

STATE BOARD FOR LITERATURE AND CULTURE, BOMBAY

A SURVEY  
OF  
MARATHI DIALECTS

II

KUDĀLĪ

A. M. GHATAGE

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA-6

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by

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1965

The State Board for Literature and Culture

BOMBAY

Price—Rs. 5-00.

PREFACE

रजिस्टर नंबर

पृ. सं. नंबर

The Maharashtra State Board for Literature and Culture has been set up with the express purpose of modernising the Marathi language as a part of the Central Government's programme for modernising the regional languages. While framing and pursuing its multilateral programme for the enrichment of Marathi literature, the Board found that, like the literature in all the other regional languages in India, Marathi literature is singularly deficient in books on scientific subjects including subjects coming under the category of "Humanities". It is not, therefore, surprising that books dealing with linguistics in general and a scientific analysis of the Marathi language, in particular, including its phonetics, grammar, etymology, etc. have been almost wanting in the whole gamut of Marathi literature.

While the State Board does not expect to work miracles overnight in a field neglected by the Marathi writers for so many years past, a modest beginning has been made by the State Board by undertaking publication of standard books on many varied scientific subjects like Eugenics, Dietetics, Anatomy, Medicine, Statistics, Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy, Zoology, Botany and others. Efforts are also being made to get standard books on linguistics translated into Marathi by eminent scholars.

The Marathi language is rich in linguistic and cultural heritage constituted by its host of dialects. It is considered by scholars of linguistics that an analytical study of a selected number of Marathi dialects will afford broad points of reference for dialectal studies and linguistic surveys of a more comprehensive nature. Their study will also open the door for the study of local culture and folk literature. Such an analytical study is thus very important and also urgent because the local dialects which constitute the worthy heritage are fast disappearing

owing to the spread of literacy in standard Marathi as well as the wide circulation of dailies, weeklies and other periodicals in standard Marathi. It has, besides, a great scientific value for linguistic studies in Maharashtra and for the wider field of Indian languages.

With the full help and co-operation of the Linguistics Department of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, the State Board has undertaken the scheme for a scientific survey of the Marathi dialects and, initially it is intended to study, in fair detail, some seven or eight dialects of Marathi according to the modern methods of descriptive analysis so as to give a fairly good picture of the dialects themselves as wholes. Dr. A. M. Ghatage, a Member of the State Board is conducting the dialectal survey on behalf of the Board. The 'Kuḍāḷī dialect' is his second work in the dialectal survey series.

LAXMANSHASTRI JOSHI,  
*Chairman,*  
Maharashtra State Board for  
*Literature and Culture.*

## INTRODUCTION

The name Kuḍālī is given to the dialect of Marāṭhī which is spoken in the small town of Kuḍāl and the area around it which includes towns like Sāvantwādī, Vengurla and Mālvaṅ, all in the southern part of the district of Ratnāgiri. Linguistically this dialect stands midway between the Koṅkaṇī dialects of Goa and Karwar and the so-called Koṅkaṇ Standard spoken in the northern parts of Ratnāgiri district and further to the north along the western coast. In the north this form of speech merges into the dialect of the north. Though the dialect is fairly uniform, homogeneous and intelligible over the whole area, there are minor differences of a local nature and differences due to the social status of the speaker. On the whole we can distinguish between a more sophisticated form of speech of the educated person which is influenced by the standard form of Marāṭhī or by the Koṅkaṇī of Karwar in case of the Sārasvat community and the speech of the illiterate persons which is free from such influence and which is likely to represent the local form of speech much more faithfully. But it must be noted that the rapid growth in communication all along the Koṅkaṇ strip has made the standard form of Marāṭhī known in the remotest village and it has exercised some influence on the speech of the rural population as well.

The speech of the uneducated differs from that of the educated persons mainly in the following respects:—

(1) The uneducated person shows no clear aspiration in the aspirated stops of the educated speaker and often varies freely between aspirated and unaspirated stops. In his normal speech he mostly uses the unaspirated stops.

(2) The nasalization of the vowels in the speech of the uneducated is very weak and often completely absent.

(3) Final voiceless stops /p, t, c, k/ are unreleased and often difficult to be distinguished.

(4) Final voiced stops /b, d, j, g/ are devoiced and become /p, t, c, k/.

(5) There is a good deal of uncertainty in the use of /n/ and /ɳ/ and /d/ and /ɖ/ in many words.

(6) In the final position /ə/ and /a/ vary without any rule.

The material presented here is the speech of the common man who has no or very little education. Even then he has picked up a few words of standard Marāṭhī or even English, which could not have formed part of the original form of the dialect. The material was collected at Vengurla and two informants were used, one of about 25 years of age and the other an elderly person of about 55 years. Individual differences among them were not important and the two together helped to give a fairly comprehensive picture of the dialect. More complex constructions and words of abstract nature were absent in their speech and the texts often show a kind of loose syntax in case of the uneducated informants. In a couple of cases the texts were suggested to them from well known stories and in one case a text from the current Marāṭhī reader was used to be put into the form of the dialect. This dialect is not used for writing and hence texts of even mediocre literary value could not be obtained.

The material consists of about 2,000 words, a number of prepared sentences, a number of nominal and verbal paradigms and some ten texts, all orally transcribed, recorded and then checked with the help of the records. To facilitate comparison the bulk of the sentences is kept the same as in the other dialects but the texts are different and in no way tampered with. The major part of the vocabulary will be also found to be identical with that of the other dialects described but again no attempt is made to stick to one invariable list.

The description of the dialect is as full as the material allowed and nearly all the aspects of it are treated with sufficient details. Because of the nature of the texts elicited no attempt is made to deal with the syntax of the dialect separately. But some essential information about it is included in the morphology itself. All the information necessary to understand the texts is supplied by way of a close translation and the vocabulary. As in the case of the earlier dialect no attempt is made at this stage to compare it with either the standard Marāṭhī or any other dialect closely related to it.

A word of explanation is necessary as regards the use of the method of analysis. Though the usual method of morphemic analysis is followed throughout, after a good deal of hesitation it was decided to leave the forms of pronouns and numerals without a rigorous morphemic analysis and the presentation of the chief forms alone was thought to be sufficient for the purpose.

Sincere thanks are due to the State Board and its chairman, the Department of Linguistics, Deccan College, Poona, Dr. D. N. Shankar Bhat, who worked as a field-worker for some period during the preparation of this dialect, to Prof. A. K. Priolkar and to Shri B. S. Naik, Deputy Director, Directorate of Printing and Stationery, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

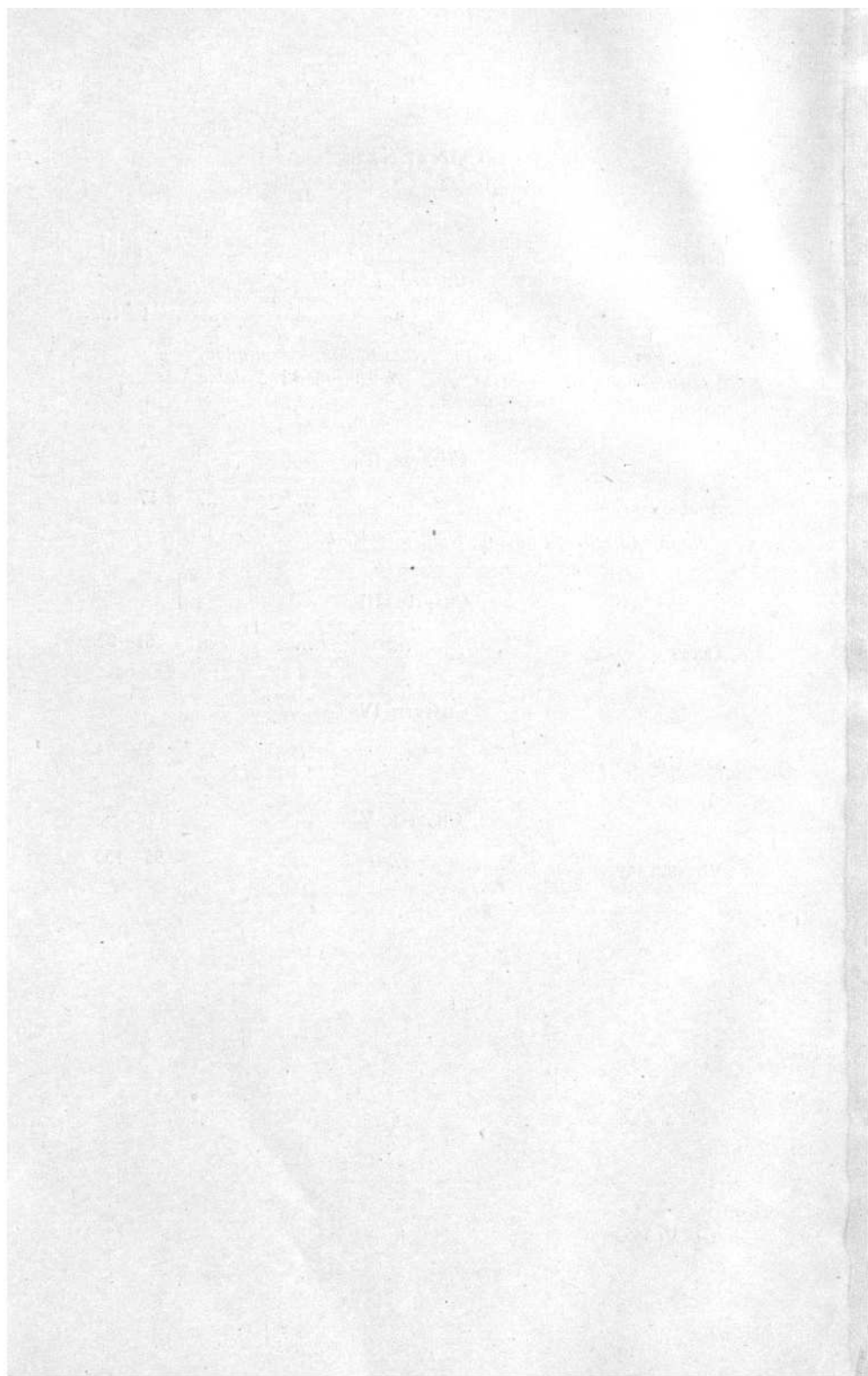
A. M. GHATAGE.





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## CHAPTER I

# PHONOLOGY

The phonemes of this dialect are

### *Vowels*

i ə u

e a o

### *Consonants*

p t c č ʈ k

b d j ʃ ɖ g

m n ŋ ŋ

v y

s š h

l ɭ

r

### *Length*

Vowel length is found to be non-distinctive. Phonetically every word necessarily contains one long vowel. In words containing more than one syllable, such a long vowel occurs in the last syllable. However, when that vowel is /ə/ the preceding syllable contains the long vowel.

In trisyllabic words, the vowel of the second syllable is found to be slightly longer than the one occurring in the initial syllable.

### *Nasalization*

Nasalization occurs with the vowels /a/ and /i/ and must be considered as phonemic in this dialect in view of the examples like

dhavli 'they ran'

dhavli 'she ran'.

But in the speech of the uneducated it is often replaced by its absence so that nasalized vowels can also occur without it.

*Aspiration*

The status of the aspiration is also similar to nasalization. In the speech of the uneducated it is mostly absent or freely varies with its absence. It is found convenient to treat it as an allophone of /h/.

*Distribution*

The voiced consonants /b, d, j, g/ do not occur at the end of an utterance and only their voiceless counterparts are found in that position. To avoid unnecessary allomorphic statements it is best to set up these as morphophonemes //B, D, J, G// at the end of words when they alternate with the voiced stops before vowels. The consonants /ŋ, ŋ, ʎ/ do not occur initially.

Initial vowels are comparatively few. After the two affricates /c/ and /j/ and the fricative /s/ the vowels /i/ and /e/ do not occur. Similarly after the affricates /č/ and /ǰ/ and the fricative /š/ vowels /o/ and /u/ (with a couple of exceptions) do not occur. The contrast between these two sets of phonemes is thus mainly restricted to the position before the vowels /a/ and /ə/. In the initial position the consonant /y/ is not followed by the vowels /i/ and /u/.

The phonemes and their main allophones are described below.

/i/ a high front unrounded vowel.

/is/	twenty	[i:s]
/jik/	catch	[ji:k]
/kiši/	coconut fiber	[kiši:]
/ribin/	ribbon	[ribi:n]

/e/ a higher mid front unrounded vowel. It has a lower allophone [ɛ] when the following syllable contains the vowel /a/.

/erəŋ(d)/	castor oil tree	[e:rəŋ]
/yel/	shore	[ye:l]
/pelni/	a small stick	[pelni:]
/te/	they	[te:]
/tera/	kind of plant	[tɛrə:]

/ə/ is a lower mid central unrounded vowel. It has a higher allophone [t̪] when occurring in monosyllabic words or in the last syllable of other words.

/ə̣u/	green vegetable	[ə̣u:]
/t̪əkli/	head	[t̪əkli:]
/gə̣/	fishing hook	[g t̪:]
/sə̣/	six	[s t̪:]

/a/ a low back unrounded vowel.

/ambo/	mango	[ambo]
/aG/	fire	[a:k]
/sva/	kind of fruit	[sva:]
/asa/	thus	[asa]

/u/ a high back rounded vowel.

/ụt̪/	get up	[ụ:t̪]
/utar/	to climb down	[uta:r]
/mə̣ŋ̣uri/	a kind of tile	[mə̣ŋ̣u:ri:]
/kụḍa/	ear ornament	[kụḍa]
/šalu/	shawl	[šalu]

/o/ a higher mid back rounded vowel.

/ov/	a kind of corn	[o:w]
/bo/	white of an egg	[bo:l]
/gosavi/	beggar	[gosavi:]
/ḍono/	container	[ḍono]

In addition phonetically a lower mid back vowel [ɔ:] occurs in a few words, which is treated here as a sequence of /v/ and /a/

/pvat̪/	belly	[pɔ:t̪]
/pvar/	boy	[pɔ:r]
/bvat̪/	finger	[bɔ:t̪]

A nasal plus a homorganic stop is often replaced by a mere stop with the nasalization occurring on the preceding vowel.

/p/ a bilabial voiceless stop.

/piko/	ripe
/mə̣lap/	sky
/kapəḍ/	cloth, sari
/kappur/	camphor

- /t/ a dental voiceless stop.  
 /taC/ jute  
 /bətti/ a lamp  
 /rətala/ sweet potato  
 /rat/ night.
- /c/ a post-dental voiceless affricate.  
 /cəḍ/ to climb up  
 /nac/ to dance  
 /panco/ a short dhoti
- /č/ a palatal voiceless affricate.  
 /čəḍḍi/ shorts  
 /əčipəči/ a game  
 /čar/ four  
 /pəččim/ west
- /t/ a retroflex voiceless stop.  
 /ṭak/ to throw  
 /paṭ/ back  
 /gəṭi/ porter
- /k/ a velar voiceless stop.  
 /kaṭ/ edge  
 /məko/ maize  
 /bhuk/ hunger
- /b/ a bilabial voiced stop.  
 /bim/ to play  
 /təmbuk/ tent
- /d/ a dental voiced stop.  
 /dat/ tooth  
 /godəḍi/ quilt
- /j/ a post-dental voiced affricate.  
 /jat/ caste  
 /tajo/ fresh
- /ḷ/ a palatal voiced affricate.  
 /ḷada/ more  
 /aḷi/ grand mother

/d/	a retroflex voiced stop.	
	/ɖik/	gum
	/tuɖaj/	to trample
	/toɖ/	to cut
/g/	a velar voiced stop.	
	/gac/	the button hole
	/məge/	afterwards
/m/	a bilabial voiced nasal.	
	/muG/	green gram
	/ɖaɭim/	pomegranate
	/camar/	cobbler
/n/	a dental voiced nasal.	
	/nac/	dance
	/nənan(d)/	husband's sister
It has an allophone [ɲ] before the palatal affricates.		
	/torinʃan/	a kind of fruit
	/nirənʃən/	a kind of lamp
/ɳ/	a retroflex voiced nasal.	
	/ghəɳəs/	a kind of serpent
	/ghəɳ/	hammer
/ŋ/	a velar voiced nasal.	
	/rəŋ/	colour
	/təŋʃi/	top
/v/	a labiodental frictionless continuant.	
	/vaɖ/	lip
	/vaɖəvɭa/	circular
	/lhav/	hair
/y/	a palatal semivowel.	
	/yətta/	standard
	/lhay/	parched rice
	/vayɖ/	bad
/s/	a dental voiceless fricative.	
	/səɖo/	pasture
	/ghās/	to apply
	/tisro/	third

/š/ a palatal voiceless fricative.

/šəḍo/	a kind of ornament
/miši/	moustache

/h/ a voiceless glottal fricative. In the initial position, particularly before the vowel /a/, it is a murmur which is non-syllabic and merges with the following vowel.

/haḍ/	to bring
-------	----------

After consonants it has aspiration as its allophone which is voiced or voiceless according to the nature of the consonant.

/lhay/	parched rice
/vhaḷ/	stream
/ghaṇ/	bad smell
/nha/	to bathe

/l/ an alveolar voiced lateral.

/ləp/	to hide
/pili/	brush
/tel/	oil

/l̥/ a retroflex voiced lateral.

/nəḷo/	tile
/pil̥/	to twist

/r/ an alveolar voiced trill.

/raG/	anger
/pur/	to bury
/pure/	enough

### *Clusters of consonants*

The clusters of consonants occur initially, medially and finally. Clusters of two consonants are found in all the positions. Clusters of three consonants are found in the medial and final positions while clusters of four consonants are confined to the medial position only. It must be remembered that aspirated sounds are treated here as clusters of consonants and vocalic diphthongs as sequences of vowels and consonants.



## INITIAL CLUSTERS

The following two consonant clusters are noted:

št	šteJ	stage
ky	kyas	hair
gy	gyaɭ	hoof
ty	tyera	kind of plant
dy	dyəna	debt
py	pyar	guava
by	byaG	bag
my	myaɖ	mad
tr	trəŋ(k)	trunk
tr	tresəʈ	63
dr	drakša	grapes
sr	srimant	rich
kv	kvartin	kind of flower
gv	gvaɖ	jaggery
ʈv	ʈvak	point of a pencil
tv	tvar	tender mango
pv	pvaʈ	stomach
bv	bvaʈ	finger
lv	lvaɖ	big pillow
sv	svap	fibrous cover of the plantain stalk.
kh	kha	to eat
gh	ghər	house
jh	jhaɖ	tree
čh	čhati	chest
jh	jhil	son
ʈh	ʈhey ʔʔ	to keep
ɖh	ɖhiG	heap
th	thaŋ(d)	cold
dh	dhap	cover
nh	nha	to bathe
ph	phaɖ	to tear
bh	bhaŋ(d)	to quarrel
mh	mhəŋ	to say
yh	yho	this one
lh	lhay	parched rice
vh	vhaŋ	slippers.

## Three consonant clusters

khv	khvaṭa	false
bhy	bhyaṅ	wooden piece tied to the fishing net.
ghv	ghvaṭ	kind of mango
try	tryeppən	53

## MEDIAL CLUSTERS

## Clusters of two consonants

kk	čikkəl	mud
kṭ	čikṭo	greedy
kḍ	pəkḍi	tongs
kṇ	kakṇa	bangle
kt	sukti	low tide
ky	sukyā	thick fish curry
kr	ukrəḍ	burnt manure
kl	boklo	tom cat
kḷ	sakḷi	ornament on the foot
kv	yekvat	fast
ks	bhokso	hole
kš	bhokše	holes
gḍ	lugḍa	sari
gn	ləgna	marriages
gb	agboṭ	steamer
gm	ḷəgma(pl)	a kind of fruit
gy	ḍəgya	a drum
gr	ghagri(pl)	water pots
gl	səgla(pl)	trees
gḷ	ṭhigli	patch
gv	ugva	rising time
ṅk	pəṅko	fan
ṅg	ghəṅgaḷ	a big water pot
ṅc	kaṅco	chicken pox
ṅč	kaṅče(pl)	chicken pox
ṅṭ	aṅṭo	thumb
ṅḍ	baṅḍo	kind of fish
ṅṇ	kəḷiṅṇa(pl)	water melons
ṅḷ	məḷḷuri	a kind of tile

ŋš	təŋši	bunch of paddy
ck	mæckur	information
çđ	khicđi	rice preparation
en	nacno	a kind of grain
cp	vacpā	musical instruments
cr	cicre(pl)	tamarind seed
cv	pacvo	fifth
jn	vəjna	weights
jm	gajməsin	kind of machine
jr	bajri	kind of grain
jv	ujvəd	light
čč	pəččim	west
tk	moṭka	short
tt̥	muṭṭi	a kind of fish
tn̥	cəṭni	condiment
tt̥	kaṭṭus	cartridge
ty	gəṭya-(obl)	porter
tr̥	əṭra	18
t̥l̥	taṭli	plate
t̥v̥	vaṭvəla	circle
ḍk	khadki	chin
ḍg	gəḍgo	stone wall
ḍj	əḍja-(obl)	two and half
ḍḍ	čəḍḍi	underwear
ḍṇ	soḍṇa-(pl)	fibrous cover of the coconut
ḍt	cuḍti	coconut leaf
ḍḍ	uḍḍa-(obl)	black gram
ḍb	luḍbo	stuttering
ḍy	gidəḍya-(obl)	vulture
ḍl̥	pəḍli	flower basket
ḍv̥	gaḍvā	donkeys
ḍs	aḍsər	green coconut
ḍš	diḍši	150
ṇk	maṇki	serpent
ṇc	loṇca	pickle
ṇč	loṇči	pickles
ṇṭ	pəṇṭi	earthen lamp

nđ	boṇḍu	cashew fruit
nṇ	phoṇṇi	spices in oil
ny	putəṇya-(obl)	brother's daughter
ns	koṇso	corner
nš	koṇše	corners
tk	šetkari	farmer
tđ	atđā	intestine
tm	hatmaG	loom
ty	aḍkatyo	nut crackers
tr	natru	grand daughter
tl	kitli	kettle
tļ	pitļi	a brass plate
dd	riddi	a part in a drama
đb	kodbit	green coriander
dm	jadma	bed sheets
dy	udya	tomorrow
dr	kəbudra	pigeon
dl	budli	oil can
dļ	vadļa	storms
nk	vhonko	pit
ng	mango	bamboo
nŋ	mənŋəṇa	a kind of sweet
nc	panco	short dhoti
nj	manjar	cat
nč	sančal	evening
nĵ	panĵi	big basket
nd	kəndil	lamp
nn	panni (pl)	a narrow way
nm	kənmul	kind of curry
ny	gəvanyo	mangers
nš	kanši	files
pđ	popđa-(obl)	parrot
pđ	rupđa	face
pṇ	rapṇe-(obl)	fishing net
pn	tapni	boring instrument
pp	rippi (pl)	bars of the roof
py	capya	kind of flower
pr	dhopra	knees

pl	topl̩	basket
p̩	p̩pla-(obl)	fig
ps	kap̩šin	cotton plant
bt	gab̩tin	fisherwoman
bn	rib̩n̩	ribbons
bb	ḍhab̩bu	fat
br	ab̩ro	pillow case
bl	t̩əbla	a musical instrument
mk	sam̩ki	straight
mc	č̩əm̩co	spoon
mč	č̩əm̩če	spoons
mṭ	him̩ṭo	miserly
mḍ	cam̩ḍi	skin
mṇ	cim̩ṇi	lamp
mn	ḷ̩əm̩ni	lands
mp	dom̩par	noon
mb	kom̩bo	cock
my	gh̩əmyal	iron pan
mr	hum̩ro	threshold
ml	d̩əml̩lolo	tired
yk	nay̩kin	prostitute
yṽ	vay̩ṽi (pl)	bringle
yč	k̩əy̩či	a prop
yt	koy̩ti	sickle
yd	ay̩ḍan	a vessel
yn	b̩h̩yni	sisters
yp	poyp̩paṭ	rolling plank
ym	s̩əyma	a god
yy	r̩əyye (pl)	churning rod
yr	p̩əy̩ri	kind of mango
yl	k̩əyl̩əṭo	a kind of laddle
yv	pay̩vaṭ	a foot path
yš	əy̩ši	80
rk	s̩əks̩ri	cotton seed
rč	kh̩ər̩či	kind of fish
rṭ	k̩ər̩ṭi	coconut shell
rḍ	kh̩ər̩ḍa (pl)	bald
rṇ	k̩ər̩ṇa (pl)	black berry

rt	bhærti	high tide
rd	bardan	gunny bag
rn	bærni	jar
rp	širpiṭi	lean
rb	særbæt	kind of drink
rm	cirmuḷi	parched rice
ry	cæryo	big pots
rl	kurli	crab
rv	hærvo	unripe
rs	pursa	kind of serpent
rš	arši	mirror
lk	polko	blouse
lč	yelči	cardamom
lđ	kelđekar	monkey trainer
lt	culto	paternal uncle
ln	telni	oilwoman
lp	mæpi	eyebrow
lm	kalma	grafted plants
ly	pelya-(obl)	tumbler
ll	bhillæ	a Bhil
lv	khulvalo	gardener
łk	həłkuṇ(đ)	turmaric
łg	tiłgul	kind of sweet
łj	kałja	hearts
łj	kałji	anxiety
łđ	kelđa	monkey
łn	yelni	lid
łt	kułta-(obl)	kind of grain
łđ	həłdilo	yellow
łn	məđuvəlni	washerwomen
łp	vəłpa	fiber of coconut
łb	məłba-(obl)	sky
łm	kelmo	small plantain plant
ly	kelya-(obl)	banana
ll	palləli	tame
lv	jalval	shaved head
łs	kołso	coal
vk	phovkuṭo	Proper name

vc	kavca	egg shell
vʧ	kəvʧa	eggs
vɖ	dhovɖi	brother's daughter
vŋ	mevŋo	brother-in-law
vt	šəvta	kind of flower
vn	əvnaʃ	pine apple
vy	khəvya (obl)	cheese
vr	bhovro	whirlpool
vv	cəvvis	24
vl	ɖavla (pl)	spoons
vʌ	mavʌn	paternal aunt
vs	təvsa	cucumber
vʃ	təvʃi (pl)	cucumbers
ʃt	paʃta	rapper
ʃn	gajməʃni (pl)	kind of machine
ʃm	poʃmən	postman
sk	biskut	biscuit
st	vəstəro	razor
sn	tasni	wedge
sp	ispik	spades
sm	bhəsmə	ashes
sr	sasro	father-in-law
sl	ghasleʧ	kerosene oil
sv	dasvən	kind of flower

## Clusters of three consonants

kry	caʧryo	jobs
kly	bəklyo-(obl)	tom cat
kʌy	sakʌyo (pl)	foot ornaments
tŋy	čəŋyo (pl)	condiments
tʌy	tatʌyo	plates
ɖky	doɖkya	ribbed gourd
ŋky	kəŋkyo	bamboo trees
ɖʌy	pəɖʌyo	flower baskets
ŋty	pəŋtyo	earthen lamps
ŋɖy	gʌŋɖyo	balls of thread
try	katryo	scissors
tly	kitlyo	kettles

pd̄y	jop̄dyo	huts
p̄ny	rap̄nyo	fishing nets
ply	təplya-(obl)	kind of pot
bty	gabtya-(obl)	fisherwoman
m̄dy	cam̄dyo	skins
m̄ny	cim̄nyo	lamps
mpy	šimpya-(obl)	tailor
mby	kombya-(obl)	cock
mry	kəmryo	waists
ȳȳy	vaȳȳya	bringle
yty	koytya-(obl)	sickle
yly	paylyo (pl)	a measure of corn
r̄dy	pərd̄yo (pl)	kind of baskets
rny	bərnyo (pl)	jars
rly	kurlyo (pl)	crabs
r̄sy	pərs̄yo	chisels
lky	ḍholkya	drum
l̄dy	keḷḍya-(obl)	monkey
l̄ny	gaḷṇya-(obl)	filter
l̄my	koḷmya	vessels to lift water
v̄ty	kəv̄tyo	skulls
v̄ny	mev̄nyo	sisters-in-law
vry	cəvryāȳši	84
vly	ḍavlyā-(obl)	laddle
v̄ly	kav̄lyā-(obl)	crow
sky	kuskya-(obl)	rotten
sny	tasnyo (pl)	chisels
ṅk̄š	saṅk̄ši	basket
ṅgl	aṅgḷa (pl)	inches
m̄bl	jamb̄li (pl)	kind of fruit
ncr	kancraṭ	contract
njr	junjri	kind of musical instru- ment
ndr	pəndra	15
ndl	kandli	branch
ṅḍl	kunḍḷa	earthen pot
n̄čš	don̄čše	200
r̄ṅg	surṅgā (pl)	kind of flower (pl)



rɨɖ	birɨɖi (pl)	a tree
vɨg	lævɨga (pl)	cloves
vɨɖ	pavɨɖo	step
str	mestri	carpenter
Clusters of four consonants		
vɨɖy	gəvɨɖya-(obl)	mason
rɨɖy	kərɨɖyo	baskets
ɨɖly	kɨɖlyo	branches
kšy	saɨkšyo	baskets

## FINAL CLUSTERS

## Clusters of two consonants

nc	inc	inch
ms	təms	stumps
yɨ	vayɨ	bad
yn	bhəyn	sister
ym	ɨaym	time
yr	bhayr	out
yl	bayl	wife
rt	tirt	sacred water
vn	gɔɖavn	godown
vs	pavs	rain

In the final position a cluster of a nasal followed by the homorganic stop is simplified into the mere nasal, the final stop being lost.

anən	for anəɖ	delight
erən	for erəɖ	castor oil tree

*Syllabic structure*

The following types of syllables are observed in this dialect.

1. Syllable with a single phoneme, which can only be a vowel. V: /a-jo/ grand father, /a-ta/ now, /i-ɨi/ braid of hair, /u-si/ pillow, /e-to-ba/ a god of that name.

2. Syllable with two phonemes, of which one must be a vowel. VC: /is/ twenty, /aG/ fire, /ek/ one, /ov/ a kind of corn, /us/ sugarcane, /it/ span.

CV: /ga/ sing, /te/ they, /s/ six, /ju/ yoke, /di/ give.

3. Syllable with three phonemes.

CVC: /jik/ catch, /sər/ move, /map/ measure, /pur/ bury, /don/ two.

CCV: /nha/ bathe, /kha/ eat, /tyo/ they (F),

VCC: /inc/ inch, /ayk/ hear, /unc/ high.

4. Syllable with four phonemes.

CVCC: /vayt/ bad, /kəyd/ imprisonment, /təms/ stumps, /tirt/ sacred water.

CCVC: /kyas/ hair, /sval/ a kind of fruit, /gvaḍ/ sweet, /pvaḍ/ belly.

CCCV: /khva-ṭo/ false, /khva-rā/ spade.

5. Syllable with five phonemes.

CCVCC: /bhəyn/ sister, /bhayr/ outside.

CCCVC: /ghvat/ kind of mango, /bhyaṇ/ wooden piece tied to the fishing rod.

## CHAPTER II

### MORPHOLOGY

#### *Noun :*

The data consist of about 1200 nouns which are divisible into three gender classes : (1) masculine, (2) feminine and (3) neuter. About 40 per cent. of the total number of nouns are masculine, 33 per cent. feminine and the rest neuter. The distribution of the allomorphs of plural and oblique suffixes is conditioned by the above classification.

It has been observed that, more than fifty per cent. of total number of nouns end in consonants. These are mainly n, r, l, t, l and k. However, none of these consonants give any clue as to the particular gender class to which the noun belongs. The final vowels of nouns are mainly a, i and o. There are about 100 nouns ending in a, about 200 ending in i and nearly 250 ending in o. Almost all nouns ending in o are masculine, and those ending in i and a, with a few exceptions are feminine and neuter respectively. There are a few nouns ending in u also, which are, however, distributed among all the three classes.

In the following analysis, the plural forms of nouns are considered as consisting of a nominal base followed by a plural suffix. The singular form of a noun is thus considered to be the basic form.

A general picture of the plural formation may be presented as follows :—

Gender	Ending of the noun	Allomorph of the plural suffix
masculine	consonant	zero
masculine	vowel o	e
feminine	consonant	i
feminine	vowel i	o
neuter	consonant	ã
neuter	vowel ã	ĩ

The following is a more detailed description of these formations:

1. *Masculine nouns*

(a) The plural suffix has a zero allomorph after nouns ending in a consonant.

base		plural
pəris	touch stone	pəris
maŋus	husband	maŋus
bəyl	bull	bəyl
gɔŋ	gunny bag	gɔŋ
kham(b)	pillar	kham(b)
nokər	labourer	nokər
kan	ear	kan
tɪl	mole	tɪl
gərib	poor	gərib

(b) the suffix has the allomorph *e* after nouns ending in *o*. The final *o* of the base is dropped before it.

kombo	cock	kombe
kutro	dog	kutre
aŋtə	thumb	aŋtə
pətə	belt	pətə
muʃo	radish	muʃe
pavŋdɔ	step	pavŋde
pavo	foundation	pave
leŋgo	trousers	leŋge
kəŋguvo	broad comb	kəŋguve
adaʃo	knife	adaʃe

(c) There are 28 nouns ending in *i* before which the plural suffix has a zero allomorph.

kaɖgi	butcher	kaɖgi
məŋɟluri	tile	məŋɟluri
ʃetkəri	farmer	ʃetkəri
teli	oil man	teli
hətti	elephant	hətti
məŋi	bead	məŋi

(d) There are 14 nouns ending in a after which also, the suffix has a zero allomorph.

əṇṇa	elder brother	əṇṇa
mama	maternal uncle	mama
voḷesa	head ornament	voḷesa

(e) There are 12 nouns ending in u after which also the suffix has a zero allomorph.

laḍu	a sweet-ball	laḍu
natu	grandson	natu
čaku	pen-knife	čaku

(f) The following exceptional cases may be noted :

čic	tamarind	čičo
ažo	grand-father	ajoba
reḍo	he-buffalo	reḍke
dəšavtar	actor	dəšavtari

## 2. Feminine nouns :

(A) nouns ending in a consonant :

(i) The plural suffix has the allomorph i after them.

ghar	kite	ghari
gay	cow	gayi
bhəyṇ	sister	bhəyṇi
laṭ	water-lift	laṭi
šiṭ	seat	šiṭi
pin	pin	pini
naḷ	cannon	naḷi
yet	cane	yeti
cəṭṭəy	mat	cəṭṭəyi
məšal	big torch	məšali
kuraḍ	axe	kuraḍi
murkəṭ	mosquito	murkəṭi

(ii) Nouns consisting of more than one syllable drop their penultimate vowel in the following instances:

(a) When the vowel is *i* or *ə* and the final consonant is *n* or *ŋ*.

mastərin	teacher	mastərni
dhobin	sweeper	dhobni
ribin	ribbon	ribni
jəmin	earth	jəmni
caɫəŋ	filter	caɫŋi
yesən	nose-rope of a bull	yesni

The vowel is not dropped when it is preceded by a consonant cluster.

maytrin	friend	maytrini
mestrin	carpenter's wife	mestrini
kapšin	cotton plant	kapšini
pəyrəŋ	shirt	pəyrəŋi
pətɫəŋ	half-pant	pətɫəŋi
mavɫən	paternal aunt	mavɫəni

It is not dropped in the following instances also:

kvaraɫin	kind of flower	kvaraɫini
maɫin	female gardener	maɫini
nagin	female serpent	nagini

(b) It is dropped when the vowel is *ə* and the consonant preceding or following it is *r* or *ɻ*.

ghagər	a pot	ghagri
bhakər	cake	bhakri
milagər	church	milagri
arəɖ	cry	arɖi
sorəɖ	lottery	sorti

The following two are exceptions:

kvalər	collar	kvaləri
kudaɻ	pick axe	kudaɻi

(c) When the noun is one of the following:—

begəḍ	silver paper	begḍi
takət	strength	takti
pəkəḍ	tongs	pəkḍi
cəvət	a festival	cəvti
savar	kind of tree	savri
kanus	file	kanši

(iii) the following morphophonemic variations may be noted:—

(1) mhəs	she-buffalo	mhəši
kanus	file	kanši
tuləs	basil	tulši
kaC	cashew seed	kaḷi
peC	water of boiled rice	peḷi
panC	big basket	panḷi
munC	girdle	munḷi
(2) baK	garden	bagi
aK	fire	agi
cəraP	fat	cərbī
ḍaP	split piece of bamboo	ḍabī
məšiT	mosque	məšidi
(3) dasvən	a flower	dasvəndi
birən	a tree	birḅḍi
sarəŋ	a flute	sarḅgi
(4) cəv	taste	cəyi
phuṭ	scale	phuṭṭi
muṭ	fist	muṭṭi
bhit	wall	bhitti

(iv) After the following nouns it has the allomorph o.

səy	signature	səyo
lhay	fried corn	lhayo
suy	needle	suyo
dhav	run	dhavo
mav	stalk of a jackfruit	mavo
maḷ	necklace	maḷo

iṭ	brick	iṭo
bəḍiṣep	a kind of seed	bəḍiṣepo
sun	daughter-in-law	suno
khak	armpit	khako

The following show morphophonemic variations.

ṣeṅ	drumstick	ṣeṅgo
miršaṅ	chilly	miršaṅgo
nənan	husband's sister	nənando
khvaṭ	heel	khōṭo
byak	bag	beko
ṣep	a kind of vegetable	ṣepo

(v) It has the allomorph yo after the following:

bayl	wife	baylyo
meṅbət	candle	meṅbət yo

The following morphophonemic variations may be noted:

vhəkal	bride	vhəklyo
kəmar	waist	kəmryo
rapəṅ	fishing net	rapṅyo
jəgal	blade of plough	jəglyo
kəṅək	bamboo tree	kəṅkyo
raṅ(d)	prostitute	raṅdyo

(vi) It has the allomorph e after the following nouns:

khəṅ	shoulder	khəṅe
man	neck	mane
yeḷ	time	yeḷe
aḍvaṭ	shorter way	aḍvaṭe
vaḍuvəṅ	broom	vaḍuvəṅe
payvaṭ	way	payvaṭe
ḷiP	tongue	ḷibe

(vii) It has the allomorph a after the following:

lhav	cropped hair	lhava
laṭ	wave	laṭa
ṣal	school	ṣala



## (B) Nouns ending in i

(i) The plural suffix has the allomorph yo after them. Nouns drop their final vowel before it.

kərŋdi	big basket	kərŋdyo
copdi	note book	copdyo
pəŋti	earthen lamp	pəŋtyo
khəḍki	chin	khəḍkyo
čəḍdi	underwear	čəḍdyo
mevŋi	sister-in-law	mevŋyo
bhakri	cake	bhakryo
kurli	a crab	kurlyo
ṭopli	bamboo basket	ṭoplyo
khandli	branch	khandlyo
kersuŋi	broom	kersuŋyo

(ii) The following nouns do not drop their final vowel before the suffix:

(a) monosyllabic nouns:

bi	seed	biyo
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(b) nouns of the type CVCV:

mami	maternal aunt	mamiyo
phəŋi	comb	phəŋiyo
gadi	mattress	gadiyo
coḷi	blouse	coḷiyo
puri	fried cake	puriyo

(c) nouns of the type CVCCV where the consonant cluster is nḍ :

leṇḍi	goat's manure	leṇḍiyo
khaṇḍi	a measure	khaṇḍiyo
šəṇḍi	tuft of hair	šəṇḍiyo
maṇḍi	thigh	maṇḍiyo
dəṇḍi	cloth stand	dəṇḍiyo

(iii) The following noun drops its penultimate consonant also:

cərvi	big pot	cəryo
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(iv) When the penultimate consonant is š or y, the suffix has the allomorph o. Nouns drop their final vowel before it:

rəyi	churning rod	rəyo
kəʃi	a pot	kəʃo
təŋʃi	bunch of paddy	təŋʃo
arši	mirror	aršo

The following are exceptions:

piši	bag	pišiyo
miši	moustache	mišiyo
saŋkši	basket for collecting cotton	saŋkšiyo
pərši	chisel	pəršiyo
nakši	nail cutter	nakšiyo

(v) It has the allomorph ni, ɲi after the following:

nayki	prostitute	naykini
vaɲi	woman of vaɲi caste	vaɲɲi

(vi) It has the allomorph e after the following nouns  
Final i of the nouns gets dropped before it:

mosəmbi	a kind of fruit	mosəambe
məɳki	a kind of serpent	məɳke
kaʃi	anxiety	kaʃe
pitli	plate	pitle
cəvli	cow peas	cəvle
katərɲi	harvest	katərɲe
puŋgi	a wind instrument	puŋge
paṭli	golden bangle	paṭle
khərḍi	brake of bullock cart	khərḍe
šidori	breakfast	šidore
koyti	reaping sickle	koyte
aɳdi	chain	aɳde
makḍi	peg of window	makde
baṭli	bottle	baṭle

(c) The following plural formations may also be noted.

(1) yətta	standard	yəttyo
ghəŋta	bell	ghəŋtyo
ṭhika	ear ornament	ṭhikyō
(2) sasu	mother-in-law	saṣiyo

### 3. Neuter nouns

(A) Nouns ending in a consonant:

(i) The plural suffix has the allomorph *ā* freely varying with *a* after them:

ik	poison	ikā
ran	forest	ranā
kap	kind of sweet	kapā
kiṭaḷ	spark	kiṭaḷā
phul	flower	phulā
haḍ	bone	haḍā
ḍar	door	ḍarā
pataḷ	sari	pataḷā
taṭ	plate	taṭa
bardan	gunny bag	bardana
duk	tear	duka
məndir	temple	məndira
khət	manure	khəta
biḷ	hole	biḷa
pvaṭ	stomach	pvaṭa

The following nouns show morphophonemic variations:

(1) svap	outer cover of a plantain trunk	sopa
lvad	big pillow	loḍa
bvar	kind of fruit	bora
ghvaṭ	kind of mango	ghoṭa
pyar	guava	pera
(2) čivtaŋ	a measure	čivtaŋga
nəvtaŋ	a measure	nəvtaŋga
ləvaŋ	clove	ləvaŋga
surav	kind of flower	suravga

(3) həlkun(ɔ)	turmeric	həlkunɔ
bvan(ɔ)	plantain flower	bvanɔ
tvan(ɔ)	face	tonɔ
bhiran(ɔ)	kind of fruit	bhirnɔ
byan(ɔ)	band music	byanɔ
bhyan	wooden piece	bhenɔ
(4) kutum(b)	family	kutumba
ɔalim(b)	pomegranate	ɔalimba
tim(b)	point	timba
sədanən(d)	kind of flower	sədanənda
(5) kyegaT	kind of flower	kyegda
məlaP	sky	məlba
gulaP	rose	gulba
steC	stage	steja
kəraC	debt	kəraja
kəliŋən	water melon	kəliŋna
soɔan	fibrous cover of coconut	soɔna ~ soɔna
khənduk	rash	khənka
məŋgəlsut	lady's necklace	məŋgəlsutra
rop	plant	ropta
kərkətəp	compass	kərkəta

## (B) Nouns ending in a or ă :

(i) The plural suffix has the allomorph i freely varying with ĩ after them. The noun drops its final vowel before the suffix.

šəvta	kind of flower	šəvti
bhaɔa	rent	bhaɔi
kvaɔa	puzzle	kvaɔi
pyəpara	whistle (leaf)	pyəpari
teŋɔla	a vegetable	teŋɔli
pəɔvəla	serpent gourd	pəɔvəli
kəla	plantain fruit	kəli
rupɔa	reflection	rupɔi
jata	grinding stone	jati
pagota	turban	pagoti
səmara	curry	səmari

(ii) A penultimate *y* of the noun, if preceded by a consonant, gets dropped with the final vowel.

dəgya	a drum	ḍəgi
vayyya	brinjal	vayyi
doḍkya	ribbed gourd	doḍki
capya	kind of flower	capi

(iii) The following morphophonemic variations may also be noted :

(1) usa	pillow	uši
təvsa	cucumber	təvši
(2) bhəja	pakoda	bhəji
vəja	luggage	vəji
(3) loṇca	pickle	loṇči

(iv) It has a zero allomorph after the following noun :

drakša	grape	drakša
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(C) The following are exceptional cases :

(1) ḍeḷi	kind of flower.	ḍeḷiya
miri	black pepper	mirya
biṣagəri	hinge	biṣagra
(2) joḍa	toe ring	joḍiya
(3) ju	yoke	juva
əḷu	potato	əḷuva
čeḍu	daughter	čeḍuva
natru	grand daughter	natra

#### OBLIQUE FORMS

Kuḍali nouns are further inflected for the oblique. The following is a general picture of the singular oblique morpheme. The environments pertinent to the distribution of its allomorphs may be economically stated on the basis of the allomorphs of the plural suffix.

Gender	plural suffix	oblique suffix
Masculine	zero	a
	e	ya
Feminine	i	i
	o	e
Neuter	a	a
	i	ya

Plural oblique base is obtained by adding the suffix *n* to the oblique singular.

The following is a more detailed description of these formations:

1. *Masculine nouns*:

(a) The oblique has the allomorph *a* after nouns ending in a consonant:

dis	day	disa
šev	a dish	ševa
kan	ear	kana
məd	honey	məda
vhał	stream	vhała
vəṭ	lip	vəṭa
bəyl	bull	bəyla
karṭum	mason's instrument	karṭuma
yapar	trade	yapara
kałok	darkness	kałoka
javəy	son-in-law	javəya
pəgar	salary	pəgara

In disyllabic words, however, the penultimate vowel is more frequently dropped.

maṇus	man	maṇsa
pəris	touch stone	pərsa
divəd	a serpent	divḍa
šəgʊl	a tree	šəgla
vanər	monkey	vanra
koṗər	elbow	koṗra
pəriṭ	washerman	pərṭa
poṗəṭ	parrot	poṗṭa
dhukəṭ	smoke	dhukṭa
ḍoŋgər	hill	ḍoŋgra
cikkəl	mud	cikla

(b) It has the allomorph *ya* after nouns ending in *o*. The final *o* is dropped before it.

khəvo	cheese	khəvya
loṇḍo	flood	loṇḍya
varo	wind	varya
pelo	cup	pelya
kutro	dog	kutrya
ghaṇo	oilmill	ghaṇya
dhəndo	business	dhəndya

(c) It has the allomorph *a* when the final *o* of a noun is preceded by a dental affricate or fricative. However, the affricate or fricative is changed to a palatal.

səso	hare	səša
bhokso	hole	bhokša
bhaco	sister's son	bhača
aʝo	grandfather	aʝa

(d) After nouns ending in *i* it has the allomorph *ya*.

gəṭi	porter	gəṭiya
gəvṇḍi	mason	gəvṇḍiya
dhobi	washerman	dhobiya
gəḍi	labourer	gəḍiya

(e) After nouns ending in *u* it has the allomorph *va*.

laḍu	a sweet-ball	laḍuva
natu	son	natuva
čaku	pen knife	čakuva

(f) It has the zero allomorph after nouns ending in a.

mama	maternal uncle	mama
baba	father	baba

(g) The following exceptional cases may be noted :

(1) bapus	father	bapaši
dat	tooth	dati
hat	hand	hati
(2) nal	coconut	narla
gabit	fisherman	gabtya
(3) hatti	elephant	hatti
(4) ḍhəK	cloud	ḍhəga
vaK	tiger	vaga
nəyəT	food offered to	nəyda
	god	
taK	jute	taga
raK	anger	raga
gəriP	poor	gəriba

## 2. Feminine nouns

The formation of the oblique can be more economically studied here on the basis of the plural formation. Morphophonemic variations taking place before the plural suffix also take place before the oblique here.

The plural has five allomorphs after feminine nouns, but the oblique has only four. They are related as follows :

plural allomorph	oblique allomorph
i	i
o	e
yo	e~ye
e	e
a	a



In three cases, the oblique and plural forms are homophonous:

(a) when the plural suffix is i:

telin	oil man's wife	telni
panən	narrow way	panni
caḷən	filter	caḷni
nišan	ladder	nišani
kapšin	cotton plant	kapšini
arəḍ	cry	arḍi

(b) when the plural suffix is e:

man	neck	mane
khan	shoulder	khane
payvaṭ	short cut	payvaṭe
jiP	tongue	jibe

(c) when the plural suffix is a:

laṭ	wave	laṭa
šaḷ	school	šaḷa

When the plural is o, the oblique is e:

sun	daughter-in-law	sune
khak	arm-pit	khake
khvaṭ	heel	khote
iṭ	brick	iṭe

When the plural is yo, the oblique is (a) ye if the suffix is preceded by i, and (b) e elsewhere:

(a) sašiyo	sasu	'son-in-law'	sašiye
aḷiyo	aḷi	'grandmother'	aḷiye
šənḍiyo	šənḍi	'tuft of hair'	šənḍiye
čhatiyo	čhati	'chest'	čhatiye
(b) godəḍyo	godəḍi	'quilt'	godəḍe
bhakryo	bhakri	'cake'	bhakre
aḍkaṭyo	aḍkaṭi	'nut cutter'	aḍkaṭe
kurlyo	kurli	'a fish'	kurle
kəmaryo	kəmar	'waist'	kəmare
kəṅkyo	kəṅək	'bamboo'	kəṅke

3. *Neuter nouns*

As in the case of feminine nouns, here also, the morphophonemic variations are the same whether the following suffix is plural or oblique.

After nouns ending in a consonant, the plural and oblique forms are homophonous, except that the oblique has no nasalized vowel finally.

After nouns ending in a or ā, the oblique has the allomorph ya.

təḷā	lake	təḷya
komḍya	hen	komḍya
patya	blade	patya
samarā	curry	samarya

When the penultimate consonant is a dental affricate or fricative, the allomorph of the oblique is a, and the affricate or fricative becomes palatal before it.

loṅca	pickle	loṅča
vəja	luggage	vəja
bhəja	pakoḍa	bhəja
phursa	serpent	phurša

## SUFFIXES

The following suffixes are found to occur after the oblique form :

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 1. c-   | 'of' |
| 2. n~ni | 'by' |
| 3. k~kā | 'to' |
| 4. r    | 'on' |
| 5. t    | 'in' |

The following gender-number suffixes occur after the suffix c-

	sg.	pl.
M	o	e
F	i	e
N	ā	ī

The plural has a zero allomorph after the oblique except when followed by suffixes *c*, *ka*, and *t*. In the latter case, it has the allomorph  $n \sim \eta$ , of which  $\eta$  occurs before *kā*. The allomorphs *ni* and *kā* given above occur after the oblique plural.

The following post-positions, occurring after the oblique are observed :

vərsun	'from'	kəḍe	'near'
pasun	'from'	bhovti	'around'
kaḍsun	'from'	sərkha	'like'
buḍi	'under'	səkəṭ	'with'
khalte	'under'	bəri	'like'
paṭi	'behind'	saṭi	'for'
mage	'behind'	səmor	'in front'
samko	'in front'		

### Adjective

The data consist of about 125 adjectives which may be divided into two groups. Group I consists of declinable which are about 60 in number, and group II consists of indeclinable ones.

The indeclinable adjectives mostly end in a consonant, but there are a few (about 15) ending in /i/, /a/ or /u/.

The following are a few examples:

nhan	'small'	səsti	'cheap'
ghəṭ	'strong'	sugrati	'greedy'
jəd	'heavy'	aḷši	'lazy'
barik	'thin'	niḷa	'blue'
bhəriṽ	'solid'	koḍu	'bitter'
bən(d)	'shut'	goḍ	'sweet'
tikəṭ	'hot'	aḍuk	'slightly bitter'

Adjectives belonging to group I are inflected for number, gender and oblique. All of these end in a vowel, and the final vowel is identifiable as a gender-number or oblique morpheme.

The following are the suffixes obtained with analysis:

	sg.	pl.
	M o	e
Nom.	F i	e~yo
	N a~ā	i~ī
Oblique	ya	

Illustrative paradigms:

ekṭ—'lonely'

M	ekṭo	ekṭe
F	ekṭi	ekṭe~ekṭya
N	ekṭa~ekṭā	ekṭi~ekṭī
Oblique	ekṭya	

pik—'ripe'

M	piko	pike
F	piki	pike~pikya
N	pika~pikā	piki~pikī
Oblique	pikya	

thoḍ—'little'

M	thoḍe	thoḍe
F	thoḍi	thoḍe
N	thoḍa	thoḍi
Oblique	thoḍya	

Morphophonemic variations occurring in the following paradigms may be noted:

1. bas—'stale'

M	baso	baše
F	baši	baše
N	basa	baši

2. laḍkec—'loving'

M	laḍkeco	laḍkeče
F	laḍkeči	laḍkeče
N	laḍkeca	laḍkeči

3. taj—'fresh'.  
 M tajo            taĵe  
 F taĵi            taĵe  
 N taja            taĵi
4. hək—'light'.  
 M həkko        həkke  
 F həkki        həkke  
 N həkya        həkki
5. ɖav—'left'.  
 M ɖavo        ɖaye  
 F ɖayi        ɖaye  
 N ɖava        ɖayi
6. nəy—'new'.  
 M nəvo        nəye  
 F nəyi        nəye~nəyo  
 N nəya        nəyi
7. uĵv—'right'.  
 M uĵvo        uĵiye  
 F uĵiyi        uĵiye  
 N uĵiya        uĵiyi

The following is a sample list of adjectives belonging to this group:

širpiṭ—'lean'	ugḍ—'open'
husk—'rotton'	suk—'dry'
vol—'wet'	moṭ—'big'
thoḍ—'little'	bor—'good'
moṭk—'short'	samk—'straight'
šaṇ—'wise'	ghanerḍ—'dirty'
burs—'dirty'	šeḷ—'stale'
jun—'old'	

*Pronouns*1. *Personal Pronouns*

I	mi~miya	ami
II	tu~tiya	tumi
III		

## Remote :

M	to	te
F	ti	te~tyo
N	ta~tā	ti~tī

## Proximate:

M	yho	yhe~he
F	hi	yho ~he
N	yha~yhā	hi~hī

## Reflexive:

apun
apla~aplya

2. *Interrogative*

koṇ	'who'
kay	'what'

3. *Pronominal Derivatives*

## Remote :

thəy	'there'
thəysər	'there'
thūysər	'there'
thəylo	'that type of'
taḍe	'there'
təkde	'there'
təsa	'like that'

## Proximate:

hāy	'here'
həysər	'here'
həylo	'this type of'
həyslo	'this type'
həḍe	'here'
əsa	'thus'
əšši	'like this'
əsla	'of this type'

*Interrogative :*

khəy	'where'
khəsər	'where'
khuysər	'where'
khəḍe	'where'
kəsa	'how'
kəšši	"
kəsla	'of what type'

4. *Pronominal Declension :*

	Nom.	Inst.	Dat.	Gen.	Loc.
I sg.	mi	—	maka	maj—	maĵar
pl.	ami	—	amka	amc—	
II sg.	tu	—	tuka	tuj—	tuar
pl.	tumi	—	tumka	tumc—	
III sg.					
M	to	teni	tyaka	tyec—	tyeĉar
F	ti	tina	tika	tic—	tiĉar
N	tā	teni	tyaka	tyec—	
III pl.					
M	te	tyenĉani	tyanka	tenc—	tyanĉar
F	tyo	"	"	"	"
N	tī	"	"	"	"

To the Genitive base are added the following gender-number suffixes :

Sg.	pl.
M o	e
r' i	e ~ yo
N ā	ī

An analysis of these forms leads us to set up the following case morphemes with a few allomorphs:

Inst.	/ni/ ~ /na/
Dat.	/ka/
Gen.	/c/ ~ /ʃ/ ~ /č/ ~ /ʝ/
Loc.	/r/ ~ /ar/

## Numerals :

1	ek~yok~yak	38	əttis
2	don	39	ekunčalış
3	tin	40	čalış
4	čar	41	ekečal
5	pac	42	bečal
6	sə	43	trečal
7	sat	44	cəvečal
8	aṭ	45	pənčečal
9	nəv	46	čečal
10	dha	47	səttečal
11	əkra	48	əṭtečal
12	bara	49	ekunpənnas
13	tera	50	pənnas
14	cəvda	51	ekavən
15	pəndra	52	bavən
16	soḷa	53	treppən
17	sətra	54	čəvpən
18	əṭra	55	pənčavən
19	ekoṇis	56	čhəppən
20	is	57	səttavən
21	ekkis	58	əṭṭhavən
22	bavis	59	ekunsaṭ
23	tevis	60	saṭ
24	cəvvis	61	eksəṭ
25	pəčis	62	basəṭ
26	səvvis	63	tresəṭ
27	səttayis	64	cəvsəṭ
28	aṭṭhayis	65	pasəṭ
29	ekoṇtis	66	sasəṭ
30	tis	67	sədusəṭ
31	ektis	68	əḍusəṭ
32	bəttis	69	ekunṣəttər
33	tyəttis	70	səttər
34	cəvttis	71	ekattər
35	pəstis	72	battər
36	čhəttis	73	tryattər
37	sədotis	74	cəryattər



75	pəncəttər ~ pav-	90	nəvvəd
	nči	91	ekyaŋŋo
76	šəttər	92	byaŋŋo
77	səttəyattər	93	tryaŋŋo
78	aṭhyattər	94	cəvryaŋŋo
79	ekunəyši	95	pəncəŋŋo
80	əyši	96	šəŋŋo
81	ekāyši	97	səttəyāŋŋo
82	byāyši	98	aṭhyāŋŋo
83	tyāyši	99	nəvenŋo
84	cəvryāyši	100	šəmbər
85	pəncāyši	101	ekše ek
86	šəyši	200	dončše
87	səttəyāyši	125	ekše pəncəvis ~
88	aṭhyāyši		səvayše
89	ekunŋəvvəd	150	diđše

*Verb :*

The data consists of about 275 verbal roots of which more than 75 per cent. are monosyllabic. The most common syllabic structure of a root is (C)VC among monosyllabics and (C)VCVC among the rest.

The roots mainly fall into two groups: they are distinguished by the use of classifier vowels: /i/ ~ /u/ occurring after roots of group I and /a/ ~ /ə/ occurring after roots of group II. It is possible to consider these sets of vowels as representing a morpheme, and call them oblique, because, they have a function similar to the oblique occurring after nouns.

Another classification of roots pertinent for the analysis is also two-fold: (1) transitive roots, and (2) intransitive roots. The criterion for this classification is the distinction of persons shown by different paradigms of these roots.

In the past, future and perfect of the indicative mood, transitive roots have two paradigms, one agreeing with the object of the sentence (and thus inflected for two numbers and three genders but no person) and the other agreeing with the subject of the sentence (and thus inflected for three persons, two numbers and also for three genders in the third person). Intransitive roots have only one paradigm in these tenses; it is identical with the second paradigm of the transitive roots.

The two classifications are not much different from one another. Most of the roots taking the vowel /i/ ~ /u/ belong to the transitive group, and most of the roots taking the vowel /a/ ~ /ə/ belong to the intransitive group. A few exceptions, however, are noted when roots change over from one group to another. The following are a few examples:

Roots taking /i/ ~ /u/:

kap	'to cut'	išar	'to ask'
map	'to measure'	asud	'to winnow'
vac	'to read'	ukəḷ	'to lift'
meC	'to count'	pəkəḍ	'to catch'
bhər	'to fill'	ghusəḷ	'to churn'
duḍ	'to fold'	misəḷ	'to mix'
kuṭ	'to pluck'	coḷguḷ	'to chew'
ye	'to come'	katər	'to cut'

Roots taking /a/ ~ /ə/:

niC	'to sleep'	sərak	'to move'
bim	'to play'	cəmak	'to shine'
ṭek	'to lean'	həmar	'to cry (cow)'
var	'to die'	phəḍphəḍ	'to flutter'
dhav	'to run'	gurgur	'to growl'
pəḍ	'to fall'	ḍhəkəḷ	'to push'
jəḷ	'to burn'	apuḍ	'to touch'
vhov	'to flow'	giḷ	'to swallow'
vok	'to vomit'	jik	'to catch'
kus	'to rot'	phul	'to blossom'
ban(d)	'to build'	dhap	'to cover'

Roots not taking any vowel :

nha	'to bathe'	kha	'to eat'
ja	'to go'	ghe	'to take'
pey	'to swim'	di	'to give'
lay	'to plant'		

The following morphophonemic variations connected with the verbal forms may be noted :

1. A dental affricate or fricative becomes palatal when followed by a palatal vowel (i or e).

vac	to read	vaçit
ʈoc	to prick	ʈoçit
təpas	to test	təpaçit
meC	to count	meçit
bhaC	to fry	bhaçit (see 4)

2. (A) A dental stop, lateral or nasal, gets retroflexed when preceded by a retroflex nasal.

khəṇ	to dig	khəṇṭ-
kaṇ	to pound	kaṇḷ-
bhaṇ	to quarrel	bhaṇṇəy

(B) A dental stop gets retroflexed when preceded by a voiceless retroflex stop also.

kuṭ	to prick	kuṭṭ-
caṭ	to lick	caṭṭ-

(C) A dental lateral gets retroflexed when preceded by a retroflex lateral.

caḷ	to filter	caḷḷ-
piḷ	to wring	piḷḷ-

(D) A dental nasal gets retroflexed when preceded by any retroflex sound

araḍ	to cry	araḍṇəy
kuṭ	to pulverise	kuṭṇəy
dəḷ	to grind	dəḷṇəy

3. When followed by a vowel, dissyllabic roots of the type (C)VCVC drop their second vowel :

jhəgəd	to quarrel	jhəgdə-
ɖhukəl	to push	ɖhuklə-
pəsər	to spread	pəsra-
dəpət	to press	dəptə-
sərak	to move	sərka-
asud	to winnow	asda-
ugəd	open	ugdə-

4. When followed by a voiced consonant, or a vowel, the final consonants of the following roots get voiced :

(a) bhaC	to fry	bhaja-
meC	to count	meja-
laC	to blush	laja-
niC	to sleep	nija-
bhiC	to drench	bhija-
səmaC	to understand	səmaja-
(b) baK	to bend	baga-
maK	to beg	maga-
jəK	to live	jəga-
bəK	to look	bəga-
bhəgbhəK	to flicker	bhəgbhəga-
(c) soT	to search	soda-
kuT	to play	kuda-

5. When followed by a vowel, the following roots take a homorganic voiced stop.

sa	to say	səjga
tham	to stop	thamba
ban	to tie	banda

6. The final /y/ of a base becomes /v/ before /u/.

šikəy	to teach	šikəvun
dəsəy	to stick	dəsəvun
lay	to plant	lavun
pey	to swim	pevun

## CAUSATIVES

Causatives are formed by adding the suffix /əy/ to a root :

həl	to move	hələy
ɖul	to move	ɖuləy
tap	to boil	tapəy
jəl	to burn	jələy
poc	to approach	pocəy
mil	to meet	miləy
dəd	to hide	dədəy
ləp	to hide	ləpəy
šik	to learn	šikəy
bəs	to sit	bəsəy
uʈ	to get up	uʈəy
dhav	to run	dhavəy

Monosyllabic roots ending in /a/ take /v/ before this suffix.

kha	to eat	khavəy
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There is another suffix /ɖəy/ which is found to occur after the root dhav 'to run' only.

Two complete paradigms are given below, representing the two groups I and II of the verbal roots.

1. root kap 'to cut'

## FINITE FORMS

I. *Indicative*

## (a) Present

	p.	sg.	pl.
I		kaptəy	kapto
II		kaptəy	kaptat
III		kapta	kaptət

## (b) Future

	P.	Sg.	pl.
(i)	I	kaptələy	kaptolo
	II	kaptələy	kaptəlyat
	III MN	kaptəlyan	kaptəlyani
	F	kaptəlen	
(ii)	M	kaptolo	kaptəle
	F	kaptəli	kaptəle
	N	kaptələ	kaptəli

## (c) Past

(i)	I	kapləy	kaplo
	II	kapləy	kaplyat
	III MN	kaplyan	kaplyani
	F	kaplen	
(ii)	M	kaplo	kaple
	F	kapli	kaple
	N	kaplā	kapli

## (d) Perfect

(i)	I	kaplələy	kaplulu ~ kaplolo
	II	kaplələy	kapləlyat
	III MN	kapləlyan	kapləlyani
	F	kaplelen	
(ii)	M	kaplolo	kaplele
	F	kapleli	kaplele
	N	kapləlā	kapleli

## II. Imperative

II	kap	kapa
----	-----	------

## III. Subjunctive

I	kapin	kapuya ~ kapiya
II	kapšit	kapšat
III	kapit	kaptit

## NON-FINITE FORMS

IV. *Infinitive*<sup>1</sup>

P.	Sg.	pl.
I	kapnəy	kapno
II	kapnəy	kapnat
III	kapna	kapnət

V. *Infinitive*<sup>2</sup>

kapuk

VI. *Converb*

(a) continuous:	kapid—
(b) non-continuous:	kapu

VII. *Gerund*

kapun

VIII. *Future participle*

M	kapnaro	kapnare
F	kapnari	kapnare
N	kapnarā	kapnarī

IX. *Gerundive*

I	kapucəy	kapuco
II	kapucəy	kapučat
III M	kapuco	kapuče
F	kapučī	kapuče
N	kapuca	kapučī

X. *Adverbial*

kaptana

2. root dhav 'to run'

## FINITE FORMS

I. *Indicative*

## (a) Present

p.	sg.	pl.
I	dhavtəy	dhavto
II	dhavtəy	dhavtat
III	dhavta	dhavtət

## (b) Future

p.	sg.	pl.
I	dhavtələy	dhavtolo
II	dhavtələy	dhavtəlyat
III M	dhavtolo	dhavtəle
F	dhavtəli	dhavtəle
N	dhavtələ	dhavtəli

## (c) Past

p.	sg.	pl.
I	dhavləy	dhavlo
II	dhavləy	dhavlyat
III M	dhavlo	dhavle
F	dhavli	dhavle ~ dhavlyo
N	dhavlä	dhavli

## (d) Perfect

p.	sg.	pl.
I	dhavlələy	dhavlolo ~ dhavlulu
II	dhavlələy	dhavləlyat
III M	dhavlolo	dhavlele
F	dhavleli	dhavlele
N	dhavlələ	dhavleli

II. *Imperative*

p.	sg.	pl.
II	dhav	dhava



III. *Subjunctive*

	<b>p.</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
	I	dhavan	dhavaya
	II	dhavšit	dhavšat
	III	dhavat	dhavtit

## NON-FINITE FORMS

IV. *Infinitive* <sup>1</sup>

	<b>p.</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
	I	dhavnəy	dhavno
	II	dhavnəy	dhavnat
	III	dhavna	dhavnət

V. *Infinitive* <sup>2</sup>

dhavak

VI. *Converb*

(a) Continuous:	dhavəd
(b) Non-continuous:	dhava

VII. *Gerund*: dhavan.VIII. *Future participle*

	<b>p.</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
	M	dhavnaro	dhavnare
	F	dhavnari	dhavnare
	N	dhavnarā	dhavnarī

IX. *Gerundive*

	<b>p.</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
	I	dhavacəy	dhavaco
	II	dhavacəy	dhavčat
	III M	dhavaco	dhavače
	F	dhavači	dhavače
	N	dhavacā	dhavači

X. *Adverbial*

dhavtana

It is also possible to divide the paradigms given above into the following groups : (1) uninflected, and (2) inflected for syntactic agreement with either the subject or the object of a sentence.

The following belong to the first group :

1. Converb.
2. Infinitive<sup>2</sup>.
3. Gerund.
4. Adverbial.

All the remaining paradigms fall into the second group, which may further be sub-divided into four classes :

1. Those making distinctions of number and gender only.
2. Those making distinctions of person and number only.
3. Those making distinctions of person, number and gender, the last being three-fold in the singular and two-fold in the plural.
4. Same as (3) with the exception that the gender distinction is found in the singular only and is two-fold.

The following points are also worth noting :

1. Paradigms belonging to classes 2, 3 and 4 do not distinguish between the 1st and 2nd person in the singular.
2. The gender distinction found in the paradigms of classes 3 and 4 are restricted to the third person only.
3. Syntactically, forms belonging to the paradigms of class 1 show agreement with the object of a sentence.

The following are paradigms belonging to each class :

*Class 1.*

1. future indicative (ii) of transitive bases,
2. past indicative (ii) of transitive bases,
3. perfect indicative (ii) of transitive bases,
4. future participle of transitive and intransitive bases.

*Class 2.*

1. present indicative, 2. imperative, 3. infinitive<sup>t</sup> of transitive and intransitive roots.

The subjunctive, even though it belongs to this group, may be considered as forming a separate class, as it is difficult to separate a subjunctive suffix from the personal suffixes.

*Class 3.*

1. future indicative of intransitive bases,
2. past indicative of intransitive bases,
3. perfect indicative of intransitive bases,
4. gerundive of transitive and intransitive bases.

*Class 4.*

1. future indicative (i) of transitive bases,
2. past indicative (i) of transitive bases,
3. perfect indicative (i) of transitive bases.

The following suffixes occur in paradigms of class 1 :

	sg.	pl.
M	o	e
F	i	e~yo
N	ā~a	ī~i

The allomorphs a, i and e are in free variation with /ā/, /ī/ and /yo/ respectively.

The personal suffixes occurring in the paradigms of class 2 are the following :

n.	sg.	pl.
I	əy	o
II	əy	at
III	a	at

Suffixes occurring in paradigms of class 3 are the following :

	<b>p.</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
	I	əy	o
	II	əy	yat
	III M	o	e
	F	i	e~ya
	N	a~ā	i~ī

Here also, the allomorphs /a/, /i/, and /e/ are in free variation with /ā/, /ī/ and /yo/ respectively.

Following are the suffixes occurring in paradigms of class 4 :

	<b>p.</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
	I	əy	o
	II	əy	yat
	III MN	yan	yani
	F	en	yani

The following is an analysis of the stems which occur before the personal suffixes given above :

It was pointed out earlier, that a suffix called oblique occurs immediately after the verbal bases when certain other suffixes follow. This oblique is found in the following paradigms :

1. subjunctive,
2. converb,
3. gerund,
4. gerundive,
5. infinitive<sup>2</sup>.

The suffix has two sets of allomorphs, (1) /i~u/ and (2) /a~ə/, whose distribution is lexically conditioned. Set (1) occurs after roots of group I, and set (2) after roots of group II. The distributions of /i/ and /u/ on the one hand and of /a/ and /ə/ on the other are conditioned by the following suffix and are described under those suffixes.

A description of the remaining suffixes follows :

1. Present indicative

The suffix has two allomorphs. The allomorph /t/ occurs after bases ending in /ŋ/ or /t/ and /t/ occurs elsewhere. The following are a few examples.

jik	to win	jikt-
čid	to get angry	čidt-
bim	to play	bimt-
kut	to play	kutt-
ban	to build	bant-
cał	to filter	całt-
tas	to scrape	tast-
sop	to cease	sopt-
həmar	to moo (cow)	həmart-
ayk	to hear	aykt-
li	to write	lit-
dhu	to wash	dhut-
ja	to go	jat-
kuṭ	to pluck	kuṭt-
caṭ	to lick	caṭt-
bhaṇ	to quarrel	bhaṇt-
mhəṇ	to say	mhəṇt-

The following morphophonemic changes may be noted :

(a) final /c/ becomes /t/ in the following instances :

nac	to dance	natt-
vac	to read	vatt-
bhiC	to drench	bhitt-
səmaC	to understand	səmat-

(b) final /c/ becomes /s/ in the following :

meC	to count	most-
toC	to prick	toṣt-
poc	to approach	poṣt-
niC	to sleep	niṣt-
laC	to blush	laṣt-

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## 2. Future indicative

The suffix has four allomorphs: /təl~təl~təl~təl/ of which the last two occur after bases ending in /t/ or /ŋ/, and the first two after the remaining bases. Again, /təl/ and /təl/ occur before I person plural suffix in paradigms of class 1 and also before the masculine singular suffix of the paradigms of class 2. The allomorphs of the verbal bases before this suffix are the same as those found before the present indicative suffix.

The following are a few examples :

jik	to win	jiktəl-
jhaḍ	to sweep	jadətəl-
piḷ	to wring	piḷtəl-
ṭop	to prick	ṭoptəl-
bhər	to fill	bhərtəl-
ghas	to apply	ghastəl-
vət	to pour	vəttəl-
ye	to come	yetəl-
dhu	to wash	dhutəl-
juḷəy	to join	juḷəytəl-
mhəṇ	to say	mhəṇtəl-
ṭoc	to prick	ṭostəl-
apəṭ	to wash clothes	apəṭtəl-

## 3. Past indicative

It has two allomorphs, /l/ occurring after roots ending in /ŋ/ and /l/ and /l/ elsewhere.

bhaṇ	to quarrel	bhaṇl-
kaṇ	to pound	kaṇl-
khəṇ	to dig	khəṇl-
khyal	to play	khyall-
caḷ	to filter	caḷl-
šik	to learn	šikl-
saṇ	to say	saṇl-
soḍ	to leave	soḍl-
mar	to beat	marl-
bim	to play	biml-

vət	to pour	vətl-
dhu	to wash	dhul-
li	to write	lil-
peṭəy	to kindle	peṭəyl-

The following morphophonemic variations may be noted :

1. /c/ becomes /t/ :

nac	to dance	natl-
vac	to read	vatl-
poc	to approach	potl-

2. /ṅ/ becomes /ṭ/ :

mhəṅ	to say	mhəṭl-
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3. /n/ becomes /nd/ :

ban (d)	to build	bandl-
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4. Some peculiar changes :

kər	to do	kell-
mər	to die	mill-
ye	to come	il-
ja	to go	gel-
ga	to sing	gayl-
ghe	to take	ghetl-

After the following two roots, the suffix has the allomorph /ll/ :

nha	to bathe	nhall-
kha	to eat	khall-

4. Perfect indicative

It is formed by adding the suffix /əl/ to a past indicative stem. The allomorphs of this suffix are, /əl/, ~ /ol/, ~ /ul/ and /el/. Their distribution is phonologically conditioned. /ol/, occurs before /o/, /ul/ before /u/, /el/ before /i/ and /e/, and /əl/ elsewhere.

The following are a few examples :

kut	to play	kudləl-
ʈop	to prick	ʈopləl-
dəs	to join	dəsləl-
ghe	to take	ghetləl
laC	to blush	lajləl-
dəm	to be tired	dəmləl-
lək	to be drowsy	ləkləl-

### Imperative

In the II person singular imperative, no suffix is added, the base itself functioning as the imperative form. In the II person plural, we have the suffix /a/.

tas	to scrape	tasa
ran	to cook	rana
kər	to do	kəra
vac	to read	vaca
piḷ	to milk	piḷa
dəsəy	to stick	dəsəya

It has the allomorph /ya/ after monosyllabic bases ending in a vowel.

ga	to sing	gaya
li	to write	liya
dhu	to wash	dhuya
ghe	to take	gheya
ye	to come	yeya

### Subjunctive

The following set of suffixes occur in the paradigm :

P.	Sg.	pl.
I	n	ya
II	šit	šat
III	t	tit

In the first person and third person singular, the subjunctive suffix is preceded by the oblique suffix.



The allomorphs of the oblique are /i/ after verbal roots of group I and /a/ after verbal roots of group II. In the case of the first person plural, /i/ and /a/ freely vary with /u/.

The following are a few illustrations :

kuṭ	'to pulverise'	
<b>P.</b>	<b>.Sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
I	kuṭin	kuṭuya ~ kuṭiya
II	kuṭšit	kuṭšat
III	kuṭit	kuṭtit
piḷ	'to milk'	
I	piḷan	piḷaya ~ piḷuya
II	piḷšit	piḷšat
III	piḷat	piḷtit
bhiC	'to drench'	
I	bhijan	bhijaya ~ bhijuya
II	bhičšit	bhičšat
III	bhijat	bhittit
vət	'to pour'	
I	vətin	vətuya ~ vətiya
II	vətšit	vətšat
III	vətit	vəttit
dəsəy	'to stick'	
I	dəsəyn	dəsəvuya
II	dəsəyšit	dəsəyšat
III	dəsəyt	dəsəytit

## NON-FINITE FORMS.

Infinitive<sup>1</sup>

The suffix is /n/ occurring directly after the base. It has the allomorph /ŋ/ after retroflex sounds.

kut	'to play'	kudn-
saŋ	'to say'	saŋn-
meC	to count	mejn-
vac	to survive	vacn-
soɖ	to leave	soɖŋ-
kuɖ	to pluck	kuɖŋ-
jup	to yoke	jupn-
ran	to cook	rann-
ayk	to hear	aykn-
ga	to sing	gan-
li	to write	lin-
juləy	to join	juləyŋ-

Infinitive<sup>2</sup>

The suffix is /k/ before which roots take the oblique suffix. The oblique is /u/ after roots of group I and /a/ after roots of group II.

tas	to scrape	tasuk
bəK	to look	bəguk
həs	to laugh	həsak
cav	to bite	cavak
in	to weave	inak
as	to be	asak
jhəɖaɖ	to quarrel	jhəɖaɖak
pəsər	to spread	pəsruk
asɖ	to winnow	asɖak

The suffix is /uk/ after the causative bases.

šikəy	to teach	šikəvuk
boləy	to call	boləvuk

Monosyllabic roots ending in a vowel take /v/ before it.

di	to give	divk
dhu	to wash	dhuvk
ghe	to take	ghev k
ja	to go	javk

Converb: continuous

The suffix is /d/ before which the oblique has the allomorphs /i/ (group I) and /ə/ (group II).

bəK	to look	bəgid
vət	to pour	vətid
ʔoc	to prick	ʔoçid
bhiC	to drench	bhijad
khəŋ	to dig	khəŋad
məK	to beg	məgad
səmaC	to understand	səmjad
dhukəl	to push	dhuklid
pəkəʔ	to catch	pəkədid
dəsəy	to stick	dəsəyd
guɖdəy	to trample	guɖdəyd

Monosyllabic roots ending in a vowel take /y/ before it.

di	to give	diy d
ja	to go	jay d
ye	to come	yey d
ga	to sing	gay d
dhu	to wash	dhuy d

## Converb : non-continuous

The form is obtained by adding the oblique suffix to the base, /u/ after roots of group I and /a/ after roots of group II.

dəḷ	to grind	dəḷu
bhaC	to fry	bhaju
kap	to cut	kapu
ghas	to apply	ghasu
thuk	to spit	thuka
khəṇ	to dig	khəṇa
uḍ	to fly	uḍa
pəsər	to spread	pəsra

## Gerund

The suffix is /n/ before which the oblique has the allomorph /u/ (group I) and /a/ (group II).

tas	to scrape	tasun
dəḷ	to grind	dəḷun
laC	to blush	lajun
niC	to sleep	nijan
cav	to bite	cavan
ban	to tie	banan
dəpəṭ	to press	dəpṭun
səmaC	to understand	səmjan
sərak	to move	sərkan

The suffix is /un/ after the causative bases.

jəməy	to gather	jəməvun
boləy	to call	boləvun

Monosyllabic roots ending in a vowel take /v/ before it.

di	to give	divn
li	to write	livn
ghe	to take	ghevsn
nha	to bathe	nhavn
kha	to eat	khavn

## Future Participle

The suffix is /nar/ with the allomorph /nar/ occurring after the retroflex sounds.

tas	to scrape	tasnar-
ran	to cook	rannar-
dəl	to grind	dəl̥nar-
niC	to sleep	nijnar-
šikəy	to teach	šikəynar-
səmaC	to understand	səmajnar-
dəpət̚	to press	dəpət̚nar-
dhu	to wash	dhunar-
ghe	to take	ghenar-
nha	to bathe	nhanar-
as	to be	asnar-

## Gerundive

The suffix is /c/ with an allomorph /č/ occurring before vowels /i/ and /e/ and also before the suffix /at/ II person plural. The oblique has the allomorph /u/ (group I) and /a/ (group II), before it.

bəK	to look	bəguc-
dəl	to grind	dəluc-
kaŋ	to pound rice	kaŋuc-
thuk	to spit	thukac-
jəl	to burn	jəlac-
gut	to string	gutac-
dəpət̚	to press	dəp̚t̚uc-
səmaC	to understand	səmjac-
sərak	to move	sərkac-

The suffix is /uc/ after the causative bases.

jəməy	to gather	jəməvuc-
šikəy	to teach	šikəvuc-

Monosyllabic roots ending in a vowel take /v/ before it.

di	to give	divc-
ghe	to take	ghevc-
ye	to come	yevc-
kha	to eat	khavc-

#### Adverbial

The suffix is /tana/ occurring directly after the root.

niC	to sleep	nijtana
vət	to pour	vəttana
šik	to learn	šiktana
kut	to play	kuttana

## CHAPTER III

### TEXTS

#### I

yok kavlo vhəto/ to ekda khup udlo/ tevā teka tan lagli/ pani sodlyan pəŋ teka khuysər pani meļana/asoc udət udət ekaghərača khəlyat ilo/thūysər eka meḍkyat thoḍa pani vhotā/ tya məḍkyatla pani mułak hotā/ ta pani teka kay meļana/ pani meļəvk khup khətpət keli pəŋ pani kay meļana/khup ičar kelyar teka yek əkkal ili/ tya kavlyan yok yok aše khupše guṇḍe haḍlyan aŋi tya məḍkyat ʔaklyan/ guṇḍyani məḍkya bhərlyar pani vərte ila/ tevā kavlyak khup anən jhalo ani kavlyan pani meļəlyan/.

There was a crow. Once it flew a good deal. Then he became thirsty. He searched for water but he could not get it anywhere. Thus flying he went to the courtyard of a house. There some water was found in a jar. The water in that jar was at its bottom. He could not get that water. He tried his most to get it but he could not get that water. After thinking a good deal he hit upon a plan. That crow brought a number of stones, one by one, and threw them in that jar. When the jar was filled with the stones the water rose up. Then the crow was greatly delighted and he got water (to drink).

#### II

ek savkar vhəto/ tečakəḍe čar jan gəḍi hote/ tya gəḍyatlya eka gəḍyan tya savkarače thoḍe pəyše corlyan/ savkarak səməjla aplya gəḍyatlya eka gəḍyan te pəyše coruk vhəye/ aŋi to cor dhərək vhəyo/ tevā tya savkaran səgļyā gəḍyāk ektiy boləyle/ aŋi səjla/ maje pəyše coryek gelet aŋi tumčatlya ekan te corlet/ pəŋ maka kay koni corlet te ʔhavək nay/ pən maʔakəḍe he čar jaḍuče samkya

lambyeče kaṭye asət/ te kaṭyatle ek ek kaṭi tumka ditəy /  
phalya səkali kamak yetana tyo ghevn yevco/ jo cor asa  
teči kaṭi itbhər vaḍat/

čarəy gədi kaṭye ghevn ghəra gele/ pən jo cor vḥəto to  
mənət mhənak laglo/ savkaran adučə kaṭye dilet/ miyā  
cori kelli asa/ tevā maḷi kaṭi itbhər vaḍtəli/ jər miyā miḷi  
kaṭi itbhər kapləy tər miḷi kaṭi itbhər vaḍan bakiča gəḍya  
sarkic rəvətəli/ tya coran apli kaṭi itbhər kaplyan/ dusrya  
disa səgļe gədi savkarača puḍyat yevn ubhe rəvle/ tya  
savkaran gəḍya kəḍlyo kaṭye magan ghetlyan/ tevā jo  
gədi cor vḥəto teči kaṭi itbhər kəmi vḥəti/ tevā savkaran  
saḷlyan ho cor asa/ heni maḷe pəyše corlet/ miyā kay  
jadučə kaṭye divək nay vḥətəy/ maḷe aklen miyā corak  
dhərləy/ -

There was a rich man. He had four servants with him. One of the servants stole some money of that rich man. The rich man thought that one of his own servants must have stolen the money. The thief must be caught. So the rich man called together all the servants, and said, 'My money is stolen and one of you must have stolen it. But I do not know who has stolen it. But I have with me some magical sticks of equal length. I give to each one of you one of these sticks. While coming to work tomorrow morning you should bring them with you. The stick of one who is a thief will grow to the length of a span.'

All the four servants took the sticks and went home. But the one who was a thief began to think in his mind: 'The rich man has given us magical sticks. I have committed theft. So my stick will grow to the length of a span. If I cut my stick the length of a span then my stick will grow a span and will become equal to those of other servants.'

That servant cut his stick to the length of a span. The next day, all the servants stood before the rich man. The rich man took back from the servants the sticks. Then the



stick of that servant who was a thief proved to be short by a span. So the rich man knew that he was the thief. 'He has stolen my money. I have not given them magical sticks. I have caught the thief with my wisdom'.

## III

## hušar kolo

ek kolo vhəto/ to šikar kəri ani poṭ bhəri/ ekda to šikar sodta sodta teka kay šikar meḷak nay/ bhuken poṭat pəḍli ak/ kərtəḷəy kay/ kay teri meḷak vhəya/ ani jiv jəgəvk vhəyo/ mhənam tophirət phirət jay vhəto/.

eka kavḷyan yok masaco tukḍo corun jhaḍar bəsan khay vhəto/ itkyat tya kolyači nəjər tya kavḷar pəḍli/ teča cočitlo to masaco tukḍo bəgun teča toṇḍak pani suṭla/ ani ičar kəru laglo/ ho masaco tukḍo kəsoy meḷəvk vhəyo/

teni kavḷyak saṅḷyan/ amco jənavərāncō rajo simvan jo koṇ bəro gata teka mi majo pərdan nemin mhənan/ mi khūytəri tuja gaṇa aykləy/ tevā tūcpərdan jašit əsa maka dista/ tevā maka jəra tuja goḍ gəḷyan gaṇa gavṇ dakhəy/ tye bərobər kavḷyak jhalo anən/ ani gavča saṭi toṇ ugəḍḷyan/ tya bərobər teča toṇḍatlo masaco tukḍo khalte pəḍlo/ ani khalte kolo ṭəpan bəslolo/ teni to tukḍo ghetḷyan aṇi ranat gelo ani tya divsači bhuk bhagəyḷyan/

**Clever Jackal**

There was a jackal. He used to hunt and live on it. Once he did not get anything while searching for some prey. He felt very hungry. But what can he do? Something must be got. Life must be saved. So he was wandering here and there.

A crow had stolen a piece of flesh and was eating it sitting on a tree. At that time the jackal saw the crow. His mouth began to water at the sight of the piece of flesh in the beak of the crow. He began to think. 'Somehow that piece of flesh must be got by me'.

He told the crow. 'Our king the lion has declared. Whosoever sings well, I shall appoint him my minister. Somewhere I have heard your song. So I feel that you

alone will be the minister. Therefore let me hear you sing a song with your sweet voice. At this the crow was delighted. He opened his mouth to sing a song. At this the piece of flesh fell down from his mouth. The jackal was waiting for it below. He took that piece and went into the forest and thus satisfied his hunger for that day.

## IV

ek vhəto bhikari/ to pac vərsaco əslyapasun bhik maga/  
 ek dis kay jhala/ to bajaran bhik magak gelo/ tya divsak  
 tyaka kay gavla nay/ to eka jhadabuđi jaun bəslə/ tər  
 tyaka ek deyi disli/ deyi hunak lagli/ tujha nav kay/ to  
 hunak laglo/ majha nav rama/ mäge tina tyači mhayti  
 ičarlen/ to hunak laglo/ miyā aj səttər vərša bhik magtəy  
 miyā havro nay əsəy/ maka poṭapurta gavla pure/ ti kay  
 saṅta/ miyā tuka vhəya titkyā dītəy/ tuka jasti nəko/  
 tuya havro nay əsəy/ ata tuya tuḷhi jhoḷi ugəḍ/ miyā  
 tuḷha həḷu həḷu jhoḷiyet ṭaktəy/ tuya ta ghe ani pure  
 jhalā kay saṅ/ bhikaryan havrepənan jhoḷi puḍhe kelyan/  
 ani deyin dile/ ti ghaluk lagli/ sonā jhoḷiyet ṭaklen/ to  
 vayəc ghal vayəc ghal mhənan saṅgak laglo/ jəši jhoḷi  
 bhərli təši ti phaṭli/ ani səglā sonā jəmnivər saṅḍla / ani  
 mati jhali/ tevhā to khalte bəguk laglo/ deyik rag ilo/ ti  
 hunak lagli/ tuya bhikaric rovləy/ kityak tuka mi diləy  
 tā thoḍa jhala/ tuka khup vhəyā jhala/ mi tuḷi pərikša  
 bəgləy/ tu maḷa pərikšek utarlət nay/ tuja havrapəna  
 sonyak bəgun jhala/ kitkyā dila təri tuka thoḍac/ teva  
 pəḍlela miḷyəl titkyā ghe/ tu bhikari to bhikari/ bhikaric  
 rovləy/ əsa mhənan ti ədrišyə jhali/

There was a beggar. He used to beg from the fifth year of his age. One day it happened that the beggar went to the market to beg. But he got nothing on that day. He sat down below a tree. There he saw a goddess. The goddess began to say. 'What is your name?' He said: 'my name is Rama.' Then she asked him about himself. He said: 'I am begging for the last seventy years. I am not greedy. It is enough if I get sufficient for my food.' She said. 'I shall give you as much as you want. You

need not have much. You are not greedy. Now open your bag. I shall throw slowly in your bag. You take it and tell me when it is sufficient for you. The beggar placed the bag before her in greed. And the goddess gave him. She began to put and threw gold in the bag. He began to say 'give me some more, give me some more.' When the bag was full it got torn. All the gold fell down. It turned into earth. Then he began to look down. The goddess became angry. She said: 'you will remain only a beggar. I have given you so much but it was not enough for you. You wanted much more. I have tested you. You have not succeeded in my test. You became greedy at the sight of gold. Even when so much was given to you, it was insufficient for you. So take whatever is left. You are a beggar and will remain a beggar.' Thus saying she disappeared.

## V

eka bayik čar jhil hote/ tetur ek jhil əgdic nhan mhənje  
 aŋtyaedoc vhəto/ ek dis čarəy bhavani miḷun phirak javca  
 t̄hərəylyan/ aŋi te lamb phirak gele/ jatana aŋtya edya  
 jhilan saŋlyan hami thođe thođe vəstu gheuya/ thođe  
 phuđe gelyar yok yepari jəglyo iki vhəto/ aŋtya edya  
 maŋsan titurli jəgal ghetli/ phuđe don supa raju aŋi yak  
 gađav gheun te čar səgle vodu aŋi te bəsan eka moŋtya  
 jəjlat gele/ rat jaləli/ təsa te rəvak ghər soduk lagle/  
 sodta sodta eka moŋtya ghərat pocle/ pəŋ ghər hota bənd/  
 bhitur jauči pəncayət/ tevhā aŋtya edya maŋsak ek əkkal  
 ili/ ghərak paŋi jayco nəl vhəto/ tya nəlat to gelo/ aŋi  
 ghərat gelo/ aŋi dar ughədyan/ tya bərobər səgle bhav  
 ghərat gele/ aŋi maŋyar cədan nidle/ to ghər hota rakəsaca/  
 aŋi rakəs gello bhayər/ jəva rakəs ilo aŋi bəgta tər ghər  
 ugda/ tevhā teka khup rak ilo/ rakəs mhənək laglo/ dar  
 koŋi ugəđla/ mi teka khaun taktəy/ nijlele čarəy bhav utle  
 aŋi bhiyak lagle/ təso aŋtya edo manus saŋgak laglo/ bhiyar  
 nəko/ gađvak dhərun peŋlyan/ tya bərobər gađəv lagla  
 arđak/ rakəs bhiyalo aŋi mhənalo koŋ to/ tevhā aŋtya edya

mañsan sañlyan/ mi moço rakəs asəy/.ho majo dat bəg/  
 əsa mhənan khali jəgal ʔaklyan/ maʒe kes bəg əsa  
 mhənan raju ʔaklyan/ maʒe kan bəg əsa mhənan supa  
 taklyan/ tya bərobər rakəs bhiyalo/ aņi lam pəlan gelo/  
 təşe he khalte utarle/ aņi raksəsakađe əslele pəyşe gheun  
 ghərak ile/

A woman had four sons. One of them was as small as a thumb. One day all the four brothers decided to go out for a walk. And they went far away. While going the child who was as big as a thumb said: 'let us take some things with us'. When they went some distance there was a merchant who was selling plough shares. The man who was as big as a thumb bought a plough share from him. Later he took two winnowing baskets, a rope and an ass and putting all the things on it and riding it they all went into a big forest. It was night. So they began to search a house to live in. While searching they reached a big house. But the house was closed. It was difficult to go inside it. Then the man as big as a thumb found out a way. There was a pipe to carry water in the house. He went into the tap and went inside the house. He opened the door. Then all the brothers went in the house. They climbed the attic and sat there. That house belonged to a demon. The demon had gone out. When the demon came and saw the house open he became very angry and began to say: 'who opened the door? I shall eat him up.' All the four brothers who were lying down became afraid. But the man as big as the thumb said: 'do not be afraid.' He caught the ass and beat him. Then the ass began to bray. The demon was afraid and said: 'who are you?' Then the man as big as the thumb said: 'I am a big demon. Look at my tooth.' Thus saying he threw down the plough share. 'Look at my hair' thus saying he threw down the rope. 'Look at my ears' thus saying he threw down the winnowing baskets. Then the demon was afraid. He ran away. Then they came down, and taking the money which was with the demon they went home.

## VI

## ghərbhərun jinnus

(iṭhoba paṭil majghərat səkharam cəvaṇaşi bolət bəslə  
ha/ iṭhobaçi don mulā şəjkər aṇi yəşvant bajuk ubhi  
asət)

iṭhoba : əsa bəg səkharam cəvaṇa, miya ata mhataro  
jhaləy/ mulār karbhar sopvn hāysa həri həri hunət  
bəsaca huntəy/ mula nhan asət təşi kamət təyar keləy  
mi/ pun yeļ pərsəy ilo tər nibhavn nhevaca əngat  
şanpəna hoyə/ ta khəy asa hyančət/ hyençi pərikša kəşi  
ghevçi hyeco ičar kərtəy miya/ ləḍəy baba ekadri  
yukti/ jo şaṇo ṭhərat tyena kam əkhrekuca, aṇi dusryan  
mədət kəruçi/ miya hyo asəy/ təva ičar kərun kay ta  
bəg/

səkharam : şəjkrya, yəşvənta əse puḍen yaya  
bəguya/ hya gheya yok yok aṇo/bajarat javn yeka  
aṇyaco ghərbhərun yeyet itko jinnus haḍa/

iṭhoba : ləḍəyləy baba yukti/ maḷa dhenat ila/ ghya  
bəga poranu niṭ dhenat gheya/ yoka aṇyaco itko jinnus  
yevk hoyo tyana səgla ghər bhəran javk hoyə/ jaya  
dhavət bazarat/ bəguya khətlo jhil şaṇo asa to/

(kumar, teli, pinjari, vaṇi, apapli dukana thaṭun bəsləhət/  
pərhəm şəjkro aṇi tyača paṭsun vayəjšəkan yəşvənta  
pəryekača dukanasamko jata)

kumar : aṇyak bara pəṇtyo, pəṇtyo aṇyak bara/

şəjkər : yeka aṇyak bara kay/ maka ghərbhərun  
pəṇtyo hoyət/ ditəy mhapšo pəṇto/

kumar : əre pora yeka aṇyat ghərak bhərun purnare  
pəṇtyo magṇaro tuya ləy şaṇo distəy/ cəlak lag puḍe/

yəşvənta : kumardaḍa maka yeka pəysəco tin pəṇtyo  
diya bəguya/ aṇi vərten yek diya məvo/

kumar : bəra baba čar ghe/

teli : rupəyo şer kərdəyica tyal/ niktac ghaṇyatsun  
kaḍləy/ kay paṭla kitkya divk tuka/

şəjkər : yeka aṇyat ghər bhərat itkya tyal ditəs/

teli : ghərbhər tyal/ ghəraeda bhaṇḍa haḍšit tər diyən  
tuka titkya/

šəjkər : əsa yeđyavari kay boltəs/

teli : miya yeđo aņi yeka aņyat ghərbhərun tyal  
magħaro tuya šaņo/ ramram baba/

yəšvənta : telidada bəgina yeka pəyšaça tyal diya  
bəguya/

teli : ata kəsa jstək bollay/ pun bhaņđa khuy asa/  
kay anjletsun nitəy/

yəšvənta : ya pəntyetsun diya məvo/

pinjari : kapus, kapus, pinjlolo kapus, đhavlo kapus,  
həthruņak kapus, magak kapus, vatijka kapus/

šəjkər : yeka aņyat ghərbhərun kapus ditəy maka/

pinjari : ləy mare šaņo distəy maka kapus gheņaro/  
khəņđiçi khəredi kəruçi aņi dəmđiçi kimmət diņaro  
girayk/ cəl ja baba puđe/ bhəvaniča vəktak vəgic iđəv  
nəko/gheņa nay aņi dena nay/ vəgic phuktaçi cəvkəši/

yəšvənta : pinjaribhayi, hyo pəyso gheya aņi vayəjsə  
kapus deya/

pinjari : jhali ka nay pəyšaçi bhevani/ ghe baba  
bockobhər kapus/

vaņi : kaņđyaçi peți, amča rajyatli kaņđyaçi peți/ dha  
pəyse đəjhən/ pəyšaķ yet/

šəjkər : kay vaņidada, tumi təri nay huna nəkat/ yeka  
aņyat ghərbhərun kaņđyaco pețiye diya bəguya/

vaņi : ghərbhərun kaņđyapeťyo/ maĵa dukanat təri hoyt  
itkya/ aņi kay re yekadro karkhandar təri deyət yeka  
aņyat ghərbhərun peťyo/ ghərak ja baba/

yəšvənta : vaņidada maka ləy vəgət jhalaha/ sanj  
bəga kitki jaliya/ yek peți diya/ hyo gheya pəyso/ ram  
ram/

šəjkro khalten man ghalun jataha/ vayəjšəkan  
yəšvənta aste aste jata)

šəjkro (iđhoba pačil aņi səkharam cəvaņ bəsle asət/  
yeta)

iđhoba : kay šəjkrya hat həlyət iləs na/ maka thavkəc  
hota ta/

šəjkər : babanu səglo bajar bhovləy/ yeka aņyak  
ghərbhərunu jinnus koņyek diyna/ ulťa makac teni

khulyat kaḍlyani/ aṇi babanu tumi tēri asa kēsa hya kam  
maka saṅlas/ maḷi gavbhār bhagēl uḍvak/ mhagay  
mārṇaḍi aṇi tyetur yeka aṇyat ghārbhārūn jinnus yeta/

iṭhoba : ēre tyeturāc tumḍi khāri pārikṣa asa/ tuka  
kēsa bēra nay samajla/ yeya tumi yāsvāntrav/ kelat na  
bajar ḍokya lāḍvun/bāg(u)ya kay diye laylat te/

yāsvānta : (jinnus dekhvn) babanu hyo bāga yeka  
aṇyat kitke innus (h)āḍlāy to/

ṣāṅkār : babanu hya maḷa ṣāṇya bhavaṣin ghārbhārūn  
jinnus (h)āḍlyan/

yāsvānta : jēra vāgi rāv hā bhau/ (pāṇtyat tyal vat  
ghalun tyo pēṭayta aṇi čar kopryat čar ṭheyta)

sākharam : vḥay to gheya tumco ghārbhārūn jinnus/  
čarāc pāṇtyo pun kēso lokk pārkaṣ pāḍlo ha ghārbhār/

iṭhoba : ṣabbas yāsvānta asa tār khāra tuka ḍockya/  
ṣāṅkro saṅlāya kamaco aṇi ghatlāya ānnaco/ pun tuya  
ḍockya vaprun kam kārṇaro aso/ aḷpasun tumi doghāyḷāṇa  
ghārča jāmniči ekhrek kēra/ miya yeka yapatsun suṭlāy  
baba/

### Houseful of things

#### I

(Viṭhoba Patil is sitting in the inner room in conversation with Sakharam Chavan. The two sons of Viṭhoba, Śankar and Yeśavant are standing on one side).

V.—Look here S. Chavan, I have become an old man. Handing over my duties to my sons, I wish to spend my time in religious work. My children are young, but I have trained them to do work. But they must have wisdom to carry on when there is some trouble. But do they have it? I am thinking how to test them. Find out some way (of doing it). Whoever proves clever will look after the work, and the other will help him. I am here. So think of something and tell me.

S.—O. Śankar, O Yaśvant, please come forward. Take one anna each, and bring from the market in one anna so many things as to fill the whole house.

V.—You have indeed found a test. I understand it. My boys, please note well. You have to bring so many things in one anna as to fill the whole of the house. Run to the market. Let us see which boy is really clever.

## II

(The potter, the oilman, the cotton-carder, and the grocer are sitting in their shops. First Śankar and after sometime Yaśvant, come before the shops of each one of them).

Potter :—Twelve oil lamps for one anna ; one anna can buy twelve oil lamps.

Śankar :—You give twelve for one anna. I want houseful of lamps. Do you give so many lamps ?

Potter :—O boy, you appear to me too wise to ask for lamps which can fill a whole house, only for a single anna. Please go your way.

Yaśvant :—Dear Potter, please give me three lamps for one pice and please add one more to it.

Potter :—Well, take four.

The Oilman :—One sher of sesamum oil for one rupee. It is fresh from the oilmill. O village headman, how much shall I give you ?

Śankar :—Will you give me oil to fill the whole house in one anna ?

Oilman :—Oil to fill a house ? If you can bring a vessel as big as the house, I shall give you that much oil.

Śankar :—Why do you speak like a silly person ?

Oilman :—I am a fool and you, who ask for oil to fill a house in one anna, are a wise person. Farewell Sir.

Yaśvant :—O oilman, please give me oil quickly for one pice.

Oilman :—How well do you speak ! But where is the pot ? Do you want to carry it in your hand ?

Yaśvant :—Please give it in these oil-lamps.

Cotton-carder :—Cotton, cotton, carded cotton, white cotton, cotton for beds, cotton for cloths, cotton for wicks



Śankar :—Will you give me house-ful of cotton in one anna ?

Cotton-carder :—I think this buyer of cotton is too wise a person. A buyer, who wants to buy one khaṇḍi and pay a single pie for it. Please go your way. Do not trouble me at the very beginning of my business. There is no buying or selling, but mere useless haggling.

Yaśvant :—Brother cotton-carder, take this pice and give me some cotton.

Cotton-carder :—Well, I have begun my business by selling for one pice. Please take a handful of cotton.

Grocer :—Match boxes, match boxes locally made. One dozen for ten pice. One for one pice.

Śankar :—Dear grocer, you should at least not say no to me. Please give me a houseful of match boxes for one anna.

Grocer :—Match boxes full of a house ! Do I have so many in my whole shop ? And will even a manufacturer give you a houseful of match boxes in one anna ? You better go home.

Yaśvant :—Dear grocer, I am already late. See, how late in the evening it is ! Give me a match box. Take this pice. Thank you.

(Śankar goes home with his head bent down. After some time, Yaśvant also goes slowly).

### III

(V. Patil and S. Chavan are seated. Enter Śankar).

Viṭhoba :—Hallo Śankar. Have you come empty-handed ? I guessed so.

Śankar :—Gentlemen, I wandered throughout the market. No one was willing to give me a houseful of things for one anna. On the contrary, they regarded me a fool. And gentlemen, how did you ask me to do a work like this ? To make fun of me in the whole town ! Things are so dear these days. Can one get a houseful of things in a single anna ?

Viṭhoba :—But therein lies your real test. How did you not understand it? Now here comes Yaśvant. Did you not buy things by using your brain? Let me see how have you fared?

Yaśvant :—(showing the things), gentlemen, see how many things I have brought in one anna.

Śankar :—Gentlemen, this my wise brother has really brought things to fill the whole house.

Yaśvant :—Please wait a bit, my brother. (He puts oil and wicks in the lamps and kindles them and places them in the four corners).

Sakharam :—Well, here are the house-ful of things you ask for. There are only four lamps, but see, how brightly the light has filled the whole house.

Viṭhoba :—Well done Yaśvant. You have a real head. Śankar knows only when told and eats what is given. But you can do your business with the use of your brain. From today both of you should look after the fields of the household. I am now free from my worry.

## VII

yok hoto vaṇḍər/ yok hoto hundir/ ani yak hota  
manjar/ tyaçi apsat ləy sakit hota/

yekda tyaka vaṭlā apun khir khavči/ manjar hunala  
miyā haḍtəy dud/ vaṇḍər hunalo miyā haḍtəy patela/  
hundir hunalo miyā haḍtəy ghəvle ani gvaḍ/ səgļyani  
miļan khir kelyani ani nhivət theylyani/

vaṇḍər hunalo thoḍasa phiran yevya ani məgen khir  
khavya/ ti tiga geli phirak/ pun manjrak apli sarki  
khiriçi yad yey hoti/ ta begina pərtan ila an tyana  
apuṭan khir khavn ṭaklyan/ məge pərtan phirak gela/  
vayəcšekən vaṇḍər ani hundir phiran ilo/ manjar  
səgļyača paṭsun ila/ manjran patela ugəḍlyan/ hundir  
bhitur bəguk laglo/ bəgta tər kay/ khir asa khəy/ patela  
rikymya/

khir koṇi khali/

manjar hunala miyā tər niktac iləy/ maka kay t̄hav/  
 vaṇḍran yek yukti ləḍeylyan/ bəglakəc yak təla hota/  
 vaṇḍran yek ghagər paṇyar upri t̄heylyan/ to hunalo/  
 cəla bəgya/ ghagrir yek yek ube rəvaya/ jyana khir  
 khallyan asat tyača yeḷak ghagər buḍat/ pəylya pərthəm  
 vaṇḍər ubo rəvlo ani hunalo/

ča ča kəri vərče ḍoṅgri/

miyā khir khaləy tər buḍ ge ghagri/ pun ghagər kay  
 buḍak nay/

məgen hundir ghagrivərte ubo rəvlo ani hunalo/

cu cu kəri vərče ḍoṅgri/

miyā khir khaləy tər buḍ ge ghagri/ pun ghagər kay  
 buḍana/

sərte ševṭak manjrar vəkət ilo/ ta kay ghagrir caḍana/  
 vaṇḍər hunalo cəḍ cəḍ bəgya begina/ ševṭak manjar  
 ghagrir ubya rəvla/ tya yeḷak tyače pay lagle ləṭpəṭak/  
 ta bhīyət bhīyət vərten cəḍla ani hunala/

myāv myāv kəri vərče ḍoṅgri/

miyā khir khaləy tər buḍ ge ghagri/ manjar lagla  
 ləṭpəṭak/ təva ghagər lagli buḍak/ vaṇḍər hunala sodaḍa  
 khəyla/ hundir hunalo tuyac ta corṭa/ tuyac khir  
 khallət/

iṭukli miṭukli gəjal səro/

tumca amca pvaṭ bhəro/

There was a monkey. There was a mouse and there  
 was a cat. They were close friends of each other.

Once they thought that they should prepare sweet  
 porridge. The cat said : I shall bring milk. The monkey  
 said : I shall bring a pot. The mouse said : I shall bring  
 the wheat grains and jaggery. All prepared the sweet  
 porridge and kept it to become cool.

The monkey said : let us go for a short walk and then  
 eat the porridge. All these went for a walk. But the cat  
 was constantly thinking of the porridge. It returned  
 quickly and it ate up the porridge silently. Then again

it went for a walk. After a while the monkey and the mouse returned. The cat came after all others. The cat uncovered the pot. The mouse began to peep in. But what did it see? Where was the porridge? The pot was empty.

Who ate the porridge? The cat said: I have come just now. What do I know?

The monkey found out a trick. Nearby there was a tank. The monkey placed a jar on the water with its mouth downwards. It said: come and see. Each one shall stand on the jar. The jar will sink when the turn of one who has eaten the porridge comes. First of all the monkey stood on it and said:

I make the noise ča ča on the hill beyond. O pot, sink down if I have eaten the porridge. But the jar did not sink.

Then the mouse stood on the jar and said:

I make the noise cu cu on the hill beyond; O pot, sink down if I have eaten the porridge. But the jar did not sink.

At the end, the turn came on the cat. It was not willing to mount the jar. The monkey said: Mount quickly, let us see. Finally the cat stood on the jar. At that time its legs began to tremble. Being afraid, it mounted it and said: I make the noise myav myav, on the hill beyond. O pot, sink, if I have eaten the porridge. The cat began to waver. Then the jar began to sink. The monkey said: you deceitful one. The mouse said: You are the thief. You have eaten the porridge.

Let this short and sweet story end, and let the belly of both of us be filled.

### VIII

domparco yeļ hoto/ miya apla ghəra kəde jay hotəy/  
ani itkyat maka yek mhatari aji gavli/ ti maka saḡta kəši/  
ge maḡe dhuye maḡa ṭoplak hat lay go/ paṭi vəlan bəḡtəy  
tər amči nhani aji/ kəpaḷavəylya vəjan əḡdi birmətik ili/  
layle baye yekdaco tiča ṭoplek hat/ ti bapḡi ekdəm

khaltənəç bəsli/ ani saŋta kəši/ čedvā majo jiv əgdi  
vəytaglo ya səvsarak/ pən nay kərun saŋtəly koŋak/  
ghərvalo hoto to məran gelo/ ani maka ya gavaca  
kunbinpən kəruk tšeylyan/ asa mhənan tina apli maka  
səyli kəthankətha saŋgak survat kelyan/

čedva he disəç kay čəmtkarik ile/porauka avšibapači  
mayac rəvli nay bəg/porā vayəç moči jali kay aplya mənək  
yata tā kərtət/tyaka ičarpačar kay nay/ata majo jhil  
bəgləy mā/tyeka ata paka phuṭli məgo/ata tyeka avəs  
aŋi bapus koŋ disna nay maže baye/ata tyaka bayl gavli/  
ani hyeka nhanaco močo kay baylen kello hoy/miya apla  
hunəy/majo jhil močo jalo kay hye halvənyes suttit/  
pən maže dhuye dhođkəryača kəpałak tin guđe əsət  
te kədi suțače nay/yhac khəra/bəra ta javnde/khəy təri  
sukhan əslo ka maka tyetur anən(d) asa/pən yho suno  
gavləy tyənčapuđe maže baye bolaco marəg nay/amča  
yelaç asa kay nay hota/pərtek gošə ghəratlya kərtya-  
səvərtya maŋsak ičaruk hoy hoti/

əgo ya atača sunaŋka kamaco kəslo gənd nay/avši-  
bapašiča ghərat kədi kelac nay tər hāysər adyeči pedi  
kaygo yetəl hyaŋka/kəpał apla/deknepən kay maŋsača  
hatca nəsta/pən guŋ həye/tec nay hyenča kəde/apla  
khala khala ani gavbhər goŋde ghołəyle/ata kalčic gəjal  
saŋtəy bəg tuka/hyeka nistyak kəruk saŋla tər nusta go  
bayca pani jəsa sorkulat ottət təssa əgdi nistyak kərun  
tšeylyan/ata maka saŋ/yede moče he ghođe jhale tər  
hyaŋka kay kəruk yena nay/tər phuđe kay uvvəđ ghaltəli  
səvsarak/

ani kay saŋga hotəy/hya mhagaynə tər jiv əgdi birmət  
ilo ha/bəra he vədi nay kadle tər kam jana nay ani pvač  
bhərna nay/amča nhanpəni yok rupoy bazarat nhelo kay  
phačibhər bazar yey/amco bapus amka roj yek aŋyači  
čališ bhəji (h)adı bəg/ami tya yelaç yek rupəyak soła  
šyar tanduł (h)aduče/pən ačča ya kaŋgresəča rajyat  
rupyat šərbhər tanduł gəvtana jiv yeta mərnək/

atači maŋsa hye kəpde huna nəko buč huna nəko həryek  
pərkarco jinnus vapərtət/tya yelaç amča ghərat kujan

jay/ani atači maŋsa bwaṭbhər kapḍaco tukḍo hadlyani tər dəḍəytət kay ani ḍhapun t̄heyət kay/miya maḷa bapušica ekulta yak čəḍu/hunan majo bapus miya hunan to jinnus haḍun dey/hya sunanča bapašivəri majo bapus kay bhikarḍo nay hoto/maḷi sun tər apun baye khəylyā raḷači lek səməjta jana kon/pən hya ghərət yevn səglo gavak lagla məgo tyeka/vhəy təva asti hoyā ala/maka səgli hyeči pərəsthiti mhayti asa/pən bəglo nay avo tyena bəglo divo/asa huntət ta vəgic nay/əgo hyaka kədi jər cukan kaṇḍuk saḷla tər adi həjar gəli mojtəla məg ye kaṇḍtəla/bəra itkya kərūn sərteševṭak kay tyeči vhaynat phəki/pani haḍuk jər kədi saḷla tər bayər jatəla ani thəysər gəjali marit bəstəla/mage həysər jəri koṇaco pəraṇ gelo təri tyeči sud nay/bapašin mayersun yetana yek nesnik dillyan ta jər bəgšit čəḍvā tər nusto baṇḍ go/ami kapḍa nesov tyaca sut ništa loṇyavəri asa/ani tyeči kimmət kay tər nište pac nay tər sa rupyē/pən maḷe baye hyo mənū ata rəvlo nay/

ata maka sa bayəlmaṇsa kitki šikan hunan kay apli cul asa ti suṭak geliya/ataco hyo suno don buka šiklyā nay kay maḷe baye par nay tyenčapudē/atača hya sunaṅka kama nəko/nisti bəri bəri kapḍa nesan mirvak hoyā/cukan jər koṇ doparco pavṇo iloc darat tər hi bayəlmaṇsa tyeka pani devuk hoyā ta haḍuk bayr jatəli/kaysa huntəla sat pac rəmba ani paṇyaco nay themba/ghərət yek sun əsli təri tac ani khub əsle təri tac/

bəg saṅgak gela tər khub asa/pən bolan kay upyog nay/karən kay kitkya jəri arəḍla təri bayəlmaṇsa apla kay soḍuci nay/itkyay kərūn ševṭak culi kəḍe makac mərak hoyā/pun hyaṅka miya huntəy vayəc suda lajbiḍa nay kəši/ata apla səbənd divəs vətaryavəri vavarta/ani he nəvin nəvin girṇi injine gəḍiye moṭari ani həjar bara jatiči yəntra hyanco sod lagta ani maṇus ləyəc bigaḍta/

ata baye ləy vəgət jalo/puryiče gəjali saṅgan sərəče nay/məge yen kəvatəvi/təva saṅgen tuka səglā/ata te maḷe baye sunek səmjla gəjali kərtəy hunan vəgic huyel martəla/təva yetəy hā/

It was the time of the afternoon. I was going to my house. And at the same time I met an old woman. What did she say to me? O my daughter, please help me to lift my basket. When I turned back and saw, I found her to be our own petty grandmother. By the load on her head she was greatly exhausted. Somehow I helped her to lift her basket. But the poor woman suddenly sat down. And what does she say? My child, my soul has become fully disgusted with this life. But what can I do without working? My husband is long dead. And he has left me behind to do the labour of this village. Thus saying she began to narrate to me the whole story of her life.

My child, these days are really strange. The children have no more affection for their father and mother. When the children have become a bit grown up, they do whatever they like. They have no thought or consideration. Now look at my son. Now he has grown up. Now neither his mother nor his father is visible to him, my daughter. Now he has got a wife. And did his wife made him grow big from his childhood? I say, when this my son grows big, all my troubles will vanish. But, my daughter, one cannot change ones destiny. Let it be so. I am happy, if he lives anywhere. But I have met a daughter-in-law before whom I find no way to speak. In our days, nothing of this nature was found. Every thing was to be done only after consulting the leader of the household.

See, these daughters-in-law of the present day have not the least idea of work. When they have done no work in the house of their parents, how can they know how to do it all of a sudden? Ill luck. A good appearance is not at any one's disposal. But one ought to have merits. But these alone they lack. They eat their fill and wander through the town aimlessly. I shall tell you what happened only yesterday. I told her to prepare some curry, she prepared it in such a manner as to appear like mere water of the well poured into a vessel. Now tell me.

They have grown up so big, and yet they are not able to do any work. Then what kind of light are they going to throw in their life later on ?

And what more should I tell ? My soul has become fully tired due to this costly life. And if I do not put up with this hardship, things will not work and I cannot fill my belly. In my childhood, if a single rupee was taken to the market, we got a basketful of things. My father used to buy for us forty cakes for one anna only. In those days we used to buy sixteen sheer of rice for one rupee. But in this rule of the Congress one gets dead harrassed to get one sheer of rice for one rupee.

These men, now a days, wear all kinds of clothes, whether garments or boots. In the earlier days things would rot in our house. And these men of today when they buy a small piece of cloth think it worth while to conceal it and keep it covered up. I am the only daughter of my father. So my father brought and gave me anything I asked for. My father was not a beggarly person like the father of these daughters-in-law. My daughter, I do not know the daughter of what king my daughter-in-law considers herself to be. When she came to this house, she began to get all she wanted. So, she began to wish for more. I know the real state of affairs of these people. But when people say 'one who has not seen the kiln, sees the lamp' is true. If per chance I ask her to thrash the rice, she will first begin with a thousand harsh words and then thrash it. And what is the final result of this ? The rice are all reduced to a powder. If I tell them to bring some water, they would go out and will spend the time in gossip. And they will not heed anything even if someone were to die here. Her father has given her a sari while she came from her paternal house. If you only look at it, you will find it a quilt. The thread of the garment which we used to wear was as soft as butter. And what was its cost ? Only five or six rupees. But, my daughter, those days are no more.



Now tell me, however well ladies may learn, can they give up their household work? These daughters-in-law, when they have learned only two books, my daughter, there is nothing which can stand before them. These daughters-in-law want no work to do. They want to strut about, putting of gaudy cloths. If by chance some guest comes to the door in the noon, these ladies would go out to bring water which has to be offered to him. They say it well: there are five and seven ladies at home, but not a drop of water. Things are the same, whether there is only one daughter-in-law at home or many.

There are so many things to tell. But it is of no use. Because, however loud I may say, these ladies will not give up their habits. After all, I must go and drudge in the kitchen. I say to them, how have you not any sense of shame at all? They stroll all day in the house. And here are some new inventions like the mill, engines, cars, autos and thousand and one other gadgets which make men grow worse.

Now, my girl, it is getting very late for me. There is no end to the stories of the earlier days. I shall come to you some other time, when I shall tell you all these things. Now, if my daughter-in-law were to know that I am spending time in gossip, she will raise a cry. So, let me go.

## IX

maĵi avs ani bapus

(yeka poraca mhəŋŋa)

hi maĵi avs/səkaĵi uŋan devaĉi puĵa kəruĉi hya tika  
mhayətəc nay/səkaĵi uŋlyabərobər əre uŋa nidlyat kay sat  
vajle uŋa aŋi abbyas kəruco soḍun nijlet əše goḍ ſəbd  
aykak miĵtət/jər koŋi maka iĉarlā avšik tu kay mhəŋšit  
tər mi saŋgan sədic poranĉa aŋgar araḍnaro pəraŋi/kevā  
begina nhaləv tər saŋtā kavĵya sarko nhavun sərəylyat  
ani jər kevā panyat khup yeĵ bəsləv tər araḍtā kayre

panyat bəsan kay kərtət/mansan kəsa pac miñtat nhavn  
aţpuk vhəya/nəntər panyat rəvlyar kirmya çhas kəsa jata  
ta aykak miłta/

mai avs matrə dutoñdi asa/begi begi jəvləy tər bolta  
həluhəlu evləy təri bolta/mhəntā kəši/şələçi abbyasaçi  
əgdi kaļjic nay/ani maĵe mastər mhəntət mansan kevāc  
kəslic kaļji husko kərta kama nəye/ata tummic saŷga  
koņaca aykaca ta/avšica kay mastəraca/doganca aykan  
ghevək vhəya/miyā aplo mastəracac aykan ghetəy/  
kevatəri abbyas sođun kheļət bəsləy tər ti bapašico  
bhəy dakəyta/ani mhənta/teŷka yevudet məge tuka  
maruk laytəy/maka pəylyan te mhənĵe koņ səmjanac/  
mi tikac icarləy/te mhənĵe kon/tər ti maka maruk yeta/

ata maĵa bapašikəde vaļaya/khərəc dhotər paņdri pəyrəņ  
pivlə koţ təkler kaļi topi ani junya naţəkətlyə songat  
sobtil əşe mišiye/amco bapus khupeç tapət/babak dista  
abbyasat mi pəylo yeuco/pən mi matrə ševţapasun pəylo  
yetəy/ani mi jər pəylo iləy tər bakica poraŷk pəyle  
yeuco çans miłna nay/səgļyaŷk ti səndi miļak hoyi/əsa  
maka mənəpasun dista/mi jər ševţca pəylo ilyar babaca  
ayklyə sarka jala ani maĵi ičča puņ jata/bapašik hya  
paţana ani to makac marta/ani jər mi pəylo iləy tər  
bakiče por mhəntət mastəran paršiliţi keli/tumka təri  
maja mənna pəţta kay nay/

keva jər binaka aykak geləy tər to maka marta/mansan  
kəsa səgla kərək vhəya/əsa maja mət/mi šinimatla gaņa  
mhəţləy tər ĵhala kay/əsa asa amca bapus/

amco šejarco inu nemi haţelat jata/mi ekda kevatəri  
gelləy/baba mhənta/bhayərca kevāc khauca nhəy/  
haţelatla pani sudda piuca nhəy/haţelatla khallyar rog  
jata/majo baba əso bollo mhənče miyā haţelat jaņaryakəde  
bəgtəy pən teçat kay phərək disna nay/inu pən šik javk  
nay/məg makac kəso rog jatolo/barik khərəcak tər to  
kevāc pəyşe dina nay/nhan porāk pəyşe dile tər porā  
bigadtət əsa tyeca mət/devan te pəyşe moţya saţic kityak  
kərək vhəy hote əsa maka dista/əsec maĵe avs ani bapus/

**My mother and father***(The statement of a boy)*

This is my mother. She does not know that one should get up early in the morning and worship the god. Immediately after getting up we come to hear such sweet words as 'ye (boys), get up. Why are you sleeping? It is seven O'clock; get up. How do you sleep instead of studying?' If some one asked me 'What will you call to your mother?' I shall say, 'she is a creature which always cries against the children'. When we bathe quickly she says, 'you have finished your bath like the crow', and if we remain in water for a long time, she cries, 'what are you doing staying in water so long?' One should finish one's bath etc. in less than five minutes' Then we come to know (from her) how one contracts cold, cough etc. as a result of staying in water (for long).

My mother speaks in two ways. If I eat quickly, she upbraids me, if I eat slowly she also upbraids me. She says, 'you have no concern whatsoever for the school and the studies'. And my teacher says that one should on no account and at no time worry oneself. Now tell me 'whom should I obey?' The mother or the teacher? I have to hear what both say. I, however, obey what the 'master' has told. If per chance I sit playing leaving aside the studies, she threatens me with the fear of my father, and says, 'let him come and I shall get you thrashed'. I did not first understand who is meant by 'he'. I asked her alone, 'who is he?' But she began to beat me.

Now let me turn towards my father. Indeed he puts on a dhoti, a white shirt, a yellow coat, a black cap on the head and has moustaches which may become a masque in an old drama. My father is very irascible. My father thinks that I should come first in studies. But I top the list from the wrong end. And if I really come first the other boys will not get a chance to top the list. Each one should get this opportunity. This is what I sincerely think. If I came first from the end, I think I have obeyed my

father and my own wish is also fulfilled. But this is not convincing to my father and he beats me. And if I did come first, all the other boys say that the teacher is partial to me. Do you at least agree with me in this?

If I go to hear the programme of 'Binaka' he beats me. I feel, one should be able to do all things. What wrong is there if I hum a song from the movies? Such is my father.

My neighbour Inu goes to the hotel. I have only once gone there. My father says, 'one should never eat outside the house'. One should not drink even water from the hotel. If one eats at the hotel, one falls sick'. When my father says like this I look at those who visit the hotel. But I see no difference in them. Inu also does not fall sick. Then how can I alone fall sick? He never gives me any pocket money. His view is that children grow worse if money is given to them. I feel that god has created money only for the grown-ups. Such are my mother and father.

## CHAPTER IV

### SENTENCES

1. This is a dog. yho kutro asa
2. These are dogs. yhe kutre asət
3. There are three dogs. thəysər tin kutre asət
4. Here is a cat. həysər yak majar asa
5. Here are two cats. həysər (həde) don majra  
asət
6. Here is a dog and a cat. həysər yak majar ani yok  
kutro asa
7. The dog barks at the to kutro majrak bhokta  
cat.
8. The dog barks. kutro bhokta
9. Dogs bark. kutre bhoktət
10. This is a house. yha yak ghar asa
11. These are two houses. yhi don ghəra asət
12. This is my house. yhā majā ghər asa
13. These are my houses. yhī majī ghəra asət
14. His house. tyēcā ghər
15. His houses. tyeçi ghərā
16. Your (sg) house. tujā ghər
17. Your (sg) houses. tujī ghərā
18. I am in my house. mi maĵa gherat asəy
19. Go to my house. maĵa gherakəda ja
20. My house is small. majā ghar nhan asa
21. These are five houses. hi pac ghərā asət
22. This is a small cart. yhi nhan gađi asa
23. These are two big carts. yho don mođhyo gađiyo  
asət
24. This is my book. nya majā pustək
25. I have two books. majīkəde dən pustəkā  
asət
26. My books are here. majī pustəkā həysər asət
27. I am in my cart. mi maĵa gađiyet asəy
28. Go to my cart. maĵa gađiye kəde ja

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 29. Bring my book here.                       | maja pustək hədə hađ                 |
| 30. He is my father.                          | ho majo bapus asa                    |
| 31. He is my son.                             | ho majo jhil asa                     |
| 32. I have one son.                           | makā yok jhil asa                    |
| 33. I have two sons.                          | makā don jhil asət                   |
| 34. I have three sons.                        | makā tin jhil asət                   |
| 35. My son is in the house.                   | majo jhil ghərad asa                 |
| 36. My sons are in the house.                 | majhe jhil ghərad asət               |
| 37. My son has come.                          | majo jhil illəlo asa                 |
| 38. My sons have come.                        | majhe jhil illəle asət               |
| 39. His son.                                  | teco jhil                            |
| 40. His sons.                                 | teče jhil                            |
| 41. His sons are here.                        | tyeče jhil həysər asət               |
| 42. Your son is here.                         | tujho jhil həysər asa                |
| 43. Your sons are here.                       | tujhe jhil həysər asət               |
| 44. Your sons are in the house.               | tujhe jhil ghərad asət               |
| 45. She is my mother.                         | ti maji aye asa                      |
| 46. She is my daughter.                       | ta maja čədu asa                     |
| 47. I have one daughter.                      | makā yak čədu asa                    |
| 48. I have two daughters.                     | makā don čəduvā asət                 |
| 49. I have three daughters.                   | makā tin čəduvā asət                 |
| 50. My daughter is in the garden.             | maja čədu bagat asa                  |
| 51. His daughter is here.                     | teca čədu həysər asa                 |
| 52. Call your daughter.                       | tuja čəduvak boləy                   |
| 53. She is your sister.                       | ti tuji bhəyn                        |
| 54. She is my daughter.                       | ta majā čədu                         |
| 55. My brothers and sisters are in the house. | majo bhav ani maji bhəyn ghərat asət |
| 56. He has three children.                    | tyekā tin pvarā asət                 |
| 57. His children are big.                     | teči pvarā dangi asət                |
| 58. Where are his children ?                  | teči pvarā khəysər asət              |
| 59. My children are in the school.            | majhi pvarā šalet asət               |
| 60. My son has gone to school.                | majho jhil šalet gelo                |

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 61. My brother is big.                | majho bhav daṅgo asa          |
| 62. My two brothers are big.          | maḷe donəy bhav daṅge asət    |
| 63. Here is her son.                  | tico ḷhil həysər asa          |
| 64. Their sons are also here.         | tyeče ḷhil suddha həysər asət |
| 65. My hand.                          | majho hat                     |
| 66. My hands.                         | maḷhe hat                     |
| 67. Your foot.                        | tujo pay                      |
| 68. Your feet.                        | tuḷe pay                      |
| 69. Our book.                         | amca pustək                   |
| 70. Our books.                        | amči pustəkā                  |
| 71. His servant.                      | teco gəḍi                     |
| 72. His servants.                     | teče gəḍi                     |
| 73. Their house.                      | tyēca ghər                    |
| 74. We see you.                       | ami tuka bəkto                |
| 75. See me (Imp.).                    | maka bək                      |
| 76. See us (Imp.)                     | amka bək                      |
| 77. He sees me.                       | to maka bəkta                 |
| 78. She sees me.                      | ti maka bəkta                 |
| 79. The child sees him.               | ta pvar teka bəkta            |
| 80. Her work.                         | tica kam                      |
| 81. Her eyes.                         | tiče ḍoḷe                     |
| 82. The hand of the child.            | porače hat                    |
| 83. The hands of the child are small. | porače hat nhan asət          |
| 84. His field.                        | tyeca šat                     |
| 85. His basket.                       | tyeči ṭopli                   |
| 86. Her basket.                       | tiči ṭopli                    |
| 87. I see you.                        | mi tuka bəktəy                |
| 88. Their houses.                     | tyeči ghəra                   |
| 89. The child sees her.               | ta pvar tika bəkta            |
| 90. They see me.                      | te maka bəktət                |
| 91. They see you.                     | te tuka bəktət                |
| 92. I see him.                        | mi tyaka bəktəy               |
| 93. I see her.                        | mi tika bəktəy                |
| 94. I see it.                         | mi ta bəktəy                  |
| 95. I see them.                       | mi tyeka bəktəy               |

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|--|---------------------------------|
| 96. See him (Imp.)                       | tyeka bək                       |
| 97. See her (Imp.)                       | tika bək                        |
| 98. I come here                          | mi hədə yetəy                   |
| 99. We come here.                        | ami hədə yətə                   |
| 100. Come here (Imp.).                   | hədə ye                         |
| 101. Come here (Imp. pl.)                | hədə yeya                       |
| 102. He comes to me.                     | to məjakədə yeta                |
| 103. She comes to our<br>house.          | ti amča ghərakədə yeta          |
| 104. They come to school.                | ti şaləl yetət                  |
| 105. The child comes here.               | ta pvar hədə yeta               |
| 106. The children come to<br>the garden. | ti porā bagat yetət             |
| 107. I go there.                         | miya tədə jatəy                 |
| 108. We go there.                        | ami tədə jato~ jatəv            |
| 109. Go there (Imp.).                    | tiyā tədə ja                    |
| 110. Go there (Imp. pl.).                | tumi thəysər jaya               |
| 111. He goes there.                      | to tədə jata                    |
| 112. She goes there.                     | ti tədə jata                    |
| 113. They go there.                      | te təkədə jatət                 |
| 114. I go to the house.                  | miyā ghərakədə jatəy            |
| 115. We stop here.                       | ami həysər ube rəvto~<br>rəvtəv |
| 116. The leaves fall from<br>the tree.   | ti pana jhadavərsun pədtət      |
| 117. The bird sits on the<br>tree.       | ta pakru jhadər bəsta           |
| 118. He is asleep under the<br>tree.     | to jhadə khalte nijləlo asa     |
| 119. He hits the bird.                   | to pakrak marta                 |
| 120. The birds fly.                      | pakra udətət                    |
| 121. The animals are in the<br>field.    | ti jənavrā šetat asət           |
| 122. The cows are grazing.               | te gayi cərtət                  |
| 123. The cows give milk.                 | gayi dud dittət                 |
| 124. We milk the cows.                   | ami gayca dud kaqto~<br>kaqtəv  |
| 125. We ride horses.                     | ami ghodyar bəsto ~ bətəv       |



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|------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 126. | They jump over the<br>fence.    | te maᅅgyavərsun uᄁke<br>martət |
| 127. | The child fell down.            | ta pvar khalte pəᄁla           |
| 128. | He stands there.                | to thəysər ubo asa             |
| 129. | He goes to the house.           | to ghərak jata                 |
| 130. | The child is sitting here.      | ta pvar təᄁe bəsta             |
| 131. | What do you eat ?               | tu kay khatəy                  |
| 132. | I eat bread.                    | mi bhakri khatəy               |
| 133. | How many children<br>have you ? | tukā kitki pvara asət          |
| 134. | I have three children.          | makā tin pvarā asət            |
| 135. | What is your name ?             | tuja nav kay                   |
| 136. | My name is Nandoskar.           | maja nav nandoskar             |
| 137. | How old are you ?               | tuka kitki vərša jali          |
| 138. | I am twenty-two years<br>old.   | maka bavis vərša jali          |
| 139. | When do you get up ?            | tu kyevā uᄁtəy                 |
| 140. | I get up at six O'clock.        | mi səkaᅇi sə vajta uᄁtəy       |
| 141. | Where do you live ?             | tu khəᄁe rəvtəy                |
| 142. | I live in Vengurla.             | mi vengurlā šərat rəvtəy       |
| 143. | What do you do ?                | tu kay kərtəy                  |
| 144. | I work in my field.             | mi maᅇa šətat kam kərtəy       |
| 145. | I work in the other<br>village. | mi dusrya gavāt kam<br>kərtəy  |
| 146. | I am here.                      | mi həᄁe asəy                   |
| 147. | We are here.                    | ami həᄁe aso ~ asəv            |
| 148. | You (sg.) are here.             | tu həᄁe asəy                   |
| 149. | You (pl.) are here.             | tumi həᄁe asāt                 |
| 150. | He is here.                     | to həᄁe asa                    |
| 151. | She is here.                    | ti həᄁe asa                    |
| 152. | It is here.                     | ta həᄁe asa                    |
| 153. | They are here.                  | te həᄁe asət                   |
| 154. | I am tall.                      | mi moᅇho asəy                  |
| 155. | You are tall.                   | tu moᅇho asa                   |
| 156. | She is tall.                    | ti moᅇhi asa                   |
| 157. | He is tall.                     | to moᅇha asa                   |
| 158. | We are tall.                    | ami moᅇhe aso ~ asəv           |
| 159. | They are tall.                  | te moᅇhe asət                  |
| 160. | It is tall.                     | ta moᅇha asa                   |

- |                                   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 161. The tree is tall.            | ta jhaḍ uc asa                    |
| 162. That hill is high.           | to ḍoɲgər uc asa                  |
| 163. That man is tall.            | to maṇus uc asa                   |
| 164. Those men are tall.          | te maṇus uc asət                  |
| 165. That man is fat.             | to maṇus jaḍ asa                  |
| 166. That man is short.           | to maṇus moṭko asa                |
| 167. That man is blind.           | to maṇus andhlo asa               |
| 168. That woman is blind.         | ta bayəl maṇus andhli asa         |
| 169. He is lame.                  | to læḡḍo asa                      |
| 170. She is wise.                 | ti šaṇi asa                       |
| 171. That boy is lazy.            | to jhīl aḷši asa                  |
| 172. That girl is clever.         | ta čedu uššar asa                 |
| 173. Good boy.                    | bəro jhīl                         |
| 174. Good girls.                  | bəri čeduva                       |
| 175. Small child.                 | nhan čedu                         |
| 176. Small boy.                   | nhan pvar                         |
| 177. The big box.                 | moṭi peṭi                         |
| 178. The big book.                | moṭa pustək                       |
| 179. The white horse.             | ḍəvlo ghoḍo                       |
| 180. White horses.                | ḍəvle ghoḍe                       |
| 181. Black cloud.                 | kaḷo dhək                         |
| 182. Black clouds.                | kaḷe dhək                         |
| 183. Green leaf.                  | hiriya pan                        |
| 184. Green leaves.                | hiriya pana                       |
| 185. Big house.                   | moṭṭa ghər                        |
| 186. Big houses.                  | moṭṭi ghərā                       |
| 187. Beautiful village.           | bəro gāv                          |
| 188. In the beautiful village.    | bərya gavāt                       |
| 189. That story is good.          | ti gəjal bəri asa                 |
| 190. Come here.                   | həkḍe ye                          |
| 191. Go there.                    | təkḍe ja                          |
| 192. Bring some water.            | thoḍa pani haḍ                    |
| 193. Call him.                    | teka boləy                        |
| 194. Sit down.                    | khalte bəs                        |
| 195. He brought a book for<br>me. | teṇi maḷasaṭi yak pustək<br>haḍla |
| 196. I came first.                | miya pəylo iləy                   |
| 197. This is a tree.              | yhā jhaḍ asa                      |
| 198. I have climbed the tree.     | mi jhaḍar cəḍlələy                |

199. I am sitting on the tree. mi jhaḍar bəstəy
200. I am hanging from the branch of the tree. mi jhaḍačə khandlek jhoke ghetləy
201. I fell from the tree. mi jhaḍavərsun khalte pədləy
202. What is the use of that tree? tya jhaḍaco upyog kay
203. There are worms in the tree. tya jhaḍar kiḍe asət
204. There is a nest on the tree. tya jhaḍar ghərto asa
205. I sat under the tree. mi jhaḍabuḍi bəsləy
206. The crows fly over the tree. kavle jhaḍavərsun uḍtət
207. The house is behind the tree. ta ghər jhaḍapaṭi asa
208. I stand by the side of the house. mi ghərača vəsərek ubo asəy
209. He fell down from the big tree. to tya moṭhya jhaḍavərsun pəḍlo
210. Go away from that tree. tya jhaḍakəḍsun lam ja
211. Come under the tree. tya jhaḍabuḍi ye
212. The roots of the tree are in the ground. tya jhaḍači muḷā jəmnit asət
213. The birds sit on the tree. pakra jhaḍar bəstət
214. He goes round the tree. to jhaḍa bhovti phirta
215. Taking the leaf he came here. to pan ghevun həysər ilo
216. He is tall among us. to amčamədi moṭho asa
217. He is taller than us. to amčapəras uc asa
218. Give water to that tree. tya jhaḍak thoḍa paṇi ot
219. That tree looks like a ghost. ta jhaḍ bhutabəri dista
220. I said nothing. mi kayəc saṇ nay
221. How do I speak? mi kəsa kay boltəy

222. You should have said thus. tu əsa saŋguk vħəyā vħəta
223. Who is he? to koŋ
224. They are men. te maŋus asət
225. Do not say thus to him. tu əsa teka saŋga nəko
226. Those words are not good. te səbda bəre nayat
227. That is a house. ta ghər asa
228. Whose house is that? ta koŋca għar asa
229. It is mine. ta majħa asa
230. What did you give for it? tu teča saħi kay diləy
231. I cannot do that work. ta kam kərük mi šəknəy  
nay
232. They will ask me. te maka ičartit
233. I have nothing with me. majakəde kay nay
234. I shall not leave you alone. tuka ekto sođucəy nay
235. Have you learned how to do it? tu tak kərük šikləy kay
236. I cannot do it. mi tak kərük šəkak nay
237. All went there. səgļec təde gele
238. I came after all. səgļyānča paṭsun mi iləy
239. He is the eldest son. to səgļyat moṭo ĵhil asa
240. It is done. ta keləy
241. It is not possible. ta šəkyə nay
242. Now it is night. ata rat asa
243. Where are you? tu khəysər asəy
244. Where were you in the night? tu rati khəysər vħətəy
245. As you do not know, so I also do not know. tuka mayət nay təsa  
maka mayət nay
246. Did you not get a house yet? tuka ajun għar meļak nay
247. Let anyone of you go and bring him. tumčya peki koŋəy jay teka  
għevun yeya

248. What kind of work is that? ta kəsla kam asa  
that?
249. Why have you left your work in the middle? tu tujha kam ardhavarsun  
kityak soḍləy
250. He is of no use to any one. to koṇyača upyogaco nay
251. Come after 4 o'clock. čar vajlya upran ye
252. Come within an hour. eka tasan ye
253. What do you like? tuka kay avəḍta
254. We came by this road. ami hya vaṭen ilo
255. We came in a cart. ami bəylača gaḍiyen ilo
256. We came on foot. ami payan ilo
257. We went there. ami thəysər gelo
258. He went to school. to šalet gelo
259. I went to my friend. mi majha dosdarakəḍe  
geləy
260. He went to his mother. to aplya avšikəḍe gelo
261. I have already done this. mi hya adic keləy
262. I had read. mi vaclələy
263. I was reading. mi vacit hotəy
264. I am reading. mi vactəy
265. I read. mi vacləy
266. I am not in the habit of sitting. maka bəsnyači səvəy nay
267. Until I read the book, do not tell about it. mi pustək vacistəvər pus-  
təkabəddəl saṅgak nəko
268. The birds fly over my house. pakhra majha ghəravərsun  
uḍtət
269. That big lion slept under that big tree. to moṭo siv moṭya jhaḍa-  
buḍi nijlo
270. Rama walks very fast. rama moṭyan celta
271. The birds on the tree are singing. jhaḍavəрте pakra gatət
272. The bird is on the tree. pakru jhaḍar asa
273. What did he see by day? teni divsaca kay bəglyan
274. What do you read? tu kay vactəy
275. Which boy is better than Rama? rama pəras khəyco. por  
bəro asa

276. Why did they send you? tenčani tuka kityak dhađlo  
 277. I am thinking of my mi majo bhav həri bəddəl  
 brother Hari. ičar kərtəy  
 278. Dasaratha made Rama dašrəthan ramak rađa kelo  
 king.  
 279. Hari decided to go harin thəysər javca t̄ərə-  
 there. ylyan  
 280. He is clever in singing. to gaŋyača bəbtit ušar asa  
 281. I study in the night. mi ratco abbyas kərtəy  
 282. He learns at home to ghərakədeč šikta  
 only.  
 283. He has decided to go. teni javca t̄ərəylyan  
 284. He never sleeps by day to divsaco kevac nijna nay  
 285. The elephant is the hət̄ti səglyā jənavərat moṭo  
 biggest among ani- asa  
 mals.  
 286. He sits at home since to kalpasun ghərakəde  
 yesterday. bəsta  
 287. You have not read tu jəsti vacləy nay  
 much.  
 288. Put on the cap. t̄opi ghal  
 289. Ten mangoes for one rupayak dha ambe  
 Rupee.  
 290. The dog bit Rama. kutro ramak cavlo  
 291. The mother gave me maka ayen pustək dila  
 the book.  
 292. He died of fever. to tapan melo  
 293. We work with delight. ami kam anəndan kərtō  
 294. Come after one hour. eka tasan ye  
 295. I cut mangoes with mi suriyen ambo kapləy  
 a knife.  
 296. He calls me. to maka boləyta  
 297. He went out while it jəva pavš pəđət hoto teva  
 was raining. to bhayr gelo  
 298. Ram is my brother. ram majo bhav asa  
 299. Hari reads the letter. hari pətrə vacta  
 300. The mirror fell from my arso məjha hatatun pəđlo  
 hand.

301. He came out of the to ghəratun bhayr ilo  
house.
302. His house is bigger teca ghər majha ghərapa-  
than my house. sun moṭa asa
303. He brings a hat. to capya haḍta
304. He brings his boy. to teḥa jhīlak haḍta
305. Rama was trying. rama prəyətṇə kərtalo hoto
306. Rama got work. ramak kam meḷḷa
307. Rama calls his friend. rama aṇṇya dosdarak bol-  
əyta
308. Rama goes to the rama gavaḥ jata  
village.
309. He waters the tree. to jhaḍak pani ghālta
310. I give him a book. mi teka pustək ditəy
311. He sees Rama. to ramak bəgta
312. He catches the horse. to ghodyak dhəṛta
313. The house I live in is mi rəvtəy ta ghar moṭa asa  
big.
314. He came by this road. to hya rəstyan ilo
315. He cut the tree with teni kuraḍin jhaḍ toḍḷyan  
an axe.
316. They cut the trees with tenḥani kuraḍini jhaḍa  
axes. toḍḷi
317. There is no smell to phulak vas kay nay  
the flowers.
318. I want another like makā aṇṇki asla vḥəyā  
this.
319. I take as much as you tu kitke ditəy titke mi  
give. ghetəy
320. I will pass if I read. miya vacḷəy tər pas jāyn
321. He came while I was mi kaptana to ilo  
cutting.
322. He began to run. teni dhavaḥ survat keli
323. Is there a fare today? aj jatra asa ma
324. Is it a table? tā ṭebəl ma
325. He met another man. tyeka aṇṇki ek maṇus meḷḷo
326. This is my paper. hyoc majo kagəḍ
327. This is my sister. hyoc maḷi bhəyn
328. This is my house. hyac majā ghar

329. I shall touch the ground. mi jəmnik apuɖtələy
330. The dog jumped over the stream. kutryan vɬəlivərsun uɖki takli
331. The clouds are in the sky. ɖhəg məɭbat astət
332. I do not go in the darkness. mi kaɭokat jaŋəy nay
333. I shall come in the morning. mi phaɖək yetələy
334. The serpent has two tongues. sapak don fibe astət
335. I have tied the watch on the wrist. mi mənɡətək ghəɖiyal bandləy
336. You belong to my caste. tu maɣa jatitlo asəy
337. I have two small sisters. maka don nɬange bhəyɳi asət
338. This room has three walls. hya hovrek tin bhinti asət
339. I lift with both hands. mi donəy hatan ukəltəy
340. The colour of one stone is black. yeka ɡuɳɖyaco rəŋ kaɭo asa
341. What did you get? tuka kay gavla
342. The small child crawls. nhan mul upɖi sərta



## CHAPTER V.

### VOCABULARY

əkkal F.	wisdom
əkra Nu.	eleven
əçipəçi M.	a game
ətra Nu.	eighteen
əđanı Adj.	rustic
əđic Nu.	two and a half
əđcən F.	trouble
əñna M.	elder brother
ənnə N.	cooked rice
ənuhbəvni F.	a goddess
əpšəgun M.	ban omen
əbrək M.	mica
əbhyaş kađ V.	to study
əmvəša F.	new moon day
ərdo Nu.	half
əlu N.	a vegetable
əłši F.	linseed
əvak V.	to see
əvnaş N.	pine apple
əsa Adv.	thus
aK F.	fire
akud Adj.	narrow
akka F.	elder sister
akkadı F.	match stick
akđo M.	hair pin
akpeři F.	match box
agboř F.	steamer
aŋgal N.	inch
aŋři F.	ring
aŋřo M.	thumb
aC Adv.	today
ajun Adv.	yet

ajo M.	grandfather
aĵi F.	grandmother
aĵ Nu.	eight
aĵev V.	to remember
aĵevdo M.	week
aĵobbom M.	a cracker
aĵko	8 of cards
aĵvo Nu.	eighth
aĵi F.	iron bolt
aĵuk Adj.	slightly bitter
aĵo M.	fence
aĵo M.	wooden bolt
aĵkati F.	nut-cutter
aĵdis M.	week
aĵvaĵ F.	short cut (way)
aĵsar N.	green coconut
aĵdi F.	chain to lock a door
ata Adv.	now
atdā N.	intestine
attar N.	scent
adalo M.	knife to cut vegetables
adic Adv.	already
anən M.	pleasure
anik Adj.	more
anoĵki Adj.	unknown
apəĵ V.	to strike cloth while washing
apəĵbar M.	a cracker
apəĵ V.	to stumble
aputaŋ Adv.	alone
apuĵ V.	to touch
apun Ind.	one's own
apus M.	kind of mango
abola M.	a flower
abro M.	pillow case
amaĵo M.	a head ornament
ami Pro.	we
ambəĵ Adj.	sour

ambo M.	mango
amsaļo Adj.	sour
aye F.	mother
ayk V.	to hear
aytvar M.	sunday
aydan N.	vessel
aylađi Adv.	this side (of a river)
arək M.	tea (decoction)
arəđ F.	cry
arət F.	lamp for worship
arađ V.	to cry
ari F.	chisel of a shoemaker
arši F.	mirror
alepak M.	a sweet (of ginger)
aļa N.	ginger
aļši Adj.	idle
av F.	a disease of the bowels
avəļ V.	to tighten
avaC M.	sound
avađ V.	to like
avļo M.	myrobalan
aša F.	hope
aširvaT M.	blessing
as V.	to be
asa Adj.	thus
asuđ V.	to winnow
ik N.	poison
ik V.	to sell
ikət ghe V.	to buy
iļgļo M.	live coal
ičar V.	to ask
iţ F.	brick
iţoba M.	a god
iđi F.	beedy
mī F.	braid of hair
it F.	span
in V.	to weave
inč M.	inch

iman N.	aeroplane
iya V.	to give birth to a calf
irəđ F.	half day
irgał V.	to dissolve
irla N.	umbrella (of leaves)
ilaC M.	remedy
išađ N.	wooden piece joining the plough to the yoke
is Nu.	twenty
isar V.	to forget
istari F.	iron
ispik	spade (of cards)
ukəł V.	to lift
ukđe tandul M. pl.	boiled rice
ukrəđ F.	burnt manure
ugəđ V.	to open
ugađ V.	to rise
ugđa Adj.	open
uc Adj.	high
ucki F.	hiccough
ujvəd F.	torch of coconut leaf
ujvađ V.	to get up
ujvađak Adv.	at dawn
ujvo Adj.	right
učukuču M.	hide and seek game
uť V.	to wake up
uđ V.	to fly
uđiT M.	black gram
uđki mar V.	to jump
utəł Adj.	shallow
utar V.	to climb down
udya Adv.	tomorrow
unc Adj.	high
unhało M.	summer
up V.	to sow (seed)
upas M.	fast
upya V.	to float
umana N.	riddle

ubo rav V.	to stand
umə! V.	to wash (clothes)
ulto Adj.	reverse
ušar Adj.	smart
us M.	sugarcane
usi F.	pillow
ušna di V.	to lend
ušna ghe V.	to borrow
ek Nu.	one
ekəthəy Adv.	together
ekoŋis Nu.	nineteen
ekti:y	in one place
ekto Adj.	lonely
ekdəm Adv.	suddenly
ekda	once
etoba M.	a god
erəŋ(d) M.	castor oil tree
ov M.	ajowan
kə ʎguvo M.	broad comb
kəcro M.	rubbish
kətin Adj.	hard
kətoŋni F.	strong taste
kədan M.	porridge
kədi F.	curry
kəŋək N ~ kəŋək	bamboo tree
kəŋas N.	ear of corn
kətri F.	scissors
kəncrat N.	contract
kəncratdar M.	contractor
kəndil M.	kerosene lamp
kənmul N.	kind of curry
kəpa! N.	forehead
kəppi F.	pulley
kəqbədit Adj.	rough
kəbat N.	cupboard
kəbudər N.	pigeon
kəmay V.	to earn

kəmaṭ N.	bow
kəmar F.	waist
kəməḷ N.	lotus
kəyçi F.	a beam placed upright on bar
kəyd F.	imprisonment
kər V.	to do
kəraC N.	debt
kəraḍ N.	dry grass
kəraṇ N.	black berry
kərek Adj.	current
kərel N.	a mango
kərkəṭəp N.	compass
kərṭi F.	coconut shell
kərṇḍi F.	small basket
kərṇḍo M.	a round basket
kərṇḍo M.	big basket
kəlam N.	grafted plant
kəḷ V.	to know
kəḷ kaḍ V.	to deceive
kəlo M.	bud
kəḷṣi F.	a pot
kəvā kəvā N.	noise
kəvac N.	egg shell
kəvaṭ N.	egg
kəvaṭo M.	coconut plant
kəvṭi F.	skull (bone)
kəvḍo M.	partridge
kəvtuk N.	admiration
kəšši Adv.	how
kəsə Adv.	how
kakaṇ N.	bangle
kakarḍo M.	unripe cashew fruit
kangaḷ N.	kind of tree
kaṇco M.	chicken pox
kaC F.	cashew seed
kajəḷi F.	smoke (black), soot
kajali F.	collyrium

kaĵiyal N.	cashew oil
kaŭ M.	wall around a well
kaŭ M.	edge
kaŭi F.	firewood ; stick
kaŭo M.	big balance
kaŭtus N.	cartridge
kađiməl M.	lean fellow
kađgi M.	butcher
kaŋ(đ) V.	to thrash
kaŋi F.	story
kat M.	red stuff used by a pan seller
katər V.	to cut
katəli F.	a piece of copra
katərni F.	harvest
kato M.	seed of mango (soft)
kan M.	ear
kaniyal N.	variety of banana
kanus F.	file
kanjəy V.	to scratch
kando M.	onion
kap V.	to cut
kap N.	kind of sweet
kapəđ N.	sari
kapi F.	coffee
kapo M.	hard variety of jack fruit
kapokəvđo M.	miser
kappur M.	camphor
kapšin F.	cotton plant
kam F.	levelling instrument used by the mason
kam N.	work
kaməla N.	blanket (wool)
kamkar M.	labourer
kamkarin F.	labourer (female)
kay Pro.	what
kayəm Adj.	permanent
kayl F.	frying pan

kayləto M.	a kind of laddle
karəð N.	card
kariş N.	bitter gourd
karkun M.	clerk
karşum M.	mason's plane
karbhar M.	work
kal Adv.	yesterday
kalo M.	a festival
kavlo M.	crow
kalişgəş N.	water melon
kaliC N.	heart
kale Adj. pl.	black
kaşok M.	darkness
kaşji F.	anxiety
kavlo M.	crow
kasay ja. V.	to be tired
kişal N.	spark
kişkişit Adj.	very lean
kitli F.	kettle
kiramvara N.	lottery
kirkişit Adj.	lean
kirma N.	a small insect
kirmya kaş V.	to clear the nose
kilavər	clubs (of cards)
killo M.	fort
kişi F.	coconut fiber
kukum N.	crimson powder
kucav V.	to groan
kuş V.	to pluck
kuş V.	to pulverise
kuşum N.	family
kuşo M.	wooden nail
kuşa N.	woman's ear ornament
kuşo M.	eight seers
kuşo M.	bran
kuşo M.	husk of paddy
kuşlā N.	earthen pot
kuşli F.	horoscope



kunđli F.	flower pot
kut V.	to play
kuřaro M.	old broom
kutkule kər V.	to tickle
kutro M.	dog
kudəļ F.	pick axe
kunco M.	water pot
kupəļ V.	to root out
kumar M.	potter
kumarin F.	potter's wife
kurađ F.	axe
kurus M.	cross
kuro M.	very tender jack fruit
kurli F.	a crab
kulap N.	lock
kulo M.	buttock
kuļ N.	family
kuļit M.	horse gram
kuļo Adj.	mad
kuvaļo M.	pumpkin
kus V.	to rot
kusko Adj.	rotten
kusti F.	wrestling
kek M.	cake
kekđi F.	cucumber
kepadeyi F.	a goddess
kersuņi F.	broom
keļ F.	plantain tree
keļa N.	plantain fruit
keļda N.	red monkey
keļdekar M.	monkey trainer
keļmo M.	small plantain plant
ko ņgaļ N.	tamarind fruit
koř V.	a play
koř M.	coat
kođu Adj.	bitter
koņ Pro.	who
konso M.	corner

kodbir F.	green coriander
kop M.	anger
kopər M.	elbow
kobi M.	cabbage
kom N.	shoot of a plaintain or bamboo
komda N.	hen
kombo M.	cock
kombojut M.	a game
komvardak Adv.	early morning (when the cock crows)
koyti F. koyto M.	sickle
kor V.	to carve
koļmya N.	wooden trough used in a waterlift
koļso M.	coal
košti M.	weaver
koštīn F.	weaver's wife
kyan M.	milk can
kyavā Adv.	when
kyavaytəri Adv.	sometimes
kyas M.	hair
kyegaT N.	kind of flower
kyeva Adv.	when
kvaða N.	puzzle
kvaraṭīn F.	kind of flower
kvalər F.	collar
khəja N.	kind of sweet
khənʃir M.	dagger
khəṭaro M.	bullock cart
khəṭpəṭ F.	effort
khəḍap N.	rock
khəḍav N.	chappal (wooden)
khəḍi sakar F.	sugar candy
khəṇ V.	to dig
khən M.	parts of a cupboard
khəṇṭoli F.	kind of sweet dish

khəṇḍi F.	a measure of corn
khət N.	manure
khəy Adv.	where
khəraḍ N.	baldness
khəruvət F.	saw
khərkəṭa Adj.	defiled
khərči F.	a kind of fish
khərḍi F.	break of a bullock cart
khərvəd V.	to scrape
khərvat	a dish prepared out of fresh milk
khəḷa N.	yard
khəḷ khəḷ V.	sound (of water)
khəvo M.	cheese
khəvḷo M.	scale of fish
khəskəsa N.	kind of sweet
kha V.	to eat
khak F.	arm pit
khaki Adj.	khaki
khajur M.	date
khaṭ F.	cot
khaḍi F.	estuary
khaḍki F.	chin
khəṇḍi F.	a measure
khaṇḍuk N.	rash
khan F.	shoulder
khandli F.	branch
kham M.	pillar
khəraṭ Adj.	saltish
khəruk N.	date plum (dry)
khali Adv.	below
khalte Adv.	below
khalle Adv.	below
khicḍi F.	kind of condiment
khidki F.	window
khir F.	porridge
khili F.	bolt
khili F.	peg (in a cart wheel)

khiso M.	pocket
khiḷo M.	nail
khuP Adv.	much
khulkuḷo M.	rattle
kheḍa N.	village
kheḷ M.	game
khok V.	to cough
khoko M.	a game
khop F.	hut
khobrel N.	coconut oil
khoh Adj.	deep
khyaḷ V.	to play
khvat F.	heel
khvata Adj.	false
khvarā N.	spade
gəṅgavən N.	artificial hair
gəj M.	piston of čibnəḷi
gəjal F.	story
gəñṣiprak N.	shirt (with sleeves)
gəṭar M.	gutter
gəṭi M.	porter
gəṭivalo M.	porter
gəḍi M.	labourer
gəḍgo M.	stone wall (around a house)
gən(d) N.	sandel-paste
gər M.	cashew nut
gəri F.	fishing hook
gəriP Adj.	poor
gəruḍ M.	eagle
garuḍi M.	serpent charmer
gəro M.	jackfruit (pulp)
gərṇḍel M.	kind of cracker
gəlas N.	glass
gəḷ M.	big fishing hook
gəv M.	wheat
gəvat N.	straw
gəvani F.	manger

gəvḍoba M.	a god
gəvḍi M.	mason
gəvlən F.	milkwoman
gəvli M.	milkman
ga V.	to sing
gaC M.	button hole
gajər N.	carrot
gajməšin F.	kind of machine
gaṭlā N.	kind of sweet
gaḍav N.	donkey
gaḍi F.	cart
gaḍivalo M.	cart driver
gadi F.	mattress
gabit M.	fisherman
gabtin F.	fisherwoman
gay F.	cow
gayək M.	singer
garo M.	hail
gal M.	cheek
galad həs V.	to smile
gaḷ V.	to filter
gaḷ F.	bad words
gaḷi ghal V.	to abuse
galḥa N.	filter
gav M.	village
gav V.	to find
gidaḍo M.	vulture
girgira N.	a lottery
gil F.	hole in the game bardaḍi
giḷ V.	to swallow
gu M.	human excrement
guḅgə Adv.,	busy
guḅgi F.	stupor
guṭal V.	to wind
guṭi F.	marble
guṭo M.	flat plough (for levelling)
guḍguḍā N.	dried copra
gudguḍi F.	a pipe

guḍḍay V.	to trample
guṇḍi F.	bundle of thread
guṇḍo M.	stone
gut V.	to string
gun M.	quality
gurgur V.	to growl
gulap N.	rose
guḷa N.	plant of horse gram
guḷo M.	shell (big)
geli Adj. (F)	dead
gōṅgurlo M.	bee
goṭi F.	udder
goṭo M.	cow shed
goḍ Adj.	sweet
goḍavn V.	godown
goḍe kaṣṭ N.	liquorice
goḍe baṭṭar	small bun
goṇ M.	big gunny bag
godəḍi F.	quilt
gon (d) F.	gum
gosavi M.	a beggar
gyaḷ N.	hoof
gvaḍ N.	jaggery
ghəṅgaḷ N.	a big pot for water
gəṭ Adj.	strong
gəḍ ~ghəḍ M.	bunch of plantain fruit
ghəḍ V.	to happen
ghəḍəy V.	to prepare
ghəḍi kər V.	to fold
ghəḍiyaḷ N.	watch
ghəṇ M.	hammer
ghəṇəs M.	a serpent
ghəṇṭa F.	bell
ghəbagubi F.	a game
ghəmen(d) F.	pride
ghər N.	house
ghərto M.	nest

ghəvle M. pl.	a kind of preparation of wheat
ghəsar V.	to slip
ghagər F.	a water pot
ghaṇ F.	bad smell
ghaṇo M.	oil mill
ghanerḍo Adj.	dirty
gham V.	to sweat
ghamyal N.	iron pan for carrying earth
ghay F.	hurry
ghar F.	kite
ghal V.	to wear
ghaṣiyal N.	kerosene oil
ghas V.	to apply
ghasleṭ N.	kerosene oil
ghumaṭ N.	a drum (earthen)
ghumṭi F.	small temple
ghusəl V.	to churn
ghe V.	to take
ghoṭi F.	jack fruit seed
ghoṭṭəy V.	to beat (eggs)
ghoḍo M.	horse
ghoṇḍo M.	kind of flower
ghor V.	to snore
ghoḷəy V.	to winnow (to separate stone from rice)
ghos M.	(key) bunch
ghosalā N.	smooth gourd
ghvaṭ N.	small mango
cəṭəkəṇṇi F.	a flower
cəṭṭəy F.	mat
cəḍ V.	to climb up
cəḍəy V.	to wear
cəṇo M.	gram
cəppəl N.	sandles
cəmak V.	to shine
cəmcə M.	spoon
cəṃḍi F.	skin

cər V.	to graze
cərap Adj.	fat
cərko M.	spinning wheel
cərvi F.	big pot
cəl V.	to walk
cəttəy F.	mat
cəv F.	taste
cəvət	Ganesh-chaturthi
cəvərši F.	narrow chisel
cəvkəđ	diamond (of cards)
cəvki F.	police station
cəvko	4 of cards
cəvkon M.	square
cəvto Nu.	fourth
cəvda Nu.	fourteen
cəvli F.	cow pea
cək N.	hair arrangement
cək N.	wheel
caṭ V.	to lick
cadər F.	bed sheet
candi F.	silver
canni F.	star
cap M.	trigger
cap M.	hair pin
capo M.	a flower
capya N.	a flower
cabuk M.	whip
camar M.	shoe maker
camarin F.	shoe maker's wife
camđi F.	skin
cayi F.	key
carkan N.	outer cover of a jack fruit.
calən	a play (of cards)
calu kər V.	to begin
cał M.	small bell
cał V.	to filter
całən F.	filter (for powder)



cav V.	to bite
cavar N.	peg used to fasten išad to the plough
cavar N.	reed of Shahanayi
cuđat N.	coconut leaf
cuđti F.	coconut leaf
cun N.	coconut frond
cuno M.	lime
cul F.	oven
culto M.	paternal uncle
cok V.	to suck
coto Adj.	wet
copđi F.	note book
cor V.	to steal
cori F.	theft
coļ V.	to rub
coļi F.	blouse
coļ gəl V.	to chew
jəK V.	to live
jəgam N.	kind of fruit
jəgal F.	blade of plough
jəgo M.	frock (small)
jəta F.	matted hair
jəđ Adj.	heavy ; difficult
jəpan Adv.	carefully
jəməy V.	to gather
jəmaļ N. jamaļ	black plum
jəmin F.	earth
jər Conj.	when (..... then)
jərašā Adv.	after some time
jəl V.	to burn
ja V.	to go
jago ja. V.	to wake up
jađa Adj.	thick
jat F.	caste
jata N.	grinding stone (powder- ing)
jatra F.	fair

jan (classifier)	man
janiyā N.	sacred thread
jam M.	kind of fruit
jam M.	cup
jamo kaḍ V.	to yawn
jambəḷ F.	a fruit
jay F.	jasmine (red)
jala N.	fishing net
jaḷi F.	net for hair
jaḷvaḷ N.	the shaving of the child's head
javəy M.	son-in-law
jasti Adv.	more
ju N.	yoke
juḡar M.	gambling
juno Adj.	old
junjri F.	kind of musical instru- ment
jup V.	to yoke
juy F.	jasmine (small and white)
juḷəy V.	to join
jok V.	to weigh
joḍā N.	toe ring
jondoḷo M.	jawar
jopḍi F.	hut
joran Adv.	with force
jhəḡaḍ V.	to quarrel
jhak V.	to cover
jhəḍ V.	to sweep
jhəḍuvalin F.	sweeper (female)
jhəḍuvalo M.	sweeper
ghan(j) F.	cymbal
jhəp N.	coconut leaf
jhəp ḡhal V.	to pounce
jhəri F.	water bucket of a gardener
jhəro M.	ladder with holes
jhəke ḡhe V.	to swing
jhəpaḷo M.	swing

jhoḷi F.	beggar's bag
čækki F.	big cymbal
čəṭṭni F.	chutney
čəḍḍi F.	underwear
cəndrəjot F.	kind of cracker
čəndrəphul N.	kind of dish
čəndrə phul N.	moon flower (blue)
cəppəl N.	slippers
čəmən N.	kind of powder used by a pan seller
čaku M.	penknife
čakri F.	service
čay F.	tea
čar Nu.	four
čik M.	milk of a cow which has recently given birth to a calf
čikəṭ N.	gum
čikaṭ V.	to join
čiku M.	a kind of fruit
čikkəl M.	mud
čiktəy V.	to stick
čikṭo Adj.	greedy
čic F.	tamarind
čicaro M.	tamarind seed
čitki F.	cluster bean
čid F.	anger
čid V.	to get angry
čidəy V.	to tease
čipli F.	kind of wooden cymbal
čibuḍ M.	kind of fruit
čibnəḷi F.	device to shoot nuts
čimṭo M.	tongs
čimṭo M.	pinch
čimṇi F.	kerosene lamp
čirəḍ V.	to trample
čiro M.	stone slab

čilipili F.	very small pot
čiviṭ Adj.	tough
čivṭaṅ N.	a measure (1/16 seer)
čivḍo M.	kind of dish
čedū N.	daughter, girl
čepya N.	hat
čətri F.	umbrella
čhati F.	chest
čəppər N.	roof
ḷəbbu	a play (of cards)
ḷada Adv.	more
ḷadəm N.	carpet
ḷaduvalo M.	conjurer
ḷik V.	to win
ḷik V.	to catch
ḷito mar V.	to kill
ḷiP F.	tongue
ḷirā N.	cuminseed
ḷillo M.	district
ḷiv M.	life
ḷuta N.	sandals
ḷey V.	to dine
ḷevaṅ N.	meal
ḷotiṣi M.	astrologer
ḷhil M	son
ḷheṅḍo M.	flag
ṭəkli F.	head
ṭəkli F.	spindle
ṭəmaṭo M.	tomato
ṭak V.	to throw
ṭaym M.	time
ṭal M.	cymbal
ṭalo M.	small branch of a tree
ṭik V.	to last
ṭim(b) N.	point
ṭuṭuṭa N.	kind of musical instru- ment

teško M.	one who sits on top of a tree while hunting (observer)
toe V.	to prick
toṭi F.	kind of cracker
toṭ V.	to prick
toṭ F.	cannon
toṭ M.	a kind of vessel
toṭan N	boring instrument
toṭan N.	needle of a shoe maker
toṭi F.	cap
toṭli F.	basket (bamboo)
toṭ M.	grasshopper
toṭ(k) F.	trunk
toṭak N.	point of a pencil
toṭəy V.	to decide
toṭar mar V	to kill
toṭali F.	dish
toṭav Adv.	knowledge
toṭika F.	ear ornament
toṭigli F.	patch (in a shirt)
toṭey V.	to keep
toṭgyā N	a drum
toṭap N.	a drum
toṭəbi F.	small tin
toṭəbə M.	tin
toṭəvlo Adj.	white
toṭəlməlit Adj	shakey
toṭap F.	split piece of a cashew nut
toṭal F.	pulses
toṭalim N.	pomegranate
toṭavul N.	ladle
toṭavo Adj.	left
toṭavlo M.	ladle (for rice)
toṭik M.	gum
toṭukkar N.	pig
toṭumruk N.	kind of small drum
toṭul V.	to move

ḍeli N.	kind of flower
ḍeḷki F.	device to shoot stones
ḍoṅgər M.	hill
ḍono M.	water container
ḍoḷi F.	litter
ḍoḷo M.	eye
ḍoḷo M.	'nose' of a cashew nut
ḍhək M.	cloud
ḍhəkəl V.	to push
ḍhəbbu Adj.	fat
ḍhəvəl V.	to turn with a laddle
ḍhal F.	shield
ḍhiK M.	heap
ḍhukəl V.	to push
ḍhōpar N.	knee
ḍhol M.	big drum
ḍhōḷkya N.	a small drum
təṅṣi F.	top
təṅṣi F.	bunch of paddy
təṅṭo M.	quarrel
təpas V.	to test
təpil N.	a kind of vessel
təbla N.	a drum
təmbuk M.	tent
təmburo M.	tambura
təmbus	plastic thread used in a fishing net
təms M.	stumps (in cricket)
təyar Adj.	ready
tərəy tərəyče	various
tərašit Adj.	difficult
təras M.	trouble
təruvo M.	paddy plant
tərvār F.	sword
təl M.	sole
təl M.	palm
təlā N.	lake
təvo M.	hot plate

təvsā N.	cucumber
təvsuḷa N	kind of sweet
təsa	like that
tā Pro.	it
taK M.	jute
tak N.	buttermilk
takət F.	strength
tagḍi F.	balance
tajo Adj.	fresh
taṭ N.	plate
taṭḷi F.	small plate
taḍ F.	kind of grain
tan F.	thirst
tandul M.	rice
tap V.	to boil
tap M.	fever
tapəy V.	to boil
taməḍo Adj.	red
tamḍi F.	kind of vegetable
tambaku M.	tobacco
tambya N.	copper
tambyo M.	a copper vessel
tamḷavoylo M.	a god
tamvan N.	a plate (for worship)
tayit M.	amulet
tar F.	telegram
tarik F.	date
taluko M.	taluk
tas M.	hour
tas N.	lines made by the plough (furrow)
tas V.	to scrape
taso M.	flat drum
tasni F.	chisel
ti Pro.	she
tī Pro.	they (neuter)
tikəṭ Adj.	hot
tit F.	the lunar day

tikiṭ N.	ticket
tin Nu.	three
tiya Pro.	you (sg.)
tir M.	arrow
tiri M.	3 or cards
tirt N.	sacred water
tirphəḷ N.	kind of seed
tiḷ M.	mole
tiḷ M.	sesame
tiḷi F.	sesame
tiḷel N.	til oil
tiḷguḷ M.	kind of sweet
tivḍi F.	bier
tisro Nu.	third
tu Pro.	you (sg.)
tukḍo M.	piece
tuḍay V.	to trample
tup N.	ghee
tumi Pro.	you (pl.)
tumbəy V.	to fill
turuṅ M.	prison
turo M.	bunch of flower, bouquet
turṭi F.	alum
tuḷəs F.	basil
tuḷas F.	earthen vessel to plant basil
tuval N.	towel
te Pro. M. F.	they
tek V.	to lean
teṅḍla N.	a vegetable
tempərvəri Adj.	temporary
tera Nu.	thirteen
tel N.	oil
teli M.	oilman
telin F.	oilman's wife
tevā Adv.	then
to Pro.	he



tođ V.	to cut with a big knife
tođo M.	kind of leg ornament
torəť Adj.	slightly bitter
torinjan N.	kind of fruit
tyera N.	kind of plant
tyervā Adv.	three day's after
tyo Pro.	they (feminine)
tvaŋ(d) N.	face
tvar N.	tender mango
tvas N.	tost
thək V.	to be tired
thəťta F.	redicule
thəŋ(d) Adj.	cool
thəy Adv.	there
thəŋ(d) Adj.	cold
thapat N.	blow
thapi F.	plastering instrument
tham(b) V.	to stop
thuk V.	to spit
thuklələo Adj.	tired
thūysər	there
thođasa	a little
thođo Adj.	little
dəkšin F.	south
dəđ V.	to hide
dəđan məđan	hide and seek game
dəm V.	to be tired
dəmlələo Adj.	tired
dəya F.	kindness
dər M.	price
dəlal M.	broker
dəľ V.	to grind
dəv M.	dew
dəvlo Adj.	white
dəšavtar M.	actor
dəs V.	to join
dəsəy V.	to stick

dəsko	10 of cards
da Nu.	ten
dakəy V.	to show
dađi F.	beard
daŋdi F.	cloth stand
daŋđu M.	a big stick used in the game bardandu
dat M.	tooth
dar N.	door
daru F.	wine
daru F.	gun powder
daļi F.	mat (of bamboo)
dasvən F.	kind of flower
di V.	to give
diđ Nu.	one and a half
dir M.	husband's brother
divəđ M.	a serpent
divo M.	lamp
divti F.	torch of coconut leaf
dis M.	sun
dis M.	day
du V.	to wash
duk V.	to pain
duk N.	grief
duk N.	tear
dukanvalo M.	shop keeper
duđ V.	to fold
dud N.	milk
dudvalin F.	milkwoman
dudi M.	kind of vegetable
dudvalo M.	milkman
dupəť V.	to press
duri	2 or cards
dusman M.	enemy
đusro Nu.	second
dekər kađ V.	to belch
deť M.	stalk of a fruit
deyi F.	a goddess

deyi F.	small pox
dev M.	god
devuḷ N.	temple
devkeḷ F.	kind of plant
devcar M.	ghost
doḍkya N.	ribbed gourd
don Nu.	two
dompar F.	noon
doro M.	thread
dosdar M.	friend
dosdarin F.	female friend
dyəna ~ dena N.	debt
dyənekar M.	debtor
drakṣa N.	grapes
dhəgḍhəgit Adj.	slightly hot
dhənukṣə bhan	bow
dhənkuli F.	cotton carder
dhəngər M.	shepherd
dhəngərin F.	shepherd's wife
dhəndo M.	business
dhəbdhəbo M.	waterfall
dhəy N.	curds
dhər V.	to hold
dhərəm M.	religion
dhəvəḍ M.	blacksmith
dhəḍ V.	to send
dhap V.	to cover
dhar F.	edge
dhav V.	to run
dhavo Nu.	tenth
dhas V.	to cough
ḍhir M.	courage
dhukəṭ M.	smoke
dhukya N.	mist
dhup M.	incense
dhuvan N.	water with which rice is washed
dhonḍas N.	a sweet

dhotir N.	dhoti
dhobi M.	washerman
dhobin F.	washerman's wife
dhovḍi F.	brother's daughter
nəkaso M.	map
nəko Indi.	don't want
nəkši F.	design on a shoe
nəgaro M.	big temple drum
nəṭ M.	actor
nəṭi F.	actress
nəḍ F.	difficulty
nəṭ F.	nose ornament
nənan(d) F.	husband's sister
nəpas	failure
nəyət M.	offering
nəya Adj.	new
nərək M.	hell
nəl M.	tap
nəli F.	tube to blow
nəlo M.	tile
nəv Nu.	nine
nəval N.	wonder
nəvo Nu.	ninth
nəvko	9 of cards
nəvṭaṅ N.	$\frac{1}{8}$ seer
nak N.	nose
nak N.	nail
nakcapya N.	kind of flower
nakpəcəm F.	a festival
nakši F.	nail cutter
nagin F.	a serpent
naṅgər V.	to plough
nac V.	to dance
nac M.	dance
nacno M.	a grain
naṭək N.	drama
natu M.	grandson
natru F.	grand daughter

nanəto M.	a serpent
nan kəṭay N.	cake
nay Indi.	no
naykin F.	prostitute
nariṅgəṇ N.	kind of cracker
nal	horse shew
naḷ F.	coconut
naḷ F.	cannon
nitəḷ Adj.	clean
niC V.	to sleep
nimar N.	sunshine
nirəṅḷən N.	small oil lamp (for worship)
niraśa F.	despair
niḷ F.	blue powder
niḷo Adj.	blue
nivəḷ M.	water of boiled rice
niśan F.	ladder
niśano M.	knife sharpener
nemi Adv.	always
nevri F.	kind of sweet
nokər M.	labourer
nokri F.	service
nha V.	to bathe
nhaṅgi Adj.	young
nhan Adj.	small
nhayi M.	barber
nhayin F.	barber's wife
nhiv V.	to cool down
nhyas V.	to wear
pəkəḍ V.	to catch
pəkəḍ F.	tongs
pəgar M.	salary
pəṅko M.	fan
pəṅgaro M.	kind of tree
pəččim F.	west
pəto M.	leather strip of a chappal
pəto M.	belt

pəṭewalo M.	peon
pəḍ V.	to fall
pəḍav N.	boat (ferry)
pəḍi F.	verandah
pəḍli F.	basket for gathering flower
pəḍvəḷā N.	serpent gourd
pəṅṭi F.	earthen lamp
pəṭəṅ M.	kite
pəṭto M.	address
pəncə M.	short dhoti
pəndra Nu.	fifteen
pəm(b) M.	water sprayer (barber's)
pəmčər M.	puncture in a tyre
pəyjəṅ F.	ornament (on leg)
pəyrəṅ F.	shirt
pəylaḍi Adv.	other side
pəylənda	first time
pəylo Nu.	first
pəyso M.	money
pərat	back
pərat V.	to turn around
pərikṣā F.	test
pəriṭ M.	washerman
pəris M.	touch stone
pərkəl M.	lower garment
pərkas M.	light
pərtin F.	washerman's wife
pərḍa N.	plate of a balance
pərḍi F.	basket (flat)
pərvā Adv.	day after tomorrow
pərvāče dis.	day before yesterday
pərsəṅ M.	occasion
pərṣi F.	chisel
pərsad M.	food offered to god
pəl V.	to run
pəli F.	laddle
pəsər V.	to spread

pakiṭ N.	money purse
pako M.	butterfly
pakli F.	petal
pagota N.	turban
paṅgul bəyl M.	bull left for god
pac Nu.	five
packo	5 of cards
packhaja N.	kind of sweet
pacvo Nu.	fifth
panjo	5 of cards
paṭ M.	wooden plank to sit on
paṭ F.	back
paṭəy V.	to send
paṭṭəṅ F.	half-pant
paṭṭi F.	broad bangle (golden)
pani ~ pani N.	water
pat F.	fibrous thing found around gəro
pat F.	paddy leaf
patəḷ Adj.	thin
patəḷ N.	sari
pata N.	blade
pati F.	head ornament made of white paper
patela N.	a kind of vessel
patoḷi F.	a sweet
pattəḷ Adj.	thin
padri M.	clergyman
pan N.	the part just above the blade of a plough
panən F.	narrow way
panC F.	big basket
pancaḷ F.	an instrument to see the level of the ground
panpəṭṭi F.	kind of cracker
panvalin F.	betel-leaf seller (female)
panvalo M.	betel-leaf seller

pap N.	sin
papəd M.	papad
papdi F.	kind of fried dish
pay M.	leg
paytał N.	sandals
payphuł F.	foot path
paymođko Adj.	lame
payri F.	kind of mango
payli F.	4 seers
payvał F.	footpath
parəy F.	long iron bar with a point
pari F.	hard seed of a mongo
paro M.	mud wall around a house
pardik M.	a flower
palki F.	palanquin
pał V.	to tame
pał N.	roof
pałi F.	turn
pałłəlo Adj.	tame
pav Nu.	quarter
pavun Nu	three quarter
pavo M.	foundation
pavto M.	a grain
pavdər F.	face powder
pavndo M.	step
pavs M.	rain
pavsalo M.	rainy season
pašit N.	reaper
pas	successful
pikanər N.	pick axe
pikko Adj.	ripe
piṅaṅa N.	a fly with a long tail
piC V.	to loosen (cloth)
pickari F.	spray
piđo M.	branch of coconut tree
pitəli F.	of brass
pitli F.	brass plate



pin F.	pin
pinjər F.	red powder
pipəl M.	indian fig
pirluk F.	whistle
pili F.	brush
pil M.	twist
pil V.	to squeeze ; to milk
pil M.	thread of a rope
piši F.	bag
puŋgi F.	kind of wind instrument
puŋyə N.	merit
putəni F.	brother's daughter
putəno M.	brother's son
punav F.	full moon day
punja F.	worship
punna Adv.	again
pur V.	to plant
pur V.	to bury
puri F.	fried cake
pure Adv.	enough
purŋima F.	full moon day
purvə F.	east
purvəs M.	a god
peC F.	water of boiled rice
peṭəy V.	to kindle
peṭaro M.	bunch of crackers
peṭuk N.	puppy (female)
peṭo M.	a division of land
peṭo M.	puppy (male)
peṭrol N.	petrol
peṭo M.	sweet dish made of milk
peṅ F.	copra from which oil is removed
pey V.	to swim
pey V.	to play
pelo M.	cup
pelni F.	small stick used in bardaṅḍi

pelvan M.	athlete
peļu M.	stick of cotton for spinning
pestəy V.	to pull
pokəļ Adj.	hollow
poc V.	to reach
popət M.	parrot
popəy F.	papaw
poy F.	outer cover of a coconut flower bunch
poypət N.	chapati flattener
por N.	boy
porav V.	to groan
porsu N.	vegetable garden, back- yard
polko M.	blouse
poļi F.	a dish
povta N.	amulet
povli F.	spate
pošak M.	dress
pošmən M.	postman
pyəparā N.	whistle (of leaf)
pyaḍ N.	one of the stones of a grind stone
pyaḍ N.	pads
pyan N.	pen
pyar N.	guava
pyəparā N.	flute
pvaṭ N.	stomach
pvar N.	boy
pvota N.	gunny bag
phək N. M.	very tender cashew fruit
phəki F.	powder
phəṭakri F.	cracker
phəṭkur N.	blanket
phəḍpəḍ V.	to flutter
phəṇəs M.	jackfruit
phəṇi F.	comb

phəra  M.	tiffin
phə  N.	fruit
phəsəy V.	to cheat
phaṭ F.	early morning
phaṭo M.	gate
phaḍ V.	to tear
phatər F.	grinding stone
phanəs M.	kerosene lamp
phalya	tomorrow
phistul N.	pistol
phuk V.	to blow
phuṭ F.	scale
phuṭ M.	foot
phuṭaṇo M.	parched gram
phursā N.	a serpent
phul V.	to blossom
phul N.	flower
phuli F.	nose ornament (small)
phulbaḷa M.	kind of fire work
phulvalin F.	female florist
phulvalo M.	gardener
phək V.	to throw
phes M.	foam
phokaṇa mar V.	to jest
phoḍ M.	boils
phoṇṇi F.	spice burnt in oil
phopə  F.	arecanut tree
phopa  N.	the place to stand while pulling a waterlift
phopis N.	lung
phopelo M.	burns caused by the cashew oil
phov M.	flat rice
bəK V.	to look
bəṭaṭo M.	potato
bəṭan N.	button
bəṭṭər M.	kind of biscuit
bəḍəy V.	to thrash

bədişep F.	aniseed
bədtā N.	side of a hen (meat)
bət M.	broken piece of cashew nut
bəttasā N.	a sweet
bətti F.	lamp
bədəl V.	to change
bədam M.	almond
bən V.	to become
bən(d) V.	shut
bənəy V.	to prepare
bənduk F.	gun
bənpav M.	bun
bəyl M.	bull
bəra Adj.	good
bəras M.	brush
bərni F.	a jar
bərobər	correct
bəs	enough
bəs V.	to sit
bəsko M.	a part in a drama
bak M.	bench
bak V.	to bend
baK F.	garden
baqdo M.	a fish
bajar M.	market
bajuk	aside
bajo M.	mouth organ
bajri F.	spiked millet
bajači peči F.	harmonium
baqli F.	bottle
bañ M.	kind of cracker
bañ M.	arrow
ban(d) V.	to build
ban V.	to tie
bapus M.	father
baba M.	father
babiyo M.	a mango

bāy F.	well (water)
bayi F.	woman
baydo M.	a kind of fish
bayl F.	wife
bar N.	small stick used in bardaṇḍu
bar N.	beam
bara Nu.	twelve
barik Adj.	thin
bardaṇḍu M.	kind of game
bardan N.	empty gunney bag
baḷəK V.	to look after
baḷəK V.	to tame
baḷḍi F.	bucket
bav V.	to fade
bavṭo M.	flag
bavṇ(ḍ)	boundary (in cricket)
bavli F.	doll
basa Adj.	stale
bi F.	seed
bigaḍ V.	to spoil
bim V.	to play
birəṇ F.	a tree
biḷ N.	hole
biṣagari N.	hinges
biskuṭ N.	biscuit
buko M.	a scented powder
buḍ V.	to sink
buṭ M.	boot
buḍkuli F.	a small water pot
buḍkulo M.	a big water pot
budvar M.	wednesday
budli F.	oil cane of a tailor
buruC M.	a tower
burso Adj.	dirty
bulbul M.	a musical instrument
buya M.	a beggar
bus V.	to be frightened (cow)

buskaṭ	husk of paddy
begəḍ F.	silver paper
begin Adv.	early
begin Adv.	quickly
beḍi F.	hand-cuff
beḍo M.	arecanut
bestərvar M.	thursday
boklo M.	tom cat
boḍkya F.	widow whose head is shaved
boṇḍaro M.	very tender coconut
boṇḍu M.	cashew fruit
boṇḍo M.	very tender coconut
bom M.	udder
bol M.	white of egg
bol V.	to speak
boləy V.	to call
byaK F.	bag
byaṭbol M.	cricket
byaṇ(d) N.	band music
bvaṭ N.	finger
bvaḍi F.	shirt (without sleeves)
bvaṇ N.	plantain flower
bvam M.	bomb
bvar N.	jujube
bhəgbhək V.	to flicker
bhəgbhəgit Adj.	too hot
bhəṅgi M.	sweeper (of privy)
bhəṅgin F.	the female sweeper
bhəjā N.	pakoda
bhəṭ M.	priest
bhəṭin F.	priest's wife
bhəṭṭi F.	a big boiling vessel used by washermen
bhəṭṭivalo M.	baker
bhəy M.	fear
bhəyn F.	sister
bhər V.	to fill

bhərəḍ V.	to grind
bhərəḷ M	part of a roof to carry rain water
bhəriv Adj.	solid
bhərti F.	high tide
bhərni F.	jar (for pickles)
bhərpur Adv.	enough
bhəsmu M.	holey ashes
bhakər F.	cake
bhakri F.	cake
bhaC V.	to bake ; fry
bhaco M.	sister's son
bhači F.	sister's daughter
bhaḍa N.	rent
bhaḍotri M.	one who hires (male)
bhaṅ(d) V.	to quarrel
bhat N.	paddy
bhato M.	bellows
bhayr Adv.	out
bharo M.	a measure
bharlolo Adj.	full
bhalo M.	spear
bhav M.	brother
bhikari M.	beggar
bhikarin F.	female beggar
bhiC V.	to drench
bhīt F.	wall
bhitur	in
bhitro Adj.	coward
bhinbhinak Adv.	early morning
bhirāṅ N.	kind of fruit
bhirṅḍel N.	kind of oil
bhillə M.	name of a community
bhis V.	to drench
bhuk F.	hunger
bhuko M.	hungry
bhut N.	ghost
bhekun M.	bed-bug

bheṇḍo M.	lady's finger
bhero Adj.	deaf
bhok V.	to bark
bhokso M.	hole
bhoblo ~ bhoplo M.	pumpkin
bhov V.	to wander
bhovro M.	whirlpool
bhovro M.	hair round the tuft
bhyaṇ N.	wooden pieces tied to a fishing net
mako M.	maize
magaṣi	before
mäge	afterwards
mägo	a word of call
mägəḷvar M.	tuesday
mägəḷsut	marriage thread
mägəro M.	kind of agricultural instrument
məṅḷuri nəḷo M.	tile
mæckur M.	account
mæččəddani F.	mosquito net
məḷuri F.	daily wages
məḍuvəḷ M.	washerman
məḍkya N.	pot
məṇi M.	bead
məṇiyar F.	a serpent
məṅkul N.	kind of mango
məṇḍəp M.	pandal
məṇḍoḷi F.	yellow of egg
məd M.	honey
mədi	middle
mədyan rat F.	midnight
məniyaḷ keḷa N.	variety of banana
məngəṭ N.	wrist
məṇyəna N.	a sweet
məndir N.	temple
məydan N.	plain



mər V.	to die
məre	a word of call
məlkham M.	exercise post
məlpı F.	eyebrow
məl V.	to kneed
məlap N.	sky
məliyo M.	a fish
məvɫak Adv.	at sunset
məşal F.	big torch
məşit F.	mosque
məşin F.	machine
məşeri F.	tooth powder made of burnt cowdung
məsalo M.	spice
məşkəri F.	redicule
maK V.	to beg
makdı F.	peg to keep the window open
maɟgəð M.	cowshed
majghər N.	inner room
maɫəv M.	pandal
maɫ M.	coconut palm
maɫus N.	man
maɫus M.	man
maɫki F.	a serpent
maɫkul N.	kind of mango
maɫdı F.	thigh
mati F.	soil
mato M.	top (of a house)
man F.	neck
mango M.	bamboo
manjar N.	cat
maɫçivəylo M.	a god
map V.	to measure
map N.	measuring tape
mama M.	maternal uncle
mami F.	maternal aunt
maytrin F.	female friend

mar V.	to beat
markiṭ N.	market
maləy V.	to put off light
maḷi F.	upper storey
maḷi M.	gardener
maḷin F.	female gardener
maḷo M.	storey
maḷpo M.	a sweet
māv F.	substance found in the centre of a jackfruit
mali F.	a flower
maḷ F.	necklace
mavḷən F.	paternal aunt
mas N.	meat
masuk N.	house fly
mastər M.	teacher
mastərin F.	lady teacher
mi Pro.	I
miya Pro.	I
miṭ N.	salt
mitrə M.	friend
miri N.	black pepper
mirči F.	kind of cracker
mirmirit	slightly hot
miršaṅ F.	chilly
milagər F.	church
milav N.	steel
miḷ V.	to meet
miḷəy V.	to earn
miši F.	moustache
mišiyad həs V.	to smile
misəl V.	to mix
muK M.	green gram
muko ghe V.	to kiss
mungas N.	mongoose
muṭ F.	kind of doll
muṭ F.	fist
muṭko M.	blow with a fist

muḍi F.	a bundle of rice
mudi F.	man's ear ornament
muddo M.	argument
munC F.	girdle
murəḍ F.	twist
murkət F.	mosquito
murdəŋ M.	a drum
murli F.	flute
muḷ N.	bottom
muḷ N.	trunk of a tree
muḷ N.	root
muḷo M.	raddish
musal N.	pestle
meC V.	to count
meṅbət F.	candle
meṅvat F.	candle
melo Adj.	dead
moC V.	to count
molkarin F.	female labourer
mevni F.	sister-in-law
mevno M.	brother-in-law
mesur M.	kind of sweet
mestri M.	carpenter
mogro M.	kind of flower
mojo M.	socks
moṭo Adj.	big
moṭka Adj.	short
moṭko M.	dwarf
moṭhyan Adv.	loudly
moḍlən F.	muffler
moti F.	pearl
modək M.	kind of sweet
mono Adj.	dumb
mono M.	plantain plant without fruit
mor M.	cashew flower
mor M.	peacock
mori F.	a kind of fish
mov Adj.	soft

mövri F.	kind of vegetable
mosəmbi F.	sweet lemon
mossəm M.	season
myađ Adj.	mad
mhəŋ V.	to say
mhəŋi F.	wooden plank to sit on
mhatari F.	old woman
mhataro M.	old man
mhəyno M.	month
mhəs	she-buffalo
mhaK Adj.	costly
mhagayče	costly
mhovri F.	mustard
yəkayəki	suddenly
yəko	ace of cards
yəđan N.	space between two leg fingers
yətta F.	standard
yaC N.	interest
yad F.	memory
yapar M.	trade
yayam M.	exercise
yukti F.	trick
ye V.	to come
yekvat N.	fast
yeŋ F.	small net
yeŋi F.	head ornament made of flower
yet F.	cane
yerva	two days after tomorrow
yervače dis M.	two days before yesterday
yelci F.	cardamom
yel F.	creeper
yel F.	shore
yel F.	time
yelŋi F.	a kind of cover
yeši F.	boundary
yəsən F.	nose rope of a bull

yok Nu.	one
rəka F.	ash
rəŋ M.	paint, colour
rəŋgəy V.	to paint
rəŋdɔl M.	big drum
rəð V.	to cry
rətambo M.	kind of fruit
retaja M.	sweet potato
rəyi F.	churning rod
rəv V.	to live
rəv M.	a preparation of food
rəvəlnət M.	a god
rəsəl M.	soft variety of jackfruit
rəs M.	sugarcane juice
rəsto M.	road
rəsbał (keła) N.	variety of banana
raK M.	anger
rak V.	to look after
rakəs M.	giant
rakonđi F.	tooth powder (made of burnt cowdung)
raksin F.	female giant
raja M.	king
raju M.	thick rope
rajvađo M.	palace
rať M.	water wheel
raŋ(d) F.	prostitute
raŋi F.	queen
rat F.	night
radraŋi F.	night-queen (flower)
ran(d) V.	to cook
ran N.	forest
rapəŋ F.	big fishing net
rapi F.	chisel of a shoemaker
rayta N.	(mango) curry
rikyami Adj.	empty
riddi F.	a part in a drama
rip F.	roof bar

ribin F.	ribbon
riļ N.	bundle of thread
ruči F.	taste
run(d) Adj.	broad
rupda N.	form
rumal M.	handkerchief
rumdi F.	stick of the plough
ređiyo M.	radio
ređo M.	he-buffalo
reti F.	sand
rokəņ F.	carpenter's plane
rop N.	plant
ləklək V.	to shine
ləkšad hađ V.	to remember
ləgin N.	marriage
ləggorči F.	kind of game
ləjgoť M.	langot
ləjđo Adj.	lame
ləđ V.	to fight
ləđay F.	fight
ləp V.	to hide
ləvaļ N.	clove
ləvčumbuk M.	magnet
ləsun F.	garlic
laK V.	to have, to feel.
lagi	near
lagi kər V.	to gather
ləgin kər V.	to marry
laC V.	to blush
lať V.	to flatten (chapati)
lať F.	wave
lať F.	water lift
laťari F.	fishing rod (stick)
laťņi F.	rolling pin
laťhi F.	cudgel
lađ M.	fondling
lađis	a play (of cards)
lađu M.	kind of sweet ball

lađkeco Adj.	loving
lat mar V.	to kick
lam(b) Adj.	long
lam(b) Adv.	far away
lamən đivo M.	hanging lamp
lambari F.	bundle of thread used to catch fish.
lay V.	to plant
li V.	to write
livliv V.	to sob
lugđa N.	sari
luđbo Adj.	stuttering
lejgo M.	pajama
lejđi F.	kind of game
leņđi F.	goat's dung
les M.	handkerchief
lok M.	people
lokaṅ(d) N.	iron
loṅi N.	butter
loṅca N.	pickle
loṅđo M.	flood
lomkaļ V.	to hang
lvađ N.	big pillow
lhay F.	parched rice
lhāv F.	hair
vəgat N.	time
vəja N.	luggage
vəja kər V.	to deduct
vəjan N.	weight
vəjavalo M.	porter
vəṭ M.	lip
vəđ M.	banian tree
vəđo M.	fried cake
vət V.	to pour
vəy F.	fence
vəyri M.	enemy
vər	up
vər M.	blessing

vəras N.	year
vərte	up
vəl F.	dampness
vəlan Adv.	across
vəḷ V.	to turn
vəḷ F.	line
vəḷa N.	coconut shell
vəḷap N.	rope skinned from a coconut branch
vəḷesar M.	head ornament (made of red flower)
vəḷmo M.	a mason's instrument of measuring the straightness of a wall
vəstəro M.	barber's razor
vaK M.	tiger
vak V.	to bend
vakḍi Adj.	crooked
vagoba M.	a god
vac V.	to read
vac V.	to survive
vajəy V.	to play upon
vajap N.	musical instrument
vaṭ V.	to appear
vaṭaṇo M.	pea
vaṭvəḷa N.	circle
vaḍ V.	to grow
vaḍ V.	to serve food
vaduven F.	broom (made of coconut stick)
vaḍo M.	cow-shed
vaṇi M.	man of vaṇi caste
vat F.	wick (of a lamp)
vadaḷ N.	storm
vadi F.	a string of leather
vanər M.	monkey
vanərməro M.	monkey hunter
vap F.	steam



vayər F.	wire
vayŋya N.	bringal
vayčcan Adv.	after some time
vayt̄ Adj.	bad
var V.	to die
var M.	yard (measure)
varo M.	wind
varlo Adj.	died
valo M.	very thick rope
vaļi F.	kind of vegetable
vaļo M.	bangle of a child
vas ghe V.	to smell
vas M.	scent
vaso M.	big bar
vaso M.	rafter
vino M.	flute
vuttər F.	north
vok V.	to vomit
vođ V.	to pull
vođ V.	to stretch
volo Adj.	wet
voval̄ N.	kind of flower
vhəyn N.	hole for the pestle
vhəkal F.	bride
vhətəy V.	to become
vhaŋ F.	slippers
vhar V.	to carry
vhaļ M.	stream
vhaļi F.	small stream
vhonđo M.	pond
vhonko M.	pit, hole
vhoy	yes
vhol M.	hole
vhov V.	to flow
šəgul M.	a tree
šəŋ(k) M.	couch
šəŋkərpali F.	a sweet
šəđo M.	man's neck ornament

šankhət N.	cattle manure
šənar M.	saturday
šəriyət F.	running race
šəvta N.	kind of flower
šaṇo Adj.	wise
šat N.	field
šap V.	to print
šap kagət M.	blotting paper
šay F.	ink
šalu M.	sari
šaḷ F.	school
šik V.	to sneeze
šik V.	to learn
šikəy V.	to teach
šiko M.	seal
šiksər	sixer (cricket)
šigmo M.	a festival
šigreṭ F.	cigarette
šij N.	horn-like big musical instrument
šijəy V.	to cook
šiṭ F.	seat
šiṭ F.	hen's manure
šiṭi F.	whistle
šidori F.	breakfast
šiddi F.	a part in a drama
šin M.	scene
šipəḍ V.	to sprinkle
šipat N.	green arecanut
šipay M.	peon
šimpi M.	tailor
širo M.	a sweet
širṇi F.	kind of sweet
širpiṭi Adj.	lean
širpuṭo Adj.	very lean
širvəṇ M.	šrāvana month
šilok M.	stanza
šiv V.	to sew

šivān F.	stitching
šisā N.	lead
šiso M.	big bottle
šeṅ F.	ground nut
šeṅ F.	drum stick
šeṅdaṇu M.	groundnut (seed)
šeṅ F.	cowdung cake
šeṅḍi F.	tuft of hair
šeṅḍi F.	net (small)
šetkəri M.	farmer
šendri F.	mat
šep F.	greens
šer M.	seer (measuring vessel)
šero M.	shell (small)
šeḷa Adj.	stale
šev M.	kind of dish
ševəṭ M.	end
ševəṭlo Adj.	last
štil N.	stainless steel
šteC N.	stage
sə Nu.	six
səkəl Adj.	low
səkaḷ F.	morning
səkit N.	friendship
səko	6 of cards
səklət	below
səṭṭo M.	bidding
səḍ V.	to thrash rice in order to make it whiter
səḍo M.	pasture
sətar F.	sitar
sətra Nu.	seventeen
sədanən N.	kind of flower
sədi Adv.	always
sən M.	festival
sənəy F.	shahanayi
səpaṭ	flat

səbən (d) Adj.	complete
səbav M.	habit
səməy F.	oil lamp
səmaC V.	to understand
səmko Adj.	equal
səmaļ V.	to look after
sə mudər M.	sea
səmmən (d) M.	ghost
səy F.	signature
səyl kər V.	to loosen
səypak ghər N.	kitchen
səymma M.	a god
səyl Adj.	loose
sər V.	to move
sərək M.	heaven
sərəl Adj.	straight
sərak V.	to move
sərap M.	curse
sərkar N.	government
sərki F.	cotton seed
sərpəļi F.	chain worn round the waist
sərbət N.	a drink
səvəy F.	habit
səva Nu.	one and a quarter
səvo Nu.	sixth
səvkas Adv.	slowly
səvšəy M.	doubt
səso M.	hare
səsti Adj.	cheap
sakər bhat M.	sweet rice
sakar F.	sugar
sakļi F.	leg ornament of a small child
saj V.	to say
sajkši F.	basket for collecting cotton
saņdas M.	privy

sat Nu.	seven
saT V.	call
sat ghal V.	to call
sateri F.	a goddess
satko	7 of cards
satvo Adj.	seventh
san(j) F.	evening
sançal Adv.	evening
sanjo M.	porridge (thick)
sap M.	serpent
sabudaño M.	sago
sabun M.	soap
samarā N	curry
samki Adj.	straight
say F.	cream
saylo M.	teak
sarəŋ F.	sarangi
sarəy V.	to smear
saruvəḍ gaḍi F.	bullock cart for passengers
sarko Adj.	similar
sal F.	skin of a fruit
saḷak N.	lotus
savərbonda N.	variety of banana
savar F.	kind of tree
savli F.	shade
sasu F.	mother-in-law
sasro M.	father-in-law
suk V.	to dry
suko Adj.	dry
sukkəy V.	to dry
sukkurvar M.	friday
sukti F.	low-tide
sukyā N.	thick fish sambar
sugaḍ N.	a big water pot
sugrati Adj.	greedy
suji F.	porridge
suṭ V.	to get loosened
suṭa N.	dried jackfruit

sut kad V.	to spin
sutərpheni F.	kind of sweet
sutar M.	carpenter
sutarin F.	carpenter's wife
sudar V.	to correct
sun F.	daughter-in-law
suno M.	snow
sup N.	winnowing pan
supari F.	arecanut
sumaṭ N.	kind of fish
suy F.	needle
suyiṅ F.	midwife
sur M.	holes in the shahanayi
sura ḡ N.	kind of flower
suri F.	knife
suru kər V.	to begin
suruvo M.	thin mutton soup
suryəphul N.	sun flower (yellow)
sulo M.	tusk
sulsulit Adj.	smooth
sogoṭi F.	flesh
soḡ N.	a part in a drama
soṭo M.	thick stick used in washing cloths
soḍ V.	to leave
soḍaṅ N.	fibrous cover of a coconut
soḍo M.	washing soda
soT V.	to search
sona N.	gold
sonar M.	goldsmith
soniya N.	variety of banana
soneri Adj.	of golden colour
sonkhət N.	human manure
sop V.	to die
sop V.	to cease
soplo Adj.	dead
somvar M.	monday

sorət F.	lottery
soro M.	wine
sol	sole (of a shoe)
sol V.	to skin
solışən N.	solution (for a cycle)
soļa Nu.	sixteen
srımənt Adj.	rich
svap N.	outer cover of a plantain trunk
sval N.	kind of sour fruit
həjam M.	barber
həjar Nu.	thousand
hətavdi F.	hammer
hətti M.	elephant
həmər V.	to low (cow)
həmal M.	porter
həmali F.	porter's charge (móney)
həy Adv.	here
hər V.	to get defeated
hərbaro M.	gram
hərvo Adj.	unripe
həl V.	to move
həluvo M.	kind of sweet
həlkya Adj.	light
həļu Adv.	slowly
həlkun (d) N.	turmeric
həjdilo Adj.	yellow
həva F.	air
həs V.	to laugh
hətin	heart (of cards)
həd V.	to bring
həd N.	bone
həndel M.	handle
hət M.	hand
hət M.	a measure of length
hato M.	bunch of keys
hatmaK M.	handloom
həpis N.	office

har M.	garland
hiḡ M.	asafoetida
himṭo Adj.	miser
hir M.	coconut stick
hiriyo Adj.	unripe
hiruvo Adj.	green
hivaḷo M.	winter
hisko M.	jerk
huk M.	hook
huṅ kər V.	to heat
hun N.	hot
hun V.	to say
hununit Adj.	hot
hundir M.	mouse
humro M.	threshold
hurvura N.	measles
husko M.	anxiety
hoḷi F.	a festival
hovr N.	flood (big)
hovri F.	room

महाराष्ट्र राज्य साहित्य-संस्कृती मंडळ ग्रंथालय सर्वालय मुंबई-४०० ०३२.	
रजिस्टर नंबर  १०५	दर्जीकरण नंबर



