicates that it is larger than a *khirom.*

*ompay sitil* river-bank

*ompeŋ1* flattened rice *(bg:182)*

*ompeŋ2* bitter

*oŋgul* tip *(Hipa, 155:21;274,33; Hpb:47,7)*

*oŋgul romoŋ* tip of the nose

*oŋher* See *ongher*

*on* *(bg:183)* See *yn1*

*opem* ACT: warm (one’s hands, feet, etc.); MID: warm oneself; Probably originally *Caus* form of *jem* ‘warm’. See also *garam, girin/girin, loɓ, jem, oŋe, pogim, runum, sului, ṭheker, tapay/tape, urum /

*udeum, usum.*

*opŋ* ACT: return (TR), give back *(bg:183: 'draw back'); MID: draw back (ITR). Biligiri (1965:183) derives this from *op* ‘twist’ and *ey* ‘return’. Another possibility is that this form is a lexicalized form of an earlier (irregular) *Caus* of *ey* ‘return’ (ITR), although this now has the (regular) form *o<ɓ-ey*.

*on* ACT: plant; place; MID: ; *on-on*: GENER. See also *un*, for which *on* is sometimes found. The two are probably dialectal variants.

*oncar* news < *S. oncar* ‘news’

*onŋor, onŋro* ACT: hear; MID: be heard; hear accidentally; *gener*; listening (masdar) *Caus*: *o<ɓ-onŋor, o<ɓ-onŋor*; *Doub Caus*: *o<ɓ-o<ɓ-onŋor*. See also *andor*.

*onŋor karay* conj. v. listen, hear. Stimulus in the *gen* case.

*ongher, ongher* ACT: hire or keep someone as a servant; MID: work as a servant, become a servant; *(bg:182: 'be young (persons)'); labourer, young man. See also *ungher, kongher*.

*onmoʔ, onomo* marriage; married. Perhaps related to *nom*, the inalienable possessive marker, second person, Sg, ‘yours’: The form *onomo* is found in r&r:500f., no. 25, cited by *Hipa*:242,92 and is translated as ‘wedded to thee’. It would seem to be, at least etymologically, a combination of the *Caus* marker *o-* and the possessive marker =*nom* with the meaning ‘cause to become yours’.

*ontuɗ* end (n.); last (adj.). See also *tuɗ* ‘finish’

*opuŋ, upuŋ* ACT: winnow, shake off rice in the wind; MID: ; GENER; *Caus*: *o<ɓ-buŋ,*
**ore~oton**

{o}b-opuŋ; Doub CAUS: oʻb-o<ʻb>puŋ. Undoubtedly originally a CAUS of puŋ ‘carry off (of the wind)’. However, as opuŋ has both a simple and Doub CAUS, it would seem better to consider opuŋ a lexeme in its own right now. Also related to jepeŋ, kupuŋ?

(o)puŋ ol conj.v. cause to fly away (e.g. leaves in the wind)

**ore**

Act: 1. warm an egg (of chickens); 2. hold a child in one’s arms while sleeping, thereby keeping it warm; Mid: 1. become warm; 2-. See also garam, girir/girir, loʻb, nem, opem, pogim, runjum, sului, theker; tapay/tape, urum /udum, usum.

**oreʻb, oreʻb**

Act: cool (tr); Mid: cool (itr); CAUS: o<ʻb>reb

**oriyay**

Act: order, put in order < S. oriya- / oriya ‘put in order’

**oriye**

Mid: be put in order

**ôrka, orka**

Act: perform a human sacrifice by decapitating the victim; Mid: be sacrificed (in the manner described above); the person sacrificed in this ceremony; headhunter (last meaning from Malhotra, 1982: 127)

**oro?**

Act: stick s.th. into something; Mid: get stuck

**or**

Act: wrap around; Mid: become wrapped; or-or: gener of Act < H. orh- ‘wrap around’

**or**

side < H. or ‘side, direction’

**oreb**

See oreb

**orej, oreya?**

ox; castrated bull; cattle

**orej cuman**

the oxen-honouring feast, described in *Hipa*:70-5.

**orej komaŋ**

oxen meat

**oroj**

Act: (of the wind) to blow dust into something (eyes, food, water, etc., but not things such as clothing); Mid: (of dust) to blow into the eyes, food, water, etc. See also tapa?.

**orsiq**

beans (BG:183)

**orton, ortono?**

Asan tree (BG:183)

**os**

dew (BG:183) < S. os pānī ‘dew’. See also alamda?.

**osāga?**

beginning

**osāga?**

previous. Gen of osāga?

**osar**

veranda (BG:183) < H. osār ‘wide; width’?

**osel**

Act: make white (CAUS preferred); Mid: become white; CAUS: o<ʻb>sel; white

**oselda?**

white (oselda? yota ‘looks white’)

**oskay**

primitive (Malhotra, 1982:255)

**osoj**

Act: make something spicy hot (CAUS preferred); Mid: become spicy hot (BG:183, ‘be bitter’); spicy heat; hot, spicy; CAUS: o<ʻb>soŋ

**osunj**

Act: bewitch; Mid: become bewitched; enchantment; passion; suffering through witchcraft (*Hipa*:278,39). See also pangay.

**pap osunj**

enchantment through sin, sting of sin (*Hipa*:278,39)

**oțhŋgay**

Act: lean against (TR) < S. oțhanja- ‘lean against’

**oțhŋge**

Mid: lean against (ITR)

**oțhŋge**

Mid: lean against (ITR)

**orton**

Act: press, press down, place s.th. on
oton₂  
**Act:** stab (bg:183, not known to speakers I questioned)

otun, oton goton  See utun

oyer  
**Caus of eý**

*p*

paʔ, paʔɁ  
**Act:** break, split (TR); **Mid:** break, split (ITR); **Gener, TR:** **Caus:** o'b-paʔ, pa<ʔ>aʔ; **Doub Caus:** o'b-pa<ʔ>aʔ

paʔsor, paʔɁsor  
(Flat) grinding stone. See also sor, soreŋ.

pabitar  
Holy < S. pavitar ‘holy’  
**Pabitar atma, pabitratma** Holy Spirit

pablik  
People < Eng., probably via an Indo-Aryan language  
**Lebu pablik** the people

pāc, pāc 5; leader of the pawcāyat, the council of the five elders of a village who settle disputes; the pawcāyat itself < S. pāc ‘5’. See also moloy.  
**Pācwa** fifth

pāceit  
The panchayat, the traditional form of local government < S. pācāit ‘panchayat’

packom  See paʔɁkom

pacli, pachli  
**Act:** push s.th. backwards; **Mid:** walk or move backwards; back, backwards, behind < S. pichlā ‘back part’, pāche ‘behind’

pācwa  See pāc

pachim baŋal  
The state of West Bengal < S. pacchim ‘west’

paq  
See paʔ?

paqhe  See poʔhay/poʔhe

pad  
Verse; post, office < H. pad ‘position, rank, etc.’  
**Raja pad** the post of the king, kingship

paday  
**Act:** fart; **Mid:**; **Gener**

padṛi  
See padri

pādra  
Fourth son of Semb(h)o and Dakay

padri, padṛi  
Christian priest (< Portuguese padre, unknown through which language)

padu, pādu, phagun  
Ca. September, the ninth month of the year < H. phāgun ‘the month of Phagun’

paguɾ  
**Act:** help crawl (= Caus); **Mid:** crawl; **Caus:** pa<ʔ>b>guɾ ‘help crawl’ < S. paguɾ ‘crawl’. See also guɾiyay, kabuɾ, reŋgay / reŋge.

pagha  
Big rope < S. paghā ‘thick rope’

paghlay  
**Act:** melt (TR) < S. paghl-/ paghlā- ‘melt (ITR/TR)’

paghle  
**Mid:** melt (ITR)

pahala  See pohila

paham, phaham, pham, thaham  
**Act:** ponder, plan; remember; decide; **Mid:** be uncertain as to what to do; thought; memory  
**Paham aw** conj.v. remember  
**Paham ḍel** conj.v. remember  
**Phaham hoy** conj.v. realize  
**Paham karay** conj.v. remember
pahan  priest < S. pahan ‘non-Christian priest’ (&lt; IA pradhān?). See also kalo.

pahāṛ mountain, hill < S. pahāṛ ‘mountain’
pahāṛi  mountainous, hilly

paharait  after midnight < S. pahā rāit‘after midnight’. See also adharait under haʔḍo.

pahila, pahile  See pohila

pahra  god (bg:184). See also bero apa, bhagwan, dewta, dewtain, girīṅ, isuwar, ponmesor.

paīca  See poīca

paidal on foot < S. paidāl ‘on foot’

paiʔjkom  See paʔjkom

pailkoɽ, pailkoɽa, pailkoʔta  See palkoʔta

paʔru, pāyru  anklet (bg:185) < S. paʔrī ‘anklet’

pair  cloth border (bg:184)

paʔsa  See poʔsa

paj  hawk; falcon, pronounced [paj], not [paʔj:n] < S. pājh ‘hawk’

pāj  See paŋj

paʔjkom, paʔjkom, packom  soldier, policeman < S. pałtan ‘soldier’?

pajhra  fountain, small spring < S. pajhrā ‘source, spring’. See also pajhre.

pajhre  ACT:--; MID: flow (of water) < S. pajhrā ‘source, spring’. See also pajhre.

paka, pakka  strong, sturdy; definite, steadfast < S. pakkā ‘strong (as in belief)’

pakir  name of a tree (bg:184)

pakka  See paka

pako  Mohua fruit, the ripe, seed-bearing fruit of the Mohua tree (hjpa:174, 58; 247,106). See also kupuŋ.

pakha  niche in the wall; hjpa:274f. ‘a niche used in a wall as a shelf’

pakhi  side < S. pakhī ‘side’

pal<sub>1</sub>  ACT: be able; finish; MID:--; pal-pal: gener; CAUS: oʰ-b-pal, pa&lt;ʰb&gt;l; DOUB CAUS: oʰ-b-pa&lt;ʰb&gt;l. With the meaning ‘be able’, pal appears with the lexical stem as an infinitive, with the meaning ‘finish’ it follows either the lexical stem in its simple form as a “V2” or “explicator verb” or it may alternatively follow the lexical stem in the form of the sequential converb < S. pār- ‘be able’?

hoyna palte  maybe, perhaps (lit.: ‘it can be’)

pal<sub>2</sub>  ACT: wink (bg:184; unknown to speakers I consulted)

palam  See palamu

palamra  name of a river

palamra ompay  the Palamra River

palamu, palam  Palamu (name of a district in Jharkhand)

palam raij  the “Kingdom” of Palamu

palamu ghaṭ  Palamu Ghat (place name)

paldi  echo-word for jaldi

palesťina des  Palestine < S. deş ‘country’

palki  bed; palanquin < H. pālki ‘litter;
conveyance carried on the shoulders’
*palki jahaj*  sedan-chair

**palko**  Act: gush forth suddenly (e.g., when digging a hole and water suddenly gushes out); Mid: gush, spout (itr). The difference between the two appears to be related to the “**gener**” category, as in the first case the water suddenly begins to gush, whereas in the second it gushes (continually).

*palkoʈa, pailkoʈ, pailkoʈa, pailkoʔʈa, paylkoʔʈa*  Palkota, name of a city and thana in Jharkhand

**paltan**  army (bg:184) < S. *paltan*  ‘soldier’

**paltay, palʈa**  Act: change < H. *palat*-  ‘turn over’

**palʈe**  Mid: change (itr)

**pampaʔpur**  Pampapur (name of a district)

**pampla**  butterfly < S. *paplā*  ‘butterfly’

**paŋ**  Act: take down/away; carry on the shoulder (HPa: 154, d:19); Mid: be taken down/away. See also goʔ, ghōɽci, hintor, kakuʃ, kunɖum, puŋ, sambhray, tuɖaʔ, teʃ, tuphaŋ, uɖum.

**paŋ paʔ pur**  popular etymology of Pampaʔpur (see there)

**paŋgay**  Act: bewitch; Mid: become bewitched (HPa:278,39). See also osuŋ.

**paŋkrajvala**  teacher

**paŋkha**  Act: fan (s.o. else); Mid: fan (oneself); fan < S. *pakhā*  ‘fan’

**paŋkha ḭaj**  Wing King, name of a mythical flying horse in HPa:141-3

**paŋoɖ**  Act: place a baby on the lap; Mid: (of a baby) be placed on s.o.’s lap

**paŋc**  See *pāc*  

**paŋj, pāj**  footprint < S. *pāj*  ‘footprint’. See also *ponjiyaŋ.*

**paŋjra, paŋjera**  rib < S. *pājra hāɽ*  ‘ribs, rib case’. See also *paŋjkal.*

**paŋjray**  Act: speak indirectly; plow the edge of a field

**paŋjre**  Mid: speak indirectly (**gener**); be plowed (of a field)

**paŋjri**  skeleton (HPa:189,155) < H. *pājri*  ‘a rib’

**paŋṇeriya**  name of a village. Exact location unknown but in the general vicinity of Ranchi.

**pan**  betel leaf < H. *pān*  ‘betel leaf’

**panari**  Panari (name of a village) (HPa: 124); district (HPa:232,66)

**paŋḍu**  a white dove  (HPa:239,83) < H. *pāḍuk*  ‘turtle-dove; dove’

**pandan**  a type of tree

**pandan daru**  the pandan tree

**pandra**  15  < S. *pandro, H. pandrah*  ‘15’

**pandravĩ, pandarvĩ**  fifteenth (HPb: 53,4)

**panesar**  See *ponmesor,* etc.

**panic**  bow-string  (bg:184)

**panisani**  Panisani, name of a village

**paniyay,**  Act: sharpen (a hatchet) by heating it and working it

**paniye,**  Mid: become sharpened < S. *paniyā-,*
**peterson: kharia-english lexicon; lexicon**

**paniyay₂~paricha**

*pani-* with same meanings

**paniyay₂**  
**Act:** paint (tr) < H. paniyā- ‘to water; become watery’ (?)

**paniye₂**  
**Mid:** become covered with paint

**panti, pāti**  
row, line; folded seam (e.g. in a *saree*); in a row < S. pāti ‘line, row’  
**panti pantiga** in a row; one after the other; next to one another

**pap**  
sin < S. pāp ‘sin’

**pap chama**  
forgiveness of sins (HjPa: 276,35)

**pap tay chuʔte**  
be released of sins (HjPb: 61,27)

**pap karay**  
conj.v. sin

**pap osuŋ**  
enchantment through sin, sting of sin (HjPa: 278,39)

**pap rupi**  
sinful

**papi**  
sinner; sinful

**papɽa**  
*Gardenia latifolia* (HjPa: 172,39)

**pãɽ**  
See *bamhan*

**paɽal**  
Participial form from S. paɽ-, ‘occurred, stayed, gotten’, but can also have the meaning ‘lying’ or ‘lying down’ (HjPb: 56,68; 59, note 68; 64, 30; 66, 70)

**paɽankal**  
**Mid:** rib (BG: 185; speakers I consulted were not familiar with this lexeme). See also *panj*.

**paɽe**  
See *paro*

**paɽhai**  
studies, course of study < H. paɽhāi ‘study (n.)’

**paɽhai / paɽhe**  
See *porhay / porhe*

**paɽi**  
turn, chance < S. pārī ‘turn’

**paɽi paɽi**  
one after another

**paɽom**  
**Act:** -; **Mid:** gain strength, recover from an illness; power, energy

**paɽom gar**  
powerful (HjPb: 55,44; 61,21)

**paɽosī**  
neighbor < S. paɽosī ‘neighbor’

**paɽu**  
**Act:** sing; **Mid:** sing (HAB); a certain type of song

**parab**  
chapter < H. *parva* ‘part or section of a book’

**paramatma**  
the supreme spirit < H. *paramātmā* ‘the supreme spirit’

**parameswar**  
See *ponmesor*

**parathana**  
prayer < H. *prārthanā* ‘prayer, entreaty’

**parathana karay**  
conj.v. pray

**parbari**  
Parvati, an important goddess in Hinduism

**parcar**  
preacher < Eng.

**parda**  
curtain < S. pārdā ‘curtain’

**pardesi**  
foreign; foreigner; stranger < S. *pardeśī* ‘foreigner’

**pare**  
See *paro*

**pareʔd karay**  
march (e.g., of soldiers). No further data available on *pareʔd*.

**pargana**  
province, district < H. *parganā* ‘subdivision of a zīlā district’

**parhej**  
**Act:** abstain (from + infinitive); **Mid:** -; gener < H. *parhez* ‘abstention’

**parice**  
troduction < H. *paricay* ‘acquaintance’

**paricha, pariksa**  
eamination < S. *parikṣā* ‘amination’
pariya  era, time  < S. pariya ‘era, time’
pariwar family  < S. parivār ‘family’
pariksa  See paricha
parja, praja subject (e.g. of a king)  < H. prajā ‘subject (of a king)’
parkala mirror  < S. parkālā ‘mirror’, H. parkālā ‘glass pane’
parkha side, bank (of a river)
parmeswar  See ponmesor
paro, parom, pare Act: bring across (CAUS preferred); Mid: cross over (TR); CAUS: pa<ś>b>ro ‘take across, bring s.o. s.where’; side (n.)  < S. pār ‘crossing’
parpan Act: cleanse, clean; Mid: clean oneself
parwah opinion  < H. parvāh ‘care, concern’
pasa Act: beat (grain, a person, etc.); Mid: be beaten; GENER
pase Act: bring close; Mid: come close; CAUS: pa<ś>b>se; near (ADV); near (postposition, used with GEN)  < S. pase ‘near’
pasete nearby
paska Easter  < S. pāskā ‘Easter’ (< Portuguese pascua)
pasŋgi log of firewood
pasŋgi khoʔ fireplace, hearth
paʔsor  See paʔ?
pasray Act: stretch the legs (TR)  < S. pasrā- ‘stretch out (hand)’
pasre Mid: (pasre): stretch (of legs) (ITR); (pasray): GENER of Act. See also ḷuij.

pata1 wooden leveller used after ploughing a field (BG:185)
pata kaʔd harrow (Hjpa:214ff.)
pata2 oil press
patari railroad tracks  < H. paṭrī ‘strip of wood or metal’
patay1 Act: water (plants)  < S. paṭā- ‘water (flowers, etc.)’
pate1 Mid: be watered (of plants)
patay2 Act: fix price, bargain; bring s.o. to agree  < S. paṭā- ‘bargain’
pate2 Mid: be fixed (of a price); agree
patain, paṭein ceiling, also used with the meaning “floor, story”  < S. paṭāin, paṭein ‘ceiling’
pati protective shell of a turtle (Hjpa: 178,88)
patkay, patka Act: dash something against the ground
patke Mid: be dashed to the ground  < H. paṭak- ‘dash/knock down’
patlipur the district of Patlipur. Same as patliputra?
patliputra the city of Patna  (< Skt.). See also patlipur, paṭna, paʔtopur.
patna the city of Patna. Capital of the state of Bihar, of which the state of Jharkhand formerly composed the southern half. See also paʔtopur, patliputra.
paʔto (puja) name of a ceremony described in Hjpa:142ff. in which, among other things, a chicken is sacrificed. Popular etymology of paʔtopur.
paʔtopur Kharia name for 'Patna'. See paṭna, paʔto

paṭ pat Meaning unclear, found in Hjb:53,3.

paṭpaṭay Act: hold fast

paṭpaṭe Mid: be held fast

paṭhpuja See pujapath under puja.

pata₁, patta tail

pata₂ trace; known < S. patā ‘trace (n.)’
pata laʔ conj.v. be known

patar Act:-; Mid: become light (e.g. a room or the sky); light; dawn; Caus: pa<b>tar; pa<p>tar

pāti See panti

patit fallen (religious or moral sense) < Skt.

patras Peter. See also pitar₁.

patratu Patratu, name of a town in Jharkhand. Whereabouts unknown.

patta See pata₁

pattajhaɽa coward See also ḍarguha.

pattha first < Skt. prathama-?

patha a measure (for rice or grain). Said by speakers I consulted to be equal in weight to approximately 1 kg.

paul, paulus Paul

paũray Act: help s.o. swim < S. pāur- ‘swim’. See also pero.

paũre Mid: swim

pawan purifier, rectifier (Hjb:64,30) < Skt.

paya chance, opportunity

palkət(a) See palkoʔta

pāyṛu See paĩru

paysa See poisa

pāytales 45 < H. pāṭālis ‘45’

paytar, phaytar plain; fertile (uncertain)

=pe marker of 2Pl

peʔ cooked rice; food; dinner

peʔ beso Act:?; Mid: eat one’s fill

peʔ cakhnaʔ Act: prepare dinner; Mid:?

pēca See poica

pēce spout. See nal pēce.

pechaun, pechori piece of cloth < H. pichaurī ‘a shawl (for women)’

peʔd,q Act: blow or play a pipe or horn; Mid:-; peʔd-peʔd,q: gener. See also peʔeʔd.

peʔeʔd, pēʔeʔd (large) fife. See peʔd,q -nV-. See also rutu ‘small fife’; bāsari.

pendar bottom(-side) < S. pendā ‘bottom’

pendari low-lying, on the bottom. See also bādho pendari.

pener fly (v.); wing Cf. -nV-.

pensil pencil (Eng.)

peʔay meaning unknown. Used in the expressions peʔay munda, chuti peʔay. Appears to have (had?) the
meaning ‘impure’.

peɽay munda Peray Munda Name of ethnic group

pẽɽe See peñe’d

pereōwa See perwa

periya, poriya time, generation < S. periya ‘time; age, period, era’


perwa, pẽrwa, perwã, pereōwa pigeon < S. perwã ‘pigeon’

pesab Act: pee, urinate; Mid:-; pee (n.), urine < S. pešāb ‘urine’

pesab karay conj.v. pee, urinate

pesab laʔ conj.v. to have to pee

peswar Peshawar

peṭi box < H. peṭi ‘box, case; bundle

peṭu glutton, (fig.) pig < S. peṭu

peṭh, peṭ, peṭh, peṭhiya, peṭhya, poṭhiya market < H. paṭh ‘fixed marked; marked day; shop, stall’

peṭhiya tola Market Quarter, name of a section of the city of Simdega (HJPA:51,49)

petra pot-belly (HJPA:175,64, quoted from R&R:452,31)

peyar, piyar Act: love; Mid:-; love for a long time; love (n.) < S. piyār ‘love’

peyar karay conj.v. love

peyara loved

pyare dear (adj.)

pi, pibh pus < S. pibh, pib ‘pus’

piʃa side < H. piʃā ‘rear or back part’?

pij ACT: break (TR); fix (a price); Mid: break (ITR)

lemeʔ pij conj.v. wake up

piɲjira, piɲjra, piʃra cage < S. piʃrā ‘cage’

piʃuwa worm < H. pilu ‘worm, faggot’ (HJPA:180,100)

Piɲda, pɨca step built into the front wall of the house for sitting on (BG:186 ‘veranda’)‘

pipni eyelid (BG:186) < S. pipnī ‘eyelash’

piʃa See pinda

piʔ See mar,

piʃauriyagār, piʃoria the village of Pitaurigarh, exact location unknown but in the general vicinity of Ranchi.

pitar Peter. See also patras.

piʔar₁ brass < S. pitar, pital ‘brass’. See also piʔoro.

piʔorọ brass (HJPA:173,46). See also pitar₂

piyar₁ ACT: make yellow; Mid: become yellow; yellow < H. pilā ‘yellow’. See also saŋ.

piyar₂ See peyar

piyas thirst < S. piyās ‘thirst’

qaʔ piyas thirst

qaʔ piyas laʔ conj.v. be(come) thirsty

piyo Oriolus melanocephalus, the Golden Oriole (HJPA:236,73; 239,82)

poʔ ACT: bump against s.th. (part of body which is bumped is marked by the instrumental buŋ while the place which
is bumped against is an object, marked by =te. Possessor of body part is subject, e.g. boko’b buŋ ka’bṭote pokho’j ‘I bumped my head against the door’) (BG:187: ‘spin’); Míd:-; Gener: poʔ-poʔ: Gener

pōchri tail < S. poich(rī), pochri, puchrī, pochī ‘tail’. See also pata.

po’d1 Act:-; Míd: sprout, grow; Caus: o’-b- po’d cause to sprout (e.g. of water, halo) < H. paud ‘a young plant, seedling’? See also jaŋkor.

po’d5 Act: stitch leaves, make leaf cups; Míd: be stitched; po’d-po’d: Gener of Act

poḍha See porha

poḍhe See porhaye / poṛhe

poḍda village. See also khoṛi, ʧoli.

poesa See poisa

pōga horn for blowing < S. pō ‘horn (of vehicle)’; H. pōgā ‘hollow piece or tube (bamboo, metal)’

pogim Act: warm (TR); Míd: become warm See also garam, girin/girin, lo’b, jem, onem, ore, rugum, sului, ḍheker, tapay/tape, urum/udum, usum.

pogri turban < S. pogri ‘turban’

pohila, pahala, pahila, pahile first < S. pailā, pahilā ‘first’

poica, paica, pēca Act: lend; borrow; Míd:-; Gener < S. paica/levek/karek ‘borrow’, paicā deyek ‘lend’

poin canal draining water away from a field (BG:187)
poře, pāre  Act:--; Mid: obligatory auxiliary, appears with infinitive of main predicating lexeme < S. pāre- ‘must, should’

pořa, poḍha 1. third son of Semb(h)o and Dakay; 2. a kind of fruit

pořay, pařhay  Act: read to s.o.; teach; cause to study < S. pařhā- ‘teach’

pořhe, poḍhe, paɽhe, paɽhe  Mid: read (to oneself); study < S. paɽh- ‘read’
pořhe  reading
pořhe belar  literate
paɽhe likhe  literate, learned (of people)
poɽhe piɽhi  read completely

poɽho  a certain kind of fig tree, “Ficus Cunia, Wall., Urticaceae, a low fig tree conspicuous for its long, drooping leafless, fruit-bearing branches clustered around the trunk or near the roots” (HIPA:171,36)

poɽob  sweet potato

poɽomgar  mighty < S. balgār ‘strong’?

poɽoŋ  hare

poɽiya  See periya

porob  Act: make something a festival; Mid: become a festival; feast, celebration < S. parab ‘feast, festival’

porsa  Act: repeat; Mid:--; gener

porʈoli  Name of a khoɽi or ‘village section’ in Saldega (salɖaɁ?)

poɽa  stomach; bowels; guts < S. poɽā ‘stomach, intestines’

poɽom  bundle < H. poɽ ‘bundle’
poɽom kubi  cauliflower

poɽre, poɽro  Mid: be pregnant (BG:187). Unknown to speakers I consulted.


poɽhay  Act: make (fruit) hard just before it ripens (e.g., the sun); Mid: become hard just before ripening

poɽhiya  See peɽh(iya)

potay  Act: plaster (a wall, etc.); Mid: become plastered (of a wall, etc.) < S. poɽnā moɽi ‘plaster (on walls or floor)’

pophi, puthi  book < H. pophi ‘book, volume’. See also pustak
dharam puthi  the Holy Book, Bible

prabandh  management < H. prabandh ‘arrangement; management; administration’
prabandh karay  conj.v. manage

prabhu  the Lord < S. prabhu ‘lord’
prabhu yisu  Lord Jesus

pracarak  preacher < H. pracārak ‘promulgator; proclaimer’

prades  region < H. prades ‘place, region; province; state’

praʃa  See parja

pratha  custom < H. pradhā ‘custom, institution’

prem  love < S. prem ‘love’
mel prem se  in peace and harmony

premcand  pseudonym of a prominent, highly influential author in Hindi / Urdu
prerit  apostle  < S. *prerit* ‘apostle’

priye  Dear (f.)! (voc.)  < Skt. prīye ‘dear (f., voc.)’

priyetam  husband (HjP b:56,47)


puchar  ECHO word for *khoj*2 ‘searching’, does not seem to have an independent lexical meaning in Kharia < S. *puchār* in *khojā* (ir) *puchā* (i) *kar-* ‘search and ask’

pu?chu’q  ACT: wrap up in; MID:-

pu?q  ACT:-; MID: jump; CAUS: *ob-puq* (Malhotra, 1982:165); *puq-d-puq*; GENER

puq  ACT: cause to explode (CAUS is preferred, and is the only form allowed with an animate subject (as opposed to e.g. ‘fire’)); MID: explode; (fig.): be(come) envious; CAUS: *puq*>qu, *q-puqu*; DOUB CAUS: *q-puq*>qu < S. *puqth-‘explode’ (itr), *puqth-‘explode (tr)’

puqub, puqub  a certain kind of vegetable (HjP a:175,62, quoted from R&R (no page given) ‘without creeper, round tuber’ and ‘a kind of jungle vegetable which grows underground without any creeper or plant above ground’; water-lilly (HjP a:216,14) Types of *puqub*: jait *puqub* (grey) and raqkob (white). See also khākhri, puṭ ud, ud♂.

pudga  feather < S. *pudgā* ‘small feather’

puja  ACT: honor (TR); MID: be honored; GENER of ACT; offering, sacrifice < S. *puja* ‘offer a sacrifice’

puja karay  conj.v. perform a sacrifice

puja po?  conj.v. sacrifice

pujagar  intended for a sacrifice

pujapat, pāṭpuja  offering, sacrifice

pujapat, pāṭpuja karay  conj.v. perform a sacrifice

puja sewa  honoring

puja sewa karay  conj.v. honor

pujar  the assistant to the *kalo* or traditional Kharia priest < S. *pujārī* ‘(Hindu) priest’. See also *pujar*.

pujari  (traditional) priest < S. *pujārī* ‘(Hindu) priest’. See also *pujar*.

puj’da?  ACT: rinse mouth (*bun*) with water (=te); MID: become rinsed (of the mouth, direct case); GENER

pūji  capital, funds < S. *pūjī* ‘fund’

pul  bridge < S. *pul* ‘bridge’

pulis  *darō?*  police (Malhotra, 1982:112, meaning of *darō?* unclear)

pulkī  beating of the heart (HjP b:44,8) < H. *pulak* ‘erection of the hair on the body (considered as a sign of ecstasy; thrill of rapture, ecstasy’; *pulkī* ‘enraptured, ecstatic’

pulkī dhāway  conj.v. make s.o.’s heart pound

pujing  ACT: cause to fly off, carry off (as e.g. of the wind); MID: be carried off (by the wind). See also *opuq*, undoubtedly originally a CAUS of *puq*. However, as *opuq* has both a simple and DOUB CAUS, it would seem better to consider *opuq* a lexeme in its own right now. Also related to *jepuq, kupuq*? See also *goʔ, ghórci, hintor, kakuʔ, kunḍum, paq, sambrayʔ, tuqʔ, teʔ♂, tuphan, uшлаm.

puj, pulki dhāway  ACT: make a full moon (e.g. by God); MID: become a full
moon; full moon < S. puni ‘full moon’. See punya? See also purnima.

punya name of a priest in Kharia mythology who is said to be the priest who lost his holy thread because he forgot it when he went to urinate. A Brahman found the holy thread and kept it, so that he became the one to perform the sacrifice. Up until that time, the Brahmans were the ones who carried the Kharia priest around on a palanquin. After this incident, the Kharia carried the Brahman around. See puni?

punyom See puni

puɾi pūrī, small round cake (bg:188)

pur used in place names, from Indo-Aryan, where it may loosely be translated as ‘city’. In Kharia, however, it may also be used for countries and areas, even the Netherworld (bhiʔtar pur), in addition to cities and villages.

pura, puray Act: make full, entire, complete < S. purā kar- ‘complete’ (tr)

pure Mid: become finished, complete
pur all; complete, completely; exclusively
pura puri complete
pura karay conj.v. fulfill (tr) (hjpa: 56,64)

purab, purob, purub east < S. purub ‘east’. See also munuoʔsin.

pure See pura(y) / pure

purkas very much < H. pūrak ‘completing; complementary; supplementary’?

purkha, purkhe, purukh ancestor, forefather; generation < S. purkhā ‘forefather’

purkhāwṭi the multitude of ancestors, “ancestorship” (hjpa, 149, fn. i)

purliya See puruliya

purluʔq clean; figurative: ‘spotless, without reproach’

purnaphani Purnaphani, name of a town in Gumla district

purnima full moon < H. pūrṇimā ‘night or day of full moon’. See also puni.

purob See purab

purso unmarried (hjpa:275,34)

purub See purab

purukh See purkha

puruliya, purliya Purulia, name of district and city in West Bengal

pus, puʔs(e)rel, phuʔs(e)rel the month of Pus, ca. December-January < H. pūs ‘the month of Pus’. See also -rel.

pus leraŋ the month of Pus

puʔsaʔj Act: bore (tr); Mid: become bored

puʔs(e)rel See pus

pusi cat


puṭ ud small mushroom, cited in hjpa:175,63 from fgd < S. puṭu with the same meaning. See also khūkhri, puqub, udʃ.

puɾe burst (Malhotra, 1982:246)

puɾkal, phuɾkal Ficus infectoria (hjpa: 171,38)
putu See puṇub

putow daughter-in-law < S. putou ‘daughter-in-law’

putra son < H. putra ‘son’

puthi See pothi

pyāj onion < S. peāj, peyāj, peyāj ‘onion’

pyare See peyar

*ph*

phadar (religious) father, (Catholic) priest < Eng.

phagu man’s name

phagun See padu

phaham See paham

phaila Act: spread < S. phailā-, phairā- ‘spread (TR)’

phaile Mid: be(come) spread

phāla See phalna

phaisla decision < S. phaislā ‘joint resolution of meeting’

phali (wooden) board

phalna, phanla, phāla (m.), phalni (f.) such-and-such, so-and-so, a certain < S. phalnā (m.), phalnī (f.) ‘such and such (of person)’.

pham See paham

phamphla? butterfly < S. paplā ‘butterfly’. See also titli.

phañka Act: eat by throwing small handfuls of food into the mouth; Mid: be thrown into the mouth; gener of act; morsel (given in this last meaning in bg:188, but this was not accepted by speakers I consulted)

phanda net, trap < S. phādā ‘trap’

phandar echo-word for landar ‘incorrect’

phanla See phalna

phapha See pheinga

phaʔphar Act: expand, spread out (TR); Mid: expand, open (e.g. of flowers) < S. phaharā- ‘spread out (of mat, clothes)?

phaɾa, pharay Act: split (wood, etc.) (TR) < H. phāɾ- ‘split’ (TR)

phaɾce Mid: split (of wood) (ITR) < H. phat- ‘split’ (ITR)

phaɾpharay Act:/Mid:?? flap (wings) < S. phar pharā- ‘flap (of bird)’

phaɾsa the ḍhak tree (“Buteau frondosa”, McGregor, 1997:613)

phark difference (Malhotra, 1982: 236) < S. pharak ‘difference’

pharisi Pharisee

pharo pharao, king of ancient Egypt

pharvari, pharuwari February (Eng.)

phāsi Act: execute; Mid: commit suicide; gener of act; execution; caus: oʿb-phāsi; doub caus: oʿb-bhāsi < S. phāsi
**phaṭa~phaṭurseit**

**phaṭa**  
Echo echo word for *lutui*. No independent meaning.

**phawd**  
Army < S. *phauj* ‘army’

**phawd gu’d**  
Very many (literally: ‘like an army’)

**phaytar**  
See *paytar*

**pheinga**  
Grasshopper < S. *(phapa) pheinga* ‘grasshopper’

**phapaha pheinga**  
Grasshopper. Meaning of *phapaha* unclear.

**phekay**  
*Act*: throw; also used as a V2 (rarely) to indicate sudden and final movement away from the subject < S. *phek* ‘throw’

**pheke**  
*Mid*: be thrown

**phemili**  
Family < Eng.

**phen, pheni**  
(Snake-) hood < S. *phen* ‘hood (of cobra)’

**phen teke**  
Make a snake-hood *(hjPb:56,77; 59, note 77)*

**pheřwa**  
Name of a village. Exact location unknown but in the general vicinity of Ranchi.

**pheriya**  
*Act*: clear (clouds, as of the wind) *(tr)*;  
*Mid*: become cleared (of clouds)

**pherwit**  
Merchant *(bg: 188)*

**phikir**  
*Act*: think; worry (about: with *Gen* marker =aɁ, or with =aɁ *thoŋ* or =aɁ *gha’d* ‘for’);  
*Mid*: think or worry for a long time; thought, reflection; trouble < S. *phikir kar* ‘worry’. See also *niphikir*.  
**phikir karay**  
Conj.v. think of

**philip**  
Philip
**phursat** ‘leisure’

**phus**  
ECHO-WORD for *ghās*

**phusri**  
pimple  
*S. phusrī* ‘pimple’

**phuṣ(e)ral**  
See *pus*

**phusu ṭuru**  
Act / Mid: whisper. No apparent difference  
*S. phusuri guṭhiyā-‘whisper’*

**phuṭkal**  
See *puṭkal*

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**raḥ**  
Act: cause to blossom/bloom  
(Caus preferred); Mid: blossom, bloom;  
Caus:  
*ob-raḥ; flower*

**raḥ poṭa**  
umbilical cord

**raḥ-raḥ**  
masdar of *raḥ; flower*

**raḥ-raḥ mala**  
garland of flowers

**raḥ-raḥ poṭa**  
umbilical cord

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**raḥb**  
Act: bury (a dead body); Mid:-; gener  
(e.g., one after another in a war where there are lots of dead to be buried). See also *ranab*.

**rabaḥ**  

**rabbi**  
Rabbi  
(< Bible)

**rabeḥ**  

**rāci, rāci, rāpci**  
Ranchi. The capital of the state of Jharkhand. It is also the capital of the district of the same name, located in the mid-eastern section of the state.

**raḥchol**  
Act / Mid:?? deceive. Found in Kullū,  
1992:2 (= Luke, 2:16). Speakers I questioned were not familiar with this lexeme but assumed from the context that it means ‘deceive’.

**raḍkob**  
a white *puḍub* or *puṭu* vegetable, name unknown. See *puḍub* for details. From *HJPa*:175,63.

**rag**  
melody; voice  
*S. rāg* ‘melody; singing voice’

**rāg ritaḥ**  
See *raη₂*

**ragday**  
Act: massage, rub; Mid:-  
*S. ragd-‘rub, rub together’*

**ragoḥj, raguḥj**  
Act: wash plates, pots, etc.; Mid:-  
See also *guηj*.

**ragom**  
Act: make someone angry  
(Caus preferred); Mid: become angry;  
Caus:  
*ra<وحدة>gom; anger*  
See also *khis, raktay*.

**ragragay**  
Act:-; Mid: glitter in the sunlight

**raguḥj**  
See *ragoḥj*

**raghunath**  
Raghunath, name of a village priest  
in *HJPb*:64, story b.

**rāhaṭa, rāhaṭa**  
hand-operated grinder  
(HJPa:120:31). See also *cakri, jata*.

**rāhaṭi**  
a type of pulse

**raḥi**  
remain, live  
*S. rah-‘stay, remain’.

Found in [MT,1:10] but rejected by other speakers I consulted.

**raḥil**  
a woman’s name  
(HJPb:43,3)

**rāḥta**  
See *rāhaṭa*

**rai**  
See *ray*
raides, raijdes name of a city, perhaps Rohitasgarh in southeastern Uttar Pradesh. See also rohtasgarh.

raigar(h), railo, railogarh names of a city, perhaps Rohitasgarh

railo kinir the forest areas surrounding Railo(garh)

raij, raij, raj, ra[ij], rays govern, rule; kingdom; epoch, times; rule, governing < S. rāij ‘kingdom; rule (n.), etc.’. See also rajhay

raij kui conj.v. perform a rite of initiation; rite performed when a king ascends a throne, literally ‘find the kingdom’ (HjP b: 60,82)

rajiya royal (HjP b:56,70)

rajiya dut messenger of the king; ambassador

raij karay conj.v. govern, rule; found a kingdom (?)

raijhai Act:/Mid:? govern and all that goes with it

raj kajni meaning unclear. Found in [MS, 1:172]. Other speakers I questioned were unfamiliar with this expression.

rajniti, rajnitik politics

raijhai See under raij

raijdes See raides

raimuli Raimuli, place-name, whereabouts unknown (HjP a: 240,86)

rairraʔ ‘of the king’, exact meaning unclear. See HjP a, 146, f:9 and 149, fn. f.

raitolli name of a khoṛi or ‘village section’ in Saldega (salḍāʔ)

raij See raij

raj 2 king < H. rāj ‘king, prince, lord’. See also next entry.

raja king < S. rājā ‘king’. See also koleŋ, nares.

rajadhani capitol

raja kūwar crown prince

raja murut the portrait of a king (on a coin) (HjP a:201:233)

raja pad the post of the king, kingship

raja rajwaʔ king and those surrounding him, king etc.

raja rani king and queen, royal couple

rajadēra Rajadera, name of a city in Gumla district.

rajadhani See raja

rajgarpur Rajgarpur, name of a town in Orissa

raji 1 See raij

raji 2 Act: make s.o. happy (= causative); MID: become content, be in agreement with, accept, agree; CAUS: raʔb<ji; agreement, approval (HjP a: 205,5) < S. rājī ‘acceptance, agreement’

rajistār register (Eng.)

rajiya See raij

raj kajni See raij

rajput Rajput, name of an ethnic group in or originally from Rajasthan

rajwaʔ ECHO WORD for raja

rajhay Act: make s.o. busy by giving them lots to do; MID: become busy < S. raihā-(same). See also raij.
**rajh rajh** falling in quick procession (e.g. of tears)

**rakam** type, kind; too much/many < S. rokom ‘type, kind’

**rakam rakam** all kinds of

**rakas** demon < H. rākṣas, rākṣas ‘evil spirit, demon’

**raksa₁** protection < S. rāksā ‘protection’

**raksa karay** conj.v. protect

**raksa karayna karp** guardian

**raksa₂** grey pumpkin (bg:189)

**raktay** Act: make s.o. angry; Mid: become angry < S. raktāe jā- ‘be angry (in fighting, boxing)’. See also khis, ragom.

**ram₁** the Hindu god Ram(a). Also a common man’s name

**ram candar, ramcandra** name of the famous king of Ayodhya who was an incarnation of God Vishnu, same as ram (hipa: 190, fn. 152; hirp:61,7)

**ram dhanus** rainbow < H. rām-dhanus ‘rainbow’

**ram rekha, rama? rekha** name of a mountain about 10 miles (16 km) west of Simdega, also referred to as buṭha biru “old man mountain”, as it is said to have the shape of an old man. (hirp:62,1). The name means “Ram’s line”. See also buṭha biru, ghār biru, harka biru.

**ram siyar** wolf < S. siyār ‘jackal’

**ram₂** Act: choose; pick up, lift up. See also cunay, ray.

**rama’d, ramo’d, romo’d** fingernail, toenail

**ram candar** See *ram₁*

**rajang** Drunken state

**raŋga** Act: make cold; Mid: feel cold; coldness; cold (of the weather, not water, tea, etc.)

**kosu raŋa** illness; difficulties

**raŋa laʔ** conj.v. feel cold

**raŋga saha** winter (hipa:167,3)

**raŋgay** Act: paint, apply color (also to oneself); Mid: be painted < S. rāg- ‘paint’. See also raŋ₂

**raŋgoʔ** Act/Mid?: spread or fold (garments) over (hipa:236,72)

**lutui raŋgoʔ** wrap the end of a saree over the head to hide one’s face. See also dobrai / dobre, japaiʔ, le’d, lukai/luke, oku’b, reprepay, somte.

**raŋ rita’d** See *raŋ₂*

**rapci** See râci

**raṇi** See *raṇi*

**ranran** ringing < S. ran-ran ‘with a humming sound’ (hipa:183,119, quoting r&r:1937:450, ln. 13)

**ranab** burial ground. See hipa:161, notes, for a discussion. See ra’b, -nV–.

**ranab-rab** burial ground; grave. See ra’b, -nV– (hipa:161, notes; 263,14).

**raṇi raṇi, rayni** queen
rankhamhan  Act.:Mid.:? scatter (tr)

ranth, rãth  Rathayātṛā, festive procession of an idol to the chariot it is carried on. Celebrated in June/July. “The chariot festival of Jagannath which is observed on the second day of the bright half of the month Asadha” (HjPb:59, note 75).

rapaj  Act.:?/Mid: claw (bg:189)

rapa, rapay  Act: drop thorns or a similar object onto the street in order that the person following will step on them and hurt their feet; cover, conceal; Mid:-

rapiḍ Act: wink; Mid:-; blinking, winking. See also japiḍ.

rapka  rapka drum, According to HjPa:77; 78, fn. 61, made of wood and beaten on both sides with a stick

raph  ray of light < S. raph , ray of light`

rãriyahi  widow < S. rãriyãhi ‘widow’

ras  juice < S. ras ‘juice’
terom ras  honey

rasay₁,  Act: mend a dam < S. rasa-, ras- (same)

rase₁  Mid: be mended (of a dam)

rasay₂,  Act: make s.o. keen (on doing s.th.) See also josay.

rase₂  Mid: become keen (on doing s.th.); become happy; happy. Cf. Brajbhasa ras- ‘feel delight or ecstasy’.

rase₃ immersed in, busy with (apparently not used with predicate markers of person, etc. This use was rejected by speakers I consulted. It is used as a predicate “nominal”, without the qualitative predicate marker, at least with a present interpretation.)

rasi, rasi golan  weak beer, rice-beer which has been pressed twice (HjPa:239f.). See also cipa golan.

rasika  bridegroom, fiancé; also same meaning as lereʔ kongher ‘a young man who enjoys dance and music’ (HjPa:239f.); happy, exuberant, boisterous (HjPa:204,86) < H. rasik ‘full of feeling or passion’

rasman ɖil  unrestrained < S. dïl ‘heart’?

raṭa  a man’s name

raṭe  Act:-; Mid: work hard, toil

rata  Act:-; Mid: crack open (of rice plants drying in the sun); Caus: ra<ḍ>b>ta

ratal  Ratal, a man’s name (HjPa:231,62)

ratan  jewel < S. ratan ‘jewel’

ratiya  meaning unclear, probably something like ‘bird’s call’, as it is given as an explanation of the term rãya (see there) in MS, 2:27ff. Other speakers were not familiar with this term nor the language it may come from. Said to be the name the fourth of the original nine sons assumed because he had a bird in his bundle (see MS, 2:27ff). This name does not appear in other versions of the story that I am aware of.

rato  Act: help s.o. lie down on their side; Mid: lie down on the side

rath  chariot <H. rath ‘chariot’

rãṭh  See ranth

rãw kachar  weeping and wailing < H. ro- ‘cry,
weep’

rawaɳ Rāvaɳa, a main figure in the epic Rāmāyaṇa

rawan eagle (bg:190)

ray Act: pick, choose; pick up (e.g. stones out of rice); fix (a day) (bg:190); Mid:-;
ray-ray: gener. See also cunay, ram.
rayem a woman’s name, literally “you will choose”
ray-ray masdar of ray; chosen, picked up, etc.

rāya a bird’s call.

rayem See ray

raymuli Raemuli, place name, whereabouts unknown.

rayni See rani

rays See rai’j (bg:190)

re1 vocative particle (“form of addressing while joking”, bg:190, although this is in stark contrast to its use in many of the texts in ṭipa, e.g. 275,34) < H. re ‘interjection used to males, or with nouns of male gender’. See also e, he, la2 le, lo, no2 ri.
hay re Oh!

re2 found in ṭipa:36,5 in the construction enem … dqohore ‘without taking …’. This construction is found nowhere else in my data and no explanation in ṭipa:36-40 is given. Perhaps a misprint for enem dqokke ‘without having taken’, with the sequential converb.

re21 zemindar, landowner (derogatory); village headman (bg:190); king (Malhotra, 1982:120)

re?2 district (ṛhp:64,32)

reghay Act: sing while stretching out a single syllable much longer than neighboring syllables, typical of traditional Kharia songs; Mid:-; gener
reghay reghay, re’bghay re’b-ghay ‘singing’, used in conjunction with a predicate for crying denoting the prolonged wails. Speakers I questioned said that there is no difference in meaning between the two, i.e., the form re’bghay does not appear to be a Caus form in this use, at least synchronically < S. reghā ‘(drawn) line’?

rekha line < H. rekhā ‘line, streak, stripe, row’-rel Combining form of leray ‘moon’. See also muɁrel,ɖheɖhrel, and in the names of some months of the year, such as biʔbhrel, maʔghrel (under maʔgho), puʔs(e)rel, etc.

rel rail < Eng.
rel gaɽĩ railway
rel saɽak railroad track

rema? Act: call, invite; Mid:-
gotiya rema?na ɖaŋ to invite, sending someone out to pick up and bring the invited guest to the event

reŋgar, reŋgol hard, dry, dead (of trees), without bark, without leaves

reŋgay Act: help s.o. crawl < S. rēg- ‘crawl’
reŋge Mid: crawl. See also guʃiyay, kabuʃ, paguʃ.

reŋgol See reŋgar

reŋreʈa Act: make s.o. skinny (e.g., a sickness);
**Mid**: become skinny

**reŋse**  
**Act**: move by pulling oneself/sliding (e.g. of babies); **Mid**: same as **Act**; longer time < S. **reŋs-** (same). See also **coko**.  

**reprepay**  
**Act**: hide (**tr**); **Mid**: hide (**itr**). See also **dobray/dobre, japa?, le'ẽ, lukay/luke, oku'b, (lutui) rango'ẽ, somte.  

**resem**  
a particular type of saddle (**HjPa**: 220,30). Pinnow notes that it is connected etymologically to the Indo-Aryan (**H**.) word **reśam** ‘silk’

**reto**  
**Act**: cut off a chicken’s head; **Mid**:< < H. **ret-** ‘cut into or through wood’, cf. also H. **galā ret-** ‘cut the throat of’

**ri**  
vocative particle used by women to address other women < H. **rī** ‘interjection used to females or with nouns of feminine gender’. See also e, he, la, le, lo, no, re,

**ribribay**  
**Act**: make (stars) twinkle (e.g., of God); **Mid**: twinkle

**rid**  
**Act**: grind; **Mid**:?? < H. **rit-** ‘be filed or smoothed’?

**riray, rire**  
**Act**: cry out; **Mid**:-; **Gener** No apparent semantic difference between the two stems; crying out < H. **riyā-** ‘whine; whimper; beg, beseech’, S. **riyīrā-** ‘whine (of dog)’

**risaj**  
research < Eng.  
**risaj karay** conj.v. research, do research

**ritaʔ**  
**ECHO** word for **ray₀, ‘color’. No independent meaning.

**rivaj**  
custom < H. **rivāj** ‘custom, practice’  
**rivajj ayij** conj.v. be customary

**ro₁**  
and. Indo-Aryan source likely, unclear which language. Cf. e.g. Nepali **ra** ‘and’.

**ro ᵉdoʔ, roḍoʔ** and

**ro₂**  
See **roʔ₂**

**roʔ₁**  
**Act**: spill (**tr**); **Mid**: spill (**itr**); **roʔ-roʔ**: spill (**tr**), **Gener**: be scattered (**bg**:191); **Caus**: ob-**roʔ, ro</b>; **Doub Caus**: o²-**ro</b>. See also **ronoʔ**.

**roʔdaʔ**  
ame of a ceremony in which water is poured over the heads of a newlywed couple, described in **HjPa**, 155, 25f.

**roʔ₂, roʔ no, ro₃** focus particle. Its meaning is somewhat unclear, but it seems to refer back to something the listener has either mentioned or should be thinking about, somewhat like the Eng. ‘and what about…?’ See also =ga, =jeʔ, =jo, =ko.

**ga roʔ**  
focus marker (**HjPa**:223,38; 228f.)

**.roa**  
See **rowa**

**rochôb**  
**Act**: bring to this (u=), that (ho=) etc. side; **Mid**: come to this (u=), that (ho=) etc. side; side, direction. Also used in compound-like structure as final element similar in function to a postposition with the meaning ‘direction, towards’.

**roʔ demás, roʔlui**  
boy’s hair, long hair held together in the back by a comb, without knots (**HjPa**, 149). See also cundi, soʔ, soɁlui, ului.

**roʔlui, roʔlui**  
boy’s hair, long hair held together in the back by a comb, without knots (**HjPa**, 149). See also cundi, soʔ, soɁlui, ului.

**roʔhoŋ, roʔkoŋ, roʔkon**  
**Act**: yoke; **Mid**:?; yoke (n.)

**rogay**  
**Act**:-; **Mid**: become weak < H. **rog**
Peterson: Kharia-English Lexicon; Lexicon 

rohit Rohit, a boy’s name (from Indo-Aryan)

disease

rohtasgarh, rohtaspur Rohitasgarh, a city in southeastern Uttar Pradesh which plays a prominent role in Kharia mythology. See also raiolo(garh), raides.

rohiya white (flowers) (HjP:216,14)

romon, romo’d nose. See also romo’dj, rumaŋ.

roho? the act of dropping or spilling. See ro?, -nV-.

roho?jumra the act of dropping the bones of the deceased into the grave, described in HjP:160,3

ropa ACT: spread out (TR); MID:-; GENER

rope masdar of ropa

rosob ACT:-; MID: disintegrate (BG:191: “be powdered”); CAUSATIVE: ro<2b>so2b

rosrom garlic (BG:191)

rote, roto MID: be(come) lean (BG:191, unknown to speakers I consulted)

roto?b ACT:-; MID: crack (of knuckles and other joints); CAUS: ro<2b>to2b ‘crack (TR) the joints of the body, make the joints of the body emit a cracking sound (e.g., either a nervous habit or a way of passing time)

rowa, roa ACT: plant; MID:-; GENER: planting; seedling used for transplanting < S. (ropā) rop- ‘plant’, ropā ‘planting (of paddy)’. See also biḍa.

rowa bhere planting time

ru? ACT: open (TR); MID: open (ITR); ru?-ru?: gener; CAUS: ob-ru?; DOUB CAUS: o’b-ru<2b>. See also kholay / khole, yuʔ.

al ru? conj.v. betray

ru?-ru? masdar of ru?

ruc1 interest < H. ruci ‘liking; interest; inclination; taste’

ruc1 karay conj.v. become interested in s.th.

ruc2 ACT: purify, cleanse; cure (meat); MID: become purified, etc < S. ruc- (same)
ruke  See rokay

rukhra  Act: make s.th. (e.g. dirt for planting) rough, roughen (tr); Mid: become rough, roughen (itr) < S. rukhrā- ‘rough’

rumaj  face (n.). See also monkan; romoj.

rumku'b, rukku'b  husked rice. Combining form -ruŋ, e.g. kunqui ruŋ. See also baʔ.

-ruŋ  Combining form of rumku'b

ruķkub  See rumku'b

ruŋtu  a type of tree which has no lower branches, making it difficult to climb (HJPb:37,28)

ruŋum  Mid: be(come) lukewarm (bg: 191). Unknown to speakers I consulted. See also garam, girin, lō'b, ēm, oem, oge, pogim, sului, āker, tapay/ tape, urum / udum, usum.

runu jhunu  sweet (HJPa:216f.). See also joʔmeŋ, joŋsur, sebol.

rup  form, shape < S. rup ‘form, shape’

rupraŋ  Act: makes s.o./s.th. resemble s.o./s.th.; Mid: (come to) resemble, look like (like: with Gen marker =aʔ, optionally also guʔ ‘like’); appearance

rupi  having the attribute of. See nelon rupi, pap rupi.

rupa, rupe  silver < S. rupā ‘silver’

rupaya, rupiya, rupya, ruphya  rupee, the national currency of India < S. rupiyā ‘rupee’. See also qhebuwa, Kawri, keciya, poisa.

ruphya qhebwa  money

rupya poisa  money

rupe  See rupa

rupi  See rup

rupiya  See rupaya

rupu  “small one of a parrot” (bg:191)

rupya  See rupaya

ruphya  See rupaya

rusuŋ, rusum  Act: paint something red; Mid: be(come) red; Gen: red; Caus: oʔb-rusuŋ, ru<ʔ>b-suŋ; Doub Caus: oʔb-ru<ʔ>b-suŋ

rusuŋ karay  conj.v. redden (tr)

rusuŋ samuder  The Red Sea

ruṭ ruṭu  very skinny or thin. Cf. Mundari rōto rōto ‘very lean’ (HJPa:180,100)

rut  Ruth (woman’s name)

rutu  (small) fife or flute. See also peɳe'd, bāsari.

saʔ  spinach; leaves, green < S. sāg ‘spinach’

sab  See sou'b

saba rana ɲimi  (onomatopoetic) the sound made by the mandṛi drum (HJPa:251,118). See also gidi gidi ɲimi, ghiɾi ghiɾi.

sabas!  Great!, Wonderful!, Well done! < H. sābāś!
sābat year (used when giving dates) (Hjp:60,87) < H. sāvat 'year; era'

sabay a certain kind of grass (Hjp, 145, f:3)

sabdībijan subdivision < Eng.

sabda word < S. sabad, H. šabda 'word'

sābhṝay Act: sambhṝay: prop (s.th.) up; sambhṝe: prop oneself up

sābhṝe Mid: sambhṝe: prop oneself up. No apparent semantic difference between the Act and Mid with sambhṝe < H. sābhval- 'be supported or propped up'

sabhopadesak Book of Ecclesiastes (in the Bible) < H. sabhā 'assembly', updeśak 'counsellor; missionary'

sāca mould < H. sācā 'mould; form, outline'

saca true, honest < S. sac(ce), H. saccā 'true'

sacay truth

saḍa, saɾa voice; noise, sound < H. svar 'sound; noise; voice'?

sādh bull. Indo-Aryan, source unclear. Cf. e.g. Gujarati sāḍh 'bull'.

sāda simple < S. sādā 'simple'

sadani, sadri the S. language, often considered a dialect of Bhojpurī in linguistic literature (but not in the region where it is spoken!). Traditional lingua franca of Chotanagpur. Also known as nagpuri. In Chotanagpur, the term Sadri is used almost exclusively, less often Nagpuri. sadani is almost never used to refer to this language in the area but has become standard in western literature. See also nagpuri under nagpur.

sadawga always < H. sädā 'always' (+ Kharia =ga 'focus'?)

sadi Act: marry s.o. (e.g. of a priest, or parents with respect to their children; also used of those getting married); Mid: marry (itr); marriage, wedding < S. sādī 'weeding'. See also olday, biha, kerson.

sadi biha wedding, marriage

sadi biha karay conj. v. marry

sadri See sadani

sadhan means < H. sādhon 'means'

saʔdhay Act: torment < H. satā- 'torment; torture'. See also sahe, satay

saʔdhe Mid: become tormented

sadhu straight, simple; holy man < H. sādhu 'righteous; benevolent, good; pious, holy; holy man'

sagaro, sagro whole world < S. sāgro ‘whole’

sagro usloʔ the whole world (Hjp: 270,24)

sāgo See saŋgo

sagro See sagaro

saha season, time (bg:192) < H. sāhā 'astrologically auspicious time or date for a marriage'

sahar city, town < S. sahar 'town'

saharal See sahray

sahasi courageous < S. sāhasi 'courageous'

sahayad See sayad

sahe, sohe Act/Mid: suffer, endure < S. sah- 'endure'. See also saʔdhay / saʔdhe,
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saheb, saheb lord < H. sāhab ‘master; prominent person; honorable title added to name’. See also sai.

lāṭh saheb important person

sahi, sahi Act: sign (a letter, document, etc.);
Mid:-; gener < H. sahi ‘correct; real; confirmation; signature’

sahi porcupine < H. sāhī ‘porcupine’. See also jiŋray.
sahi khajār “porcupine antelope”, dwarf antelope (?) (HjP:b:47,1)

sahiya, sehiya friendship; friend (HjP:225f.); a term indicating the relationship between the mothers of the bride and bridegroom < H. sahāyi, sahāyak ‘assistant; companion’?
sahiya joɽay conj.v. make friendship

sahray Act: praise s.o. else

sahre Mid: praise oneself

saharal praised (participle)

sai sir; prince (HjP:231f.) < H. sāī ‘master, lord’. See also saheb.

saihun See sayun salim

saikil See saykil

saikɽõ hundreds (of) (HjP:b:64,30) < H. saikɽō ‘hundreds of; in hundreds’

sairga See serga

sairta See serta

saĩsa Saisa, name of a village, whereabouts unknown

saitan, satain Satan, the Devil; curse; demon;

saheb~sako’j evil person; enemy < S. šaitān ‘Devil; demon’
saidhaj magnificent, well-dressed, decorated (HjP:b:56,52) < H. dhaj ‘splendid appearance or attire’
sajay1 Act: cast, put, place (into something, e.g. a bag); reach the hand into s.th.;
Mid: - < S. saj- ‘put in’. See also su’b.
sajay2 Act: arrange, decorate (a room); put things in order; Mid: apply makeup to oneself, make oneself up < S. sajā- ‘arrange, put in order, tidy up’
sajay3 punishment < S. sajāi ‘punishment’
sā’jmer a kind of weed which grows in rice fields and resembles the rice plant. If not weeded out, it will eventually choke the rice plants < H. pāsrā

saju appliance; metal dish, pot; (‘basket’: BG:194)
saju baju Act / Mid: wash the dishes.
No apparent semantic difference (HjP, 156:34, 1e; 157, fn. 34,e ‘pack up’)

sājh evening < S. sājh ‘evening’
sak doubt < H. šak ‘doubt’
sak karay conj.v. doubt

saka1, sake, sakha Act/Mid: be able < S. sak- ‘can, be able’

saka2 Act: borrow; Mid:-; debt (Malhotra, 1982:206)
saka ter conj.v. lend

sake See saka1

sako’j Act: make someone shy, unsure; Mid: become shy, unsure < H. šak ‘doubt;
scepticism; suspicion’. See also duku’j.

sakoy monkey, Macacus rhesus and / or Macacus cynomolgus, Makak, Rhesus monkey. Cf. Juang sakɔi (hjpa:222,34).

säkra, sakra Act: narrow (tr, of streets, etc.); Mid: become narrow < S. sakur ‘narrow’. See also sakura.

sakura Mid: become thin (bg:192; probably an alternate pronunciation of sakra, see there)

sakha See saka₁.

sakhi witness < S. sākhī ‘witness’
ponomosor sakhi God, who sees everything
sakhi un conj.v. take s.o. as a witness

sākhya number < S. sākhyā ‘number’

sal year < S. sāl ‘year’
sal bhaera throughout the year (hjpa: 204,2)
sale sal every year, annual(ly), yearly
salina every year, annual(ly), yearly (Malhotra, 1982:131; 137)

sala Shit! Wow! < H. sālā ‘brother-in-law; a term of abuse’ (cf. S. sarā)

salat, salsant Act: calm s.o. (tr); Mid: become calm; to one’s heart’s content < H. šāt *quieted, pacified’. See also sasate?
salsantbo? satisfied; happily; peaceful (hjpb:45,25; 66,70)

salsudhi Act: get s.o. to make up after a fight; Mid: make up after a fight < H. šudhi ‘expiation; removal (of faults)?

sam sundar name of a king, who was poisoned (hjpa:232,65)

sama, saman Act: procure; collect; Mid: be(come) procured; gener of act < H. sāmā, sāmān ‘goods, things; possessions’, sāmā(n) kar- ‘make provision for, arrange for/to’
sama karay conj.v. prepare (itr); be ready, get ready (hjpa:225,45)

samaj society < S. samāj ‘society’

saman See sama

samay Act:; Mid: 1. sink (itr); 2. fit (into something); caus: sa<?>may < H.
samā- ‘be contained/held in; fit’. See also for 1. samsay / samse; 2. seʔ_r.

samay time < S. samai ‘time’

samay bheir perfect time; the time of one’s married years; the best years of one’s life (ca. 16-50 years of age) (HIPA:246,101)

kōriyaʔ dhoti samay bheirga ‘one enjoys nice clothing only in the best years of one’s life’ (HIPA:246,101)

sambalpur Sambalpur, name of a city in western Orissa

sambi iron ring of ēʔi (= eʔi ‘heel’) (BG:192)

sambhaɾay, sambhray1 Act: protect, watch over (children, animals, etc.)

sambhɾe, sambhre Mid: be protected; protect oneself < H. sabhāl- /sabhār- ‘take care of, look after’, sabhāl- ‘be watchful, attentive’

sambhray2 Act: help; help carry the load of another; console; marry the elder brother’s widow (HIPA:219,26) < H. sabhāl- /sabhār- ‘take care of, look after’. See also sanɡharay. See also goʔ, ghōɾci, hitkhor, kakūj, kunqum, paŋ, puŋ, t udaʔ, teʔ_r, tuphan, u(Notification㉓emum.

samdaʔ See simdaʔ?

samdhi, somdor, somdhi a kinship term indicating the relationship between the parents of the bride and bridegroom < H. samdhi ‘father of a son- or daughter-in-law’; samdhin ‘mother of a son- or daughter-in-law’

samjhay, somjhay Act: samjhay: explain; advise < S. sa(m)jhā- ‘explain’

samjhe, somjhe Mid: samjhe: understand, know; be advised; samjhay: explain (gener) < S. samjh- ‘understand’

saʔmo See saʔmu

samppadak, sāpadak editor < H. sāpādak ‘editor’

samppadak mandal editorial committee

sampati Act: own, possess; Mid:-; gener; possession < S. sampait, sampati ‘possessions’

sampray, sampaɾay, sampeɾay Act: sampray: prepare, dress (tr)

samprē, sampaɾe, sampere Mid: samprē: become ready (when dressing), dress (itr); sampray: gener of Act; Caus: oʔb-sampray, sa<ʔ>-m-ɾay ‘caus: oʔb-sampray, sa<ʔ>-m-ɾay ‘have someone dress someone else (who did not ask to be dressed)’, oʔb-samprē, sa<ʔ>-mɾe ‘have someone dress someone else (who asked to be dressed)’; Doub Caus: oʔb-sa<ʔ>-mɾay, oʔb-sa<ʔ>-mɾe (same semantic distinction as above) < S. sapar- ‘get dressed up’

samprē masdar; ‘ready’

samsay Act: 1. sink (tr); 2. plunder

samse Mid: 1. sink (itr); 2. become plundered < H. sās- ‘rebuке; punish; cause distress (to)’? See also samay_r, seʔ_r.

samskriti, sãskriti culture < H. sāskṛti ‘culture’. See also qaʔ_r.

samtoʔ See somtoʔ?

samthar, santhar Act: smooth, level (tr); Mid: become smooth, level < S. samthār ‘level’; samdhār ‘smooth’ (samdhār in Blain (1975:163) would appear to be a misprinting)

samthar, santhar Act: smooth, level (tr); Mid: become smooth, level < S. samthār ‘level’; samdhār ‘smooth’ (samdhār in Blain (1975:163) would appear to be a misprinting)
samuca  whole, entire; the whole world < S. samucā ‘whole’

samudar, samuder, somdor, somodor  ocean, sea < S. samudar ‘ocean, sea’

samuh  Samuh, one of the original nine brothers of Kharia mythology in one version of the story (MS, 2:22f). The name means ‘flock, group, collecton’ in H.. Samuh was the oldest of the nine brothers in this version.

saŋ  become yellow (bg:193, not known to speakers I consulted)

saŋsaŋ  turmeric (HjP:a:243 ‘curcum longa’); ‘yellow’ in older texts but now no longer in use. See also piyar.

saŋsaŋ ompay  Turmeric River, name of a (mythological?) river.

saŋsaŋ rangay  conj.v. apply make-up

saŋgam  juncture, confluence (e.g. of two rivers) < H. sāgam ‘meeting, joining; confluence, specifically of the rivers Ganges and Jumna at Allahabad’

saŋgo, sāgo  Act: accompany someone; Mid: become friends; friend(ship); also used in addressing one’s wife (HjP: 244,97) < S. sāg, sāgī ‘friend’. See also seir saŋgo.

saŋgo laʔ  conj.v. become friends, of friendship to become

seir saŋgo  friendship

saŋgo sori  neighbor

saŋgo’d  Act: close (TR); Mid: 1. close (TR); Gener of Act; 2. go; Caus: ob-saŋgo’d (Malhotra, 1982:165 gives the form sa>b>ŋgod); Doub Caus: ob-sa<ʔ>ŋgod. saŋgo’d derives from the form san ‘go’ (cf. Santali sen ‘go’ as well as the Kharia ambulative marker san ‘while going’) and the culminatory telic (c:tel) marker go’d. The meaning ‘close’ would appear to be a later development.

saŋgo’d go’djhuŋ  traveller

saŋgo’d singi’d  Act/Mid: walk all the way; close completely. No apparent semantic difference between Act and Mid.

saŋghar, saŋghra, saŋghara, saŋghro saŋ(a)  roy Act: help; Mid:-; Gener; help (n.) < S. sāgharā ‘help (in work only)’. See also sambhray.

saŋhar karay  helper, one who helps

saŋghara karay  conj.v. help

saŋgharay kār  a person who helps

saŋsaŋ  See saŋ

saŋke  Mid: be captured: Not in current use. From HjP:a:47, line 4 from top.

saŋsi, sārși  pincers, tongs < H. sāṛsi ‘pincers, tongs’ (HjP:198,210)

san 1  ambulative marker (“v2”). san denotes with non-motion predicates that the action of the lexical head of the predicate took place ‘while going’. With predicates of motion, it denotes ‘to go (come, bring, etc.) along’. See also saŋgo’Ɂ ‘go’.

san 2  calendar year, used in dates with Christian years < H. san ‘year (of a calendar; era’

-san 3  See -sa

sanaʔ then, at that time; for some time

sanaʔ tay  for a while; for a long time

saŋdeh, sandhe  doubt < S. sandeh ‘doubt’

saŋdeh, sandhe karay  conj.v. doubt

sandes message < S. sandes ‘message’

sandhe  See sandeh
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sanicar</td>
<td>Saturday &lt; S. sanicār ‘Saturday’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sankoy</td>
<td>‘H[indi] sənə ‘a kind of flax, hemp’’</td>
<td>(HIPA:84; 85, fn. 41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanoy</td>
<td>(Mount) Sinai</td>
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<tr>
<td>sanoy biru</td>
<td>Mount Sinai</td>
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<tr>
<td>sant</td>
<td>holy; ascetic, holy man &lt; S. sāt ‘saint; holy man’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>santi</td>
<td>peace. &lt; S. sāntī ‘peace’</td>
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<tr>
<td>santai data</td>
<td>one who gives peace (HIPA:275,35)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>santra</td>
<td>orange (fruit) &lt; S. sātrā ‘orange’</td>
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<tr>
<td>santhar</td>
<td>See samthar</td>
<td></td>
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<td>sāpadak</td>
<td>See sampadak</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sapot</td>
<td>support &lt; Eng.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sapta</td>
<td>week &lt; H. saptāh ‘week’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>saph, sapha, saphay</td>
<td>Act: clean; Mid: become clean (not acceptable to all, as this would imply that something cleaned itself); clean &lt; S. saphā ‘clean’. Used as in conjunct verb constructions, always with a negative sense: botoŋ saphay, kackac saphay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sapha karay</td>
<td>conj.v. clean</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>saphal</td>
<td>successful &lt; S. saphal ‘successful’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>saphay</td>
<td>See saph</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sāṛ</td>
<td>See sāṛh</td>
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<tr>
<td>sāṛa</td>
<td>See saḍa</td>
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<tr>
<td>sāṛak, sāṛak</td>
<td>street, road &lt; S. sāṛak, sāṛak ‘road’</td>
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<tr>
<td>sāraṇ</td>
<td>Act: lay (TR) down (CAUS preferred); Mid: lie down (ITR); CAUS: sa&lt;b&gt;raṇ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sați, sari</td>
<td>saree, a type of clothing worn by most Indian women &lt; S. saṭī ‘saree’</td>
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<tr>
<td>sațrakhi</td>
<td>stubborn</td>
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<tr>
<td>sāṛh, sāṛ</td>
<td>‘ox’, a kind of faster, male bovine. Speakers were not familiar with the H. term but stressed that this is neither a typical bull nor an ox &lt; S. sāṛh, H. sāṛ ‘a bull; specifically a wandering bull’. See also saṭhin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sāṛhin</td>
<td>female sāṛh</td>
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<tr>
<td>sāṛsi</td>
<td>See saṇsi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sar</td>
<td>Act: clean the ground of a sacrificial place (sarna) by moving the stones to the side (Kullū, 2000:31, given to explain the name sarna); Mid:??</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sarag</td>
<td>See swarg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>saraj</td>
<td>a certain type of bow (ka?) &lt; H. sāṛāg ‘coloured, beautiful; arrow, sword’ (HIPA:66,65; 68, note 65)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>saran</td>
<td>Saran, name of district in Orissa, north of Sambalpur (HIPA:128, fn. 88)</td>
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<tr>
<td>sarap</td>
<td>curse (n.) &lt; S. sarāp ‘curse’ See also sarapay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sarap ter</td>
<td>conj.v. curse</td>
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<tr>
<td>sarapay, sarpay</td>
<td>Act: curse; Mid: &lt; S. sarāp ‘curse’. See also sarap.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sarp</td>
<td>curse (n.) &lt; S. sarāp ‘curse’ See also sarapay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sarp ter</td>
<td>conj.v. curse</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sarbuḍaʔ</td>
<td>name of a month, ca. June-July</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>sarga</td>
<td>See serga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarg(h)aʔ</td>
<td>cobra (bg:193)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarghaʔ buṇam</td>
<td>cobra</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
sarhul name of the spring festival, borrowed from Mundari/Santali. The traditional Kharia name of this festival is *jaŋkor*, which means ‘spring’. This festival takes place annually in March/April.
sari  See *saɽi*
sariga  See *serga*
sariyat  See *seriyat*
sariyay  See *seriyay*
sarkar polite form of address for a man < H. *sarkār* ‘master, lord; (as term of address) sir, your Honour’
sarke  *ACT:*;-; *MID:* to get food or drink in the nose when eating (e.g., after coughing or laughing) < S. *sark-* ‘slip away (of person; animal being hunted)’ / H. *sarak-* ‘be moved, displaced; shift; slip’? See also *sorga’d*.
sarna place of worship in the traditional religion of the Kharia (and other Munda groups). Also used to denote the religion itself.
sarone  *ACT:*;-; *MID:* groan, cry; groaning, moaning; *CAUS:*-
sarpay  See *sarapay*
sarsipahi soldier < H. *sipāhī* ‘soldier’. See also *sipahi*.
saru leafy (from Malhotra, 1982:250); name of a mountain (*HIPA:*222,34); Colocasia antiquorum, Schott, the Taro plant’. Cf. Mundari *saru* (*HIPA:* 222,34).
sās breath < S. *sās* ‘breath’. See also *humber*; *humsay*.
sās *qo’q* conj.v. breathe
sās *barkat* blessing (*HIPA:*204,1)
sasate *MID:* be(come) content ([MT, 1:241, unknown to other speakers I consulted). See also *salsāt?*
sasay *ACT:* torment (*HIPA*, various texts; Unknown to speakers I consulted) < H. *sās-* ‘rebuke, punish; cause distress’?
sasait, saset suffer; difficult situation
saset  See under *sasay*
sāskriti  See *samskriti*
sasraŋ side
sasraŋ karay conj.v. stand by s.o.
sasta *ACT:* make (s.th., a price) cheap; *MID:* become cheap; cheap < S. *sastā* ‘cheap’
sasu, susudom, susur father-in-law < S. *sāsur* ‘father-in-law’
sasurail husband’s parents’ home
sasuji mother-in-law < S. *sais*, H. *sās* ‘mother-in-law’
sasur See *sasu*
satay *ACT:* apply (e.g. a sticker to something)
sāte  *MID:* brush up against s.th./s.o.; bump the head against s.th. (boko ‘head’ is the subject) < H. *sat-* ‘stick’ (itr), *satā-* ‘stick on (e.g. a stamp)’
sat 7 < S. *sāt*, ’7’. See also *ghul*, *tham*, *thom*.
sat bari occurring 7 times
satwā seventh
satabdi, satabadi century < H. *śatābdī* ‘century’
satain See *saitan*
satabdī, satabadi century < H. *śatābdī* ‘century’
sawadi  See *satabdi*
satay, sattay  Act: torment; Mid:- < H. satâ- ‘torment’. See also saʔdhay/saʔdhe, sahe.

satdharwa, satgharwa name of a one-time building in Biru, ca. 10 km east-northeast of the city of Simdega in Simdega District, which is said to have once been seven stories high. Although the ruins are still visible today, the structure has been almost completely demolished. I have been told that a boulder rolled down from the hill (Kharia biru ‘mountain, large hill’, from which the village, whose inhabitants now all speak Nagpuri, derives its name) and destroyed the fort. All that now remains is a small section of the ground floor and some of the underground structures. The structure is generally believed to have been built by the ancestors of the modern Kharias. The name is wrongly “corrected” by Pinnow (hjp:b:55, n. 16) to being a ten-storied building. The story there is noted to have contained the numeral tham ‘7’ which, perhaps due to the informant’s uncertainty with respect to Kharia numerals, was most likely translated as ‘10’, hence change by Pinnow from tham ‘7’ to ghul ‘10’. As the Indo-Aryan name clearly shows, however, it was (at most) a seven-storied building before its destruction. In another place (hjp:b:60,88) Pinnow (wrongly) gives the name as satgharwa. As he was working from manuscripts, this is probably due to the similarity in the Devanagari script between the symbols for dha (ढ) and for gha (घ).

sattay See satay

satwã See under sat

sathay Act/Mid:?? rest, relax (hjp:a:101, §13; 107, fn. 97)

sauk enjoyment < H. šauq ‘predilection; eagerness; pleasure’

saусar See саусар

saw₁ See say₁

saw₂ See sow ‘husband’, sowray ‘wife’

sawa plus one quarter < H. savā ‘plus one quarter’

sawa saw 125

sawan strength, power < S. sāvāg ‘strength’

sawaŋ strong, powerful

sawāgiya worker

sawrāy See sowrāy

sawrē See sowrāy

sawri See sowrāy

sāwsar, saусar worldly; non-Christian < H. sāsār ‘world; life in this world; worldly concerns’

say₁, saw, sos 100 < H. sau, S. sai ‘100’

say₂ cut, harvest; harvest (n.)

sāy See se₁

sayad, sahayad perhaps < S. saʔɁ, said, said, H. šāyad ‘perhaps’

saykil, saikil bicycle < Eng.

sayun salim, saihun salim Heaven; Zion Salem (from the Bible)

se₁ please < S. se ‘please’

se₂ that < S. se ‘that’
**se lekhe**  (in) that way

**se₃, sāy** Instrumental/ablative postposition, used with direct case < S. *se* ‘from’ *sāē* ‘with’ (commitative). Also used with standard in comparatives and superlatives. The same postposition can also be used in loan expressions to denote an adverbial interpretation, as in *moskil se* ‘difficultly.’

**se₄** focus particle, exact semantics unknown. Found only once in my corpus (Kerketā, 1990:29) and translated by speakers I consulted with the H. pragmatic particle *to.*

**seʔ₁**  *Act:* fill (TR); *Mid:* fill (ITR); be contained, fit (*BG:194: contain’); *seʔ₁-seʔ₂:* fill (TR, GENER); *Caus:* *oʔb-seʔ₁;* No DOUB CAUS. See also *samay, samsay / samse.*

**seʔ₂** louse. See also *kanaʔ-siʔ* ‘comb’ (?)

**sebol**  *Act:* make sweet, sweeten (*Caus* form preferred, especially with animate subject); *Mid:* be(come) sweet (e.g. food), be(come) pleasant (e.g. life); taste; sweet; *Caus:* *se<ʔ₁>bol.* See also *jōʔmen, jōnsur, runu jhunu.*

**sebha**  *Act:* make s.th. easy; *Mid:* become easy; easy

**sebhaḍaʔ, sebhaboʔ** easily

**sega** a kind of grey squirrel (*BG:194*)

**sehiya** See *sahiya*

**seirga** See *serga*

**seir saŋgo** friendship. *saŋgo* means ‘friend’, while *seir* does not seem to have any independent meaning. See also *saŋgo, dosti.*

**seʔ** *Act:* cut (vegetables); *Mid:* be cut ; *seʔ₁-*

**sel₁**  *Act:* ‘pray’. No longer in current use but found in the texts in *HIPA.* *senel* (see there) is now used, originally a derivative of *sel.* See also *-nV*-.

**-sel₂** ‘woman’, found only in compounds, e.g. *konsel(ʔu?), boksel*

**selem**  a type of flower

**selhob** *Gazella Bennettii* (*HIPA:238,81*)

**selhoŋ**  *Act:* make (a well, etc.) deep; *Mid:* become deep (e.g., water in a well or the ocean, not of holes, ditches, etc.)

**sembhu, semblo, sembho, simbhbo, syambhu** Sembho. Name of a mythological personage and his wife, *sembho, sembhbo rani,* also referred to as *dakay.* As Pinnow (*HIPA:148, n. b) 6) notes, the name is clearly related to *sābhhu* ‘Shiva’.

**syambhu raja** King Sembho

**semra** name of a village. Exact location unknown but in general vicinity of Ranchi. Related to *semra?*

**semra, simra** eldest son of Semb(h)o and Dakay

**seŋ**  *Act:* make s.th./s.o. first; *Mid:* become first; before (with *GEN* or direct case); first; early; earlier; *Caus:* *oʔb-seŋ.* In addition to its use as a “true” *Caus*, i.e., having someone move something forward (e.g. in a line), one speaker noted that the *Caus* would be used in place of the *Act* when reporting on someone else’s action, whereas the *Act* would be used in reference to one’s own actions.

**seŋ seŋ** early, first; earlier period

**seŋ pap** original sin  (*HIPA:267,19*)
seňhor, seňhor Act: straighten (TR); MID: become straight; straight(-forward), honest; direction; CAUSATIVE: se<Ɂghor, se<Ɂŋghor. See also ūdiţi.

seňhorda? straight; correct

seňto? Saturday. See to?, seň?

sene'j knife. See also se'j, -nV-.

senel prayer. See sel, -nV-.

senkom See siŋkom

sepud Act: press and squeeze clothing while washing it; MID: be pressed and squeezed (of clothing while being washed) (HjP:278f. ‘torment, agony’. Cf. Santali siŋpod’, Mundari sipu’d). See also cepud.

sēɾa MID: become mature, worldly (BG:194; Unknown to speakers I consulted)

sēɾe'j perfect, pure, correct

sēɾe'jda? perfect(ly), pure(ly), correct(ly)

sēɾet sēɾet Act: sniffle when one has a cold; MID:-; GENER

serga, sergha, serigga, sairga, sariga, seriga, sarga Sal tree

seriyat, sariyat just as, at the same time as, as soon as. Follows the lexical stem of the predicate in the infinitive < S. seriyat See also khōpo.

seriyay, sariyay Act: arrange; MID: - < S. sariyā-/seriıyā- ‘arrange’

serlora?siŋ south. See also -lo?, -siŋj, Meaning of ser unclear. Seems to be a dialectal variant, equal in meaning to turlo?. See there.

serobim angel (HjP:257,4) < Engl. cherub-(im)

serta, sairta wick, fuse < S. sertā ‘wick’. See also batti

seta ant. See also birim, cimtā, demta, kāy, mu'jda?, tobdīr, toto_umphya, also bhunḍu ‘ant-hill’.

sēṭh merchant (HjPb:40,1) < H. seth ‘banker; money lender’

sēṭi in vain

sew apple < S. seo ‘apple’

sewa Act: serve, honor (Eng. object appears in the GEN); MID: be served, honored; service, honor; Note that in the passive, sewa ɖomki, the (Eng.) subject (= object in the ACT) does not appear in the GEN < S. sevā ‘service’

seyan, seyana people within the community who enjoy a certain amount of respect and a higher status. Not necessarily the eldest in the community; old, elder < S. gāv seyān ‘village headman’

seyandu’ older, “old-ish”

si See siɁo

si?, si’d, sikh, sig marker of the perfect. Forms: si’d before the endings of the first and second persons, SG, in the present perfect, elsewhere in the present perfect si?. si? does not mark in the present perfect for tense/basic voice (= ACT/MID). si?q has the form sikh in the past perfect before the ACT past marker o?. The past perfect is always marked for the ACT in the modern language but occasionally for the MID voice with change-of-state predicates in the texts in HjP. In the
irrealsis perfect, \( \text{si}^?/d \) has the form \( \text{sig} \) before the endings of the 1st and 2nd persons Sg in the Act, elsewhere \( \text{si}^? \). See also \( =\text{kho}? \).

\(-\text{si}^?\text{b}\) combining form of \( \text{absi}^?\text{b} \) ‘beginning’, also used to denote ordinals with inanimate entities, beginning with \( \text{ubar} \) ‘2’, e.g. \( \text{barsi} \).

\( \text{si}^?/d \) Act: lose (not acceptable to all speakers); Mid: be(com)me lost; shrivel \( =\text{RR,216,14}, \text{citing RR,283f.} \); \( \text{si}^?/d\text{-si}^?/d \): gener; Caus: \( \text{o}^?\text{b-si}^?/d \), No Doub Caus

\( \text{si}^?/d \) See \( \text{si}^? \)

\( \text{sid}i^?/j \) cotton \( =\text{BG,194} \)

\( \text{sidhe} \) straight (to) < S. \( \text{siddh} \) ‘straight’

\( \text{sig} \) See \( \text{si}^? \)

\( \text{sihai} \) ink < S. \( \text{siyahi} \) ‘ink’

\( \text{síhasan} \) throne \( =\text{HJP,260,10} \) < H. \( \text{síhásan} \) ‘throne’

\( \text{siket}, \text{sikayit} \) gossip < H. \( \text{sikayit} \) ‘complaint; reproach’

\( \text{síkoy} \) See \( \text{síkoy} \)

\( \text{sikkin} \) Sikkim

\( \text{sikre}^? \) cigarette < Eng.

\( \text{sikri} \) chain \( =\text{HJP,265,16} \)

\( \text{sika} \) Act: teach; Mid: learn; lesson. See also \( \text{sikhay/sikhe} < \text{S. sikh}- \) ‘teach’, H. \( \text{siksh} \) ‘teaching; learning’

\( \text{sik} \) See \( \text{si}^? \)

\( \text{sikhay} \) Act: teach

\( \text{sikhe} \) Mid: learn, study. Caus: \( \text{ob-sikha} \) (from Malhotra, 1982:166) < S. \( \text{sikh} \)‘teach’, H. \( \text{siksh} \) ‘teaching; learning’. See also \( \text{siksa} \).

\( \text{sikhe} \) masdar; learned (of people)

\( \text{sikhal pārhl} \) literate

\( \text{sikhay pōrhe} \) literate, educated

\( \text{sikhe} \) Mid: be lean \( =\text{BG,195} \); Unknown to speakers I consulted

\( \text{silim} \) a type of tree

\( \text{silimgarh} \) Silimgarh, name of a city, whereabouts unknown but apparently in eastern Chhattisgarh or northwestern Orissa \( =\text{HJP,124, In. 89} \)

\( \text{silli} \) Silli, name of a city in West Bengal

\( \text{silo}^?, \text{s}\) Act: plow (not acceptable to all); Mid: plow; \( =\text{BG,194} \) gives both the form \( \text{silo}^? \) and also \( \text{si} \). The form \( \text{si} \) no longer seems to be in use. The form \( \text{silo}^? \) undoubtedly derives from \( \text{si} \) and the incorporated object \( \text{lo}^? \), the combining form of \( \text{lo}^?\text{kha} \) ‘dirt’. See also \( -\text{lo}^? \), and \( \text{sini} \).

\( \text{silo}^? \) masdar of \( \text{silo}^? \)

\( \text{silwar} \) aluminium < Engl. \text{silver}?

\( \text{sim} \) Sim (man’s name (from the Bible))

\( \text{sim} \) the Sima tree

\( \text{sim1} \), \( \text{siman}, \text{simana} \) boundary < S. \( \text{siman}, \text{simw}, \text{sim} \) ‘border, boundary’

\( \text{simbhu} \) See \( \text{sembhu} \)

\( \text{simbhum}, \text{simbu}^? \) name of a two districts (East and West) in southern Jharkhand

\( \text{simd}?, \text{sam}?, \text{sindg} \) Simdega, name of the southwestern-most district in Jharkhand
and its capital. Said in (HjPb:51,43) to be the old Kharia word for ‘pond’ or ‘lake’, with the alternative form $samda?$. The form simɖega however, does not appear to be of Kharia origin.

**simɖega** See simɖa?

**simɛt** cement < Eng.

**simkon** See siŋkom

**simon** Simon

**simɾa** See semra


-**siŋ** Combining form of siŋkoy. See also kondu?siŋ.

**siŋgar** jewelry < S. sīgār ‘jewelry’

**siŋkom, simkom, senkom, sinkom** star. See also -**siŋ**, tergan.

**siŋkoy, sïkoy** hen; fowl; rooster. Combining form -**siŋ**.

**gursiŋ** an egg-laying hen

**kinir siŋkoy** wild chicken

**sinar des** Sinear, place name in the Bible

**sindhu** Indus

**sindhu ompay** Indus river

**sinema** cinema < Eng.

**sinema oʔ** movie theatre

**sini** plow. See also siloʔ, -nV-.

**siniŋ** Act: have s.o. step to one side (Caus preferred); Mid: step to one side; edge; bank (of a river); Caus: $si<$$b>nın.$

Combining form is possibly siŋ, although that form is more likely the combining form of siŋkom ‘star’. It could, however, originally have had the form *siŋ with the -nV- infix. See also kundu?bsiŋ, munu?siŋ, -nV- but also -siŋ. See also siŋtil.

**siniŋ siniŋ** right on the edge (of – Gen)

**sinkom** See siŋkom

**sipahi** soldier < H. sipāhī ‘soldier’. See also sarsipahi.

**siray** Act:--; Mid: expire, die; Caus: ob-siray ‘allow someone to die (but subject does not participate in action); Doub Caus: o'b-aiŋ>ray ‘have someone kill someone’ < S. sirā- ‘expire; die’. See also usray / usre.

**sire** from < S. sire ‘from’

**sirens** Sirenes (in Greek mythology) < Eng.

**sirens Ɂapu** island of the Sirenes

**sirens wala** belonging to/inhabitant of the island of the Sirenes

**sirhawna** pillow < S. siruvā ‘pillow’, H. sirhānā ‘head of a bed’

**siri riri, tiri tiri** the sound of flute-playing (onomatopoetic)

**siriyali** “serially”, in order < Eng.

**sirjay** Act: create < S. sirjā- ‘create’

**sirje** Mid: be created

**sirowe** Act: remove or pluck leaves from a branch (HjPa, 155, d:21; 157, fn. d:21; Unknown to speakers I consulted.)

**sirph** only < H. sirf ‘only’
siskari Act/Mid: whistle. No apparent semantic difference < S. siskārī ‘whistling’

sistem system < Eng.

sistar (religious) sister, (Catholic) nun < Eng.

sita Sita, wife of Ram, an important figure in Hinduism

sitapur Sitapur, name of a city in Surguja District (HJPb:64,32)

sitil Act/Mid: move to one side; edge, side, bank (of a river); CAUS: si<k>til. See also uɖul sitil, sitinį.
sitil sitilte on the bank of (+ Gen)

siw, śiw Siva, one of the three highest gods of Hinduism < H. śiv

skul, skuliya See iskul

smaran remembrance (HJPb:64,54) < H. smaran ‘remembering, memory’

smaran karay conj.v. remember

snan bath < H. snān ‘bathing, washing’

snan ter conj. pred. baptize

snan ter-ter kaɽ baptizer

so re! Go away! Get! Shoo! Said to fowl. (HJPa:218f.). See also haɽi re!

so? Act: fasten, tie (e.g. hair); Mid:-; so?-/so?: gener; CAUS: o’b-so?; No DOUB CAUS.

so?lui Act: (?) Mid: tie up girl’s hair; girl’s hair, long hair tied in a knot, with or without a comb. See also roɖlui, ului.

so’b See sou’b

sobdhom See sodhom

sobre See sore;

so’bro Act: remove the husk; Mid:;-; gener; husk. Originally a causative (*soro)?

sobru Act:; Mid: commit adultery. See also hyabhicar. Originally a causative (*soru)?

sobha Act: beautify, make s.th. beautiful; jewelry (HJPa:192,176)

sobhe Act/Mid: be or appear beautiful (no apparent semantic difference) < S. sobhā kar- ‘beautify’

soc, sōc See so’j

socay Act: think; know, understand (e.g. a language); Mid:;-; gener; CAUS: o’b-socay, so<k>bacy; DOUB CAUS: o’b-so<k>bacy (same meaning as simple CAUS meaning); thought, attention < S. soc- ‘think’. See also so’j.

socay un conj.v. give thought to, pay attention to

so’d’ Act: mix with hands; Mid:-; so’d’-so’d’: gener. See also tar so’d’ under tar?

sodhom, Act: sound (tr); Mid: sound (itr); X-o’clock (in perfect); CAUS: so<k>b’dhom; DOUB CAUS: o’b-so<k>b’dhom; sound made by a musical instrument < S. sabad ‘sound, word’? See also bajay / baje, sohan.

sog pity < S. sog ‘sympathy’

sog laʔ conj.v. fell pity (sog is the grammatical subject; experiencer in the oblique)

sohan Act: make (a place) resound with (pleasant) sounds by singing; Mid: resound with beautiful sound; gener of Act; CAUS: so<k>b’han, o’b-sohan;
sohe~soŋɖaɁ

**No Doub Caus.** See also bajay / baje, sodhom.

**sohe**  
See sahe

**sohor**  
village headman; important or great man

**sohoraj, sohoroy**  
See bandoy

**soi**  
See soy

**so’j, sojh, sōj, soc, sōc**  
*Act*: learn, know, understand; *Mid*: be understood, etc.;  
so’j-so’j: *Gen* of *Act*; concern, care, worry (n.) < S. *soc* ‘thought, idea; think’.  
See also socay.

**sojh**  
See so’j

**sojh**  
straight < S. *sojh* ‘straight; direct; honest’

**sokha**  
finder. See dēona sokha ‘witch finder, magician’ under dēwra (*HjPa*:91, ln. 3; 93, fn. 13).

**sol**  
hole in the floor of a house, about 8-9 cm deep, for grinding or pounding grain  
(‘mortar for pounding paddy’, *Bgl*:196)

**soloʔ**  
dog

**sомdor**  
See samudar

**sомdor, somdhi**  
See samdhi

**somjhay / somjhe**  
See samjhay / samjhe

**somo**  
See somon

**somodor**  
See samudar

**sомoŋ, somo, sumaŋ**  
forehead

**sompay, sompe**  
*Act*: hand over, entrust; give back to; *Mid*: be handed over, entrusted.  
No apparent semantic difference between the two stems < S. sōp- ‘entrust (to)’

**sompur**  
Sompur, name of a village, presumably = Sonpur, south of Sambalpur in Orissa  
(*HjPa*:124, ln. 81; 128, fn. 81)

**somra**  
a man’s name  
According to (*HjPb*: 41, n.2) it means ‘one born on Monday’.  
See also maŋra, suкра.

**somtay, somtay, sumtay**  
*Act*: gather, collect (TR) < S. *saumt-* ‘gather (of cattle, etc.)’ (TR)

**somte**  
*Mid*: 1. *somte*: gather, come together; hide (ITR) (by pulling or “collecting” arms and legs in close to the body, thereby becoming small);  
2. *somtay*: *Gen* of *Act*.  
*Caus*: o’b-somtay, so<’b>tay  
‘had someone collect something or someone who did not necessarily want to be collected’;  
o’b-somte, so<’b>te  
‘had someone collect people together who came willingly’;  
*Doub Caus*: o’b-so<’b>tay, o’b-so<’b>te  
(same semantic difference as above)  
See also dobray / dobre, japaʔ, le’d, lukay / luke, oku’b, (lutui) ranggoʔ, reprepay.

**somtiʔ**  
See soniʔ

**somtoʔ, samtoʔ**  
Monday < S. *somār din*  
‘Monday’. See also toʔ.

**soŋ1**  
*Act*: buy; *Mid*:-; *soŋ-soŋ*: *Gen*; *Caus*:  
o’b-soŋ ‘sell’; No *Doub Caus*

**soŋ siŋa**  
sell off

-**soŋ2**  
See son2

-**soŋ3**  
Found in *HjPa*:120, ln. 23. Appears to be a sequential marker, but not found elsewhere in this function.

**soŋdaʔ**  
a kind of fish-trap (*HjPa*:197,203). See also culu, jhimori, kumoni, londra, mucu.
soŋgol  firewood

soŋgolpur  Songolpur (name of a village)  (HjP:124, ln. 81; 128, fn. 81). Pinnow suggests that this city / village is probably Sambalpur in Orissa.

soŋor  not possessing magical abilities  (HjP, 144:10)

soŋtiʔ, somtiʔ  yard (MEAS.), a cubit

soŋh, sōrh  the trunk of an elephant  (HjP:181,109)

-son₁  Marker denoting intensity, although its semantic contribution is often quite subtle. It is most commonly found in attributive function, usually with manner adverbials, but is also compatible with predicates. See also -boʔ_, -daʔ_.

-son₂  -soŋ, suffix denoting the number of times. The only forms in current use are meson / menson / menson ‘once’, barson ‘twice’, uʔpheson ‘thrice’ and kiʔte son ‘how often?’, but others such as moloyson ‘five times’ or gholson ‘10 times’ are occasionally encountered in older texts (e.g. HjP:205,4). Otherwise, chor is used, in combination with the numerals borrowed from Indo-Aryan. See also chur.

son 3  Son

son ompay  the Son River

sona, sone  gold; dear  (HjP:215,11, who derives it from ‘gold’ in a metaphorical sense)  < S. sonā ‘gold’

sona kunɗuʔ  “gold child”, affectionate term for a child  (HjP: 244,96)

sonar  goldsmith

sonbira  a kind of worship  (puja) to drive away evil spirits  (pret)

sonbira o’jna  name of a religious ceremony

sone  See sōna

sonhor₁  ACT: praise (usually in a religious sense); MID: be praised; GENER of ACT; (religious) service. HjP, 157, fn. 34 writes that this is to be translated as ‘income’ from H. son ‘gold’ and har ‘seizing, taking’.

sonhor₂  ACT/MID: eat, used in reference to the guests of a wedding feast after the wedding ceremony. No apparent semantic difference between ACT and MID.

sonon  door, gate. Cf. Sora sōnaʔ-ən ‘door, gate’  (HjP:191,167a). See also -nV-.

sonphula  swollen < S. phul- ‘swell’

sōp  fennel seeds  (BG:196)

soŋkum, sorkom  small stool for sitting on; seat

soŋom  a type of flower, said by some speakers to have edible petals. Its stem is also peeled to supply the raw material for making ropes. Said by speakers I consulted to be sanai in S. and also in H., although I have not been able to locate this lexeme anywhere.

soŋpa  valley  (HjP:122, 62)

soŋpaʔ godjhuŋ  mountain pass

sōrh  See soŋh

-sor  Combining form of soren  ‘stone’. See paʔsor, boŋsor, kulusor and kunɗuʔsor under kunɗuʔ.

sore₁  ACT: finish  (TR)  (CAUS preferred); MID: take place quickly, become ready
quickly; finish (tr), less quickly than the ACT; CAUS: so<"b">re, o"b-sore; DOUB CAUS: o"b-so<"b">re. The simple CAUS often does not appear to differ in meaning from the basic lexeme. This may be due to the S. form, cf. sapr- ‘be or get ready’, saprā- ‘make ready; get ready’. sore may then be due to a reanalysis of sapre/so"bre as a CAUS form.

**sore₂**  See so re!

**soreŋ, sorēŋ** stone, rock; cliff; name of one of the nine clans; also used as a family name. In one version of the history of the Kharia, also the name of one of the original nine sons. Combining form:-sor.

**sorgaʔd, sorgoʔd** ACT; MID: to get food or drink in the noise when eating (e.g., after coughing or laughing). See also sarke.

**sori(ʔ) with; with, along, together (also temporal)**
- sori sango'q neighbor
- sori sango friendship (between brother and sister, HJP:241,90)
- sori sori together with (+ GEN); together
- sorite along with, together

**sorkom** See soʔkom

**sorloʔ** south. See also -loʔ, meaning of sor unclear.

**sos** See say

**sosan** lilly; iris < H. sosan ‘lilly; iris’ (HJP:96,§6; 109 (H. translation))

**soso** name of a tree, *semecarpus Anacardium* (BG:196)

**sosreir, sosrair, sosrar** parent-in-laws’ home < H. sosurāl ‘father-in-law’s house or family’

**sostim** small stick, cane (BG:196) < S. soṭi ‘stick’. See also soʔkone

**soʔkone** small stick, cane (BG:196) < S. soṭi ‘stick’. See also soṭi.

**soʔto** ACT: make something true; MID: become true; truth; true; golden; really < S. sac ‘true’, sacāi ‘truth’; soʔto would appear, however, to be a very old loan word, as the t seems to point to either a geminate or at least to two consonants inside the lexeme, cf. Sanskrit satyam ‘truth’, Pali sattaṃ.

**soʔtoboʔ** true, truely; genuine(ly) (HJP:43,14)

**soʔto patar** the true light

**sou** See sow

**souʔb, soʔb, sab** all < S. soub ‘all’
- sab caʔi tij on all four sides
- soub jhaʔi all
- soub kuch anything, everything

**souray, souре** See sowʔay

**sow** husband. See also souray. Probably derives from sumar (cf. sumarboʔ, sumarday).

**sowenɡiya** servant

**sowʔay, sawʔe, sawʔay, sawri** wife. See also soway, day.

**soy, soi** ACT: bite (of a mouse or rat); MID:-; soy-soy: gener

**sri, śri** Lord < H. śrī ‘Hon prefix to a name (of a male deity, a man, a sacred place’

**sristi, srisṭi** creation < S. srṣṭi ‘creation’

**sristi utpait** creation
stesan, stesan, tesan  (train or bus) station < Eng.

sted  state < Eng.

stuti  praise (n.) < H. stuti ‘praise; song or hymn of praise’

stuti karay  conj. v. praise (v.)

sthir  See athir

su  Act: put on (clothes), wear; Mid: -; su-su: gener; CAUS: oʰb-su; No Doub CAUS

su-su  masdar of su

suʔ  Act: sew (s.th., TR); Mid: be sewn; suʔ-suʔ: gener of Act < H. sɨ ‘sew’? Perhaps Sanskrit sīvyati ‘s/he sews’? Perhaps derived from suʔtrom ‘thread’ which is clearly borrowed from Indo-Aryan, see there.

suʔb  Act: reach into, stick the hand into (e.g. a pocket, a pot, thereby dirtying the liquid); Mid: (of the arm) to be stuck into (a bucket, etc.); suʔb-suʔb: gener of Act. See also sumuʔb; sajay.

suʔbɖaʔ₁  Act: reach the hand into a liquid, usually water (daʔ, but it can also be another liquid) and thereby soil the water.; Mid: -; gener

subaɖqur  a type of oil (for fueling a lamp). See also subaɖqur

subaɖqur jol  subaɖqur oil

suʔbɖaʔ₂  See under suʔb

suʔbɖaʔ₃  See under suʔb. According to Biligiri (BG:197) ‘last year’, but this would appear to be a typing mistake for suʔdhaʔ, see there.

subaɖqur  a type of plant (Hipa:121, Ln. 44, 126, fn. 44: ‘one kind of twinning [sic!] plant with red fruits, used for medical oil’, cited from Paulus Kullu). This is most likely the same lexeme as subaɖqur, see there.

subh  honorable < H. śubh ‘auspicious; good’

subh jimi  (your) good name

suʔd  Act: -; Mid: become wet; suʔd-suʔd: gener; CAUS: oʰb-suʔd; Doub CAUS: oʰb-suʔd

suɖ  pure < S. śudh ‘pure, unadulterated’ See also sudhom.

suʔdhaʔ  last year. See also enmaʔ ‘this year’, asintay ‘next year’, suʔbɖaʔ₃.

mon suʔdhaʔ  the year before last

sudom  See sudhom

sudh  interest < S. śudh ‘interest (of money, bank)’

sudha  with (Hipa, 155:24; 157, fn. 24, on 155, fn. 24). Pinnow writes that this form is “= loʔ ‘with’”. It is not clear what exactly is meant here, as I am not aware of any postposition loʔ, except from this passage. See loʔ₄.

sudhom, sudom  Act: clean or purify someone else; Mid: clean or purify oneself; pure; be(come) pure < S. śudh ‘pure, unadulterated’. See also suɖ.

sudhray  Act: improve < H. sudhār- ‘improve (TR)’

sudhre  Mid: become improved < H. sudhar- ‘be improved’

sudhu  a (girl’s?) name (Kerketjä, 1991:14)

suga  parrot < S. sugā ‘parrot’. See also koleʔ, sugi.
sugi parrot (Malhotra, 1982:112, probably in reference to a female or small parrot). See kola?; suga.

suiya intermediary, go-between for marriage arrangements < S. suiyā. See also aguwa.

sukra a man’s name (HJPb:41,n. 2, who notes that it means ‘one born on Friday’). See also somra, maŋra.

sukhmuɽ the three cows brought as a gift from the boy’s house before marriage (BG:197)

sukhoboɁ, sukhoboɁ happily (HJPb: 34,51); pleasant (HJPb: 61,7)

sukhoboɁ laɁ conj.v. like, be pleasant (experiencer in oblique case)

sukho kayom gospel

sul Act: crow (of roosters only); Mid:-; sul- sul: gener

sulaʔ dawn (i.e., when the rooster crows); crowing (HJP, 154, d:14)

sului Act: warm up (TR); Mid: warm up (TR); CAUS: oʔ-b-sului, su<ʔ>b<lui; Doub CAUSATIVE: oʔ-b-su<ʔ>b<lui. See also garam, girin / girin, loʔb, nem, ojem, oqe, pogim, ruʔum, theker; tapay / tape, urum / udum, usum.

sum Act: 1. stick something into something else; hoist (a flag) (HJPa: 231,61); 2. sacrifice (HJPa:71, line 12 from top; 254,126); 3. drive in a post, plunge (TR); Mid:-; sum-sum: gener; CAUS: oʔ-b-sum; No Doub CAUS. See also daɾōm.

sum-sum masdar of sum

sun Act: offer salutations in greeting; Mid: meet (ITR). Roughly same meaning as johar. Same as suŋ?

suni See somoni

suman? See somon

sumaroʔ Mr.; praiseworthy (Malhotra, 1982:62)

sumarqay Mrs., Miss

sumboʔ tree stump; base; (fig.) origin. Also used in compound-like constructions with a general locative meaning, coming very close in function to that of a general locative-case ending. boʔ ‘place’ is used in this same function. See also boʔ?

daru sumboʔ tree-stump

kaṭa sumboʔ te at the feet of; can also be used as a simple object with the meaning ‘feet’ (OBJECT) (HJPa: 269,22)

sumboʔ-sum very first, original

sumkaṭ mara stingy, miserly < S. sumkaṭ mārā

sun? Act: sacrifice; Mid: be sacrificed to (individual sacrificed to is the subject); suŋ-suŋ: gener of Act. Same as sum?; suman? See also suŋ, sumner. Perhaps related to, if not identical with, sum? ‘drive (a stake into) (so also HJP:134, fn. 7), as R&O (1937:374-5) describe a traditional sacrifice in which a stake, representing the god barnḍa, is driven into an ant-hill.

sunʔ Act: sacrifice (HJPa, 144:10)

sun? offering, sacrifice (< suŋ goʔd, the culminatory telic marker; from HJPa:162, fn. 10). Cf. however suŋ joʔ?, which suggests that suŋ uʔd is the source (cf. uʔd ‘drink vs. joʔ? ‘eat’).

sun joʔ Act: sacrifice (HJPa, 144:10)
Peterson: Kharia-English Lexicon; Lexicon

supari betel nut < S. supārī ‘betel nut’
supli right (hand) (BG:197)
surũ’b leaf cup, vessel for holding food made of leaves (H. donā)
surali name of a cow which played a prominent role in the travels of the Kharia in pre-historical times. See also baysali.
surali gay the Surali cow
suraj straight (in form) < S. surāgh ‘straight (of tree, as palm tree)’
surat good figure (BG:197) < H. surat ‘memory; lovers’ pleasure’?
surguja Surguja, name of a district in eastern Chhatisgarh
surjamay Act: supply (BG:197)
suru Act: start, begin (TR); MID: begin (ITR); GEN of ACT; CAUS: o²b-suru, su<²b>ru; DOUB CAUS: o²b-su<²b>ru (not common); beginning < S. śuru ‘beginning’
suru’b Act: sip (e.g. tea) (BG:197 ‘suck’); MID:-; GEN. Some speakers indicated that both the ACT and the MID may be used, with no apparent semantic difference < S. surp- ‘sip’
surum Act: steal; MID: be stolen; GEN of ACT; thief
surum kaʧ thief
susray Act: hold (HJPA:91, IN. 5)
main susray honor, hold in honor
susrimati Mrs < H. śrīmati ‘Mrs.’
suʧrom Act: thread (a needle); MID:-; GEN; thread (n.) < S. sutā, H. sūtra ‘thread’.

sun₂ zero < S. sun ‘zero’

sunɖruɁ, sunɖuruɁ, sunruj navel

sundar Act: make beautiful; MID: be(come) beautiful; beautiful < S. sundar ‘beautiful’
sundarboɁ beautiful
sundarta beauty

sundarom, sundrom vermilion

sundarta See sundar

sunjorighat, sunjurighat Sunjorighat. Name of a city, whereabouts unknown.

sunløŋ See under sun₁

sunmer Act: praise; MID:-; praise; sermon. See also sun₁.
sunmer karay conj.v. praise

sunruj See sunɖruɁ

sunsan peaceful, quiet < S. sun-sān ‘desolate, dreary; quiet, still’

sunu’b Found in Sāhu (1979/80:44), given with no meaning. Sāhu derives this from su’b, which means ‘reach the hand into s.th.’ Most speakers I questioned on this were not familiar with this term and were of the opinion that it was an error, although one speaker accepted it with the meaning ‘capable of reaching the hand into s.th., adding that it is not used. See also su’b, -nV-.
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suwidha~ʈeʈŋga

See also suʔ.

suwidha comfort, ease < S. subidhā ‘convenience’

swabhaw (human) nature < S. svābhāv, sabhāv ‘nature (of person)’

swapan dream < H. svapna ‘dream’

swarg, swarag, sarag Heaven < S. svarag ‘Heaven’

swarag raij the Kingdom of Heaven

swikar acceptance < H. svīkār ‘acceptance’

swikar karay conj.v. accept

śyam bihari name of one of the servants of the king of Surguja in HjP b:66,72.

syambhu See sembhu

*††

ʈaim time < Eng.


ʈamar See tamar

ʈaŋ See thano

ʈaŋo See thano

ʈaŋ śāy strongly < S. tāt śāy ‘strongly’

ʈatay ACT/MID: become tired and aching (of muscles, etc.). No apparent semantic difference between ACT and MID < H. tātā- ‘ache (the limbs or body)’

ʈāy, tāy! the cry of a bird (onomatopoeic)

ʈebul, tebal ACT: turn something into a table (e.g., in a story / myth); MID: become a table (e.g. in a story / myth); table < Eng.

ʈedha, ʈerha, tirha ACT: make crooked; MID: become crooked < S. terhā ‘crooked’

ʈeke make, prepare (HjPb:56,77; 59, note 77) < H. ĺek- ‘support; maintain strongly’?

ʈempay ACT: beat with a stick; MID:-

ʈeray ACT: overeat and overdrink, overindulge; MID:-; GENER. See also khoɽay.

ʈerha See tędha

ʈesan See sʈesan

ʈeʈe name of one of the nine clans; used as a family name. Derives from ʈeʈeʈohoɁj. In one version of the history of the Kharia, also the name of one of the original nine sons.

ʈeʈeŋga, ʈeʈŋga lizard (BG:202 ʈeʈŋga ‘big lizard’; HjPa:174:56 tęduga ‘lizard’) < S. têtēgā ‘(tree or ordinary) lizard’

ʈetetoɁj a type of bird. A shortened form of this word, tete, is also the name of one of the Kharia clans.

ʈeʈŋa See tędenga

ʈeʈeŋga See ʈeʈeŋga
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{tibar} See \textit{tibru}
  \item \textbf{tibru} See \textit{tibru}
  \item \textbf{tibhi} television < Eng.
  \item \textbf{tihil} comb (of a bird) (\textit{hipa}:219,26, who quotes \textit{rr}:487f., No. 7 \textit{tihli} ‘tail’)
  \item \textbf{tika, tiklay} \textbf{ACT:} apply a \textit{tika} to someone else’s forehead
  \item \textbf{tike, tikle} \textbf{MID:} apply a \textit{tika} to one’s own forehead < H. \textit{fikā} ‘round ornamental mark made on the forehead’
  \item \textbf{tikat} ticket < Eng.
  \item \textbf{tikay} \textbf{ACT:} catch s.th./s.o. and not let it go
  \item \textbf{tike}_{1} \textbf{MID:} be caught < H. \textit{fikā-} ‘cause to stop; detain; check’
  \item \textbf{tike}_{2} \textbf{ACT}/\textbf{MID:} last a long time. No apparent semantic difference. \textbf{CAUS:} \textit{o’b-tike, ti’<b>ke}; \textbf{DOUB \textit{CAUS:} o’b-ti’<b>ke < S. \textit{tik-} ‘last (referring to things that wear out)’}
  \item \textbf{tike}_{3} See \textit{tika}
  \item \textbf{tiklay, tikle} See \textit{tika / tike}
  \item \textbf{tipthekan} \textbf{ACT:} fix a date (with \textit{tarikh} ‘date’ as object); \textbf{MID:} (of a date) to be fixed; the fixing of a date < S. \textit{din tip kar-} ‘fix (of day)’, \textit{thekan} ‘fixed (definite, as of date, arrangement, etc.)’
  \item \textbf{tipthekan karay} conj.v. fix a date
  \item \textbf{to’bda?} mud. See also \textit{qa’?r}
  \item \textbf{to’bdir, to’bdjur} white ant. See also \textit{bi’im, cimṭā, demta, kāy, mu’jda?, seṭa, to’o}, \textit{umphya}, also \textit{bhunḍu} ‘ant-hill’.
  \item \textbf{to’ôj} the sound made by parrots (\textit{hipa}:228,51) (onomatopoetic). See also \textit{o’j’}
  \item \textbf{tokay} \textbf{ACT:} talk; \textbf{MID:-; GENER < H. \textit{tok-} ‘challenge; interrupt’}
  \item \textbf{tola} part of a village; \textbf{BG:202:} ‘small village containing not more than ten houses’. Now used more-or-less interchangeably with \textit{po’da, khorī < H. \textit{tolā} ‘quarter (of a town or village)’}
  \item \textbf{tonri’toli} name of a \textit{khorī} or ‘village section’ in Saldega (\textit{salda’?}) near Simdega (\textit{simda’?})
  \item \textbf{tonha} witch < S. \textit{tonhā} ‘sorcerer’
  \item \textbf{tonri} hill; small jungle (\textit{BG:202}) < S. \textit{ṭōgrī} ‘hillock’
  \item \textbf{topi} cap (hat) < S. \textit{ṭopī} ‘cap’. See also \textit{ṭopri}?
  \item \textbf{to’pō, to’pho} a kind of bird; name of one of the nine clans; used as a family name. In one version of the history of the Kharia, also the name of one of the original nine sons.
  \item \textbf{ṭopri} crown. See also \textit{ṭopi}?
  \item \textbf{ṭopho} See \textit{ṭo’pō}
  \item \textbf{ṭorō} long shaft of plough (\textit{hipa}:186,134)
  \item \textbf{ṭoroc} flashlight < Eng. \textit{torch}
  \item \textbf{ṭoroc batti} flashlight
  \item \textbf{ṭoto}_{1} standing; stagnant; sitting (in children’s language) (\textit{hipa}:169:21) Appears to be the masdar of a root \textit{ṭo} with the meaning ‘stand’, which is not found in my corpus.
  \item \textbf{ṭoto}_{2} \textbf{ṭotho} black ant (\textit{hipa}:169,21, from FGD). See also \textit{bi’im, cimṭā, demta, kāy, mu’jda?, seṭa, to’bdjur, umphya}, also
\end{itemize}
bhundu ‘ant-hill’.


ʈọya₂ type of small crane or heron, smaller than a baŋklui, or perhaps a certain kind of feather (HIPA:219f)

ʈu departive marker („v2“) which denotes that the action which it modifies is over and that the agent left after completing the action. ʈu has no independent lexical meaning. Cf. Santali oʔto, which virtually the same function. ʈu has combined with a number of lexemes to form new lexemes, which can also combine with ʈu: oʈu, ḍoʔɗu, melayʈu ɗaŋmʈu, yoʈu (the last two examples are not acceptable to all speakers). See also ʈuɖaʔ.

ʈuɖa See ʈuɖa

ʈuɖaʔ Act: (of a river) to carry s.th./s.o. off; Mid: to be carried off by a river (BG:202 ‘float’). See also ʈu, which would seem to have once been used as a lexical root, and also ɖaʔ, See ɖaɁ. See also goʔ, ghōɽci, hintor, kakwįj, kunɖum, paŋ, puŋ, sambhray, te’j, tuphaŋ, uɖum.

ʈu’j See ʈu

ʈuknu basket < S. tuknu ‘basket (very small)’

ʈuku high rock (HIPA:188, fn. 145 ‘a flat rock where paddy is threshed’ from RR, no page); rock (BG:202)

ʈup, tu’j Act: shoot; Mid: be shot; ʈuŋ-ʈuŋ: gener of Act

ʈunɖu end (HIPA:281,45) < S. tuŋar- ‘come to an end (journey, work, fruit bearing season, life of bearing fruit)’? See also ʈu’d, ontu’d?

ʈunɖute in the end

ʈunʈi name of a mountain, whereabouts unknown (HIPA:224,43)

ʈunʈi biru Tunti Mountain

ʈurʔab(ɖaʔ?) Act: make (s.o.) an orphan; Mid: become an orphan; orphan < S. turā ‘orphan’

ʈuwar orphan (BG:202)

*ʈh*

ʈhaʔ Act: adhere, stick (TR)

ʈhāɽa, thāɖha See thanɖa

ʈhāɖho See thano

ʈhag See thr

ʈhah(a)ray Act: fix (a day) < S. thahar- ‘stay (stop for a time)’

ʈhah(a)re Mid: wait; stop for some time

ʈhakay, thakāy Act: deceive, cheat; Mid:; gener; caus: o’b-thakay; doub caus: o’b-tha<ʔ>b>kay < S. thak- ‘cheat’, thakā- ‘be cheated’

ʈhakāy poʔ conj.v. deceive

ʈhakay, thakāy Act: stop (TR) < S. thamkā- ‘stop beating drum’

ʈhamkay Act: stop (TR) < S. thamkā- ‘stop beating drum’

ʈhamke Mid: stop (ITR) < S. thamk- ‘stop (of rain)’

ʈhaŋ, taŋ, thag numeral classifier, appears to derive from the classifier goʈhaŋ (see there). General classifier, not restricted semantically. See also tho.
**thaŋka** thunder < S. *thanka* ‘thunder’

**thaŋkol** Act/Mid: knock. No apparent semantic difference between Act and Mid.; pin or nail (n.)

**thaŋo, ṭaɾo, ṭhâro, ṭhâdho, ṭhâw** place (n.) < S. *thaâ* ‘place’

**thaŋo ter** conj.v. give refuge (to s.o.) (HjPb:56,64)

**thaŋay, thane**<sub>1</sub> Act: *thanay*: assert; stand up (tr); Mid: *thane*: try (unsuccessfully) to assert; *thanay*: gener of Act < S. *thaľhā- ‘stand up’?*

**thaŋđha, thâḍa, thâḍha, thanda** Act: make cold; Mid: become cold; cold (tea, water, etc. but not the weather) < S. *thrâḏhā* ‘cold’. See also *raŋga*.

**thaŋđha**<sub>2</sub> resolved (= *thane,* ?)

**thaṛhiya** name of a rāg ‘musical melody’

**thâro** See *thaŋo*

**thâw** See *thaŋo*

**thawka** on time < S. *thaûkâ* ‘on time’

**theb** the Theb bird, a kind of small bird (HjPa:172,42)

**thehuna, thewna, thehuʔna** Act: kneel; Mid:--; gener; knee < S. *thehunā*

**thekan** beginning, starting point; fixed place; whereabouts (bg:203)

**thekeir** Act: (of the sun) to warm (tr); Mid: be warmed by the sun; sunshine < S. *thekeir/ɖhekeir* tap- ‘warm oneself in the sun’. See also *garam, girin/girin, lo٧b, nem, onem, oɾe, pogim, rûjum, sului, tapay/tape, urum/udum, usum*.

**thela?** Act: push; Mid: be pushed < S. *thel-, qhekal- ‘push’*

**thepa** fingerprint (HjPa:66, 68, fn. 21)

**thepa moqhe** illiterate

**thewna** See *thehuna*

**thik** Act: make good; repair; Mid: become good; good; exact, exactly; OK! Alright! < S. *ṭhik* ‘exact’, H. *ṭhīk* ‘good; exactly’

**thikedar** contractor, leaseholder < S. *ṭhikdädär, hikdäd* ‘contractor’

**thisa(y)** Act: call out loudly; cry for help, call out to someone; Mid:--; gener; Caus: oַb-*ṭhisa(y), ṭhi<ַb>sa(y); Doub Caus: oַb-*ṭhi<ַb>sa(y)

**tho, thu, atho** general numeral classifier with forms referring to non-humans, rarely with human nouns. Same meaning as =o. According to bg:203 it is used only with numerals above two. It is however, at least nowadays, also used with the numerals ek ‘one’ and dui ‘two’. Also compatible with *kai* ‘few’ < S. -*ṭho* ‘CLASSIFIER’. See also *a<ַb>=, =o, goṭhany, thany*.

**tho?** Act: shoot, hit; affect (not acceptable to all); Mid: affect; cling to; get hit; Caus: oַb-*ṭho?; No Doub Caus < H. *ṭhok- ‘strike (against); tap’*

**thoka** Act: make (s.th.) fit; Mid: become just sufficient; to fit exactly (dress) < S. *ṭhuţhukiyā, ḥok ban- ‘fit’

**tholi** chin < S. *ṭhol(h)i* ‘chin’
**ṭhoŋghi** quiver (n.) ([HJPb:61,11])

**ṭhor** beak < S. *ṭhor* ‘beak’

**ṭhorhi** a hollow bamboo shaft for the *ṭhoʔṭhi*. The hunter places the *ṭhoʔṭhi* into the *ṭhorhi*, blows through this and thus shoots the *ṭhoʔṭhi*. To my knowledge, no poison is used. See also *ṭhoʔṭhi* < S. *ṭhorhī* ‘arrow (of bamboo).’

**ṭhoʔṭhi** a kind of weapon, somewhat like an arrow. It can have a sharp head, but with two or more sharp points. The head may also be a small stone. See also *ṭhorhi*.

**ṭhoṭhkay** Act: pick (with a beak, of birds); **Mid:** gener

**ṭhoṭhke** **Mid:** be pecked at < S. *ṭhoṭhk-* ‘peck’

**ṭhoṭho** See *ṭoto*

**ṭhoʔṭor** throat ([BG:203]) < S. *ṭotā, ṭotṛī* ‘throat’?

**ṭhu** See *ṭho*

**ṭhūṭhi, ṭhūṭhi** Act: cut or break off (finger, tree, etc.); **Mid:** be cut or broken off < S. *ṭhūṭhi* ‘broken off (adj.)’. See also *ṭhūṭhi*.

**ṭhunṭhi** stump ([HJPa:208,10]) < H. *ṭhūṭḥ* ,stump (of a branch or arm); trunk (of a tree)’. See also *ṭhūṭku, ṭhūṭhi*.

**ṭhuɽlu** bald < S. *ṭhuɽlu* ‘bald’

**ṭhuray** Act: collect < S. *ṭhurā- ‘collect’

**ṭhure** **Mid:** become collected

**ṭhūṭku** tree trunk < S. *ḍhūṭu, ḍhūṭku* ‘tree stump’. See also *ṭhunṭhi*.
ayi\textsuperscript{\textbf{\textdagger}}, probably as a kind of “actualizer”. See also té\textsuperscript{\textdagger}.  

**ta\textsuperscript{j}na** See ta\textsuperscript{j}.

**tajub** astonished  
\textless{} S. *tajub* ‘surprised, astonished’

**tak** up to  
\textless{} S. *tak, jab tak* ‘until’

**takat** power  
\textless{} H. *tāqat* ‘strength, power, ability’

**takiya, tekiya** pillow \textless{} S. *takiyā* ‘pillow’

**ta\textsuperscript{?}ko** Act: watch, waiting in ambush; Mid:-; gener \textless{} S. *tāk-* ‘watch’

**tala** lock \textless{} S. *tālā* ‘lock’

**talab** pond, lake \textless{} H. *talāv* ‘tank, pond’, *tālāb* ‘pond; tank; reservoir’

**talbeir** See tarwair

**talowa** palm (of hand) \textless{} S. *tarhāthi* ‘palm of hand’, H. *tal* ‘surface’, *tāl* ‘clapping the hands’? See also *tarhathi, taruwa*.

**tama, tam, ta\textsuperscript{n}**  
\textsuperscript{1} now

\textsuperscript{2} tam(a) jou until now

**tamar, ṭamar** Tamar, name of a village (= Tamar, southeast of Bundu, *Hípa*:136, ln. 5, 138, fn. 5)

**tamasa** Act: put on a show, act in a funny way; Mid:-; gener; show (n.) \textless{} H. *tamāśā* ‘show, spectacle’

**tamba** copper \textless{} S. *tābā* ‘copper’

**tamkhu** tobacco \textless{} S. *tamākhu, tamkhu* ‘tobacco’

**tamras** guava tree and its fruit \textless{} S. *tamras*

\textbf{ta\textsuperscript{j}na-tapan}  

‘guava’

**tamu** Act: sneeze; Mid:-; gener. See also *chīk, hā\textsuperscript{?}chīn*.

**ta\textsuperscript{n}** annoyance\textless{} H. *tāg* ‘cramped; distressed; vexed’

**ta\textsuperscript{n} karay** conj.v. annoy

**ta\textsuperscript{n}**  
\textsuperscript{2} See *tama*  

\textsuperscript{3} -ta\textsuperscript{n} Combining form of *koŋtaŋ* ‘cow’. -ta\textsuperscript{n} is no longer productive and is found in modern Kharia in few words, such as the following: *dimtaŋ* (‘animal) stall’, *giniŋtaŋ* ‘bride price (paid in cattle), *koŋtaŋ* ‘cow’, *khoʔtaŋ* ‘guard over, tend (cattle)’.

\textbf{tajma} stalk (n.) (*Hípa*:201,236)

**ta\textsuperscript{n}** Act / Mid: weave; *taŋ-taŋ*: gener. No apparent difference between Act and Mid with simple stem.

**ta\textsuperscript{n}a?** marinated, soaked (*Hípa*:71, 73, fn. 24)

**ta\textsuperscript{n}a? golaŋ** a type of rice beer in which the rice is first soaked in water and boiled. See also *komsor golaŋ*.

**tanij** somewhat \textless{} S. *tanik* ‘little, slight; very little, the least’

**taniko** meaning unclear, found in *Hípb*:44,6 with no further comment. It is also not included in the translation. Perhaps related to *tanij* \textless{} S. *tanik* ‘little, slight; very little, the least’.

**tapa?** Act: sprinkle, spatter; blow up dust (of the wind or people); Mid: (of dust) to be thrown, etc. See also *oroŋ*.

**tapan** warm \textless{} H. *tapan* ‘heat’. See also *tapay / tape, komsor (golaŋ)*.

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tapay  ACT: warm (of the sun, fire, etc.) (TR) < S. tap-, tapā- ‘warm (TR)’

tape  Mid: become warmed by the sun  See also tapan. See also garam, girīŋ / girīŋ, lo’b, pēm, oŋem, oqe, pogim, ruŋum, sului, ȳheker, tapan, urum / udum, usum.

tapman  temperature < H. tāp-mān ‘temperature’

taq  palm tree < H. tāq ‘the palm tree ‘Borassus flabellifer (fan-palm)’
tari  toddy

taru wisdom tooth (BG:199)

tar  ACT: beat, kill; defeat; Mid:-; tar-tar: gener; Caus: ob-tar
ban tar conj.v. cast a spell (on s.o.)
tar so’dq  knock down; dejected, downcast; damned (HPA:221, 33)
kiro? tar so’dq  damn it!

taraju  balance, scale (HPA:198,214 ‘beam of a balance’) < S. tarāju ‘scale’

taran  shoulder. See also khand.

tarbu?j  watermelon < S. tarbuj ‘watermelon’

tardi  ACT: light up a house (etc.) by lighting a lamp; Mid: become lit up by lighting a lamp; Caus: ta<”b>di, ob-tardi (second form from Malhotra, 1982:166)
tardi patar  lamp-light

tarhathi  palm (of the hand) < S. tarhāthi ‘palm of hand’. See also talowa.

tarika  manner, method < S. tarīkā ‘manner, way, method’

tarkeleŋ  ACT: light up the sky, cause to sparkle (e.g. of God); Mid: of lightning to flash; sparkle; sparkling; a woman’s name < Skt. tārakā ‘star, sparkling’?

tarnay  ACT: stand ready to fight in a very aggressive stance; Mid:-; gener

taro?b  the tree Buchanania latifolia, and its nut (Malhotra, 1982:267: ‘root’). See also car

tarsar  with difficulty

tarsay  ACT: cause to want, tease, tantalize < S. tarsā-, tars- ‘tease; long for’

tarse  Mid: long for (BG:198 ‘struggle’)


tarso?q  ACT: slam s.th. down (e.g. a book on a table); Mid:-

taruwa  sole of the feet < S. tarvā ‘sole’. See also talowa.

tarwair, talbeir  sword < S. talvār, tarvāir ‘sword’

tataŋ, tata  grandfather < H. (< Skt.) tāt ‘father; respected or venerable person’?

tataŋ, tata  grandfather < H. (< Skt.) tāt ‘father; respected or venerable person’?

tawa  clay pot, about 30-40 cm. in width < S. tāvā ‘earthen pot for curry’

tawbhi  still, nevertheless, used in conjunction with correlative jawbhi < H. to bhī ‘yet, still, nevertheless’

tay  ablative postposition (‘from’) used with absolute or Gen. Also used as an instrumental (‘with; by’) and, occasionally, perative postposition (‘through’). Also used to mark the standard in comparatives and superlatives. Cf. Brajbhasha and Awadhi tāī ‘from’.
taybo?  towards
tay₂ then

tay₃, tai pan for frying, frying pan < S. tāi ‘shallow, metal frying pan’. See also hakanqaba.

tay₄ that many < H. tai ‘that much/many’

tayar, teyar Act:??; Mid: become ready; ready, prepared < S. teyār ‘ready’
tayari preparation

te₁ oblique case marker. Used to mark definite direct objects, indirect objects and adverbials of all types, especially locatives. Also occasionally found, especially in songs, used with an instrumental meaning. Occasionally also used with definite subjects, although most speakers consider this usage incorrect. From tay?

tei₂ nonpast Act marker. See also ta, tejдж, ta⁹дж.

tejdí Act: wipe snot from the nose and shake it off the hand; press or squeeze out puss (e.g. out of a boil); Mid: (of snot) to be wiped off and shaken off the hand; be squeezed or pressed out

tegui, tegoy Act: move (TR) to one side (CAUS preferred); Mid: move (ITR) to one side; CAUS: te<²b>gui

teinko, tenko a little, some < S. teinko ‘a little, some’

teisan such < S. aisān ‘like this’; usān ‘like that’, H. taisā ‘such’

tej₁ Act: carry on head (women) or shoulders (men); Mid:−; tej₁-tej₂: GENER. See also goʔ, ghorci, hintor, kakuʃ, kundum, paŋ, puŋ, sambhray, ūdaʔ, tuphaŋ, uŋum.

tej₂ Act: break or snap a rope by pulling on it too hard; Mid: break or snap (of rope) (BG:199: ‘snap’) tej₁-tej₂ masdar of tej

tej₃ strong < S. tej ‘strong (desire, smell)’
tej raph light (n.)
tej raph ter conj. v. be bright, give light

tej₄ See tej’d

tej’d present progressive, Act marker. -d is dropped before all person markers beginning with a consonant, i.e., it is only found in the 1st and 2nd persons, Sg. This marker is clearly based on the present Act marker te with what would appear to be a shorter form of the non-inherent qualitative predicate marker a⁹j /ayi⁹j, probably as a kind of “actualizer”. See also ta⁹j’d.

tekiya See takiya

teleŋga stranger; enemy; man’s name

teleŋga khariya a famous Kharia freedom fighter who fought against the British occupation of India

telī oilman < H. telī ‘oil-miller; seller of oil’

telmiŋ, tilmiŋ sesame, Sesamum indicum, L., a kind of oil seed (HjP:239,83) < H., S. tel ‘oil (mineral and/or vegetable)’

telonoŋ Act: thatch; roof (the house appears in the Gen); Mid: (of a roof) to be thatched (the roof appears in the Gen. There is no subject and the predicate appears in the 3rd person, Sg); roof (n.)

telsawār having a middle-dark complexion < H. sável ‘dark-complexioned’

tep Act: tell (BG:199; Unknown to speakers
I consulted.)

ten  
**Act:** trample; **Mid:** -; **ten-ten:** gener; 
**Caus:** ob-ten

tener  
gift; grace. See also ter, -nV-.

tenko  
See teinko

tenton, tentoŋ  
tamarind (hjpa:249,110, citing 
DRUART ‘Tamarindus indica’) < H. tintiṛi 
‘the tamarind tree’?

ter  
**Act:** 1. give; 2. allow (used with the 
infinitive); **Mid:** -; **ter-ter:** gener; 
**Caus:** ob-ter. ter is also used as a “light verb” in 
“conjunct verbs”, with: akił, dos, jiyom, 
kosu, ksama, tej raph. See also tener.

teran  
perhaps (hjpa:132, ln.3; 279,41:1, in both 
cases used together with the inferential 
sentential enclitic hoy)

tere’j  
powder (n.)

tere’j rumku’b  
ground rice, rice powder

tergan  
star < S. teirgan, tairgan ‘star’. See also 
siŋkom.

terom  
honey bee; honey

**terom chatna**  
bee hive

**terom ras**  
honey

terthel  
immediately (Malhotra, 1982:248) < S. 
turthe ‘immediately’, perhaps terthel is a 
misprint of turthe(?)?

tetraga  
Tetraga, name of a city, location 
unknown. From [MS, 1:99].

teu  
< teu=aʔ=jo, teu=jo ‘nevertheless’ < S. 
teu ‘but’

**teujo, teuwaʔjo**  
evertheless; with 
negation: even if not

teyar  
See tayar

ti?  
hand

tibat  
Tibet

tibru, tibhru, tibar, tibr  
See also chaw.

tiha  
**Act/Mid:** arrange, provide; provision, 
means of providing. No apparent 
semantic difference < S. tihā ‘arrange, 
provide’

ti’j  
**Act:** (when preceded by a demonstrative 
or numeral) move to (this or that, etc.) 
side (TR); **Mid:** (when preceded by a 
demonstrative or numeral) move (ITR) 
to (this, that, etc.) side; side, direction; 
towards (used with gen or direct case)

**hanti’j**  
that side, that way

**uti’j**  
this side, this way

**hanti’j uti’j, uti’j hanti’j**  
this way and 
that

**hanti’j uti’j**  
**Act:** move (TR) this way 
and that; **Mid:** move (ITR) back and 
forth, keep changing course / topics, 
etc.

**ti’j tay**  
instrumental postposition, used 
with direct case or gen

tijo, tijo?  
worm; maggot (Hjpa:180,101) < S. 
jokṭi, jukṭi ‘ground worm’?

ti’jte  
that many

til  
**Act:** bury; cover (Hjpa, 157, d,3); **Mid:** -; 
**til-til:** gener; **Caus:** ob-til. See also tinil.

**tiljaŋ**  
Mid: bury, literally ‘bury the 
bones’

**til-til**  
mansar of til

tilmiŋ  
See telmiŋ

tiloy  
the tiloy tree. Unfortunately, none of the 
speakers I consulted were familiar with
the corresponding H. name.

**timsoŋ** fire

**timsoŋ bandho** Hell, “fire dam” (HjP:273,38)

**timsoŋ qa?** fire-rain, a common topic in Munda mythology in which a fire-rain falls on the earth and destroys (almost) all life.

**timsoŋkho?** hearth, fireplace

**timsoŋ la?** conj.v. of fire to break out

**tip** 

**Act**: cover paddy with straw; fill up a tipja? with paddy packed in this way; 

**Mid**:; tip-tij: GENER

**tipja?** a container used to store grain packed in straw (Malhotra, 1982:108; 238, ‘basket’; bg:200, ‘covering for paddy’)

**tin** 3 < S., H. tīn ,3’. See also uʔphe.

**tinil** grave 

**See til, -nV-.

**tinil jaŋ** ‘burial of the bones’

**tiřel, tirel, tiřeil, tiřil** a kind of fruit (H. kendu); ebony (Malhotra, 1982: 324) (HjP:248,107 ‘Diospyros melanoxylon’)

**tirha** See teḏhā

**tirel** See tiřel

**tiri tiri** See siri riri

**tirī?b** 

**Act**: become cloudy; **Mid**:; heaven, sky; cloud. See also turbuŋ.

**tirī?b tirī?b** **Act**: become cloudy slowly; 

**Mid**: 

**tirī?bqa?** 

**Act**: become very dark because of clouds; **Mid**:; very dark cloud

**tirtha** place of pilgrimage, especially with respect to rivers < S. tīrith jātṛī ‘pilgrimage’; H. tīrth ‘place of pilgrimage (especially on a sacred river)’

**tisra** third < S. tisṛā ‘third’

**titli** butterfly < H. titlī ‘butterfly’. See also phampla?

**to** topic particle; then < H. to

**toʔ?** day; day and night; (period of) time See also din

**toʔ2** 

**Act**: bore or pierce ears, prick; **Mid**: be pricked, pierced

**tob, tobe** See taʔb

**toʔba?, toʔba** Act: pound (unhusked rice) with a stick; [MT, 1:49]: make a sign (on a tree by pounding something with a pole); 

**Mid**: (of unhusked rice) to be pounded with a stick. See also thom,.

**toʔbdaʔ** mud. See also qaʔ?, ‘water’

**toʔbdir** See toʔbdir

**tobloŋ, toblhuŋ, tobluŋ, toблuŋ** Act: take up, make rise, raise; **Mid**: go up, rise; top; heaven; sky; above 

**tobluŋ(te)** above, on top of (with either Gen or direct case)

**togoʔj** Act: put in mouth (bg:200; Unknown to speakers I consulted). See also tomoʔɖ, betoʔɖ, tuʔj.

**tohonbo?** See tunboʔ

**toʔjhuŋ, tuʔjhuŋ** Act: stub the toe (on a rock (= object)); **Mid**: stub the toe; stumbling (bg:201). See also goʔdjuŋ and gujuŋ for other words containing j(h)uŋ which are related to the feet. Although I have no occurrences of toʔjhuŋ in my corpus, speakers indicated that it is often used
in the passive even when there was no outside force causing the subject to stub his or her toe. For a similar use of the passive, see *cocmay* ‘trip’.

tol  
**Act:** bind, tie; pack; **Mid:-;** tol-tol  
**Gener:** Caus: ob-tol. See also *tonol, toy*

tol-tol  
masdar of *tol*  

tolɔ́ŋ  
threshing floor

tolɔŋ  
part of a cloth which, after being tied around the body, hangs down in the back (*hjpa*:72, 73, fn. 59, where it is translated as ‘loincloth’ (*Lendentuch*). See *khodiya tolɔŋ*.

tomba  
small tree; tree trunk (*hjpa*: 181,106)

tomkui, thomkui  
potter, perhaps also the name of an ethnic group (*hjpa*:120, ln. 25, 36; 126, fn. 25). See also *kuyu*.

tomleŋ, tomliŋ, toqliŋ, thoŋliŋ  
**Act:** make (s.th.) milky (e.g. tea, by adding too much milk); **Mid:** become milk(y): *caha tomliŋ mayki* ‘The tea (*caha*) was nothing but milk (*tomliŋ*).’ i.e., so much milk was poured in that it became (like) milk’; milk

tomne  
See *tonme*

tomoq  
**Act:** empty (TR), make (s.th.) empty; **Mid:** become empty; only

tomoŋ tiɁ? empty-handed

tomon, togon, tonon  
**Act:-;** **Mid:** stand up; stop; standing (adj.); **Caus:** ə'b-tonon, to<ŋ>non, to<ŋ>non, to<ŋ>-mon, to<ŋ>-mon; **Caus** with dosidar ‘blame s.o.;’ **Doub Caus:** ə'b-to<ŋ>-mon  

tomsiŋ, tomshi, tumsiŋ  
wasp, hornet

tomsiŋ  
See *thomsiŋ*

toj  
**Act:** strain the water out of something (e.g. rice); **Mid:** be strained. See also *chārav, chāre*.

toğliŋ  
See *tomley*

toŋon  
See *tonon*

tonkēd  
a type of bug which lives in beds, bedbug (*H. khaṭmal*)

tonme, tomne  
**Act:** make new (e.g. by painting); **Mid:** become new; new

tonol  
**Act:** ?; **Mid:** (re-)tie a shoelace; (shoe-)lace, rope. See *tol, -nV-*

tonon  
See *toŋon*

torej  
lump, clod (*hjpa*:187f., uncertain, cf. Mundari *torej* ‘heap upon one another’, Sora *tadey* ‘carry (on the head) piling pots, etc. one upon another’; Unknown to speakers I consulted.). See also *ḍhela, ḍhelka*.

toreŋ  
lump, clod (*hjpa*:200)

torko  
lizard (*bg*:200)

toro  
(onomatopoetic) the sound made by fifes and bugles (*hjpa*:260,10)

toroq, toroŋq, ture  
**Act:-** (*bg*:200: ‘cry like an animal’); **Mid:** cry, weep; cry out; **Caus:** to<ŋ>roq? make someone cry, weep. See also *ro.range*.
ipam toroʔ screaming and crying

toradoʔ See turloʔ

toti innocent (Malhotra, 1982:115)

toy Act: string (TR) together (e.g., flowers into a garland), bind; weave; MID:−; toy-toy: GENER. See also tol.

tran salvation, rescue (HJPA:276,35) < H. trāṇ ‘protection; defence; safety, deliverance’

tribhuj triangle < H. trībhuj ‘triangle’

tripura Tripura

tuʔi1 ACT: copulate (BG:201)

tuʔd, tuʔ2 ACT: finish (TR); MID: finish (ITR), come to the end < S. tuɾar- ‘come to an end (journey, work, fruit bearing season, life of bearing fruit)’? See also ontu’d.

tuda, tuda tomorrow. See also tudloun.

tuḍay, tuɾay cotton (ready for spinning) (BG:201)

tudloun the day after tomorrow; the next day; tomorrow morning. Speakers were somewhat unsure of the meaning of tudloun. The most commonly cited meaning was ‘the day after tomorrow’ = munḍibaʔ. See also tuḍa, meyaŋaʔ, munḍibaʔ.

tuqum a kind of fish (HJPA:198f.)

tuqum kaɖoŋ the tuqum fish

tui1 ACT: resemble, follow in s.o.’s footsteps; MID:−; tuι-tuι: GENER

tui2 ACT: patch clothing; MID: (of clothing) to be patched. See also lutui.
tunɖu₂ stem of a flower

tuphaŋ Act: lift, raise; (of the wind) to carry off; Mid: be lifted, raised; be carried off (by the wind) < H. tūphān ‘storm of wind and rain’? Brajbhasha tūphāg ‘a tube through which something is blown: a musket’? See also goʔ, ghőɾci, hintor, kakuʔ, kunɖum, paŋ, puŋ, sambhray, tūḍaʔ, teʔ, uɖum.

tuɾay See tuɾay

tuɾko Muslim < H. turk ‘inhabitant of Turkestan; Muslim soldier; muslim’. See also daɾhiyal.

tur Act: shake out; shake off; Midː; tur-tur: gener. See also ur.

turbuŋ sky (as opposed to kiɁthuŋ ‘Heaven’). See also tiriʔb.

ture See toroʔ?

tureloʔ See turloʔ

turi, mabtri Turi, name of a North Munda ethnic group and their language, known for their works with bamboo, especially making baskets (HIPAː120, ln. 25, 33; 126, fn. 25). HIPAː126, fn. 25 writes that the older form of mabtri was probably mad-tiri(ʔ) from mad ‘bamboo’ (in Mundari!).

turloʔ, tureloʔ, torɽloʔ south. tureloʔ seems to be restricted to songs. Seems to be equivalent to serloʔ, see there. See also -loʔᵣ.

turthe, tuthe quickly

tuta Act: put down, lower; Midː go down; bottom; low; below (in this function used with either the Gen or the direct case)

tuto bluŋ from the bottom to the top

tutui shooting with an arrow (HIPAː123, ln. 68 and 127, fn. 68, where Pinnow relates it to tun ‘shoot’. See also tui.

tuthe See turthe

tuy See tui

tuyu jackal; fox

*th*

thah bottom < H. thāh ‘bottom; depth’. See also thahay / thahe.

thaham See paham

thahay Act: fathom s.th. (e.g. the depth of water). See also thah.

thahe Midː be fathomed

thaila See theila

thakay, thokay Act: thakay: make someone tired (not acceptable to all)

thake, thaʔke, thoke Midː thake: become tired. Caus: thəʔ<ʰ>b>ke, thəʔ<ʰ>b>-kay (no apparent difference in meaning); Doub Caus: aʔb-thaʔ<ʰ>b>ke < S. thāk- ‘become tired’

thalo incline, slope < S. ḍhālu ‘slope’

tham 8, said by some speakers to have the values ‘4’ or ‘7’. Not in general use. See also aṯ, ghal; 8’, thom; 8’.

than udder < S. than ‘udder’
thana district or subdivision (of a state) < H. thāna ‘locality, site; abode; police station, or post’
thaneil female breast ( Hibp:4,17) < S. thālain, thālāin ‘breast, teat of a woman’

thani doko Act.:; Mid: settle down (in a particular area). thani is not used as an independent lexeme < H. sīthānīya ‘local’

thapṛay Act: slap < S. thpṛā- ‘slap’
thapṛe Mid: clap ( gener of Act)
  thapṛi clapping
  thapṛi bajay conj.v. to clap the hands

thara plate (for food) < H. thālī ‘flat metal plate’? Same as theriya?

thartharay, thorthandray Act.:; Mid: tremble;  
  Caus: tharthar<uv>ay, o’b-tharthar(w) ay, thab<e>thar-(w)ay < S. tharthā- ‘tremble, quiver’

thelia, thaila bag < S. thailā ‘bag’

theriya plate (bg:201) < H. thālī ‘flat metal plate’? Same as thara?

thobṛo See bothṛa

thok fortified city ( Hipa:120, ln. 26, 126, fn. 26. Here Pinnnow relates it to H. thok ‘prop, stanchion’ and also Kharia khotā ,, thoka ‘nest’)

thoka nest ( Hipa:169,22; 174,54) < S. khotā ‘nest’. See also khotā.]

thokay / thoke See thakay / thake

thom1, thon1 Act: pound into pieces, smash (with a rock); Mid: be pound into pieces. See also kuca, toʔbaʔ.

thom2 Act: throw [RK, 3:3], unknown to other speakers I consulted. Perhaps related to, if not in fact identical with, thom1?

thom3, thon2 because, for. Usually used with Gen but direct case is also grammatical.

thom4, thon3 8 See also tham ‘8’, ghal ‘8’, thomsin ‘9’. Said by some speakers to have the value ‘7’. Not in general use.

thomkui See tomkui

thomsin, tomsin 9. Not in general use. See also thon1 ‘8’, naw ‘9’.

thon See thom

thonliŋ See tomleŋ

thore, thorek, thọče, thọಕ, toɾek Act: decrease (tr); Mid: decrease (itr); few, some, a little (e.g. time). thore, etc., can appear in the Pl: thorek=ki < S. thore ‘few (of persons, things); H. thọʁā ‘little, small (amount); few’

toɾekana? something, somewhat, a little

thọɾekan some, a few

thọɾe thọɾe little

thorhoray See thartharay

thotharay, thotiyay Act/Mid: stammer, stutter. No apparent semantic difference < S. thothā- ‘stammer, stutter’

thum ‘5’, not in general use. Given by some speakers as an alternative to moloy, which these speakers are unfamiliar with. See also pāc.

thuɾay, thuɾay Act: tap or nudge someone

thure Mid: become nudged. Cf. Brajbhasha thūr- ‘strike, beat, pound’?
thuray, collect, gather ([TK, 2:9]; Unknown in this meaning to speakers I consulted.)

thuray- uʔɖchuŋ

ubjay, upjay Act: harvest (a crop) < S. ubjā, upjāu ‘fertile’

ubje Mid: be harvested. See also ubjaw.

ubjaw fertile < S. ubjā, upjāu ‘fertile’. See also ubjay.

uʔbne, umne this much, many; enough; so many, so much; so very. See also hoʔbne.

uʔbne ga etc. (HIPA:222,36)

umnekan so many (= umne ekan)

ubphe See uʔphe

ubrāy turned over (HIPA:176,66f.) < S. ubrā-, ‘turn upside down (TR)’

ubroŋ, ubhroŋ, ubhroŋa, ubaroŋ nowadays; modern

uʔchi Act: despise; Mid:-; Gener < S. tuch ‘hatred’?

uchle Act: make someone jump; Mid: jump, spring < S. uchl- ‘run and jump (of young animals or children)’

uʔchuŋ See uʔɖchuŋ

ubuŋ, ubhroŋ, ubhroŋa, ubaroŋ nowadays; modern

uʔq Act: make something become two; Mid: become two; 2. See also ghol-ubar, =bar, -bar, bariya, dui

ubar ekṛ 40

ubar 2 Caus form of hair (see there)

uʔbqu? Act: bring s.th. closer to s.th. else; Mid: come near, be near, come closer to s.th. else; near; on this side (of something, with Gen). See also hembuɖu, its antonym. Probably derives from the proximal demonstrative u ‘this’ plus some as yet unidentified element, possibly the same as in heʔpa’d.

uben Act / Mid: become sunny. No apparent semantic difference.

*u*

u this, proximal demonstrative. See also han, hin, ho.

ua? Gen of u. See also una?, uwa? below.

ua? caʔqo therefore

ua? ghaɖ therefore

ua? thom therefore

uje? it. Generally only used for inanimates, seldom for humans.

ukaɽ he, she. Generally only used for humans, occasionally used for non-humans and non-animates.

una?, uwa? Gen of u. See also ua? above.

ute here (=te ‘oblique’)

ubare Act: make something become two; Mid: become two; 2. See also ghol-ubar, =bar, -bar, bariya, dui

ubare ekṛ 40

ubare 2 Caus form of bar (see there)

ubare 1 Act: make something become two; Mid: become two; 2. See also ghol-ubar, =bar, -bar, bariya, dui

ubare ekṛ 40

ubare 2 Caus form of bar (see there)

ubare 1 Act: make something become two; Mid: become two; 2. See also ghol-ubar, =bar, -bar, bariya, dui

ubare ekṛ 40

ubare 2 Caus form of bar (see there)

ubare 1 Act: make something become two; Mid: become two; 2. See also ghol-ubar, =bar, -bar, bariya, dui

ubare ekṛ 40

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ubare 1 Act: make something become two; Mid: become two; 2. See also ghol-ubar, =bar, -bar, bariya, dui

ubare ekṛ 40

ubare 2 Caus form of bar (see there)

ubare 1 Act: make something become two; Mid: become two; 2. See also ghol-ubar, =bar, -bar, bariya, dui

ubare ekṛ 40

ubare 2 Caus form of bar (see there)
uɖuɁ? at least, though, contradictory particle

uɖul sịtɪl, uɽul sịtɪl on the sides, around. uɖul does not seem to have any independent meaning. See also sịtɪl.

uɖum, uɖuŋ Act: take out; make off with; drive off; bring; (BG:204: ‘carry like a thief’); MID: escape; GENER: CAUS: u<探し>quŋ, o)b-ɰuŋ ‘follow’; DOUB CAUS: o)b-u<探し>quŋ. See also goʔ, ghɔrci, hintor, kakʉj, kunqum, paŋ, puŋ, sambahrayɪ, tuqɑj, teɁɪ, tuphɑj.

uɖhiyay Act: spread a net (BG:204; Unknown to speakers I consulted)

ud owl (BG:204)

udam trade
kamu udam trade (as in occupation)

udar compassionate < H. udɑr ‘noble; generous; munificent’

udum See urum

uddhar salvation < H. uددhɑr ‘deliverance; salvation’. See also uddhray / uddhre.

udharan example < H. uددhɑrɑn ‘example’

uddhray Act: uddhray: free s.o. from sins; appease (hipa:73, note 33, who however, derives this meaning from ‘free’ as well)

uddhre, uddhe MID: uddhe: free oneself of sin;
uddhray: GENER of Act; salvation < H. uددhɑr ‘deliverance; salvation’. See also uddhɑr.

udge Act: wave (TR) (BG:203, Unknown to speakers I consulted.)

udum See urum

udhiyay, uddhay Act: cause (s.th.) to fade (e.g., of the sun); MID: fade < S. udhiyɑ- ‘fade’

udhmat busy (hipa:76) < H. ʔudham ‘uproar; commotion’; ʔudhamɪ ‘rowdy’?

udhra Act/MID: borrow; lend (BG:204: lend) < S. udhrɑ le- ‘borrow money’, udhrɑ de- ‘lend money’

udhra ol conj.v. borrow

udhra ter conj.v. lend

udhre See uddhre

udhyay See udhiyay

ughay Act: make, do thus; MID: become thus; thus, this way (from u ‘this’ and ghay ‘way’)

ughay2 Act/MID: beg or ask for money. No apparent semantic difference.

ūh! Umh!, interjection of surprise

uja? Act: pull off (BG:204 ‘pull out’); MID: come off (e.g. of a lid or the top of something, with no external force)

uje? it; he, she (= u + jeɁ1)

uju boil (n.) (BG:204)

ukon1 Act: spread out (TR); MID: spread out (ITR)

ukon2 See ikon2

ukɾi See ekɾi

ukuʔb See okuʔb

ukh sugarcane < H. ʔukh ‘sugarcane’

ukhoʔ that (derogatory). See also u, khoʔ3
(there: *hokhoʔ ghayga*).

**ulaʔ, ullaʔ** leaf; letter. See also *ciʔtí, lipi.*

**ulaʔ anargi** a traditional Indian toothbrush of stick

**ulaʔbagha** a tiger which has come about from a human being being transformed into a tiger (*HJP* b:55,28). Probably connected to *ulʔa(y).*

**uldaʔ** a place where fallen leaves collect (*bg*:204). See also *ulaʔ.*

**ulgulan** war

**ulhay₁** Act: to undercook (e.g., meat, not rice)

**ulhe₁** Mid: to become only half-cooked, undercooked

**ulhay₂** Act: bend (TR), seduce, lead astray; wring from s.o. (*HJP*:92, ln. 10; 93, fn. 42; Unknown to speakers I consulted.)

**ulhe₂** Mid: (?) bend (ITR) (*HJP*:93, fn. 42)

**ullaʔ** See *ulaʔ?

**ulndqay** Act: help s.o. lie down; lay s.th. down; 2. roll s.th. See also *qhalŋgay.*

**ulte** Mid: *ulte*: turn over (ITR); be topsy-turvy (*bg*:204); *ulta(y)*: gener of ACT < S. *ulʔa-‘turn over’ (TR), *ult-* ‘turn over’ (ITR). CAUS: *oʔb-ulʔay*; No DOUB CAUS

**hokaq̄aʔ** *ulʔa* on the contrary (*HJP*: 45,20)

**ulʔa cale** conj.v. refuse

**ulʔa karay** conj.v. go against

**uluʔ** Act:--; Mid: boil (not “come to a boil”); CAUS: *u<Ɂ>luʔ* ‘boil’ (TR). (Note: Malhotra, 1982:163 gives this lexeme as *ulu*) < S. *ubl-* ‘boil (water only)?’ (unlikely)

**uluʔ qaʔ** boil for a long time (of water).

See *qaʔ₁*; more likely *qaʔ₂* (*qaʔi*) ‘The water boiled for a long time.’

**ului** Act: cause (hair) to grow (e.g., a lotion against baldness); (*bg*:204 ‘shave the head on the eighth day of the death of a relative’); Mid: (of hair to grow (especially after having been shaved); hair. See also *roʔdłu, soʔdłu.*

**um** preposed negative marker. With predicates, *um* always precedes the predicate and, with the exception of the 2nd person, Sg, carries person / number / Hon status marking. The marker of the 2nd person, Sg, may appear either attached to *um* or to the main predicate.

**umay, umoy** neg.3P, used only in predicates

**um laʔ** otherwise

**umar** age (*HJP*:47,8a) < S. *umer, umeir* ‘age’, H. *umar, umra* ‘age’

**umay** See *um*

**umboʔ** no, not, sentence-level negative particle

**umboʔ̌ďq̌, umboʔ̌ďeʔ̌,umboʔ̌eʔ̌** negative, nonpast locative and attributive
umne~uɽan baj qualitative predicate marker (negative of ayiʔ). -ɗ is elided before all persons other than the first and second persons, Sg, i.e., all person markers beginning with a consonant. 3rd person, Sg form: umboriʔ.

umne See uʔbne

umoy See um

umpay See ompay

umper See humber

umphya, uphya flying ant < S. uphiyā ‘flying ant’. See also birim, cimṭa, demta, kāy, muʔjdaʔ, seta, ʔoʔbdir, ʔotoʔ, also bhunḍu ‘ant-hill’.

ungul top (n.) (BG:205)

un, on ACT: wind (TR) (e.g., winding separate strings together to form a rope), twine, braid (hair); MID:-; un-un: GENER

un See un; (from BG:205)

upay ACT/MID: find a means (no apparent semantic difference between ACT and MID) means; plan; trick < H. upāy ‘means, solution’

upay karay conj.v. arrange for; find a means for; see to

updes ACT: give a sermon; MID:-; GENER; sermon, teaching < S. updes ‘sermon’

upjay See ubjay / ubje

uplay ACT: keep s.th. afloat, hold something afloat (subject is the water)

uple MID: float < S. uplā- ‘make float’, upl-‘float (ITR)’. See also upul?

upul ACT: lift up; MID: be lifted up. See also uplay / uple?

upuj See opuj

uʔphe, uʔpheya, upheya, ubphe 3 (not in general use). See also tin.

unuʔphe 3 each. See also -nV- (HjP: 146, h, 3).

uʔphe say 300

uʔpheson thrice

umphya See umphya

uʔran baj airplane < S. uɾānbāj ‘aeroplane’
uɽay, Act: waste (money, etc.); Mid:; gener; Caus: o’b-uɽay, u<ɽ>ray; Doub Caus: o’b-u<ɽ>ray < S. urā- ‘waste (money)’

uɽay, Act: cause to fly (e.g. by scaring off birds)

ur, Mid: fly < S. ur- ‘fly’

urisa, ūrīsa the state of Orissa

uɽul sitil See uɖul sitil

uɽhul hibiscus (Note: [uɽ.hul], not [u.ɽhul])

ur Mid: get released; shake oneself free (BG:205; Unknown to speakers I consulted, who said the correct form is tur, see there.)

urboɁ, Act: shake the head (See boɁ. BG:205)

ursaɁ Act: throw up the arms, shaking oneself free; clear people out of one’s way, force one’s way through a crowd; Mid: get out of the way. Meaning of saɁ unclear.

urmal cloth. From HjPa:54, text and fn. 4a, where he writes that it is a certain type of towel which is used as a net or in place of a shopping bag or basket, in contrast to a rumāl ‘handkerchief’ (S., H.: rūmāl). Nevertheless, due to the similarity of the forms urmal and rumāl, urmal clearly seems to derive from S. rumāl ‘handkerchief’.

usahaɁ See ur

uruwa dung beetle. Cf. Mundari, Ho, Santali uru ‘beetle’ (HjPa:181,103). See also ɁjthaŋgaɁ lebu.

urum, udum Act: ripen (TR, e.g. of the heat of the sun); Mid: become warm; become ripe by heat; warm < S. urum ‘warm’.

See also garam, girṇ / girṇ, loʔb, Ɂem, oṇem, oṛe, pogim, ruṃum, sului, Ɂeker, tapa y/tape, usum.

urumdaɁ, Act:; Mid: sweat; become warm; warmth; sweat. See also qaʔi, ‘water’.

urumdaɁ laʔ conj.v. feel hot, sweat (HjPa:212,4)

uruy Act: blame (HjPa:84 (first word); unknown to speakers I consulted.)

usaq See wesèd

ursal, usol skin

usar Mid: be(come) flat, wide; wide; fertile (?) < H. osār ‘wide; width’. ([MT, 1:61; 137] Unknown to other speakers I consulted.

usās, usas Act/Mid: relax, take it easy. No apparent difference in meaning, but the Mid voice seems to be more common < H. usās, usās ‘breath, breathing; sigh; respite; breather’

useɁ See wesèd

uskay Act: incite (both to both positive and negative actions)

uske Mid: become incited < S. uskā- ‘incite’

usloɁ earth; world. See also -loɁ, loɁkha.

usloɁ duniya world

usloɁ raij earthly world (in contrast to Heaven)

usol See usal

usray Act: finish (TR) quickly < H. usar- ‘be finished or completed quickly’

usre Mid: become finished quickly (BG:205
‘be hasty’). See also siray.

**usum**

*Act:* warm (water) (TR); *Mid:* become warm (of water, etc.); warm (of tea, water, etc., but not weather) < S. *usum* ‘warm’. See also garam, girij / girij, lo‘b, ŋem, opem, ope, pogim, ruŋum, sului, ḥeker, tapay / tape, urum / udum.

**usuŋ**

*Act:* injure; *Mid:* become injured (?) (bg:205, who says that it appears both in the *Act* and *Mid* (i.e., “transitive” and “intransitive”) and simply lists it as ‘injure’. Unknown in any meaning to speakers I consulted.)

**ũʈ** camel < S. ŋt ‘camel’

**uʈkay**

*Act:* dig out (*HIPA:*138, ln. 40); curse (n.). The meaning ‘dig out’ was unknown to speakers I consulted. See also *kay*.

**uṭha**

*uṭhi** back and forth in a fight, with allegations and counter allegations

**utar** See *uttar*

**ute** here (= *u=te* ‘this=obl’)

**utpatti** origin; *Book of Genesis* < H. *utpatti* ‘origin; birth’. See also *muʔ(-muʔ)-daɁ*.

**utphaʔ** without work. Also used in the idiomatic expression odoʔ? umboʔ? laʔ? utphaʔ?, which means roughly ‘Of course! You better believe it!’

**uttar**, **utar** north < S. *utar* ‘north’. See also *arloʔ*.

**uttar purab** northeastern (*HIPb:*53, 4)

**utri** northern

**utuʔd, utun** show, confess (*HIPA:*206,6, citing *FGD*). See also *utun*. The form *utuʔd* was unknown to speakers I consulted, who said that *utun* is used this way.

**utun, utun, otun**

*Act:* show; relate, narrate; explain; announce; call out; *Mid*:-;

**gener:** Caus: o‘b-utun, u<ʔ>tun; Doub Caus: o‘b-u<ʔ>tun. See also *utuʔd*.

**oton goton** interrogate, ask many questions

**utun kayom** (a) speech, talk

**uthar**

given in Malhotra (1982:122; 213f.) as a predicative marker which denotes the “permanence of the result of an action or state” (1982: 213) and which she glosses either as ‘forever’ (1982:122) or ‘perm[anent]’ (1982:213). Undoubtedly related to Santali *utar* ‘entirely’ (Neukom, 2001:142). *uthar* does not occur in my corpus but speakers I consulted confirmed the permanency of the action, stressing that it cannot be repeated or undone. See also Kullū, 1981:42.

**uwaʔ**

*Act:* bathe (TR); *Mid:* bathe (itr); Caus: o‘b-uwaʔ?, u<ʔ>waʔ ‘have s.o. bathe s.o. else’; Doub Caus: o‘b-u<ʔ>waʔ ‘ask to be bathed by s.o.’

**uwaʔna**

**qaʔ** bathing water (*HIPA:*269, 23)

**uwaʔ**

**uwaʔ**

*Act:* bathe (TR) quickly / over and over

**uwaʔ**

**uwiʔ** finish washing up, bathing (basic voice same as with simplex)

**uwel**

Meaning unknown, *HIPA,* 145, c: 9. On p. 148, note c:9 Pinnow notes that it may mean either ‘healthy, very good’ or the exact opposite, ‘weak’, but notes that the exact meaning is “very uncertain”. Unknown to speakers I consulted.
**w**

=waʔ  See =yaʔ

waydik  magical \( (\text{HjP:49,24}) < \text{H. vaidik} \)

‘relating to the Vedas, Vedic’

wala  ‘participial’ marker denoting \text{GEN}
or iterative event. \text{wala} attaches to the

infinitive form of the predicate \( < \text{H.} \)

-\text{vālā} with the same function.

wās  lineage, geneology \( < \text{S. bās, H. vās} \)

‘family line or succession’

wāsaj  descendant

wasinda  inhabitant \( < \text{S. vāsinda} \) ‘inhabitant’

wesed, usođ, used  shaking of the head; blood

(relatives) \( (\text{HIpa, 122, 55 wesed buŋj; 146, f:10; 149, f:10}) \). Unknown to speakers I consulted with any meaning.

wisom  meaning unclear. Other speakers I consulted were unfamiliar with this word. From MS, 2:39.

**y**

=yaʔ, =aʔ, =waʔ, =naʔ  \text{GEN} case marker.

=yaʔ derives from =aʔ, which is still in use and which is found in many Munda languages (especially northern) either as a marker of the \text{GEN}, as a nominalizer, or as both. It appears to derive from S. -ak ‘\text{GEN}’ and is, crucially, only found in languages spoken in the vicinity of S. =yaʔ results from a (non-phonemic) glide + aʔ, which has now spread to almost all phonological environments other than the pronominals and is now by far the most common form of the \text{GEN} marker. The forms =waʔ and =naʔ are very restricted: =waʔ is found only after lexemes ending in -o and -u (seldom) whereas =naʔ is very seldom found after the demonstrative u when this is used as a 3rd person proform.

yad, yaid, yed  realization, remembrance \( < \text{S. yeid, H. yād} \) ‘memory’

yad ayij  conj.v. remember

yad qel  conj.v. remember

yadgari  remembrance

yadgari karay  conj.v. remember

yad karay  conj.v. remember

yad un  conj.v. remember

yadi  if \( < \text{H. yadi} \) ‘if’ \( (< \text{Skt.}) \)

yahuda  the Kingdom of Judea \( (\text{HjP: 258,5}) \)

yahudi  Jew; Jewish

yaid  See yad

yam  See iɲam

yane, yani  i.e., that is, that is to say \( < \text{H. yānī} \)

‘that is, i.e.’

yaphat  Japhat, man’s name (from the Bible)

yar, eyar  \text{ACT}: flee; go away quickly; wane (of the moon); \text{Mid}: -; yar-yar: \text{GEN}; \text{CAUS}: o’b-\text{yar}; \text{DOUB CAUS}: o’b-ya<Ɂ>r \( \text{same meaning as the simple CAUS} \)

yardan  Jordan

yardan ompay  the River Jordan

yas  fame \( < \text{H. yaś} \) ‘glory, honor, fame’

yasayah  Issiah, man’s name in the Bible

yatri  traveller, pilgrim \( < \text{S. yātrī} \) ‘traveller’

yaya  paternal grandmother; term of address for an elder woman. See also aja, aji.

yed  See yad
yeloŋ  See pelo?
yepari  See niri
yēri  See niri
yesu  See yisu
yīmi  See jimi
yirmaya  Jeremiah, man’s name in the Bible
yirusalim  Jerusalem
yisu, isa, isu, yesu, jisu  Jesus
isa masih  Jesus the Messiah
jay jisu!  Hello! Goodbye!
yisu kristʃ  Jesus Christ

yo1  Act: see; Mid: be seen, appear; yo-yo: search, wait for; gener of Act; caus: o‘b-yo; No douB caus. Note: Malhotra (1982) consistently gives this lexeme with the form yo?, although it is not clear why. Her use would seem to be too consistent to be an error, however I have never encountered anyone who uses the form yo?. See also yomo? < S. joh- ‘observe’?
mo‘d gune yo cast an evil glance on, covet
yoqu?, yuqu?  Act:;-; Mid: be on the lookout for, keep waiting for; appear, seem
yona scene (in a play or drama), infinitive of yo
yotu  Act: find something for someone. One speaker accepted this form as correct, but all others rejected it. It derives from yo and the deparative marker tu but must be considered a separate lexeme as it can also combine with tu, producing yotu tu.

yoţugar  visitor (hipa, 156: 34, e,1)
yo-yo  masdar of yo

yo2  Vocative of ayo ‘mother’. See also māy.
yohan  See yuhanna

yoku’sj  See yo1

yolo?  See jolo?

yomo?  From Sāhu, 1979/80:44, with no meaning given. Most speakers I questioned rejected the form, but one accepted it with the meaning ‘capable of seeing’, adding that it is not used. Note that the form is slightly irregular, being derived from the root yo ‘see’ and the infix -nV-/-mV-. As such, one would expect the form *yomo. See also yo, -nV-.

yu?  Act: open (tr); Mid: open (itr); yu?-yu?: gener. See also kholay / khole, ru?.
yuqu’?  See yoqu? under yo1.
yuhana, yohan, yuhana  See yuhanna

yuhanna  John

yuleses  Ulysses

yuna  a man’s name (hipb:43,1). Variant of yunas?
yunas  Jonas, John

yusab, yusaph  Joseph. See also joseph.