1922

A text book of the Balochi language : consisting of miscellaneous stories, legends, poems and Balochi-English vocabulary

Mansel Longworth Dames

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CONSISTING OF
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**Part IV—Vocabulary**

Vocabulary of the Baluchi Language: 2-368
INTRODUCTION.

This Text-book of the Balochi language has been compiled at the desire of the Government of the Punjab to meet the want which has hitherto existed of a Text-book for examination in Balochi.

Owing to the fact that there were no books already existing in Balochi from which a compilation could be made, all the materials had to be obtained directly from the cited voce narratives of the people. This, however, will probably be considered to add to the value of the work as a specimen of the actual spoken language of the present day. There is in Balochi no literary dialect as distinct from a popular dialect. The pedantry, which is the curse of almost all Oriental composition, is entirely wanting, and every word may be relied on as actually in use among illiterate men. The only exception to this rule occurs in the poems, which, although never reduced to writing by the Baloches themselves, have in some cases been traditionally handed down for many generations, and preserve a certain number of archaic and sometimes, no doubt, corrupt expressions. Some antiquated forms, which are no longer used in modern speech, are still kept up in poetical composition, even of recent origin. There is thus a kind of conventional poetical dialect. But, with this exception, the language employed is that of the present day as spoken among the tribes of the Lower Derajat and the adjacent hills.

Two distinct dialects are used, namely, that of the Legbhiris and northern tribes, and that of the Mazaris and southern tribes; the latter differing so slightly from that in use among the Maris and Bugtis (including the Shambans), the tribes of Kachhi, and those in the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass, as to be practically the same dialect. One of the few points of difference which will be noted is that the Mazaris, Maris, and Bugtis use ‘thi’ in the sense of other, while the Kachhi and Bolan tribes use phthi.

The northern or Legbhari dialect differs chiefly from the southern by the grammatical terminations being less full and distinct. The plural ending ‘ant’ becomes ‘en’ or ‘an’ and ‘an’ is nasalized in to ‘e’. The final th of the 3rd pers. sing. of the Aorist, the 2nd pers. plur. of the Imperative, &c., is often lost ‘da’ being used for ‘dath’, ‘khane’ for ‘khaneth’, ‘ravagh’ for ‘ravag-hath’, &c. There are also occasional differences of vocabulary, as—

Nyawnan, in, for lafa.
Mana-aghen, is coming, for phedh-aghen.
Mana-ragheh, is bringing, for aragheh.
Khor, pursuit, for khun.
Thana, half, for otak.
Khun, at, for kharighar.

There is also the common transposition in certain past participles of ‘tk’ for ‘ikt’, ‘stka’ for ‘akhta’, ‘stuka’ for ‘sutha’. This also is prevalent in Makrani Balochi. Although common in the northern dialect, it is by no means universal; and I have not used it in the text, in order to preserve uniformity in spelling.

Besides these merely dialectical differences the dialect of the Legbhiris and adjacent tribes must be considered more corrupt than the southern dialect. It has borrowed a greater number of words from the neighbouring Multani or Jatki language, and it seems probable that its grammatical structure has felt the same influence. On the other hand, the dialects of Kachhi and the Marts have been affected more by Sindhi and Brahmi.

In this Text-book the parts in the Legbhari or northern dialect are Stories 1—4, 10, 15, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 33 of Part I. The remainder of Part I and the whole of Part II are in the southern dialect. Of the
INTRODUCTION

Poems in Part III, Nos. 1 to 4 may be considered as belonging to the southern dialect, as No. 1 is from a Shambani source, No. 2 Mari, Nos. 3 and 4 Masari; No. 5 is Garachani, and may be considered as belonging to the northern group. I would recommend that the stories in the Leghari dialect should be studied only by students stationed in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, as others are not likely to be brought into contact with tribes using this dialect. It may be remarked, however, that the differences are but slight and insufficient to prevent the tribes using these dialects from being mutually intelligible. They form one language in all essential points, but this language differs very widely from the Baluchi of Makri, which is not dealt with in this Text-book. For a full description of the latter dialect the student is referred to the grammars of Mr. Pierce* and Major Mookler.†

With regard to the use of the Text-book in examinations, I am of opinion that candidates for examination by the Higher Standard should be required to have read the whole book, although much importance should not be attached to Part III.

For the Lower Standard Part I would be sufficient, the stories in the Leghari dialect above specified being omitted at the Quetta centre, and Stories 8, 12, 14, 15, 18, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, and 31 at the Dera Ghazi Khan centre.

During the passage of this Text-book through the press the Baluchi stories of the Reverend A. Lewis have been published. This collection will be found very useful to the student of Baluchi, especially as far as the Leghari or northern dialect is concerned. Some of the stories are identical or nearly so with some in the present collections—a circumstance due to Mr. Lewis and myself having obtained them from the same narrator, Lashkaran Haddiani. The stories numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 19 and 28 of Part I correspond respectively to Nos. VII, VIII, XIX, X, XXI, XXII, and III of ‘Baluchi Stories,’ although the language employed differs somewhat. Besides these, Stories 6, 7 and 29 resemble Mr. Lewis’ Nos. VI, XV and II, in plot, although (being obtained from other narrators) they do not otherwise correspond. Story 17 (Dosten and Shiren) is also given by Mr. Lewis in a version differing from that here given.

The grammar prefixed to the Text-book is a corrected and extended edition of that published in my Sketch of the Northern Baluchi Language (extra number to Journal of Bengal Asiatic Society, 1880.)

*Description of the Makrani Balouchi Dialect. By Mr. E. Pierce. (Journal, Bombay Branch E. A. Society, No. XXXI, No. 1875.)
**BALOCHI GRAMMAR.**

**THE ALPHABET.**

Balochi can hardly be called a written language. It is only within the last few years that Balochis have begun to write it, Persian being the ordinary medium of written communication and the Balochis considering their language to be merely a colloquial form of Persian. In writing uniformity of spelling is little attended to. In this Text-book the Roman character is used, as it is better adapted to express the sounds of the language than the Persian, especially the vowels, which it is difficult to represent with certainty and accuracy in the Persian character. It will, however, be advisable for the student to make himself acquainted with the representation of Balochi words in Persian character, as the latter is the only mode of writing with which the Balochis are acquainted. The following table shows the correspondence between the Persian and Roman characters:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persian</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a, i, u, ą</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>As in Persian, an initial introducing all vowels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c, si, e, na</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>With the short vowels marks— it forms s, i, u.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>With maddah it forms ā. With ā following it forms i, o, u.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n, ng</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>As a medial and final it is always ā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>As in Persian and English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>Aspirated p.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>Dental t as in Persian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>Aspirated t.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>As in Arabic, English th in breath, health.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>Cerebral t pronounced as in Hindustani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>Aspirated th.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>J as in English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td>Aspirated gh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>As in English church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ehh</td>
<td>ehh</td>
<td>Aspirated eh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td>An aspirate guttural as in Persian, pronounced without harshness as in Pashto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Dental d as in Persian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dh</td>
<td>dh</td>
<td>Aspirated d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>Cerebral d as in Hindustani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dh</td>
<td>dh</td>
<td>Aspirated dh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dh</td>
<td>dh</td>
<td>As in Arabic, or English th in brother, breathe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>A clearly-trilled r, as in Persian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>Cerebral r as in Hindustani, and like it nearly connected in sound with ą.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>As English z.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh</td>
<td>zh</td>
<td>As in Persian, or s in English measure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>As in Persian. English s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>As in Persian, the palatal sibilant. English sh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh</td>
<td>gh</td>
<td>As in Persian. A slightly pronounced guttural, not so harsh as in Arabic or Pashto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>A pure labial f, not partly dental as English f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>As English k without any palatalization as in Persian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>G hard as in English and Persian without palatalization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g'h</td>
<td>g'h</td>
<td>Aspirated g as in Hindustani.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2

BALOCHI GRAMMAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persian</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ך</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>As English m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ך</td>
<td>n, ń</td>
<td>As English n. Also as a slightly pronounced guttural nasal, as in the final ń of Persian or Hindustani plurals. (Sanskrit anusvara)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ך</td>
<td>w, v</td>
<td>Either as English w or as a purely labial ë, not as English e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ך</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>As English h. Occasionally mute as a final. When so mute it is not represented in transliterations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ך</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>As in English y. Sometimes pronounced with a slight tendency to become sh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BALOCHI SOUNDS.

I.—CONSONANTS.

Gutturals.

ך k correspond with Persian k, which however more usually appears in Balochi as ך kh or ך kh.

ך kh as an initial represents Persian ך k or ך kh; e.g.—

B. khush-agh P. kush-tan
B. khar P. khar
B. khan-agh P. kun

As a final it sometimes represents ך g; e.g.—

B. gwānkh P. bān
B. gurkh P. gurg

ך kh seldom occurs initially, its place being taken by kh. As a final it corresponds with Persian k or g; e.g.—

B. hākh P. khāk
B. rekh P. reg

ך g corresponds either with Persian g or b. As an initial gw answers to b (original v); e.g.—

B. gāndim P. gandum
B. gist P. bist
B. gwāth P. bāth
B. gwaft agh P. baftan
B. gēth P. bed

ך g’h does not seem to occur in true Balochi words, but to be confined to words of Indian origin.

ך gh hardly ever appears as an initial. As medial it corresponds with Persian g and h; as a final usually with h (whether pronounced or mute in modern Persian); also occasionally with g; e.g.—

B. jaghar P. jigar
B. nighāh P. nighāh
B. dīghār P. dīhār
B. jīgh P. zīh
B. roshagh P. rozah
B. rag P. rag

In the words saχar ‘head’ P. sar, and nehgaχ ‘bread’ P. nān, the gh has no consonant corresponding to it in the Persian.
The gh appears to be inherent in past participles, answering to the final h of the Persian, but it is not heard except in compound forms when followed by a vowel. Thus khanå±a, p. p. of khanag means 'done', but khanå±a-gh-and 'they have done.'

\( \text{gh} \) frequently occurs as a final in the place of n or nt; e.g.—

khanaghen = khanaghunt.

Occasionally owing to a nasal style of pronunciation, \( \text{nw} \) stands for m and \( \text{n} \) is interpolated as a final; e.g.—

nyå±å±å±å± = nyå±å

**Palatals.**

\( \text{ch} \) generally corresponds with the same letter in Persian.

\( \text{ch} \) also represents Persian \( \text{ch} \); e.g.—

- B. chhå±å ± P. chå±å
- B. chham ± P. chåhm

\( \text{j} \) corresponds either with original Persian \( \text{j} \) or \( \text{s} \); e.g.—

- B. jilå±å ± P. jalå±å
- B. ian ± P. jån
- P. jigh ± P. jåh

\( \text{gh} \) is only found in words of Indian origin.

The cerebral consonants are found almost entirely in words of Indian origin. Before a dental, \( \text{r} \) is occasionally pronounced \( \text{j} \), as mard for mard, gartha for gartha; but this is not universal and has not been marked in the Vocabulary. Leech represents this by \( \text{d} \), but I have never heard it so pronounced.

**Dentals.**

\( \text{t} \) represents an original \( \text{t} \), which however more usually becomes \( \text{th} \).

\( \text{th} \) as an initial commonly represents an original \( \text{t} \). As a final, and after a consonant medially, it often corresponds with Persian \( \text{d} \); e.g.—

- B. thå±åäta ± P. tå±åäta
- B. thåfar ± P. tabel
- B. åårh ± P. ååråd
- B. khanå±å ± P. kånaüd
- B. burthå ± P. buråda

\( \text{th} \) (pronounced as in Arabic, like English \( \text{th} \) in \text{nothing, health}) does not occur initially. As a medial and final it corresponds with Persian \( \text{d} \). As a final it does not occur, unless preceded by a vowel; e.g.—

- B. brå±å ± P. bå±ådå
- B. gwå±å ± P. båd
- B. roth ± P. rådaå
- B. roåha ± P. råvåd
- B. sååth ± P. sååd
- B. rådåha ± P. rasådaå

Occasionally final \( \text{th} \) represents an original Zend \( \text{th} \), which is lost in modern Persian, as, chhå±å a well, Zend chåtha, Persian chåhå; ghå, ordure, Zend gutå±å, Persian gåh.

\( \text{d} \) corresponds with Persian \( \text{d} \) as an initial and occasionally after a consonant; e.g.—

- B. dem ± P. dåm
- B. khandå±å ± P. khåndådå

\( \text{dh} \) only occurs in words of Indian origin.
3 dh (pronounced like English th in mother, breathe) never occurs initially. As final and medial it corresponds with Persian d; e.g.—

B. dîdår
P. dîdar
B. sâdh
P. sad
B. rođh
P. rod

In some verbs dh as characteristic represents a consonant which is lost in modern Persian; e.g.—

B. rudh-agh, p. p. rustha
P. rustan râ
B. nyâdh-agh, p. p. nyâsthâ
P. nîshân, nîn
B. shodh-agh, shustha
P. shustan, shû

In these cases the dh represents a Zend d or dh, as shudhâgh to hunger, Zend, shudha; shudhâgh to wash, Zend, kshud; rudhâgh to grow, Zend, rud. Similarly in nouns, phâdh foot corresponds to Zend pâdha.

In nadâkâh ‘locust’ dh corresponds with l in Persian malâkh. Here it represents the original Zend dh in malâkah.

In nadhar it represents Arabic b in jâb.
ω n corresponds with Persian n,

Labials.
ω p corresponds with Persian p, also with f before a consonant; e.g.—
B. hapt
P. haft
B. gwapta
P. haupt

ω ph as an initial represents Persian p and f; e.g.—
B. phanch
P. panj
B. phushét
P. pusht
B. phur
P. pur
B. phrâh
P. farâkh

ω f seldom occurs initially, its place being taken by ph. As a medial and final, it commonly represents Persian b; e.g.—
B. thafar
P. tabar
B. shaf
P. shab
B. âf
P. âb

ω b corresponds with Persian b as an initial and when not preceded by a vowel.

ω h is found only in words of Indian origin.

w, v, has two sounds. The most usual is that of English w, which it receives generally when followed by a vowel, and the other that of a labial v (h in Ell’s palaeotype), which it receives when followed by a consonant or as a final, and in borrowed words of Sindhi origin. With both pronunciations it often corresponds with Persian b; e.g.—
B. zawân
P. zabân
B. warmâ
P. barmâ
B. šâvâz
P. sabz
B. whâv
T. khwâb

Combined with h, w is pronounced like English wh in which; wh and w alone often correspond with Persian khw ɔ or kh followed by a labial vowel (u, û, o). The guttural is either preserved in the aspirate b, or more frequently lost altogether (see h); e.g.—
B. whân
P. khwân
B. whâr
P. khâr
B. wash
P. khash
B. wân-agh
P. khwân-dân
B. war-agh
P. khûr-dân

ω m corresponds with Persian m.

Dalochi Grammar
Sibilants.

$ s \text{ corresponds with Persian } s.$

$\text{ sh as an initial corresponds with Persian } sh.$ As a final and medial $t$ corresponds either with $sh$ or $z$; e.g.—

- B. shaf: P. shab
- B. ash: P. az
- B. namish: P. namâz
- B. seshin: P. sozan
- B. rosh: P. roz

Sher 'below' corresponds with Persian zeir, but there is no other case of initial $sh$ corresponding with $z$. Sher may be a contraction of ash or 'from below.'

$z$ corresponds either with Persian $s$ or $z$; e.g.—

- B. zuwar: P. svarä

In the following words $z$ corresponds with Persian $d$, viz.—

- B. zi: P. dî roz
- B. zan-agh: P. dän-lustan
- B. zamâth: P. dâmad

In $zÎ$ 'yesterday,' mazâlî 'great,' zânegh 'know,' zamâth 'son-in-law,' and zirde, a poetical word meaning 'heart,' the original Zend $z$ is preserved.

In zik and zarâgh $z$ corresponds with the $j$ of Sindhi jik and jaru, but these words may have been borrowed by Sindhi. Of Pashto zik.

$zh$ corresponds with Persian $sh$, $z$ and $j$; e.g.—

- B. duzman: P. dasman
- B. ashmân: P. âmãz
- B. črâz: P. darûs
- B. wâzâ: P. khväû

Semi-vowels.

$ h$, $r$, and $\tilde{a}$ correspond with the same letters in Persian.

$h$ generally represents an old Persian $h$, modern Persian $h$ or $kh$; e.g.—

- B. hushk: P. khusk
- B. hon: P. khus
- B. hikh: P. khük
- B. phrâb: P. farâk

In beth, sweat, $h$ represents the Zend $q$ or $hv$ in aquâtha.

Borrowed Arabic words beginning with $h$ undergo a similar change, as—

- B. hair: A. khair
- B. hatar: A. khatar

The above noted correspondences may be tabulated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persian</th>
<th>Balochi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$kh$</td>
<td>$h$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$kh$</td>
<td>$k$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g$</td>
<td>$g$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ch$</td>
<td>$chh$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t$</td>
<td>$th$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It will be noticed that the aspirates of the surd row (kh, chh, th) are very common, replacing the corresponding unaspirated Persian consonants, while those of the sonant row (gh, jh, dh, bh) seem to be entirely confined to words of Indian and Brahui origin.

The letters kh, gh, th, and f are usually medials or finals, representing the Persian letters shown in the above table. Th and dh are never initials, and kh, gh and f, when they occur in borrowed words of modern introduction as initials, are usually pronounced kh, g and ph.

An initial h is occasionally lost altogether; e.g.—
B. asteh P. hastand
B. ham P. ham

II.—VOWELS.

The vowel-sounds in Balochi generally agree with those of Khurásáni Persian. They may be arranged as follows:—

Long
ä, ë, á, ë

Short
ä, ë, u

Diphthongs
æ, æ, o, am

The most noticeable point of difference from Persian is the frequent substitution of the palatal series t, i, e for the labial series ù, u, o; e.g.—

B. sith P. súd
B. dir P. dür
B. sehíh P. sezan
B. gándim P. gándum
B. bithá P. buída
B. hik P. kák
B. wás P. kusú
B. súm P. súrna

A similar change sometimes affects borrowed Arabic words; e.g.—
P. málim A. málim
B. hir A. hir

In a few cases the change is reversed; e.g.—
B. osht-agh P. ist-áchan
B. súf P. sóv

Other variations from the Persian vowel system are rare.
THE NOUN.

I.—TERMINATIONS.

1. Balochi nouns in their formation correspond closely with Persian. The original terminal vowels have been lost, and the majority of nouns now terminate in consonants. There is no distinction of gender.

2. Vowel-endings—

ā. The majority of nouns ending in ā are borrowed from Sindhi or Arabic. In the former case ā sometimes represents Sindhi o, therein corresponding more nearly with Punjabi; e.g.—

Ar. hayā, doā
Si. bhā, jheṣā, thora, trāṇā, velā.

The words wāzhā, ṭā, chawā, pāsā and begā are not borrowed. Of these wāzhā (P. khwājāh) and begā in inflected forms drop the ā and take the termination ah as a base of inflection; e.g.—

wāzhā, pl. wāzhāhān, lords
begā : abl. begahā, in the evening.

The borrowed noun velā, time, is simply treated. Other nouns ending in ā take no inflections. Some Sindhi nouns as jheṣā, thora have an alternative form in o which can be inflected.

1. This is a common termination, being commonly used as in Persian to form abstracts, as dust ‘theft,’ from dz ‘thief,’ sak ‘strength’ from sak ‘strong,’ &c., also as the termination of other abstract nouns not directly formed from Balochi bases as shāhī ‘rejoicing,’ zyānī ‘injury.’ It occurs, also in other nouns as godī ‘lady,’ drūhānī ‘pistol,’ mavaṣ̄kī ‘congratulation,’ pahi ‘rib’ (P. phahu). As a termination of borrowed words i is also found, as in chārī ‘spy,’ mahī ‘buffalo,’ phalli ‘section of a tribe.’

O is of frequent occurrence both in pure Balochi and in borrowed words; e.g.—

Balochi—

dīthic, mist (P. dād).
shāthic, dove
bathio, mortar
nākho, uncle
gokho, span
mokho, spider
go, race, prize
jo, water-course
gwando, alligator
jadho, caye
phalo, direction
surgo, speech
lepo, camel

Borrowed—
daddo, pony (Si. drararo)
paredo, echo (Si. parandço)
ghoro, a band of horse
shaddo, a turban
lekdho, reckoning.

This o nearly corresponds in sound to the close English o, and never has the open Italian sound. Most words ending in o change it to u when followed by a vowel, whether this vowel commences a following word or an inflectional suffix. The o of the first eight words in the above list (dīthic to jo inclusive) does not undergo this change. Go and jo are radical words, and the
others end in the syllables lo and kho which probably had originally a distinct force of their own; e.g.—

nakho
do 
form the plural
nakhoā

but phalo
jadū 
are inflected
phalā

Dihar ‘leopard’ may be classed with words ending in o, though I have never heard the termination pronounced otherwise than āv. This is a purely labial sound, not the English v.

Ū as a termination does not seem to occur in pure Balochi words. It is found in a few words of Sindhi origin and undergoes no change in inflections; e.g.—

ānā, an egg.
ṭīlā, a bell
varūd, a beam
ilmū, a lemon (Arabic).

E has not been met with except in kahno ‘pigeon,’ also pronounced kahni.

An is only found in jau ‘barley.’

3. Special terminations—

(a) Verbal Nouns.

Agh. This is the termination of the infinitive and verbal noun which corresponds with it in form. It apparently corresponds with the Pashto verbal noun in ah, as final gh in Balochi generally corresponds with Persian h. Agh, as a termination corresponds with the Persian termination ah in many other nouns; e.g., ramagh “a flock of goats,” āhanjagh “a sah,” &c. Some are verbal nouns in form as gwānjagh “a swing.” The termination agh also forms collective nouns as murdānjagh “the fingers,” from murdān, phādagh “legs,” from phādī.

Ogh. This termination forms the noun of agency from the verbal base and may be used with almost any verb; e.g., thursokh “a coward,” from thursagh “fear”; maro’kh “an eater,” from waragh. These nouns of agency can be used and inflected as adjectives; e.g.—
mirokh, a fighter
mirokhē bing, fighting dog.

Ogh is occasionally found in other nouns besides those of agency, as in granokh “fool.”

(b) Abstract Nouns.

1. This is the commonest termination for abstract nouns, which may be formed from other nouns or adjectives; e.g., dus “theft,” sakmārdi “valour,” gharni “grief.”

Ādh. Used in forming abstracts from adjectives of dimension; as—
gwandādē, shortness
drāshādē, length
phrāshādē, breadth.

This termination ādh corresponds to the Persian ā in frākhā breadth, garmā, pahēs, sarāmē, &c. The Phelavi in similar words has the termination āk. Possibly the original form was ā, āk. The former would explain the Balochi and the latter the Phelavi form.

ūdā; in āñmattē ‘examination’ from āñminagh ār; as didāhar ‘sight,’ raśtār ‘paces.’
Collective Nouns.

1. This is most usually employed to form collectives; e.g.
   - jangal, a band of women from Jan
   - zabgul, a flock of kids from zah
   - pahar, as gwar-pahar, a flock of lambs

2. This termination is frequently employed to form diminutives, sometimes modifying the base; e.g.
   - jankh or jinkh, girl, from jân woman
   - gwarahk, lamb, from the base gwar-"q" gurând ram, and
   - gwar-pahar flock of lambs
   - kisâkh, very small, from kisâh

3. Occasionally used when all diminutiv signification has been lost, as wasarikh, "father-in-law" (Persian khusar).

4. Occasionally used, as in kisârâ, a diminutive of kisâh "small;" Possibly the termination lo in dâhlo shâlîho had originally the force of a diminutive. Compare also the adverbs khamro "a very little," from kham, and chiklo "a little".

Compound nouns and adjectives—

Compounds are numerous, and may be classed under the Sanskrit divisions of Dwandwa, Tatpurusha, Karmaâraya and Bahuvrihi, or Copulative, Qualifying, Descriptive and Possessive.

a. Copulative. This class consists of nouns inseparably coupled together, only the latter being subject to inflection; e.g.
   - phol-phurs, enquiry
   - thaugh-tawar, conversation
   - chukh-chori, children
   - mâtâ-phîch, parents

b. Qualifying or Dependent. In this class the latter member of the compound is qualified by the former. The latter member may be either a noun or a verbal root, the verbal noun in okh being occasionally but not often used; e.g.—

1. When both members are nouns—
   - jogin-dar, a pestal (lit. mortar-stick)
   - mazâr-dumb, a plant (lit. tiger-tail)
   - rosh-sân, sunrise
   - châhâ-lîwar, a matter of jest
   - chham-phuâ, eyelid
   - mâtâ-glûmah, eclipse of the moon.

2. When the first member is a noun and the latter a verbal root—
   - shîr-wâr, milk-drinking
   - rosh-gir, eclipse of the sun (sun-searing)
   - gudhâ-din, under-tearing (name of a plant)
   - sha-khah, night-expeller the (planet Venus)
   - mar-khushokh, man slayer
   - sangband, connected by marriage.

c. Descriptive. In this class the first member is an adjective, numeral or other word simply describing or defining the second, e.g.—

   - syah-qf, perennial stream (lit. black water)
   - drashdâr, a beam (long-wood)
   - makhir, female wild ass
   - ergwâth, the leeside (lit. down wind)
   - thâyâr-gist, four score
d. Possessive. These are formed in a similar manner to the last class with the force of adjectives or descriptive epithets, the possession of the qualities described being implied; e.g.—

hor-dast, empty-handed
phâsh-phâshh, barefoot
sweth-rish, grey-bearded
syâh-gwar, black-breast (e.g., the black partridge)
phodhâh-domt, the name of a flower (lit. thither-faced)
dir-zâgh, far knowing
dast-basîghagh, hands joined

5. Inflection of nouns—

The suffixes used in forming the different cases are â, âr, egh, eghâ, eî, e, â, ârâ, ânî and ânêgh, but these suffixes are put to a great variety of uses which will be considered under the different cases.

The most usual inflection is that in â. It may be used as an instrumental or nominative with verbs in a past tense, as an accusative, ablative and locative; its place is to a certain extent taken in the plural by the suffix â, the use of which is however more restricted.

Singular.

The Nominative.—The nominative of all intransitive verbs and of transitive verbs in the present and future, is the simple uninflected noun. With transitive verbs in tenses derived from the past participle the instrumental construction is employed, the inflected form in â being used for the agent, while the object is left uninflected.

Genitive.—The most usual method of expressing the genitive is to place the uninflected noun with a genitive significator before the qualifying noun, as—

ân mard baâh, that man’s son.

Occasionally the termination eî is used in this formation, the noun in the genitive being treated as an adjective, as—

gindî admîn ranâdÊ, he sees there are men’s tracks.

When the noun is a genitive significator follows instead of preceding the qualifying noun, the terminations egh, eghâ and sometimes simple e are used.

Examples.—Aâ phâlawâ ralâh bîtâh daryâeghâ, he started off in the direction of the river.

Ya sâle matie mastaghê surthîya âraghên, a woman is lifting up and bringing a bowl of curds.

Dative.—The termination âr or ar is employed for the dative, as e mardumâr naghan dâthâ-i, he gave the man bread.

Accusative.—The most useful ending of the accusative is â, but âr is frequently used, especially when emphasis is required or to distinguish a nearer object from a more remote; e.g., mâ Balochiyâ rojî-ar naghan khanun, in Balochi we call “ roti ” naghan.

The termination â is never used for the accusative with the past tense of transitive verbs; in short, when the nominative is inflected the accusative is uninflected; and, vice versâ, in the other tenses, when the nominative is uninflected the accusative receives the inflection.

Examples.—Balochâ wasîh baâhî di badshah baâhî di burthâghant.

Hokâ khuthâf, ‘hawânh ki main baâhî biyarti ikhtar ikhtar jâgir dekht-i.”—Part I, 14:

The Baloch carried off both his own son and the king’s son.

He made a proclamation “whoever brings back my son shall receive such and such jagir.”
Ablative, Locative.—The inflected form in ā is used with the prepositions go "with," azh "from," plā "on," manā "in," gawar "in possession of," dañ "into," and arr "in, upon" which alone precede the noun. It also expresses without a preposition position, motion to or from, time when. The meaning from is often implied without the use of the preposition azh; e.g.—

Ān ki khāi chū kādhirā, whatever thing comes from God
Bahr-khanārī go kādhirā, that I will divide with my heart
Har shākān hazār shākā bitāhā, on every branch a thousand branches sprang
Har shākān wathē gūl bitāhā, on every branch its own flower.

Plural.

Ān. The termination ān is used for the nominative and accusative plural, but the singular forms are perhaps more frequently used. With numerals the singular is almost exclusively used.

ērā. The plural dative in ērā is also of rare occurrence, the singular being more frequently used.

ēnt. This is the most usual plural suffix, being always used for the genitive and ablative; e.g.—

pakhkānī khand, the vale of poplars.

When the genitive follows, instead of preceding the qualifying noun, the termination āngch may be used instead of ēnt.

Example.—E shahr faqīrāng-chān? is this a town of faqirs?

The suffix e.

e is used in the sense of an indefinite article; e.g., mard ‘man,’ marde ‘a man.’

The indefinite base formed by the suffix e is used as a base of inflection, the case endings following the e. Thus from marde we get mardeān and mardeār.

The suffix e, besides its use as an indefinite article, has the sense of some, any, what sort of, &c., as is shown in the following examples:—

Example.—Dārī chūn biyār kī wharde khanānī, collect and bring some wood that we may prepare some food.—Part I, 12.

Tho phehā mazār rānde dīhāc, have you seen any track of a tiger here?—Part I, 6.

Tho doshti chī kāre khanaghāthē, what sort of work were you doing last night?—Part I, 21.

It also has the definite sense of one, as in the following:—

Example.—Drīs yā shafeē yā roshēē nishta. Drīs sat for one night and one day.—Part I, 16.

The complete inflection of the noun is shown below, under the words mard, man, and leōn, camel.
MARD, MAN.

SINGULAR.

**Definite form.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom., Inst. &amp;</td>
<td>mard</td>
<td>mardar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>mardā</td>
<td>mardār</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>marde</td>
<td>mardār</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>mardēgh</td>
<td>mardār</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indefinite form.**

*The man.*

A man.

LERO, CAMEL.

**Definite form.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>lero</td>
<td>leravā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc., &amp;c.</td>
<td>leravā</td>
<td>leravān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>lerave</td>
<td>leravāni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>leravegh</td>
<td>leravānigh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indefinite form.**

*The camel.*

A camel.

ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives are formed by the terminations *i, en, ena, agh, o* and *egh* from nouns and adverbs; e.g.—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Baluchi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>demi, former</td>
<td>from dem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phadgh, hinder</td>
<td>phadgha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mardāgh, manly</td>
<td>mard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nughraena, of silver</td>
<td>nughra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nughra,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggh, gandagh, bad</td>
<td>gand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. gwatho, windy</td>
<td>gwath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egh, dāregh, wooden</td>
<td>dār</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Adjectives usually precede nouns and generally take the termination \( ch \) when used with nouns, unless the original termination happens to be \( en \); as—

nughran\( ch \) eden, a silver mirror

but

gw\( ch \) doeh halwar, windy talk.

The adjectives jowa\( ch \), good, kisa\( ch \), small, and maza\( ch \), great, form respectively before nouns jowa\( n \), kisan\( n \), and mazan\( n \).

Occasionally idiom or emphasis requires that the adjective should not precede the noun, but follow it. The termination is then \( en \) or \( a\), instead of \( ch \).

Example.—Guna\( ch \) ma\( ch \) khan\( n \), gua\( ch \), ma\( ch \) than\( n \) rasta\( n \) hai doa\( ch \) dha\( n \) philavan\( n \), pardon my fault, and I will give you a true and \( en \) full account.

Numerals are similarly treated either when they follow the noun or are used by themselves.

Example.—E hashtan\( n \) dir bare ny\( d \) dha, take these seven and place them at a distance. 'Part I, 31.'

3. Comparison. The comparative degree is formed by the suffix \( th \) or \( tar \); e.g.—

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{kisa\( ch \)} & \text{comp. kisan\( tar \) and kasthar} \\
\text{burs} & \text{" burs\( th \)"} \\
\text{maza\( ch \)} & \text{" masthar} \\
\text{jowa\( ch \)} & \text{" jowan\( th \)"} \\
\text{sak} & \text{" sakthar,} \\
\end{array}
\]

the base being sometimes slightly modified. The word bathir (Pers. bihtar) is sometimes used with other adjectives to express comparison; as—

bathir gandagh, worse.

The word geshtar "more" corresponds to the Pers. beshtar, but the positive is wanting in Balochi.

"Th\( n \)m" in comparison is expressed by azh, whether the adjective is put in the comparative degree or not; e.g.—

Azh tho nak\( n \) en, he is better than thou.

There is no special superlative form. The comparative form may be used, or the adverbs sak\( n \) "extremely," hud\( n \)ai "divinely" may be employed to give emphasis to the adjective. The phrase azh thawaghe\( n \) or azh kulis\( n \) "of all" may also be used with the comparative to give a superlative sense; e.g.—

Azh thawaghe\( n \) masthar, the greatest of all.

NUMERALS.

I.—CARDINAL NUMBERS.

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{Yak} \\
\text{Ya} \\
\text{Do} \\
\text{Sai} \\
\text{Chy\( a\)} \\
\text{Phan\( c \)} \\
\text{Shash} \\
\text{Hapt} \\
\text{Had\( d \)} \\
\text{Hasht} \\
\text{Har\( d \)}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{One} \\
\text{Two} \\
\text{Three} \\
\text{Four} \\
\text{Five} \\
\text{Six} \\
\text{Seven} \\
\text{Eight}
\end{array}
\]
Nuh  Nine
Dah  Ten
Yāzhdah  Elven
Yāzah  Twelve
Dwāzhdah  Thirteen
Dwāzah  Fourteen
Sahzah  Fifteen
Chyārdah  Sixteen
Phāzhdah  Seventeen
Phāzah  Eighteen
Nozd  Nineteen
Gist  Twenty
Gist-u-yak  Twenty one
Gist-u-da  Twenty-two, and so on regularly.
Si  Thirty
Chhil  Forty
Phanjah  Fifty
Shi-gist  Sixty
Saigist-u-dah  Seventy
Chyār-gist  Eighty
Chyārghist-u-dah  Ninety
Sadh  A hundred
Shaz gidt  A hundred and twenty
Hapt-gist  A hundred and forty
Hosht-gist  A hundred and sixty
Nuh-gist  A hundred and eighty
Doshd  Two hundred
Hazr  A thousand
Hadhdar  An indefinitely large number.

The form ya “one” is used with nouns; yak is used by itself.

Counting from sixty upwards is usually done in multiples of twenty, intermediate numbers being reckoned on or back from the nearest multiple; e.g. —

217 is saī khām yāzhdah-gist, i.e., three less eleven score.
222 is yāzhdah-gist-o-sai, i.e., eleven score and three.

II.—ORDINAL NUMBERS:

Pesū  First
Duhmi, gudi  Second
Saimi, sohmi  Third
Chyārnumi  Fourth
Phānchumi  Fifth
Shaahnumi  Sixth
Haptumi  Seventh
Hashtumi  Eighth
Nuhmi  Ninth
Dahmi  Tenth
Yāzāmi  Eleventh
Dwāzāmi  Twelfth
Sahzāmi  Thirteenth
Chyārdāmi  Fourteenth
Phāzādāmi  Fifteenth
Shāzādāmi  Sixteenth
Havdāmi  Seventeenth
Hashdāmi  Eighteenth
Compound numbers are treated as single words in forming the ordinal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound Numbers</th>
<th>Ordinal Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nozdami</td>
<td>Nineteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gistumi</td>
<td>Twentieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siimi</td>
<td>Thirtieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhilumi</td>
<td>Fortieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sadhumi</td>
<td>Hundrithth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazarumi</td>
<td>Thousandth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Fractional Numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fractional Numbers</th>
<th>Ordinal Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one-half (½)</td>
<td>nem, nemagh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-third (⅓)</td>
<td>salak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-quarter (¼)</td>
<td>pao, chyarak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-fifth (⅕)</td>
<td>phanjak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three-quarters (⅗)</td>
<td>sal-pao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one-and-a-half (1½)</td>
<td>yek nem or deh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with one-half more</td>
<td>sadhcan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g., four-and-a-half (4½)</td>
<td>saqbooa chyar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With minuter fractions the word bahr is employed with the ordinal number, as Gistumi bahr, one-twentieth.

IV. Multiples.

a. Multiples of quantity, expressed in English by the word "fold"—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiples</th>
<th>Ordinal Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do-barah</td>
<td>twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sai-barah</td>
<td>thrice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chyahr-barah</td>
<td>four times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Multiples of time expressed generally by the word bahr, corresponding to the similar use of "times" in English. Bar is put in the plural except in ya-bare "once," where it receives the indefinite suffixes. Thi-bare "another time" is similarly constructed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiples</th>
<th>Ordinal Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ya-bare</td>
<td>once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do-barah</td>
<td>twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sai-barah</td>
<td>thrice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chyahr-barah</td>
<td>four times</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRONOUNS.

I. Personal Pronouns.

Singular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First person</th>
<th>Ordinal Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>mah, mah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>man, main, maigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>manan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>mä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.</td>
<td>agh mä, go mâ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>mä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>main, maigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>már, märä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.</td>
<td>mä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Second person</th>
<th>Ordinal Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>mär, märä,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.</td>
<td>mä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the 1st person plural of the present and imperfect of the verb to be, the form makh is used instead of mā, as makh-ādā, we are, makh-ādā, we were. The preservation of the kh here points to a direct derivation from the Zend khāmākem, we.

Example.—Makh-ōn zahmjānē Lāshārī, we āre sword-wielding Lāshārīs. Part II, 5.

b. Second person—

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thou</td>
<td>thāi</td>
<td>thāgh</td>
<td>thārā, thar</td>
<td>thau, tha</td>
<td>thou, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>shawā, shā</td>
<td>shawāl, shāi</td>
<td>shawālgī</td>
<td>shawā, shā,</td>
<td>&amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the present and imperfect of the verb to be shawakh is used instead of shawā, as shawākhi-ādā, you are; shawākhi-ādā, you were. This form may be referred to the Zend khāmākem, you.

The forms malgh and thaigh, mine and thine, never precede the nouns.

Example.—Mān thāi zāl-ān, e bādshāḥāi di thaigh-ēn, I am thy wife and this kingdom is thine.—Part I, 31.

II.—THIRD PERSONAL PRONOUN AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The demonstrative pronouns “this” and “that” take the place of the 3rd personal pronoun, which only exists independently in the form of the pronominal suffixes to be noticed hereafter:—

1. Proximate demonstrative pronoun—

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this, he</td>
<td>eash, e, i</td>
<td>eashi, eashiyā</td>
<td>eashiyar</td>
<td>eashiyā, eashiyar</td>
<td>eashiyā</td>
<td>'ash eashiyā, go eashiyā, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plural.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>these, they</td>
<td>eash, eashān</td>
<td>eashān</td>
<td>eashānrā</td>
<td>eashān, eashānrā</td>
<td>eashān</td>
<td>'ah eashān, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An intensive form is used with the prefix ham, sometimes corrupted to haw, as hawe, hameh, hameeshiā, hamehshān, &c., “this very one, by this one.”
2. Remote demonstrative pronoun—

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Añ, Añh</th>
<th>that, he</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Añhī, Añhīyā</td>
<td>of that, his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>Añhīyar</td>
<td>to him, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>Añhīyar, Añhīyā</td>
<td>that, him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.</td>
<td>Añhīyā</td>
<td>that, he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>Añhīyā, &amp;c.</td>
<td>from him, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This pronoun has also an intensive form with the prefix ham or haw meaning "that one," "that very one," as hāmāñ, hawāñhīyā, &c. The un-inflected forms Añ and e, hawāñ and haweh are used as demonstrative, adjectives when prefixed to nouns.

**Examples of demonstrative pronouns.**

An ohyār avzārān gire daeth, seise those four horseman.—Part I, 31.

Añhīyā mundī phajyārīho sar-gīpta, she recognized the ring and set off.—Part I, 31.

Mañ dil na khashi e zāl neghā, my heart does not go out towards this woman.—Part I, 24.

Hawēn drasht ki asēnch chobāñ kiumāngū-rī-ēn, eshi thākāñ ki khoreē chhamār mān-khane, chham guđā drush bī, this tree is so magical, that if you apply its leaves to blind eyes, the eyes will be healed.—Part I, 24.

The compound forms iñār and Añmār (for i-mard and Añ mard) are frequently used in the sense of personal pronouns and are applied even to animals and inanimate objects.

3. Pronominal suffixes—

These are frequently employed with the verb when the regular pronouns are not expressed. Those of the 3rd person, i "he" and iš "they" are most frequently employed, the distinction between the singular and plural forms not being carefully observed. Usually these suffixes are attached to verbs. Examples of this use will be found on page 26. Occasionally they are attached to nouns.

**Example.—Mā madrīkāñ shawashkaghūn, khaše girōkhi bi, we are selling beads, is there any purchaser of them?—Part I, 14.**

The suffix Añ is also sometimes used in the 3rd person, as khūthaghanāñ, "they did." The 1st person has also a suffix Añ, which is not so frequently used. With this suffix the verb takes a peculiar form, a euphonic t being inserted to strengthen the weak final of the 1st person singular or plural, as khāshaghanāñ or khāshaghanūtūn, "I or we killed."

**III.—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.**

The word ki performs most of the duties of a relative pronoun, as in Persian, and often merely has the meaning of a relative particle, being indeclinable, so that meaning is not complete without the use of other pronouns.
Example.—E mard hamesheh ki esha ë biráth mä giptaghâh. This is the man whose brother we have taken.

The following relative phrases are used:—

har khas ki whoever
har ki whoever
har chi ki whoever
ân ki whoever, whatever.

Example.—Har khas ki khâkht, every one who comes.
Har ki thau guzaho, whatever you say.
Aâ ki khâi chi kadhira, whatsoever thing comes from God.

IV.—Reflectives.

Wath, self.

Singul ar.

Nom. wath self
Gen. wathí, wathigh own, one’s own
Dat. } wathár self
Acc. }

Plural.

Nom. wathân selves
Gen. wathânl own
Dat. } wathaâna selves
Acc. }

The word wathí is used, like the Hindustâni apnâ, to express the possessive pronoun with relation to the nominative of the sentence.

Example (use of wath).—Thô hukm diyo, mâa wathí mardum wath whash khanâh kharâh, if you give the order, I will myself satisfy my husband and bring him back.—Part I, 24.

The words jind and but are also used in the sense of “self”—
oneself, wathí wath or wathí jind ;

e.g.—

Ánmar wathí jindâr khusita, he killed himself.

Jind is especially used in referring to one’s own private property (as the Hindustâni nij), e.g.—

Hawe mâdhin manî jindeghâh, this mare is my own property.

The phrase phâ-wathân is used for among themselves, ourselves, yourselves. Ma-wathân is found in the same sense among the southern tribes.

V.—Interrogatives.

Who, khâi ?

Singular and Plural.

Nom. khâi who ?
Gen. khaligh whose ?
Dat. Acc. khûâr whom ?

what ? , chih ?
which, what (qualifying a noun) kîsâh, thân
how much ? , chikhtar, chikar (P. chî
how many ? qadr ?)
VI.—Correlatives.

so much } ikhtar, ikar (P. in qadr ?)
so many } hawíghtar (P. hamin qadr)
just so much saághtar
that much hawíághtar
just that much

VII.—Indefinite.

khase any one, some one
har-khas every one
khas néh nobody
hech
hechí
'chi
harchi
chie
chie-chie
hechí-na
'chi-na
báx
kham
geshtar
kharde
yak-aqtiyá
thi
phitlí
ipti
thí khase
thí'chie
thí'chí-na
theghi
thewagheň
drust
kull
las
kulláň-phajyá
hardo

THE VERB.

The simplest form or base of every verb is with one or two exceptions identical in form with the 2nd pers. sing. imperative. From this base are formed immediately, by the addition of certain terminations, the imperative, aorist, infinitive and present participle. The termination of the infinitive is agh. From the base so obtained two more tenses, the present and imperfect, are formed. The past participle is formed from the base in a manner which will be described hereafter, and other past participles are formed from it as a base.

(a) Forms derived immediately from the base.

IMPERATIVE.

The imperative, as observed above, generally is the simplest form of the base. Verbs beginning with vowels take the prefix ba or bi, and the verbs waragh "to eat" and ravagh "to go" also form their imperative bawar and bato. Verbs beginning with vowels take also the prefix bi or kh in the aorist. These
Prefixes are not used either in the imperative or aorist when a negative is expressed, the negative particles na, ni and ma taking their place; e. g.—

biyar bring
mayar do not bring
bilah I will let
nelah I will not let
khalih he will come
nayalih he will not come

The prefix kh is most usually taken in the aorist, but the verb ilagh "to let" usually takes b.

AORIST.

The aorist has both indefinite, present, future and subjunctive significations. The terminations are as follows:—

**Singular.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>th, th, ith, i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most usual termination of the 3rd person singular is ith, which often becomes simply i. The following take th:—

**Infinitive**

khanagh, to do
janagh, to strike
giragh, to take
baragh, to take away
waragh, to eat

**3rd pers. sing aorist.**

khanth
jauth or jath
girth
bårth
warth

In giragh gir is the radical form of the verb. In baragh and waragh the radical vowel is lengthened. The following take th:—

biagh, to be
ravagh, to go
deach, to give
singh, to swell

**Present Participle.**

The present participle, used of a continued or repeated action, is formed from the base by the termination ana; e. g.—

**Infinitive**

binga
khanagh

**Present participle.**

biâna
khanâna

**INFINITIVE.**

The infinitive in agh is a noun and can be inflected. From the inflections of the infinitive the gerunds in a and i are formed. The gerund in a has an active signification with the sense of "in order to."

*Examples.*—Khanaghâ khanatâ. He fell adown, i.e., he began to do.

Man go sharmâ giraghâni, shawâ manâ ilaghâ neth. I am marrying him according to law; you are not to allow me (i.e., it is not for you to give me permission).—Part I, 20

Thô main Arzal-e; thou main khusaghâ akhtaghâ. Thou art my death angel, thou art come to slay me.—Part I, 22

The gerund in i or e has a genitive or passive signification, and generally means possible, or capable of being done, or refers to the necessity of an action. Occasionally a euphonic gh is inserted after the i.
Example.—Chākur sakah mardī, maḥī dāraghi nēh. Chākur is a powerful man, and not to be stopped by me.—Part II, 5.

Mā thaukā na khanān, ki már gāli ḫanaghī bī nawān. We do not speak, lest we should have to shut the door.—Part I, 9.

Mār pinjā lafā khanaghīgh-sth. We should have put it in a cage.—Part I, 24.

The present and imperfect are formed from the infinitive by the following terminations:

**Present.**

**Singular.**

1. ān
2. āc
3. ēt

**Plural.**

1. ānān
2. ācē
3. ētānt

**Imperfect.**

1. athān
2. athe
3. ath, eth, ā

The past participle is formed by the addition of the suffix th, th or ḥ to the base which is liable to modifications to be noted below. For purposes of composition the past base ends in gh (See Sounds, gh). From the base so formed the perfect and pluperfect are formed by the following terminations:

**Perfect.**

1. ā
2. e
3. ānt

**Pluperfect.**

1. athān
2. athe
3. ath, eth, ā

The 3rd person singular of the perfect is the simple form of the past participle without the gh. In transitive verbs with an object and agent this form expresses the perfect throughout the agent being in the inflected or instrumental form, while the object is uninflected; e.g.—

mardumā naghan wārtha, the man ate bread,

where mardumā is the inflected form of mardum. But—

mardum naghān wārtha, the man will eat bread.

Here mardum is uninflected and naghan receives the objective inflection.

The pluperfect is used in describing an action completed before the time of the narrative, and does not necessarily correspond with the English use.

**Examples.**—Tha sukhun khutthagath go wathi savaśā. Thou madest a promise with thy tongue.—Part I, 4.

Tha manān dithā shuthaghāthe. Thou sawest me and didst depart.—Part I, 15.

Ānmar ki chyār shaflnakhī Mardānā Badshāh uiyākhtagā. When he had waited four nights, and King Mardānā had not come.

The terminations of the present are nearly identical with those of the perfect, and those of the imperfect with the pluperfect. Both seem to be formed by the addition of the present and past forms of the defective verb to be to the infinitive base and the past base respectively. The present with the infinitive
base forms the present, with the past base the perfect. Similarly the past forms the imperfect and pluperfect. These forms are as follows:

**Present.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>we are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou art</td>
<td>you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he is</td>
<td>they are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past.**

| I was    | we were |
| thou wast| you were |
| he was   | they were |

From the simple past participle which has both an active and passive signification are formed two other participles, viz., (1) the active past participle used of a completed action and only found before a verb in a past tense,—this is formed by changing the termination tha into tha, ̃; (2) the present participle used of a continued but not repeated action. This is formed by changing the or tha into thiȳ, thiȳ or sometimes thiḡ.

The use of the participles may be shown as follows:—

**Formation of the Past Participle.**

The termination is either tha, tha or ta which is added to the base. This is the more usual. It is taken by all verbs whose bases end in a vowel. Verbs ending in mutes take tha as a rule, with a short vowel inserted after the characteristic; e.g., bashkagh “to give,” p. p. bashkatha. When a verb corresponds with a Persian verb in idan, a short i is sometimes inserted; e.g.—

rasagh, to arrive p. p. rasitha (P. rasidan).

thursagh, to fear p. p. thursitha (P. thursidan).

When tha or ta is used it is always attached to the base without an intervening vowel. This leads frequently to the modification of the characteristic of the base, the changes corresponding closely with those which take place in Persian. In some verbs the vowel of the base is also changed, and others are wholly irregular. Verbs whose characteristic is n (a class which includes all causals) take the termination tha without any modification of the base.

The most usual changes of characteristic letters are sh and zh to kh, ʃ to p, ʤ and s to s. Many verbs in sh and s take the termination without modifying the characteristic.

The following list gives the past participles of all the irregular verbs also most of those which form their past participle by taking tha without modification of the base. The verbs beginning with vowels which take the prefixes b, b1 and k in the imperative and norist are also given:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ʃragh</td>
<td>to bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʃaagh</td>
<td>to rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʃaskhanagh</td>
<td>to bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʃgh</td>
<td>to come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʃrtha</td>
<td>ʃsha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʃashkutha</td>
<td>ʃkha, ʃka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Infinitive.** | **Past Participle.**
---|---
seskagh | to sleep | akiśtha
ilagh | to let | ilaśta
oshtagh | to stand | oshtātha
oshtalainagh (causal of oshtagh) | | oshtalaintha

(The above take the prefixes b, bi, and kh).

| Basagh | to low | bastha
| bagh | to be killed | baśthā
| baragh | to take away | burtthā
| bressagh | to spin | breśthā
| baskagh | to go off, be discharged | bukthā
| baskhagh | to open | bokthā
| bandagh | to shut, tie | bastha
| biagh | to be | bithā
| phadeagh | to run | phadāthā
| phrushag | to burst | phruśtha
| phashag | to cook | phakka
| thiasagh | to faint | tiśthā
| theasagh | to extinguish | theśthā
| thashag | to go (run, gallop) | theśthā
| thashagh | to gallop (a horse) | theśthā
| jagh | to chew | jāthā
| janhagh | to strike | jatha
| chinagh | to pick up | chiṭthā
| dinagh | to tear | dirthā
| doskagh | to milk | dūkhthā
| dekhagh | to sew | ḍōkthā
| dokhagh | to fetch water | doṭhthā
| deagh | to give | daṭhā
| rāvagh | to go | shuṭhthā, shudhthā, raptā
| rphaagh | to grow | rusthā
| radagh | to tear up | ratthā, runthā
| ruānagh | to reap | resīntha
| resnagh | to pursue | resīntha
| risnagh | to draw (a sword) | risīntha
| rśagh | to scatter, pour | rikkthā
| zāgh | to bring forth | zāthā
| zǎnagh | to know | zāntha
| zinagh | to snatch | zīthā
| zīrgh | to raise | zūrthā
| susagh | to burn, be burnt | suṅkta
| soshagh | to burst (tr.) | sokhtha
| sindagh | to break | sīṭhthā
| śagh | to swell | śīṭhthā
| shudhagh | to hunger | shuṭhthā
| shodagh | to wash | shuṭhthā
| shāstagh | to send | shuṃsthā
| shamosagh | to forget | shamuṣtha
| shawashkagh | to sell | shawaṣkthā
| khasagh | to pull, turn out | khaṣṭhā
| khkhagh | to cultivate | khaṣṭhā
| khkagh | to kill | khaṭpā
tkhagh | to fall | khtaśhā
| khanagh | to do | khtaśhā
| kisagh | to allow | kīṣṭhā
| gāgh | to copulate | gāṭhā
| grāṭagh | to boil | grāṭhā
| gardagh | to return | garthā
| giragh | to take | giptā
In addition to the perfect and pluperfect the following tenses are formed from the base of the past participle, viz.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>greegh</td>
<td>gretsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guzagh</td>
<td>gwastha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guzagh</td>
<td>gwastha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galagh</td>
<td>galatha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gindagh</td>
<td>ditha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwadagh</td>
<td>gwapatha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwaragh</td>
<td>gwartha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwezagh</td>
<td>gikha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giesagh</td>
<td>giesha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gianagh</td>
<td>laitha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laghushagh</td>
<td>laghushta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawshagh</td>
<td>lawsha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madagh</td>
<td>mastha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miragh</td>
<td>mirtha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miragh</td>
<td>mirtha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mishagh</td>
<td>mishta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moezagh</td>
<td>moezha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misagh</td>
<td>mishta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mubahagh</td>
<td>mubahtha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigoshagh</td>
<td>nigoshta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niadagh</td>
<td>mishta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyadhagh</td>
<td>nyatha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wanhagh</td>
<td>wanthha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wapsagh</td>
<td>waptha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waragh</td>
<td>warta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lushegh</td>
<td>hushtha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Conditional.—This is formed by the termination en in the singular and an in the plural. It occasionally takes the prefix bi.

Examples.—Khase ki bi bighan, lai ohi gutha mardagh bang bokhon biwarthen. If there were any one here he would undo the ruby from the neck of the corpse and bring it.—Part I, 24.

Dilaw armarn khudhai ki “hawain jawain bokhon; dranghan man warthen.” In his heart he was sorry saying “This was an excellent stone; it had been well had I eaten it.”—Part I, 11.

When used in the negative the conditional takes the imperative participle na instead of na.

Example.—Dankoh ma naghun phakko ma dakh, thi khase dasan na wanhtha. Until I should bake his bread would not eat bread from the hands of any other person. Part I, 18.

The Conditional Pluperfect and the Habitual Past.—These tenses have two forms used indiscriminately for one or the other. One is simply the shortened past participle as dakh from dakh. The other is formed by adding the syllable ah to the base of the participle as warthath from warte. This form is found in all numbers and persons, but it also has a fully inflected form of the perfect being added to the base in ah, as:

1. Warthathah
2. Warthatho
3. Warthath

Examples.—Tho bi dakh thauke kuth, thara ah wokkathom. Hadst thou said a word for thy brother, I had burnt thee also. Part I, 25.
Agh mañ thara paidā ma khunteñ. ma bāķi jīhan paidā na khunteñ. If I had not created thee, I should not have created the rest of the world.

Hawāñ thara warihñish. Perhaps they would have bitten you.—Part I, 20.

Example of Habitual Past.—Jinkhā phageghā kharo bith, Kurān parīth; Dris paighiumber di thuṅk raukhułh, gadā ān di parīth; Kurān. Hawāñhi di-gosh daaith-i, ki hawāñhi thaukii washiyā mañ-dhakhułh-i. The girl would rise early and read the Kurān; Dris used to hear her voice, and then he too would recite the Kurān. She would fix her attention on him, for his voice used to sound sweet to her.—Part I, 15.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Transitive verbs have a passive voice, which is, however, not very extensively used. The infinitive is formed by adding iy to the verbal base. From this base an active is formed by the addition of the „oimaly decl „initialations as in the active. The past participle of the active has also a passive signification, and from this is formed (1) a present corresponding in form to the active perfect, and an alternative form made by substituting iy for agh, as, I am struck, Jathaghâñ or jathiyâñ; (2) an imperfect, which similarly corresponds with the active pluperfect, as I was struck, Jathaghâñ or jathiyêñhāñ.

In addition to the simple past participle as jathâ, there is a present participle formed by adding iyâ or ighâ to the base of the past participle, as jathiyâ or jathighâ, being struck. A past participle is also formed from the infinitive base, as jâñjâñhâ, struck.

Examples of the passive.—A'ñmar ki girîjî ēuda bandîñj. If he is caught he will be bound.

Mâhnî galo jathiyêñh, ēwân ēwâr khârâñhâ ëkhâsthâñh-i. The door, of the palace was shut, and this sentence was written over it.—Part I, 12.

CAUSALS.

The causal is commonly formed by adding the suffix ân to the root; e.g.—

tharagh, to return.

thuninagh, to cause to return, ë. ë., to give back.

Oashtagh, „to stand„, and nindagh „to sit“ form their causals, thus—

Oashtagh—oshtalainagh.

Nindagh—nichtalainagh (to lay, spread out).

Some of the verbs given in the list on pages 22—24 are causals, the intransitive verb becoming transitive by a change in the radical vowel resembling the Sanskrit ëupa, as—

sushagh, sushagh; thashagh, thásagh, thusagh, thosagh.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Verbs are compounded with prepositions, with nouns and with other verbs. The most common of those compounded with prepositions will be found under the words „at „down„, At māñ „in„; „to „out„; and ëw„go „with „in the vocabulary. In verbs which take the prefixes ël, b, and ëk these are inserted after the prepositions, as are also the negative particles na and ma; e. g.—

phâjîa, together. Aragh, to bring.

phâjîa-aragh, to recognize.

phâjîa-kârîtth, he will recognize.

phâjîa nayârttha, he did not recognize.
Compound phrases of a noun and a verb are common. The verbs khanagh "to do," deagh "to give," janagh "to strike," and giragh "to take" are most commonly used in this way; e. g.—

er-giragh, to set out
dem deagh, to send

One verb frequently qualifies another, the two verbs being used in the same tense and person throughout. The active past participle is never used unless followed by another past tense; e. g.—

flagh deagh, to let go
bilfá deañ, I will let go
ishto dátha, he let go
tharagh ágh, to come back
tharíh khán, I will come back
tharíh ákhíaháhání, I had come back.

Pronominal Suffixes I and Ish.

These particles are appended to verbs and take the place of the pronouns of the third person when not expressed before the verb. The singular form is 1 and the plural ish, but in practice they are used almost indiscriminately. They express (1) the agent of the verb in the third person; (2) the object of an action, or the instrument by which it was performed; e. g.—

(1) khítha; did or done
ániyá khítha
or
khítha-i,
rağháthant-i, they were going
játha-ísh, they struck
bečhi nestáth-i, there was none of it (lit., anything was not of it).

(2) wath gindith-i, he will see himself
mañ khírán-i, I will bring it
harkína pháiyá-kháirtí-i, every one recognizes him.

(3) with the imperative—bar-ísh! Take them away!
Wáisí miyáth, dareth-i. Do not let the Wáisí come, stop him.—Part I, 23.

The suffix án is occasionally used in the third person.

Example.—Saí hawar Mazáí mánnar khánant, güá phághá band; mánnar ma khanant án phághá ma band. If the Mazáís agree to three things assume the turban (of chieftainship); if they do not agree to them, do not assume it.

Shortened Infinitive.

A form which may be called a shortened infinitive consists of the past participle base without the vowel termination, as ákht, gipt, sháth, &c. It is used with the verb 'khanagh' in the sense of 'to be able' and 'blxgh' in the sense of 'to be possible' or 'to be able.'

Examples.—Hudíhá isht na khíthaí. He was unable to leave God's presence. —Part I, 16.

Ma níh hauén wátáná nísh na bún. We shall not be able now to stay in this country

Verbal Noun.

From most verbs a verbal noun of agency can be formed by the suffix okh being added to the base; e. g.—
giragh, to take; girokh, taker, creditor.
khúsákh, to kill; khúsákh, murderer.
Paradigms of Verbs.

THE VERB TO BE.

INFINITIVE AND VERBAL NOUN.

biagh, to be, being, to become.

GERUNDS.

biaghā, to be, in order to be.

biaghī, of being, possible.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, of continued or repeated action.

bihāna, being, going on.

Present, of completed action.

bithiyā, being, having been.

Past.

bitha, been.

bitho, having been.

VERBAL NOUN (active).

biokh, what is happening, probable.

PRESENT INDEFINITE.

I am, &c.

Singular. Plural.

1. ān ān
2. e eth, e
3. ēn ant, ān

or when the pronouns immediately precede—

1. mān-ān makh-ān
2. thv-e abawākhe
3. ānhe ānhan

Present.

I am becoming, &c.,

1. biaghāā biaghāā
2. biaghāe biaghāe
3. biaghāh biaghāh

Past Indefinite.

I was, &c.

1. athān athān
2. athhe ahhe
3. ath, eth ahhan

The pronouns are combined with this tense as in the present indefinite.

Imperfect.

I was becoming, &c.

1. biaghathāā biaghathāā
2. biaghathhe biaghathhe
3. biaghathh biaghathh
**PERFECT.**

*I have been or become,* &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. bitaghân</td>
<td>bitaghân</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bitaghe</td>
<td>bitaghe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. biha</td>
<td>bitaghant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLUPERFECT.**

*I had become,* &c.

| 1. bitaghathân | bitaghathân  |
| 2. bitaghathe | bitaghathe  |
| 3. bitaghbeth | bitaghbethant |

**AORIST AND FUTURE.**

*I shall or may be,* &c.

| 1. bân | bâh  |
| 2. be | beth, be |
| 3. bith, bi | bant, bân |

**IMPERATIVE.**

*Be, become, let him be,* &c.

| 2. bi | beth |
| 3. bâdh, bâ | bant |

**CONDITIONAL OR OPTATIVE.**

*If I were or had been, would I were or had been,* &c.

| 1.  |
| 2. bîbêch | bithechenân |
| 3.  |

**CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT.**

*I would have been,* &c.

| 1. bitaghathân | bitaghathân  |
| 2. bitaghathe | bitaghathe  |
| 3. bitaghbeth | bitaghbethant |

**HABITUAL PAST.**

*Used to be,*

*bith (in all numbers and persons).*

The defective verb to be, to exist, corresponding to the Persian *hastā*.

**PRESENT.**

*I am I exist,* &c.

| 1. astân | astân  |
| 2. asto | asle |
| 3. astohe | astant, astân |

**IMPERFECT.**

*I was,* &c.

| 1. astathân | astathân  |
| 2. astâhe | astâhe  |
| 3. astâh, astâ | astâthant |
THE VERB RAVAGH, TO GO.

INFINITIVE AND VERBAL NOUN.
ravagh, to go, going

GERUNDS.
ravaghā, in order to go
ravaghī, possible to go

PRESENT PARTICIPLES.
ravāra, going on
shushyā, going

PAST PARTICIPLES.
shūtha, gone
shūtho, having gone
raptā; These forms are not used in the ordinary sense of
raptō; going, but express continued action, to 'go on' doing.

ACTIVE VERBAL NOUN.
ravokh, a goer, one who goes fast.

SHORTENED INFINITIVE.

shūth

PRESENT.
I am going, etc.

Singular. Plural.
1. ravaghān ravaghān
2. ravaghāh ravaghāh
3. ravaghēn ravaghēn

IMPERFECT.
I was going.

1. ravaghathān ravaghathān
2. ravaghathē ravaghathē
3. ravaghēth ravaghēthant

PERFECT.
I went, I have gone.

1. shushaghān shushaghān
2. shushaghē shushaghē
3. shushā shushaghant

2ND PERFECT.
I went on (doing).

1. raptaghān raptaghān
2. raptaghē raptaghē
3. raptā raptaghant

PLUPERFECT.
I went (at some past time), I had gone.

1. shushaghathān shushaghathān
2. shushaghathē shushaghathē
3. shushaghēth shushaghathant
AORIST AND FUTURE.

I go, I may go, I shall go.

Singular.

1. āwān or ābāwān
dūvān or dūvādūn
2. raśā, barāvā

(When used with the prefix ba the accent is on the ba.)

IMPERATIVE.

Go, let him go, &c.

2. ārā
dārāvānt

(Accent on the ba.)

NEGATIVE FORM (accent on the ma).

2. mārā

3. mārāvat

CONDITIONAL OR OPTATIVE.

Should I go, would that I had gone, &c.

1, 2, 3. shuṭā or shuṭēnān
bīshuṭēn

CONDITIONAL PLUPERFECT.

I would have gone, &c.

1. shuṭāthān

2. shuṭāthe

3. shuṭāthānt

or shuṭē (in all numbers and persons).

HABITUAL PAST.

I used to go, &c.

shuṭē or shuṭāthē

in all numbers and persons,

THE VERB ĀGHA, TO COME;

INFINITIVE.

āgh, to come, coming.

GERUNDS.

not in use.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

of continued action, not in use.

of completed action, akhtāghā, coming.

PAST PARTICIPLES.

akhta or ākhta, come.

akhto or ākto, having come.

Active verbal noun : akh, one who comes.

Shortened infinitive : akht.
### Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am coming.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. mana-aghān</td>
<td>mana-aghān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mana-aghāi</td>
<td>mana-aghāi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. mana-aghān</td>
<td>mana-aghān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or phēdh-aghān, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Imperfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I was coming.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. mana-aghathān</td>
<td>mana-aghathān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. mana-aghathāh</td>
<td>mana-aghathāh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. mana-aghathān</td>
<td>mana-aghathān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or phēdh-aghathān, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Perfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I came or have come.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ākhtaghān</td>
<td>ākhtaghān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ākhtaghāi</td>
<td>ākhtaghāi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ākhtā</td>
<td>ākhtaghānt, —ghān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ātkaghāh, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pluperfect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I had come or came (at a past time)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ākhtaghathān, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ākhtaghānt, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or ātkaghāh, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aorist and future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I come, may come or shall come, &amp;c.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. khān</td>
<td>khān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. khās</td>
<td>khāst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. khāith</td>
<td>khāyat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or khāi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. biyān</td>
<td>biyān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. biyās</td>
<td>biyās</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. biyāth, biyāi</td>
<td>biyāyant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative form, I shall not come, &c.**

| 1. niyān                          | niyān          |
| 2. niyās                            | niyās           |
| 3. niyāth, niyāi                   | niyāyant       |

**Imperative, come, &c.**

| 1. biyā                          | biyāth          |
| 2. biyās                            | biyāts          |
| 3. biyāth, biyāi                   | biyāyant       |

**Negative form, do not come**

| 1. miyā                          | miyāth         |
| 2. miyās                            | miyāts         |
| 3. miyāi                          | miyāyant      |

### Conditional and Optative.

**Conditional and Pluperfect and Habitual Past.**

| I had come, would                  |                |
| 1, 2, 3. ākhtēa, biyākhtēn, ākhtēnān. |                |
| I had come                       |                |

### THE VERB ILAGH, TO LEAVE OR LET, TO ALLOW.

**Infinitive and Verbal Noun.**

| Ilagh, to let. | x |
**Gerunds.**
flaghā, in order to let
flaghē, to be let.

**Present Participles.**
ilāna, letting go
ishīya, letting go.

**Past Participles.**
ishta, let, left
ishto, having left, &c.

**Active Verbal Noun.**
slokh, one who allows.

**Shortened Infinitive.**
isht

**Present.**
_I am allowing._

Singular.  Plural.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ilaghān</td>
<td>ilaghān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilaghān</td>
<td>ilaghān—ghān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilaghēn</td>
<td>ilaghēn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperfect.**
_I was letting._

ilaghathehān, &c.

**Perfect.**
_I let, have let._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ishtaghān</td>
<td>ishtaghān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ishtaghāe</td>
<td>ishtaghāe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ishta</td>
<td>ishtaghant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pluperfect.**
_I had let, &c._

ishtaghethān, &c.

**Aorist and Future.**
_I may or shall let._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bilān</td>
<td>bilān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bile</td>
<td>biletēh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilitēh, bili</td>
<td>bilant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibilān</td>
<td>kibilān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibel</td>
<td>kibiletēh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibiletēh, kili</td>
<td>kibilant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative Form.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>notān</td>
<td>notān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nele</td>
<td>nelethd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uelthē, nell</td>
<td>uelant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperative.**
_let, &c._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bil</td>
<td>biletēh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilitēh</td>
<td>bilant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Negative Form.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.</th>
<th>2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mail</td>
<td>mailthd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mailithē, maili</td>
<td>maili</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conditional and Optative.

Had I let, would I had let; 1, 2, 3. ishteh, bishteh, ishtenah; 
&c.

Conditional Pluperfect and Habitual Past.

I would have let, 
I used to let, 
khishtu
or
khisht

In all persons and numbers.

The Regular Verb Khushagh, to Kill;

Active Voice.

Infinite and Verbal Noun.

Khushagh, to kill, slaughter.

Gerunds.

Khushaghah, in order to kill.
Khushagh, to be killed.

Present Participles.

Khusha, continuing to kill
Khushiyah
or
Khushiaghah

Past Participles.

Khusha, killed
Khusho, having killed.

Active Verbal Noun.

Khushokh, slayer.

Shortened Infinitive,

Khusha.

Present: I am killing, &c.

1. Khushaghah
2. Khushaghah
3. Khushaghe

Imperfect: I was killing.
Khushaghathan, &c.

Perfect: I killed, or have killed.

1. Khushaghbun
2. Khushaghbe
3. Khushaghe

or Khusha (in all numbers and persons).

Shortened Form of Perfect.

Singular. Plural.
1. Khusha, Khusha, Khusha, Khusha, Khusha
2. Khushae Khushae Khushae
3. Khusha Khusha  Khusha
Pluperfect.

I had killed, &c.  khushtagathān, &c.

Aorist and Future.

I kill, may kill or shall kill 1. khusān  khusān  2. khushe  khuseth  3. khushīth, khusī khushant

Imperative.

Kill, &c.  1. khus  khuseth  2. khushīth  khushant

Conditional and Optative.

Had I killed, would I had killed, &c. \{ 1, 2, 3. khushtān khushentān

Conditional Pluperfect and Habitual Past.

I would have killed, I use to kill. \{ 1. khushtāthān khushtadhān 2. khushtāthe khushtāthe 3. khushtēth khushtēthant

Passive voice.

Infinitive  khusbijagh  To be killed  Past participles  khushtiyā  or khushtijāgh  khushtiyu  or khushtiyu  khushtijāgha  killed.

Aorist.

I may or will be killed 1. khusbijān khusbijān  2. khusjiye khusjiye  3. khusji khusji khusji khusji khusji

Present.

I am killed 1. khushtiyān khushtiyān  2. khushtiyye khushtiyye  3. khushtiyēn khushtiyant, &c., as in the active perfect.

Alternative form  khushtaghān, &c., as in the active pluperfect.

Imperfect.

I was killed 1. khushtiyēthān khushtiyēthān  2. khushtiyēthe khushtiyēthe  3. khushtiyēth khushtiyēthant.

Alternative form.

khushtagathān, &c., as in the active pluperfect.

Causal form.

khushtinagh, to cause to be slain, to lose men in battle.

This causal forms a past participle, khushtinths, and is regularly conjugated throughout.
ADVERBS.

A great part of the Balochi adverbs are more properly adverbial phrases, only a few being original adverbs. Many are nouns in objective cases, other phrases of several words.

(1).—ADVERBS OF TIME.

now
then
when?
to-day
yesterday
the day before yesterday
three days ago
last night
night before last
to-morrow
the day after to-morrow
in the evening
to-morrow evening
now-a-days
formerly
first, before
afterwards
hitherto
henceforward
yet, till now, hitherto
always, perpetually
now and then
at one time and another
once
at once
again
then, again
another time
at last
early
at daybreak

now, ni, ni
then, ba’di, an-vakhtä
when?, khadheh
to-day, marosli, mar’shi
yesterday, zi
the day before yesterday, phairi
three days ago, phisphairi
last night, doshë
night before last, pharandoshi
the day after to-morrow, banghâ, banghavä
in the evening, thi banghâ, phishe-roshe
in the evening, begahä
at daybreak, bangha-begaha, navahshi-begaha
now-a-days, ninavakhta, marosli-navashä
former, formerly, olâ
first, before, peshhä
afterwards, phadhä
hitherto, shehli peshhä
henceforward, shehli-phadhä, shehli-demä
always, perpetually, dain, dain, dânkoh, dânikarä
now and then, harco
at one time and another, damdame, dame dame
once, yabarë
at once, yabara
again, agh, aghäi, aghathäi
then, again, gudâ
another time, thibare
at last, ahirä
early, phagen
at daybreak, rosh-tikiä

(2).—ADVERBS OF PLACE.

(a) Rest in a place.

here
there
before, in front of
behind
near
far
out
outside
above
below
down
on, ahead
where?
here this side
beyond, on that side

here, ezh, ezhâ, hamedh, hamedhâ
there, ezh, ezhâ, hamedh, hamedhâ
before, in front of, ozh, ozhâ, hamedh, hamedhâ
behind, demä
near, nazi, naziwh
far, dir
out, dar
outside, darrä
above, kharghâ, burzä
below, jahlâ, shur, bunä
down, er
on, ahead, sarä
where?, bakhâ?
this side, isbarä, shihibarä
that side, ahbarä, ahbarä
### (b) Direction to or from.

- **hither**
- **thither**
- **hence**
- **thence**
- **whither?**
- **whence?**
- **in this direction**
- **in that direction**
- **from this direction**
- **from that direction?**
- **in every direction**
- **in what direction?**
- **outwards, upwards**
- **downwards**
- **from above downwards**
- **inwards**
- **outwards**

### (3) Adverbs of Quantity.

- **much, many**
- **few, little, less**
- **a little**
- **very little**
- **more**
- **enough**
- **a great deal, any amount**

- **bāz**
- **kham**
- **chiklo**
- **khamro**
- **gehtor**
- **gwas, bas**
- **khor**

### (4) Adverbs of Manner, &c.

From most adjectives an adverb of quality or manner may be formed by the suffix iyā, ighā, or ikhā, the adjective being sometimes slightly modified; e. g.—

- **gandagh, lad**
- **jowain, good**
- **sak, strong**
- **gandaghīyā, badly**
- **jowainīyā, jowanikhā, well**
- **sakī, sakīghā, very, extremely**

Other adverbs of manner are:

- **together**
- **quickly**
- **perhaps**
- **why?**
- **altogether, certainly, doubtless**
- **thus**
- **how?**
- **in this way**
- **in that way**
- **every way**
- **in what way?**
- **never**

- **phajyā**
- **zišān**
- **nawān, kaisān**
- **pharche**
- **mundū**
- **hāncho, chacho**
- **chacho? choa?**
- **e-rangū, e-rūs**
- **ānhangū, ā-rūgū**
- **harragā**
- **thānhangū**
- **hecht-nā, china, mundo r.a**
PREPOSITIONS.

There are few prepositions, properly speaking, in Balochi, as most of the particles so used follow the noun, and would be more correctly called postpositions.

The following are prepositions proper and precede the noun which is governed in the oblique form (ablative or locative):

- go with, together with, in company with
- gwar with, near, in possession of
- pta on, for, among
- man, mān in, into
- dat into, to, up to
- ash, aab, ahi from, than
- avr on, into

Go and gwar are also found as postpositions,—gwar frequently, and go rarely.

From the above, some prepositional phrases are formed, of which the first member precedes, and the last follows the governed noun.

- go—gon in company with
- go—phajā together
- azh—tīwā except
- azh—darrā without
- pha—randā on the track of
- azh—phalawā away, from
- azh—phalādā behind

The postpositions do not put the noun governed in an oblique case in the singular. The force is often that of the genitive, which has no distinct form in the singular, but, as might be expected, the genitive plural is often used. Pronouns also take the genitive in the singular.

on sarā
en, upon chakhā
on account of nemoğhā, neghā, phalawā
along with saṅgā
in phajā
out of nyāmā, nyāwān
near darrā
before, in front of khund, gwarā
behind, after demā
before (in time) phahdā
over sarā, kharghā
in bunā
under 'chānbarā
-in on this side of
-for, on account of phar
in the presence of rābarā
in, in the middle of lāfā
like daulā, wājha

Examples.

kho būnā under the hill
kho-hāi sarā on the hill
go wāghi sardārā with his own chief
drēgh pha insānā khātān falsehood is a blot upon honour
dast jānt avr barsiyā she puts her hand into the bag
ešiŋā phahdā after this
thāi saṅga on your account
bozhi lāfā in the loot
go mā phajē together with me
CONJUNCTIONS.

also, too  di
both, and  di, di
d and then  gudä
and (copulative between 0 nouns)
when  vakhtä-ki
whenever  ãñ vakhtä-ki, har-vakhtä-ki,
          har-velä-ki
wherever  har-handä-ki, handä-ki
whithersoever  har-phalawä-ki
if  ki
that  ki
but  lekin (rare)
or  ki, hai
either, or  hai, hai
neither, nor  na, na
not  na
not (with imperatives) ma
also, otherwise  na
 lest  choo-ma-vi-ki
because, in order that  hawe-sängä-ki
although  agharchi (rare)
until  däiä-ki
as, like as  choo-ki, chachhoñ-ki
therefore  phawäíkhä

INTERJECTIONS.

yes  hau !
yes, certainly  bale !
no  na, innä
see there  glad
behoj  märreh!
yes, sir  wäzhä !
my lord !  wäzhä mañi sätä !
welcome  biyä durr shä'khäégä, biyä'hat
all's well  mahäirä
well done  wäzh, balo !
in God's name  bismi'lläh
he  phär
halla  Q
ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS OF TEXT-BOOK.

PART I.—MISCELLANEOUS STORIES.

Stories 1 to 4 are ordinary Oriental apologues.

No. 5.—'The Two Wrestlers' is a curious local tale of apparently mythical origin.

No. 6.—'The Peasant, the Tiger and the Jackal' is a story showing the cleverness of women.

No. 7.—'The Four Men who made a woman' is a well-known story to be found in many languages.

No. 8.—'The Clever Boy' appears to be an original story.

No. 9.—'The Three Fools' comprises some widely-spread stories. The first is the same story as told in the Scotch ballad 'Get up and bar the Door.' The second of the man and his two wives is found, among other places, in the Anvar-i-Suhaili, Chapter 11, 3, and in Aesop's Fables.

No. 10.—'The Shepherd who became a King and his Wazir' seems original. The adventures of the Wazir in the land under the water might be paralleled from many sources.

No. 11.—'Nadir Shah'—An interesting tradition of Nadir Shah's invasion of India.

The Legends of Shah Jahân are of a similar nature, and all of them depart considerably from historical truth.

No. 12.—'The Prince, the Wazir, the Kotwâl and the Slave.'—This story opens with the favourite devise of a prince who broke the pitchers of the women who came to draw water, and was afterwards banished by the king (cf. Râja Risâlu, Legends of the Punjab, Vol. 1, page 5). This recurs in the Parrot's Tale (see under No. 24).

No. 13.—'The Three Wonderful Gifts.'—Probably not of Baloch origin.

No. 14.—'Naina Bai.'—This is a long story of adventure and intrigue, in which the leading characters are a prince, a Baloch goat-herd and a Hindu woman. It is apparently of local origin.

No. 15.—'The Prophet Dris.'—Dris is the Balochi form of Idris, who is generally identified with Enoch. This story is one of some interest. The first part is identical with the legend of the exposure of 39 children on Mount Chihân near Quetta, as related by Masson (Masson's Travels, II, 35). In that legend, however, the miracle is attributed to Hazrat Ghaus, and Dris is not mentioned. The remainder of the story is a romantic narrative apparently unconnected with the Idris or Enoch of the Qurân or the Old Testament. It concludes, however, with an account of his departure from this earth, which is probably derived from Muhammadan sources.

No. 16.—'The King and the four Thieves.'—This is almost identical with the adventure of Mahmûd Ghaznavi given in the Khalid-i-Afghân (No. XI).

No. 17.—'Dosten and Shiran.'—A genuine Baloch legend (see also No. 1, Part IV).

No. 18.—'Abdulla Khan of Kelât.'—This relates to the invasion of the Dehštâ and capture of the town of Jampur by Abdulla Khan and the carrying off to Kelât by his son, Muhabbat Khan, of a Mochi's wife, and the miraculous restoration of the latter to her husband.

Nos. 19, 20 and 21 require no special remark.
No. 24.—'The Parrot and the Mainā' is a fable of a dispute between these birds, each of which relates a story. This story of Acharbāhān, told by the Mainā, is a romantic story of a cruel princess who exacted impossible tasks from her lovers, and finally was deceived herself by woman disguised as a prince. The second story told by the Parrot opens in the same way as No. 12.

No. 25.—'Prince Nilāl and the Fish' is a fanciful story of a similar style to many in the 'Arabian Nights.' This embodies also the stories (1) of the king who unjustly killed his hawk (identical with the story in Anwār-i-Suhaili, VI, 3), and (2) of the king who killed his parrot.

No. 26.—'The Adventures of a certain Prophet.'—This is a romantic story, which might be told of a prince as well as of a prophet.

No. 27.—'Abdullah Shah of Samin.'—A local legend of the Dera Ghāz Khan District introducing an account of the life in the afterworld of its celebrated Punjabi lovers, Hir and Rānji. This has already been printed in the Roman character, with a translation, in Captain R. C. Temple's Legends of the Punjab, II, 177-181.

Nos. 28, 29 and 30.—Legends regarding the Prophet Moses, illustrating the workings of Providence. No. 30 is given by Lane in the notes to his translation of the 'Arabian Nights' (II, 577).

No. 31.—'The story of Lāl Bāshāh' is a romantic story bearing a strong resemblance to the story of Acharbāhān (see under No. 24).

No. 32.—'Legends of Ali' (known to the Balochis as Yāiil). The first part relates how he sold himself as a slave in order to obtain the wherewithal to give to a man who was in need, and also gives an account of the origin of the saint Sākhī Sarwar, and of the Kambarānī tribe, to which the ruling family of Kolāt belongs. The second part is the legend of the hawk and the dove, showing how Ali was willing to give his own flesh to satisfy a hawk and prevent it from killing a dove. These legends are also given in a poetical form in Part III.

No. 33.—This is a specimen of modern Balochi narrative, being an account of a fight between the Kākars and Hūlāns, taken down from the narration of Lāshkārān Ḥadīān, who himself took part in it.

PART II.—LEGENDARY HISTORY.

This is a collection of legends regarding the histories of the Baloches, formed as far as possible into a connected narrative. They are taken from the narration of Ghulām Muhammad Balūchānī. Part of this narrative has already been printed in the Roman character with an English translation in Captain Temple's Legends of the Punjab (Vol. II) under the title of 'Adventures of Mir Chākūr.' This comprises Chapter 4—13 of this Part.

PART III.—POEMS.

This part consists of poems. Most of the Baloch poetry is full of obsolete and elliptical expressions, which render it extremely difficult to translate, and unsuitable for the purposes of a text-book. The few here given are simpler than the majority.

No. 1, Dosten and Shiren, has already been printed in the Roman character with an English translation in my 'Sketch of the Northern Balochi Language,' p. 142. The prose narrative is given in Part I, 17.

No. 2, Laili and Majnūn.—This is a poem by a Marri bard, dealing with an episode in the story of Laili and Majnūn.
Nos. 3 and 4 are poems illustrating the legends of Ali, given in Part I.

No. 5, 'Elegy on the Death of the late Nawab Jamal Khan, Laghari, of Chotl, in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. It is by Panju, a Bangulani Lashari, who himself dictated it, and may be considered a good specimen of modern Baloch poetical composition, as the prize for the best poem on the subject, offered by the Tumandars of the district, was awarded by them to this poem.
PART I.

MISCELLANEOUS STORIES.

I.

Bādshāhā pholkuttha ki “Dwāzadhki do ro gudā chikar sar-khāi?”
Ya marde gwashta ki “Dah sar-khāi.” Thi surphadhēn syārālah marde gwashta ki “Do ki shuṭха gudā hech ne; Sāwan Chāṭtr ki haur ma gwarī gudā dwāzadh hech kāra ne.” Gudā bādshāhā gwashta “Tho syāyale, tho mani Wāsir bi.”

II.

Bādshāhā wazīrār humk dāṭha ki “Humchi biśā manān bīyar dāi.”

Baṅghava biśā ma tharā dān. “Tho bārā biśā Wāsir shuṭha wapta, wān niyāt. Dīl nyāwān gantri bāz e—“Kal e bāṅghā havkar bī jīnkha manān dā na dā?”

Bādshāhā gwashta “Tho be-shakky syāral e, ki āf bi ta bij kārā aṣṭe, āf ma bi, bij kāra ‘chi ne.”

III.

The King who had a Boi on his Face.

Wathī mardumēr humk dāṭha-ī ki “Baroṣth chhoravā, gindetē, choṅ khānagheñ?” Marsa ākto bādshāhār hāl dāṭha ki “Chhorav gresh ‘chi ne, sīi likhān dīghār khaši, do wār khang, yakhe khīl-dāṭhī.”
Bādshāh waṭhī kharā bītho ākhīta, āzh chhoravā pholkuttha-ī ki “Tho pharche likhān khashe?”

Chhoravāį jāwā bāṭha ki “Wāsā ma lev khānagheñ.” Bādshāhā gwashta ki “Manān hālā dāi sībāiṅgā.”

Chhoravā gwashta ki “Ya likhā-e mani māṭh-phithā ānī e ki ārtho manān gwar tho shā-waṅkha-īsā, zar gipto shuṭhaghānt.” Ya likhā-ē tathēn, ki tho mulk bādshāhe, tho di main khaṇa thursēna niyā, tho di manān giptaṅge khusagh săṅgā. Ya likhā manā Huddāgo ēh. Nēn manān biṭha āṭh phithāntī bil, nēn manān biṭha Bādshāh thin ēh, nēn manān Huddāi bil sar-ākhīta, thi nestēn.”
Gudā bādshāhā mehrwān biṭha ānī okhāhā, mokal dāṭha-ī gwashta-ī “Zar di bashkān thi māṭh-phithāntī.”
Bādshāh shafā wapta, bāṅghā kharā biṭha. Huddāi amur ki biṭha, dānagh dī durāh bītī.

*That is, the whole twelve months are unproductive unless it rains in Sawan and Chaitar.*
IV.

The Princess and the Man who stood all Night in the Water.


V.

The Wrestlers of Dera Ghazi Khan and Shikarpur.


*Deravā is the modern form of Dero, i.e., Dera or Dera Ghazi Khan.
VI.

The Husbandman, the Tiger and the Jacal.


VIII.

The Clever Lad.


"This passage is rather elliptically expressed. The full form is "The woman cannot be given to the Sayyid on account of his prayers (having given her life)". For every one who is ill gets a Sayyid (to pray for him), and if this woman were now awarded to the Sayyid (the Sayyid) the Sayyids would be bringing forward claims for possession of every one who recovers (in consequence of their prayers)."
हवानून बड्साहाल बैकटू लीकू जिक्हा-अधी
जिक्हा ग्वास्टा वाज्ही फि की "मान हवान मार्द ग्रांट की मान वाज्ही भुजीतरी. " बड्साहाल जी क्षिन्ही जिक्हा ची फिटास प्लॉह क्षिन्ही कि "क्षिन्ही गो था थाकी-तवार अन에너지?"

बड्साहाल ग्वास्टा " ईदी गाँधकी जिहार. " जिक्हा ग्वास्टा " चुलही ने गांधकी जी. " प्लॉह ग्वास्टा " गो मार पांगही बालीा. गों हाली हाली जिक्हा के मान आक्षेपाल ग्वास्टा कि "लाप युवान मादवी बालीा, बालीा जिहार चर्ची."

मा ग्वास्टा " ईदी मादवी ची नेस्ता. " गुढा ग्वास्टा " या थो मानाल सर या मान थारा तिर्नान. " मान ग्वास्टा "ना थो मानाल सर थो मान थारा तिर्नान क्षिन्हा. "

"भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मानाल ग्वास्ता क्षिन्हा. " मान मानाल ग्वास्टा " आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. 

"भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मान आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. देमा कि सिराख ग्वास्टा, मान हेमडाल अधी " जहा थो कस्स थो मानाल क्षिंड थो मानाल. "

"भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मान आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. देमा कि सिराख ग्वास्टा, मान हेमडाल अधी " जहा थो कस्स थो मानाल क्षिंड थो मानाल. 

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। भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मान आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. देमा कि सिराख ग्वास्टा, मान हेमडाल अधी " जहा थो कस्स थो मानाल क्षिंड थो मानाल. 

। भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मान आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. देमा कि सिराख ग्वास्टा, मान हेमडाल अधी " जहा थो कस्स थो मानाल क्षिंड थो मानाल. 

। भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मान आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. देमा कि सिराख ग्वास्टा, मान हेमडाल अधी " जहा थो कस्स थो मानाल क्षिंड थो मानाल. 

। भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मान आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. देमा कि सिराख ग्वास्टा, मान हेमडाल अधी " जहा थो कस्स थो मानाल क्षिंड थो मानाल. 

। भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मान आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. देमा कि सिराख ग्वास्टा, मान हेमडाल अधी " जहा थो कस्स थो मानाल क्षिंड थो मानाल. 

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। भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मान आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. देमा कि सिराख ग्वास्टा, मान हेमडाल अधी " जहा थो कस्स थो मानाल क्षिंड थो मानाल. 

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। भट्ट अतु ग्वास्टा " मान हेमडाल क्षिन्हाल, थो देमा बाले महमानाल हाली, मान आक्षेपाल जी, गुढा, मान आक्षेपाल मानाल हाली. देमा कि सिराख ग्वास्टा, मान हेमडाल अधी " जहा थो कस्स थो मानाल क्षिंड थो मानाल. 

}
X.
The Shepherd who became a King.


*Har-ga’s a shortened form of ‘har-nga,’ ‘is whatsoever manner,’ sad hawari-ga, of ‘hawan range’*

XII.

The Prince, the Kotwal and the Slave.


† "Umair" in Urdu frequently (Wrongly) called Ahmad.

‡ This is a mistake of the author. The Nādir Shāh and other important persons of his time are not放过 in the text.

§ The suffix here has the meaning of some, Afe-some water, Wharā-some food.

Ajab rang ditoom sawade Hudhlah
Chyay shahke raptata shahre gadaa
Yakhe sher khurdta, yakhe khurd mahi,
Yakhe band-khanaa, yakhe yadehahii.

Bahiya zurtho burtha rumal go Badehahaa. Badehah paritha, inam dathai Hanuddar; agh rumal chakh laikho ishtai kai —

Chyay shahke raptata shahre gadaa,
Khithaan shor khurdom, khithaan khurd mahi?
Khithaan band-khanaa, khithaan yadehahii?

Hanud khus kitho akhta aa basthiyaa waisa gwar. Wazir rumala gindi, parbi howa hal likthihe, tharahte wazirri likhaa rumal phuhtaa —

Chyay shahke raptata shahre gadaa
Kutwal shor khurdom, ghlum khurd mahi,
Wazir band-khanaa, Badehah yadehahii,
Burtho Hanudaa rumal dathai Badehahar.

Paritho zanthai 'main wosiiro kaisen,' Hanud zurtho howalata, akhta Hanud logha, wazir bokhtaa, aqun ansi jahn di bokhteghantii. Hanud go wathi logha banchthaghantii traho lat, daththaghantii a, Hanud di sokhtaa, Hanud khalil kull sokhtthaghantii, Wazir wathil wazir khuthai.

XIII.

The Three Wonderful Gifts.

Do brath ahtaan; yakheaa sai bachh ahtaan, yakheen ya jinkhe aghi.

Ahiyaa ki sai bachh ahtaan ani murtho shutha, guda ahti bachaahin gwashta wathi nakkhoor "wathii jinkaah mar daai, sangh khanhii." Nahko gwashta "Main jinka ahaan, shawaa sai o; thaa yakhdr daai-i? Main shar sai sadd riipa daa, shaa barchaa, madageeri khane biyaa: hawabheeri ya bai jiit kathi, guda hawabheeri waathi jinka daa." Guda sar zurtho sai mar shuthaghtii madageeri saangaa. Yakeen shutho madrike gipta pha saag riipa gudigha shutho gipta udar-katorii pha saag riipa; saamitha shutho gipta adene pha saag riipa. Sai mar ahti ya-eor byaghtaa, phol-khutha pha-wathaa "tho udar-katorii pha saag di gipta jawane cihen-i?" Aanwara gwahta "Main udar-katorii jawane caaey; ki charhe niide sadh koh pandu ya jhat? Neyanwaa bal girth ro." Gudi sai phol-khuatha-ihaa "thai madrike jawane ciheen?" Aanwara gwahta "Aa ki miri, caii madrike saeehi, guda afe dai nyanwaa man-khaas, guda afe sindh neghi. Saiimitha phol-khuatha-ihaa "Thai...

*a mitude's length of cloth.

1 The following verses are not pure Baluchi, being partly superseded Persian. Repastin stands for "rest of the," aghsifiera, and khud khudan, etc., fear khus. Acc. (bal., yabi, etc.)
2 Hanud and all his household he wrapped up in stesso black and set fire to itself.

Char man& amanat phauzhs, "Char man& amanat phauzhs khyii di khasi khanan, ishtai, bijri ir-e2.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

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Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.

Char phatit ho, phetaa-ish, ki chakh8, gabiirit,ho di khoa, samajhaintha.
The text is not legible or coherent enough for natural text representation.
Hudjali wasta chhe da'i!  
Amardar gwaasha "Man harro Hudjali nami dathga, dathga; ni mana na deen, ki main bacha u na bitha." Faqira gwaasha "Man thar nekheur-diu khanan, Hudjali thara baadhi dathga.


*This passage illustrates the Dadabi use of the orice directa not only for speech, but for what is thought, seen or perceived alike. It reads literally: Dris sah, concealed, perhaps they may come when he sees 'the chhthenn having come forth are approaching;' he perceived: they are all my sons of some appearance.'

1 This block was last bumpers to him previously.

2 Phadseg - to run away, has the construction of transitive verb, and always requires the agent in the instrumental case in it.

3 Hindiwaa khaishij - cultivated water-melons.
The King and the Four Thieves

Badsheha gwar chyar atant chaunkidar, shaat jagur khutha-ish. Ya shafea bitha duze shahar, hawainiyaa ki duzi bitha akho daah daah Badsheha.

Badsheha gwaan jaguagant hawan chaunkidar, gwaashta-1 "Sha khuse duze dhaqi dosh ki jagur khanaghaas?" Anmardan gwaashta "Wath, ma dha duze Badsheha gwaashta "Har chyareenam bare, phaho daawet.


"Phool khutaish: "Toh khai-ee?" Badsheha gwaashta "Ma di duzu-ee." Bilalam salah busta ki ya hande duzea kahn. Badsheha phol-khutha "Sha olwa hawen shahra duze kutha?" Anmardan gwaashta "Mai duze olwa kutha?" "Shar khase di ditha?"

"Ma khase di ditha?" Chaunkidara di na ditha?" Gwaashta-ish "Main israr-en, ma phawankha na ditha-ish." Badsheha phol-khutha "Shar chi israr-an?" Ya marde gwaashta "Maakhi khain jagru-ishi, guda ma khukhain, guda jagur khor bant." Domgha gwaashta "Maan israr e gonn, ki ma galoar dast-laan gudu bushi khaa.


Aa marde dast-latho 'bismilah' khutho, gudu bokhta. Guda tolahi ghurakha, bino di bhaanakhi; ya sangat saimighe gwaashta "Thologi binaa chi gwaashta?" Anmardan gwaashta "Thologi gwaashta ki Badsheha maraa duz bhoaraan.

Tho bing phache ehopa khaanahai?" Bings, javaw datha ki 'Man eon khanan, 'Main mar biyo bittho bitthaj. "Maaw waath bhoaraan. Dha khaa-si khaa baakii; Badshehaa gwaashta "Main duz edaha chi neon; chiyaa marf faiq makana, maaw lohagii mardmaa ma shahar-een, maaw rawan waathi loghaa; thi saa'on khaaun, zarain khaaun, bahrankhaan. Likhentho echar-khuthaannish, aani chyaa mar shultaa faiq makanaa. Badsheha shuulaa waath loghaa, pharo daawha ki duno maaw marit bhoorean, 'wath, jaaliih 'alam ki duaw giran.

'Aan mar biyo bitthaki aktha; Badshehaa gwaashta "Main duz edaha chi neon; chiyaa marf faiq makanaa nishtthaghaan, ume waath wane gire biyoare,


Gwaashtai Mop hayaritcha, main sangat Badsheha-een, 'Tharnaithigghi artha-ish gwaar Badshehaa, phol-khutha-ish, 'Chi thanuhaa khuthaa pha-wathaa?" Anmardan gwaashta ki, "Main pharitcha kii main sangat Badsheha-een, niia ma go Badsheha thanuhaa khuth na khanan" Badshehaa gwaashta ki "Sangata go ma kalaman khutha ki saqat chandeesaad guda phaho na dath Badshehaa, mainawg-rise kuthaghan kii ma wathaghaan.

Ya sanduke bishkahaa, yakhe tharimin gipto, toba di thudhahna khaa 'thitbare duze na khahan, guda ihaai ditha-ish.

Note: The above story is nearly identical with the Pattale legend of Mahmad Giaanmat and the通行 (in Kaalagh, Story 49, page 90).

**XVII.**

Dosten and Shireen.

**Adūlīhā Khān of Kītāt and the aduction of Sowrt.**


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*The term of Hindī-language called Aṛudā Ḍōndī.*

*Maṭhit phāṭha, father and mother. The word is a compound and possesses the plural termination.*

*The poets sent by Shireen to Dosten is that given in Part III, page.*

*Shēmā, continuing to be, i.e., as time passed on; a common idiom.*

*Jaṅghēn, plural representative of Hindīyaum.*

*The way of the Chidea River. The other places mentioned, Tobā, Nilbāṅkā, Ḍōndī-phaiṣānt and Ḍōndī-khundhā are the parts. Phulāwaghā is the name of a valley above the pass, between the Ḍōndī-ki and Kītāt ranges.*

† In the text Balochī the phrase is marked into the Dera Ghāzī Khan Kītāt's English by the symbol of Dera-Ghāzī-Kiāneṛgā.
tān kull khāl, el, Sarawān, Jhalāwān gōn aṯḥant-i; Gorčañā, Drīhak o ṛaj Sindeaḥs gōn-niyaṭh-i.1 Gudā pha Syāḥ-tankhā, "pha Shāmā," pha Chahāchar-
tankhā qār khepha-ah, ākhta Arandā/i. Hal bithāi kā Jāmprās Navābā mel-
khwā atis bithi urdu. Abdullah Khān theqehit; amīr salāh khanāgā pha
gwān jānsintha. Mitha Khānā salāh khutha kā "Thā dhikka! Derav sarā; sarā, eśāyib bithā hāl kī ravaghe Darav chakhā urdu, hā khā phaḍā thi
gwātī wathī chukhā namā, me phrwahiti-i gudā Jāmprās jan gi,.2 Abdullah Khān gwaṣhtā kā "Salāh hamesheh kā Mīthā Mazārā dāṭha." Dem-khwāti
Derav sarā; Navāb urdu phrwsita; Abdullah Khān jay gone pho Jāmpur; māhe
hamoṭhā nīshtā. Samri hāme Mochāni aṭī, sakā Shank-aṭī; hawāin Muhabbat
Khān, Abdullah Khān bechā hānd kutha. Ur kā soh khutho tharghā hurānān.3 Samri gan-burhū Muhhabbat Khān. Burhū sarē khutha, Samri mān-aṭkha. Samri mār ādān bīhō shutha Kiltā Abdullah Khān gwa,
Hudhā mār burhū phirential kā "Samri mānā gir dai!" Abdullah Khānā
Gwaṣhtā kā "Muhhabbat Khān chōsheh mārēn, kā thi hāl kī bithā-i kā Samri
mār ādān, tāmā khusāth. Dān hamoṭhā kā mān Khānt-e, thi barā curo,
Sālā māchī nīshtā Kiltā hāra jāwā dābhāthi, tharghā shuṭhā gwa Jīve Lāl
khanāgās3 suvāli ṛathā nīshtā. Sālā māt doḥhuddhantī4 humōli, Sālā
phādtā shesānā būkā ṛāṭhā āshī Jīve Lāl ārā dārī kā "Jāmprā jīra aṭī, hāwāhiān
gōy ya faqir-dān hirānnā khārā hārāneghān; hāwāhiāyā gōy barā, Samriā thar"
thāri kā kirā thā-i.5 Šāngho thartiā, ākhta Jāmprā, ākhta ān faqir nēμhā,
ginī faqir khārānāneghān. Moohi kā dīthāī faqirā phoeā gwaṣhtā kā "Jīve Lāl
jindār taufīq na bithā, mānā nēμhā thārā slashtān5;" Mochā gwaṣhtā "Mānān thi
nēμhā slashtān.6" Faqirā gwaṣhtā "Nī barā, wālti
loghā ārāmā khanā, ān rash ki Jāmprās hīrā lev-ānt, mān di lev-khā khush
bítibhā, biyā mātā jā phalāvā cīkē tā rāi."8 Roṭhā Hudhā jī hirā lev-ānt, khawā
loghā sīr bithā, ān faqir di māt bithā ākhta hawāin moohiā phalāv gipisā;
jaṭhā faqirā tāri kā Samri ākhta! Samri ākhta! Hāwān wāktā ālān mistā-
ghari khānāghā ṛāṭhā rāmbā, moohiā gwaṣhtā ish kā "Samri ākhta thā
loghā nīshtānīn." Moohi baroḥlā, Samri loghā nīshtānīn; thāre aṭhā mān-
āghhtī Samri ādānārā. Asī Samriā pho-khūṭhā-iān "Thā chōsheh
shargha ākhta ā‰shā, ā‰shā kā samrā kā "Mān Kiltā athā, hawāin gwaṣhtā, samrā
dī gō mān-aṭkha ki dānceh mān nāghā phāṣhā na dāṭhā, thi khās
dāsānī nāghān na wārāṭhā. Mān āhīyā nāghā sāngā āthā thar khanāghā-
ṭhān, savzen mābiskē ākhta mān ohmāna mānā derāthī, mān ommā
būṭā dās tīlānghānā, mānān hawān kōl khaptā kī mān loghā Jāmprās

XIX.

The wicked Maṭia.

Ya mārēde wathī jīnhk dom-dāṭhā gōy Mullā phāsainahā. Jīnhk phā
hāna raptā humōli. Mullā hē-imān bīhō, "āsīq bīhō jīnhk chakhā, Jīnhk
thāthā ākhta loghā, bāṅbhā phaṣhtā tā "Mān parbhā na rāwān phāthā
Gwaṣhtā wathī ūlaar gwaṣhtā kā "Dom dā jīnhk kā baroḥlā parbīhāit." Phāthā
jīnhāb

1. That is, the Bahalātikā tribes, the Ghās, sācarricis, Sākhanās and Jhulakāns joined him, while the
tribes of the Indus Valley (Said) the Gorčaṭa, Drīhak, &c., did not join him, except, as above stated, the Makri
Chief with a hundred horsemen.
2. a. The Syāḥ-tankhā, a pass leading from the Fugdī country into the Sans plains.
b. The Shām plān, above the Chahāchar Pass.
c. The Chahāchar Pass leading into the plains near Hāramān.
d. Hāramān.
e. Darav is a shortened form for Darv Ghanī Khan.
f. Phokey will run away, from Fendahān.
3. The ethymology of this crime was that the invading armār should make a feast of attafling Dar Ghanī
Khan, turning the Sākht of the defending forces assembled at Jāmpur. It was calculated that this would cause
the break up of that force, and Jāmpur could then be occupied easily.
4. Mūnāta, used in its widest meaning, of the country beyond the Sahānā mountains, including Kiltā.
5. "The sin of Jira 24 at Nawākā in Ḍāndā, a. Mad dehgi maṣsa literally *to carry waterpots,* Here it means that he fetched water for the
pilgrims at the shrine.
b. Thā thānī is a shortened form of thānī.
c. There was drouth on Samriā hand,

XX.

Kisman Pari.


* The form of this is “If you marry me,” although the of, according to a common idiom, is not expressed.

† The word nish is commonly applied to captive borne in the possession of wandering encasurers, etc. as E~

‡ The word rish is a cenotaph form of Soorithoon, white-boarded. Soorith frequently becomes Soor in

§ Soor rish is a cenotaph form of Soorithoon, white-boarded. Soorith frequently becomes Soor in

compilaion.
I am of opinion.

XXII.

Stories of Shah Jahan.—Part I.


Stories of Shah Jahan.—Part II.

Shah Jahan mastur-ath Nûr-Jahan; saikia dil-at-l.1. Āā vâkhkt ki Badshah shara khanghebth Nûr-Jahan dost er-khuthaghebth-i phusi-dilā. 


“Na what have you to do with my prayer.” “Ghâsh khoâ khe is the usual klihit for ‘what have you to do with.’”

Shâh Jahan is here confused with Jhângît, his father, the husband of Nur Jâhân.

1. Thârâ, a shortened form of thârâ.
2. Lâd-doo-kāthā: Lading and unloading. The meaning of the phrase is “travelling very rapidly, hurried over the stages.”

醫ī thō wâlī phâdha go
XXIV.

The Parrot and the Blind

Mulkca hapt tat a thant; an watna dukai bittha. Tatana gwsala pha-
watthi k ' 

Chosheh deha barawun ki sauahh bhn.' Guuda ki akhtarhan y mulkaa, ta mulk sauahh-en, jawan-e, a bzen hamro gwartho khird bhez-
banndaa pha-wattham mehr nen. Tatun phawthi, saal sahutha ki b ' mulk ki bandan pha-watthah mehr ki neen, nawran ma di pha-watthah phhit; barawu chi mulk, a mulk ibluun.' Guuda tutan ki shuqhadaw yu dhexa ki akhtarhan nen baax jawan-e nen baax dukal-en, bandhaa pha-watthat mehr astah. Tatun gwsala 'Maa ni, havna mulkaa jal bi hoo ki bandah mehr-en.' Havun mulk Badshah ki astta anhiyar dangahe jinda dar-khatpa; hakimaan darman khuth, dangahe draahi ni bitth. Guuda ya hakime ki Badshahoo arimuna, anhiya Badshahi daattu ki 'The tuah girain, havochhi phaar phat, laso ma aas, aas, a dangahe chakha work-kaa; guda thi dangahe draahi bi' Badshahoo koka dhaa ki 'Khane tuata gir biyar a, anhiyar issa deen.' Guuda ya bandha burh jall akthaa tuatai gusith walaai. Havun hepton tuataq aktho phasitaqhatan.

Sahil sahutha-ka ki 'Maa phasitkaatin, nin ge ka hanu ki pusa-

janah, a a mar ki khi mar-khanah, a a mar hanro khi 'ki murtbhaatin,' ghunmna rooh phirenuna, har haptaa ma digzhaa khatpa, guda udeer a Bandaa ki akhtaa, rapti tuataan khasiina, dhaa ki khatanqhat ma ilaa zantna ki 'murtbhaatin,' khasiina, phirenuna shuqtha. Shaah phirentha, haptumi dast


1 'luu saa shuqtha gur-bhitho rawain bhil, raa nya-
wan hauraa gip a guda phiri handa phothi-ghi;' gwsala ki 'Thei main, rawain, naa, naa, nisho. 'Nin ki anata phahtha him koo laan khal duui khutha ki kha,' Thara andara hukam nen, andara maiya.' Tuttha gwsala 'Man musafiraa-

budhaa wasta manaa bll daai, havan ki haw-gwarz bar khat, guda main rawaa wahthi raha.' Lulaa gwsala ki 'Thara heekey khanan ki main jinjhaa ki nish-
taghun, anhiya sharaa gontaha aha ghir, thara hand dhaa.' Tutta madees khat-

tha ki 'Main giraa, guda aha khutho gipun. Ya rooke laa udtirh darrach Puppy-
tha saiil. Tutta ganiita walthi dhaa 'Aab ees-lall, man sa aata, tutta laa pha-

wathhaang matth naa, ki.' Shodhaa bll giptiia rawain bhil, sah khaato dattaq. Pha-

gha, ki laali, taata wali, akhta handa, dhaa ki tutta gur-en, guda mereenthapatau tu-
taa dumba, aktho tuatoo gonz khatpa. Gwsala 'Thei plachhe saurthihaa gur-bh-

gha ravaghahe, ko chheine wahl nishooy-dhaa dhaa?' Tutta gwsala 'Thei sir ma

Lali Kissaw.


*This form is the standard imperfect: "If there were say one here he would take off and bring the ruby through the corpse's throat.

† "We have obtained possession of a valuable human being." The king alludes to his daughter-in-law and her power of interpreting the spirits of animals.

‡ "Na snath," wawal na ya; the habitual past.
बादशह झूठे ने कहा: “भागवत जी ज्ञान से जानते हैं कि मैंने पहली बार इस नाम का इलाज किया था और अब मैं इसे पुनः कर रहा हूँ। मैं तुम्हें इसका साधन करने को दिया हूँ।”
ohara khan-ish.


Nokhen badeeshi phoalnitha havan saundagar ki zal burthah.

Ya handsaak akhte hand destha.

Meeni qajha gwaan' jhathe arthali ki 'Maa bengal dusan, demdean do mar; tio do nchi dat, aen saundagar dar-dafal hauli khanant, guda bawarant; the ranthara zurchigha biiy gir saundagar; maan saudagar giriinun kaarun.' Hul bucho bitha; saundagar gi po go zalii phaya; badaashe dema arthhagant. Badeeshhuk naa datha ki 'Har binaar phaani dat?' Phaha deinthagant. Guda badeeshh ihto oil badeeshhar tharetho dathal.

Talu gwashta Badeeshhara ki "Badeesh! Havam watthi jind khatagh zal bithall haywan-ki badeesh ishte shutha. Man di Lali jinck hawen-r'ga ishto ravagehun.' Badeeshha gaai Laili dree khatun, Tattar gwashta! Thul vasteen.

XXV.

Prince Nihal and the Fish.

Ya meelri nista phillal scharhe; ahtthi k mar hameh-ath ki mahiyaa jatkh, ya mahi jawain gishenth kharth, badeeshhe dathhe.

Badeeshha meedhar mahl bahaa rupiise dath kishuthi.

Roshe 'Badeeshh hechhe Nihal name chhryta shilikraa; akhata daan kharaghe gendi ya meeg khatpa mahiyaa jangthag; meedha mahl gipto gondeshi phobaghe'thi. Shabzada gwan' jhathaa ki "Waan goondeshi jame mahiyara, bii dat?" Medha gwashta ki "Wazh! Mani rozi a, harro Badshah ki sten mananap ripiine dath sah.

Shabzada gwashta ki "Mahiir bii dat, maan thara chhyar rupi seen.

Maal ishto-dathha meedha, chhyar rupi dathshen-chi.


Medha gwashta ki "Wazh! thi buchhe manan gwaata 'Bal dat,' guda ma ishto daatha.

Badeesh guda zahri gipta wa' hechhe sarara ki "The phuele mahi lain tho-dathha? Tha nea sten dehaj dar-khat baho." Shabzada maahin zen khartho heez phur-khartho, chhyta, siiqhao darinthei. Dema shutho phujhaa ki wajbehnthe chitha ki warnnun nilne maahin sarara dmun t phedhughen. Akheto an zawara stam dathha, sah Shabzada phol-khathaa ki 'Theo khathe dathhe dathhe dathhe?'

Shabzada gwashta ki 'Man phillan Badeeshh buchhe-aan, maan naam Nihale; maan biihaa zahri-gipto manan khafti-ti; uin ravagehun, naurki khaanun: tho khathe-e?'

An maruu gwaata ki 'Man Balanohe, aana raini na naurki khaanun.' Har-dunan saail khattha ki 'Maa yehaadu rain.


Bakhta pharamitha ki "Stuth-mare khaat voarhi.

Nihala phol khutha ki 'Wira khaate jantkh, Badeeshh dar-shaafi guda the ma-rarw?' Gwashta ki 'Godha maan na rain.

Nihala shutho mahal laa kaht bura chi, gindi syah-mar akhe.

Nihala jeeto khausto haywan khaat bura er-khafti. Badeesh di
बाधःहाड़ू हावन हावन घर घर वन वन । हूँ गुप्ता वन गुप्ता हावन वन वन ।

राजा राजा जाने जाने जाने जाने । राजा राजा जाने जाने जाने ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन ।

या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा । या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन । हूँ गुप्ता वन गुप्ता हावन वन वन ।

या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा । या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन । हूँ गुप्ता वन गुप्ता हावन वन वन ।

या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा । या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन । हूँ गुप्ता वन गुप्ता हावन वन वन ।

या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा । या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन । हूँ गुप्ता वन गुप्ता हावन वन वन ।

या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा । या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन । हूँ गुप्ता वन गुप्ता हावन वन वन ।

या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा । या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन । हूँ गुप्ता वन गुप्ता हावन वन वन ।

या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा । या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन । हूँ गुप्ता वन गुप्ता हावन वन वन ।

या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा । या बाधःहाड़ू आगा आगा आगा आगा ।

हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन हावन वाहन गुप्ता वन ।
The adventures of a certain Prophet.


XXVII.

Abdullah Shah of Samia.


* The custom of that country is to (scat a king) by flying a hawk. They let the hawk fly, and on whoever hard it alights, the kingdom is his.
* Savtaw is a village near Door Ogoa Khan, and the descendants of Abdullah Shah in the thirteenth generation will live there.
* A fock of birds. Jal is used, like Fag in Hindustani, and form plural or collective noun.


**XXXV.**

"Stories of the Prophet Moses, Part I.—The Poor and the Rich."
XXIX.

Stories of the Prophet Moses, Part II.—The Mulla, the Faqir, the Deer and the Snake.


Guda Mūsā phol khutha ki “Añhāya hand ma dōsā-ē ki bandākā khutha, esiyā hand ki gendāqiyā khuthi, ma bidhīsā-ē?” Gwashta “Tharo barawet mūlā gwar, hawen-r’ga gwasht ki ‘Main Hūdā dargahā hawen-r’ go swade dītha, ki sadā lero go bārē sīsh-indukhā gwashtā dītha.”

XXX.
Stories of the Prophet Moses.

Part III.—The Pathan Horseman, the Carpenter, and the Old Man.

...
wazirār gwasthai ki "Nāhī nā-oṣḥi bīlāḥ baroṭh, thā dī baro phayā pradāṭh tawaśkūṭā.
'Ravān bīṭha Lāl Bāḍāshā go wazirā phayā, Anvar Bāḍāshā deḥa shubhaghat; sahārā ki nātiṣkh shubhā gindi chāṛ phaq-dant, ḍārā chinghaṅt. Lāl Bāḍāshā saṭam dāṭha; faqirā śaṭ-dāṭhā hāl ṣhpa ki 'Tha khāi dāta'? Gwashthā "Mānā nam Lāl Bāḍāshā-eh, phāṁ Lāl Bāḍāshā bōch-dē, mān avāṭhā Anvar Bāḍāshā jīṅkh śrī khanaghe;" Gudā faqirā khandīṭha chy트reṇā.
Phol-kluthe "Phache khandīṭhe?" Gwashthā-eh "Mā bar chāṛ bāḍāshā-ūn; mā dī hāwō Anvar Bāḍāshā jīṅkh śrī khanaghe phā akṭhaṅhān, mān hāl e bīṭhāṅhant.
Lāl Bāḍāshā phol-kluthe "Shawā chhōn e daul bīṭha?" Gwashthā-eh "Har-khār Anvar Bāḍāshā gūbihū ki sar ash khūhe manāū phur-kuṭhī dā, gudā jīṅkh deān." AsĒ mā phur na bīṭha, mā nā faqir bīṭhāṅg; dārā mūchh khanā, barāṇ shawāshkū, naghān waṭān begaṅh. Thā hāl dī hāwō-ṛaṅg bāṁh, Eniyē gwastha ki "Thaṅnā mē hāwō, har-vaṅh māṅ naṅ bī' "Ākho Anvar Bāḍāshā dīṭhān; Anvar Bāḍāshā hāwō jawā ḍāṭha ki "Khūhe phur khan zareṅhā, gudā thāra jīṅkh śrī khanāṅ deān.
Wāsir shulho Bāḍāshā gwar, zār loṭṭhā. Bāḍāshā ḍāṭha ki "E khūh go sarāṅ ki phur na bīṭha, jāṅhe khanāṅ-ī gudā phur bīṭhā.
Minimā phol-kluthe ki "Tha khāi dāda?" Waṭīī lāṅ ḍāṭhā tūn "Musṭāṭhō-āṅ."
Minimānā gwastha ki "Tha ḍāṅhāṅ mūndī jāṅnā hāṅr Redemption; mān bāṅnā saṅdār, thī hawāṅ daulā joṅnāṅā; gudā thānā khūh thāra saṅdā deāṅ.
miscellaneous stories.

Gwashta ki "Zal man baran." Badshahzadi gwashta ki "Man yak-dan shavi chayare; man yak bhar khasan. Shavb-e-ha khan, gasha banbud hahyaran bozhiti, thi junn khosht er-khanet, ya-shvalaer ga ad dras gwar prared. Hawa ki peshia biyath, hawahin man sir-khsan." Pasaa gasha, banbud hahyur bozhiti, jar di khosht shugaghtat, gwar hawah drashtat. Phalda badshahzadi mardi was jana khusht, hahyur bozhiti, gasha gudicho aghani, "mara sarra chartho shuhto darain-thai, bujia datho shuhtat.


Stories of' Aliit—Part I.

Burturi Gavrani shuir laf shawshakgha, gwashta "Hatwou marak shavakshak, sadh mar akhi giran." Guda ya Gavravi phol khuthu ash Yaili "Thai nam khina-\iu; Tha chi kair khan, ki sadh mar bha boshugit; Yailli gwashta ki "Main nam Haidar-e, kar man hama khaanaa hur kai kai ko valli khaanaa." Guda Gavrav bhu gipta, sadh mar bha datho, lotokh sar-gal gipto khushiya shuha watho handa.

misirlan girana akhta jabe bokhtaghant, baghka adittho rawan bithaghant, dema jozun ki dace sar aektaghant kheres faqire nistsyen dag chakha.


Yaila khamidhta k "Kambar thar ancho bitha, tha phache khatapegi?" Kambara gwashta "Wahai, ma thiusthagan, "Kambara gwashta "Wahai ler bawana kheres faqirar!" Guja Kambara katar zurtho th_less datihi faqirar.


Part II.

Roshe Hudhai bitha Yaili zohar namash parthitho masti lafa nistrate.


Ma rawan hul Hudhai dian-eu. Phirastaghun hal burtha Hudhai ki "Yaitt wathi gozha buragheth, bannar desahath." XXXIII.

Narrative of a Haddians rbad on the Kibzaa Kakkars]


Chari shasthaghant, lashtkar darahi lashtka, shutho darahiya Chhang-dafa muchh bitha.

Hazar naa akhta lashtka, banga sar-agta, gudi shaft nawashahin charaari daraiyiaan shuthaghant. Chari akhtaghant; sall dathaghant-eu "Ma Murgha buna thumon charitha." Lashtkar 'shameeha olikitha, phadh shafsh lashtkar shutho thumun sarar dar-khaptu. Pathan sai demavigh banakhaen.
PART II.
LEGENDARY HISTORY OF THE BALOCHES.

I.
Of the origin of the Baloches.


Rind Lasîrî ph-watthuê braâth-ant,
Jag sabîqgh-eh ki Hamshah zêt-ant.

Zirentho artho sambانتhsai; nâm Bar-loch bastha-ish ki aâsh ‘ bârra’ paidâ bîtha e’ eshîyâ nâm Baloch bîtha. Âu ki mazânî bîtha, Badshah ânîyâr watthi amir khutha.

II.
The Baloches in Sistân.


III.
Settlement of the Baloches in Makran; and death of Mir Jalal Khan.

Ân wakht ki Baloch azh Sistânâ dar-khapta anîth Sardar Mir Jalãl. Han aâth, azh Mir Hamza Shashumî phirî aâth, Kull Baloch chhîl-o-chhîr bolak Mir gwanthu phâshh-akhto, Kech Makurânî Dîghâr gipta-ish. Gudâ

* Mâborîn is the Balochi pronunciation of Makran.
† They settled in Kech and Makran.
*âsh, the name of the eldest of the boys.

IV.

Wars in Kachi.


V.

Wars of the Rinds and Lashâris—Part I.


rosha bir gudaghant. Guda Chakurär zahr män äkhta; shuťha wathä bändä; har gureä avär shastäghantä. Rind kull much khutäghantä; ki 'Mirän go Lashärä' Lashärä, dahi shuťha ki Rind much bithäghant. Ladhä Lashärä shuťha go Omar Nubahña. Gwahärämä gwashta, ki 'Rind go mà miri tä; mà thäi baultä, tho maä phuśhta khan.' ki Nubahän Rind äth. Omarä gwashta, ki 'Chakur sakön märden, mài därağha neñ; sathe khanän; khairän hairä khanth.' Omarä Kahirä shastäghantä, ki “Chakurär gwashta, 'Ma miri tä go mà; mà di Baloch äth, tho di Baloch e; miragh jawnän neñ.' Chakurä gwashta, 'Mañ nolän i; mirän.' Hawen jawaab däiga-i satbär. Guda Omarä gwashta, 'Ni mar bi; mirään-i.' Añmär Nail Khasur daä bastäghant-ıañ, såken jänge bithä oğh; bhoreñæi Rind. Rind phuśhta; havid-sadh niag rkuhsa; Mir Hän di khuhsa; Mir Chakur baravareñ mard äth Dombë häl ärtha logha; ki 'Rindä phaadétha.' Shailhäka phol khantha, ki 'Mir khusta ki darshuña?' Dombä gwashta, ki 'Mir dar-shuña; Mir Hän khuhsa.' Shailhäka' gwashta, "Mir Hänär gushaghetähän." 

Chakur pha shikärä raptä, 
Baçen tharæ wärthä i. 
Lehe pha sawëda niñhe: 
Däälä äkhtäghan danzäa, 
5 Shir pha mäighän shanzäa, 
Gwashta Chakurä hirëna, 
Wa'pha Goharä hirëna; 
'Thái däälä phæche käre dänzant ? 
Shir pha mäighän shanzant ?'
10 Gwashta Goharä durenä, 
Wa'pha Chakurä Khunenä: 
'MäiÄ hiräñ wärthäghant sähren sól; 
MäiÄ hiräñ wadh-miren go khpoten.'
Gudä bag-jat Molaren gäl-äkhtë:
15 'Phaire äkhtäghant Lashärä; 
Shikko sale bor thüsli; 
Hir azë matiÄ khushûghant jukhtëä; 
Shingo garthûghant mastä; 
Chakur man dälä grän bithä, 
20 Rinde hapt hänr lötäe: 
'Mä chyar sód thäi-thäreñ warnä bün; 
Däne dar-shañûn sóyaráli; 
Barivagh Khan phaadë dragänä.' 
Wäge giptaghant särädé: 
25 'Chakur khenañhán khañe Khan; 
Nubahän hazär mardän bi; 
Lälo khushûghan' Lashärä !'
Guda gwashta sar-batâki mardän, 
Jëro, jëren Behänä; 
30 'Barivagh gondâlän sähmenthë; 
Hindoñ bi thars sërcathë; 
Rekk bharanûn thardän !'
Gudä Domb langavän shañkëren:
'Barivagh Khan thàra dërs nýâdhûn.'
35 Mäkk on zähm-janën Lashärä: 
Afo barai mânh ūn. 
Hostogh phinj khanûn ápîlya, 
Nind o gind khai sîth bi ? 
Mûtän pha khai deväl ?
40 Shi gà pha khäjä gon khäi ?'
Go hawan gwaštañän tañhkëgëba; 
Wag ishtaghon 'Sârâdë.' 
Chäri khaštaghan' chäranë; 
BoI bastäghanth pahrañë; 
45 Chäri äkhtäghant golâni; 
Sadh logh jidàriäyä dîtëñ. 

*Shailhä, father of Mir Chakur, and uncle of Mir Hän.
Odhā ma Nāli gatā,  
Shahr chāritāh Gājān.  
Bag jukhīye Gwabānāme.  

50  Bāngāhā khusā'ān panān;  
Pan Gājān kīlā kānā,  
Bag guḍā'ān Gwabānāme;  
Dastā burtāh Sāfānā;  
Mtā'ā Gohārā hirānā.  

55  Hāweñ cāltī shūmat o shirānā.  
Mē kūch kūthā Lāshārā.  
Rosh orthāne burz bīṭe,  
Lashārī khoirā go dāṭhi.  
Rindā lashkara bāhē būthi.  

60  Mir Hān mē prāhā pūreñte;  
Go hāvā sadh yā thāren wārnā.  
Gūdā Chākūrā ghanzāmī gārhā.  
Pha Mir Hān gāmā lahmenān.  
Pha humbo chotāvēn Mīrēnān.  

65  Lahri khoirā gavārān giptā.  

VI.  

Wārs o the Rinda and Lasharī—Pārt II.  

Gūdā Chākūrā dāthā bīhō shuthā Turkān gwar; Turkānī sārdār Zūnā nām āṭh.  
Bāngāhā Lashārī shuthā go Turkān; labāinta-īsh, ki 'Chākūrā khanāh' Chākūrā Turkānī gwan'-jāthā bāngāhā. Phālli nāme motābarā  
Amrīth Turkēghā. Phālliya Chākūrā hāl dāṭhi, ki 'Lashārī ākbā lashintā-īsh Turk.' Gūdā Chākūrā Turkānī gwan'-jāthā; Turkānī gavālā  
Chākūrā:  

"Mard evakhā ki bā,  
Hathīrā ki na bānt bānt;  
Añhīyār ārūz, an valāsānt,  
Gūdā āthī thufākān chachob bānt?","  

Chākūrā jawāb dāṭhi, ki  

"Dast dēl wālāhī amārā thānt;  
Añhīyār āthī thufākān beuli nēh."  

Gūdā hathīr ēnpaghant-īsh Chākūrā, mokāl dāṭhi-ī, ki 'Tho bār wātīlār hānā.  
Hāttī kūhāt gūdā Chākūrā sēvā ishti dāṭhi isī, 'Bīlāri Chākūr khunānāh.' Gūdā bāthī ākhtō Chākūrā nāzi bīthā.  

Kābih klhāntēt bāžāri:  
Tangā ēnpat Chākūrā.  
Gūdā jāthā-ī-bāthīyārā.  
Bīng ki chambānthā bāthīyār.  
Hāthī phandāthā kūthā.  

Chākūr dar-śhūhō shōhā; Turkānī gwan'-jāthā-ī; phārāintūth, mokāl dāthā.  

Thī-īrāre Lashārī Turkānī go ēnpaghant, zar bāz dāṭhā-ī. Gūdā Phālīlīya Chākūrā gwahtā, ki 'Aghū. Lashārī Turk labāinta. 'Turkī gwan'-jāthāghant Chākūrā sēvā ishti roshā, ki 'Tho sakti mirde e ma Balochān; èchā kathā-īthā; go mārzāri mir.' Mazār ishti dāṭhi; sīčhā bīthhāi Chākūr-īsh.  
Jāthā Chākūrā mazār go zahmā. Aghū Turkī phārāintūthā Chākūr.  

Sołhī sēvā Lashārī āktā; labāinta īsh Turkānī; Phālīlīya di bāl dāṭha Chākūrā.  
Agūa Chākūrā gwan'-jāntīntā Turkī sōhī sēlā.  
Turkī kūhī phatāntighthant; kūhī sēvā kālā phherentighthant.  
Nārīnā kūhī ārāhā īsh; Chākūrā gwahtā-īsh, ki 'Hāweñ nārīnā char drikāi.' Hāvī bārāntā  
Chākūrā nārīnā drikāntūthā thākhtā, ma kūhī na khapta ī, darrshūthāī.  
Agūa Turkī Chākūrā phārāintūthā.

VII.
The Lashārīs go to Gujarāt.

VIII.
Origin of the Dilmālīk and Drishakhs.


Gūḍā aghadit Chākurā miraṭhā go Zunūr. Zunūr wāth Chākurā khūshat urd bhorainīa k.

IX.
The story of Dilmālīk.

*Mah Begum was the name of Shāh Beg’s wife (Rūkhsān’s Babar and Dip myocard, I pyg. 246—303).

Gudà Dilmalikh hawên sha'ar jațha,—
Shartán malukhèn Dilmalikh
Ash khenagh o kivârau burtha
Bràthi payâfeh meravâà,
Dimàn Rindi deravâà.

5 Rinde jane ' Náko ' khanant,
Dáshà ma daslà deant,
Remâ malukkèh Dilmalikh
Burì pha resheh dàddavâà.

10 Thásen rícef o doravi,
Ma phisheh sawâsàh sun girant.
Masâh kaddro kumeòhâni nayath ;
Má dàthân pha sunyên phesaghâà.
Bhèdi* rangoi bayàni !

Gudà Gwaharámâ gwashta Dilmalikhârâ, ' Biya, Lasbâr bi, thari zarâh màlá bár deânh. Dilmalikhá phíço dâthà, ki.

‘ Rinda Hudhâ Lasbâr na khant.
Musalmân Hindâ na bi,
Trag na ziri Râfidî.’

X.

The Story of the Four Vows.

Yahare Havitân, Járo, Nódábandagh, Mir Hân níshto kalâm khutha or’gà, ki Haivitâná gwashta, ki ‘ Khase dâchi go mán bágâ áwâr bi mãn khasâr thârána na deânh.’ Járo-á kalâm khutha, ki ‘Án ki máin rîsah dast lâi, khustàn-i ; án ki Haddêh khushtâh, ánh di khustàn ’ ki Haddêh birâdar at-h. Nódábandagha kalâm khutha, ki ‘ Zaráh mãn dast na lân ; suwâli khâsh cheh loti, deân-i, nåkshâca.’ Mir-Hânâ kalâm khutha, ‘Án ki Rinde fálà mãn go mânkhá gíndân, ánhiyâr mãn molde bakhânh.’

Haivtan’s Vow.


*t. e., the ankle or knuckle bone used for gamble.
Jaro's Vow.


Chākur Shāhāk gushtā; Jaro rīshāā giragh rosh gushtā; Haddēh kosh kushā:

O Muqāhī saqī khan naryāna, Ahūā shēr gumbasena, Zen fendoē Arabiləyā, Thank maqikhērī bigīrār ;

5 Dān māh kharān hiyāle, Rīnd māh khohen kilānta, Khushtāghen Rīndān galo nest ;

Hardo dēmā jān dārī, Lev chitōi kharōn.

10 Jaro dī kāch kātar jukhtāghiyyā, Go nyān-bandān jāthiyyā, Brīnjānē rīsh gip-taghiyyā, Haddēhā pha zor gishtā.

Gudā Jaro Jalam gangstā : Chakur phasāwe dāth gushtā:

Gozh de, o khanđēn-Mazīdo, O Mazīdo, bāngh ātēn : Fange hāl o bāz khibātēn, Drogh ma bānt, Chakur Nawāweh :

5 Drogh ma bānt, ki drokhāna bār ; Drogh ah dathānā dārrā bār, Ahawānā hār sharāmē, Rāstäh, o Mīr mauzehnī, Rāstäh o Chakur Nawāweh.

10 Main brīnjānē rīsh gip-taghiyyā: Ahē mī f'p'hweēn-sāhī giptān, Ahawāl guḏi mīnānā, Ah khenaghīhān shāhānā, Roše Haddēh o Shāhā būttīhā.

15 Dīr loghān māh dighārēn, Gon āthī sāndēn-khamānā, Jābāhe phur ahī thangā, Thegh nokh sāj barākōh āth, Kāch hātar jukhtāghiyyā ;

20 Go nyān-bandā jāthiyyā, Pha dī karā kush hō khūtā, Haddēh thūnās niyākhtā, Thophul o bīrān warāmā, Gwār jānān chyār kullaghēnā.
Gwar Chákur durreñ gohâta, Gwar Banaria nek zanenâ.
Thenhbon amzâne na nisira.
Haddhe phol ma dighära:
Haddhe dighära du mardên.

Nodihbandagh's Vow.
Nodihbandagh Lasbûri kissev ohon'â biðha. Nodihbandagh Chàkurù gwàisa:
-jetho huriñ sare phorkhûto dàtha-1. Hurjìna sheri phalawa tung khûthûghant, ki zar dar khàlista.
Nodihbandagh dast isîth-ish. Charitho Nodihbandagh rawân biðha, mahdin chulchi huriñ câtha.
Shàthà-i juzâna, zar raptaghant risâma': dast na làñhi, zar thewaghà righto shûthûghast. Demà jàngale skûre chinhañjèh.
Nodihbandaghür lotîh-îsh, "Nodihbandagh, saî nâm àr Zar-suwâl biðh; màr chîe daî." Nodihbandaghà gwàshita, "Shà màlì mahdin-
rândâ surthîyà baravoâgh, har câh shih phûkar bi, zireț, barch." Mààâh
"Nodihbandagh, tho wàthî thiwàshen màl bahir-khâne: chîe bil daî, nawañ ge-
tho màl chî naî hî." Guðà Nodihbandaghà phânno hawen shù'âr jàtha:

Kungurû, o kungurû!
Gungur jaren brâhodaghàn?
Čále gaziñà thûvûth;
Av pharà haiñ sarà.
5 Ochêñ nañ gindâh zàhùrà,
Zulm pharà be-dàdãhà.
Drust dafa rîsh âvûrthà;
Namrd rîsh jahl khûthà,
Khond o kharûyáà gwañ-khuñg,
10 Chunge avir gautû phâdha,
Mardà hawen vásna khûth,
Berañâchh nañ gwar jànakà,
Ochêññi chûri kûkûkureñ
Jant-i nànñà na sarà.
20 Nàdîth grehi phauørà,
Àbàñì khañsh phar dafa,
Go mà sakhîen meraven,
Go mà bakhilên jheraven,
Jherant harchosh gußhant,
26 Sùtà karrìa res-dëant,
"Màl na bi pha Nodihbandaghà!
Phul na zài ma maxima!
Bhùsh núma phûren nokh sarà
Zàtìth nîyàri khûrâbàn."
25 Nàdîth ñàdàñ aûthant jauñèr bâdhàn,
Zà pha sàhghânà na khàññà,
Agh mà phaso phostî khûthën,
Màl cho múgëmà melathên?
Cho mnàkiriñ yak-jàñ ñûthà?
30 Nà Mùhàmmàdùdù sîr ñàth,
Hoît sàdàh bâsh-sàdàh seràmà,
Bag girdâññèn bë-sûñèn aûthant,
Silâthà na câtha hîshhàre,
Bhêdî rangû bâyàn,
45 Añh mà na zîthà kàñûthà:
Bungû o gràñèn rashkàràn,
Dàthà bi nàmê Kàdîrà,
Bi momùn o ñàhàndûghàbàn,
Barà nàlên dârgûzhà.
40 Solhā laīrāsān wārān:
Hāyānt ghāzī wāshī-dīlā,
Wāshī-dīl marāh māmān gīrānt.
Dāth na lēkhān chādhrā,
Khes ghe kōshāwō jābābū,
Mīn mazāi mārpe lūrā:
Thāhān Ghāzī hārant.
Sārī kafochi saj-śadju,
Phar yāk shafā osārghā,
Solhī bī swālī ān-būrtba;
35 Dōm āushkēhān langavān.
Jawānē saī Rabbā lāvān,
Shughrā hame gāl khanān.
Chāsheg suwāli mīyāltī;
Bīyāltī who ma lūtī amrīshā,
35 Kī "baufā gō hāthine khasa.
E jādanī chīs niyāī!"
Khaule manān cho Omārā,*
Ca Omārā khaule mānāh.
Man bashkaghe band na bān:
40 Band bānghe marde niyān
Har chū kī khāi azh Kādīhārā,
Sadju ganj be-āiv darā,
Zīrān pha rāșān chambăvā,
Pūrān avo kārēh sārā.
45 Nī bābr khanān gō lūdhīrā,
Nēlān khanān phuḏhā;
Guda mast brāt bingavēt,
Brāzēhī o brāt māngernavān,
Kahar bant āptiyā gīrānt,
70 Mīrāt milk johaghā,
Nōdūbdaghā māl sārā!

Hadhī roshā Chākūrā Dūmhe ashtāthāi, Kī "Bāro Nōdhbandagār
shālar khan; gudā Nōdhbandagh azh tho pholā khant, "Tho ēth lote? Tho
have suwālī khane, Kī "Jār barehī thāi jinde, thāi zālē, thāi leghā, kullā
mānān dai."

Dōmā āushtho shālar khutha Nōdhbandaghā; Nōdhbandaghā phol-
huthāi, "Dōm! thō ēth lote?" Dōmā gwashta, "Wāzhā! Mān suwāl
hame nhī, Kī jar khī thāi jindehthā, thāi zāleghhān, thāi logh-hānt, kullā
mānān dāi. Nōdhbandaghā gwashta, Kī "Tho waythī phushī mānān dāi, mān waythī
jarān kullān thārā dēştā." Dōmā phushūt gīptē khōuagh kuthā-tā; mēne waythī
janār kuthā-tā, mēne zālār dātega-tā; kullān jarān khī kōghā atgānt Dōmār
dātega-tā: logh ah jārnān hōr bīthā. Shēfā waqtghant loghā hār-dō. Nēmshāf
bīthā leaxe ḍēkhto Nōdhbandagh logh demā jhukihīgā hō gārā phayāhī. Zālā
gwashta, Kī "Leaxe mān logh galiā jhukihthānē, bār dī chakh en-i.
Nōdhbandaghā gwashta, "Thō daffā baro, bo gīr-i. Bo thanzh kāištā-
i, kharō khān, bīl-i; kutūrī bo-en-i, gudā mānān gwaťā-jān, mān bār bozhangī-
nī kūdrā dātega-tā." Bo kī gīptē zālē, kūrtiērgh en-i. Gudā Nōdhbandaghā
bār bokgō dīthā-i thegrī jarān dokhiyā thālīhīyā bār āsāt mān ant marleghhān
zāleghhā. Wath dī khuthā-īsh, zālār dī dāthā-īsh. Bāŋghsāv kacheh-hē ḍēkhtā
Olfakuregh. Chākūrā gwashta, Kī "Nōdhbandagh, tho bē shakk Zār-suwālē.

Mir Hān's Oath.

Mir Hān kālān kisāv hame-rā ēn. Zāl dīṭaghantī go māshkā,
havd-gist molid bashkāhāti. Ya roshā Rūddān gwashta, "Tho havd-gist molid
bashkāhāti; demā khase kī giude go māshkā kharāā gīr de, molidā ma bashk;"
Shēdehmē gūdā kha r bashkāṭaghantī: kharāā shumār nēm chīkhtā
bashkāṭaghantā.

* Umar, the companion of Muhammad.
XI.

Mir Châkûr leaves Sevi, and invades the Punjabi.

Châkûr sâ khâ go Lashârû, jang kuthâ. Guðá phâ-watôn Rînd. Lashârû hîr kuthâ. Châkûr shahr Sevi sëb, hamodhâ kîlât jorîhâ-i. Si sê phuqhâ sahr gipto Sevi lahta i, ladjhâ Sîndh phalwâ. Ân rosh ki Sevi khishta, lawën shâr Gwahâram phasâv dathô gwashta-i:

Bilâna mar-lawâshëh Sevi
Gauroñ sañjânî margârî!
Jame Nindâva khâtîyâ.
Sai roshân Bahârân néghâ.
5 Si sê uvt o uzhmârâ.
Jân-jobhavân jangiyâ:
Theg ash mîlghâ honenâ;
Chotân chê kâmândi bôghâh,
Juñhâtân na nashânt lañên;
10 Warçâyân du-masûlken.
Lad ma deravânu nemânt:
Ärîtë phitë sar-sâyân;
Mîsk ma bârtûn na mûshant:
Whard dûmbaghân meshâîn:
15 Karwâl sharâb sharr joshant!
Shâhân phâ nishân yakhê nest:
Drustân warthaghân hindiyân;
Thehâgh pharshâh sîverenâ:
Sharûtâ dâthaghân shimenâ:
20 Bachkâ lawar lânityâ!
Gwahâram muzhen Gadvâgâh:
Singhe mâ zirîh phirenthâ!
Machiya lawâshâ râmâtâh;
Alle ëllu dru druk dârên,
25 Dag givaghen be shonea;
Yakâ kiliâta beronec,
Hâgh kâyalti Turkânü:
Rînd bârâghen bûrânân,
Gwahâram ash dude hanâ bî;
30 No gor bûne Gandâvâgâh.

Châkûr ki Sevî dar khâpta Sangsila Syahê dagê ravan bitha. Sangsila
nashi kë khohe sarâotak kuthâ-i, shodhâ Sevi phalawâ dîtâ-i. Dañ maroshâ:
Châkûr-mârî næm en-i. Guðá lajitâ Châkûr shamoñâ, Havîtân thartho
shuthâ, nishhâ Limnâ. Rînd gwashta demâ: Guðá Havîânâ jang kuthâ go:
Rînd. Rînd ki Mûtûnâ akhta, guðá Mir Châkûr gwashta, 'Khassë ci ki thari
jang jhândâ, zirçë Havîûn.' Khass walttna dathâ-i. Guðà Masûrî
Sardâr Badhela gwashta, 'Ma zirân jang jhândî.' Masûrî ash Tulumbât:
thartho akhta, gwashta shutha Goriî Chupañâ: Masûrî jang kutha hamodhâ
go Havîtân.

XII.

Mir Châkûr's war and death.

Mir Châkûr Shalhak nâmè batîsh aî. Châkûr Bîjar gwân' janainthi.
Shalhak di gôn dathâ-i, ki 'Baucoîhî, Shalhakkûr khane, biyâeth.' Guðá emar
shuhto bokhgânt Havîtân hâk nasîkha. Havîtân birentho haro Bîjar di
Shalhak dikhshutn-i. Bîjar masûrî rish aî, Rish burtho Bîjar chorfrî
khutaghant-i Havîtâna. Shalhak pahi nhân jatho sajî kuthaghant-i.
Guðá Havîtân,wathî rish sâînthagant, ki 'Cho ma vi ki main rish burant,
chaunik chikhanant.'

*Gwaharum's tomb is near Gandâvâh.*

†This is the name of a hill near Sangsila in the Bhôtî country.

‡Puncho in the Multan District.

Ahkiagha Doda "ab-angur aihar, Sukhtaghiya go daakhagent rannahi : Sallie dast ma chotava shipta, Phusagh azire nighd hastha. Sallie dramani Mudho daitha, Pan jan sang ma Baloch biha ; Daru Mudhoa gvar DodaV daitha.


XIII.

The story of Baloch and the Bulehia.


*[Satoghik in the Montgomery District of the Punjab, where Chakur's tomb still exists.
**Locape in the Multan and Derawan District.
†The country of Dera Obahi Khan.
‡This explains the origins of the Dodiis, the founders of Dera Obahi Khan, by the marriage of Dodi to the daughter of Akele Bin.
§With the Rupnar Hamzah.
∥The Buloch are a Baloch tribe now usually called Bureh, and living on the Upper Indus Peninsula.
*The trace did not lead outside the embankments surrounding the jowlfield, although the cattle grazed.
††The Gorgesh tribe, formerly very powerful, no longer exists as an organized tribe.
‡‡There are several places named Baraun, and it is not certain of which of these is the one mentioned. These is a town in the Tibet Land country which is said to be that of Dodi Gorgesh.


XIV.

Annals of the Mazari.

Sahak o Puntrik har do britha than. Anni phith nam 'Ali ki bakh Hotgehen nawasag Mr-Jiaal Hangheh.†


Khuthi go maathi ki "Mazari musah phagh baghagha muchh bitha akhtagheh, thal saalh ohi e?" Maiha gwashta ki "Sah wara Mazari musar khaus, balochis.

---

* The places here mentioned all lie above the Sutlej and Penei. The Sutlej Plain is immediately above that Chhatar Patti. The Sutlej Plain formerly belonged to the Kashmir, now to the Meear. Sikhdom belongs to the Kachmii.

† Sikhdom is the Bugal capital, Kallar the Meear capital.

§ This form is the habitual past of the central ofshawwashag, to evil. It means: he used to get their goods old for them.
Irelve

Biggel,

Ilu

In-neghs joiaai,

Niiharii main man thai nishtant

rnirithaghant,

bit_h&

bag

bag.

ant,

er-khapta

isb

Marig Khalchal

jaaan,

khuchtai,

Hamal.

manzfir-ant."
ma jantu, hawaas lehrat janth aati kusatan." Guddi roshi Mitha ki astth Hamal
backi ast, niishta astth jantu; Hamala yath kawan zurto akto gati gipta: Mitha diyla ki Hamalaa akto gati gipta, phadatra Mitha, kandu drik-
dathh jahta Hamala thir man-aikt Mithar ma zinaa, gavasto dar-thapata. Gudd Mazaraa diyla ki "Mithar thir jahta, the khasar, nee Gudd Mazaraa sthun lathaa.
Hamal ki matthi, phakhaai bitha Mithaa, Mithu ma thapaa phang
beutha, aali phalchh Shah! Aatath, Chhandyaa Mazarii khushteghast
baa, ghaali kutho. Shah! Ali loh-banwaak Mnak gojar akto astth; Mazarii ki laakhur kuthumahaa dha shustheghant Chandyahar, Mnakka beethi patthi
band-kuthughant, Mazarii gavast na bitthu. Yaa, roshi Mazarai salath kuthu
ki "Lakhara bhaanun Bhusi sarai."\n*\nAa Jatrcra sthutha kohia, sthutha utalaa, akhaa Soro.\nGudd Jaurak Lunai Mulukdum o Gyanedar Kiir gus
mrii gaii go chari kutho kushteghant ki: "Mithar beryaan janch":\nAn shustheghant patthan chakha, berte aani vagii astth. S saa
Chhandyaaalai (Mukaddam beri-ari badhii sth an kheragla- "Gyanedar
gwan" jthaa malalairii ki "Beriya biyay, man gurup Khan ango yaa."\nGudd Sohna gavastha mehlahar ki "Beriya bideh, an mara gawane
biyareth ki l党和国家
dirraa. Beri ki e laishaha akha Gyanedaralai malalaii gipta Gwasthant-"Beriya parr gawazene." Beri ki gwastha nee bihia githa
Gyanedar tupaak jthaa Sohnaa kushal, madhyi di gipta-kaa, beeri
lahii man kuxhe-haah: thutho e kusghalaa beeri aati in-um Gudd Jauraka
shatthth Gyanedar ki "Bero, laishara biyarmeen." Havii shaha laakh
akhaah; bhaapt per biri gwastha; bhap saath mar gwastha.
Ro-kthii sthutha Mnak sahari maaekhta, Mreak di kushthai. Mitii di (Merek kahkheklkhi)
kushtha, Jangii Mulukdam di kushtha, saa-ght mar kushtuh, sahheh di
phultheii. Sai joor eamammii di gom-arthehant, sahheh di ekkaa Haar
sai joor damaaam d knowledgeable with Gaaluchh. Chandyaa lajtho
sthutha, di kushthee, Halii kushthee, Halii ma thapaa lekhthee, Sli
muriid phah gavastha Dast-Alii Dast "Ali kushthee gudd phah gavastha
Hamala. Aali waqdiit Braboi Nasir Kharaaj chtiar mara Dombikegha
nuakhii kushteghant-; phut saithangant- Dombikii zath kutho lajth the sah
Lehrån. | Jaiii-Han, Baloch-Han; Munddu aati masther aathih. Bahawal
Khan Jeha akhteghant.\nGudda Baloch-Han kharov kutha. Khangairi
Indemnii ya digihare Belo** kushtant, Belaaw sthutha. 'Sh-yan gurud
Buckdeer Khan Wazir Mirsa laahch Bhadrutho Ah. Akhto akhaah
Dombikegha kharov chakha ahpajt jahta Buckdeerga tupaak Baloch-Han, Baloch-Han
kushthee, Buckdeer di kushtha-ih go dar maraan; thetho para shusthegant.
Jaiii Hanii ya salee daal Baloch-Han na phurtaha, santhag laah maan-
kutho surtthiaa maan shuthaal.\nSii Salee phutha phurtgii, gudd laditho Rojhaah akhteghant Dombiki.
Do-mchant hemedhii ashtanghant. Guddi liditho shusthegant
kutha Durrbura ashtanghant. Phlaat neemee Mazarii aah; an sthutha Wazir Mirsa
Buckdeer Khan Wazir Mirsa gawar gawar, "Gaanii laashka di mbthi "Bakurd dar
Phulthee jharaan?" Miraai dathaa laabhark wathh di gen-sath; akhto maan
rikhtaa, Munddu Dombiki kushthai, hazhaka mar th ithi kushthai, thetho
phalchh shutha Braboi. Dombiki Syahsah sthutha. Hal bihia Mir Hamara
ki phoataa Dombiki janathaa; Mir Hamala gavastha ki "Hamchha ki Pholat
manaa daat khaali, kushthan-ka, phacho ki maan haut janathhii" Pholaat
khursii akhaa Nasir Driekhak gwar likii Nasir Kotla. Mir Hamare
khusee hii dahthha ki Yeholl Nasir Kotava, likiiyen, Mis Hamale
go yacii-gast vazihaa akhta Nasir-Kotla \* Pholat basthhi. Bastho burrthai aah

* That is to say, the eldest arranged to make a patience of raising on the Bheeg is in the hills
† They went to the hills from Jaipur (under Mount Gadski), and turning back came out again
‡ The country along the Indus from Rohil to Ris is still called Chhake.
§ Nasir Khan Domes, ancestor of the present Thal of Kotla. He received the Harmand-Dipty country
¶ From Ahmad Shikha Durrusti as a reward for his services in the invasion of India.
¶ Lehri in Kachchh is the head quarters of the Dombait tribe.
** Kandwal or Kandwa, i.e., Kandwal.
*** A place called Belo lying between Khangarh (in Baluchistan) and the Indus.
**** Maa-shukka is the perfect of man-marj, to wonder about.
†† Misir was Nasir Khan’s Wazir, and father of Buckdeer (Irshadur) who was killed by the Dombait
‡‡ Nasir-Kotla is a village about 4 miles south of Bajangar.


Jiwana gashtta "Mår di kaul en laskanar thaminin khvār.

PART III.

POEMS.

Zangi mani badero
Gwaharami maari jarn o bel
Whaentzar Shihanen 2 shaharo;
-Saughan pha thal rishana
5
Nokhem akhtaghun masana,
Sihi-eh gorkhusay ahrar;
Afa na warch Bahneghah;
Kikh o karjaan Sindeghah
Loti bahtrai Dashteghah
10
Loti wadhi maharen jaghun
Phitokh-daft madh-goara
Dorf phur Kumara afa.
Suti phuri khaivanya;
Whaiv kalara nelaun:
15
Mawari jauan zivirenah.
--- Marde azh Hurasen akhta
Legharr chadar o humbeen
Bar roshnaani goon-ath-i
Kurjna mahgeen bhoseen.
20
Sarbahr Kandahari mish-ath
Phaiigham goon ath i Rindan
Tahkiken salam Shirene.
--- Snejhun shanz jatha Konara.
Dasht o damana Mungachar.
Sanah ughhor humbeen:
Dor phur-ath-i, amareen.
Larsant oho gwanaun tahk hacen
Chotant oho kavandli foglaan.
Laq menechta maldaraan
30
Mesli boust whaentkaraan
Mezdhar Sahak, Yaran.
Bumbar, bastagwon banukhah
Sar-bar larishan gwanechah
Phaowar-xandagh o Nagaah.
35
Khorjahan phrashtagan zardaan
Lokan pha shavi katharaa
Kadaan go himaen phadhan.
--- Shirena jatha sarshen kul
Ma Narmukh geaven reja;
40
Gwaan-jaath dilsareen daai,
Ziri kadabe metei,
Ro dan shakalen nojkh af s,
Malgor shustaghen mabijia;
Randi nhuhi malgora,
45
Khatih-i dan wahti chyair kulah.
Kula dariya bandith-i,
Shiskant thagbard, nishtent-i,
Jhul phalawai lejani.
Das jaanth avr barziya.

*Shihan is the name of a celebrated breed of horses.
1Off the river (Jizan).
2The Patha Pass leading from the plains opposite Jajpur to the Shum plains, is still the resort of wild
mammals.
3Shihor's message commences here.
4Mughals are between Quetta and Kehil, and the other places mentioned are all above the Helen Pass.
60 Kashâi nughreën âdênâ
Bhâ karmût sar zânâ
Gîndî àroshamâ heriyâ
Greb kham kimirên ohamâ
Anâ qirîânt pha dramâ

65 Jîgh sar kaghêd metâ
Mûchh bân janaât, Jedî gobâr,
Sharren Somarên cîhît-o-chiyâr,
Biyaîant o gvara er niâdant
Shâr-phalawê lêzênâ,

60 Phurest-i ditâ e hâtâ.
"Pharce khamilât khor demâ
Sabren mähmâkh e nîlânâ
Brikh thal bambaveî dênzen-ant
Thil ohham kadahen nânzen-ant?"

65 Greb bîth, janaât telâsh dâth
"Dir bîth, o janaât jawâne nê
Dir bîth, o janaât, dir nînde,
Bîlaân khamal o khor demâ
Schrân mâhâmâkh o nilân band

70 Brikh o bambaveî dênzen bant
Dost ahuzâ phakir neâ;
Âmâr kî jása-dozvâl-âtê
Suhrâ neâ Turkàrâ
Dittha baraghen bud dûyânâ"

75 Turkân Mughalâgâ gipta
Ganjeh ispalân phâr bîthâ
Sîa zar-johân Arozeî slahâr.*
Sûlëh ispalâhen làfâ
Bâkhaî Mir janoghâ khusîtâ

80 Dost-o-ispalânâ bokhêta
— Dûng bêt janiîk Rîndâni
Malâni phâdîhâ shof bân
Khâyant kharzgaz krâmânt
Nekheî ayateh sun dêzâ.

85 Mûrêh aîh hurmatî nînâmâ
Phalân gwâraî lâla-yûlân,
Nem jamâven jigha jant,
Nem khamal e sarbesnî
Nem pha Sammaên kauliyâ.

90 Yake pha maîn aîyâtâ
Chitâh ma wathî mushta bhaî,
Bh-phusî aizh bhûdûn jurehân
"Chitâh daz-gobâr jelahyâ,
Dushtar pha Hudhâ àsîr ârên,"

95 "Allâh ki biyâr Malik Dostênâ
Sautên Sammên kauliyâ
Biühâ na, hawân oîlây â!"
— Bor pha lamgehûn sheriyân
Baro midîân direnâ

100 Biyâr wâzûh amirenâ,
Nind o nyîdî phuîd-o-mâkhànî,
Dianâ shakalen brathânî,
Rosi bî nâm Dostênâ
Dûkā khaibât, rozî bâ.
II.

Laida and Majnun.

Bambori nugedor humboen
Nodhaa ragam gwairtha
Dor phur-ant o amrezaa
Leth f ziri ka'dake metaagh

Ro daa shakalee nokh-dafa
Nindit f o mushi maigoraan
Zinga khant avr khoafagh sarah:
Ro daa goragheen guyr kulul
Logh kumbaran lefen-l.

Dastu jant avr barziya
Khasli nughracen adenoo
Miri zan sarar-er-khant
Hiri drosamanaa girdh
Whash hemintyaa nindl

Kulara darie bandii.
--- Majnaas faqir charana
Ditha Lelavi laalen,
Gwasta Lelavai laalen,
"Thara bashkaa leavank lokeen
Taa-bn kalum-goosen.
Bil mara ukahah miskenaa !"
Pha hame gushtanaa galeeha
Majnaaen jawab tharentha,
"Na zirahn leavanka lokeen
Na taabun kalum-goosen.
Na khilaa ukahah miskenaa.
Pha hame gushtanee galeeha
Zahr-khutha Lelavai laalen
Math ki Lelavo jboranu

"E di 'ashken warna-er
Astee sadarilyaen jawanee,
Biyare kathulaa jaureen
Shamenah khanun ma taa.

Suhvi zurthagha daiyaa.

Odh gwar 'ashiken Majnaya
Gipto kathulaa ting-dilhaa,
Gwashtai " Daai, ki rave daa odha
Odh gwar Lelavai laenen
Gokhaani daah nodh madheen

Phar ma Lelavai shastaath
Jaladi kadahe duhmat biyar."
Pha hame gushtaanee galeeha
Zahr-khutha Lelavai laelen
Math ki Lelavo jboranu,

Jogi lefthaa deen,
Syah-mer giptaghan bannat,
Shamenah kuthaa ma taa,
Suhvi zurthagha daiyaa.

Jaur ma kadahaa larzana.

Syah-mer saghar jurana
Odh gwar 'ashiken Majnaya:
Gipto kathulaa ting-dilhaa,
Gwashtai " Daai, ki rave daa odha
Odh gwar Lelavai laelen.

*This is an episode in the celebrated Arab legend of Laila and Majnun. It is localized in Bambori, on the slopes of Mount Bambori in the Merti country. The poem was recalled by a Merti man.

† Laida, i.e., Laila.
55 Ahb-e, maigh—tha! melo bi
Jaureh muhibmae peeh-ein."
Pha hame gushtana galaghā
Zahr-khutha Leleva laleu,
Māth ki Leleva jherān.

60 Ashtāni kuthān jatānā.
Lokān pha shafi kafānān
Shedhalajāthi mālārān
Bag gornānī sangā
Majānī faqirā rapta

65 Dast go chinnvān hingaehān,
"Dūr-bash " kuthāt bingārā
Majānī faqir oshāthān.
Chonā hushkanān ārā bitha,
Valān wūr sarā sāh bitha.

70 Rāzānī shikār-jāh bitha,
Roshe lajithā mālārān
Khakhān dān bi nudi-jāhān
Bātāro sutha cōrānā
Dārā gudagāh rozgārā

75 Murde dīthān sar-kande
Pholā-t-thafar dārjenthaṁ
Avāz ākhtagā ān bundā,
"Bundā maā niyān, bātāro!"
Maā di āshikeh Majnāyān,

80 " Ishk Leleva ashtāthauṁ.
Pha hame gushtana galaghā
Bātāro sutha larzānā
Dardān ma dāfā karkānā
Odh gvar Leleva laleu,"

85 Gwashānī kī "Mā thei dost dīthā
Chonān hushkanān ārn bitha
Valān wūr sarā sāh bitha
Bānānī shikār-jāh bitha."
Pha hame gushtanā galaghā

90 Shākā phalāsā sanō bāthān
Phālā mōshnegī phīrenthā
Nokh-morecn gwarān dārānā
Odh gvar āshikeh Majnāyān,
Valān wūr sarā sindānā

95 Demā gāl-khutha Majnāyā
"Valānān maā sin, o jānī
Ash the nekēn valānī
Shabī chīlāvē depanān
Roshā cho slumānā sāyan

100 Tha ma dostānī dil o thaukhān-e
Khat o mehval o bauñān-e l"

III.

The Pigeon and the Hawk, a tale of Ali.

Bānīze havo be chāraghūnā
Har do mīrān niptaghānt,
Mā Shāhā kūta khaipnaghānt.
Pheśi suwāl bānā kuthān

5 "Ji Shāhe Mardān Yāli!
Tha be-shakāk mant din-wānt.
Mā chūkh shudhīya ishtaghanghān
Ash havī daryā ḍhū khaarghān
O-r-bunānī drahkā sarā ;

*Tafa'a* be the man Amdī Pusheh. *Demā* be Pusheh means 'get away', and Majnān took them w. l. as an address to himself.

† See Part I, story 38 (3).
The generosity of ‘Ali.†

Ahmad Shorān gushi; Yālī sañ u sifatān gushi; Yālī sañ bhā-bīgah osh gushi.”

Ahmad khasāth Shāheh Mardānī kissavān
Shāheh Mardānī kissav, Shāhānī sīvat.
Khāš suwāllī, gāl-eth pha ermannē defdā
“Dañ manāñ sarān, man hāv javīkhr kīhanān,”
hāñ mañ duhtar nishtaghant ya ‘s sarā.
Māl niyath mārā, bāl niyath ippī haskārā.”
Yālī sh Kambera sohval gwan-jatā
“Kamber j bāllam thāghe bañ, hawen phr. mard sarā”;
“Derav ash khashtae. Askho khārā na’rāsān T’?”
“Zar manāñ nestēn; man thār bashkīshā khanāān.”
Gir mani dastā, khan bañāh ma kichahāh, Dāi hamodhā, bān pha sadā mard bāhā; Hastañ saken ippīr pha zar dolaghā!”
Zar kūthā Gaurānī makukīnān jānā
“E chi mard-o kī hitā pha sadā mard bāhā?”
Yālī gāl-sāhā phara durr-chinen dañā
“Nām-o māñ Haidar, man hānā kārāt lāk-kāh,”
“Zir khūhāvā, baru phar dār burāghā.”
Khākhton dañ Gaurānī sarāni adānāvā

† Ahmad Shorān was the author of this poem.
‡ Lines 9 is a question of the petitioner, and lines 10–18 Ali’s answer. Similarly line 18 is an order of Ali’s purchaser.
Balaah the bhh wu ~llmdlai nab Bkgy the gift.

The a.hddi$@ ~*gbd o~

Of name "Sawiixi Kazrat L@Qo Mail Yld Sca~dahrni JaFo bo-

Bauish Bni@

Dir Mir Nifi Kh~bo Winghan, E

Wilt,

Phal cir phakid

Since 1921, the "Abar" of the Kambir, tho phakirar zan be dal.

Kambir gwasht " Nan ma barki yeráen." Gwashta Sháhá " Lerav go bárá bi-di." Kambirá gwasht " Lerav ma katár-ar eh ".

Gwashta Sháhá " Jumlaa katiri bi-hash." Kambirá shore surtha, loka azh pharlíka báh pha shaltán daf-o-temá jñapítha.

" Chone, o Kambar, thal malichti bájadh huñtha?"


V.

Biepy on the death of Nasab Jamdi Khan Leghari by Panjá Bangalúni, a Loudhí of Mount Márí.


Hazrat Shérán Rusála yád Khanáñá
Yád khanán Pirá, phaláá sháhígha giráñ
Main di go pakeh Kámbdár ardáñ khanáñá
Lotóha imán bashh go ábri diváñgháin.

Bashk gunáñahá máñ khané kulhe handágáin.
Sunzáháin samañ ummate koñen záwán
Júfo e jñateñ drohén pha din-brádharán.
Phar dañ imán lotóha Sháháñ Kádára
Do jihán már bashkán pha maskheñ dilá.

Máñáñá ardáñ kinhó Jáme Sháhárá
Sañé nulñyá ráñ sekhi áñhi bacháñ
Zír quptárran ghashíññcañ langáñáñ
Sáñ-káne tárán sarodh dimbráván
Báre ma Chottá, blashkñune-Leghári jawná.

Mir Jamáí Háné sekhi o tánáñ khanáñá
Rúnhnán, Shádor dan Síri o Miñháwáñá
Khób Patháné Báchhawan gane Náhráñá
B Jamál Hán rakhi sáñgha amjihán
Pha kareñáñ khashágáñ Ráb küróñá,

a First one tiger and then three storks come from the jungle. Lit., one other first, three others come from the jungle.

b Dukká was the name of Ali's horse.

The meaning of this strophe of Kambir’s is as follows: ••• When I was young my parents told me that I was the household slave of my lord’s horse; and now being your generality, I was astonished, leaving that, with the other gifts, I myself might be sent wandering in the desert with fatigues. The names that follow are those of places in the Leghari country. Rúnhán is a territory held by the Almáñt Haddi-ñi. Miñháwáñ are torrents; Dáñ (or Yáhir) is a torrent and large village. Kánshtar stands for Leghári kánshtar and Sháháñ-kot is its principal village.
20 Dañ jihäñ asteñ nashk ishtí pha kisaväñ
Mir Jamäñ Hänä Tagyä-Khänä trän khuthäñ,
Las Leghätä jumla kullañ gwän-jaññä-
Nishtaghäh marðän ash phedhänga mokal khuthäñ
Subh sönä zar chäññi e ladjitätä.

25 Ag-buñ pha samundräñ pänd khuthäñ
Nokkären nokkäñ mishïññä jáhí phubjitätä
Häjì-daññär wa-shärif e zïññät khuthäñ
Jän-chi dukhän gunahäñ ajä khuthäñ.
Do-hazär rupia maññiiññär bhashkätäñ.

20 Whazhdiñ o walsä pha phedhì randä pänd khuthäñ
Väg mubahäñ naukäräñ bëri echëkhätäñ
Si hazär rupia nahi Jamäñ Hänä kuarñ atïñ
Leññ-olokän Derravä ákhto khen khuthäñ
Murshid o pisañ Tagyä Shähä rakkiññäñ

35 Ma Baloch wärrä naghümä burj drikkłuññä
Rind o Hinduññän tfükme mulke jar-khuthäñ
Pha Jamäñäñ kull uloññäñ armän khuthäñ
Walharen marde go wäthi toli burtha
Haddiññi Järö go jhâññäñ tän-dälññä;

40 Waññ Huthä pákä Kämùññ phalchh bhaw atïñ
Mir Jamäñ Hänä thangovan jän dambæññä
Phurs he phoññ phar bishïññáñ shuññäñ
Hirratè dimán mà kuchëññu nyâññ kluññäñ
Jannät banghär níñ bunå hirññ sâñ-khuthäñ.

45 Saññi auliyä o moomäññ shä 'ars khuthëñ
Mir Jamäñ Hän bishïñññ Chotä phujïñññ
Kull Leghärä yâ hâññmäñ dârâ khuthëñ
Rabb mehr bi Jamäñ Hän chë diññ bachiñññ
Allâñ be-nyâññ en sak o zorâññ o 'älññen.

50 Kä thäñ jawn-säñ, thars pha heçh khase miyâñ,
Jamäñ Hän bänd boñññ, Sâññär dañ Chotä miyâñ-
Asten waññ druññäñ, kùññevññ roshäñ odhär-e;
Hukm Allâñ Arzalçññ dem-dïññäñ
'Mir Jamäñâñ gwâñ girññ, kôññen bare,

53 Thangaveñá brâñññi salâñ dëre khane.'
Bëndä bëñ zëññ, har kë thi chakhä khane
Mëññ dâññ gëng phedhïñññn hairâñ khane;
Jamäñ Hän räññë umnañ khäññiññ pha salän,
Zâññr khäññi bokkïññ chë hakhimän.

60 IkAŞäññ geshtar pha Rindñ Majłisân,
Män vaisâkññ bënd niyäññ mard-o-mäññuññ,
Nangar bïñññ chalngäñññ rosh-o-shaññ;
Rozdær thai bëñ-eñ, muññ ma bingen kâññuññ
Subhî suññalññ bhashkätbññ bor leññuññ.

65 Mâlkamîññ ññiñ, sâññ lëññ Barth jawnñ sarññ
Báshhtáññ, sañññ, auliyá o moomâññ
Känññär kärán tolah-e chë bâññh bâññh
Thangaveñ bâshhtän kâñññ ññiññ phëññññññ
Mâlkññ ardäññ kùññuññ mûñññ phëñññññññ

70 Mir Jamäñ Hän nyäñññuñ ma takññññi sarññ?
Jhul näññenñ, thiññ go lâñññi manjavâñ
Sakhññ o shir datññenñ zâñññ kâshâññ,
Choti sïñññ en pha Jamäñ Hän drëshâñññ
†Ergën yä kâre khuthëññ paken Kândññ
75 Mir Jamäñ Hän bishïññ o gairâñññ ññiññ phedhän,
Bïñññññ Chotä thangar sona këñññbñ
Dol o sharñññn vayijññen sëññ nau-bâññh
Khân Jamäñ Hänññbññññ mëñññ hathäññ.
Hinsñññññ asñññññññññiñññ børññh kùññuññ.

*Mâlkamîññ is a corruption of Maliku'rrast, the Angel of Death.
†Verse 74-79 are in the operative mood throughout. "Would that God had done one thing, that he had left" Jamäñ Khân, and made him come, that he had come to Uotett, &c."
140 Ya Hudha biyari khokhar, ahsbanda jhurah, Allah laq pales biyari humboh jiharun!
Maasima biyari gwartha-lish Choti naghor.
Dha darya chaala machathaghe phul banwar, Aful samjha shaire ki rastan havar.
145 Nür Ahmad Khan* raj dur-kilen sher-nar
Gal ma bar marde chi Allahul h ban zahar
Akhtaghe mardah baz ma Chottah kador
Jheraveh syail Nür Ahmad Khan sobh-sar
Deh chi'an phule dummanah bheorenhai saghar
150 Raj Sardarén go Amirani zeb o phar
Daghaghe desti kândar ki nekhé nadhar
Tagya Khané nekh-da-nun galan gualan
Go wachi bachhán biyathe hairani pahán
Ya-thale tázi samjañi malsháni bihán
155 Nughrán samján go banátán baghmali:
Shahr Shwán Jive Lájí khátthe wañräh;
Sarfarás bláthe ma kachehri daptaräh;
Mán-khái rajé Muhammad Hán Nür Ahmad Hán;
Mashareh dán Tagya o Din Muhammad Hán
160 Yak-apitya dost-dár chi didñgaghe
Mízilá gwande shahi-yar jamin shali
Náme Allah hardume maten bandaghi
Nen maá parheñ nen namázi rosh bi.

*Nür Ahmad Khan, brother of Nawab Jumil Khan, died in 1889.
†The Akkada are the branch of the Laghaf tribe to which the Chief's family belongs.
‡Tagya Khan, son of Nür Ahmad Khan.
§The title of Jives Láj at Schwan is Sindhi.
PART IV.

Vocabulary of the Balochi Language.

† (Alif).

(Words beginning with vowels.)

آب  
Ab, P. (metaphorically) honour, dignity. Not used in the meaning “water.” ‘Ab er-khanagh,’ to disgrace.

ایا  
Abbā, A. Br., father, papa. (Used by children.)

اک  
Ubbā, S. north.

اکو  
Abtar, hysan. (P., kaftār).

اپرهم  
Abraham. P., silk.

اپرک  
Abnakh, P., honourable, worthy.

ابن  
Ubbār, S. raising (Poet in the phrase ‘uchār-ubhar,’ lowering and raising).

این  
Iptī, other. (See thi, phithī).

این  
Āptīyā, themselves. In the phrase ‘yak āptiyā,’ one another.

اپرس  
Apūra. (P., āvran, ārus), the Juniper tree (Juniperus excelsa).

ابیان  
Aphān, a leather bag for flour.

ابرغ  
Āphīragh, p.p., āphīrta (Sī. āphirjū), to swell.

ااغ  
Utalagh, p.p., utalītha, to rally.

ات  
Āth, was, 3rd pers. singular of past indef. of the verb to be. The complete tense is sāthān, atthī, sāth, aṭthān, atthī, aṭthant or aṭthān.

أیام  
Uchāl, S., (See ubbār).

أاج  
Achā (Sī., aohho), clean.

أجلاٍ  
Uchah, many.

أجاء  
Ajā, free. P., āzād.

ألك  
Ājām. (P., anjām), settlement, arrangement.

اسمع  
Ajab (A ):

یخص  
Iktār, so much. (See iktār).

اکرد  
Ākhīrā, A., utterly, extremely.

ادراء  
Adānar, jungle.

اب  
Adab, A., good manners.

اذت  
Ādit, }

اذت  
Aditwār, }

ذات  
Ādhat, s., death, fate.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>آدم</td>
<td>Adam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين</td>
<td>Eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آدم</td>
<td>Adam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>Eyelid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>Correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>to pitch a tent, encamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ديك</td>
<td>A deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>A mirror</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>A masonry water-cistern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>A lean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>A bro. (familiarly).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>A fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>A flying bedstead, balloon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>Carry off, go off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>A white ant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>A lean.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>A brother (familiary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>A spread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>A sister (familiarly).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>On (see also upon), upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>To open (any one), speaking of a deity or of blood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>To put on: he put clothes on the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>Rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>Flour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>An army. (P., urdu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>A petition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>Cheap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>A gold mohur. P. ashraf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>A flame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>Gums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>Paternal; adj., paternal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>Of one's own accord, willingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>A father; adj., paternal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>To offend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>Free.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عينس</td>
<td>The ajwain seed, lovage (Liguicicum Ajovan).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صحيح</td>
<td>The sky. (P., saman).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداش</td>
<td>To examine. P.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Àzmála, examination.
Àsh, from. (P., az. Pázand exh. Z. hacha).
Àshgíz, flint and steel. (Cf. P. asghash).
Àzmuá. see azmána.
Izhwark, 
Izharker, 
(Isharr, 
(Ishg, 
A. as, fire. (P., átshá).
Àsh-rokh, a platform erected where funeral ceremonies have been performed.
Àsh-koh, flint (lit. firestone).
Àšan, easy. P.
Ash, bores. (The generic term). P.
Uspsat, lucerne grass.
Ishulk, the spleen. Br.
Àstawa, a bowl, washing-basin.
À斯塔, 
Àstá, 
Àstán, 
Àstár, star. (P., sitára).
Istáragh, razor.
Àstagh, slowly. (P., abistah).
Istáur, coarse, thick.
Istín, a light cloud, cirrus.
Àsr (A. ñ1), impression.
Àsur, dawn, morning twilight. St.
Àsur (A. ñ7), mercy.
Israr, mystery, secret A.
Àstro, 
Àsrá, 
Àsrokh, the third day of mourning. A platform erected to commemorate it.
Àsagh, p.p., ástha, fut. khoáán, imp. biás, to rise.
Àsán, rising. ' Rooh-ásán, ' sunrise.
Ask, a deer, (f.). (P., âhtá).
Àsk-mahisk, a kind of fly.
Àsul (A. ñ1), original.
Àsulá, from the first. ' Asulá gannokh, ' a born idiot.
Àrin, iron. (Cf. P., áhan).
Ásindagh, a creeping plant.
Eight o'clock in the evening.

Ash-koh, whence?

Ashmodhā (for ash hamodhā), thence.

Ashmedhā (for ash hamedhā), hence.

Ashāfī, a, quickness. (P., shītaḥī).

Ashkanagh, p.p., ashkuthe, imp. biashkun, to hear, listen; Compound of ash, khanagh. (Ash = Skr. aaru).

Ihta, p.p., of ilagh, q. v.

Ushtagh. (See ḥāṭα) ushtagh).

Agh, adv. conj., again, then, if.

Agh, p.p., ṭīhta; imp. biyā; fut. khān (P. āmadan, biyāl) to come.

Phedēghen, is coming.

Mana āghen, to come down.

Darāgh, come out.

Mas-aghi, be applied, suit, hit.

Phādāḥ, āgh, rise.

Dasālāgh, get, come to hand.

Kārāāgh, be of use.

Aghāhā, warning. (P., āghā).

Aghathān, again.

Aghdi, again. Also ā ṭīgh, q. v.

Aghar, if. (P., āgar).

Agharchi, although (rare).

Aghsar, probably.

Agh (A. āṭḥ), intellect.

Aghfām, s, understanding.

Aghmā, effort, endeavour.

Aṭf, water. (P., āb, Z. āfā).

Aṭfārōkh, water-bearer.

Aṭfī, to melt, thaw.

Aṭf-biagh, to melt, thaw.

Aṭf-dāri, irrigation.

Aṭf-dor, a pool, depression filled with water.

Aṭf-ḍagh, to irrigate.

Aṭf-shef, slope, watershed.

Aṭf-laghar, rapid, waterfall.

Aṭf-murgh, waterfowl.

Aṭf drikh, a kind of grass (Panj. manihār).

Aṭfāsin, pregnant, (Cf. P., āb-ṣātan).

Aṭfābik, s, soup. (Cf. P., āb-ṣahā).

Aṭfāskin, box for holding collyrium.
Afir, opium (A., afyán.)
Tatar, so much, thus much. (P., Tha qadr.)
Ikar, Akas, envy.
Akhsara, generally.
Aksh, Akshagh, p.p., aksétha; fut., khakia; imp., blakia, to sleep.
Aku, Akul (A. َلا), intellect, wits.
Akhán, Akhrán, proverb, anecdote. Si.
Aka, Akhar, buttermilk. Si.
Akhér, Akder, nest. Si.
Ak, Uksiya, in that way, of that sort.
Akhéd, Akila, (A. ešlä), celebrated.
Ag, rate of sale.
Agá, before, in front of.
Agdár, adv., forwards.
Aldo-shará, s., justice. (A. عدل وشرح)
Ilaj, cure. (A. جِع‎).
Alshida, separate. (A. َساملا).
Ulš, feudatory force, militia.
Alša, Alshi, idle. Si.
Ilaghi, p.p., ishta; fut., khila; bilan; imp., bil (P., khitau bil), to leave, abandon. Ilaghi-deagh, p.p., ishta-dilhia, to let go.
Ulčah, the world, the universe.
Ilansgh (causal of ilagh), to cause, to let go, to liberate.
Amb, mango. P.
Ambâži, embrace. (P., ham, bâžû.) Gwar-ambâži, close embrace.
Ambur, forceps, P.
Ambâž, servant, companion. (? P., hamrâh.)
Ambrezagh, to overflow.
Ambul, mistress, lover; companion.
Amjihán, the whole world.
Amidan, income. (P., âmdan, to come.)
Ummah, power, grace; also, family, relations, crowds, followers.
Imar, ha, this man, this. For in mard.
Amur, mercy. Hudhâj-amur, divine mercy.
Umar, age. (A. مر‎).
Amur, slowly.
Amir, wife.
Amâš, close together. (From khâm, together and ân thigh.)
Amaro, equal in age or otherwise.
Ambul, mistress (See ambal.)
VOCABULARY OF THE

Amsoř, grief. (Cl. P., afsos.)
Amnām, namesake (P., hamnām).
Amundo, upside down.
Amer, approved, accepted.
Amir, chief.
A'ṇa, dem. pro., that, he.
A'ṇhi, 
A'ṇhīyā 
A'ṇhīyār, objective and dative of āṇ.
A'ṇbar, 
A'ṇbarā 
Inbara, on this side.
Aṃjā, s., fig.; khoti anjā, wild fig. (See hinjā.)
Andarā, adv., inside.
A'nāqi, 
A'nādim, (Corruption of âdml), a human being, man or woman.
Andeshagh, s., anxiety; P., andeshā.
Andemā, adv., thither, that side,
Andemā, adv., hither, this side.
Annafi, s., justice. [A. انصاب.]
Anzi, s., a tear.
Anāqār, 
Aṇkar, so much, as much as that (? P, aā qade).
Angārā, Tuesday. Sf.
Angane, innumerable. Sf.
Aṅgo, thither, in that direction.
Ingo, hither, in this direction.
Anmāchā, an ammunition pouch. (See hambāchā).
Āṅmar, he, that man, that. (For āā mar.)
Anosh, adj., useless.
Āṅū, egg. Sf.
Aṅū, Unhā, hot weather. Sf.
Anāshagh, s., (P., anāsha), forehead; fate, fortune.
Āwār, spoli, plunder.
Āwār, mixed: P., Āwār bāgh, to mix with, jola.
Āwāz, voice. P.
Obā, yawn. Pesuṇ.
Ohr, east. Sf.
Otok, s., a halt; otak khanāgh, to halt, encamp.
Oṭhār, s., a dust-storm.
Oṭīgh, s. 
Oṭī, s. 

Balochi Language.

Ojâgho, awake.
Ojri, stomach. Sî. Panj. (Se sâghîndâân.)
Ochân, blanket, horse-cloth.
Ârdârî, a, irriâgâtion.
Ôdî, adv., there.
Ôdîh, away, in the other direction, hidden, under cover.
Dem Ôdîh khanâgh, to avert the face.
Aârâr, on, upon, into. (Pâzand awar, on, over.)
Awarzâr, tool.
Awarzâr, horseman, sower.
Awarzâr, pleasing, agreeable.
Oârânâgh, to wear.
Âravazâgh, p.p., arrista, to seize, to catch.
Ârvûthâ, brought, uttered. (Poetical form for ârthâ, P. ârvûthâ.)
Orak, at last. Panj.
Orâstâ, understanding.
Ostâthâ, v., p.p., ostâthâ; imp., boast, to stand, stay. (P., istâdân.)
Ostâlagh, causal of ostâthâ, to post, set up.
Ogal, choosing the end. (Sî., ogâr)
Ôlâ, adv., formerly. (From A., il.)
Ôlât, beasts of burden. (? Turkish wulâgh.)
Ôlah, west. Sî.
Ôlî, adj., former.
Ôndo, overturned. Sî. Ondo khanâgh, to upset.
Âvo, grain just before it is ripe.
Âvo, prep., on, upon.
Âhâsal-khâtâ, a puzzle.
Ôbi, flame.
Ôbih, flame.
Avér, late. Sî.
Âh int a! alas!
Ahâr, the hot weather, the month Asâr. Sî. Panj. Ahâr.
Âhdh, agreement.
Âhîrâ, at last.
Âhârâ, a mirror.
Âhârânâgh, Adj. Ahizâgh, adj., a tied up, bound.
Ahsân, mankind. A., abân.
Âhanjâgh, a sash, kamarband. P.
VOCABULARY OF THE

- **E or 1, prep., this.**
- **Ergā, in this way.**
- **Erangā, prep.**
- **Edh, adv., here.**
- **Edhā**
- **Er, adv., down, below, ašer. from below.**
- **-āgh, to come down.**
- **Er-baragh, to swallow.**
- **Er-bun. Deep-rooted**
- **Er-ghul, to cast down, abase.**
- **Er-jghul, unstrung (of a bow).**
- **Er-shafagh, to go down, set (of the sun), pp., er-shutha.**
- **Er-ravagh, to go down.**
- **Er-shaf, s. going down. Reah-er-shaf, sunset.**
- **Er-khaṣagh, v. to descend, alight.**
- **Er-thāagh, v. to lay down, place.**
- **Er-gaṣagh, v. a. p.p. er-giktha, to take down, bring down.**
- **Er-gwāth, the lee-side; er-gwāthā, to leeward.**
- **Er-man, bashful, downcast.**
- **Er-nindagh, v. to sit down.**
- **Esh, this.**
- **El, feudal.**
- **I'mān, honour.**
- **I'n, pron. this.**
- **Air, spot, bolt. (A ʿubūb.)**
- **Evakh, adj.**
- **Evakhā, adv.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balochi Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>باز (Bāz)</td>
<td>May it be! Bāzhe, may be on you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>باحار (Bāhareh, woodcutter.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بادشاح (Badshah, king. P.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بار (Bār, s., burden, load. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>باربانداغ (Bār-ban-dagh, to load.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بارِ-رخانداغ (Bār-er-khāndagh, to unload.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بارگ (Bārgh, adj., fine, thin, lean. (P. bārk).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>باتر (Bāro, to turn. Si.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بار (Bāre, soon, by-and-by.</td>
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<tr>
<td>باری (Bārī, 3rd pers. sing. fut. of bārgh.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بار (Bār, many, much.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بزن (Bāzēn wājhā, of many sorts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بزن بز (Bāzēn bāzā, often.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بزن رنگ (Bāzēn rangā, many-coloured.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بزار (Bāzar, bazar. P.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بزلا (Bāzula, limb. P.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>باشگار (Bāšgar; juggler.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بباش (Bā, disgrace, shame.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بساغ (Bāsag, to low of cattle.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>باغ (Bāgh, s., a garden. P.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>باغ (Bāgh, v., p.p., bālthā, to be killed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>باغر (Bāghār, s., a lizard.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>باقی (Bāqī, adj., remaining. A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بات (Bāt, s., flight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بات-گراغ (Bāt-ghrāgh, to fly, take flight.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بات-داغ (Bāt-deagh, to let fly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>باون (Bāwān, figure, shape, form.</td>
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<tr>
<td>باذالیه (Bādālīyā, adv., from below, upwards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بالگ (Bālagh, of age. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بال بند (Bānd, treaty, agreement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بالند (Bāndi, s., hostage, a servant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بالدر (Bāndur, a monkey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بالدر حک (Bandhela, adj., stall-fed.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بالگ (Bāng, a voice, sound; cock-crow. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بالگ (Bāngā, s., the morning. Bāngawā, in the morning, to-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>بالگو (Bāngo, morrow. Thī-bāngā, the day after to-morrow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بالگو (Bāngohīnā, in the early morning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>بالدر (Bandan, a rough table.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bānh,</td>
<td>a woman, property in a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāh,</td>
<td>a woman, property in a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāni,</td>
<td>a maid-servant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāmiy,</td>
<td>Bāmiy, a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāhoot,</td>
<td>Bāhoot, a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bār,</td>
<td>Bār, a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bārā,</td>
<td>Bārā, a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāhr,</td>
<td>Bāhr, a herd of donkeys.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bāhrani,</td>
<td>Bāhrani, epithet of a mare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāhrav,</td>
<td>Bāhrav, s., male calves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bārāh,</td>
<td>Bārāh, s., male calves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bārāh,</td>
<td>Bārāh, s., male calves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bāhrā,</td>
<td>Bāhrā, s., male calves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāh,</td>
<td>Bāh, s., a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But,</td>
<td>self, oneself, face, form, mouth, lower part of face. (Si. butu, the body).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Būtā,</td>
<td>crop-eared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bītar,</td>
<td>Bītar, the two stars (forming the tail of Ursa Major).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bathir,</td>
<td>Bathir, better, very good.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bathlo,</td>
<td>Bathlo, wooden mortar; a clay cup.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bafara,</td>
<td>Bafara, quail. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāj,</td>
<td>Bāj, seed. Pan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāchh,</td>
<td>Bāchh, son. F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bākh,</td>
<td>Bākh, fortune. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakhtwālā,</td>
<td>Bakhtwālā, fortunate, generous (used in addressing superiors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahkta,</td>
<td>Bahkta, p.p., of bushkagh, q.e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakhmal,</td>
<td>Bakhmal, velvet, (P., makhmal).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bakhil,</td>
<td>Bakhil, angry, passionate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad,</td>
<td>Bad, bad (only in Persian compounds).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad-khā,</td>
<td>Bad-khā, ill-natured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad-duā,</td>
<td>Bad-duā, curse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad-shak,</td>
<td>Bad-shak, ugly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badragā,</td>
<td>Badragā, an escort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badī,</td>
<td>Badī, enmity. F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budaghi,</td>
<td>Budaghi, v., pp., budāthā, to drown, be flooded. (Si. budānū).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bād,</td>
<td>Bād, s., enemy. Generally in the plural badhān.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bādhal,</td>
<td>Bādhal, s., a debt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Badwan,</td>
<td>Badwan, the evergreen oak. See chabav.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bādero,</td>
<td>Bādero, s., chief, headman. S. vadero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badshakhani,</td>
<td>Badshakhani, adj.; like a creeper, or climbing plant. P., badshahīn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bādhī,</td>
<td>Bādhī, s., enmity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar,</td>
<td>Bar, a time, a season. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yā-bare,</td>
<td>Yā-bare, once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thī-bare,</td>
<td>Thī-bare, again. Başen-barān, often.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar,</td>
<td>Bar, s. fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar,</td>
<td>Bar, s. a desert. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bīr,</td>
<td>Bīr, s. tūrban.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Barrā, without cause, innocently, fruitlessly.
Barāt, an allowance, a subsidy.
Barāt-wār, the receiver of an allowance.
Birāth, s., brother. Birā mañi, my brother.
Barākh, coarse grass found in the lower Sulaimān Hills.
Barākh, adj., fine, sharp.
Brādhrār, s., alliance.
Barādhār, s., brother (poet.). P.
Barādhārī, s., brotherhood.
Bīrāzakh, s., a nephew (brother's son). P. birādarzāda.
Barāwar, adj., equal.
Bardast, shoulder blade (used in augury).
Barākh, s., a filly.
Barzā, adj., high, upper, lofty. P.
Barzāgh, adj., very lofty, higher or highest. Comp. of barzā.
Barzi, s., a bag.
Baragh, v., p.p., burtha to carry away, bear off, remove (P. burdan).
E-uragh, to swallow.
Dar-baragh, to defend, save.
Burqa, s., a veil. A.
Burqi, load, burden.
Birīj, s., husked rice. P.
Barkhaggh, v. n., to boil.
Barkhainagh, v. a., to boil.
Baro, 2nd pers. sing. and plural imperative of ravagh; go, go ye.
Barotch, s., the eyebrow. P. bhrū. Skr. bhru.
Baroth, s., moustaches. (Of. Pashto bṛt).
Brikh, hair, locks.
Bresagh, v., p.p., breetha, to spin.
Baroreddagh, s., brotherhood, society, company.
Barāinagh (causal of baragh), to cause to disappear, to lose.
Busi, s., a spring.
Bash, adj., thick, coarse.
Bus-bun, a kind of short grass (lit., thick-root).
Busi, s., a goat. P.
Bashm, the rains, the month of Sawan.
VOCABULARY OF THE

Bashk, s., a horse's mane.


Bushkagh, v., p.p., bukhita, to be let go, to go off (of a gun).

Bashoshagh, a lynx.

Baghā, s., coward, runaway.

Baghī, s., in the phrase, baghī giragh, to embrace. A.

Baghair, except, without. A.

Bukoi, horse's mane.

Bakkal, a Hindū, a trader. A. لُج

Bakhu, where?

Bag, a herd of camels. Panj, bag. Si., vagu.

Baglu, sword-belt.

Bel, imperative of flagh. Bil-dai! let go!

Bal, spear.

Billā, s., medal.

Balro, } infant.

Balī, }

Balgo, dirt.

Balo, int., Bravo!

Balghat, puberty. A.


Bambār, rough, uncombed.

Bulehī, a Baloch tribe, commonly called Burū.

Ban, exposed surface of a stratum of rock, sandstone.

Bun, root, bottom. P.

Bunā, below, at the bottom.

Band, an embankment. P.

Bund, a log.

Bind, s., speech, song.

Bandā, } a man, a human being.

Bandagh, }

Bundar, the buttocks. Si., bundāru.


Saren-bandagh, to help.

Drogh-bandagh, to lie.

Bandaki, service, devotion.

Bandikā, thread.

Bunnagh, baggage.

Bungāb, army, baggage, apparatus.

Biingo, youthful, brave.

Banū, an embankment round a field. Si., bano.

Baṅwar, name of a creeping plant.
Binni, a donkey's pack-saddle.
Bunyād, foundation. P.
Bo, s., smell. P.
Gand-bo, stink.
Nāz-bo, pleasant smell.
Bōt, vermin.
Bātāgh, v., p.p., bātātha, tc close (the eyes).
Bātāgh, bracelet.
Bokhta, p.p., of bokht, q. v.
Bodh, a small tree producing Gūgal gum (Palsamodendron muhil).
Br, s., perception, feeling. (Zend., bāzīšī).
Ber, chestnut (of a horse); poetically a mare, horse. Sī, born.
Būr, a bud.
Bor, boiled food, stew.
Boreh, a cook. Turkish.
Būz, milk, savage.
Bozū, a boat. A.
Boz, a joint in wood.
Bau, a pillow, mattress.
Boksh, (1) to bleat as a goat; (2) to be proud, frisky.
Bo, a promise.
Bolek, a tribe.
Būlī, besettings.
Boli, speech.
Bohārī, sweeping. Sī., bāhārī.
Bohtār, a host, entertainer, master, owner.
Bohārī, in front.
Bēhāl, a barren, salt mountain.
Bēl, s., ice (Z., vazra).
Pohrā, a vault, cellar.
Bāhā, the River Indus.
Bhāji, apart.
Pahādhr, brave, a hero.
Bhāgīyā, rich, well off. Sī., bhāgyo.
Bhān, manure.
Bhān, a filly.
Pāhādā, a fold, enclosure, pen. Sī., bhāndo.
Bhānk, embrace.
Bhā, sale,
Bhit, a wall. Si.
Bhati, a kila. Si.
Bihar, a share. P. Bahar-khanagh, to deal, divide.
Bahar-khâ, the month of Chait. P., bahar.
Bhuragh, p.p., bhurithâ, to be crushed, burst. Si., bhurana.
Bhurav, a male calf till fully grown.
Bhas-bagh, v. n., to run away.
Bhisht, heaven. P.
Bhokh, sharp.
Bharti, a bundle.
Bahinagh, to flow.
Bhûrâ, dun (colour).
Bhalâ, power, competence.
Bhole, monkey. Si.
Bhoregh, v., to break, burst (transitive). Causal of bhuragh.
Chham bhoreagh, to wink.
Khond bhoreagh, to kneel.

Bheçi, s., the ankle. Also a knuckle-bone used for gambling
Si., bheçi.
Be, prep., without. P.
Be-imân, faithless.
Be-adab, rude.
Be-ârâm, uneasy.
Be-insâf, unjust.
Be-sakul, senseless.
Be-sakull, senselessness.
Be-amîl, adj., unworthy.
Be-phâdîh, a snake (lit., without feet).
Be-dihân, thoughtless.
Be-dââghîh, innocent.
Be-ronagh, disgraced, ashamed.
Be-sanâfî, useless.
Be-sek, weak.
Be-shak, doubtless.
Be-shumar, innumerable.
Be-shon, innumerable.
Be-fahmî unintelligible.
Be-kâr, unoccupied.
Be-ganâh, innocent.
Be-mihr, displeased.
Be-mihrî, displeasure.
Be-mîyâr, shameless.
Be-wae, helpless.

Biātāne, welcome, greeting.

Biya durraḥ' akhtāne, Bāi, imperative,

Bi, Sāl per. sing. fut. of biāgh. Cf. Pashto vi).

Biṭh, and subjunctive,

Biṭā, past part,

Bedagh, s., pajāma-string.

Bair, revenge. Bair-giragh, to take revenge.

Bairam, white, clean.

Bair revenge, enmity.

Bērān, harm, damage.

Ber-khanagh, to surround, encompass.

Bero, turning, returning.

Ber-&-dagh, to turn back.

Bir, a notch.

Bei, a beat. Si.

Begāh, s., evening. Begahā, in the evening. P.

Begān, adj., strange, foreign.

Begān-een mard, a stranger.

Bilan, s., the small intestines.

Bel, (1) a friend; (2) a hoe. Si.

Benagh, s., honey. Benagh-mahisk; a bee. Benagh alone is also sometimes used for 'a bee.' Cf. P., angūbān; Pashto, gābulān.

Bing, dog. Bīng, the Dog, i.e., the middle star of the three forming the tail of Ursā Major. See under Gunūr. Bīng-mahisk, a honeycreeper.

Bevān, wilderness. P., bayāhān.


Bīgh, v., to be, become, p.p., bitha.

Bīgh āraagh, pp, bītho-shathā, to become, to suffice.
(Pe)

Pātār, a hole dug for roasting meat over; the twigs on which roasted meat is laid.

Pātur, a male yearling kid.

Pārā, hog-deer. Sī.

Pāra, charge, entrusting confidence. Sī.

Pāra, quicksilver. Sī.

Pād, root. Sī.

Pāṣāgh, a mode of casting lots. Three pieces of wood are shaken in the hand, and the one left last is called pāṣāgh.

Pānā, a night attack.

Pāk, clean. Pī.

Pākrā, camel's riding saddle. Sī., pākhira.

Pālo, frost. Pī.

Pālenag, to strain, sift, winnow.


Pānā, lower, eastern. Pī.

Pāt, pāt, a, confidence, trust.

Pāṭhā, pāṭhā, track, trace. (H. pāṭā).

Pāṭhī, pāṭhī, track, trace. (H. pāṭā).

Pāṭhā, s., track, trace.

Pāṭhār. See pāṭār.

Pāṭhā, s., a bare plain. Sī.

Pāṭāfās, in the heat of the sun.

Pāṭr, a letter.

Pāṭul, brass. Sī.

Pāṭu, a, pāṭu, a, moth.

Pāṭā, s., a sinuous water-course.

Pāṭāk, oath. Sī.

Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.

Pāṭhāk, oath. Sī.

Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.

Pāṭākh, oath. Sī.

Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.

Pāṭhāk, oath. Sī.

Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.

Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.

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Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.

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Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.

Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.

Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.

Pāṭhā, s., a sinuous water-course.
Phèdágh, s. (P. failha), the slow match of a matchlock.
Pand, s., journey, distance.
Phèdágh, to beg. Sì. pinam.
Phèdokh, beggar. Noun of agency from phèdágh.
Phèwar (also much phèwar), the Pleiades.
Per. s., a flood.
Phùr, s. to bury. Sì., pùramu.
Poriyâh, wages. Sì., porhyo.
Porları, a labourer for wages.
Post, s., poppy. Post-àda, poppy-heads.
Phashagh, to dress. P.
Phâshenagh, to clothe. (Causal of phashagh).
Phâshokh, the gullet.
Ph, understanding. (Pashto, poh).
Phâsh-khánagh, v., to explain.
Phah, to bligh, to understand.
Phar, a male kid.
Pha-Wâthâgh, among themselves.
Phadh, s., foot, leg. Demi phadh, footless; a snake.
Pha, pâi. Z., padha. Skr., pâda.
Phàdágh, to arise; p.p., phàdá-àkhtá. Imp., phàdá biyá:
Phàdágh, phàdáh-àkhtá, instep.
Phàdá-guzâr, shoes.
Phàdá-muchh, ankle.
Phàdá-murdân, toe.
Phàdá-murdânagh, toes.
Phàdá-nali, shin.
Phàdá, ring worn on a woman's toe.
Phàdághagh, wheel.
Phâr, leisure.
Phàrat, charge. (See pàrat). Sì.
Phàrplugh, a tree (Tecoma undulata).
Phàrplughâr, the wood of the Tecoma used for making the dambiro and other musical instruments, hence meet, for a musical instrument.
Phàri, last year. P., pàr-sâl.
Phàr, temperate. P., parhîz, safe.
Phàrâmillagh, to dismiss, let go.
Phàsh, bare; phàsh phàsh, barefoot.
Phàshâgh, the male mûrkh. 'P. pàsan.'
Phàg, turban. (Mat) the succession to a chiefship. Sì., pâg.
Phà-gal, a flock of mûrkh (for phàshâgh-gal).
Phal (see fall), an omen.

Phal-janokh, a soothsayer.

Phal phirnaagh, to anger, to cast lots.

Pha'ndah, fifteen. P.

Phaloh, hanging; a noose. Si.

Philphar, lungs, lights; Panj, S., phiphru.

Phot, hair.

Phut, upside down.

Phitki, alum. Si.

Phit, prickly-heal.

Phutu, original, genuine, thorough.

Phutagh, p.p., phatatha, to dig; split, uproot, break off; to open (the eyes or mouth)

Phat, the board of a Persian wheel to which the oxen are yoked and on which the driver sits (called gadi in the Punjab).

Phitaq, to turn sour. Si., phitaqo.

Phutak, short-stunted; a dwarf.

Phatrak, a bush (Garcia populifolia);

Phith, father. P., p'dar, Pahl., p'd.

Phith-phru, forefathers.

Phith, other, another (in Kachchi).

Phukt. (See pukht) (Populus euphratica);

Phaj.

Phajya.

Phajya-aragh, to recognize.

Phado, pocket.

Phadeagh, v., p.p., phaddha, to run.

Phandima, adv., behind.

Phaligi, afterwards.

Phadsum, dung of sheep and goats.

Phadhi, hinder, coming after.

Phar, prep., for, on account of.

Phar, wing, feather. P., par.

Phar, full. P., pur.

Phasah, watch, guard.

Phiragh, a, a complaint, P., faryd.

Phuragh, a young female camel up to three years old; a female calf or young heifer.

Pharimagh, to deceive, defraud.

Pahrawan, long coat. Si.

Phrah, broad. P., farakh.

Phrehedh, breadth.

Phrah.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balochi Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharchhe, why?</td>
<td>On what account?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phurz, tinder. Si., purdu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phriishtagh, an angel. P., firiishta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharagh, pharišta, to fall, to leap.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmān, command. P., farmān.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharsainagh, to command.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Phurī, a moth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharwān, s., a moth. P., parwānā.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phroh, grey.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phroh, grey-leaved bush found in the Sulaimān mountains.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Phuri, a mosquito or sand-fly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phurl, a drop. Si.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phusagh, a son. P., pisar,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phusht, the back. P., pusht.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phusht-dil, the middle of the back.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phushtī, a chaddar or sheet for wearing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phau, a sheep or goat. Pashto, psah.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phas, answer. Pahl., pasukh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phisphairi, two days before yesterday. P., pasphairi, q.v.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phussgh, a son. P., pisar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phul, a flower.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phul, the name of a mare belonging to Noābandagh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phul, a bridge. Pahl., pohal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phulat, a female yearling lamb (weaned).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phulat, steel, P., pūlād.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phullagh, to rob, plunder, p.p., phullīgha. Si., phuraṇu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phal, s., time, period. Ar., falak.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phulkand, sugar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phalon, direction way, side, skirt. Si., palau, edge, border. Pashto, dīsto.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XX**
Phalvä, in a direction.
Phulä, nose-ring. Si., bālo.
Phalli, section of a tribe.
Phalü, rib. P., pahli.
Phulli, the cap of a gun.
Phalīthāgh, match of a matchlock. P., palita or falita.
Phalit, unclean. P., pālīt or pālī.
Phimbi, eyelash. Si., pimbinā.
Phanā, (Ar., fanā), death.
Phanā janagh, to sham dead.
Pahniil, flank.
Phanch, fire. P., pānch.
Phanj-hanagh, to thrash.
Phanjari, a tether.
Phanjāt, one-fifth. (The share of plunder due to a chief.)
Phanjāth, fifty. P., panjāth.
Phandar, a barren cow.
Phanwāl, shepherd.
Phānā, calf of leg. Panj.
Phuni, a drop.
Phaner, curds, cheese. P., panīr.
Phanerpuch, curds.
Phaner-ponch, curds.
Phawād, a mountain, a peak.
Phawākhā, therefore, on that account.
Phophal, betel-nut.
Phūphi, paternal aunt. Si., H.
Phothakh, berry of the gwan or wild pistachio.
Phōd, there, thither.
Phōdhānā, Phōdhānā demi, the common white bindweed.
Phor, a pipe made of clay, or a leaf of phalä (Chameropyr
richetiana) twisted spirally. This is filled with tobacco
and smoked like a cigarette.
Phor chikhagh, to smoke.
Phost, poppy. P., post.
Phoshindagh, s., a human being.
Phogh, s., chaff. (Cf. P., pāk).
Phog, s., a bush (Calligonum polygonoides). Si., Panj.
Phogri, s., a goat given as wages to a goatherd.
Phol, s., search, enquiry, demand. Si.
Phoïl-phurs, s., questioning. Si., P.
Phol-khanagh, v., to ask, demand.

Pholagh, v., to search for. Slt., pholhanu.

Pholokh, s., one who demands, a robber.

Phol, s., nose. (C', Pashto, parah; P., pūsah.)

Pholagh, to thrust, stab.

Phedārāgh, v., p.p., phedāshīa, to show.

Phīdh, s., heel.

Phedhī 

Phedhāt, here, hither.

Phedhāgh, visible. P., paidī; pāftāk.

Phedhāghā, is coming. (See sgh.)

Phēdāgh, a plant (Bouserosia achanti). Pashto, pawsma.

Phir, s., an old man; phirīnd, an old woman; adj., old.

P., pir.

Phir, s., the jāl tree (Salvadora oleoides). Slt.

Phairārī, adv., the year before last. P., pirās-sāl.

Phirāk, s., grandfather.

Phirūnd, an old woman.

Phirī, s., old age.

Phairī, adv., the day before yesterday. P., Pari-zow.

Phēsh, the dwarf palm (Chamaerops ritchiana).

Phēsh, first, before. P., peash.

Phēshī, adj., former, first.

Phēshā, formerly, first phešā huṃdānagh, to forestall.

Phēshī, fat grease. P., pīšā.

Phēsh, a bush (Daphne mucronata).

Phēsh, elephant.

Phēshī, complete, full, perfect.

Phēshāgh, v. n., to be hoaxed.

Phēshārī, onion. P., pīšā.

Phendārāgh. (See pēshārāgh, phešārāgh.)

Phēshagh, to thrust, to enter forcibly. Slt., pahāntu.

Phēshāfagh, p.p., phēshālīhā, to take in, to put.

Phēshī, scaffold (for watching crops). Slt.

Phīyādagh, a footman. P., pīyāda.

Phīyāf, evil, wicked.

Phīhar, a short grass found on the Sulaiman hills, growing between the coarse tufts or gaēl. Chrysopegion serrula tus.

Phēchān, screw. P.

Phēdāsh, produce. P.

Phērowt, s., track, footprint.

Phēghān, a message. P.

Paisav, pise, money.
VOCABULARY OF THE

(Th.)

Tabidār, obedient. A., P.
Tāj, a cook's comb.
Tar, wire. H.
Tārā, s., collection, assembly.
Tārī, clapping of hands. Si., tarī.
Tāzī, a swift horse.
Tāzim, reverence. A.
Tāzhāngh, a whip, a thong.
Tās, cup. (Rare.)
Tāck-khafagh, to finch, shy (of a horse.)
Tāl, branch of a tree.
Tāl bar, a woodcutter ; name of a Baloch tribe.
Talābālā, putting off, postponement. Si., tālo.
Tālān, a push. Tālān dargh, to push.
Tālo, the palate. Si., tārua.
Tām, s., food. Ar.
Tāh, odd (in numbers, as opposed to even).
Tāha, inside.
Tāha, true, right, correct.
Tabiyat, temper. A.
Tapal, post. Si., tapal. (Among the Marīs.)
Tippagh, s., a drop.
Tahkīt, A., true, genuine.
Tir, s., a pass, passage.
Tārā, s., scales, balance. P., Tārāqā.
Tārādī, s., roaring.
Trān, counsel.
Trāb, a drop.
Trābh, mad.
Trāzh, p.p., trāzatha, to drip.
Trush, harsh, sour. P., tush.
Tāragh, v., p.p., tārāgā, to swim. Si., taraun.
Tarkagh, p.p., tarkāgha, to catch.
Trag, the Brahmanical string or javelin worn by Hindūs.
Trund, cruel, fierce, passionate.
Trand, a collection of villages.
Trangar, shame.
Tārān or tīrān, a young camel three to four years old.
Tri, an aunt (paternal). Panj, Skr. stri, woman. (Of. Pashto, trec.)

Tri-zakhe, a cousin (paternal aunt's son). Of. Pashto, torra-zeq

Tee, d. e. Si.

Tri, s., bread steeped in milk or soup.

Tretagh, to meet, encounter.

Tushna, s., frog.

Taghär, a small watercourse ou low hills.

Tik, a lice, spot, mark.

Tuk, customs fee.

Tak.

Tak-khagh, }

(Tak to be called up.

Tal, mole.

Talab, pay.

Talagh, v., to fry. Si., taraan.

Tilli, palm of hand; sole of foot. Panj, tar.

Tamska, tobacco.

Tuhashgh, pp., tumbiláha, to stick in.

Tambha-khasagh, v. a., to torment. Ar., tamáha.

Tamóla, stable. A.

Tumho, a plant (Crotalaria burkea).

Tund, maimed. s., țođo.

Tanh, narrow. P., tanq.

Takh, a pass through a defile. P.

Tang, girth of a horse. P.

Ting-dagh, to drink up.

Tung, a hole. (See tông.)

Tangagh, to hang. Si., țaganu.

Tawär, voice, call, speech. Si.

Tawán, a vessel for baking bread. P., tóbá.

Tawán, battle, fight (poet).

Tobá, a spring. Panj.

Tobá, a dive. Tobá-jangagh, to dive.

Top, a cap. Si., topu.

Tapak. (See táfak.)

Tó, t., parrot. P.

Tótó, s., a trumpet.

Tokh, a valley between two parallel ridges, a path through ditto.

Tóz, Tauz, adj., bitter, brackish.

Tóz, Tauz, s., a bush (Salvadora Persica).
Vocabulary of the

El VOCADÚRÝ

Neasagh, v. (See theasagh.)
Nesagh, v., casual of neasagh.
Nehsagh, s., treasure, supplies.
Nof, cannon. P. T., top.
Neusagh, gun, matchlock. P., tufting.

Tufak dháhk handó, a gun shot off.

Tavakkul, dependence, confidence. A.

Tong, hole. (See tong.)

Toné, adj., all, the whole.

Tawir, for A. (wook) tabib, physician.

Tha, low.

Talaú-dil, depressed, low-spirited.

Thaikh, leaf.

Thár, dark. P., tár.

Tharum, dark.

Thái, heat. P., tab.

Tháf, waterless. (Tha, low, and áf, water).

Teasagh, oven. P., tábah.

Thásen, brazen.


Thásì, s., galloping. Gałagh-thásì, horse racing.

Thál, twigs.

Thole, s., a company.

Thàn, s., which? thango, whither? thàn rangá, how?

Thác, s., a pack-saddle.

Thánwú, s., damage.

Tháp, wound.

Thagh, to stop, bring to a close.

Thasagh, to roam about, wander.

Thar, moist. P., tar.

Thiur, sword.

Thurs, to fear, P., tars.

Thurs, P., tars.


Thursíkh, a coward. Verbal noun from thursagh.

Thursaínagh, causal of thursagh, to frightened.

Thuragh, to return; p.p., thuríthá. Tharégh-agh, to come back.

Thurangal, hail.

Thursaínagh, causal of thuragh, to give back, send back.

Thurs, a small bird.

Thursagh, v., p.p., thursíthá, to faint; to go out (of a lamp).

Thash, an adze. P., tash.
Thaghūsh, a plant.
Thagharghar, matting made of the leaves of the phish (Chamaecyparis richissima). Cf. Pashto, taghar, carpet.
Thaf, fever, heat. P., tap.
Thafa, reason, cause, necessity, plight. Dream, imagination.
Thafar, an axe. P., tabar.
Thaғgh, to become hot.
Thasagh, to become hot.
Thal, a valley, alluvial plain surrounded by hills.
Thul, a fort.
Thalāng, face of an exposed rock-stratum.
Thalagh, v., to stammer.
Tahlishk, broken edge of an exposed rock-stratum.
Tham, ambush. Sī.
Tham-biagh, to lie in wait.
Tuhmat, slander. A.
Thamun, concealment, ambush.
Thun, thirst.
Thanskh, thin, fine.
Thango, gold. P., tanka, tanga.
Thuni, thirsty.
Thau, thou, 2nd pers. pronoun sing. nom. P., tū. Pashto, Tha, thā. Thave, thou art.
Thaғkh, voice, speech. Thaғkh-fawār, conversation.
Thora, quarter (in fighting). Sī.
Thosagh, v., p. p., thosta (causal of thusagh), to extinguish, put out.
Thosainagh, causal of thosagh, to cause to be extinguished, to exterminate.
Tholagh, jackal.
Tholagh-kumar, a bush (Kleyphus oxyphylla).
Thom, garlic. Sī, Panj., Ar. ṣṭ ṣṭ
Thī, other, another.
Thī-bare, another time, again.
Thī-phīre, another time.
Thī-rose, another day.
Thī-kase, some one else.
Thī-bāṅgā, day after to-morrow.
Thī-hande, somewhere else.
Thī sāl, next year.
Thīr, bullet, arrow; thīr-janagh, to shoot. P., tir.
Thīr-biço, the notch in the head of an arrow.
VOCABULARY OF THE

Thir-dâr, s., arrow-shaft.
Thir-dân, a bullet-pouch.
Thirâgh, horse's nose-bag.
Thirgh, sharp, swift.

Thirâghâf, "swift water," name of a stream.
Thirghâi, all.
Thir, age (used of animals).
Thelâgh, eyeball.
Thiwarî, s., a cloud.
Thirâghen, all, the whole.
Thirî, a slave (male).
Thirband, the constellation Orion.
Tez, sharp. P.
Tâzhâgh, a melon.
Tâzhâgh, p.p., tekhtâ, to sharpen.
Tâzhâghî-khoh, a hone, whetstone.
Tek, a hop.

Tâz-dâgh, to hop.
Teân, a push, shove. S., thalo.
Telây-dâgh, to push.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balochi Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tubi</td>
<td>advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapur</td>
<td>felt, namada.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tippagh</td>
<td>a drop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trama</td>
<td>copper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trapagh</td>
<td>to drop, drip.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trimagh</td>
<td>to drip.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trimugh</td>
<td>to drip, to burst (used of boils).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimuugh</td>
<td>dripping well, or small waterfall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trakagh</td>
<td>to fall down.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Troredar</td>
<td>a firelock.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tik</td>
<td>mark; streak, spot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takar</td>
<td>mountain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Takere</td>
<td>mountainer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tula</td>
<td>a bell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilhagh</td>
<td>to move on.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tindini</td>
<td>firefly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobi</td>
<td>dive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Todbin</td>
<td>to dive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Topu</td>
<td>hat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tong</td>
<td>turban, a great man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tong</td>
<td>a hole.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thagh</td>
<td>to stand, stay.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thahagh</td>
<td>to arrange, to obtain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thahinagh</td>
<td>to make, construct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thuddan</td>
<td>shove, push.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thular</td>
<td>adj., thick, coarse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ther</td>
<td>a mountain peak.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thathi</td>
<td>a wooden drinking-cup.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thithal</td>
<td>female ravine deer or gazelle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thilagh</td>
<td>eyeball.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thiana</td>
<td>the bulbul.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tithar</td>
<td>the sand-piper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tilagh</td>
<td>p.p., tilitha, to drip, fall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Pashto</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jim</td>
<td>جم</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jābah, quiver.</td>
<td>جابه, جبار, جاپیر، جاجر، جاخر، جاکر، جاکسو، جاکسنو، جاکسنا، جاکرم، جاکم، جاکن، جاکم، جاکی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jār, net.</td>
<td>سی. جارا، جارو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jār, twins.</td>
<td>سی. جارو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāsūs, spy.</td>
<td>آ. جاسوس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāgh, v. p.p., jādha, to chew.</td>
<td>جاگ، جاگر، جاگر، جاگر، جاگر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāgrā, watch.</td>
<td>سی. جاگر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāgrā-dārāgh, to keep watch.</td>
<td>جاگر داراغ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāgh, v. n., to keep watch.</td>
<td>ه. جاگر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jālā, s., prisoner, captive.</td>
<td>جل سی. جال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jām, chief.</td>
<td>سی. سی. جم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jān, body.</td>
<td>سی. جن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jān, life.</td>
<td>سی. جن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jān, jebho, body-armour.</td>
<td>سی. جن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jān-shādghā, to bathe.</td>
<td>جن شادگا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jān-khanagh, to dress.</td>
<td>جن خانغا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāngob, arms and armour when girt on the body.</td>
<td>جنگوب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jānwar, domestic animals.</td>
<td>سی. جنوار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāhil, lower, east.  (See jahl).</td>
<td>جاهل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāzo, promise, engagement.</td>
<td>آ. جاژو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāb, s., a hut, a cattle pen.</td>
<td>جاب سی. جب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāt, camel-driver.</td>
<td>سی. جات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāthir, millstone.</td>
<td>سی. جاتیر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāths, p.p., of janagh.</td>
<td>جاتس پی. جانگ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jukht, scabbard of a sword.</td>
<td>جخت سی. جخت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jukht, adj., even in numbers, as opposed to odd.</td>
<td>Pashto. جخت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jidarāiyā, separately.</td>
<td>جیداریا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jar, clothes, dress.</td>
<td>جر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jar, s., a bull.</td>
<td>جر سی. جر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jar, adj., angry, passionate.</td>
<td>جار، جار، جار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jashoqā, a washerman, dhobā.</td>
<td>جاشوکا، جاشوکا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juragh, v. n., to be made.</td>
<td>جراغ، جراغ، جراغ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāridgh, a poor man, pauper.</td>
<td>جاریدج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juzagh, to go, move.</td>
<td>P.p. جوژا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gāmā-juzagh, to walk (of a horse).</td>
<td>جوژا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jazma, s. resolution.</td>
<td>آر. جزما</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juzokh. Verbal noun from juzagh, moving, the pulse.</td>
<td>جوزکو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaziz, for Yazid, the murderer of Hussain.</td>
<td>جازیز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jist, zinc.</td>
<td>سی. جیست</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaggal, s., a Jat.</td>
<td>جاجغال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaghdali, s., the language of the Jats, etc., Multāni or Sindhi.</td>
<td>جاجدالی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaxar, liver.</td>
<td>سی. ج гар</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juf, a pair.</td>
<td>جفور</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Balochi</strong></th>
<th><strong>English</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جُنح</td>
<td>Jankh, p.p., jakha, to hover.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنت</td>
<td>Jukagh, p.p., jutha, to rest, sleep (used of animals).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَنح</td>
<td>Julah, an attack. Si., julah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جنت</td>
<td>Julah, an attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَب</td>
<td>Julashk, a garment (dim. of jar).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَنح</td>
<td>Jalgav, a crowd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Juma, Friday. Ar., jum’ah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَنح</td>
<td>Janarz, everlastingly. Si., jamar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَنح</td>
<td>Jumb, moving, shaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَنح</td>
<td>Jumbagh, v. n., to stay, to wait. Druk jumb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَنح</td>
<td>Jumla, collection, total amount. Ar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Jaa, s., woman. P., zaan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جنِن</td>
<td>Jar-gal, a band of women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Jannat, heaven. Ar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Jantil,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Janthir, a mill, millstone. Si., janru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Jander,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Jandri, s., arms, weapons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Janj, company; marriage procession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Jind, self, oneself. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Watil jindeghe, one’s own.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Tari janagh, to clap hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Chapol janagh, to slap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Dapura janagh, to stamp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Dighar janagh, to dig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Dafa janagh, to boast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Daka janagh, to solder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Dag janagh, to rob on the highway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Dil janagh, to vomit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Dang janagh, to sting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Tofak janagh, to shoot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Khast janagh, to breach a wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Ladhagh janagh, to kick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Sinda janagh, to whistle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Taukh janagh, to cry out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Gogha janagh, to annon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Chap janagh, to clap hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Gwankh janagh, to call out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Gwan’-janagh (contracted from gwankh-janagh), to call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Jinkh, s., a daughter. Dim, of jaa. (Cf. Pashto, jinai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جِنح</td>
<td>Janikh, jinakal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jangu, a medal. P., Jang-bila, a medal.
Jo, a stream, canal. Pehl., joi. P., juj.
Syah-jo, a perennial stream.
Jau, a, barley. P.
Jawab, s., answer. A.
Jawâr, s., a pair, yoke of oxen, mule. Hind.
Jawâne, goodness, good quality.
Jawâne, good.
Jawâniya or jawânikha, adj., well.
Jâdh, a man, warrior.
Jor, adj., well, strong, in health.
Jaur, poison.
Jaur, the oleander (Nerium odoratum).
Johho, a small fly.
Joragh, P., jogh, to make, construct, Si., jorann.
Jorainagh, Casual of Jogh, juragh, q. v.
Jogh, yoke. Si., jogh.
Jogh, p. p., joghna, to fight, to engage.
Jang jogh, to wage war.
Jâfa, avarice, usury. A., Si., jyafa.
Jâfakhor, a usurer, miser.
Jogin, a wooden mortar for cleaning corn.
Jogindâr, stick or pestle for ditto.
Jul, a large bag.
Jauhàn, a heap of corn at harvest. P.
Johagh, division, partitions.
Jhâh, a peep. Si.
Jâhâr, s., a flock of birds. S., Jhâri.
Jahân, a ship. P.
Jhâgh, to wade.
Jhâhân, the world. P.
Deha jhâna, in the whole world.
Jhapagh, to tear up, to throw. Si., jhapanu.
Jhutâ deagh, to rock (a cradle).
Jhat, a moment, a short time.
Jhat, a swoop of a bird of prey.
Jhatkagh, to sob. (Cf. Si., Jhaâko, a fit of passion).
Jhur, clouds. Si., jhuru.
Jhari, of more than one colour.
Jhag, foam, scum, froth, bubbles. Si.
Jhul, carpet. Si.
Jhul, deep.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jahl</td>
<td>low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jahla,</td>
<td>below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jahl-burs</td>
<td>ups and downs, inequalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhalli</td>
<td>a pankha. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhan</td>
<td>small bird (snipe?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhandā</td>
<td>a flag. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhūtagh</td>
<td>to swing or rock a cradle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jherā</td>
<td>a quarrel. Si., jherro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jībho</td>
<td>s., armour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāt</td>
<td>camel-saddle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jāt</td>
<td>(f.1 a companion, associate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jedirī</td>
<td>(f.1 a companion, associate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jidūh</td>
<td>s., pasture, wilderness, jungle, grazing-ground of game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jigh</td>
<td>a woman's bodice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jigh</td>
<td>to string a bow. Er-jigh, unstrung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenagh</td>
<td>to slaughter, butcher, to cause to strike. (Causal of janagh.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jīhar</td>
<td>heavy rain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vocabulary of the

چ (Che.)

Chābar, a short grass. *Andropogon annulatus.*

Chāpol-jaṅgh, to slap.

Chāth, a well. P., chāh. Z., chātha.

Chār, adj., to look out, spy.

Chāri, a guide, spy. Si.

Chāri, ascent. Si., charī.

Chāk, to split, rip up. P.

Chāūnt, threshold. Si., chāunthī.

Chāp, adj., left, sinister, unlucky.

Chāp, s., a petticoat.

Chāp, adj., left, hand. P.

Chāp-chot, crooked.

Chāp, adj., left, sinister, unhappy.

Chāp-dast, left hand. P.

Chāp, s., a matting.

Chāp, writing, picture.

Chāp, s., a particular name of a sect of faqirs who go nearly naked.

Chāph, s., a path bordered in by precipices on each side.

Chāp, a dog’s dish.

Chāp, a string.

Chāp, adj., simple, only, more.

Chāp, adj., fat. P.

Chāhar, a small hill torrent.

Chāhar, to open, to unlock.

Chāhar, to wander, go about. Si., charānu.

Chāhar, adj., grey.
I.

Chiring, s. a spark. Sf., chinig.

Chirg, adv., merely, only.

Charokh, wanderer, vagabond.

Chirra, shot.

Chaminagh, to watch cattle, to graze. Causal of charagh.

Charl, madman.

Charagh, to ascend, climb. Sf., charhanu.

Chushma, a spring. P., chushma.

Chishagh, p. p., chishatha, to sneeze.

Chaghird, the habul bush (Acacia jacquemontii).

Chughal, a spy, talebearer.

Chaghal deagb, lo thow nvy.

Chiktar, I how much? How many?

Chikar, probably for chig pdr.

Chilagh, to pull, drag. Sf., chikhau.

Chakagh, to kiss.

Chukh, a child.

Chukhakht, } grandchild.

Chugakht, }

Chukhâ, a little, a small quantity.

Chukhcho, children.

Chakha, on, upon.

Chaki, s., pulling.

Chagâ, jesting. Chagâ-âlwar, a laughing matter.

Chil, forty. P., chilal.

Chilagh, to proceed, so en.

Chilagh, to peel, scrape. P., Chaldan.

Chillar, p. eil. bark, scale.

Chikagh, to shine, glitter. Sf., chikau.

Chalgadagh, bat.

Chilumb, s., carrying. (Cf., Sf., chumbalu.)

Chalo, s., a ring. Sf., chhato.

Chamârdh, s., a slip, cuf.

Chimak, s., eyelid.

Chamb, a spring.

Chamhraghe, v., p. p., chamhariâna, to spring upon Sf., chamwaran.

Chambo, half of foot, claw, hand. Sf.

Chama, bat. Sf., chamiro.

Chamagh, a spring, fountain. P., chashma. (See chhamag.)

Chama, opinion. (Cf. P., chaudidan.) Mati chum, in my opinion.

Chinjâ, crowbar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chand</td>
<td>upside down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chind</td>
<td>evil-doer, adulterer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chund</td>
<td>point of the compass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandi</td>
<td>some, many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandenagh</td>
<td>to move, shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saghar chandenagh, to shake the head, to nod</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chang</td>
<td>an instrument resembling a banjo or guitar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changul</td>
<td>claw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changiy</td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chopar</td>
<td>a kind of grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chopati</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choto, Choti</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chotli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choto, a horse fly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chawda</td>
<td>jest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chawagar</td>
<td>jester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuch</td>
<td>little finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chauper</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chura khanaq, to take out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chori</td>
<td>orphan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chori, a chicken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chosag, v, p.p.</td>
<td>chosha, to pound, thump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choman, so much, as much as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhath,</td>
<td>a well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chih, prep, from (corruption from sakh, ash). Also chedha, chedha, chinga, for shedha, shodha, shinga. &amp;c. Used chiefly among the northern tribes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhil</td>
<td>forty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhilav</td>
<td>cold weather, Jan.-Feb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chham, the eye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chham-bhairag, to wink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chham-phisht, eyelid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chham-istar, pupil of eye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattar, a, joke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhoro, boy, from 2 to 9 year old</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhorat, boy from 9 to about 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhi for anything, hechi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chî, t., a thing; chî-chû, somewhat.

Chyâr, four; yako-chyâr, fourfold. P., chahâr.
   Chyâr-gist, 80, chyâr-kund, four-cornered.
   Chyâr-gist-dah, 90.
   Chyâr-phâdî, four-footed.
   Chyâr-bal, four-speared (a martial epithet).
   Chyâr-kul, a four-sided hat.

Chyâr-dah, fourteen.

Chyârami, fourth.

Chebar-news.

Chet, comprehension, understanding.

Chit-âragh, to be crushed. Si., chitârau.

Chetagh, to repair, mend. Si., chetann.

Chekh, scattered grains, pockings (for birds).

Chekhlah, a cairn erected to commemorate any notable event.

Chirav, pearl, pearly.

Chiklo, a little.
Khāzg, dirt.
Khāzg-harokh, sweeper.
Thāsgo, dirty.
Khān, chief. (See Hān.)
Khāndān, family.
Khāmat or khizmat, service.
Khar, a donkey (female).
Khargoshk, a hare.
Kharj, expenses.
Khamis, Thursday.
Khandaqab, p.p., khandīha, to laugh. (See khandagh.)
Khoja, eunuch.
Khush, happy. (See wash.)
Khushi, happiness.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dal</th>
<th>Dalch</th>
<th>Dalwi</th>
<th>Dalch</th>
<th>Dalch</th>
<th>Dalch</th>
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<th>Dalch</th>
<th>Dalch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
VOCABULARY OF THE

Dar-khafaq,  
Dar-agh  
Dar-nawaq,  
Dar-shafaq,  
Dar-khanagh, to put out, expel, to get out.  
Dar-saraq, to protect.  
Dar-gezhaq, to look out.  
Darä, adv., outside.  
Dîrà, (See daryä),  
Darâj, s., vine.  
Darâz, adj., long.  
Dražâq, p.p., dražä.  
Dražhâq,  
Dražhâq,  
Dražhâq,  
Dražhâq,  
Dara, (See daryä),  
Darâh, well, in health.  
Darâh, a promise.  
Durr, good, excellent.  
Dârâh, a promise.  
Durr-hadis, of excellent speech.  
Durr-chëh,  
Durr-chëh,  
Durr-chëh,  
Durr-chëh,  
Durr, at an earring worn in the lobe of the ear.  
P., durr, pearl.  
Durr-bësh, get away!  
(See poem of Laila and Majnûn).  
Dirboli, s., the stick on which a leather vail is swung.  
Dârâsh, a darâsh, qa'ir.  
Dra, s., fear, terror.  
Dirâj, to be torn.  
(See dinâq, to tear).  
Dard, pain.  
P.  
Dardwand, adj., suffering.  
Drest, all, the whole.  
(See Pashto, drat).  
Drishtagh, p.p., drishtâ, to bite.  
Drishtagh, p.p., drushtâ, to grind.  
Drushtâ, tree.  
P., drushtâ.  
Dîrâgh, (See dinâq, to tear.  
P., darîdar  
Druk, a little while.  
Druk, frigate, threatening.  
(See drûâh).  
Dra'm, check.  
Darâmân, s., medicine, spirit, gunpowder.  
P., dârâ, darâmân.  
Dra'mak, a kind of grass.  
Arthraxon lanceolatus.  
Draznegh, to go swiftly (poet).  
Dra'm, precipice.  
Darâsh or dra'âh  
(See dra'âh).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>در در</td>
<td>Dror, a shepherd's perquisite, usually 1/4th to 1/3th of the young stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در شش</td>
<td>Darwash, s., a cobbler's awl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در رم</td>
<td>Drosham, front, foremost part, shape, countenance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Drogh, false. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Drogh-bandagh, to lie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Drogh-bandokh, liar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Droghvand, lying, deceit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Droh, false. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Drohi, s., quick arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Druh, unsheathed, naked (of a sword).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Druh, all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Druh-gihan, adj., very brave, heroic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Durhani, pistol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Darri, out, outwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Darya } P., river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dira }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Drias, a Baloch dance (also called shamar) at weddings and rejoicings, accompanied with shouting or groaning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dregh, well, good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Drimbogh, adj., ravening, devouring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Drin, rainbow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Darainagh, p.p., darainths, to set out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Drihay, s., a scream, shriek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Duz, thief. Also a deceiver, seducer. P., duzd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Duzagh, to steal. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Daz-wag, bridle. (For dast-wagh.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Duzwahi, friendship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Duzi, theft. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dazhay, s., a snipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dushukh, a hedgehog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dushman, enemy. P., dushman. (Cf., Zend., dzh in dushin, evil, &amp;c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dushmani, enmity. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dast, s., hand. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dast-agh, } to get, obtain, come to hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dast-khafagh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dast-lainagh, to touch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dast-lath, walking stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dast-khatt, signature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dast-dil, palm of the hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dastagh, handle, a tap with the hand. P., dasia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dastagh-janagh, to tap, to knock at a door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>در غر</td>
<td>Dastur, custom. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Word</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daeht</td>
<td>barren plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du'a</td>
<td>prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dighar</td>
<td>land, ground,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>level country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dighar-wash</td>
<td>landlord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dighar-ja</td>
<td>to dig the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dighar-kach</td>
<td>s., a caterpillar. (Lit., land-measurer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digham</td>
<td>s., a kind of orchid with a root resembling a turnip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daf</td>
<td>mouth, a pass through hills. (Cf., Z., ṣabān).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to heast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daf-daragh</td>
<td>to be silent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daf-ādar</td>
<td>to be silent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dafār</td>
<td>mouthful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawār</td>
<td>bard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davtar</td>
<td>adj., biting, cutting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daf-char</td>
<td>cover, lid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dafār, cover</td>
<td>join, mending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dak-janagh</td>
<td>to solder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukh</td>
<td>needle's eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukh, trouble</td>
<td>ại.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukhagheh</td>
<td>to smoke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukanah</td>
<td>smoke is rising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dukhysa</td>
<td>with diffculty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dag</td>
<td>road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalgagh</td>
<td>to rob on the highway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duggaz</td>
<td>s., eagle, lammergeier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dil</td>
<td>s., heart, zeal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dille</td>
<td>m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dil-janagh</td>
<td>to retch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dil-sar</td>
<td>dear, beloved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dil-shutṭi</td>
<td>retching.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dil-gir</td>
<td>sorrowful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dil-gosh</td>
<td>careful attention. (Lit., ears of the heart,;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dil-haraf</td>
<td>adj., cunning, deceitful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duldul</td>
<td>the name of 'Ali's horse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalagh</td>
<td>s., boiled rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalko-deagh</td>
<td>to threaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillo</td>
<td>an earthen pot, gharā. ại.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dumb, tail. P., dum.

Mazar-dumb, tiger's tail (a plant).

Dumbā, behind, at the tail.

Jambirō, a Baloch banjo or guitar.

Dambul, a cairn erected (in irony) to commemorate a shameful action. P.

Dan, a tax levied by Baloch chiefs. (See dan).

Dan, prep., till, up to.

Danākara, conj., till then.

Danikhārā, conj., until, as long as.

Dinjavāngh, p.p., dinjainthā, to split, cleave.

Dinagh, P.p., dirtha, to tear. P., dacidar, din.

Diragh, Dust. (See Chil).

Dawār. (See Dafār).

Dwāzdah, twelve. P.

Dwandamī, twelfth.

Dobār, the chest.

Dohārān, twice.

Davār, bard, reciter of genealogies. P., daftar.

Dor, pain

Daur, rich.

Dara, doutie. Si., duhuro.

Dawari, stirrup.

Dorōkh, ill, in trouble or pain.


Dosheh, friend. P.

Doskagh, p.p., dokhta, to sow. P.

Doskagh, p.p., dushta, to milk. P.

Doshi, last night. P.

Dosgt, p.p., dostha

Doshagh, p.p., dostha, to fetch water.

Dosk̠, P.p., dostha

Dosht, pregnant.

Dusat, wealth. A.

Dūmandil, with two turbans, i.e., a man of distinction.

Dewāt, smoke.
Doyman, enemy. (See dz. dushman).
Dah, ten. P.
Dhān, thought, consideration. Si., dhānu.
Dhāk, hurt, injury. Si., dhāku.
Dhikkagh, to advance, be strong.
Dahagh, to get, touch.
Dhul, drum. Panj., dhol.
Dhami, tenth.
Dhing, powerful.
Dhār, cost. Si., dhāri.
Dahūs, bastard, a term of abuse.
Dhūliyā, cost. Si.
Di, and also. Di—di, both—and.
Ded, thumb.
Dēp, middle finger.
Depān, protection.
Depānagh, p.p., depāntha, to be protected.
Dīthlo, mist. (Cf. B., dūd, smoke).
Dikh, spindle. P., dūk.
Dedh, an earthen pot. (See ded).
Di, sight. P., didār, did.
Dīthār, eyeball.
Dir, far, apart, separate. P., dūr.
Dir-zānagh, far-seeing, wise.
Der, while, time. P., der.
Des, pot.
Desāni, from afar off.
Dēghra, large pot. P.
Dem, face. P., adāmī. Z., daema.
Dem-deagh, to send.
Dem-khsanagh, to set forth, to set one's face towards.
Demā, before, in front.
Dim, back, hind part.
Dim, an earthen dish to catch flour when ground.
Dimān, behind.
Dimā, assembly, court. P., divān.
Dagākh, a crook, handle of a walking stick.
Deh, country, land, tract, territory. Si., dehu. P., deh. Z.,
dāhha. Srz., desa.
Deh-malāīkh, the guardian angles of the land.
Dem-deagh, to send.
Drik-deagh, to leap.
Ilagh-deagh, to go.
Bar-deagh, to send away.
Gon-deagh, overtake.
Mán-deagh, to apply.
Mekal-deagh, to dismiss.
3 (Dāl).

Dāto, dust.

Dachā, a female camel. Sī.

Dādī, grandmother. Sī.

Dādepotre, descendants of the same ancestor.

Dān, desert, low barren hills.

Dāndāli, a winnowing sieve.

Dāni time, a certain time. Sī.

Dāri-Šānā, a long time ago.

Dāb, alarm, war news. Sī.

Dīd, frog. Sī., dedaru.

Dījar, frog.

Dādāv, pony, nag. Sī., dradro.


Drik, to jump, spring.

Drikagh, to jump.

Drakān, carpenter. Sī., drakhanu.

Dragagh, to canter. Sī., drak.

Dro, falsehood, lie. Sī.

Droh, false, dishonest.

Dosagh, v., p.p., dasiagh, to show, point out. Sī., dāsana,

Dukāl, dearth, famine. Sī., dukāru.

Dīgh, pice, copper coin.

Dan, by force, violently. Sī., danu.

Dānhūr, a forcible contribution.

Dandwar, a tooth-brush.

Dang, sting. Sī., dangu.

Dang janagh, to sting.

Dūqa, poppy-heads.

Døj, framework, bones. Panj.

Dūshkey dōj, a dry skeleton.

Dor, a pond. Sī., dhoro.

Dol, a bucket. Sī., dola.

Daul, shape, form. Scheme, stratagem,

Daula, the forearm. Sī., doro.

Dolo, crooked.

Dolo biagh, to be crooked.

Dulū, s., hoof.

Dom, bard, minstrel. Sī.

Dom, bard, minstrel. Sī.

Domb, bard, minstrel. Sī.

Dombānī af. mirage (connected with a legend.

Domb-khushtagh, of a minstrel's death).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balochi</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>دلک</td>
<td>Dong, bottle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دال</td>
<td>Dang, deep. Panj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ده</td>
<td>Doh, sin, offence. Si., dohu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دی</td>
<td>Dii, spoon. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دا / دا</td>
<td>Dhaburagh, p.p., dhaburtha, to stumble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دال</td>
<td>Dhal, shield. Si., Panj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dhikkaghi, to low (of cattle).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dhakan, cover. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dhakal, knee-pan. Si., dhakim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دی</td>
<td>Dhanggar, a bull.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dhund, skeleton. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Daudli, the doorway of private apartment, a porch, a screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dhiing, adjutant bird.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Didar, muscles, biceps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Der, husband’s younger brother. Si., denu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dir, body, form, shape. Si., dilā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dil, body, form, shape. Si., dilā.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Delhu, fruit of the khaler (cyperus aphyll a). Si., delhu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dembhā, wasp. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dī, lamp. Si., did.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دک</td>
<td>Dihav, leopard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Re).

Rāj, s., tribe, subjects.
Rāchā, camel driver.
Rādh, true, ancient, ancestral.
    Rādhān wāzhā, hereditary lord.
Rāzā painter.
Rāzikh, willing.
Rāst, true, P.
Rāsti, truth. P.
Rāk, cheek-bone.
Rām, thigh. P.
    Rāb, round. P.
        Rāb band, watchman.
Rāhī, fate, death.
Rāhrengh, p.p., rāhretha, to roar:
Rāhzan, head of a band of robbers. P.
Rāhak, cultivator: Panj.
Rāh-gidhār, wayfarer, passer-by.
Rāh, travelling, starting, passing on. An ambling horse?
Rabb, God. A.
Raptā, p.p., of rāvagh, used in the sense of to continue, to go on doing; its place in the meaning went, gone, being supplied by a shātha. P.
Rachh, loom.
Rukh, face, front.
    Rukhā, in front of.
Rūkhta, p.p., of rīshagh, q.v.
Rūzī, partition, distribution, allotment.
Rūd, f., sheep (small-tailed). Sī, rīdī.
Rūdī, s., a chasm or gorge (Leghari).
Rūd, s., stump of a tree (Mazari).
Rād, missing, failure.
    Rād biagh, to miss (in shooting).
    Rādā, s., coward, runaway.
    Rādagh, p.p., rashta, to tear up the ground, to draw (a sword).
    Rādagh, to be beaten, to lose (in war or play).
    Rādhi, s., a miss, a mistake.
Razainagh, p.p., razairtha, to make.
Rūs, juice, sap. Sī, rāsu.
Rastar, wild beast (unfit for food).
Syāhen rastar, wild swine.


Rasīnahg, causal of rasagh.

Rishagh, rasigh, p.p., rikhta, to pursue, charge.
Mān-ritchagh, to attack, assault.

Raeshkh, lice.

Rasheb, s., skill, handicraft.

Rashef, complete, thorough.
Pha rashef, thoroughly.

Rā'iyat (A.), subjects, subordinates.

Ragh, pulse. P., rag, vein.

Raghām, collection of clouds, threatening weather. Season, opportunity.

Rastār, paces. P.

Rakh, s., lip.

Rikeb, stirrup. P., rikāb.

Rikef, stirrup.

Ruk, a mixed metal, pewter, steel.

Rag, vein, pulse. (See ragh).

Rag, precipice.

Ralagh, to mix, join. Si, ralanū.

Rumb, a run.
Rumb-ziragh, to run, hurry.

Rumbagh, to run away, gallop, race (on foot).

Ramba, chisel. Si, rambo.

Rumāl, towel. P.

Rang, flock of geese. P., ramāh.

Rimlās, evident, manifest.

Rāmāli, a soothsayer, augur.

Ran, married woman. Punj, rand.

Rand, track, path. Si, rāndu.

Randagh, to comb, part the hair. Sar-rand, comb.

Runagh, p.p. rūtha, to reap. (Cf., Pashito, ravdal. Skr., āț)

Rang, colour, sort, kind, manner.

E-rangā, of this sort, in this manner.

Har-rangā, of every sort, &c.

A'nrangā, of that sort.

Rangol, coloured, variegated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>رَبِّيْح</td>
<td>Ro-biagh, to be lighted or kindled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رَبٍّيْح</td>
<td>Ro, contracted from rosh, 3rd per. aor. of ravagh, will go, goes, may go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رَبٍّيْح</td>
<td>Ro, contraction for rosh, day, sun, fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُدْحُ</td>
<td>Roth, every day, always.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُدْحُ</td>
<td>Ro-tgf, heat of sun, glare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rophagh, s., a fox (uncommon). P., rubah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rophagh, a loud noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Ruhbaru, in the presence of. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Roth, entrails. P., rudha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rodar, bowstring, fiddlestring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rodh, high bank of a torrent or stream. P., râd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rodhagh. (See rudhagh).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rodhainagh, to bring up, educate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rojh, the nilgai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Roj, calf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Ror-gal, herd of calves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rozi-biagh, to appear, become visible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rox, subsistence, daily bread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rosh-gir, eclipse of the sun (from rosh and giragh).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rosh, day, sun. P., roz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rosh-asan, sunrise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rosh-othan, the morning, shortly after sunrise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rosh-er-shaf, sunset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rosh-tikas, day-break.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rosh-e-rosh, day by day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rosh-e-velas, from time to time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Roshagh, a fast. P., roza.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Roghan, clarified butter, ghî. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Roghan-resh, a kind of small lizard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Dar-ravagh, to escape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Man-ravagh, to enter, to wander about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Biagh-ravagh, to become.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rofo, a fox. P., rubah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Romast, chewing the cud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rung, a maiden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rungra, a narrow hill path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Ruh, soul. A., ruh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rah, edge, edge of knife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Rahnagh, edge or bank of river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رُفْحَةُ</td>
<td>Riband, fringe worn on horse's forehead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochi</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیس</td>
<td>Custom. Si., riti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیج</td>
<td>Country, tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیج</td>
<td>Sand. P., reg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیج</td>
<td>Sar-reik, cold in the head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیج</td>
<td>Rags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیج</td>
<td>Ril,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیج</td>
<td>Rej-deagh, v. n., to overflow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیج</td>
<td>Rej-deagh, to turn out, drive away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیج</td>
<td>Rez, a rope (made of cotton thread).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیج</td>
<td>Rezam, blight (of corn).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئین</td>
<td>Res-deagh, to turn away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش</td>
<td>Resinagh, to pursue, chase; p. p., resinta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش</td>
<td>Risinagh, to draw a sword, to strip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش</td>
<td>Rish, beard. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش</td>
<td>Resh, gall (on the back of a horse or beast of burden).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش</td>
<td>Risagh, p. p., rikhtba, to pour, spill, scatter, sow (seed). P. rikhtan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش ئا</td>
<td>Rishainagh, causal of rishagh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش ئا</td>
<td>Rel, s., cultivation from hill-torrent water which has run to waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش ئا</td>
<td>Rik, s., diarrhoea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش ئا</td>
<td>Rem, grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش ئا</td>
<td>Rem, matter, pus. P., rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش ئا</td>
<td>Righ, cuscare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رئیش ئا</td>
<td>Roh-deagh, v. n., to twist, to manipulate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY OF THE

Zād, abuse, bad language.
Zād, self, oneself, one's own.
Zāt, tribe, cast.
Zāt, coloured cloth.
Zākht, son (in composition).
Zākht, nephew (brother's son).
Gohārzākht, nephew (sister's son).
Nakhosākht, cousin (son of paternal uncle).
Trizākht, cousin (son of paternal aunt).
Wasarzākht, brother-in-law (son of father-in-law).
Chugsākht, grandchild.
Zād, many coloured, variegated.
Zārikh, gall-bladder.
Zāl, woman.
Zāl, woman.
Zāl, women, womankind.
Zāmāth, son-in-law.
Zāmāth, son-in-law.
Zāmīr, s., name of a climbing shrub.
Zāmin, surety.
Zāmīngīrī, bail, security.
Zān, thigh.
Zānāth, adj., wise.
Zāntho, s., p.p., of zānagh, knowing.
Zāntho, s., p.p., of zānagh, knowing.
Zānagh, p.p., zāntha, to know.
Zānagh, p.p., zāntha, to know.
Zānmur, (See zāmur.)
Zāmīna, a woman.
Zāmk, a wound.
Zāmgh, wounded.
Zar, money.
Zar-joosh, abounding in gold.
Zar-zawal, gold-scatterer.
Zar-hari, gold-fringed.
Zarāgh, leech.
Zarāgh, leech.
Zirā, s., river, sea, well. (Zend, zayas.)
Zorī, the ocean.
Zorī, the ocean.
Zurth, jowar (Sorghum vulgare). (Cf. Pohl, jurdāk, corn, or Ar. pronounced zurrat in Persian.)
Zard, yellow.
Zardo, yolk of an egg.

Zarur, necessary. A.

Zirih, armour. P.

Zirih, a well. (See sirāj).

Zaghar, adj., fresh, quick.

Zaghareh, shir, fresh milk.

Zik, a bag or “mashkā” for holding gifts. Si., jik. Pashito, zik.

Zamb, a bit, modestful.

Zamistān, (see nawistān), winter, P.

Zankh, jawa. P., zonākh, chin.

Zanāwar, animal. P., jānwar.

Zanjir, chain. P.

Zand, adj., faţ.

Zindagh, living. P., zinda.

Zinagh, v., p.p., zitha, zitha or zilha, to snatch, take aw.

zāk

Zang, s., turnip.

zāk

Zangal, rust.

Zanha, s., hair.

Zor, force, might, violence, wrong: P.

Zivir, rough, not smooth: (Cf. Pashito, zeg).

Zorāk, powerful, violent.

Zowrdar, Zorwala, oppressor, tyrant.

Zawād, scent, smell. P., zabād.

Zawār, pebbles.

Zawār, rider, horseman. P., sawarz.

Zawāl, s., injury.

Zawān, tongue. P., zabān.

Zawistān, winter. P., zamistān.

Zūkā, a growling, groubling, suppressed noise.

Zām, s., strength, power, glory.

Zom, swelling.

Zom giragh, to swell.

Zoh, Zeb, kid.

Zah-gal, flock of kids.

Zahr, anger. P.

Zahr-giragh, to be angry.

Zahr, bitter.

Zahrāk, the gall-bladder. P., zahra.

Zahran, adj., angry, passionate.
VOCABULARY OF THE

Zahm, sword.
Zahm-band, swordbelt.
Zahm-jan, swordman.
Zahm-janokh, swordsman.
Zahm-jinde, sword blade.
Zahm-hand, scar of a sword-wound.

Zahir, lonely, a stranger. A.
Zi, yesterday. P., ûr-rûz.
Ziyâni, harm, injury. Pehl., ziyân.
Ziyarat, shrine, place of pilgrimage. A.
Zith, quick. P., zûd.
Zithen, quickly.

Zaikhâ, s., ferns, moss, &c.

Ziragh, v., p.p., zurtha, to raise, lift.
Ziragh-âragh, to fetch.
Lashkar-ziragh, to lead an army.
Sah-ziragh, to draw breath.
Rumb-ziragh, to run.
Sanghan-ziragh, to swear.
Shor-ziragh, to be frightened.

Zirainagh, to cause to take up.
Zim, scorpion.
Zen, saddle. P., zîn.
Zen-phusht, the pommel of a saddle.
Zen-kanagh, to saddle.
ژ (Zhe.)

ژاگھ Zāngagh, v., to bray.
ژارخ Zhalokh, adj., yellow.
ژالداگ Zhal-daagh, v., to let go. (See ilagh).
ژمارا Zamara, for ever. (See jamara).
ژنه Zhan, adj., separate, apart.
ژنداگ Zhand-biagh, v., to become separate, depart.
ژنگا کباغ Zhinga khanagh, erect the tail (of a horse), to spread out.
ژنگ Zhing, adj., erect, perpendicular. Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe.
ژنگناگ Zhingenagh, v., a., to stiffen, spread out. To slay.
VOCABULARY OF THE

س (Sin)

Sābān, soap. Portuguese. Ar.
Sāth, aksāla, caravan. Si., Sāthu.
Sād, honest, plain, uncloured. P., Sādā, plain (?)
Sāde, adj., poor, wretched.
Sādh, rope (of muni or dwarf-palm leaves).
Sār, s., a usurer.
Sār, adj., poor.
Sārū, a spot, a plain, urd.
Sārū, s., a spot, a plain.
Sārū, adj., poor.
Sās-khanagh, to awake.
Sārth, cold. P., sard.
Sāsh, rice growing or in husk. P., shālt.
Sāsh-khanagh, to play (a musical instrument).
Sāshkhagh, to pound, to bray in a mortar.
Sāshür, tamarisk galls used in dyeing. (Maia in Panjab i).
Sākh, oath. Si.
Sāk, Sāg, pot-herb. Si.
Sāka, that very one, the original. Si.
Sāl, a year. P.
Sālgh, parched corn.
Sālgh, bridegroom, betrothed youth.
Sāmbagh, to favour, nourish. Si., sāmbhanu.
Sāmi, a niche in a grave, a grave.
Sān, stallion, bull. Si., sānu.
Sāng, betroth. Si., sāngi.
Sāngi, spear. Si., sāngi.
Sāni, present, in attendance.
Sā, shade. P., sāya.
Sāb, breath, life. P.
Sāb, sāharagh, to breathe,
Sāb-sāharagh, to take breath.
Sāher, domestic animals.
Sāhmenagh, to fear.
Sāhi, a pause, breathing space, fallow.
Sāhi-deagh, to let land lie fallow.
Sāinagh, v., p.p., sāintha, to shave.
Imperative, sā, sārā sā, shave the head.
Subagh, p., subtha, to bore, pierce.
Subi, autumn.
Sippi, shell. Si.
Sut, s., spur of a mountain running down into a plain.
Satur, zanāna, private apartments.
Sath, a deputation to ask pardon.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Balochi Language</strong></th>
<th><strong>English Translation</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sutli, a mosquito.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siij, roast meat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sidd, sand, barren land.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sada, request, petition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sadary, false.</td>
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<td>Sada, straight.</td>
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<td>Sudo, to sob.</td>
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<td>Suudi, knowledge, understanding.</td>
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<td>Sad, a hundred.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, a man. Pashto, sarai.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, head, front. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, to remain over, to be left.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, to set out.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, to send away.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, earring worn in upper part of the ear.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, top of a slope.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, an advanced spy or scout.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, adj., narrow, slender, small.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sirun, grindstones.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sardara, on the outside, outer Chief.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarbur, suddenly.</td>
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<td>Sarbar, load, bale.</td>
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<td>Sardar, chief.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarosh, covering.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarrokh, cold in the head.</td>
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<td>Sar, overflowing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, parting of hair.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, the morning star (poet).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar, adv. and prep., above, upon, ahead, in front, at the head of.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sar-bal, go in front.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarana, in the manner of.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarai, adv., from above downwards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarbari, upper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarusai, on the upper side.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surphadhi, understanding.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surphah-bisai, to understand.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarjeh, pillow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarjeh, provisions, forage. Si., sura.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarjeh, p.p., sari, to remember.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sari, to leap, prance. Si., saruna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarjeh, to move. Si., surau.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sirkand, name of a tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarakh, a kneading trough.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Surgo, speech, song.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Saral, a yearling colt. Si., surlu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Surum, hoof. P., sum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Saring, a track. Si., suringh. Saring-jaragh, to track.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarogh, music.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarosh, elbow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarosh, an earring worn in the upper part of the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sar, a woman’s chadar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarut, a concubine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarin, loins. Saren-banda, to gird up the loins, help. Saren-bandhi, assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarinda, s., a sort of fiddle with seven strings of sheep gut played with a horsehair bow. Si., suran to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarindo, Sarinda, upper, western, dwelling in the hills. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sarina, Sarinda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Saz, punishment. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Saz, punishment. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sasti. (See susti).</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sughar, s., poet, minstrel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sughara, a wild species of sinapis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sughan, dung of cattle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Saghindan, paunch, stomach.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sagharkh, s., food, meal, breakfast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sak, strong, stiff, hard. P., sakh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Saktar, a kind of partridge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sakal, beautiful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sakmardi, manliness, strength.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرجة</td>
<td>Sakani, Wednesday.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PERSIAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>ENGLISH</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سیگر</strong></td>
<td>Sikhagh, to learn. Si., sikhanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سیکنگ</strong></td>
<td>Sikhainagh, to teach. (Causal of sikhagh.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سیکی</strong></td>
<td>Saki, extreme, excess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپیکانگ</strong></td>
<td>Sakyā,  very, extremely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپکانگ</strong></td>
<td>Sakighā,  very, extremely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپک</strong></td>
<td>Sag, skill, ability. Si., sagh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل</strong></td>
<td>Sīl, brick. Si., sir. Panj., sīl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Silband, brick-maker. Panj.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Silān, salutation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپیلاک</strong></td>
<td>Salān-alāik (A. ٱلۡعَلَى ٱلۡمَوۡلِ ٱلۡعَلَّمِ) salutation on meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Silhe, arms. A., salah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Silhegal, arms and accoutrements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sam, age, century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sammā, true, constant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sama, news, information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Samā, understanding. Si., samāa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sumb, a whole, boring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sumb-janagh, to bore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sambāwān, rope, anything used for curdling milk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sambarāz, preparation, readiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sambargh, to prepare, be ready. Si., sambhānū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Snambagh, stick in the side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sambuli, s., a plant (wild thyme or rosemary).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sambhainagh (causal of sambagh), to have brought up to rear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Samagh, v., a poisonous fly which attacks the eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Samundar, sea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Samin. a cloud. (The name of a village also.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sand, barren (of offspring). Pashto, shand. Si., shandī.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sand, a joint. Si., sandhu.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sun, a basket of matting. Si., sanḍhu.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sindān, anvil.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sindagh, v., p.p., sīlān, to break. (P. shikāstan, shīzān).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sānij, harness. Si., sanju.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sānij-klanagh, to saddle, harness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sanak, kneading trough. (See serakh).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sang, stone (uncommon).  P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sing, stone.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sangband, related by marriage (used of two tribes).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sangati, companions, following. Si.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sangad, companions, escort.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sani, hemp. Si., sini.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>سپل‌نگان</strong></td>
<td>Sanghar, necklace. Si.</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawa, except, without.</td>
<td>Sawa,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawa, sight, show.</td>
<td>Sawa,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawa, Baloch sandals, made of the leaves of the dwarf-palm,</td>
<td>Sawa,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawa, a petitioner, beggar.</td>
<td>Sawa,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawa, morning.</td>
<td>Sawa,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawa, victory.</td>
<td>Sawa,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawa, victorious.</td>
<td>Sawa,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saida, interest.</td>
<td>Saida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sora, salt, brackish, saltpetre.</td>
<td>Sora,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sora, green.</td>
<td>Sora,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sosagham, oath.</td>
<td>Sosagham</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suf, apples.</td>
<td>Suf,</td>
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<td>Sawk, light (in weight).</td>
<td>Sawk,</td>
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<td>Sawk, firm, fast, firm possession.</td>
<td>Sawk,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sol, the kanda or jhand tree (Prosopis spicigera).</td>
<td>Sol,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somar, Monday.</td>
<td>Somar,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somar, a companion.</td>
<td>Somar,</td>
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<td>Somar, goldsmith.</td>
<td>Somar,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sauhan, file.</td>
<td>Sauhan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sohnah, beautiful.</td>
<td>Sohnah,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sohnah, guide, acquaintance.</td>
<td>Sohnah,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savav, account, reason.</td>
<td>Savav,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savav, on account of.</td>
<td>Savav,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweth, white.</td>
<td>Sweth,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweth, greybeard.</td>
<td>Sweth,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweth, white-handled.</td>
<td>Sweth,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweth-gan,</td>
<td>Sweth-gan,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweth-gan,</td>
<td>Sweth-gan,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saharaal, skilful.</td>
<td>Saharaal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suhag, young unweaned camel up to six months old f.</td>
<td>Suhag,</td>
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<td>Suhbat, society.</td>
<td>Suhbat,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siraai, an awl.</td>
<td>Siraai,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suhri, jewels.</td>
<td>Suhri,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suhri, red.</td>
<td>Suhri,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suhri, red-bearded.</td>
<td>Suhri,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suhri, red-headed (dyed with mehndi).</td>
<td>Suhri,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suhri, red-water (name of a stream).</td>
<td>Suhri,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sihr, magic. P.

Sihr-khanāb, magician.

Sahra, manifest, known, evident. A.

Sahragh, p.p., sakritha, to rest.

Suhr, morning. A., subh.

Suhr-estār, morning star.

Suhel, autumn. The month Assū or Asūj. A., (Sept. or Oct.).

Si, thirty. P.

Sai, these. P., sīh.

Sai-barā, thrice.

Sai-kons, triangle.

Sai-gūt, three score.

Syād, relation.

Syāral, clever, skilful.

Syāl, relation, guest, enemy, equal. Pashto (siāl, equal).

Syālāri, relationship, enmity.

Syāb, black. P.

Syāb-ār, perennial stream of water.

Syāb-jo.

Syāb-mār, snake.

Syāb-gwar, "black breast." The black partridge or francolin.

Syagah, blackness; something black.

Syālā, ink, blackness.

Sēb, approval.

Sēhak, wholesome.

Sītal, three-fold.

Sīb, profit, advantage. P., sūd.

Sīh-tās, a, profit and loss, customs.

Saidh, a Sayyid.

Saidh, game, wild animals to eat.

Sejband, bedding.

Ser, full, satisfied. P., serāb.

Ser, marriage.

Sir khānagh, to marry.

Sir bāgh, to be married.

Sir-wāljū, marriagable.

Sīrab, shaving.

Sirmugh, collyrium for the eyes. P., azma.

Sīstān, customs, profit and loss. For Sīt-hān, profit and loss.

Sīsī, the sīs or Amno Perābīs Boutami.

Sīshān, needle. P., suzza.

Sīshān-dukāh, needle's eye.
VOCABULARY OF THE.

Sigh, promise, vow.
Sigh, pining, depressed, sad.
Sigh, mourning, lamentation.
Salak, one-third.
Sifur, s., spear-grass (*Hypopyrum contortus*).
Sakagh, p.p., saktu, to warm.
Sikun, } porcupine.
Sikhun, } porcupine-quill.
Sailo, s., a sword (poet.)
Sali, necklace of shells worn by mares, camels, &c. Si.
Sim, boundary.
Simandar, neighbour.
Simous. (See see). Simi, third.
Sind, hissing. (Si., sindh, whistling).
Sindh-kanagh, to hiss.
Senz, whistling.
Senz janagh, to whistle.
Sezdeh, thirteen. P.
Sezagh, breast. P., sina.
Sewal, s., rubbish left by a flood.
Sih, spit, fishing hook. P., sikh.
Tafaksih, ramrod.
Siha, lead. Si.
Sichagh, v., to bear, endure. Si., sahnu.
(Shin).

Sha. (See shawā, you). P.

Shāblō, dove. P.

Shākh, branch. P.

Shāblō, rejoicing; merry-making. P., shāblō.

Shār (Ar., شار), poem. P.

Shāgh, a swing. P.

Shāgh, a small tree (Grewia vesicif). P.

Shāgh, guitar or banjo. (See dambho). P.

Shāgchar, swift, fast. P.

Shākaragh, to stop. P.

Shāi, blanket. P.

Shār, do. P.

Shān, the evening meal. P.

Shān, power, powerful, honourable. Ar.

Shān, for ashān, from that.

'Shān-go, thence. P.

Shān-phalāwā, from that direction. P.

Shānd, sign. P.

Shān-dah, sixteen. P.

Shānagh, backhorse, nape of neck. P., shānā.

Shānkh, stony ground at foot of hills. P.

Shānkh, a bird; the stone-chai. P.

Shānwar, a snake (for syāh-mār). P.

Shāh, horn. P.

Shāh, king. P.

Shāh-murdii, forefinger. P.

Shākaptar. (See shaflīzistir). P.

Shāhid, witness. Ar.

Shāhīdā, evidence; P.

Shāhākār, a sahākār, banker. P.

Shālī, a 2-anna piece. P.

Shāhī, adj. (1). Royal, excellent.

(2). Wicked, traitor.

(3). Enamoured, in love with.

Shāhīghā, adv., wickedly.

Shār (Ar., شار), poet. P.

Shāh-chirāgh, firefly. P.

Shīdāt, disputing, argument. A.

Shādā, a turban (poet). S., shādā.

Shudhagh, adj., hungry. P.

Shudhagh, v., p.p., shūstā, to hunger.
Sho'dhag, v., p.p., shastha, to wash, intr.
Shudhii, adj., hungry.
Sherr, good, fine. beautiful.
Shirr, troop, band.

Shart, gambling. A.

Shart-ziragh, \( \{ \) to gamble.

Shart-janagh, \( \{ \)

Shurdo, a small species of Dioneus found on the Sulaiman Range.

Sharah, \( \{ \) a law case, a judgment. A.

Shar, \( \{ \)

Sharri, adj., hungry.

Shurr, good, fine. beautiful.

Shirr, troop, band.

Shurii, begiini, beginning.

Sharti-ziragh, \( \{ \) to gamble.

Sharti-janagh, \( \{ \)

Shish, sight of a gun. P.

Shastagh, v., p.p., shastatha, to send. (Cf. P., aristadah),

Shakagh, to plait, weave matting.

Shash, six. P.

Shashumi, sixth.

Sher, poem. A.

Shaghari, sharp, harsh in (speech).

Shughari, (A. shukr), thanks to God.

Shaghain, scorn, mockery.

Shighin, upside down, topsy-turvy.

Shighin-bagagh, to be upset.

Shaf, night. P., shab.

Shaf-chiragh, firefly.

Shaf-kastir, a plant (Sophora Arflichtii).

Shaf-khor, nightblind.

Shafak, shepherd, goatherd. P., shaban.

Shafak, shalik; s., iron peg on which a mill-stone revolves;

Shafagh, p.p., shupta, v. a., to thrash.

Shakk, doubt. A.

Shikk, (A., shauq), love.

Shikar, hunting; sport. P.

Shikari, hunter.

Shukr, thanks. A.

Salhal, tamarisk sugar. (The manna produced in the hot weather on Tamarix articulata and Tamarix gallica).

P., shakar.

Shakhal, adj., sweet; fair.

Shlagh, v. n., to rain.
Shalwar, the loose trousers worn by Balochis.

Shalwar, Gwāth-shalwar, puffed up, proud.

Sham, boundary, water-parting.

Sham, moist.

Shamnam, dew.

Shamb, branch.

Shamushagh, pp., shamashita, to forget. (Cf. P., fati-

Shamūshagh  moāhidān).

Shamol, water-parting.

Shinz, the camel-thorn (*Aethagi mauroφurn). Cf. Pashto; 2oz.

Shanz-jansh, to raise, to pour down.

Shanzagh, to drip.

Shanik, a female kid while suckling.

Shāriks, for shafkash, the night expeller, i.e., Venus, the morning star.

Shawā, you. P., shuma.

Sh'a, "

Shawānkh. (Set shafānk, shepherd).


Jān-shoddagh, to bathe.

Jhar-shoddagh, a washerman.

Shor, noise, fright.

Shor-ziragh, to be frightened.

Shoragh, saltpetre. P., shora.

Shawashkagh, v., p.p., shawakhta, to sell. (Cf. P. zara<k bi>an)

Shikagh, to smell.

Shūm, miser, avaricious. A.

Shon-deagh,  to show, point out.

Shonsāragh, to like, prefer.

Shibāz-khanagh, to drive off.

Shair, town, village. P.

Shahwār, s., relationship.

Shabūr, good manners. A.

Sh'ī. Contraction for ask-i, from this.

Sh-i phalawa, from this direction.

Shīt, contraction for gushi, gushtī, says:

Shītī, A.

Shiā, to settle down. (For sheer-biagh ?)

Sheilī, a negro. A.

Sher, hence, from here. (For sha-ēgh).
Shelā-phalā, henceforward. Shelā-pheshā, hitherto.

Shelā, hence.

Shīkhan, s., cloth in which the flour from the mill is collected.

Shīr, milk, P.

Shīr-wār, suckling, unweaned.

Shīr-doshkh, milker.

Shīr-dān, bladder.

Shīragh, an ear of corn in the milk.

Sher, under, from under. (P., zer).

Sher-phalavā, from the underside.

Sher-gwāṭh, leeward.

Sher-tharagh, to be crushed beneath.

Sheri, lover.

Shezirk, a low furze-like shrub (Caragana sp.).

Shef, slope. P. shīb, nishīb.

Af-shēf, watershed, slope of a drainage basin.

Shefagh, pin or rod for applying collyrium to the eyes.

Shīhan, tigress. Name of a particular breed of horses.
Sihat, health. A.

Sadqa, life, my life for you! (used as a blessing, or ironically as a curse). A.

Sifat, praise. A.
ج (A'in)

ع 'Arsh, heaven, the sky. A.

'Arsh-kursh, heavenly throne.

عشي 'Arsi, adj., heavenly, divine.

عش 'Arzil for Azrall, the angel of death.

عمر Umra (for 'umr) life.

Umra, ever, in all one's life.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>غراغ</td>
<td>to snore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>غروب</td>
<td>poor, inoffensive. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غلاب</td>
<td>mistake, false statement. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غلام</td>
<td>a slave. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>غام</td>
<td>grief, sorrow. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غامزام</td>
<td>sorrow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>غامنک</td>
<td>sorrowful. A., P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>غام</td>
<td>mourning. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
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<td>فَلُ</td>
<td>Fel, an omen. A. (See phil).</td>
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<tr>
<td>فِرْحَةٍ</td>
<td>Yásíqa, advantage, profit. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فِرْحَانِ</td>
<td>Fīrāḥان, angel. (See phīṣṭāgh, P.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>نَزْعُ</td>
<td>Fark, difference. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَبَلٌ</td>
<td>Fars, harvest. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَلْسَلِ</td>
<td>Falsal, carpet. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَلْسَنُ</td>
<td>Falsan, certain, such as one. (See phīṣān, A.).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Kāf).

Kābil, able. A.

Kāp-kāt, adj., blind and deaf.

Kātar, dagger.

Kātul, cheat, swindler.

Kathul, poison.

Kād, a female, especially a female camel.

Kār, work, business, habit, practice. P. (See khār).

Kārch, knife. P., kārad.

Kāroha, Kārī, basket. (See khāri).

Kārez, underground aqueduct.

Kāriger, ox.

Kāzī, the Qaṣī. A.

Kāssa, a measure of corn, one-sixth of a harwār. Contains about 6 seers 9 chitaks Indian weight.

Kāsīd, messenger. A.

Kāghdāḥ, letter. P.

Kāfir, unbeliever. A.

Kāk, Baloch bread baked round a heated stone.

Kālra, fleas. Si., kāriro.

Kāmbani, sling.

Kāmdar, a, The Creator.

Kān, mine. P.

Kānderi, thistle. Si., kānderi.

Kāwynd, cormorant.

Kāoeb, the month of A'soj.

Kāhī, ditches. (See khāhī).

Kabr, tomb. A.

Kabul, acceptation, agreement. A.

Kubba, a domed building.

Kubbav, a dome.

Kaptagh, v., to attack.

Kapainagh, to expend.

Kut, blunt.

Kut, lap.

Kuts-khanagh, to adopt.

Katār, string of camels. A.

Kuth, the North Pole.

Kutb-astar, the polestar.

Katre, a little while. A., qadr.

Kuitīgh, thorn.
Katak, s., corner of a garment.
Kuttanokh, thorny bushes. Two or three species of Caram-gana.
Kath, spinning. Si.
Kithān, which? What?
Kutil, death.
Kutra, to gnaw.
Kutagh, to dig, conquer, overcome.
Kutagh, to be finished, accomplished, p.p., kutithā.
Kutagh, to thrash. Si, kutanu.
Kutakar, sand-grouse. Si, kaṭangar.
Kithān, (See kithān.)
Kajagh, v, p.p., kajatha, to cover. Si, kajanu.
Kajal, coarse flood grass.
Kach-khanagh, to measure. Si, kachh.
Kachchoo, a plant.
Kachehri, an assembly, darbār. H.
Kudāal, a mattock. Si, kođari.
Kadr (A, qadr), understanding:
Kadāb, a cup. P.
Kudhām, s, nest.
Kudhag, a fireplace made of three stones. (Of P, kadāb).
Kadhēn, when?
Kur, a stable. Si, kurhi.
Kara, ring, link of a chain. Si, karo.
Karar, firm, at ease. (A, jā).
Karīs, cotton. Skr, karpasa.
Karīk, noise, rattling, clashing.
Kurī, long coat. Si, kurto.
Kurti, short coat. Si, kurti.
Kartīgh, mongrel, of mixed breed.
Karjel. (See Jāf kajal).
Kirish, a slip, stumble.
Kirishagh, a slip, stumble. Si, khaikanu.
Karkāvagh, a thorny plant.
Karkagh, v, n, to rattle, make a noise.
Karkan, a kind of grass.
Kurm, stalk, stem.
Karkānagh, v, a, to make a noise.
Kirm, insect, worm. P.
Karmādh, blackguard, a term of abuse.
Karveli, the caper bush (Capparis spinoza). Si, kalavari. (See godhan-din.)
Karri, an earring. Si.
Kirri, a Baloch hut. Sl. Pashta.

Karekh, the uvula.

Kurtagh, to bowl as a jackal.

Kireh, hire, wages. P., kiray.

Kir, ashes. Sl., kiri.

Kazán, adv., by chance, perhaps.

Kizagh, p.p., kishta, to leave.

Kas, any, any one. P., kas.

Kase, some one.

Har-kas, everyone.

Kus, vulva.

Kisáih, little, small. P., kih, kihar.

Kisán, little, small.

Kisánk, very small.

Kissi, story. A.

Kashk, kauri.

Kabih, dog (m.).

Kashkol, faqir's begging dish.

Ku?, tent, hut.

Chyár-kul, a four-sided tent.

Kafchi, mottled, streaked.

Kíkh, coarse grass, reeds (Saccharum vasta, &c.).

Kíl, a wart.

Kull, all, the whole. A.

Kullá-phajyá, altogether.

Kal, knowledge, skill. Sl.

Kalát (A. نام), a fort, the town of Kilát.

Kalám, promise, vow.

Kaláí, tin. P.

Kalphur, a small plant resembling marjoram (Gíkus lítès). Name of a branch of the Bughti tribe.

Kalír, a saw.

Kalídar, of European manufacture, as a gun, a rupee.

Kullák, a kind of grass.

Kullagh, to cough. (See khullagh).

Kalaf, lock. P., kuf.

Kalám-gosh, with upright ears.

Kulo, a small earthen pot. (See kultu).

Kulla, cap.

Kullé, a warning.

Kam, little, few. P. (Also kham).

Kumár, fresh, sweet.

Kamalá, beautiful, shapely.
VOCABULARY OF THE

Kambakht, unlucky. P.
Kumb, tank, pool, rock hollow containing water.
Kambah, variegated, stained. (See khambar).
Kambarchanagh, to write.
Kumbigh, s., mushroom. S., khumbi.
Kumbi, mean, low. P.
Kunaho, a cauldron.
Kunt, blunt.
Kuntagh, thorn.
Kanjari, prostitute. Si.
Kunji, key. Si.
Kumbigh, s., mushroom. S., khumbi.
Kunbhitha, sesame. (See kwenchigh.) P., kunjide.
Kund, near. (See hund.)
Kandagh, a mountain pass. (See khandagh.)
Kundo, the chain used in fastening a door.
Kandi, hook. Si.
Kindagh, p.p., kindatha, to spread out. Si., khindanu;
Kandi, Panj., the bank of a river.
Kunar, the ber tree, jujube tree. P.
Dig-kunar, Zizyphus jujuba.
Khokhar kunar, Z. nummularia.
Tholagh-kunar, Z. oxyphylla.
Kinsagh, v. n., p.p., kinstha, to shrink back.
Kingaro, battlement. (P., kungura).
Kungur, good, brave.
Kano, a fruit, a berry. Used like the Persian "dana."
Kawawa, s., sward (poet).
Kunheh, hip.
Kany, a virgin. S., kanya.
Kawat, a young male camel up to 3 years. Si.
Kawon, bow. Share of spoil taken in a raid. P., kamau.
Kawand, sugarcane. Panj.
Kawandi-boghahn, the joints of sugarcane.
Kwantagh, to stoop.
Kotila, young camel from 6 months to one year old.
Kunb, s., pommel of saddle.
Kodi, metal cup for drinking.
Kodal, mattock. (See kudal)
Kor. (See khor).
Kaur, the phalahi tree (Acacia modesta).
Koro, whip. H., kori.
Korki, trap, snare. Sl.
Kavg, the chakor. P., kabk.
Kolmir, an aromatic plant (Graines sp.). Sl.
Kamaak, assistance, guard, escort.
Kontar, a bush (Corissa diffusa).
Kontar, a pigeon. P., kabutaa.
Konar, the fruit of the dwarf palm (Chamaerops ritchiana)
Koh, mountain, stone. P.
Koh-guragh, raven.
Kobi, the female markhor.
Kwenchigh, til (Sesamum indicum), P., kunjild.
Kuncheigh,
Kahaa, cause, reason.
Kahji, chin. Sl.
Khar, s., work, deed.
Kuhar, a hatchet.
Khari, a basket. Sl.
Khari, an ox.
Khash, a grass (Aristida sp.).
Khal, a species of salada. Also the sajji or barilla manufactured from it.
Khambdar, the Creator.
Khali, a ditch. Sl.
Khapthagh, to attack;
Khatri, a washerman. Sl.
Khat, bedstead, charpoy. Sl.
Khat-phadthag, the four stars forming the body of Ursa Major.
Kheji, the date palm (Phoenix daetjisara). Sl.
Khadj, hole, pit. Sl.
Khadjak, s., house. P., kadah.
Khar, ass (f.). P., khar.
Khar, anger, curse. A.
Khar, deaf. P., kar.
Kharphaa, a mattock.
Khrad, cultivation.
Khrad, separate.
Khrad-bagh, to be separated.
Khirag, Khuragh, to be scattered.
Khurdaingh, v. a., to scatter.
Kharde, some. (Cf. A, P., qadro).
Khuragh, a colt.
Kharagh, s., edge, bank, top.
Kharaagh, above, on the bank.
Kharkasagh, a spoon for medicine carved in the shape of a horse (Haddjani).
Kharkaisagh, v. a., to knock, to rattle.
Kharag. the ak bush (Calatropis procera).
Kharagaz, the vulture. Yashto. gargas.
Kharagaz, a woman.
Kisain, Khargaz, a little woman (a jocular term).
Khangoshak, the hart; P., khagosh.
Khurndi, s., a cloth or cloth. S. Khasbagh, u., p.p. khasbta, to draw out, discharge, blow (of the wind). P., kashtan.
Kharo-ingham, to stand up. S., B.
Khuri, head, hoof, the cap or scutum of a scabard. S.; khuri.
Khur, stable.
Khara, s., nanda, felt.
Khas. (See kas). P.
Khabal, difficulty, trouble.
Khabar, cultivation, crops.
Khusar, slaughter.
Phost-khasag, to fly.
Phor-khasag, to smoke a pipe.
Hun-khasag, to bleed, v.
Likh-khasag, to draw a line.
Gwati-khasagheg, the wind is blowing.
Khasaingagh (causal of khasag, to have killed, to lose men in battle, e.g.—Phanch mar wathg khasantheg, they lost five on their own side.
Khafagh, v., p.p., khapta, to fall, lie down. To begin (qualifying another verb in the gerund). Khuraghka-khapagh, to begin to do.
Er-khapagh, to descend, come down, alight.
Dar-khapagh, to come out, issue.
Darya dar-khapta, the river has risen in flood.
Khakhur, wasp. Sishti. (See gwama).
Khakhar-mardro, wasp's nest.
Khukhagh, to cough.
Khull, peg or axle on which a milestone revolves.
Kahul, family. (See kahol).
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<tr>
<th>Balochi</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>خُلُق</td>
<td>Khallagh, to cough.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خُائِر</td>
<td>Khaiqar, stony ground, large stones.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خُلُو</td>
<td>Khulo, an earthen pot or lota.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَالِی</td>
<td>Khali, a small water skin (kid’s skin) carried on journeys. (S., khali, skin).</td>
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<tr>
<td>خِلاع</td>
<td>Khaal, a carlhen pot or Iota, Khali, a small water skin (kid’s skin) carried on journeys. (S., khaliri, skin).</td>
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<tr>
<td>خِم</td>
<td>Kham, little, less. P., kam.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَم</td>
<td>Khumb, pool in a stream. <em>(See kumb)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>خَم</td>
<td>Khambar, variegated, striped, spotted, piebald, stained (of animals).</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَم</td>
<td>Khumel, bay, a bay mare, (poet.) a mare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خُناء</td>
<td>Khanawa, a sword (poet.) S., khano.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khund; adv., near s., a piece of ground enclosed by bend in a torrent bed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khandagh, s., a pass over a crest or ridge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khandi, bell.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khanagh, v., p.p., khatha, to do. P. kordan, kun. To be able, can (qualifying a preceding verb in the past particle), e.g., khattha, khanhad, I can do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khavanagh, to lay down, place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>El-khanagh, to imprison.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Awar-khanagh, to mix.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Bahr-khanagh, to divide.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Phol-khanagh, to ask, enquire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Phur-khanagh, to fill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Jalo-khanagh, to attack.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Kuch-khanagh, to measure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Gur-khanagh, to run away.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Much-khanagh, to collect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khabnagh, old clothes, rags.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khanagar, clearing the throat, hawking expectoration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khuanalat, an earring.</td>
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<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khanokh, verbal noun from khanagh, doer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Kahna and kuhna, old. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Kharhagh, to become dirty or soiled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khuni, pursuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Kabe, s., pigeon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khune, s., hip.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khobar, skull. S., kopir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khopra. <em>(See khofaren.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khotagh, piece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khobgar, a kind of wild turnip <em>(Brassica sp.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khudagh, a tripod for cooking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَن</td>
<td>Khaur, a large hill torrent. <em>(Cf., Pashto, khar.)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY OF THE

Khor, blind. P.
Khorai, blindness, folly.
Khoré, pursuit.
Khosa, fever. Panj.
Khofarén or } a name applied to two solanaceous plants in
Khopra, the Sulaiman mountains:—

Withania coagulans and Physalis somnifera.

Khoafgh, shoulder.

Khoafgh juzainagh, to shrug the shoulders.

Khoafgha, the shoulder muscles.

Kokhar, a storm cloud.

Kaloi, family, children.

Khulû, a fawn.

Khûr, murder.

Khentar, a bush (Carissa diffusa).

Khwjaínjar, a partridge.

Khond, the knee.

Khond bhoraínagh, to kneel.

Khond bozagh, to kneel, bend the knees.

Khûni, fierce, wild.

Khâi, who?

Khaighoh, whose?

Khair, ox.

Kahir, the kanda or jhund tree (Prosopis spicigera) (See
also Sol.)

Kher, the penis. P., ker.

Khaízân, perhaps, may be.

Khiagh, pouch, pocket. P., kisa.

Khîn, the anus.

Khitâ-phur-biokh, a breech-loader.

Khen, rest.

Khindar, naked.

Khênumu a ball. Si., kheno.

Kitâb, a water-melon.

Kichah, street. P., kucha.

Kaízan, conj., perhaps.

Kes, black dye for the beard.

Keghâdî, adj., fair, beautiful.

Kaígho, itch, mange. Si., khaí.

Kilâr, unripe fruit of Chamœrops ritchiana.

Kimûn, magical.

Kinag, envy, grudge. P., kina.

Kiwa, in exchange.

Kehar, a lion or tiger.
Gaj-deagh, v. n., to roar.
Gadi, pad, cushion. Si.
Gar, lost, destroyed.
Gār-hiagh, to be lost.
Gār-khanagh, to lose, make away with.
Gār. (See gal, speech. Si.)
Gārā, quarrel.
Gāl, speech. Si., gālha.
Gāl-āgh, v. n., to speak.
Gālwar, conversation, matter of discourse.
Gālī, a visit.
Gālī, bedding.
Gām, a pace.
Gāmā juzagh, to walk (of a horse).
Gabhāl, s., sword.
Gap, quāckand, quagmire. Si.
Gapp, a piece, bit. Si., gapalu.
Guitaun, retreating.
Githā, cheek.
Gath, effort, exertion, difficulty.
Guthī, a bag.
Gat, chasm, precipice.
Guṣṭīgh, the kidney.
Guṭār. (See ghatür.)
Guth, the throat, the neck.
Gūṭhī, bridles.
Gūṭṭi, wooden handcuffs. Si.
Gūṭhān, adj., own, proper.
Gaj, a wooden arrow.
Guj, s., might, power.
Gajj, s., fowl's crop.
Guch, the colocynth gourd, bitter apple (Cucumis colocynthis).
Gadikh, kernel.
Gadobar, maize.
Gudi, another, next, second.
Gudi, a toy-kite.
Gad, female uriai. (See gurand) (Cf. Pashto, goḍ, ram.)
Guṣā, then, again, and.
Guṣagh, to chop, to kill animals, to butcher. Si., guṣanu.
Gadji, the middle finger.
VOCABULARY OF THE

| گل | Gudh, cloth. |
| گر | Gar, the small viper (Echis carinata). |
| گر | Gar, a pimple, boil. |
| گر | Gur, s., kauni. |
| گر | Gur, running. |
| گر | Garāmb, a hole. |
| گر | Gur-khanagh, to run away. (Cf. Pehl., girikht fled.) |
| گر | Garrā, piebald, skewbald (of a horse). |
| گر | Grādhagh, v. tr., p.p., grāsthā, to boil. |
| گر | Gurārth, a span (with the thumb and 3rd finger). |
| گر | Gurāgh, crow. |
| گر | Koh-guragh, raven. |
| گر | Girān, heavy, dear. P. |
| گر | Gurānd, a ram. The male urial (Ovis cycloceros). |

Gurānd, the Ram, i.e., the first star of the three forming the tail of Ursa Major. This is supposed to be pursued by the second, the Dog, which in its turn is pursued by the last star, the Wolf. 

Gurānd-drikh, the Milky Way (lit., the Ram’s leap). This refers to the legend of the Ram brought from heaven to take the place of Ismā’il when Abraham was about to sacrifice him. The Milky Way is supposed to be the Ram’s track.

| گر | Girāni, weight, dearth. P. |
| گر | Grāz, nostril. |
| گر | Gurburā, in a whisper. St., gurburi. |
| گر | Gurphugh, small-pox. |
| گر | Garphil, a whirling cloud of dust, or “devil.” |
| گر | Gardān, falling. |
| گر | Gardān-bagh, to fall down. |
| گر | Gardan, neck. P. |
| گر | Gardanagh, causal of gardagh. |
| گر | Garz, need, necessity. |

Bāl-giragh, to fly.
Bū-giragh, to small.
Hāl-giragh, to hear news.
Zahr-giragh, to be angry.
Sor-giragh, to set out.
Garragh, to rear or bellow.
Gark, s., drowning destruction (A. ٣۰)
Gark-khanagh, to overwhelm, destroy.
Gark-bagh, to be destroyed.
Garkagh, to growl. Si., guranu.
Gurkh, wolf. P., gurg.
Gurkagh, to growl. Si., guranu.
Gurkh, the Wolf, i.e., the last star in the tail of
Ursa Major. (See under Gurand.)
Garm, hot, warm. ٣٩
Granclagh, a knot, a bundle.
Garand, thunder.
Girokh, s., lightning.
Girok, verbal noun from giragh, a taker, creditor.
Girok, s., fife, pipe.
Gari, speech, song.
Gari, bald.
Garri, piebald, skewbald (of a mare).
Giregh or giregh, v., p.p., girentha or gireah, to weep. P.;
giryân.
Garninagh, v. a., to strip off.
Grih, voice, a sound.
Zor-grih, in a loud voice.
Gar, a precipice, sudden descent, chasm. Pashto, garang.
Gas, s., the tamarisk
Gith-gas, Tamarix articulata.
Khad-gas, Tamarix gallica.
Lai-gas, Tamarix dieica.
Gas, a yard.
Guzar, makeshift.
Gurran, maintenance.
Gazar, ought, is necessary.
Ganagh or gwasagh, v., p.p., gwastra, to pass. P., gushehtan
Gusagh-ravagh, to pass by.
Gusir, miser.
Guznahagh, hungry, ravenous.
Gis-deagh, v. a., to apply (as a knife for the purpose of
slaughtering).
Gisir, mistake, forgetting. Si., visiranu.
Gisir-bagh, to forget.
Gazir, s., anger.
Gusagh, coarse long grass on the hill side, not eaten by cattle,
Ernoborum comosum.
Gusagh or gwasagh, v., p.p., guasha and gwashta, to speak
say, tell, sing, recite. (Skr., vach).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Urdu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gushinda, singing, a minstrel.</td>
<td>غوشندہ، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gushokh, singer, reciter.</td>
<td>غوشوک، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gishainagh, v., p.p., gishainathi, to choose.</td>
<td>گیشائنگ، چوہاں، جلتیاں، سلسلہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gugh, owl.</td>
<td>گوہ، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guftar, speech, song.</td>
<td>گوفترا، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guftar-bahi, s., singing.</td>
<td>گوفترا، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guflagh. (See gwafagh, to weave).</td>
<td>گوفلاغ۔ (بائی گویاں، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gal, cheek. Sf., gain.</td>
<td>گل، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gal, a number, quantity. Used in composition to form nouns of quantity, as jan-gal, a band of women.</td>
<td>گل، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gil, clay, earth.</td>
<td>گل، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gul, a flower.</td>
<td>گل، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galagh, p.p., galakha, to praise.</td>
<td>گالاغ، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaulsakh, long curls worn by Baloches.</td>
<td>گالاساکھ، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galphan, a groom, syec.</td>
<td>گالفہن، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galatha, rotten. Hindi, galá.</td>
<td>گالاثہ، رotten۔ (ھندی، گالا۔)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gullar, dog’s pups. Sf., guliru.</td>
<td>گالر، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galagh, a band of mares, or of horsemen.</td>
<td>گالاغ، a band of mares, or of horsemen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galagh-thaabi, horse-racing.</td>
<td>گالاغ-ثابی، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galgal, a noise.</td>
<td>گالگل، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulghul, water with which the mouth is rinsed after eating.</td>
<td>گولگول، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulo, door.</td>
<td>گلو، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galli, gargling.</td>
<td>گلی، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gali, clay pellets shot from a bow.</td>
<td>گلی، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galla, a kafila, caravan. Sf.</td>
<td>گالا، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gali, door.</td>
<td>گلی، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galim, a rug or blanket. P.</td>
<td>گلیم، a rug or blanket. P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunas (rare)</td>
<td>گونا۔ (زیادہ نسخہ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunah (common)</td>
<td>گناؤ۔ (پرورش نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gapatri, thought, anxiety.</td>
<td>گاپٹری، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunj, crease, wrinkle. Sf., gunyu. Pashto, gunjah.</td>
<td>گنچ، crease، wrinkle۔ (پسht، گنیا۔)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganji, a measure of corn.</td>
<td>گنجی۔ a measure of corn۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gand, s., a branch water-course.</td>
<td>گند، نغمہ نقل کرنے والا، دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gand, s., slith, manure. P.</td>
<td>گند۔ s۔، slith، manure۔ P۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gand-bo, stink.</td>
<td>گندبو， stink۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gund, testicles.</td>
<td>گند، testicles۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gundhi, an entire horse.</td>
<td>گندھی۔ an entire horse۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandkho, Indian rue (Peganum harmala).</td>
<td>گندکو， Indian rue (Peganum harmala)۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandraf, sulphur. Sf.</td>
<td>گندراف۔ Sulphur۔ Sf۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandagh, bad.</td>
<td>گنداغ۔ نغمہ نقل کرنے والا， دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandagh, v., p.p., gandatha, to join.</td>
<td>گنداغ۔ چوہاں، جلتیاں، سلسلہ نقل کرنے والا， دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gindagh, v., p. p., gidha, imp, gind, to see. P., bin, didan.</td>
<td>گندنگ۔ چوہاں، جلتیاں، سلسلہ نقل کرنے والا， دستیابی۔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandal, s., felt, namda.</td>
<td>گاندل۔ s۔، felt، namda۔</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Gando, the caper plant. (See Godhán-din).

Gandil, a short fodder grass in the Lower Sulaimán and plains. Si.

Grdím, wheat. P., gandum.

Gand, Adam’s apple.

Ganagh, to think, to be anxious.

Gano, stalks of sugarcane or jowâr.

Ginavnán, conj., perhaps.

Gannonkh, fool, idiot.

Ashâl-gannokh, a born idiot.

Go, prep., with. P., bâ.

Go, s., race, prize.

Go-bar, a race-winner.

Gwâth, air, wind. P., bâl. Z., váta.

Gwâth-mâ, climate.

Er-gwâthâ, on the leeside.

Gwâth-shalwar, puffed up.

Aâl Gwâthagh, a gelding.

Gwâtho, windy.

Gwâthoogh halwar khânahg, to talk big.

Gwâr, fasting.

Gwârish, rain. P., bârîsh.

Gwâz, bark of a tree.

Gwâh, ground at the foot of a hill.

Gwâshagh, p.p., gwâshtha, to stop, arrest.

Gwânâgh, v., p.p., gwâpâthâ, to call together, summon.

(Cf., P. guftan).

Gwâghâ, immediately.

Gwâlahgh, pack-saddle for oxen, bags.

Ganda-gwâlahgh (lit., spoil-bags), the small red ant. Also the name of a Baloch sub-tribe.

Gwâmesh, buffalo. P., gav-mesh.

Gwâmisht, a small plant used in washing.

Gwânah, doubt, hesitation. P., gumân.

Gwânâzgh, a swinging cradle.

Gwângh, voice, sound. P., bâng.

Gwângh-jaânahgh, 

Gwân’jaânahgh, 

Gwâlahgh-khanagh, to display, show.

Gwânegh, a camel-driver.

Go-bar, a horse that has won a race.

Goj, bridegroom. Rânj.

Goj, a large lizard, “go-sâmp.” Si.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Urdu</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gokh</td>
<td>Gokh, an ox, cow. P., gāv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauk</td>
<td>Gauk, nape of the neck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gokhārd</td>
<td>Gokhārd, dung-beetle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gokho</td>
<td>Gokho, a span with the thumb and forefinger. Si., gākū.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gedur</td>
<td>Gedur, a plant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goud</td>
<td>Godi, mistress, lady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gokh</td>
<td>Godh, menstruation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwadhan</td>
<td>Gwadhan or godhān, udder.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwadhan-din</td>
<td>the coper plant (Capparis spinosa); (Lit., udder-tearer).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goddar</td>
<td>Godhar, wasp's nest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwar</td>
<td>Gwar, neck, throat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwarrā</td>
<td>Gwarrā-khanagh, to put on clothes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwarr-ambhāsi</td>
<td>embracing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwar</td>
<td>Gwar, adv., near, with. P., bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwarā</td>
<td>Gwarā, nearly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gor</td>
<td>Gor, wild ass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorā</td>
<td>Gor-dil, Daphne mucronata (so called from its rock berries).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goristān</td>
<td>Goristān, tomb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwar</td>
<td>Gwar, woman's breast. P., bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwarā</td>
<td>Gwarā, nipple.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwarā-dīr-khanagh</td>
<td>to wean.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gaur</td>
<td>Gaur, an unbeliever, kāfir. (P., gāb, gāvr).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorānd</td>
<td>Gorānd, a ram, male urīd. (See gorānd).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwarband</td>
<td>a pass over a neck or saddle between two hills.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwarphār</td>
<td>a flock of lambs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gwargh</td>
<td>Gwargh, grey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwarakh</td>
<td>Gwarakh, a lamb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorkhā</td>
<td>Gorkhā, a kind of coarse grass called in Sind and the ści. Punjāb, sin or sahn, good for fodder. (Elimurus hirsutus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goram</td>
<td>Goram, a herd of cattle. (P., gāv, rama). (Si., goramu).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gori</td>
<td>Gori, a bullet. (H., golī).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gür</td>
<td>Gür, gur or coarse molasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwargh</td>
<td>Gwargh. (See guragh, to pass. P., guz Ashton).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwaragh</td>
<td>Gwaraghagh (causal of guragh), to let pass, cause to pass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gozhd</td>
<td>Gozhd, flesh, meat. P., goštī.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gozhdwarī</td>
<td>Gozhdwarī, a feast of meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwās</td>
<td>Gwās, enough. P., bas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gwās-khanagh, v. a., to be silent.
Goskari, crystal, felspar; fossils in rock.
Gosh, ear. P.
Gosh-deagh, to listen, attend.
Gosh-kur, s., drum of the ear.
Gosh, s., the pan of a matchbox.
Gwashagh. (See gushagh, to say).
Goghra, s., a snore.
Goghra-janagh, to snore.
Gwafah, adj., cold.
Gokuri, sulphur. P.
Gomâdh, a kind of grass, the seed of which is eaten in times of scarcity; called in Sindh and the Deraçat Gam. Parânicum antidotoles.
Nav-gomâdh, a kind of grass with star-shaped flowers found in the Upper Sulaimâns.
Gwanz, a wasp.
Gwond, with, together with.
Gwond-deagh, to overtake.
Gwond-khafagh, to meet.
Gwond-gazagh, p.p., gwn-gikhta, to carry off.
Gwan or gow, the wild pistachio (Pistacia khatuk).
Gona, s., beauty, moisture.
Gwand, short.
Gwandâdh, shortness.
Gwondo, the short-snouted crocodile or 'magar'.
Gondosh, s., a large needle.
Gung, dumb. Si.
Gungri, turnip. (See zang. Si.)
Goh, a large lizard. Si.
Gohar, sister. P., khwâhar.
Gohârzâkht, nephew or niece (sister's son or daughter).
Gwahar, cold.
Goil, s., breakfast time.
Gib, adj., good, brave, excellent, beautiful (Zend., volu.
Geh, P., beh).
Ghâsâr, pattern, fashion.
Gahân, jewels, ornaments.
Ghaj, inaccessible place, precipice.
Ghassagh, v., to smother.
Ghâzûr, a lamb or young sheep suitable for eating. (O.).
Si., ghâto, ram).
Guhar, adj., (See gwahar).
Ghurâlî, s., a stranger.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghālí</td>
<td>hour. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghal</td>
<td>a band, a raiding party, raid. Si., ghali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gahn</td>
<td>plege. Si., gahno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghoro</td>
<td>a band of horsemen. (Si., ghoro, horse.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghoyand</td>
<td>a horse-attendant, syce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghānch</td>
<td>a shrike, called Malhāla in the Derajat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giyāf</td>
<td>waste, barren, unoccupied. (Zend., vivāpa; P., biyābān).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giyāv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gahn</td>
<td>pledge. Si., qshno.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghaliyo</td>
<td>a band of horsemen. (Si., gho~o, horse.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gliyo</td>
<td>a horse-attendant, syce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gho~vand</td>
<td>horse-attendant, syce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qianch</td>
<td>a shrike, called Malhāla in the Dorajah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GiZiP</td>
<td>barren, unoccupied. (Zend., yiv8pa, P., biyakin).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghāyi</td>
<td>a kind of melon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghant</td>
<td>orchid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ge&amp;</td>
<td>willow (Salix acmoplylla). P., bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qianch</td>
<td>a shrike, called Malhāla in the Dorajah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GiG-gaz</td>
<td>a kind of tamarisk (T. articiata).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gidh-mahisk</td>
<td>house fly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gir</td>
<td>s., a coward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gir</td>
<td>imp. of giragh, take.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gir</td>
<td>s., memory. Z., vira.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gir-aragh</td>
<td>to remember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gir-aragh-deagh</td>
<td>to remind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girā</td>
<td>dove. Si., gero. (See shāhho.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gezhagh</td>
<td>v., p.p., gikhta, to bring forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gon-gezhagh</td>
<td>p.p., gon-gikhta, to carry off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Er-gezhagh</td>
<td>to take down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man-gezhagh</td>
<td>to put in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar-gezhagh</td>
<td>to look out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besht</td>
<td>a female kid older than a shanikā and younger than a gish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gist</td>
<td>twenty, sai-gist, 80, chyār-gist, 80. P., bist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gistumi</td>
<td>twentieth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gish</td>
<td>s., a female yearling kid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gishtar</td>
<td>a shrub (Periploca aphylla).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gishtar</td>
<td>many, more. P., beshtar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geshin</td>
<td>a sieve.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geğh</td>
<td>state, condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gikar</td>
<td>belch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gikar</td>
<td>belch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelar</td>
<td>a squirrel. Hindi, galeri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gin</td>
<td>life, breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do-gin</td>
<td>pregnant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giwār</td>
<td>s., parting of hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gevi</td>
<td>adj., foreign, hostile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geh</td>
<td>great, good. (See gih.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Gieshagh | v., p.p., gieshta, to pick out, to pay, to decide in quarrel.
ل (Lām.)

Lāphur (lāf-phur), pot-bellied, pregnant.
Lāfīdar, attendant, shokār.
Lād, sport, play. Sī., lādū.
Lāda-khanagh, to play.
Lād, s., spīce.
Lār, s., crookedness.
Lārgh, to load.
Lāgh, a male donkey.
Lāghār, thin, lean. P.
Lāf, belly, stomacg.
Lāf-band, belt.
Lāf-bagh, to become pregnant.
Lāfdor, bellyache.
Lāf-ser, bellyful.
Lākaghi, to bark.
Lāl, ruby. P.
Lālāgharo, difference, fraud, quarrel not amounting to war.
Lālī, a bird, a mainā.
Lālo, brother.
Lāmab, s., branch of a tree.
Lāmāv, lana (Salsola austri). Sī., lāmān.
Lānchagh, p.p., lanchīga, to gather up, hold up the dress.
Lānsav, sī., fat.
Lānk, a waistcoat, dhoti. Sī., lāng.
Lāwarā, young of animals.
Lāham, s., fear.
Lāhmat, to lament, to weep.
Lāb, the priming of a gun.
Lāb-chetagh, toflash in the pan.
Lāh, promising.
Lāhib, obtaining, getting. Sī.
Lāhbaigh, to bribe, to win over.
Lafāgh, to rub off, dismiss, get rid of. Sī., lafār naqī.
Lātbīk, stick, rod, flail. Sī., laftī.
Lāth, embankment. Pānī.
Lāṭhā, tag for drugs.
Laj, shame. Sī.
Lāw, waste, prodigal. Sī., lāchu.
Lā, horse-dung. Sī.
Lādagh, v., to run away.
Lūdagh, to move. (See lūdagh). Sī., leranū.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ladagh, p.p., ladatha,</td>
<td>to lade beasts of burden, to march, start. Si., ladanu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lad-bosh, lading and unlading, marching.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladh, jungle.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladghagh, kick, the foot. P., laghat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladghagh-janagh, to kick.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lar, a branch of a tree.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lar, a sword.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larzagh, p.p., larzittha, to tremble. P.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laragh, luritha, to creep, wriggle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larzittha, wriggling along.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laragh, p.p., luritha, to float, be washed away.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larab, to fall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lasis, meal, food.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Larkagh, to hang (intr.). Si., latakanu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larkainagh, to hang (tr.).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Las, all, the whole,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lis'an, speech, language. A;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lashkar, army. P.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lagham, horse’s bit. P., lagam,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laghagh, kick. (See ladghagh).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laghar, af-laghar, a rapid or water-fall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laghusagb, v., p.p., laghushta, to slip, slip out. (A., lagh, slip),</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laghor, adj., wretched, mean, cowardly, poor,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Laghoren, dighar, poor ground.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laghoren daddar, a wretched pony,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lak, a hundred thousand. P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lak, a stony plateau, a raised flat-topped bed of boulders, such as is found at the base of the Sulaiman Range.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lakagh, to pick up.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Likagh, to hide (intr.). Si., likanu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lakauni, butterfly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Likagh, to write. Si., likhanu.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Likainagh, to hide, conceal. (Causal of likagh.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lalla, s., lisping,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lalla-khanagh, to lisp;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamma, south, Pasj.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamp, a branch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laobi, s., a kind of grass (Cenchrus cezimatus?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanj, blood.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lund, maimed, tailless.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lang, adj., lame. P.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lang, s., a torrent.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ling, thigh, Pasj.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>English</td>
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<tr>
<td>لون</td>
<td>Langav, singer, minstrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لياض</td>
<td>Lawāshagh, v., p.p., lawāshta, to drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haw</td>
<td>Hon-lamāsh, blood-thirsty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Lawāsh, cannibal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حرب</td>
<td>Lūp, s., branch of a valley; a small alluvial plain in the bend of a stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نهرب</td>
<td>Lot, s., a bag:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اتهام</td>
<td>Loṭagh, v., p.p., loṭhā, to demand, to want.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شرب</td>
<td>Loṭokh, a baggar, petitioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سم</td>
<td>Loṭainagh, to sent for, to have sent for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرد</td>
<td>Loḏagh, v., p.p., leṭāb, to move, shake (intr.). Si., lābān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ان</td>
<td>Loḏainagh, to shake (tr.). Causal of loḏagh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ان</td>
<td>Lūr, s., hot wind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ان</td>
<td>Lawar, s., a stick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ارمان</td>
<td>Īlarahaf, s., a stream which runs occasionally. Flood irrigation as distinguished from perennial stream irrigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مي</td>
<td>Lorī, s., a minstrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Loragh (causal of lūrāgī), to set afloat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Līva, spittle, spitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Līvā-khashagh, to spit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Logh, s., home, household; (met.) family, wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Logh-wāshā, good man, master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Logh-bānukh, housewife, mistress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ند</td>
<td>Laundiri, e., the temples. Si., laundiri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Lōhi, s., hot wind. Si., lāh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Lōhigh, s., a small pond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Lāvenirgh, p.p., lavariqīha, to be coiled up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Lābar, s., a bill torrent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Lāhm, adj., timid, bashful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Līhef, s., a blanket, quiql. P., līhāf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Leḏānā, camel's dhang:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Līro, s., a male camel (full grown).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Leṣ, s., scent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Likh, s., a line. Si., lik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Līkh-khashagh, to draw a line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Lekhān, s., account, reckoning. Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Lilhā, a bush (Daphne mucronata). (See philal, gordil).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Limā, s., lemon. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Lev, s., play, sport. (Cf. A., la'īb. Pashto, lohah.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ</td>
<td>Lev-kanagh, to play.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mā, pro., we, plural of mān
Mātān, s., stepmother.
Māṭh-phīṭh, parent.
Mājūn, an intoxicating drug made of bhang.
Māṭhīa, adv., immediately (for 'ma wakhā, at the time).
Māḍhagā, adj., female. P., māda.
Māḍhīn, s., mare. P., mādiān,
Mār, snake. P.
Sahāmār, cobra.
Mār-val, a kind of creeper.
Mār, a raised plateau of clay or boulders. (Cf. lūk).
Mār, prep., by means of. A.
Mār, a house with an upper storey. Sī., mālī.
Mārā, s., a two-year-old oxen. (Cf. Sī., mājādu)
Māsī, s., maternal aunt.
Mash, s., dāl. P.
Māshāgh, s., the hammer which holds the match of a match-look. Sī., mā-ho.
Mākūra, s., vermin. (Cf. Sī., mākoro, black ant.)
Māl, s., cattle. A.
Mālīcār, cattle-owner. P.
Mālim, known, clear. A., mālīm,
Māmā, maternal uncle. S., māmō.
Mān, prep., in, into.
Mān, part., to be applied, touch, reach (lagnā).
Mān-deagh, to apply (lagāna).
Mān-riahagh, p.p., mān-rightā, to attack.
Mān-rajagh, to enter, to wander about.
Mān-khanagh to put in, to apply, to mix up with.
Mān-guzāragū, to meet together.
Mānchagā, p.p., mānchathā, to give the word, to start.
Mānāgh, v. p.p., mānthā, to tire, become weary. P., mān-
Mānāgh, v. s., to tire,
Mānghenār, grieving.
Māh, s., a month; the moon. P.
Māh-ghumā, eclipse of the moon.
Mahri, a riding camel.
Maigh, an udder.
Maigh, an udder.
Maighen, possessive pronoun, mine.
Malkan, s., the moon.

Malkani shaf, a moonlight night.
Mahl, early in the morning.
Maht, s., a blow.
Mahtal, meaning, selfishness. (A., matlah.)
May, a water-pot, gharā.
Mat, to shake (a churn).
Mataghi, p.p., mattha, do. do.
Mat, equal. Si, matu.
Mat, a water-pot, gharā.
Mat, to fetch water.
Matnahagh, v., to exchange, barter. Si, matainu.
Majil, power. Used as an expression of apology or repentance. A.
Majalis, society. A. majlis.
Muchh, assembled. Si, muchu, a heap.
Muchh-khanagh, to assemble, bring together.
Muchh-biagh to assemble, come together.
Muchh, joint.
Phadh-muchh, ankle.
Dat-muchh, wrist.
Muchh assembly.
Makhtī, immediately, at once (From in-wakhlī).
Mudd, session, time. A., muddat.
Mordrik, bead.
Mad איש, goods and chattels. Si.
Majlik, locust P., malkhī. Z., madšaka.
Mar, man. P., mard.

Mar-khuškhu, murderer.
Mokhshu, murder.
Mar-lawash, cannibal, man-eating.
Mar-war

Marad, aim, object. A.
Marā, guma.
Murjā, pepper.
Vocabulary of the

*Murda, s., finger.

Shâh-murda, forefinger.

Nyâmaghî-murda, middle-finger.

*Murdanaghi, the fingers.

Thâdī-murdanaghi, the toes.

Mardum, a man, a human being. P.

Mardên, } human, belonging to man.

Marden, }

Marz, pleasure. A.

*Mirâj, name of Noâîbandâgh's sword. (See misrî.)

*Murgh, bird. P.


Markâ, s., a deputation.

*Marihâv, a horse. (P., markab, ass.)

Markt, dying, moribund.

*Margâvî, curse.

Murunj, ground covered with bulrushes (Typha angustifolia).

Murvâdilâr or marwhâdilâr, pearl. P., marvarid.

Muroagh, to twist. Si., marqânau.

Marvelhi, see 'behold'! (an expression of astonishment).

Maroshî, to-day. P., imroz.

Marî, adv., certainly.

*Mirând, } fight, battle.

*Mirâno, }

*Maraî, however.

*Mirâgh, v., p. p., mirâtha, to fight. (Cf. Si., midanu, to meet.)

*Miyokh, s., a fighter.

*Mazâgiragh, to taste. P.


Mazâr-trap; tiger's leap. The name of a game, resembling draughts, played on a board.

Mazâr-dumb, 'tiger-tail.' Name of a plant.


*Mizil, stage, march. P., manzil.

Muzh, mist after rain.

*Mizhagh, v., p. p., mishtha, to make water. (Cf. Pashto, mîlâl, imp. mishâh.)


Mîshguzh, a small plant found in the Sulaimân Ranges. (See mishâh.)

Mîshakân. (See mishâh.)

Masho, desert

Mas, ink; a young man's first beard. Si.
Mistaghari, congratulations.
Mastar, large, greater. (Comp. of mastan.)
Masthar, mastagh, curds, (From masta, p. p., of mastahun.)
Mastur, wife, lady. A., mastarah.
Masti, coarse sugar or molasses, gur. Si.
Massa, Massara, in front.
Mastir, a sword. (Perhaps from Egyptian.)
Missiri, Musk, s., musk. P., mushk.
Misk, (See misk, fly.)
Miski, Maskif, s., credit, honour, fulfilled desire. (A., masubah.)
Miskit, mosque. A., masjid.
Mishq, Muskad, s., show.
Mishash, Mishash, eyelashes.
Mishak, torch. A.
Mishit, Muskht, s., fist. P.
Miskh, Musht, s., hilt of a sword.
Mishgh, Mashir, celebrated. A., mashhur.
Mishgh, v., p. p., mishta, to suck.
Mishgh, v., p. p., mushta, to rub.
Mishk, Masikh, water-bag, mussack. P.
Mishk. (See misk.)
Misiraj, a., the ascent of Muhammad to Heaven.
Migdar, Mighthar (A., miqdar, equal), equivalent.
Mugham, stingy, avaricious.
Mikraz, scissors.
Makhera, fringes over horse's eyes. (See riand. R.)
Makim, s., the grave, a funeral.
Mal, Mal, shower, rain.
Mal, wrestler.
Malamaat, rebuke, punishment, curse. A.
Malik, angel. A.
Malik, angel.
Malik, the angel of death. A., maliku'lmaut.
Malak, royal, magnificent.
Malgor, hair, locks.
Malach, Malach, crocodile (the long-nosed species of the Indus.)
Malandri, warrior, (poet).
Malakh, wealthy, delicate.
Mam, the black bear.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Man, I. P.</td>
<td>Man,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in, into.</td>
<td>in, into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manna,</td>
<td>forbidden. A., mana.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manān, to me, me.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnat,</td>
<td>entreaties, supplication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manjat, bedstead.</td>
<td>A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannat, vow, an offering.</td>
<td>A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mind, daughter (among the Marri).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mund, spring of water,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mund, log,</td>
<td>A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandra, ring.</td>
<td>Si., mundra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mando, altogether, entirely.</td>
<td><em>(Jāthī munاذha, from the root.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandī, turban, lungi.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dun-mandīl, a respectable man,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansāh, s., rank.</td>
<td><em>(A)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maniker, one who refuses, a stingy man,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangih, adj., brave,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mangeli, a bravery.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mannakh, perhaps a corruption of makkml, velvet,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minānia, a Musalman shopkeeper, a Khoja.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mun, three-quarters.</td>
<td>S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantān, a raised platform or machān put up at funerals or in the fields.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muri, my.</td>
<td><em>(See also main.)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mavārāki, congratulations.</td>
<td>P., mubārak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motā, star on the forehead of a horse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M oath, moth (dāl) <em>(Phaseolus aconitifolius)</em>.</td>
<td>Si,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauth, death.</td>
<td>A., mant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mochi, a leather-worker.</td>
<td>Si.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokho, spider.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokho-logh, spider's web,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Moz, ant.</td>
<td>P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moz, a., spotted.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mūsī, s., miser;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozāgh, a boot, legging.</td>
<td>P., moza.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosim, season.</td>
<td>A., mausim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauhar, lord, ruler,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Moskin, butter,</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
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<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mokal</td>
<td>موكال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molagh</td>
<td>ملاكو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molab</td>
<td>ملاب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mokalagh</td>
<td>ملاكاغ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molagh, to take leave. Old Hindi mukkalnā.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Molih</td>
<td>ملیہ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molih, a., a helmet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mihri</td>
<td>محری</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mihri, (See below.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mah</td>
<td>مه</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mihirān</td>
<td>مہیران</td>
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<td>Muhār,</td>
<td>مہار,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahr</td>
<td>مهر</td>
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<td>Mahisk</td>
<td>مہیسک</td>
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<td>Mahāna</td>
<td>مہانا</td>
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<td>Mahāna,</td>
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<td>Mahāna,</td>
<td>مہانا</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahl</td>
<td>مہل</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahlā dar</td>
<td>مہلہ دار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahlija</td>
<td>مہلیجا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mīhmaān</td>
<td>محمان</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mihamani</td>
<td>مہمانی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhant</td>
<td>مہانت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahval</td>
<td>مہوال</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahabāra, in welfare, all's well. Answer to the salutation blyā durāshakhte, you are welcome.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahindar</td>
<td>مہندار</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mayār</td>
<td>ميار</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitāf</td>
<td>میتاف</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meqtaugh</td>
<td>مقیطغ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dast-mech</td>
<td>دست-مچ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mekhmār</td>
<td>مخمہر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midīh</td>
<td>میدیہ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Midagh</td>
<td>میداغ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medh</td>
<td>مید</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY OF THE

Maidh, adj., fine, well ground.
Mirât, (A. مرات), inheritance.
Mirâl-wár, heir. (Cf. P., mirâs-khor).
Merenagh, to pursue, to approach.
Meph, village, camp.
Mero, s., assembly.
Mezagh, (See misagh).
Misagh, p.p., mentha, to become wet.
Mesk, a small plant, also a kind of soap made from it, used in cleaning jewellery.
Mesl, sheep (especially dumbs).
Maighi, pregnant.
Mikeagh, to mew.
Magar, flock of sheep.
Mel, meeting. Si.
Mimâ, s., intercession.
Mentagh, wet.
Mainar, a kind of grass.
Minhav, a tree. The wild horseradish tree (Moringa obovata canavensis).
Mavar, a bush (Grewia villosa?).
Mavo, a chief, leader.
Meva, fruit. P.
Meh, peg. P., mekh.
Mehar, flock of sheep.
Mehâ, buffalo. Si.
Maiû, my. (See mainû.)
ن (Nūn).

نَا نَا, not (un—, in composition).

نَا-بِلَّٰغ نَا-بِلَّٰغ, minor.

نَا-پَم نَا-پَم, uncommon.

نَا-ذَر نَا-ذَر, ill.

نَاذِر ناذِر, foolish. P., nādān.

نَا-سَح نَا-سَح, unknown.

نَا-کَمَہ نَا-کَمَہ, helpless, under compulsion.

نَا-لَیک نَا-لَیک, unworthy.

نَا-واش نَا-واش, unhappy.

نَا-کِی نَا-کِی, a little.

نَاکُم نَاکُم, newborn. P.

نَاو نَاو, uncle (paternal).

نَاکِزَک نَاکِزَک, cousin. (Patrial uncle's son).

نَا-دِدا نَا-دِدا, shout.

نَا-دِب نَا-دِب, to shout; drive cattle.

نَا-رَغ نَا-رَغ, v., p.p., nārīthā, to groan.

نَا-و نَا-و, a player on the nār or flute.

نَا-ز نَا-ز, a horn (to blow).

نَا-ز پ نَا-ز پ, pleasant, pretty. P.

نَا-زِب نَا-زِب, sweet scent. P.

نَا-زِک نَا-زِک, delicate, tender. P.

نَا-زِک نَا-زِک, to pray, prayers, blessings.

نَا-نَر نَا-نَر, to groan.

نَا-نَر پ نَا-نَر پ, smail. S., nāz.

نَا-ف نَا-ف, the navel. P., nāf.

نَا-ل نَا-ل, horse-shoe. A.

نَا-م نَا-م, name. P.

نَا-م نَا-م, namesake.

نَا-سَح نَا-سَح, famous.

نَا-سَح نَا-سَح, to repress, give way to.

نَا-سَح نَا-سَح, to wring.

نَا-سَح نَا-سَح, to weep, shed tears.
VOCABULARY OF THE

Nakhinbokh, s., bed-clothes; clothes given by a host to a guest.
Nakhlif, slave.
Nadbhakh, the verbena scented grass (*Andropogon laniger*).
Gor-nadbakh, a fragrant grass (*Andropogon schoenanthus*).

Nar, male.
Nar, fife, pipe. Skr., nari.
Narm, soft. P.
Narmo, a kind of grass (*Andropogon anathora*).

Nirwar, justice, decision of a disputed case. Skr., nirwaru.
Naryan, a horse (m.).

Nazbar, building materials.
Nas-khanagh, v., to close, bring together.
Nuzbat, s., a shop.

Nazi, near. P., naddik, njid.

NaziBkh, Nishar, brother's wife; daughter-in-law. Skr., snusha.
Pashito, nahor.

Nish, mark, standard. P.
Nishtejani, bedding.
Nishtainagh, to spread out. Causal of nindagh.

Nish, mark, sign, distinction. A., naqsha.

Nighar, large kettle drum. P., naqqasa.
Nighah, sight, show. P., nigah.
Nughdah, P., praise, song.

Nughra, silver. P., nuqra.
Nughraen, of silver.

Naghan, bread. P., naa'an.
Nighwar, s., youth.
Nighor, side, direction.

Nighoshagh. (See nigosha).

Nafa, profit. A., nafa'.
Nafa, (See naph.)

Nafwakh, step-daughter.
Nifagh, pajama-string.

Nafi, s., trumpet.
Nuk, roof of the mouth.

Nukra, white (of a horse). P.

Nukrgh, to separate, part (intr.).

Naki, imitation, copying. A., naqil.

Nakhi-khanagh, to imitate.
Nakh, an old woman, grandmother.
Nakho, care. P.
Nığah, carefulness.
Nigahbâxi, carefulness.
Nigosângâh, to listen, attend. (Cf. Pashto, nghwatal); p.p. nigsoâhita.
Nal, snuff box.
Nali, s., the forearm. Si., nari.
Phâdh-nali, the shfn.
Nalî, s., the barrel of a gun. Si.
Namâz-phosâh, outwardly religious, hypocritical. Lit., clothed in prayers.
Namâsh, prayers. P., namas.
Nâmbo, the bâl plant (Crotolaria burhia).
Namâbî, s., fresh feeling in the air after rain.
Namak, in namak-hârâm, traitor. P.
Namûna, pattern. P.
Nânî, self, own, proper.
Er-nindâgh, to sit down.
Namgî, honor, dignity. P.
Nangâr, plough.
Nangâr-hâbahg, to plough.
Nangar, baker.
Navâsâgh, grandson, granddaughter. P., nawâsa.
Nawâshi, to-morrow.
Nawâshi-hâgâ, to-morrow evening.
Nawâlâgh, an alluvial terrace or platform in the bed of torrent.
Nawâzi, perhaps.
Nautîrâa, a game resembling gobang, played on a board.
Nokhâf, fresh water.
Nokh-mâdh, newly curdled.
Nokh-mor, newly sprouting.
Navâg, a bride. Pashto, nâve.
Nodh, rain-cloud, rain. Z., onadhâ.
Nor, mongoose, ishtneumon. S., noru.
Nûrâ, silver. (See nughra).
Navz, pulse. A., nabz.
Nâzd, nineteen. P.
Nûzdah, nineteen. P.
VOCABULARY

Noghar. 
skirt of the hills.

Nughur,

Nok, beak of a bird. P.

Naukar, servant. P.

Naukari, service. P.

Nah, no, not. P.

Nuh, nine. P.

Nahar, canal. A.

Nubram, ugly.

Nahmat, intention. A.

Numb, ninth.

Niheng, s., tiger.

Nisi, } now. Pāzand nun. Pashto, nun:

Niti

Nyādhagh, v., p.p., nyātha, to post, establish, appoint; P, nīhādan.

Nyām, middle. P., miyān.

Nyāmā, in the middle.

Nyāmji, one who goes between, arbitrator.

Nyāmāgh, middling, in the middle.

Nyānwān, in the middle, in. (From nyānā).

Nyāntsī, s., a woman (a respectful term).

Nyāt, object, desire. A.

Nekh, good. P., nek.

Nekheñ du'a, prayer.

Nekh, s., a woman given to settle disputes.

Nermeeshi, noon (for nēm-rosh). P., nim-ros.

Nyā, s., roast meat.

Nezāgh, spear. P., neza.

Nestā, } was not.

Nestath, 

Nestān, is not.

Nestkar, poor, destitute. P.

Nesh, tooth. (Si., Pashto, mesh, tusk).

Nēghā, in the direction of. (See nemgha).

Nikāḥ, marriage ceremony. A., nikāh.

Nel, fetter, chain. A., na'il.

Nilagh, blue.

Nim, half. P.

Nim-rāb, half-way.

Nim-shaf, mid-night.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نماغ</td>
<td>Nemagh, butter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نمغه</td>
<td>Nemgha, in the direction of, towards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ليمون</td>
<td>Nimon, lemon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نيم</td>
<td>No, not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نينا</td>
<td>Nina, modern, belonging to the present time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نينا وكيتا</td>
<td>Nina wakhta, now-a-days. (See ni).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نيشن</td>
<td>Nehin, s., a post.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY OF THE (Wao).

\( \frac{1}{1} \) Wajā, like, resembling.
\( \frac{2}{2} \) Wajh, Wajh, manner, way, sort.
\( \frac{3}{3} \) Wajh, in any way. Chi wajhā? in what sort of way?

\( \frac{4}{4} \) Wajhainagh, to look, peep.
\( \frac{5}{5} \) Wār (in composition) eat. P., khor. Z., qar.
Mar-wār, man-eater,
Shir wār, suckling.
Mīrāt-wār, heir.

\( \frac{6}{6} \) Wāris, heir. A., wārith.
\( \frac{7}{7} \) Wāzhā, lord, master, sir. P., khwāja.

Dīghār-wāzhā, landlord.
Logh-wāzhā, goodman.
Bām-hūr, a large lizard, alligator. (S., vāghū, alligator).
Bāgh, A., substitute (opposite to Sāgī, original). Panj.

\( \frac{8}{8} \) Wām, debt. Pehl, avām.

\( \frac{9}{9} \) Wāndār, debtor.

\( \frac{10}{10} \) Wāngī, v., p.p., Wāngī, to read. P., khwāndau, Z., qan.

\( \frac{11}{11} \) Wāhūrī, help, succour.

\( \frac{12}{12} \) Wāhū, cutlery, the alarm.

\( \frac{13}{13} \) Wāhūchā, chelera. (A., wabā, pesidence).

\( \frac{14}{14} \) Wāpsagh, v., p.p., wapta, imp., waws, to sleep. P., khuf-
tan, khusp. Z., qap, qafa.

\( \frac{15}{15} \) Wāt, dicated. Si., ratī.

\( \frac{16}{16} \) Wātā, stone. Panj.

\( \frac{17}{17} \) Wātē, space, interval. Si., wālī.

\( \frac{18}{18} \) Wātē, self, oneself. P., khud. Skr., swad-ya. Z., qa, hva,
Wāthī, one’s own, own.

\( \frac{19}{19} \) Wāthī, inspiration, revelation. A.

\( \frac{20}{20} \) Wākt, time. A., waqt.

\( \frac{21}{21} \) Wad, increase.

\( \frac{22}{22} \) Vādghā, v.n., to grow.

\( \frac{23}{23} \) Vādghā, v.a., to increase. Panj., vādhavān.

\( \frac{24}{24} \) Vādī, leather strap. Skr., vaḍhi.

\( \frac{25}{25} \) Vādī, bribery. Si., vaḍhī.

\( \frac{26}{26} \) Vādhū. (See wādh, self.) P., khud.

Wādh-mahār, dear, beloved.
Wadhi, birth.
Wadhi-khanagh, to foal.

War, wur, prep., on, upon. (See avur.)
War-reshagh, p.p., wur-rikhta, to sprinkle on.

Wur, adj., ready, prepared.
Wur-biagh, to be ready.
Wur-khanagh, to prepare.

Wurariya, excellently, stoutly.

Ward, food. Z., qaretha.


Varf, ice, snow. Z., vafra.

Waragh, to sprinkle.


Ward, beam. S., waro, rafter.

Waranagh, causal of waragh, to feed.

Wasat, { grief.
Wasat, {
Wasirtai, s., the office of wazir.
Was, strength. S., wasu.
Be-was, helpless.

Wasar, wild onion. (See whasar.)

Wasrad, master of a subject, skilful. P., ustad.

Wasaratki, brother-in-law. (See, P., khusar-zada.)


Wasariya, in front, foremost.

Wasam, inhabited. S., wassaw.


Wase, a petition.

Wash, sweet, happy. P., kush, Skr., swadu. Z., qash.

Washki, male of any beast of chase.

Wash, sweetmeats.

Vakil, agent. A.

Vigharagh, to grow, become large.

Val, { creeper. S., vali.

Valan, {

Valhar, many, numerous.

Valanagh, to surround, encompass.

Vamni, bride. S.

Vang, pomnule of a saddle.

Vamni, name of a plant.
Vocabulary of the

Wālī, street. Fānā.

Vail-Wālī, s., toil and trouble.

Windo, a ring.

Vālā, time. Sī., velo.

Vās, clothing. Sī., vesu.

Walim, fancy, idea.

Wāsh, sweet. (See wmah.)

Way, sleep. P., khwāb. Z., qafna.

Whār, food. Z., qaretha.

Whār-khānāgh, to destroy, wipe out.

Whār, dirty, foul, spoiled, destroyed, wiped out. P., khor. Z., qara.

Whāt or wahādāt, salt. (Cf. Skr., svād).

Walin, lanoy, idea.

Wullz, tirue. Sī., vesu.

Wullz, clothing. Sī., vesu.

Wullz, &vaw.

Wula, time. Sī., velo.

Whān, tray, dish. P., khwān.

Whāntkār, master, owner.

Wān, dāntkār.

Wān, dīlah.

Whān, tray, dish. P., khwān.

Whān, tray, dish. P., khwān.

Whān, tray, dish. P., khwān.

Whān, tray, dish. P., khwān.

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Whān, tray, dish. P., khwān.

Whān, tray, dish. P., khwān.

Whān, tray, dish. P., khwān.
(HE)

Hāthīn, lady, woman. P., khāṭūn.

Hājī, pilgrim. A., khāmi.

Hākh, earth, clay. P., khāki.

Hādbir, heart. A., khāṭir.

Har, necklace of beads. Pařī.

Hāragh, dates. P., khārīk.

Harehāri, a grazing animal.

Hāzīr, present. A., īārīy.

Hāsh, double tooth. (Cf., Pashto, ghāsh.)

Hāghā, awake.

Hāl, circumstances, news. A., īāl.

Hālā dai! give the news!

Hālwār, conversation.

Hāmāgh, raw, unripe, uncooked. P., khāmī.

Hān, khān, chief. P., khān.

Hāwa, s., making over, delivery.

Hābāsi (āhābāsī), an eight-anna piece.

Hābar, discussion, conversation. A., khābar.

Hāwar, Habkagh, v., to stutter. Sī., habak.

Hāpt, seven. P., haft.

Hāptagh, a week. P., hafta.

Hāptumī, seventh. P.

Hātar, danger, apprehension. A., khātar.

Hāt, shop. Sī., haṭa.

Hāth, the wild olive (Olea cuspidata). P., zāītūn.

Huch, horse's hough. Sī., khuch.

Hushay, thus, so... P.

Hachī, any. Often contracted to ohī. P., hechī.

Hadiragh, to chop up.

Had, bone. Sī., haḍu. Pashto, had.


Hadhāi, divine. Extreme, very great.

Hudḥābund, lord. P., khudāwand.

Hudhēn, then.

Hir, a young male camel up to six months.

Hār, every, each. P.

Hār-bār, at any rate.

Hār do, either.

GGG
VOCABULARY OF THE

Har-range, of every kind.
Har-ro, daily, always.
Har-sâl, every year.
Har-kas, every one.
Har-ki, everything that—, each.
Har-wakhâ, always.
Har-vela, everywhere.

Hâr, adv., apart.

Hâr-jaragh, to drag apart.

Hârī, jaw bone.
Hâratâl, arsenic. (Skt., hartallu, yellow omenment.)
Hârtal, large saddle bags.
Hârjin, saddle bags. P., khurjì.
Hârdîl, squirrel.

Hârdhâlat, metal. Skr., dhâtû.
Hârsa, avarice. A.
Harsh, a cabin.
Harsha, an inform person. Evil, wicked.

Hârâg, s., a saw.
Hârâgh, s., a bastard.
Harf, letter. A.

Harmâzâda, bastard, scoundrel. A., P.
Hurmusâl, blow with the fist.

Hârâ wygląda, the castor-oil shrub (Sicilianus commuimis).

Harwâr, a measure of ore, containing nearly 10 maunds.

Harâd, a measure of corn containing nearly 10 maunds.

Harâr, mad (of deca).
Harâyâ, eighteen. P.
Hâzhâ, anywhere.
Hâs, a "hasti" or silver necklace. Skt., hasti.

Hasht, name of a game. (See hâ.)

Hasht, eight. P.

Hashtur, needle (the generic term); P., shibir. Skt., ushtin.


Hâshâ, eighth.

Hâshâlah, p.p., hushta, to dry (intr.)


Hushkan, dry, skeleton.

Hushkanda, dried up, withered.

Hishki, scorch.

Hâk, right. A.
Hakal, driving.
Hakalagh, p.p., hakalaθa, to drive, to urge on.
Hakalagh, v., p.p., hakalaθa, to drive, to urge on.
Hukm (A. ḥukm), order.
Hal, melting. Halβiagh, to melt, thaw.
Hil, a site.
Hul, a noise.
Hulā, free. P., khulās.
Halagh, p.p., halāθa, to tremble.
Halk, village, collection of huts. (Cf., A., khalk, khalkat.)
Hādī, spices.
Halemi, adv., undoubtedly.
Himār, tender, delicate, beautiful.
Himām, a purse, money-bag.
Hambācha, ammunition pouch. Si., hambācho.
Hambar, a threshing-floor, a granary. P., ambār.
Hambār, a howdah.
Humbo, face.
Humchi, every thing, of every sort.
Hamchi, every thing, of every sort.
Hamdhā, there, in that very place.
Hamedhā, here, in this very place.
Hamesh, this very one.
Hameshiya-phar, on this account.
Han, a chasm, defile or mountain gorge.
Han, neighing, whinnying.
Han-khamagh, to neigh, whinny.
Hanjar, waterfowl, duck or teal.
Hanji, the shoulder-blade. (See bardast.) Si., hanjhi.
Hanju, fig. P., anjir.
Hanchho, thus, so. P.
Hand, a., place, dwelling. P. khāna. Si., handhu.
Handā, in place, instead.
Thi-handā, elsewhere.
Har-handā, everywhere.
Hech-handā, anywhere.
Hech-handā na, nowhere.
Handā, somewhere.
Ya-handā, in one place, together.
A's-hand, fire-place.
Zahm-hand, scar of a sword-wound.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urdu</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hind</td>
<td>bitch.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hindwāna,</td>
<td>water-melon.</td>
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<td>Hindwār,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hindū,</td>
<td>weapon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hindūngh,</td>
<td>to be useful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hinhar,</td>
<td>skill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hinkag,</td>
<td>to neigh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hnga,</td>
<td>charcoal. (Cf., Sū, angārū.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hng,</td>
<td>clean, pure, white.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hingo,</td>
<td>flower.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hngalo,</td>
<td>variegated. (Sū, hingalū, vermilion.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hnni, hanna, mehndi.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Hau, yes.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Hawān, that.</td>
<td>P., ham-ān.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawānkār, as much as that.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawāng, thither.</td>
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<td>Hot, hero, warrior.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hū, name of a game (a kind of wrestling called Bilārū in Jākī).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Havkar, as much as.</td>
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<td>Haud, tank. A.</td>
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<td>Haddh, seventeen.</td>
<td>P.</td>
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<td>Hod̀sār, official (for P., uhdādār).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hod, hole, cave, den, gorge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haur, rain.</td>
<td>Si., horn.</td>
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<td>Hor,</td>
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<td>Horg,</td>
<td>empty.</td>
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<td>Horgin,</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Horin,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Horjī, saddle bags. (See hurjīn.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hosh, sense.</td>
<td>P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hosīngh, an ear of corn.</td>
<td>P., khosha.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hosīhār, skilful.</td>
<td>P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hosīhāng, to train, to educate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haur, lepnev  ; a severe illness, violent fever.</td>
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<td>Hōkā, proclamation.</td>
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<td>Hol,</td>
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<td>Hol-posh,</td>
<td>armour, accoutrements. Si.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home, the air-plant (Cuscuta reflexa) ; Z., haoma.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Han, blood.</td>
<td>P., khūn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hon-bhair, blood-feud.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hūndī, care, caution.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hūndī-khanāgha, to take care of, keep, look after.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hüst, roar. A peculiar style of singing accompanied by the nhr or flute.

Hüng-desgh, to roar.

Hüngi, a singer of the hüng.

Hawesh, this, this one.

Hawd, adj., this.

Hir. (See hidhishk.)

Hai, or.

Hai—hai, either—or. P., Khwâh—khwâh.

Hayâ, shame. A.

Behayâ, shameless.

Dîst, camel’s pack-saddle.

Hith, green, corn, khasil. P., khawid.

Hijra, eunuch.

Hech, any. P.

Hechi, anything.

Heobina, nothing, none, not at all.

'Chinâ, nothing, none, not at all.


Hedh, sweat. Skr., avid. Z., gañhâs.

Hidhishk, the khip bush (Orthanthes viminden).

Hir, a houri, a beautiful woman. A., hâr. (Adj) beautiful.

Hair, welfare. A., khair.

Hair-khanagh, to salute.

Ma-hair, all’s well.

Hairte, s., welfare.

Hair-khanagh, to rub.

Hirân, dish, plate.

Hirân, cardamoms.

Hiragh, to press, crowd.

Hirth, fine, thin, small. P., khpurd.

Hîrthen waskhi, small game.

Herî, beautiful.

Haiza; cholera.

Hizkh, a waterfall.

Hes, rust, dirt.

Hais, the head.

Hirainagh, to defeat.

Hil, hope, trust, confidence.

Hil, s., habit, custom.

Haif, int., Alas! Shame!

Holâk, táme, subdued. Sê, herâku.

Hilwând, hopeful.
Hil, effort, endeavour, habit.
Hilainagh, to hope for, expect.
Hemini, security. P., emini.
Heminiya, safely, free from anxiety.
Hinz, a leather churn.
Hinzar-mathagh, to churn.
Hina, weak. Si., hino.
Haiwani, adj., stupid, like an animal. (A حيوان).
BLOCHI LANGUAGE.

(Sey)

Yat, s., memory. P., yad
Yaz, eleven, P.
Yahdum, eleventh. P.
Yayil, the Baloch name for the Khalifa Ali.
Yatim, orphan. A.
Yakin, certain. A.
Yak, one. P.
Yak-apiya, one another. For yak-phihiya.
Yake, only one.
Yake-chyar, fourfold, &c.
Yake-sai, three-fold, &c.
Yag-dafa, with one voice.
Yag-rah,
Yag-rahi,
Yag-rahi, of one kind, of one colour.
Yagser, unique, the only one.
Yagsera, altogether.
Yala-deagh, to let loose. See ( Exxon) ilagh deagh. C.f.
Pashio, yalah.
Yamara, for ever. See jamara.
Ya, one. C.f., Pashto, yau, yavah.
Yabar, at once.
Yahare, once.
Yaranga, of one sort.
Yarand, in one place, together.
Yaravari, riding alone.
Yathar, of one sort, equal.
Ya-thal,
Ya-dar.
Ya-dar, adv., certainly.
Ya-nagh, at a glance.
A TEXT BOOK

OF THE

BALOCHI LANGUAGE,

CONSISTING OF

MISCELLANEOUS STORIES, LEGENDS, POEMS,

AND

BALOCHI-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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