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DET NORSKE VIDENSKAPS-AKADEMI I OSLO

P. O. BODDING

A SANTAL
DICTIONARY

VOLUME IV

L—Ph

UTGITT FOR FRIDTJOF NANSENS FOND

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I KOMMISSJON HOS JACOB DYBWAD

The fourth volume of the Santal Dictionary being now ready, I wish first of all to express my warm thanks to those who have made the continued publication of this work possible and who in various ways have rendered assistance, the same as mentioned in the preceding volume, viz., The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters at Oslo, at whose expense this dictionary is published, Mr. J. C. AIRD for all his work in reading through the manuscript and proofs, and also otherwise assisting, Professor Dr. STEN KONOW for proof-reading and expert advice, and Messrs. A. W. Brøgers Printing Press, Ltd., Oslo, for the first-class way in which the dictionary appears.

It has been of great encouragement to receive from scholars their appreciation of the work; I am most grateful for this.

There is one small matter to which my attention has been drawn, and which perhaps I should mention to obviate misunderstanding. It will be seen that in some cases of apparently borrowed words, after the reference to the supposed Hindi or other original or related word, a remark is introduced about the word being rare, rarely used, found only in books, and similar expressions; these remarks have, naturally, no reference to the use of the word in the language from which it is borrowed, but in all such cases to its occurrence in Santali. The statement (rare, etc.) ought to have been put in front of the etymological reference.

P. O. Boddington.

L.

l is the open divided or lateral dental, articulated by placing the point of the tongue against the upper front teeth and permitting the air to pass along on both sides, or also only on one side of the tongue. Generally voiced, but is also heard voiceless.

la, v. a. m. Dig. *Hasae laketa*, he dug (out) earth; *khunṭi gaḍae laketa* (or *la gaḍaketa*) he dug a hole for the post (to be fixed in); *ran la aguime*, dig out medicine (roots) and bring them; *goḍoko la totketkoa*, they dug out the rats; *pinḍheko la horketa*, they dug a way through the rice-field ridge (to make it possible for the cart to pass); *caukabo laea*, we shall do earth work (to be paid accord. to the number of cubic feet; v. *caukq*). (Muṇḍari *la*; Ho *la*; cf. *lak*.)

lab, n., v. a. m. Profit, gain, advantage; to gain, profit. *Oṇḍem idiṇte cet liṇ ṇama*, what shall I gain by your taking me there; *l. satateye jomeṭa noa jumi reak cas do*, he is "eating" the produce of this rice-land on acc. of his profit (i. e., as interest on money lent); *nitok dō lem ṇamketa*, *enāṇreh manayelme tahēkana*, now you have got your deserts, a while ago I was warning you (said to a child who did not listen and had an accident); *ḍaṅgrāṇ qkrinḥedete bar ṭakan l. keta*, I had two rupees profit by selling the bullock; *pata ṇel calakte cetpe l. joṇa*, what will you profit by going to attend the swinging-festival; *ṭaka bāisqute tinḡkem l. keta*, how much did you profit by lending out money (what has been your interest). (H. *labh*.)

labae loboe, adv., v. m. Fluttering, waving; to wave, flutter (clothes, feathers in the wind or with brisk movement). *L.l.ko kicriḥketmea*, they have given you fluttering clothes; *gaya l.l. ye dārā barae kana*, the capon is walking about with feathers fluttering in the wind; *aṇcare araḥ akalteye l.l.ok kana*, her cloth is fluttering because she has let the edge hang down loosely (cf. *loboe loboe*).

labae lubui, adj. Diminutive, thin, fine. *Den l.l. moṣola miṭ poṣa reak emāṇme*, give me fine (small-grained) spices for one pice; *janhe ar gundli daḥ maṇḍi l.l. qikquka jomre*, when eating gruel prepared from *janhe* and *gundli* (qq. v.) millets it feels fine (cannot be chewed); *noa ghās dō cet kana, l.l. ṇelok kana*, what is this plant, it looks very fine and thin (*l.l.* is

especially used about the ears of the *kāsi* grass and the *karsare* (v. supra and *lubui lubui*).

labak, v. *legeč labak*.

labak cabak, adj., adv., v. a. Talkative, gossiping, who cannot keep his mouth shut, blabbing, indiscreet; to blab. *Nui dō l.c. hōr kanae, jāhānak alope laiaea*, this one is a gossiping fellow, don't tell him anything; *kisāp then sarhao ocoḱ laḡit l.c.e lai nalhaoa*, he blabs about others to get praise from his master; *okōe noa katha dōe l.c.keta*, who has blabbed out this matter (v. *labuk cābuk*; v. infra; cf. H. *labrā*, talkative).

labak labak, equal to *labak cabak*, q. v. (rare).

labak lubuk, adj. Soft, not strong. *L.l. kicrič*, a soft (thin and not strong) cloth; *ti jaṅga l.l.getaea* (the child's) arms and legs are soft (it is unable to walk) (cf. *labae lubui, lebreč*).

laban lubun, adv. Leisurely trotting. *Seton dinre seta l.l.ko dāq baraea*, during the hot season the dogs run leisurely along; *ḡak ḡaṛḡaha l.l.ko dāq*, the mail-runners trot leisurely along; *ruaṛ godoḱ laḡitiṅ dāq idiyeta l.l.*, to be able to come back quickly I am trotting along; *kul ale tayom tayomte l.l.e paṅja aḡuyetlea*, the tiger is following after us trotting leisurely. (Word is especially used about wild animals) (v. *lubun lubun*; Muṇḍari *laban lubun*).

labar labar, adj. Garrulous, loquacious, constantly chattering; diffusedly, verbosely, nonsensically (men and especially women). *Haṇḍe senkate l.l.e galmarao kana, kāmī bae disayeta*, he has gone over there and there is no end to his talking, he does not remember the work; *l.l. qimai*, a garrulous woman (v. *lab lab*; cf. H. *labar sabar*).

labar lobur, v. infra. (C.)

labar lubur, adj., v. m. Soft, softened, sloppy, pulpy; become so. *Noa hōr dō l.l. laḡitgea*, this road is soft and sloppy; *ḡakte khet dō l.l.ena*, the rice-field has become soft and muddy from the rain; *noa kaṅṅhar dō tisre coṅ bele l.l.akana*, this Jack fruit has become ripe and pulpy (over-ripe) who knows when.

labar, adj., v. a. False, exaggerated, coloured; exaggerate, overstate, colour too highly. *L. katha kana, huḍiṅ huḍiṅ tṛuṣ maraṅ utaṛe laiye kana*, it is an exaggerated statement, he says that a small leopard was awfully big; *noa dō thoṛa dōm l. nōḱeta*, you are exaggerating this a bit (cf. *labori*; H. *labār*, lying, mendacious).

labar atnak, n. A certain tree mentioned in the traditions; at the foot of this and some other trees the ancestors sat down and decided that some of the old customs should be given up and some Hindu customs be adopted (about cremation instead of burying, sindur, etc.) (v. *atnak*; Muṇḍari *labar hatna*).

labar seteleč, adv. With exaggerations. *L.s. unḡḡ hoeyena*, with exaggeration it became so much (v. *labar*, and *selet*).

labas lubus, adj., adv. Soft, fat, plump; slowly, waddling (walk, fat children or men, pups, etc.). *Noa kanthar dō beleyena l.l.ge*, this Jack fruit is ripe and soft; *gidrā dō l.l.e caco akana*, the child has learnt to walk waddlingly along; *seta hōpon l.l.e taramef kana*, the pup is waddling (fat and as yet weak); *kaḍae taren akana, l.l. lqbiḥ akantaea*, the buffalo has got a swollen neck, it has become soft (to feel); *noa khēt dō l.l.gea, thākliā*, this rice-field is soft and muddy, one sinks down in it (cf. *labar lubur*; Muṇḍari *laban lubun*).

labda, v. *lebda* (very rare; Muṇḍari *labda*).

labdao, v. *lebda*. (C.)

labejan, v. m. Collapse, as a person suffering from some fatal disease; sick unto death, worn out. (C.; not here; cf. *latwaḥ* and *laṭao*.)

labeko, v. *lobe larḥa*. (C., children).

lab lab, adj., adv., v. a. m. Garrulous, chattering; spin out, talk constantly (or, nonsensically). *Enaḥ khon l.l.ko galmarao kana*, they have been talking for a long while only chattering; *haṇḍe senkateye l.l.eta* (or *l.l.oḥ kana*), he has gone over there and is chattering (v. *labar labar*; cf. H. *lab*, lip). (C., equal to *lap lapa*.)

lab laba, v. *lap lapa*. (C.)

lab labao, v. a. m. Chatter, drivel, flirt; adv. Nonsensically, chattering. *L.l. roṛiḥ anjomel tahḥkana*, I heard some chattering talk; *haṇḍe senkateye l.l.ḥ kana*, he has gone over there and is chattering (or, flirting) (v. *lab lab*).

lab laskar, n. Retinue, attendants, followers, courtiers. *Jāwāe beṭa qḍi l.l.e qgu akatkoa*, the bridegroom has brought with him a great many followers; *nui rajren dō qḍi utar l.l. menakkotaea*, this zemindar has a very numerous retinue (v. *lob laskar*; P. H. *lashkar*).

lab lqbi, n. The trigger of a gun. (H. *lablabī*.)

lab lqbi, adv., v. a. m., equal to *lab lab*, q. v.

lab lqbi, adj. Soft. (C.; cf. *labar lubur*.)

lab lqbiq, the same as *lab lqbi*, q. v. (C.; v. *lib libiq*; cf. *lqbiḥ*.)

labor, v. a. m. Exaggerate, tell fibs, lie; adj. Exaggerated. *Kathae let kana*, he is telling fibs; *eken l. kathatae, sṛiak dō miṭṭeḥ hō bṇukṭaea*, all he says is only exaggerated stories, he has not a single true word (v. *labar*).

labori, adj., v. a. m. Deceitful, lying; exaggerate, tell fibs, make a fool of, stultify oneself; make oneself, become distrusted. *L. hōr kanae*, he is a deceitful person; *menakṭae tuluḥ bae emoka, letbonae*, although he has it he will not give, he is deceiving us (fooling us); *iṇtegeṇ lyena, baṇ emlette*, I stultified myself by not giving (what I had promised) (v. supra; v. *labori*; H. *labārī*).

laboriq, adj., v. m. Deceitful, distrusted, untrustworthy; make oneself, become do., get into the bad books of. *L. hōr kanae*, he is an untrustworthy person; *mohajon theṇe lakana*, he has got into the bad books of the money-lender (v. *labor*; H. *labārīyā*).

- laboj*, n., adj., v. a. A flourish, superfluous addition or gesture, expatiation, embellishment; make do., add, supplement with do., embellish, make interesting by do. (to make people laugh). *Sedae kora jokheč reak l. udukaleme, qđim let tahēkana*, show us the flourishing gestures of your youth, you were in the habit of amusing people much by acting with flourishes; *Lateye sereheta are banameta*, he is singing and playing the fiddle with additional flourishes.
- labojia*, adj. Who adds flourishes, etc., merry-making. *Adi l. kor kanae, hore landa ocokoa*, he is a very amusing fellow, he makes people laugh (by his gestures) (v. supra).
- labra*, adj. m. Garrulous, chattering. *Uni l. do jao hiloke hijuka, daka hō qhom jomla*, this garrulous fellow comes here every day, you cannot even get your food (v. *labar labar*; H. *labrā*).
- labra*, adj. m. Deceitful, untrustworthy (about equal to *laboria*, q. v.; rare here; H. *labrā*).
- labrak*, equal to *labruk*, q. v. (a little less).
- labrañ*, about equal to *labruk*, q. v. (a little less). *Sakam lena*, the leaves have become drooping.
- labre*, adv. Inadequately, indifferently, ineffectively, so so (always as second word of a compound verb). *Kami l.ale kanae*, he is working for us, but ineffectively; *seren lyetae*, he is singing only so so; *tahē ocoakpe nahel, eken si l. hocoka*, let the plough be, there will only be some indifferent ploughing (done with it); *alope gidia, oyo l. hocoka*, don't throw it away, it will do for putting on (when there is no other cloth) (cf. H. *labar*).
- labh*, v. lab.
- labhač libhač* (or *labhač lubhač*), intj. On, take them! (call to dogs to make them pursue; or to frighten jackals away) (v. *libhač*; cf. *liliqu*).
- labhae lubhai*, v. a. Hoax, beguile, gull (to make temporarily pleased). *Gidraiko l.l.kedea thir ocoye lagit*, they made the child pleased, to make it cease crying; *gutiko l.l. idikedea*, they gulled the servant away with them (made him great promises) (cf. H. *lubhānā*, excite desire in).
- labha lobhe*, adv., v. a. m. By false promises; hoax, gull, deceive by false pretences. *L.l.gutiye dghokedea*, he engaged the servant by false promises; *jom lalocteye l.l.yena onko then*, he was fooled to stay with them by the wish to get good food (v. *labha lubha*).
- labha lubha*, equal to *labhae lubhai*, q. v.
- labhañ lubhuñ*, adv., equal to *labañ lubuñ*, q. v.; v. m. Become dead tired, exhausted. *Dak tetantele l.l. cabayena*, we became utterly exhausted through thirst.
- labhe*, n. Profit, gain. *L. bankhan bañ calaka*, if there is some profit, otherwise I shall not go (v. lab).
- labhe labhe*, int. by the *soḡgoe kora* (the man who makes a noise to those who are dancing the *dqñ* dance, by pushing a stick in and drawing it

out from a bit of bamboo split at the one end into a number of fine strips). Hurrah!

labhra, the same as *labra*, q. v.

lacaḱ, v. m. Be sound asleep (children). *L.enae, gitickae*, it is fast asleep, lay it down; *japil l.ketae*, it has fallen fast asleep.

lacaḱ lucuḱ, adv. Limping (on both feet, on acc. of having got thorns in, or on acc. of sores), hobbling (walk of women who have heavy anklets on). *Mit din nuhum jokheḱ banar jaṅgaṅ roḱente l.l.in tarameṭa*, I am walking with a limp, because one evening when it was dark I got thorns in both my feet; *maejiu bāḱ baṅki hoṛoḱkate l.l.ko tarama*, women walk hobblingly when they have anklets on (cf. *licoḱ locoḱ, locoḱ locoḱ, lacuḱ lacuḱ*; C., walking on the heels; here it is used about limping on the toes).

lacaḱ pacak, adv., v. a. In clots, large drops, (fig.) telling fibs; spit out clots; (fig.) to fib, romance (women). *Thamakure jom akata, qrisge l.p.e thoyeta*, he has been chewing tobacco, he is spitting clots making a nuisance; *daḱ nūroḱ kana l.p.*, rain is falling in large drops; *gidra l.p.e iceta*, the child is dropping clots here and there; *banae l.p. idiketa hoṛ hoṛte*, the bear passed clots of excrements along the road; *l.p. cetko coe roṛeta*, she is talking, telling who knows what kind of fibs; *daḱ lo ghaṭ-reye l.p.eta*, she is romancing at the place from where they fetch water (cf. *lece pece*; v. *lac pac*).

laca laca, adv. Slantingly, bent to one side (walk). *L.l.geye tarama*, he walks bending his body to one side (cf. *lico loco* and *laclaca*; cf. H. *lacnā*, to become bowed).

lacaṅ locaṅ, adj., v. a. Covetous, pilfering, thievish, who cannot see anything without taking it; libidinous; pilfer, appropriate. *Aḱitete l.l.gea, cet hō bae nel sahaoa*, he is a very covetous person, he cannot stand seeing anything (without taking it); *l.l.geae, hoṛren maejiu se hoṇonera bae nel sahaokoa*, he is a libidinous fellow, he is unable to see another person's wife or daughter (without trying to get hold of them); *phāke namlekhan jomake l.l.goda*, if she gets an opportunity she will at once pilfer food (eat by stealth).

lacaṅ locoṅ, adj. Irregular (in shape); v. a. m. Make, become do. *Noa khet do l.l.gea, siok baṅ jutoka*, this rice-field is irregular in shape, it will not be possible to plough; *culhako l.l.keta*, they have given the fire-place an irregular shape; *khacḱaḱ l.l.ena*, the basket has become irregular in shape; *kicriḱ l.l.e kuṛaḱeta*, he divided the cloth, so that it is irregular (not torn straight across, but askew) (v. *locoṅ*; C. gives the meaning of jagged surface).

lacaṅ luciṅ, equal to *lacaṅ locaṅ*, q. v.

lacar, adj. Helpless, destitute; v. a. m. (v. *nacar*, the common form; A. H. *lācār*).

lacar, adj. Talkative, garrulous; v. a. Chatter, tell tales. *L.hoṛ kanae, jāhānaḱ aṅjomlekhan, eḱkalteye lai baraea*, he is a talkative fellow, as

- soon as he hears anything, he will at once tell it to others; *kathae l.et kana*, he is telling the matter (v. *lacra*).
- lacar lacar*, adv., v. a. Chattering; chatter, tell tales, gossip. *L.le roret kana*, she is chattering; *uni buđhi do jãhãe tulucẽ napamlenkane l.l. baraea*, whenever this old woman meets with somebody, she will chatter (v. supra; especially about women).
- lacar lacar*, adv. Quickly, in a hurry (women). *Heđlenae, l.le ruq gotena*, she came, but went back again in a hurry (v. supra; refers especially to quick movements).
- lacar lacra*, the same as *lacar lacar*, q. v. (chattering).
- lacar pacar*, the same as *locor pocor*, q. v.
- lac laca*, adj. Flat, not deep (basket, plate, etc.); flat and broad, spread out; adv. With legs spread out; v. a. m. Make, be flat and wide. *Noa khaqlak do l.l.gea*, this basket is flat and wide; *l.le gitič akana*, he is lying (drunk) with legs spread out; *sarimko l.l.keta*, they have made the roof broad and flat; *l.le duruř akana*, she is sitting with legs wide apart; *kada dereň l.l.getaea*, the buffalo's horns are spread wide out.
- lac laca*, v. a. Chatter, gossip, tell. *L.l. baraea*, she is gossiping (telling secrets) (cf. *lacar lacar*).
- lac pac*, adv., v. a. Twaddling; bawl, talk loudly (drunken people). *Tin ghari l.p.em galmaraoa, heč hodołme*, how long will you talk, twaddling, come quickly; *suđi salreko l.p. barayet kana*, they are bawling at the beer-shop (? onomat.).
- lac pac*, adj., v. m. Over-ripe, soft, muddy, pulpy; become do.; v. a. Pass loose stools. *Loa do l.p. bele caba akana*, the figs are over-ripe; *hor do l.p.gea*, the road is muddy; *kũiđi ađi lemeňpe relketa, lenok jokheč l.p. ođokołka*, you have winnowed the mahua fruit so that it is very fine, when it is to be pressed, it will come out without giving oil; *bana do hor horteye l.p. idiketa*, the bear passed loose stools along the road; *raca l.p.ena*, the courtyard has become muddy (cf. *lať pať*; v. *lacał pacak*).
- lac pacao*, equal to *lac pac*, q. v.
- lac phacao*, equal to *lac pacao* and *lať paťao*, qq. v. *Reňgečeye l.ph.ena*, he is faint with hunger; *l.ph. bele akana*, it is over-ripe (about a number of small fruits, figs, mahua, etc.); *gidrai ič l.ph.keta, saphayepe*, the child has purged and become besmeared, clean it.
- lacra*, adj., v. a. Chattering, talkative; chatter, twaddle. *L.baraea horko then*, he is gossiping with people (telling tales or secrets) (v. *lacar*; *lacra* is sometimes heard used also about women; v. *lacri*).
- lač*, n., v. a. m. Stomach, belly, bowels, abdomen, the womb; the inner part; make, become pregnant. *L.lagilbon kurumuťuon kana*, we exert ourselves (to fill our) stomach (to support life); *l.reňgečediň kana*, I am hungry; *l.jalate Asamteye sen akana*, he has gone to Assam on acc. of stomach distress (i. e., having difficulty in supporting himself here); *maran utar l.hara akantaea*, his stomach has grown very large; *l.ledhragetaea*,

his stomach is hanging down; *l. babatedin kana*, my stomach is itching (i. e., I am hungry); *l. topak akantalea*, our stomach has gone to pieces (i. e., we have no food); *moŋa l.*, the colon; *nanha l.*, the entrails; *munđu l.*, a part of the entrails of fowls, ducks, etc., (the part ending in the anus; not eaten like the other parts); *nanha l. ko duhqua*, they "milk" the entrails (clean them by squeezing, like milking); *mit bita lač bañ perejok kana*, one span of stomach is not filled (i. e., one will always need food so long as one lives); *l. dō orakre bale aka oŋo akata, jom dō lagaomea*, we have not left our stomach hanging at home, you will have to give us food; *l. gađa dō joto gađa khon maraŋgea*, the stomach-pit is bigger than all other pits; *mitaŋ l. hō bañ asul dareak kana*, I am unable to find food even for one stomach; *l. buđhi hasoyedin kana*, my old woman-belly is painful (expression used by boys walking round the nest in which a *hapuk* (night-jar) is lying; believed to keep the bird quiet until they come near enough to hit it); *l. re sea ocoeme* (or *sea dōhoeme*), *alom lai baraea*, let it decompose in your stomach, don't tell anybody; *l. dareten kami kana*, I am working by the strength of my stomach (i. e., getting food, I am able to work); *l. keŋečlen nāhī nahel dōe ora*, only when the stomach becomes strong (has had sufficient food), will it pull the plough; *biñ l. teko lehoka*, snakes crawl on their stomach; *le orseč akata daka jom lağıt*, he has contracted his stomach to take food (is prepared for eating his fill); *l. orsečkateye kami kana*, he is working having contracted his stomach (applies all his strength); *l. reye tahēkanre apattele gočena*, his father died while he was still unborn; *mit l. boeha*, child(ren) of the same parents (there is some difference in understanding; some say that the expression means children of the same mother, but father may be different, what is generally called *dud bhāi*, milk brother; others say that the expression refers to children of the same father, but of a different mother, which seems a contradictio in adjecto); *mit l. goŋgoh*, my uncle, elder brother of my father, born of the same parents; *mit l. mamottef*, his uncle, brother of his mother born of the same parents; *l. kedeeae*, he impregnated her; *lajok kanae*, she is becoming visibly pregnant; *phalna koŋa hoŋeteye Lena*, she has become pregnant through so and so young man; *onkoak l. re alom bo'gka*, don't become intimate with them. (Munđari lai; Birhoŋ lahi; Ho lai; cf. *loč*; Sakei, Semaŋ la, laŋ.)

lač cara, n. Food. *L. c. nāhamin sen akana*, I have gone to find food (v. *cara*).

lač haso, n. Stomach-ache; v. a. impers. Have do. *L. h. teye laŋga akana*, he is exhausted from stomach-ache; *l. h. edin kana*, I have pain in my stomach (v. *haso*).

lač kaso, v. a. Tie fast the stomach; eat with restraint. *L. k. epe, reŋgeč din kana*, tie your stomach tight, it is the season of hunger (i. e., be careful not to eat too much) (v. *kasō*).

lač kaṭa, n. Stomach and legs (of pigs, goats, fowls, ducks); (fig.) food-stuff. *L.k. kohraepe*, fry the intestines and legs; *l.k. topaḥ akantalea*, our foodstuffs have run out; *l.k. qḡguṇ calaḥ kana*, I am off to bring food-stuffs (v. *kaṭa*).

lač latar, adj., v. a. m. Under one's feet, dependent, on the side of; bring over to one's side, make subservient. *Uni l.l. hoṛ kanako*, they are under his power; *qimqi ṭhene l.lakana*, he has become the slave of a woman (his wife); *jotqe l.l. akatkoa, saḥhi okarem ḥamkoa*, he has got them all on his side, where will you get any witnessess; *phalna l.l.reye asulok kana*, he is dependent on him for his support (v. *latar*).

lač maṇḍi, n. Food. *L.m. biok leka bako emañ kana*, they do not give me food so as to feel satisfied (v. *maṇḍi*).

lač oḍok, n., v. m. Diarrhoea; have do., have loose bowels. *L.o.teye gočena*, he died from diarrhoea; *hola khon le o.oḥ kana*, he is suffering from diarrhoea since yesterday; *marañ l.o.*, cholera; *birsaha l.o.*, watery diarrhoea; *māyām l.o.*, dysentery (v. *oḍok*).

lacha, n. A tuft or wisp of straw (especially sabai grass, *backom*), a lock, curl or ringlet of hair, thread, a tassel, a handful; v. m. Become do. *Bar l. backom geḥ aguime*, cut and bring two tufts of sabai grass; *den miḥ l. sutqm*, please give one tuft of thread; *umok jokheḥ miḥ l.gan up totentiṇa*, when I was bathing nearly one handful of hair came out; *l.l.getaea up*, his hair is in curls; *up l. akantaea*, his hair grows in curls. (H. *lacchā*.)

lachan, the same as *lochon*, q. v.

lachar, adj., v. a. Additional, verbose; spin out, add unnecessary words (especially to make people laugh). *Uniaḥ katha do l.getaea, alope añjom-taea*, his talk is embroidered, don't listen to him; *eken kathae la*, he only spins the matter out.

lachman hoṛo, n. A variety of paddy. (H. *lakshman*; C.)

lachman bhog, n. A variety of paddy (v. supra; C.)

lad, n. A kind of earthenware tub. (Word used in the northern parts of the district.) *Daṅgra jom laḡit lad kirin aguipe*, buy and bring a tub for the bullocks to eat from.

lad, v. *laḥ*. *Jel alope utua, ladpe*, don't make curry of the meat, roast it wrapped up in leaves.

lada, n. Something additional, extra, supplementary. *Tinaḥ l.m. emoka*, how much will you give supplementary (e. g., when an exchange is made, and what is exchanged is not considered equal); *mōṛṇ ṭakaren kaṣi emokpe, ar huḍinge khane l. emokpe*, give a hog worth five rupees, and if he is small, give what is needed to make up for the five rupees extra (in case a five rupees hog is to be given as a fine) (cf. *lade*; *Muṇḍari lada*).

adač luduē, adj., adv., v. m. Fat, plump; waddlingly; to waddle. *L.l.geae*, he is plump and fat; *l.le tarameta*, he walks waddlingly (fleshy parts of body seen vibrating); *l.ludujoḥ kanae*, he is waddling (v. *ladhač ludhuē*).

ladak luduk, adv. Waddling, slowly and heavily (fat people walking with fleshy parts vibrating). *Uni moŋa haŋam l.l.e calak kana*, the corpulent old man goes waddling along (cf. *ladač luduč*).

ladač luduč, the same as *ladak luduk*, q. v.

lada upar, adv. One on top of another. *Bandi l.u.e doho akafa*, he has placed one paddy bundle on top of another; *tapam jokheč l.u.kin bindgrena*, while they were fighting they fell down one on top of the other (v. *lada* and *upar*).

lad bad, adj., adv. Soft, thick; at its height, in full ripeness, ready to fall; v. a. m. Make, become (middling) soft, thick (curry); become fully ripe (so that the fruit easily falls down). *Noa jo do l.b.ge*, this fruit is soft and ripe; *utu do l.b.gea*, the curry is properly prepared (not too soft and hard); *kūinđi l.b. bele caba akana*, the mahua fruits are fully ripe, ready to fall down; *guŋi bolq akana*, *goŋa atoko l.b. akana*, small-pox has got in, the whole village is suffering, the epidemic being at its height; *utuko l.b.keta*, they have prepared the curry properly soft.

lad bad, adv. Noisily, loudly, boisterously, splashingly. *L.b.ko roŋeta*, they are talking noisily; *kulhi l.b. loŋol akana*, the village street is muddy; *l.b. ŋūroŋ kana* (the fruits) fall down with splashes.

lad badao, adv., v. a. m., equal to *lad bad*, q. v.; v. m. Fall down, drop, be prostrated, be in full swing. (Especially used as v. m.). *Dakarege dql utuko dul l.b.atlea*, they poured the split peas curry over the rice and made it all like a thick soup for us; *so bele l.b. akana*, the black plum fruits are fully ripe, ready to fall; *phalna oŋakreko l. b. akana*, in so and so's house they are all down (with illness); *l.b. calak kanako*, they are walking along making a noise (especially drunken people).

ladbur, v. *ladbur*. (C.)

lade, v. a. m. Lay on, place upon, put on, load on; (v. m.) lay oneself on, throw oneself on. *Seŋer l.kate sauri l.kakpe*, having placed the rafters (of the roof) in position, lay on the thatching-grass; *sahan sagarre l.pe*, load the firewood on the cart; *arār daŋgra lakinme*, put the yoke on the two bullocks; *chala bartiko l. akawadea*, they have loaded the bullock too much; *sadom palan ladeaeme*, saddle the pony; *khajnaŋo l.keta qđi utar*, they have imposed a very heavy rent (also, raised the rent); *dame l. juŋučketa*, he raised the price; *kicrič laeme*, put some cloth over him; *rine l. akawana*, he has incurred (much) debt; *iire do alom l.ka*, don't lay yourself (cling to) me (also, don't throw yourself on me for assistance); *horreye l. akana*, *guti barae kanae*, he is dependent on others, he acts as servant; *bin dusi hor doŋe laŋ kana*, he is putting the blame on me who am innocent; *deare moŋrae lakawana*, he has put a burden on his back; *hormore lak bānukitaca*, he has nothing to cover his body with (about *oyonak*, q. v.); *sarareko l.kedea*, they have placed the dead one on the pyre; *taruŋ ŋir hečkate horreye lyena*, a leopard came running and threw himself on a man (cf. H. *lādā*; Muṇḍari, Ho *ladi*).

lade gugu, adv., v. a. m. One on top of the other (carry, lie); lay upon one another, pile up, press upon. *L.g.i idiyetkina*, she is carrying them along, one on her hip, the other on her back or shoulder (not used about only one); *sukri hopon l.g.ko gitic akana*, the young pigs are lying one on the top of the other; *gidrai l.g. akatkina*, she has placed one child on the top of the other (i. e., one on the hip, the other on her back); *ponea bul hor mit parkomreko l.g. akana*, four drunken people are lying on top of each other on one bedstead (v. *gugu*).

lade munde, adv., v. a. m. Piled up, irregularly; heap up indiscriminately, pile up irregularly. *Tarup botorte l.m.ko gurena*, fearing the leopard they fell pell-mell; *l.m.kette sagar do raputena*, the cart broke down, because they had heaped up an irregular load (cf. *lade gugu*; v. *lande munde*).

lad lad, adv. In crowds, large numbers, thickly. *Pata nel l.l.ko calak kana*, they are going in large crowds to attend the swinging-festival; *daka l.l.e dul gidika kana sukri jom lagit*, she is pouring the gruel thick with boiled rice out for the pigs to eat; *jhanjra khaqlakre daka l.l.e ufet kana*, she is pouring the thick rice out into a thinly-woven basket (where the gruel water will run off leaving the boiled rice).

lad lad, adv. With a continuous popping or splashing sound (water in a thin stream falling down, a number of small fruits when shaken down). *Kuinji rukulekhan l. l. nuoka*, when you shake the mahua fruits they fall down with a popping sound; *dak l.l. nuok kana*, the water is falling down with a continuous splashing sound (onomat., cf. supra).

lad ladao, equal to *lad lad*, q. v. *L.l.ko calak kana*, they go in large crowds; *dak l.l.ena*, the water came rushing down; *buru dhasna dakte l.l.ena*, the hillside came down with a rush (landslip); *khetre gitil l.l. atu boloyena*, a large amount of sand flowed down into the rice-field.

lad lepec, adj. Properly hard and thick (curry, not watery and not hard). *Adi monj l.l.ko utu akata*, they have prepared an excellent curry properly hard and thick; *hanji cet lekape chakaoketa, mera salak l.l.*, how have you strained the beer, letting the malted grain come along thick (cf. *lad lad*; v. *lepec*).

lad lopot, adv. In crowds (only men; obscene expression; v. *lad lad*; *lopot*, reciproc. from *lot*, membrum virile).

lad lud, adv., v. m. Thudding, splashing; fall down, tumble down. *Deal l.l. nukena*, the wall tumbled down; *adi ate therketa, l.l.le bindarena*, there was a heavy stroke of lightning, we fell down pell-mell; *l.l. dakreko don caloyena*, they jumped into the water making a succession of splashes; *orak l.l.ena*, the house tumbled down (cf. *lad lad*).

lad na, adj. Pack-(animal); n. A thick stick. *L. dangra*, a pack-bullock; *lwante ad bahu lagakedea*, he drove his wife away having a big stick (v. *lad na*; cf. *lade*).

lado bado, adv., v. a. Rattlingly, jabberingly; jabber, rattle indistinctly and quickly (many at once; also about one). *Hąđi nıkate celko cąn l. b.ko galmarao kana*, they have drunk beer and are jabbering something or other; *hąr horteko l. byet kana*, they are jabbering as they pass along the road (onomat.; cf. *lad bad*).

ladop, v. a. m. Cover, put over. *Sąři l.kakpe, dak alo jorok lagit*, put some thatching-grass loosely on to prevent water leaking through; *mět l. eset akantaea upte*, his eyes are hidden by his hair (hanging down) (cf. *lade*; v. *dalop*).

lador bador, adv., v. a. Indistinctly and quickly; chatter, jabber, rattle. *Phalna orakre mit hinda l. b.ko galmarao kana*, they have been talking and chattering the whole night in so and so's house; *nū bulkateye l. b.et kana*, he is drunk and is jabbering (v. *lado bado*).

lador pador, the same as *ladur padur*, q. v.

ladhač ludhuč, equal to *ladac luduc*, q. v. (a little stronger or more visible).

ladhak ludhuk, adv., v. m. Waddling; waddle (small fat children, learning to walk). *L. le cacok kana*, the child is waddling; *netar doe l. ludhugok kana*, at present it is waddling (is learning to walk) (cf. *ladak luduk*).

ladhar lodhor, the same as *ladhar ludhur*, q. v.

ladhar ludhur, adv., v. m. With vibrating body (fat people walking); waddle, roll along. *Moča iate l. le tarameta*, he walks with his body vibrating on acc. of his being fat; *dekeko lačko l. loč kantaea*, his hind-quarters and stomach are shaking (as he walks along); *sukri ehgae l. loč kana*, the sow rolls along (stomach hanging down) (cf. *ladac luduc*).

ladhna, n., adj. A club, large stick; pack-(animal). *Sipahi do l.ko asen baraea*, the peons carry clubs with them; *l. sadom*, a pack-horse (v. *ladna*).

ladak luduk, v. a. Open a little (a door, so that it is only half open or half shut). *Dhiri kapar jhičkate l.kateko nir heč, hojor hijuka*, the stone door having been half opened they come running, come in haste (from a ceremonial rigmarole addressed to a possessed man); *silpih, hili ho, ladagme se*, open the door a little, my sister-in-law.

ladak luduk, adv., v. m. Toddling, wobbling, hobbling; toddle, wobble (small children, old people, drunken people). *L. le caco akana*, he has learnt to walk toddlingly; *budhi haramlenkhan l. lem tarama*, when you become an old woman or man you will walk wobblingly; *gidrai l. ludugok kana*, the child is toddling (learning to walk) (cf. *ladak luduk*; cf. *lade*).

ladap, v. a. Pick up a little, eat a little. *Phalna then do mit lapet ohom l. letaea*, with so and so you will not be able to pick up a single mouthful; *noa katič culuh do cedakem itafeta, l. gotkakme*, why are you leaving this small quantity, put it into your mouth; *bam l. gelayeta, nonkate do cekatem phariqka*, you do not try to eat a small bit, how will you get well in this way (v. *ladap*).

laḍbur, v. *laḍbur*. (C.)

laḍe, adj., v. a. m. Slanting, leaning to one side; bend to one side, slant, incline, lean to one side. *Noa deal dō l.gea*, this wall is slanting; *bāndiye lketa, sojhepe*, he has made the paddy-bundle slanting, make it straight; *hoete dare lyena*, the tree has been bent to one side by the storm; *khupfi lyena, bindaroka*, the post has become bent to one side, it will fall down.

laḍea, adj., v. a. m. Crooked, bent, slanting (tree, stick); make, become do. *Ruḡ haso hoeokkhan l. theṅga kolalepe, hortet bape heḍ dareak khan*, in case of fever and illness send us a crooked stick if you are unable to come yourselves. (C.: "It is customary to send his stick or club when sending a message by another person. The person to whom the stick is brought recognizes it and trusts the messenger." This is not a custom here, where the expression is taken to mean anyone.) *L. dare matkom dō qḍi sebela*, the blossoms of a slanting mahua tree are very savoury; *dareye hoe lketa*, the storm made the tree slanting; *lyena*, it has become slanting (v. *supra*).

laḍea dare, n. A tree that has grown to one side and then returned to the upright position. (C.; not so here.)

laḍea laḍiyi, adj., v. a. m., equal to *laḍea*, q. v., but about several. *Hoete jonḍrae l. lketa*, the wind made the Indian corn plants slanting (some fallen down, others bent).

laḍea liḍiyi, the same as *laḍea laḍiyi*, q. v.

laḍga, adj., v. a. Tall, long; poke (with a long piece) (equal to *larga*, q. v.).

laḍga laḍgi, adv., v. m. Toddling, wobbling; toddle, wobble (small children). *L. lye taramefa, quriye keḷejoka*, he walks toddling, he is not as yet strong; *ehop akatae, l. lk kanae*, he has commenced (to walk), he is wobbling.

laḍop, v. a. Shut a little (not quite to). *Silpiṅ l. darakame, simko boloka*, shut the door a little, the fowls might come in; *kawar, hili ho, laḍobme*, shut the door only a little, my sister-in-law (from a song) (v. *laḍak*).

laḍop laḍop, adv. With a weary dragging step (tall people, tired). *Tin saṅgiṅ khon coṅ l. le tarām aguyefa*, who knows from how far away he is walking with such dragging gait; *haram hor bai baite l. l. sen jarwakme*, being an old man, walk slowly in advance dragging yourself along.

-lae -lae, postpos. Both . . and, be it . . be it; all. *Siṅ lae hinda lae mit rakgeye taken kana*, she is constantly crying both day and night; *hor lae Deko lae jotoko roḷ maṅgaledina*, both Santals and Dekos are rating me soundly; *kora l. kuri l. ko eneḍ kana*, both the young men and the girls, they are all dancing.

laea, adj. Having wide-spreading horns (buffaloes). *L. kaḍa*, a buffalo with wide-spreading horns; *l. dereṅ kaḍa*, do.; *l. kaḍa dereṅ lekae ṭaṇḍawakoa* (about girls who offer themselves).

lae lae, adv. Persistently, without cause; v. a. Spread (rumour, story), brag. *Kombro dge bañ kana, menkhan joto hōr l. l. ko lai barayea*, he is not the thief, but all people persistently mention him as such; *l. l. ko lai baraea, ađi marañ kisār kanae*, they are everywhere saying that he is a very wealthy man (which is not a fact); *l. l. ketako, sadomko, hatiko, Domkoanteko hijuka, mitteč gadha hō bako aguledea*, they bragged, they will come with horses, elephants and Doms, they did not bring even an ass.

lae loktha, n. Quarrel, entanglement, complicity; v. a. m. Implicate, accuse of (used like *lae lotha*, q. v.).

lae lotha, n., v. a. m. Quarrel, entanglement, dissension, complicity; implicate, accuse of do.; be entangled with. *Okoe tuluc hō jāhān l. l. banuktiña*, I have no kind of quarrel with anybody; *auriaktege phalna tulucō l. l. ledin kana*, they are without any cause accusing me of being intimate with so and so; *l. l. akangea mił bar din dō*, she has been implicated (with him) a few times (v. *loktha* and *lotha*).

lae luktha, the same as *lae loktha*, q. v. (rare).

laepak khoepak, adj. Uneven, rough (wood, floor, etc.); v. a. m. Make, become do. *Noa kał dō goța l. kh. gea, cikār banuka*, this bit of wood is very rough, there is no smoothness; *kharaq l. kh. ko lak akata*, they have made the threshing-floor uneven when planing it; *raca l. kh. ena gaiko lebeł bara akatte*, the courtyard has become cut up by the cattle trampling over it (v. *khoepak*).

laepak loepak, equal to *laepak khoepak*, q. v.

lae porante, v. *jivi lae porante*.

laete, postpos. Together with. *Opał hōr lye heč akana*, he has come together with his wife; *apat l. ko calaena*, they went taking their father along (v. *-lae . . . -lae*).

lag, v. *lak*.

lag, n., v. a. m. Opportunity, chance; get at, find at home. *L. bako namlaka*, they did not find an opportunity; *bolo lagit bako l. dareata*, they were unable to get an opportunity of entering; *mohajon bañ l. ledea*, I did not find the money-lender at home; *bae l. lena, parqm tebakenae*, there was no chance of meeting him, he had passed in the meantime (cf. H. *lāg*).

lag, n. Quarrel, dissension, animosity. *Phalna tuluc l. banuktiña*, I have no quarrel with so and so. (Rare; H. *lāg*.)

laga, v. a. m. Chase, drive away, pursue, dismiss, send away. *Merom hante lagakakom*, drive the goats over there; *seta pusiye l. kedea*, the dog chased the cat; *dan iate ato khonko lagakedeā*, they drove her away from the village because she was a witch; *dañgra l. l. kinme*, drive the (ploughing) bullocks faster; *mañdae l. lahutketa*, he drove (the threshing-cattle) over the spread out straw, until the grain was threshed out; *laga nirkedeako*,

they drove him away; *taruf gaiye l.ketkoa*, the leopard chased the cattle; *sagar leme*, drive the cart; *sagar lakgaič*, the cart-driver; *bihe l.kidiha*, a snake chased me; *kami khone lyena*, he was dismissed from the work; *pera qurile l.koa*, we have not as yet sent the visitors away.

laga, v. m., v. *lagao*.

lagae, postp. adv. Included, along with, in conjunction with. *Mañjhi l. galmarao hoe akana*, the matter has been talked over, the headman being present; *niq l. pe dhao hoeyena*, this time included, it is three times; *añ l. kam, soñ l. khel*, with spirit (energetical) work, with companions play. (II. *lagānā*; v. *lagate*.)

lagae logoe, the same as *laga logo*, q. v.

lagae logoe, adv. With flowing ample clothes; v. a. Move about to show oneself (females). *L. lye bande akana*, she has clothed herself in a broad flowing cloth; *racakoreye l. l. barae kana*, she is moving leisurely round the courtyard (to show her fine new cloth).

lagate, postpos. adv. Included, along with, together with, in conjunction with. *Hor l. taka emaeme*, pay him the money taking people with you; *mañjhi l. bon galmaraoa*, we shall have the discussion with the headman present; *mañjhi ar mōrē hor l. apat do jōtōe hañinathkoa*, in conjunction with the headman and the village council the father divided all among them (*lagae + te*).

lagač lagač, adj., v. m. Spreading, nasty (sore); become worse, suppurate, fester. *L. l. ghao*, a spreading, festering sore; *gidra do kasrate l. l. ko ghao akana*, the children have got some awful spreading scabies; *ghao l. Lentaea*, his sore has become worse and festering (equal to *galač lagač*, q. v.).

laga lagi, adv. Near, close, near at hand, nearly at the same time, in a little while, a while ago. *L. l. le tiokhefa*, we reached there nearly at the same time (just after one another); *l. l. oračko benao akata*, they have built their houses near each other; *l. l. ko berel akana*, they have settled (here) nearly at the same time; *aleač jōndra beleč l. l. onkoak hō beleka*, just after our Indian corn ripens, theirs will also ripen; *ina l. l. jōkheč*, nearly at the same time, just after; *horo rokheye l. lye janamena*, he was born just before they started planting paddy (cf. *lagao*; Muṇdari *laga lagi*).

laga legi, v. *laga lagi*. (C.).

laga logo, adv., v. m. Leisurely, slowly; move slowly (females). *Buđhi hor inačore l. le acur barae kana*, the old woman is moving slowly about in the place there; *nui baħu dōe l. l. k kana*, *usarage baħtae*, this daughter-in-law is moving leisurely, she is never in a hurry.

lagam, n. Bridle, bit. *Sadom l. oreme*, pull the horse's bridle; *ač baħu le aračae kana*, *bae dōbon dareae kana*, he is letting his wife run loose, he is unable to keep her in check. (P. H. *lagām*.)

lagan, v. *logon* (the form used here; C.).

lagan, n. Investment, money lent out. *Bes ketēd hōr kanae, l. menaktaea*, he is a well-to-do man, he has money invested. (H. *lagān*.)

lagan bagan, n., v. a. Investment; invest, lend out. *Uđi barić l. b. menaktaea nui mohajon dō*, this money-lender has an awful amount of money invested; *hōroe l. b. akala đidhite*, he has invested paddy at fifty per cent (v. *supra*; Desi *lagan bagan*).

lagansar, adj. Willing, quick at, ardent, eager, resolute (dogs, people, chasing). *Khub l. seta kanae, kulai bae đar ocoakoa*, it is a very eager dog, he will not let any hare run away; *khub l. hōr kanae, bir bolō akan se, goć goćkoae*, he is a very eager hunter, when he enters a forest, he will at once kill some animal; *phabna dō qđiye jojoma, khub l. kanae*, so and so is a very "eating" person, she is a very eager hunter (witch) (v. *laga*).

lagao, v. a. m. Attach, put up, put on, engage, put to, kindle (fire), apply, begin, commence (with), take up with, pay, cost. *Sehgele lketa*, he kindled a fire; *uture buluh lme*, put salt in the curry; *sagarre sunumem lketa*, have you applied oil to the wheels; *kamiye lketa*, he has started the work; *kamiqi lketkoa*, he engaged workers; *khaĵna lediñ kana*, I have to pay rent; *đār lmea* (or *-ama*), you will have to pay a fine; *señer aurile la*, we have not as yet put up the rafters; *silpiñ lme*, fix a door; *gonon pe ĵaka lmea* (or *-ama*), you will have to pay three rupees as bride-price; *tiog lagif mit hapta lagaoĵa*, to reach there will take one week; *perako Lena hōponerahre*, people have applied for my daughter to marry her; *boñgae ladea* (or *-ena unire*), a bonga has commenced with him (i. e., is the origin of disease); *botōr ladea*, he has got a fright (that has caused illness); *bis l. akana*, the poison has taken effect; *qimāiko reaĵ mēt lketakoa hiskate*, women's eyes are applied on acc. of envy (the evil eye); *iñ tuluc alom lka*, don't take it up with me (commence to fight); *l.ĵ hōr kanae*, he is a person liable to quarrel with people; *hōrko ladea*, they set people on to him (to beat him); *poesa lka*, money has to be paid. (H. *lagānā*.)

lagao bajao, n., v. m. Application and hurt; be applied or hurt (in *bakhēr*). *L.alo b. alo hocōĵ ma*, may no spell be thrown and no hurt be done; *alo l.ĵ ma alo b.ĵ ma, naete napatele ruar hijuĵ ma*, may no accident, or hurt happen, may we return all well and sound (v. *supra* and *bajao*).

lagar lagar, equal to *lagak lagak*, q. v. (v. *garal garal*).

lagat, postpos., the same as *lagif*, q. v. (there is no difference in use or meaning; *lagif* is possibly the more common form; ? H. *lagā + t*).

lagat logot, equal to *logot logot*, q. v.

lage kođa cai, n. Whatever is demanded, due. *L. k. c. jotogen emōka*, I shall give whatever is demanded, to the last bit. (Desi *lage kođa cai*; H. *lage*; v. *kođa*; B. *cāi*.)

lage lore, n., v. m. Quarrel, dissension, animosity; to quarrel, have a feud with. *Adi soñgar hōr kanae, okoe tuluc hō l. l. banuktaea* (or *banugićan*;

- also *bae l. l.ka*), he is a very upright person, he has no quarrel with anybody. (Desi *lage lore*; cf. *laphai*.)
- lag jor*, n. A certain plant, used in Santal medicine. *Lag jor bānki*, Vanda Teres, the epiphytic orchid (cf. H. *lāg*; v. *jor*).
- lag lad*, adj., v. m. Luxuriant; grow luxuriantly (v. *lak lak*, here the most common form).
- lag lag*, int. to buffaloes to come and be yoked (v. *lagao*).
- lag lagao*, v. m. Be on the look out for an opportunity. (C.; cf. H. *lāg*; v. *lagao*.)
- lag laḡin biñ*, n. A mythical pair of snakes. *L. l. biñ darakin kana, hoṛkin utkoa*, the male and female snakes are coming, they will swallow people (one of the rumours when the Santal rebellion was starting in 1855); *l. l. biñ rajren hoṇenera mū khonkin oḍokoka, ar uniren jāwāetel mīl hīndatekin jomea*, the two snakes come out from the nose of the king's daughter and in one night they consume her husband. There is a belief that these snakes are human or even bongas, and that a *lag laḡin* snake is the king in the Surguja country; also that these snakes bring and rule epidemics. (H. *nāg* and *nāḡin*.)
- lagle*, adj. What is due. *L. ṭakañ emoka*, I shall give the money that is the customary due; *l. pon do jotore gel bar ṭaka*, the price that is to be paid for a bride amounts in all to twelve rupees (v. *lagao*).
- lagle*, adv. Again and again, one after the other, in constant succession. *L. geye hijuka*, he comes here again and again; *l. geye dalkedea*, he beat him again and again (with short intervals, but not about many strokes at the same time); *noa horte l. ge hoṛko hijuk senok kana*, people are constantly passing going and coming along this road (cf. H. *lag*).
- lagle lagle*, adv., equal to *lagle*, q. v., but always about several. *L. l. ko heḍena*, they came in succession (not at the same time together).
- lagle mar*, adv. In quick succession. *L. m. ko heḍ senok kana*, they are coming and going in quick succession; *mohajon netar l. m. e hijuk kana*, the money-lender is at present coming at short intervals (v. *lagle* and *mar*).
- lag loṭha*, the same as *lae loṭha*, q. v.
- lagna*, n. What is due, has to be paid; v. a. m. Increase debts. *Aema then l. menakṭaea*, he has debts with many people; *ṭaka aḍi utgre l. keta*, he has incurred a debt of many rupees; *nes aḍitē l. yena*, this year the debts have very much increased; *bheja l. poesa*, money due as *bheja* (q. v.); *l. sunduk*, treasury-box (v. *lagao*).
- ag paṭi*, n., adj. Wealth; rich. *L. p. menakṭaea*, he has wealth; *l. p. mohajon*, a wealthy money-lender. (Desi *lagpati*; cf. B. *nāḡpōṭi*; cf. *lag* and H. *pāṭi*.)
- lagrē*, n. A certain dance, the most common of all Santal dances; may be danced at any time or occasion. The girls take hold of each other by their hands (so that one girl's right hand is (interlaced) clasped by the other's left hand (fingers); there may be as many as convenient for the

space in one row, generally up to some twelve or even more. In front of these there are three boys, two belabouring dancing-drums and one a kettle-drum. The boys move drumming towards the girls and jump back again, while the girls move backwards and forwards, the slightly semi-circular row gradually altering its position, so that they little by little turn round. The girls also move the middle of their bodies backwards and forwards. With short intervals they may continue until long past midnight. This dance gives the young people an occasion to have sexual intercourse when not actually dancing. *Budhi hor hō hanđi nū bulkateko enēca l.*, even old women will dance the *lagrē* dance when they are drunk with beer; *kuri koṛa netarko matao akante dinge l.ko enēca mañjhi chatkare*, as the girls and young men are at present wild with lust they dance every night in the village street outside the headman's house.

lagrē enēc, n. The dance itself; *lagrē rar*, the tune of the songs sung by the girls when dancing *lagrē*; *l. ru*, n., v. a. The time of drumming when *lagrē* is danced; to drum *lagrē*; *l. sereñ*, songs sung by the girls during this dance. (Birhor *lagre*; cf. Ho *lagri duran*.)

laghar, the same as *lagher*, q. v.

lagher, adj., adv., v. m. Contiguous; constantly, uninterruptedly; become familiar, prevalent, of every-day occurrence. *Dhaka taluk ar Sonkara dō l.ge menaka*, the Dhaka taluk and Sonkara are contiguous; *phalna atoren ni cando mi l.ko baplayena*, in so and so village the people have this month uninterruptedly had marriages; *mi l. le kami kana, oka hiloñ hō bae kamhaiyeta*, he is working constantly, he does not leave off any day; *mi l.ge pera horoke daran kana*, he is constantly going on visits to friends; *kul jojome l. akana*, the tiger has become accustomed to eat people; *kombroko l. akana*, thieves have become the daily custom here; *ḍanko l. akana, aḍi bariñ horoko gujuk kana*, witches have become common, an awful number of people die.

laha, n., adj., v. a. m. Front; fore, foremost, first, front; do first, put in front, proceed forwards, become over-ripe, go in advance (also equal to die). *L.lef giri giḍime*, cut off the front part (top); *l. hor kanako noko dō, ale dō tayom hor*, these are people settled here earlier, we are later people; *l. cas l. rem joma*, early crops you will eat before (other crops); *l. hopon kanae*, he is the first child; *in khon doe l.gea*, he is older than myself; *phalnako l.kedea*, they placed him in front (as to time, place or authority); *baihar roñhoeko l.keta*, they did the planting of the low-lying rice-fields in advance (of the others); *cekatem l. gotena*, how is it that you got in front (reached earlier); *kanthar bele lyena*, the Jack fruit has become over-ripe; *daka isin lyena*, the rice (food) has been overdone (in cooking); *sen l.kme*, go in advance; *lyentaleako*, our people have gone in advance (or, got in first); *hapramko doko lyentalea*, our ancestors have gone in advance (have died); *l. seḍ beñgedme*, look towards the front (also, the future).

lahare, adv. In front, before, ahead. *L. noale baɖaelekhan ohole gal-maraolea*, if we had known this beforehand, we should certainly not have talked (taken the matter up); *l. menaea*, he is in front (or, ahead); *l. ye siok kana*, he is ploughing ahead (of the others; considered harder work); *l. ye gočena*, he died before (long ago); *alege l. jelle tuñ akadea*, we have shot the deer first (before you others); *laharen*; adj. In front, ahead. *L. ko bənukkōa*, the first ones are no more; *lahare teñgonko bənukkōa*, *ar tayomre kakthako bənukkōa*, there is no one to stand up in front of me, and there is none behind to speak for me (absolutely without friends in a case); *l. bənukkōa*, there are no ones in front (i. e., ploughing-cattle).

lahate, adv. Forwards, in front, ahead. *L. calakme*, go ahead; *l. ye jonketa*, he had his food previously (before others); *lahaten*, adj. In front, earlier. *L. ko bənukkokhan cettem casa*, when you have none to go in front (i. e., bullocks), what will you cultivate with; *l. ko doko tiokketa*, those that have gone ahead have reached there.

laha baɖae, n. Foresight. *L. b. teye rukhiyena*, he was rescued through his foresight (v. *baɖae*; rare).

laha harta, n. The foreskin, prepuce (v. *harta*).

laha laha, adv. In front, forward, ahead. *L. l. alom rora*, don't say anything beforehand (about the future); *l. le teñgoka*, he puts himself in front (forward); *noko do l. l. ko kamiketa*, these worked ahead (of the others) (v. *laha*).

lahana, v. *lahna*.

lahan dohan, adj. Luxuriant, rank, tall (trees, people). *Noa dare do sor din rohoekge*, *l. d. hara gofena*, this tree is quite recently planted, it has run up into a tall tree; *sor dinren gidrage l. d. e harayena*, this quite young child has grown into a tall boy; *kuri doe l. d. gea, ohokin jurilena*, the girl is a tall girl, they will not suit each other (if married).

lahanga, adj. m., v. *lahnga* (the more common pronunciation).

lahangi, adj. f., the same as *lahnga*, q. v., applied to females; also pronounced *lahngi*.

lahao, v. m. Succeed, overcome. (C., not so here; cf. *laha*.)

lahao, v. a. Bear, endure, put up with. *Dingem daleña, ađi din khoniñ l. aguyel kana*, you are beating me every day, I have been enduring this for a long time; *lahao* is mostly used in *bakhēr* as second word to *sahao*: *sahaoke l. keape*, may you suffer it, may you endure it (cf. *laha*).

lahar cahar, equal to *lahar candar*, q. v.

lahar candar, v. m. Put oneself forward, be officious, try to take a leading part. *Auri ehobtege am dom l. c. barae kana*, before anything is started you are putting yourself in front; *ačgeye l. c. ok kana*, he is making himself officious (cf. *laha*).

lahas, n. A dead body (of people who have died an unnatural death; also of dead cattle). *L. do hakim thenko calanketa*, they transported the

dead body to the court; *qđi marañ l. kanae*, it is a very large dead body (also of a bullock or a buffalo) (v. *las*; P. H. *lāsh*).

lahāt, adj., v. m. Prominent, leading; be do., excel, surpass, be victorious. *Kamire uni dō joto khōne l.gea*, he is better than all the others at the work; *chutki dō baṭki khōne loḥ kana*, the second wife surpasses the first wife (in the work); *kati enēre noko doko lena, ale dōle tayomena*, in the *kati* game these gained the victory, we became behind (lost); *jomre dō khube la, kamire dō dhej banuktaea*, as regards eating he excels, as to work, he is inefficient (v. *laha*).

laha tayom, adj., adv. Behind the first, the second; one after the other; v. m. Become do., come one after the other. *L. tiē*, the second; *l. t.ko teṅgo akana*, they are standing behind each other; *l. tenako pera*, the visitors came one after the other, not together (v. *laha* and *tayom*).

lahe cahe, adv., adj., v. a. Liberal, generous; freely, generously, liberally, open-handed; give freely, without measure, lavishly, squander. *L. c. dakae emok kana*, she is giving out food liberally; *nui era dōe l. c.gea*, this wife is liberal (gives without counting how much she has); *emokreye l. c.keta, cabayena*, she gave without measure, there is nothing left; *hōr then senkate l. c.ye rōra, ađ thenko senlenkhane tom tomkoka*, when he goes to people he talks excessively, when people go to him he remains silent.

laher, v. a. m. Cut off, slice off, cut, deeply. *Jele l. aguketa*, he cut off and brought a large slice of meat; *hōro irokre datromteye lena*, when reaping paddy she cut herself deeply with the sickle; *kohṇḍa miṭ utu gan laeme*, slice off for her a bit of the pumpkin, enough for curry once.

Laher Hembrom, n. A sub-sept of the Hembrom sept. One explanation is that these once cut off (*laherkeltaeako toa*) the breast of a wife who would not go with her husband.

Laher Murmu, n. A sub-sept of the Murmu sept. Same explanation.

lahkao, v. a. Increase motion in dancing and drumming, playing, perform with great zest, be in the midst of, add to. *Atoren kupi kōra qđilelko l. akata lagrē enē*, the young people of the village have in a high degree intensified their movements dancing the *lagrē*; *tirio orōṅko let kana*, they are playing the flute with great zest. (H. *lahkānā*, cause to glitter.)

lahke lahke, adv. Slowly, gently, carefully. *L.l. hijukme, baṅkhanem leṇjedoka*, come slowly (and carefully), else you may slip; *l.l.te kaḍa ārgokinpe*, take the buffaloes (with the the cart) slowly down the incline (v. *lohke lohke*; Desi *loye loye*).

lah loh, v. a. m. Detain, delay (cf. *lohōr*).

lahna, adj., v. a. m. Exaggerated; exaggerate, open the mouth too wide. *Uniak katha dō l.getaea*, his tale is exaggerated (false); *onka dō baṅ rōr akafa, amgem lyet kana*, I have not said so, you are exaggerating it; *l. katha begor bae rōra*, he will not speak without exaggerating.

- lahna*, n. Investment; v. a. Invest, lend out. *Pher l. menaktaea, taka ar horoe l. akafa*, he has much invested; he has lent out money and paddy (at heavy interest). (Desi *lahna*; cf. *lagan*.)
- lahnga*, adj., v. a. m. Tall (men, trees); grow tall, run up. *Nui kora do maran l. benaoena*, this young man has grown into a very tall fellow; *noa dare do adi lyena*, this tree has grown very tall. When used about people, only about males.
- lahra*, n. Large clouds (generally cumuli). *Onka do alom badqia, l. leka oñanoktama*, don't be so proud, what you have will fly away like a large cloud; *l. rakap kana, dagae*, large clouds are coming up, it will rain (cf. H. *lahr*, *lahar*, a waving line).
- lahra*, adj. m. Gossipy, slanderous, loquacious and lying. *Phalna dge l. gea*, so and so is loquacious and lying (cf. H. *lahra*).
- lahrao*, v. a. m. Exhaust, prostrate; become weak, feeble, exhausted, languid, disabled, prostrate, paralyze. *Paurqeye l. kede*, the liquor prostrated him (dead drunk); *ayan biie gerledea, mit ghariteye l. ena*, a cobra bit him, in a moment he became prostrate; *ruqteye l. ena*, he became prostrated (unconscious) through fever. (Munqari *lahrao*.)
- lahta lohta*, n. Bottom of a broken earthenware pot (fairly large). *L. l. nam aguitabonpe, hako areñbon calaka*, find and bring a large potsherd, we shall go and bale out water to catch fish; *qangra jel orakte do alope adera, l. l. re bahrere tekepe*, don't bring any ox-beef in, cook it outside in a large broken earthenware pot (v. *lohta*).
- laj*, n. Shame, feeling of shame. (Note, *-me*, *-ben*, *-pe* is often added; word especially used by women to men.) *L. hō banukitama, setae jom-kettama*, have you even no shame, has the dog eaten what you had; *l. bij banukitaea, sanam boge baride ror potaga*, he has no sense of shame, whatever it may be, good or bad, he mentions everything; *l. me banukitama*, have you no shame; *l. sorom banukitakoa*, they have no sense of shame. (H. *lāj*.)
- lajak lajak*, adj., v. m. Muddy; become so. *Raca do l. l. ge qikquk kana*, the courtyard is felt muddy; *hor l. l. ena*, the road became muddy (v. *lejek lejek*).
- lajak lujuk*, adv. Slowly, heavily, languidly. *Uni haram do okate con l. l. e calak kana*, that old man is going slowly somewhere (about heavy people, body vibrating; cf. *ladhar ludhur*, *lujuk lujuk*).
- lajak lujuk*, equal to *lajak lujuk*, q. v. *Bariatko l. l. ko enec kana, reñgeçteko mirluñ akana*, the bridegroom's followers are dancing languidly, they have become miserable-looking from hunger.
- laja luka*, n. Shame, compunction. *L. l. banukitaea*, he has no feeling of shame; *mōrē hor samatre laime, lacre l. l. alom dohoea*, tell it before the village council, don't keep back what is shameful. (H. *lājā*; v. *luka chapa*.)
- lajanū*, adj., the same as *lajanūq*, q. v.
- lajanūq*, adj. Modest, bashful, chaste, decent. *L. hor kanae, bapla bhoj jom lagit se jāhānak lagit bae soroña*, he is a modest person, he does

not go near to partake of a marriage feed or for anything; *khub l. kora kanae, kuriko bae isir barawakoa*, he is a very bashful young man, he does not make grimaces at the girls (cf. H. *lajjālu* and *lajān*).

lajān lujun, the same as *lajak lujuk*, q. v. (cf. *lujun lujun*).

lajao, n., v. a. m. Shame, decency; to shame, put to shame; feel ashamed, be diffident. *L.te hor tuluē nepel ban sanayedih kana*, feeling ashamed I have no wish to meet with people; *l. banukitama, hor samahre dekem ofak barayeta*, have you no sense of shame (decency), you uncover your hindquarters before people; *hor thene l.kedea*, he put her to shame in the presence of people (or, in the estimation of people); *perako hec l. akawadiha*, visitors have come and put me to shame (because I had nothing to give them); *l.ge bae l.ka, qimqi samahre hō l. kathae rora*, he has no shame at all, also before women he will use shameful language; *adi l.k kuri kanae*, she is a very bashful girl; *onde calakiin l.k kana*, I feel diffident to go there. (H. *lajānā*.)

lajao baha, n. A sensitive plant. (C., not here.) (Fig.) *Membrum virile* (used at the *sendra gipitiē* by boys); also used about women's menses (v. *baha*).

lajao para, adj., adv., v. a. m. Shameless, indecent, immodest; shamelessly, disgracefully; put to shame, disgrace. *L.p.e gitiē akana*, she is lying immodestly (not properly covered); *koeye lagit l.p.n qikaueta*, I feel it a shame to ask him; *l.p. ror*, indecent (shameless) language; *koeketkoan, l.p. bako emadiha*, I asked them (for something), a shame, they did not give me anything; *hor samahreko l.p.kidiha*, they put me to shame before people; *l.p.enan, bako dōholidiha*, I was disgraced, they would not keep me (v. *lajao*).

lajao parao, the same as *lajao para*, q. v. (not common; used especially in the meaning of diffident). *L.p.gen qikaueta, bandon ror bandō ban ror*, I am feeling diffident, whether I shall speak or not.

laj baj, n., v. a. m. Confusion, disorder; confuse, disorder, muddle. *L.b.re menaea*, he is in the middle of the confusion; *noa baber dōpe l.b.keta*, you have disarranged this cord; *ror rorte kathako l.b.keta*, by talking they have confused the matter; *l.b.ko rōhōketa*, they have planted disorderly (mixed several kinds of paddy); *katha l.b.ena*, the matter has been muddled (cf. *laj*; v. infra).

laj bajhao, v. a. m. Entangle, disorder, set at variance, inveigle. *Phalna dōe lai l.b.ketkina*, so and so set them at variance by what he said; *mōkordōmareko l.b. akana*, they have become inveigled in a court case; *dare dō nāyite tol l.b. akana*, the tree has been entangled in the creeper tied round it (v. *bajhao*; cf. *Mundari laj bhajao*).

laj bajhi, adj., v. a. m., equal to *laj bajhao*, q. v. (especially about setting people up against each other).

laj bij, n., v. m. Sense of shame, decency; be ashamed. *Mit hō l.b. dō banukitaea*, he has not any sense of shame; *acteye l.b.ena*, he was put to shame by his own fault (v. *laj*).

laj khauka, adj. m. Shameless, disgraceful, immodest. *Nui lkh. do, cele hō bae lajavakoa*, this shameless fellow, he has no sense of modesty in the presence of anybody (women's abuse).

laj khauki, adj. f., the same as *laj khauka*, q. v., but applied to females.

lajhar, adj., v. a. Occupied; spin out. *L.gea nonde do, dōhoe lagit jaega banuka*, all space is occupied here, there is no room for putting anything; *l.sen do alom idia, khatote rorme, alom la*, don't expand (taking the matter towards intricacies), make a short statement, don't spin it out (v. infra).

lajhar, the same as *lajhar*, q. v. (both words rare and not understood by all).

lak, num. A hundred thousand, an immense number. *Pata hehel l.l. horko jarwalena*, an immense number of people came together to attend the swinging-festival; *l. faka reak jiviye khuuketa*, he destroyed a soul worth a hundred thousand rupees (e. g., a person who hanged himself). The Santals have naturally no real understanding of what a lakh is. (H. *lākh*.)

lakač lukuč, adj., adv., v. m. Weak-legged, weak from the loins downwards; tottering, rickety; be do., walk totteringly, be loose. *Daṇḍa ar jaṅga l.l.getaea*, his loins and legs are weak (rickety); *l.le tarama*, he walks totteringly (especially about the peculiar movements of the loins); *l.l.enae*, he has become weak-legged; *l.lukujok kanae*, he is walking totteringly; *kudi dandom dhitente l.lukujok kana*, the kodali handle has become loose and moves (cf. *likoč lokoč*; cf. *larkač lurkuč*; v. *lakuč*).

lakar lakar, adv., v. m. Gaping, panting, exhausted (from heat, thirst, hunger); be do., hang out the tongue (dogs), be faint. *Loḷo setonle hečena l.l.*, we came panting in the heat; *seta do alaṅ l.le oḍok akata*, the dog is letting his tongue hang out; *taruḷ do l.le dārketa*, the leopard ran off with his tongue hanging out (v. *likor lokor*).

lakar lukur, adj., v. m. Faint, giddy, weak; be do., shaky. *L.l.in qikqueta, janhe dakaṅ jom akatte*, I am feeling shaky having eaten millet (which may be intoxicating); *reṅgečteye l.l.oč kana*, he is weak from lack of food (v. *lakar lukur*).

lakar phakar, adj., v. m. Weak, tired, fatigued; become do. *Reṅgečteye lph.ena*, he became faint from lack of food; *dāṛ darte l.ph.in qikqueta*, I feel fatigued from running along (v. supra; v. *lokor phokor*).

lakar phakar, adv., v. m. With a loud bubbling sound; bubble (Indian corn on the boil). *Jonḍra daka l.ph. heḍejok kana* (or *l.ph.oč kana*), the Indian corn is boiling, making a loud bubbling sound (onomat.).

lakar baha, n., the same as *lakra baha* or *larpa baha*, q. v.

lakar lukur, adj., v. m. Weak, frail, shaky, nervous; be do., shake, tremble. *L.l.in qikqueta kedok baṅ jomlette*; I am feeling weak, because I had no evening meal (yesterday); *busak tora kaḍru doko l.l.oča, bako teṅgo dareaka*, just after birth, buffalo calves are very shaky, they are unable to stand (long); *ti jaṅga l.l.oč kantaea*, his arms and legs are trembling;

- l.l. barayetae*, he is shaky (all movements show weakness, trembling) (v. *lakar lukur*; *lakar lukur* is more pronounced and lasting).
- lakar phecañ*, n. Quarrels, dissensions. *Phalnae mājhi akan khon l.ph. dō dherok kana*, since so and so has become headman quarrels have increased (cf. *phecañ*).
- lakar thakar*, adj., v. m. Tired, fatigued; become do. (through work, exertion). *L.th.in heçena bariare*; I have come dead tired with difficulty (e. g., running to avoid a storm); *kami kamiten l.th.ena*, I have become tired by constant work (cf. *lakar lukur*).
- lakar thukur*, adj., v. m. Tired, fatigued; become do. (from age, illness, intoxication). *Holan nū bullena, tehen hō bulle l.th.in aikqueta*, I was drunk yesterday, to-day I also feel tired on acc. of intoxication; *l.th.enañ harām hūyāte*, I have become fatigued being an old man (v. supra; v. *lukur thukur*).
- lake lak*, n. Hundreds of thousands, innumerable crowds. *L.l. hōr hatreko tahēkana*, there were innumerable crowds of people at the market; *hulre palonko dō l.l.hōrko thu gočekkoa*, during the Santal rebellion (1855) the soldiers shot and killed lakhs and lakhs of Santals (v. *lak*).
- lake lake*, adv. Slowly, carefully. *Gidra dō l.l.ye cacoyena*, the child has learnt to walk slowly; *l.l. baskeake idiyeta*, she is taking the forenoon meal along, carrying it carefully (v. *liko loko*).
- lake lōke*, the same as *lake lake*, q. v.
- laker*, n., v. a. m. Aptitude, (acquired) custom; acquire, learn, master; be, become proficient, expert in. *Hāndi nū reak l. bae bagi dareak kana*, he is unable to give up his drinking habit; *teñok l. menaktaea*, he has an aptitude for weaving; *phalna hopon kora dō enec khube l. akata, menkhan kami seč dō bae loč kana*, so and so's son has made himself an expert in dancing, but he is not learning to work; *olok parhaoe l. akana*, he has become proficient in reading and writing; *kač kamiye l. akata*, he has mastered the work of a carpenter.
- lak lak*, adv., v. m. Luxuriantly, flourishingly; grow do. *Jonḍra l.l. harak kantaea*, his Indian corn is growing luxuriantly; *ul dō l.l.ok kana*, the mango is growing luxuriantly; *sakam l.l. sagenok kana*, the leaves are sprouting vigorously (word refers to fresh growth); *sor dinren kūrī kanae, l.l.e harayena*, she is a girl quite young, she has grown flourishingly (reached maturity quickly) (cf. *H. laklak karnā*, glitter, shine).
- lak lak*, adv., v. m. Craving, longing for (food or drink); crave, be eager for, long for. *Jel jom l.l. sanayedeā*, he has a craving for getting meat to eat; *bharti hōrmo maejin jāhānak nēleko l.l. baraea*, pregnant women feel a craving when seeing some food; *paurā lagife l.l.ok kana*, he has an irresistible craving for liquor (cf. supra; v. infra).
- lak lakao*, v. m., equal to *lak lak*, qq. v. (both meanings). *Nārī l.l.k kana, jhaṭa agukate bitakpe*, the climber (e. g., bean) is growing luxuriantly, bring some stakes and fix them in the ground for it; *alom l.l.ka, emamgeae*

- nahak*, don't be so eager, she will presently give you (cf. H. *lakhlakhānā*, pant with heat or thirst).
- lak lahiq*, adj. Tall and slim, lean and long (trees, young people). *Mat dō l.l. kahle akana*, the bamboo has run up to a great height (tall and branchless); *oka bate con l.l.i hara gotena*, somehow she (he) has very quickly grown into a tall slim girl (boy).
- lakop*, n. Mouthful; v. a. Catch with the mouth, take a mouthful, gorge, devour. *Marañ utar kule heč akana, eken mit l.gem hoeoka*, a tremendously big tiger has come, you will be only a mouthful; *mit l.gan dakako emadiña*, they gave only about one mouthful of food; *seta dakae l.keta*, the dog gulped the rice down (stole it); *sarečak l.gothakme*, bolt what is left; *niñgha dō sagare l.keta*, the cart-axle has slipped the wheel inwards (about the old solid cart-wheels and wooden axle, when the axle was worn, so that the wheel slipped farther in) (cf. *lapet*; v. *lakum*).
- lako phoko*, v. *lako phoko* (the more common form).
- lak pati*, n. A millionaire, a very wealthy man. *Adi marañ mohajon kanae, l.p. mahajonge*, he is a very big money-lender, a millionaire banker. (H. *lakhpati*.)
- lak phak*, adv., v. m. Bubbling, boiling; bubble, boil (Indian corn, any thick substance, also clothes; about the sound heard). *Jondra daka l.ph. hedejok kana*, the Indian corn is bubbling and boiling; *kicrič hedejok kana, l.ph.ok kana*, the clothes are boiling, there is a bubbling sound; *rel gadi l.ph., l.ph. calak kana*, the railway engine goes along puff puff (onomat.).
- lak phak*, v. m. Be exhausted (from heat, thirst), pant; adv. Panting. *Setonre hijuk hijuktele l.ph.ena*, we become exhausted coming along in the heat; *bana l.ph.e hijuk kana*, the bear is coming panting (v. supra; possibly the same).
- lak phakao*, adv., v. m., the same as *lak phak*, q. v.
- lakra baha*, n. A certain plant, *Amarantus paniculatus*, Miq. Santals plant it on account of its red flowers that the girls fasten in their hair.
- laktha*, n. A long stick, long pole. *Mat l.te bindi ganak ocogpe*, remove the cobwebs with the bamboo pole; *l.te ul tiogme*, reach (and pull down) the mango fruit with the pole (cf. H. *lakuč, lakrā*).
- laktha*, v. *loktha*.
- lak*, v. a. m. Cut, pare, chip, clear from grass (with adze or kodali), trim. *Are l.kakpe, bin are l.te pinche arete khilge takena*, trim the rice-field ridge, without trimming the ridges it will remain fallow along the ridges; *nahel lagme*, pare the plough; *noa kač dō bañ lagoka*, this wood cannot be pared; *horo beleyena, khraqi l.kakme*, the paddy is ripe, trim the threshing-floor; *chačha l.kakme, qrisge ghās akana*, clear the street outside our house, it has become full of grass, quite a nuisance (v. *la*).
- lakh*, v. *lak*.
- lakha*, n. Lac. (Very rare; H. *lakhā*.)

Lakha, n. The Laccadive islands. (Only in geography.)

lakhao, v. a. m. Find out; be found out, be visible, apparent, be shown.

Gahna reak l. akawadea nui gidra do, engattel sasahe rifet tahēkana, something due to an eclipse has been shown on the child, his mother was grinding turmeric (during the eclipse when she was enceinte; during an eclipse a number of things must not be done by pregnant women, or the child will become mis-shapen in some way); *cet con l. akawadea, janam dara akawadea*, something has become apparent on him, it is congenital with him; *netar do lena*, now she has become visible (visibly pregnant); *nes bochor-tegeye l.ka, kuriyena mente*, in a year's time she will be visible, that she has grown into puberty; *murhuē jom lentaea*, his leprosy has become visible. (H. *lakhānā*.)

lakhe lakhe, v. lake lake. (C.)

lakhraj, v. *nakhraj*. (A. H. *lākhraj*.)

lal, n. A kind of precious stone. (C.; P. H. *la'l* and *lāl*, ruby; not known by Santals here.)

Lala, n. A sub-division of the Kayasths, generally called *Lala Kat*. (P. H. *lālā*.)

lala, n., the same as *nala*, q. v. (C.)

lalae, n. Time, hour of the day; also about time of the year. *Kedoē jom lye seferena*, he arrived at the time of the evening meal; *tarasim l.koteye ruqrena*, he returned about the hour of the middle afternoon (3 p. m.); *aghār lte gaiye busagoka*, the cow will calve at some time in Aghar.

lalak, n., v. a. m. Attractive exhibition; show off; be persuaded. *Sedae kora jokheē reak l. udugme, sedae do janiē aqim let tahēkana*, show how you could show yourself off when you were a young man; formerly you were very likely showing yourself off much; *Laere hō bae Lok kana*, although they show him something attractive he is not to be persuaded. (H. *lalak*, longing; v. *lolok*.)

lalak jhalak, v. a. Show oneself off in finery. *L.jh. barae kanae, ponē kicriē, oka do arak kicriēm hēltaea*, he is showing himself off, you will see his white clothes, then again his red clothes (v. supra; v. *jhalkao*).

lala lali, adv., v. a. m. Hungering for, hankering for; long for, be in great straits, be hungering for (food). *L.l. reñgečelkoa, cet hō banukitakoa*, they are suffering severely from hunger, they have no food; *gidra do reñgečeteko l.l. barae kana*, the children are showing great distress on acc. of hunger; *gai kađa do busup banukite aqitētko l.l. barae kana*, the cattle are hungering greatly for food, because there is no straw (v. *lalao*).

lalao, v. a. m. Cause to long for food; starve, long for, hunger for, be in straits (in connexion with food); famish. *Nui kurhiā do era hopone l.ketkoa*, this lazy fellow has caused his wife and children to long for food; *reñgečete l.k kana*, we are destitute on acc. of lack of food (cf. H. *lilānā*).

- lalaver*, v. m. Be bent down to. (Mainly heard in a song; v. *laver*, q. v.)
- lalca*, adj. m. Covetous, envious. *Ađi l. hōr kanae, jāhān jō bae nēl sahaoa*, he is a very covetous man, he cannot stand seeing any fruit (without taking it) (not very common; v. *laloc*; Muṇḍari *lalca*).
- lalca lalci*, adj., v. a. m. Covetous, greedy; be do., covet (used about one or more); show what is desirable, feel longing for. *Banarge l.l. hōr kanakin, jāhān phol dōlkin nēllekhan satgekin jom goda*, they are both greedy people, if they see any kind of fruit they will at once eat it; *l.l.kedeteye agukedea ađ bahu*, he coveted his wife and brought her (who was unwilling to come; may also mean he gave her promises of getting things she liked); *jel hēlte gidra dō bogeteko l.l. barae kana*, seeing the meat the children are very eager to get some; *jojom sanateko l.l.yena*, wishing to eat it they felt a great longing for it (cf. *laloc*).
- lale*, v. a. m. Overrun, trespass, encroach on; force oneself upon, obtrude upon, be obtrusive. *Gai lagakope, l.ketako tūri*, drive the cattle away, they have overrun the mustard (note, object is the standing crop, not the place); *sukriko l. akana*, the pigs have forced themselves in (e. g., among the Indian corn); *sojheye l.k kana kūrīre*, he is forcing himself upon the girl straight away; *ran ocok lāgitko l.k kana*, they are pressing themselves forward to get medicine. (Ho *lali*.)
- lale jānje* v. m. n. Hang about wishing to get food, be in great distress (in want of food). *Orakre cet hō banukite reñgecte ađitetko l.j. barae kana*, as they have no food at home they are hanging about in great distress from hunger; *nese akalkette disom hōr ađitetko l.j.yena*, the people of the country have become very destitute, because there has been a bad year (famine) this year (v. supra; cf. H. *lāle pānā*).
- lale jānge*, the same as *lale jānje*, q. v.
- lale lal*, adj. Very red (in a Dasāe song). (H. *lāl lāl*.)
- lalhar*, adj., v. a. m. Thin (cloth, beer), (threads) wide apart; make, become do., spread too much. *Noa kicriđ dō l.gea, l. rācteko teñ akata*, this cloth is very thin, they have woven it using a wide-toothed reed; *buluñko l.keta*, they have used too little salt; *hāṇḍiko l.keta*, they have made the beer thin (have added too much water); *ṭana ṭani dīn kana, l. macha daḥ māṇḍiabonpe*, it is the time when food is scarce, prepare the gruel thin for us (have on more water than usual); *pāhilpe l.keta, nitok dō bañ aṇṭaok kana*, you gave at first large portions, now it will not be enough for all; *gachi bañ batraolena, l.macha rohoetabonpe*, the paddy seedlings did not turn out well, plant fairly thinly (far between).
- lalka lalki*, v. a. m., equal to *lalkao*, q. v. *Kaḍae l.l.yetkōa*, he is tantalizing the buffaloes (showing them straw, without giving); *gidrako l.l.yena piṭṭa lāgil*, the children became hungering for cakes (seeing others having or preparing) (v. *lalkao*).
- lalkao*, v. a. m. Cause to long for, show what is desirable, tantalize, coax; long for, hunger for. *Gidra alom lea, emakhanem emae me*, don't tan-

talize the child, if you will give it to him, do so; *jom laḡite l.ḡ kana*, he is eagerly wanting food (shown) (v. *lalao*; H. *lalkānā*).

lalkar, v. a. m. Wheedle, cajole, decoy, dupe, induce (by false promises). *Phalna dō aleren korae l. idikedea, jel ḡḡiā mente*, so and so has duped our boy to go with him on the pretext that he should bring meat; *kuri hoḡete korae Lena*, the boy was enticed through a girl (v. *lilkar*, the more common word).

lal kesari, v. *kisari*.

lal kisari, v. *kisari*.

la loksan, v. a. m. Spoil by digging. *Alum l.l.ḡefa*, you damaged the potatoes by digging (too early) (v. *la* and *loksan*).

laloc, n., adj., v. a. m. Desire, covetousness, greed, lust; covetous, lustful; desirable; covet, lust after. *Ṭaka l.ṭeye laḡiketa, baṅkhan bae laḡiyet tahē-kana*, he told it on acc. of his covetousness for money, otherwise he was not telling; *jumi l.ṭe nonḡeṅ ḡeḡena*, I came here through my desire to get rice-land; *l. sambraotam*, keep your covetousness in check; *l. hoḡ*, a greedy person; *l. durib ḡellekhan joḡomge sasnaoa*, when you see desirable things, you wish to eat them; *ṭhik hoḡ dōe baṅ kana, hoḡren erakoe Lakoa* (or *-koa*), he is not a good man, he lusts after other people's wives; *jome Lette ale ṭhene hijuk kana*, coveting (our) food he is (constantly) coming here; *phalna reak jumiye laḡ kana*, he covets so and so's rice-land; *baṭi hatao laḡite loḡ kana*, he is lusting after getting hold of the brass cup. (B. *lāloc*; H. *lālac*.)

laloci, the same as *lalociq*, q. v. (H. *lālū*.)

lalociq, adj. Covetous, greedy, desirable. *L. hoḡ*, a covetous person; *noa ul dō aḡi l. ḡeloḡ kana*, this mango (fruit) is looking very desirable (v. *laloc*).

lalosiq, adj., the same as *lalociq*, q. v. *Am l. dō, mēḡge baṅ biḡtama*, you greedy wretch, your eyes will not be satisfied. (B. *lālsā*.)

lalri, n. A garnet. (In books; H. *lālri*.)

lalsa lalsi, v. m. Bring complaint against each other. *Nukin dō thoḡa karontekin l.l. ḡotena*, these two at once brought a complaint against each other on acc. of a small matter (v. *lalis*; Muṇḡari *lalsa lalsi*).

laltēn, n. A lantern. (Engl.)

laltōn, the same as *laltēn*, q. v.

lamak, n. The fruit of the *jom lar*, *Bauhinia Vahlia*, W. & A. *L. here*, one half of the pod of the fruit (empty). This, which is from 15 to 40 cm. long and 5 to 8 cm. broad, is used by women to clean the ground with cow-dung (v. *ḡeḡ guriḡ*); it saves the hand from scraping along the surface.

lamak, v. a. m. Cut deeply, gash. *Jel bhage leka lamagne*, cut the meat well (deeply, reaching the bone); *hoḡoṅ iroḡ kan tahēkanre datṛomṭeṅ ḡeḡ l. akana ṭi*, when I was reaping the paddy I cut my hand deeply with the sickle (? *la + mak*).

- lambaḱ lar*, n. The same as *jom lar*, q. v.; also the fibre of the climber (v. *lambaḱ*).
- lambač lumbuč*, adv., v. m. Leisurely, slowly; walk do. *L.l. abo seče hijuk kana harām*, the old man is coming slowly towards us; *kul l.l. calaḱ kana*, the tiger is going away leisurely; *l. lumbujok kana*, he is (coming) leisurely.
- lamba lambi*, adv. Full of spreading branches; adj. Having long loin-clothes. *L.l. qar akana berhaete*, it has got spreading branches all round; *hola do l.l. horḱo hečlena*, yesterday some people dressed in long loin-cloths came (fig., equal to Deko). (H. *lambā lambi*.)
- lamba lombe*, v. m. Be decrepit, waste away, decay. *Harām l.l.yena*, he has become old and decrepit; *ot l.l. cabayena*, the mushroom all decayed (v. *lambao*).
- lambao*, v. m. Decay, rot, putrify, become stale. *Noa jel do Lena*, this meat has commenced to rot; *ot do sea Lena*, the mushrooms have rotted; *god hore sea l. akana*, the dead person is putrefying.
- lambe*, adj., v. m. Self-sown; grow from grain fallen (at previous harvest). *Er hore do bañ kana, l. hore kana*, it is not paddy that has been sown, but paddy that has sown itself; *noa l. do herhet gidikakpe, cas pholokoka, l.l. doe jhūrgea*, weed out this self-sown stuff and throw it away, the (real) crop will become thin (the weeds taking too much place), the self-sown (weeds) make the crop sickly. (*Lambe* is especially used about seed fallen down when the last crop was harvested, but is also used about any kind of seed fallen down anywhere.)
- lambet*, v. m. Crouch, bend down, hide oneself, couch. *Onṭe do alope calaka, ona jhōṇḱre kule l. akana*, don't go there, in that thicket a tiger is couching; *pusi do goḱo sapko lagifko l. thirkoka*, cats couch quietly to catch rats; *kombroe lambedoḱ kana*, the thief is crouching (not to be seen); *torhotko Lena*, the iguanas are hungry (i. e., their stomach has shrunk in), fig. about people.
- lambet tumbet*, adv., v. m. Slinking about; sneak about, slink about, hover about. *Nui seta do l.l. neṇḱegeye qcur barae kana*, this dog is sneaking about just here; *am do tayomregem l.l. barae kana, hor sāote do bam calaka*, you are slinking about at the back, will you not go together with other people; *orakṭe do bae hijuk kana, ontereye l. tumbedoḱ kana*, he does not come home, he is hovering about over there (v. supra).
- lambo*, adj., v. m. Over-ripe, past the proper age (girl, for being married); become do. *L.aḱ loage sebela*, figs past ripe are sweet; *ot l.yena, bañ ganoka*, the mushroom is over-ripe, it is not fit for eating; *hara l.yenae, bako idiyea qanḱua koṛa do*, she has grown to be past the proper age for marrying, bachelors will not take her.
- lambhač lumbhuč*, the same as *lambač lumbuč*, q. v.
- lamjaḱ*, adj., v. m. Gone bad, rotten, unserviceable; become do., decompose, putrify, go bad. *L.jel alope joma*, don't eat meat that has gone bad;

hola agu hako bale grupletkote sanamko sea Lena, as we did not clean the fishes brought yesterday they have all become rotten; *daka liŋi Lena*, the boiled rice has gone bad and is decomposing; *jel utu ar daka isin Lena* (or *-ko isin l.keta*), the meat curry and rice were cooked into a pulp (here not about decomposing, but about becoming a soft insipid mess, that may be eaten, but not relished).

lamka, adj. m. Tall, tall and slim (males). *Phalna hopon kora dɔ usul le hara akana*, so and so's son has grown tall and slim (rare).

lamka lakuc, adj. Supple, thin and long, hanging down; v. a. m. Bend down. *Backom dɔ l.l.gea*, the sabai grass is long and supple (top hanging down); *qdi usul l.le hara akana*, he has grown very tall and slim; *munga qar hoeŋe l.l.keta*, the wind broke the branches of the horse-radish tree, so that they became hanging down; *uf l.l. akantaea*, his hair has become long and hangs down (v. supra and *lakuc*).

lam kamari, the same as *lam kambari*, q. v.

lam kamariq, v. *lam kambari*.

lam kambari, adj., v. a. Irregular, unsteady in work, frivolous, idle, facetious; to idle, be funny, talk frivolously; adv. Irregularly, by fits and starts. *L.k. hor kanae, hore kamhaikoa*, he is a frivolous person, he hinders people in their work (by talk and frivolity); *senkateye l.k.yeta acaŋ kami bagikate*, he has gone and is idling (with frivolous talk) leaving his own work; *l.k.ye galmaraoa*, he talks frivolously; *l.k.ye kamia*, he works irregularly (by fits and starts, to get his wages).

lam kambariq, adj., the same as *lam kambari*, q. v.

lam lam, adj., v. a. Strutting in loin-cloth reaching the ground; strut do. *L.le dhuti akana are dāra barae kana*, he has a loin-cloth sweeping the ground and is walking about; *l.l. barayetae*, he struts in a flowing loin-cloth (feeling himself superior).

lam lum, v. a. Delude, dupe (by promises, etc.). *Pahil dɔe l.l.kedea, tayomteye lagatedea*, at first he deluded her (with promises), afterwards he drove her away; *guti dɔhoye lagite l.l.kedea*, he duped him to make him his servant; *dikpu horŋo l.l.koa*, coolie-recruiters dupe people (entice them to go to the tea-gardens).

lam luŋ, the same as *lam lum*, q. v.

lamot, n., adj., v. a. m. Levity, frivolity; playful, funny, lascivious, licentious, shameless, lewd; act funnily, etc., pretend, feign (only men). *Noa dɔ l. kantaea*, this is (a result of) his frivolity (falseness); *uni l. hor dɔ ekene landa ocokoa*, that lascivious fellow only wishes to make people laugh; *qdiye l.gea, bae lajaoka*, he is very licentious, he has no shame; *nui daŋgra dɔe l.gea, bae laŋga akana*, this bullock is only pretending (lies down and will not move), he is not tired; *l.teye gitiŋ akana, bae ruqŋ kana, ekene lefa*, he is lying because he is malingering (lazy), he is not ill, he is only shamming; *loŋ kanae*, he is acting shamelessly (v. *lampof*).

- lampo*, n. A small lamp, the same as *qibiq*, q. v. (Engl. lamp).
- lampot*, equal to *lamot*, q. v., but somewhat stronger and especially used about licentious behaviour. A man may be *lamot* before women, but not *lampot*; it is not used about pretending or malingering. *Sendra gipitire l.kora odokkateko la*, at the place where the annual hunt stays for the night the lascivious young people come out (from among the crowd) and act lewdly (e. g., dance nude and act shamelessly). (H. *lampat*; B. *lampot*.)
- lampot enec*, n. A kind of lewd dance indulged in at the *sendra gipitir* (v. supra), by two to four men, similar to the *dunger*, q. v.
- lampotia*, adj., the same as *lampot*, q. v. (lewd, lascivious; cf. B. *lampoty*).
- lampot sereh*, n. Songs sung during the *lampot enec*, q. v.; all indecent.
- lamphe*, adj. Fresh, new (grass, only fig. about intercourse with others); v. a. m. Have secret intercourse with some; seek do. *L. ghās qtiñ hewa hor kanae, bae bagi dapeak kana*, he is a fellow accustomed to graze on fresh grass (have illicit intercourse), he is unable to give it up; *l.ghāse jometa okare coñ*, he (she) has illicit intercourse somewhere; *nukin dōkin lyena*, these two have become accustomed to have intercourse with each other. Word is used both about unmarried and married people, especially about those who seek intercourse with some other person than one's wife or husband.
- lamfa*, adj., the same as *lamot*, q. v. (dissolute, lascivious). Not common.
- lamfa*, adj. Naked, destitute, poor. (C.; in these parts it is scarcely ever used in this sense; v. *lañfa*.)
- lan ban*, v. *land band*. (C.)
- land*, v. a. Laugh, joke. *Khad khadkin l. kana*, they are laughing boisterously; *hilit tulucē ror la*, he is talking and joking with his elder brother's wife (v. *landa sagai*); *boro hedejok kantama, onatem l. kana*, your lungs are boiling (bubbling), therefore you are laughing (women's abuse) (v. *landa*).
- landa*, n., v. a. Laughter, laugh, joke; to laugh, jest; v. m. d. Have a laugh. *L.ñ añjomietakoa, cet coko lyet*, I heard their laughter, they are laughing at something or other; *landa kathae sriakkefa*, he took the jest in real earnest (or, made the jest a reality); *l. katha sriagoka, rosom rugge gogōa*, a jest becomes true, slight fever kills (a Santal saying); *celpe raskayena, barič ātpe l.ket dō*, what joy did you have, you laugh so heartily; *gidrai l.wae kana*, she is laughing to her child; *lwadeako*, they laughed at him; *l.joh kanae*, he is laughing, having a laugh; *l.le rorefa*, he is speaking jesting. (Mupdari, Ho, Bihor *landa*.)
- landač londoc*, adj., v. a. m. Uneven; make, be do. *Culha dō l.l.ko benao akata*, they have made the fire-place uneven; *deal dō l.l.gea*, the wall is uneven; *pincheke l.l.keta*, they have made the rice-field ridge uneven; *nukin kađa dō banarkin l.l.gea*, both these buffaloes have uneven buttocks (due to hip joint having been dislocated, so that one buttock is lower than the other); *cal dō l.l.ena*, the roof has become uneven (high here and hollow there) (v. *londoc*).

landa dhuf, v. a. d. Laugh to scorn, deride. *L.dh.adeako*, *seren bako khusiattaea*, they derided him, they did not like his singing (v. *landa* and *dhuf*).

landa otoñ, v. m. d. Laugh for the last time, leave for good (v. *otoñ*).

land arak, n. A certain vegetable, the same as *bahu fufuri*, q. v. (name not generally known).

landa sagai, n. lit. Laugh-relationship, a relationship that permits jesting and laughing and intimacy between the parties. Such relationship exists between grandparents and grandchildren, a man and his elder brother's wife or his wife's younger brother or sister (i. e., *goromea*, *hiliyea*, *tenaya*); except the grandparents and grandchildren, sexual intercourse between the parties when of different sex is tolerated. Also in case of artificial relationship the same holds good. *Kumaya*, father's sister's husband and those who call him so, also stand in laugh-relationship to each other, but not quite so intimate as the others (v. *landa* and *sagai*).

land band, the same as *lond bond*, q. v. (here the common form).

land cērē, n. A certain bird, the same as *kārī cērē*, q. v., so-called on account of its cry, that sounds like a kind of laugh. Eaten by Santals (v. *land*). Their cry makes people laugh.

lande munde, adv., v. a. m. Excessively; heap up indiscriminately, lay down on one another, be crammed together. *L.m.ye jomketa*, *onateye ciḍireta*, he ate excessively, therefore he has diarrhoea; *l.m.ko ladeadea*, they put an excessive burden on her; *hoṛo biṇḍako l. m.keta*, they put the paddy sheaves in an irregular large heap; *l.m.ko gitič akana*, they are lying one on top of the other; *sukri hoṇonko l.m. akana*, the young pigs are lying crammed together, one on top of the other (cf. *lade gugu*, *gaṇḍe munde*).

land ipil, n. A certain star, the one farthest away of the *bursi kombro ipil* (q. v.); others give this name to Sirius (v. *land*).

lañjok lañjok, the same as *lāyōk lāyōk*, q. v.

-lañ, the suffixed and infixed form of *alañ*, q. v., pers. pr. 1st p. dual inclusive.

We two, you and I. *Alaṅkaṭlañako*, they have made us into a pair, married us; *hapelañ ṇelmea*, wait, we two shall see you (I shall do so and so to you); *delañ alañ hatañ*, *alañ hōlañ calaka*, come along, we two brains, we shall also go.

-lañ, v. *delañ*.

lañ cañ, equal to *lañ cañgiq*, q. v.

lañ cañgiq, n. A dandy, a fop; adj. Gay, jolly, quick to play and slow to work; v. n. Act foppishly. *L.c. baro paila*, *udur dhupur tin paila*, *busiq car paila*, the dandy gets twelve seers, the one who works earnestly three seers, the one who sits quiet four seers (a Santal saying); *mui l.c. do ekene dārā baraea*, *sajokae hoṛ then ṇel ocoḱ laḡit*, this fop only walks about, he dresses in fine clothes to show himself to people; *l.c. barae kanae* (also *l.c.ḱ kanae*), he is acting the dandy. (Muṇḍari *lañ cañgiq*.)

laŋga, adj., v. a. m. Tired, weary, fatigued, very ill; tire out; get tired, weary, lag behind, be very ill. *Kami l. hor*, a person tired with work; *gitič l. enaŋ*, I am tired of lying; *lkidiŋae*, he made me tired (gained on me); *ruq l. akanae*, he is weak with fever (or, dangerously ill); *heč lenale*, we are tired having come (so far); *kpe koeten lyena*, I have become tired again and again asking (without getting); *hel hor hel horten lyena*, I am weary with constantly waiting for; *l. haronenan*, I was tired and had the trouble for nothing; *l. marao lagit hanđile doho akafa*, we have brewed beer to take away the fatigue (when they return from some expedition). (Muŋdari, Ho laga.)

laŋga har, adv. In vain, purposelessly. *L.h.in senlena*, I went in vain (v. *har*).

laŋga phariq hanđi, n. Beer given to persons who come back from a journey (especially men who have been to the Damuda river with the bones of dead people, but also to others who have been away for a special purpose); also beer brought by the bridegroom's party to the bride's place (v. *phariq*).

laŋgar, n. An anchor. (P. H. *langar*; v. *lŋgor*, the more common form.) *laŋgar bhola* (or, *lbhulq*), adj. Lazy; indolent. *Nui lbh. do okare coe tahena, jom johheč do khaŋiye hijuka*, this slothful fellow, who knows where he stays, but when it is time for food he is sure to come. (P. H. *langar*, and H. *bhōla*.)

laŋgar bhuli, adj., the same as *laŋgar bhola*, q. v., applied to girls.

laŋgar luŋgur, adj., v. m. Weak, stiff, feeble, strengthless; be do. *Bat iate l.le taramela*, he is stiff walking on acc. of rheumatism; *ti l.lentaea, jāhānač bae sap tarhao dareaka*, his hand has become without strength, he is unable to take hold of and keep anything (v. *lakaŋ lukur*; cf. H. *langar*, or *langrā*, lame).

laŋgač, adj., v. a. m. Tattered, ragged, in need of clothes; make, become do., be in tatters or rags. *Bahu doe l.gea, jāwāye l. akadea*, the wife is in need of clothes, her husband has caused her to need clothes (has not given any); *jonte hōle košto akana, kicričte hōle l. akana*, we have got into difficulties as regards food, we are also in need of clothes (cf. *laŋta*; Muŋdari *laŋgač*).

laŋka, adj., adv. Distant, far away. *Aki l.m doho akafa, sor hōgme*, you have put it very far away, bring it a little nearer; *tinak l. com senlen noa buluŋ agui lagit*, how far did you go to fetch this salt (v. *aki laŋka*; Muŋdari *laŋka*; cf. *laphaŋ*).

Laŋka, v. *Loŋka*. (Ceylon; H. *lankā*.)

laŋ laŋ, adj., v. a. m. Too big, too wide, gaping, wide open; make, be do. *Noa parkom do l.l.gea*, this bedstead is too broad; *piŋdape l.l. akafa*, you have made the verandah too broad; *duar maraŋ okoč l.l.ena*, the door has become immense, too wide gaping; *l.l.em atrekela*, you have made the ploughing circle too wide.

lañ lañ, adj., v. a. m. With legs wide apart; spread one's legs (females).
L.le teñgo akana, she is standing with legs wide apart; *japitkate jañgae l.l.kettaea*, fallen asleep, she is lying with legs wide apart (v. supra. C., shirking work, standing idle when others are working, not so here). (Muṇḍari *lañ lañ*.)

lañtiti, n. A bird, the Paradise Flycatcher, *Terpsiphone Paradisi*; (fig.) a tall and slim girl. *Nui l. moṭage bae moṭak kana*, this Paradise Flycatcher girl, she never becomes stout.

lañṭa, adj. m. Naked, nude, featherless; v. a. m. Make, become do., strip, take away everything. *L.geae, bae deñga akana*, he is naked, he has not put a loin-cloth on; *lsar*, a featherless arrow; *lsar lekae sen heḥena*, he went and returned like a featherless arrow (i. e., very quickly); *mohajonko l.kedea*, the money-lenders stripped him of everything; *reñgeṭ-teye lyena*, he was stripped of everything by being poor. (Desi *nañṭo*; Muṇḍari *lañṭa*; cf. *lañgaṭ*; cf. H. *nañṭa*.)

Lañṭa disom, n. A country where the people go naked (? Naga land), believed to be to the south-east.

Lañṭa lañṭi disom, n., the same as *Lañṭa disom*, q. v. (both men and women are said to go naked).

lañḍ, n. Membrum virile; adv. Not at all; adj., v. a. m. Nothing at all; do for, see one blown, be anything but. Very commonly used by vulgar people to express defiance or contempt, so much so as to give the impression that this may serve for any other word. *L. kanae peṛa do*, he is no relative at all; *lakge, am liḥ ḍom l.kellea*, it is nothing at all, you good for nothing fellow, did you do for us. (H. *lāṇḍ*.)

lañḍak, int. Confound it, botheration, the deuce! (v. supra).

lañḍa loṇḍo, adv., v. a. Staringly, glaringly, angrily; stare with wide-open eyes. *Cetem rañgaena, l.l.m beñgetel kan do*, what are you angry for, you are looking round with wide-open eyes; *bañ khusik kana nui l.l. mētre do*, I am not pleased with this man with staring eyes (will not be married to); *caḱem l.l.añ kana*, why are you staring at me (v. *loṇḍo loṇḍo*).

lañḍ bhañḍ, adv., v. a. m. Outrageously, in an indecent way; make unclean, impure, defile. *Galmarao ocoean, cel iate onka l.bh.e ruhetkidiña*, I shall cause a talk (i. e., call the village council for settling), why he scolded me in such an outrageous way; *bhiḍi jel meṛom jel ŭukuṛeko utukette utuko l.bh.keta*, as they cooked the mutton in the goat meat pot they made the curry impure (for some people who cannot eat one of the kinds mentioned); *bhitṛe l.bh.keta*, she defiled the ancestors' stall (by going there) (v. *loṇḍ bhañḍ*, here the more common form; cf. B. *loṇḍo bhañḍo*; Santals are liable to combine this word with *lañḍ*).

lañḍ bhañḍao, v. a. m. Defile, ruin, spoil; decay, be ruined, fall into disrepair. *Joto ŭukuṛem l.bh.keta*, you have defiled all the cooking vessels (by using them all for different things); *mohajonko l.bh.kedea*, the money-lenders ruined him; *oṛak l.bh.entaea*, his house fell into disrepair (became

uninhabitable); *l.bh.enako noa atoren kuri korako do*, they have become utterly spoilt, the girls and young men of this village (they have no morals, live promiscuously); *kathae l.bh.keta*, he spoilt the matter (by bringing bad matters in) (v. supra).

lanḍiḍ, n. Wretch, rascal, scamp (v. *lanḍ*; *lanḍ + iḍ*, also, *l.kin*, *l.ko*).

lanḍoḍ lanḍoḍ, adv. Slouchingly (walk), slowly and scantily attired. *Uni haram do okate cœ calak kan l.l.*, this man is going somewhere, slouching along (word presupposes scantily attired and empty-handed) (v. *laroḍ laroḍ*; v. *ladopḥ ladopḥ*; not used before women on acc. of sound association).

lanḍha, n. Stubble (left after reaping) of cultivated cereals, etc.; (fig.) utterly poor. *L. gajarre kulqile hamkedeā*, we found the hare in the stubble-thicket (in a rice-field where much long stubble left); *turi l.*, the stubble of the mustard plants; *nui l. tuluḍ cedakem gatek kana*, why are you keeping company with this poor wretch.

lanḍha, n. A small bird (name from *lanḍha*, because seen among the paddy stubble; the same as *pot ḍoḍo*, q. v.).

lanḍha galoc, n., the same bird as *lanḍha*, q. v. (this name not mentioned before women; also used as a name for any small bird hunted or killed) (cf. *galoc*).

lanḍha phucia, adj. Destitute, who has no property. *Nui l.ph. do hoponera ohole gonlea, ceteye asulkoa*, we shall not give this destitute fellow our daughter in marriage, what will he support them (her and family) with; *cetpe baḍaea ape l.ph. do, do calakpe*, what do you know you ignorant ones, get away (said to children who want to be present at the village council, here equal to without interest or concern) (v. *lanḍha* and *phucia*).

lanḍhea, adj. Lazy; sluggish, indolent (men, bullocks). *Nui l. do, jeḍer dhabice gitickok kana*, this lazy fellow, he is lying in bed until the sun is well up; *l.geae nui ḍaṅgra, bae sen senoka*, this bullock is lazy, he will not get a move on (v. *lanḍhu*; Mundari *lanḍia* and *lanḍhia*).

laoao, v. a. Divide and sell (dead animals). *Baḍhiako lede kana*, they are selling the (dead) castrated pig that has been divided into portions; *l.gidimealan*, we shall kill you and sell you in portions (said to a lazy bullock).

lāoḍi, v. *lāunḍi*.

laojhaḥo paojhaḥo, v. *lajjhaḥu pajjhaḥu* (the more common form).

laojha paojha, v. *lajjha pajjha*.

laoles, v. a. d. Induce, beguile, trick; v. a. Seduce. *Phalnae ladete kuriye itukedeā*, he forcibly applied sindur to the girl, because so and so beguiled him (telling him that they would become a fine pair, etc.); *etak horko Ladeteye kombroketa*, he stole, because other people induced him to do it; *lkidiṇae*, he seduced me (the girl).

laolokṭa, the same as *lae loṭha*, q. v.

lao lokṭha, the same as *lae lokṭha*, q. v.

lao loṭha, the same as *lae loṭha*, q. v.

laonđi, v. *launđi*.

laora, n. *Membrum virile*; adv., adj., v. a. m., used like *laŋđ*, q. v. *Daka bañ jomlekhan lhō bañ calaķa*, if I do not get my food (first), I shall not go, dash it (v. *leora*).

laoranaķ, equal to *laŋdaķ*, q. v.

laoranič, equal to *laŋdič*, q. v.

laoŋa, n., v. a. m. A net for catching birds, especially during the hot season when birds come to drink. There are two kinds. One is as follows: near a small pool (that is covered with branches) a small hole is dug in which a potsherd or anything suitable is placed with water in it; round this is fixed a circular net, the lower edge of which is fixed in the ground with a number of small pegs; at the upper edge a cord is tied that reaches to a small "tent" some 10 m. away. The net, covered with earth, lies on the ground, so as to be invisible. When a bird comes to drink, the man in the "tent" pulls the string whereby the top of the net is drawn together (there is a small post in the ground near the net, to prevent the string from pulling the net away). The bird is thereupon secured; this net is also called *laoŋa paśi*.

The other kind is as follows: a semi-circular net fixed to a bent piece of wood is placed near a small hole with water (as described above); the lower part of the net is fixed in the ground with small pegs on one side of the hole with water and on the other side of this a peg is put in the ground; a string is tied to the upper edge of the net (to the wood), taken through the peg (having a cleft top) and to the "tent," where the watcher is sitting. When a bird comes, he pulls the string that brings the top of the net down to the ground. This net is called *ŋepoķ laŋa*.

Cērēye l. ketkoa he trapped birds; *l. te cērēko or japutkoa*, they catch birds with a net-trap by pulling it down over them.

laowao, v. *laao*.

lapa dhopa, adv. In large pieces, in a large cluster. *L. dh. ko la ođokefa koela*, they are digging coal out in large pieces; *caķ unāķ l. dh. jelpe kuŋi akafa*, why have you cut the meat into such large pieces; *kođe l. dh. gele akana*, the millet (v. *kođe*) has set very large ears.

lapaķ, v. a. m. Throw down, fall down with a thud (v. *lapaķ lapaķ, lopoķ*).

lapaķ capaķ, adv., v. a. m. Squashing, sputtering, exaggerating; fall down with a squash; v. a. Tattle, gossip, exaggerate. *Kūiŋđi bele sardiķ kana, l. c. nūroķ kana*, the mahua fruits are in full swing ripening, they are falling down, squashing; *daķ l. c. nūroķ kana*, rain is falling in large squashing drops; *kađae l. c. idi akafa*, the buffalo has dropped dung (squashing) along; *l. c. e lai barayeta*, he is telling it (everywhere) in an exaggerated way; *l. c. etae*, she is tattling; *ceť leka daķem goķ idiyet, l. c. em hirič idiyeta*, how are you carrying the water along, you are letting it be spilt (onomat.; cf. *lapuķ cābuķ*; v. *lapaķ lapaķ*).

lapak lapak, adv. With a thud or flop (anything soft falling). *Sq bele mit talaoge l.l. nurok kana*, the jam fruits are constantly falling down making flopping sounds; *kakpa do l.l.ko nurok kana*, *daḱ sorok kana*, the lizards are falling down with flopping sounds, rain is coming (onomat.; v. *lopok lopok*).

lapak lopok, equal to *lapak lapak*, q. v.

lapak mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a flop or thud (about one sound; v. *lapak lapak*).

lapak marao, v. a. m. Hit with anything soft, make a thudding sound; fall down with a thud. *Gidrai l.m.kedra*, she let the child fall down with a thud (she carried the child on her hip and, stumbling, let it fall; also: hit him with anything soft, as earth or cow-dung); *dare khone l.m.ena*, he fell down from the tree with a thud; *gidra parkom khone l.m.ena*, the child fell down from the bedstead with a thud (v. *lapak lapak* and *marao*).

lapalis, v. recipr. of *lalis*, q. v. (not *lapalis*, as with C.).

lapa lopo, adv., v. m. Fluttering low (fly), slowly and unsteadily; flutter, fly low, walk unsteadily and slowly (old people); be half-grown. *Bak junu l.l.ko uḁauḱ kana* (or *l.l.k kana*), the fire-flies are flying low near the ground (a sign of rain); *parwa hoponko l.l.k kana*, the young pigeons are fluttering along (just commencing to fly); *budhi l.l.e taramel kana*, the old woman is walking slowly and unsteadily (weak with age); *sarjom jo l.l. nurok kana*, the sal fruits are falling fluttering along (in the wind); *parwa hoponko l.l. akana*, the young pigeons are half-grown (cf. *lepe lepe*).

lapan lapan, adv., v. m. Fluttering, flapping; flutter, flap in the wind. *L.l.e bande akana*, she has put on a skirt that flutters (when she walks, it being short, or torn); *kicriḱ l.l.oḱ kantaea*, her cloth is flapping (legs seen when walking (onomat.)).

lapan lapan, adj., v. m. Having stomach shrunk; shrink in (from lack of food. *Reṅgeḱte l.l.ko heḱena*, they came, their stomach having shrunk in on acc. of hunger; *daḱ tetaṅte laḱ l.l.entaea*, his stomach shrunk in from thirst (v. supra).

lapar lapar, adv., adj., v. m. Flapping, thin and flapping; hang flapping down. *Hḱti lutur do l.l.gea*, elephants ears are hanging flapping down; *l.l.ko piṭṭa akata*, they have prepared large and thin bread (cakes); *kaḁa do okoeren tuḱ cge ropoklen*, *l.l. luturko thapa siṛa akattaea*, the buffalo has been fighting with somebody else's buffalo, they have slapped his ear, so that a strip is hanging down; *geḱ l.l.enaḱ*, I cut myself so that (e. g., the finger) is hanging down (onomat.; cf. *lapan lapan*; cf. H. *lappar*; cf. *lapra*).

lapar loṅgaḱ, v. *lapar loṅgaḱ*. (C.)

lapar lapur, adv., v. m. With clothes hanging in rags; be torn into rags. *L.l. oreḱentaea kicriḱ*, her garments have been worn into hanging rags; *bandenaḱ l.l.entaea*, her cloth has been torn into rags (cf. *lapar lapar* and *lapur lapur*). Also used about the sound heard when a woman, having on wet clothes, is walking.

laparkaē, v. *laparkat*. (C.)

laparkat, adj. Concave-bellied, having a shrunken stomach (from hunger).

Reŋgeŋe le gitiē akana, he is in bed with a stomach shrunk in on acc. of lack of food (v. *lapar loŋgat*).

lapar loŋgat, adj. Slender, lanky, slim. *L.l. hōr dakako jomre hō laē baŋ usulōktakoa*, slim people will not get a protruding stomach, even when they are getting food.

lapatiē, n. An affection of the eyelid hairs (causing itching); the disease-causing "bacilli" (note anim. construction). *L.ko jomeŋ kana* (or *-ko gereŋ kana*), the eyelid-worms are eating me (or, biting me). The Santal idea is that the disease is caused by some invisible worms (*tejo*) affecting the roots of the hairs making them swell a little (? cf. *lātiē*; C., entropion or inversion of the eyelids; acc. to Eastern Santals it is neither entropion nor ectropion). The medical term is blepharitis.

lapatiē v. recipr. of *lātiē*, q. v.

lapat luput, adv., v. m. Slowly, languidly, heavily (walk); walk slowly (the gait of women, or old people). *Am kōra hōr dō qimai leka l.l. em taramet kana*, you young man are walking slowly and languidly like a woman; *bāŋkiye hōrōk akatteye l.lok kana*, she is walking lifting her feet slowly, because she has put on (heavy) anklets (v. *lepet lepet*, *lipat lapet*).

lap cap, adj., adv., v. a. Loquacious, garrulous; tattlingly; talk do., gossip (without paying sufficient respect to what is true), speak thoughtlessly (especially women). *Nui l.c. qimai dō mit talaoe rōra*, this garrulous woman talks continuously; *aēge laha laha l.c.e rōrefa*, she is herself tattling thoughtlessly; *ona katha dō alom l.c. baraea*, don't mention this matter in your gossip.

lap capio, the same as *lap cap*, q. v.

lap capia, the same as *lap cap*, q. v. *Ađi l.c. kūrī kanae, oṛakreye lai baraea*, she is a very gossiping girl, she will tell anything at home; *hāni nui theŋe l.c. baraea*, she will gossip and tell this one or that one.

lapcō, adj. Tattling, loquacious, garrulous, exaggerating (especially women, but also men). *Nui l. qimai dō bae anarika okoe soŋge hō*, this garrulous woman is not behaving like a stranger towards anybody (may chat with any stranger); *l. kūrī doko pagolgea*, gossiping girls are foolish (fibbing) (v. *lap cap*).

lapet, n., v. a. A mouthful; take into the mouth (with one's finger, as Santals do when eating), to eat, draw in (bite underlip); v. m. Fall inside, overlap (straw-rope). *Mit l.kateko ematlea*, they gave us each one mouthful only; *mit l. dak māṇḍi dōn hāmgea*, I shall anyhow get one mouthful of rice-gruel (anyhow get what is needed for living); *tukuēre dakae lketa*, she took mouthfuls of boiled rice from the pot (ate stealthily); *daka l. hōdme*, eat your food quickly; *eken daka l. baraegeye baḍaea*, he knows only how to eat; *cel lekape bāndiketa, bōr l.ena, l. bōr khacaope*, how have you made up this paddy-bundle, the straw

rope has (here and there) got inside (is overlapping), press the overlapping rope into position; *l. luŋigeae*, he has overlapping lips (underlip pressed down below the upper lip; *edrete luŋiye let taea*, he is drawing his underlip in, being angry (he is biting his underlip) (cf. *H. lap*, a handful).

lapet lapet, v. a. Eat quickly; adv. Bandy-legged, bow-legged (walk). *L.le tarameta* he walks bandy-legged.

lapka, v. a. Throw a stick at another stick thrown up, shoot an arrow at another shot upwards; v. m. Fight in the air, fly top over tail, throw sticks at another (in the air), gambol, play by running after one another, tumble over one another. *Thenŋako lyeta* (or *-ko l. eneč kana*), they are throwing sticks at another thrown up in the air (or, play do.); *sarko lyeta*, they are shooting at an arrow shot up in the air (learning to hit flying birds, etc.); *kuritkin l.k kana*, the two kites are fighting each other in the air (flying up and down after one another); *kuri korakin l.k kana*, the girl and the young man are running after one another; *setakin l.k kana*, the two dogs are gambolling (cf. *H. lapkā*, bounce, spring). *lapkao*, v. a. m., the same as *lapka*, q. v. *Lenakin*, they have caught each other (for illicit intercourse); *sarko l. ocoea*, they send the arrow up into the air (make it fly). (*H. lapkānā*.)

lap lapa, adj., v. a. m. Wide, broad, too broad; stretch out horizontally, be outstretched. *L.le gitič akana*, she is lying with legs wide apart (abuse); *noa khačlak moca do l.l.gea*, the mouth of this basket is too wide; *l.l. parkom*, a (too) wide bedstead; *ađi maraŋe oračketa l.l.*, he has built his house very big and too wide; *gidi do phākṛāke l.l. akata*, the vulture has stretched its wings out; *ti l.l.kateye ešet daramkede a gidra*, he met and stopped the child with outstretched arms; *puthiye l.l. akata*, he has opened the book wide (v. *lac laca*).

lap loŋde, adv., v. a. m. Soiled, dirty; to soil, smut, make dirty (especially with dust). *Nitgeŋ um saphaledea, nitge arhōe l.l.yena*, just now I washed him clean, now he has again become dirty (with dust); *kicričko l.l.keftaea*, they have soiled his clothes; *thorae dačketa, dhuritele l.l. akata*, it rained a little, it has just made the dust wet; *hoŋoe huŋuŋ l.l.keta*, she has husked the paddy unsatisfactorily (so that the husk is still sticking to the rice).

lapondaŋ, adj. Very large and bulky; occupying a large space. *Haŋiare miften koran nelleda ađi maraŋ l., joŋo hoŋ khone usula are moŋagea*, on the market-place I saw a tremendously big fellow, taller and more bulky than all others; *ceŋ onde do Lem duŋuŋ akana*, what are you sitting there for occupying the place (saying nothing) (v. *lapondaŋ, lopondaŋ*).

lapoteaŋ ghās, n. A certain common grass, *Panicum humile*, Nees.

lapoteaŋ uŋ, n. Fine hair on the body. *Thotkare l.u. menaktaea, baŋ hendea*, he has fine hair on his neck, it is not black (v. *lopoteaŋ*; v. *lapot, lopot*).

lapotiŋ, v. *lapoteaŋ*. (C.)

lapot, n., v. m. Dewlap (cattle), double chin (people), gills of turkeys and the King vulture; get, develop do. *Nui daŋgra do qđi maraŋ l. menaklaea*, this bullock has a very large dewlap; *thuŋukur sim reak ar seŋgel gidi reak do l. menaktakoa*, the turkeys and the King vultures have gills; *phalna do khube lakana*, so and so has developed a tremendous double chin.

lapot ghās, the same as *lapoteaŋ ghās*, q. v.

lapocaĕ, adj., Big and fleshy, large and soft (women, banyan fruit, figs).

Maran le helok kana, maŋcire hō bae sahoŋ kana, she looks very big and fleshy, she is too large for the stool (word has special reference to the hindquarters); *ale atore bae do qđi laŋu l. bele akana*, in our village the banyan tree has got very large and soft fruits.

lapockakĕ, the same as *lapocaĕ*, q. v., especially used about the fruit.

lapordaŋ, the same as *lapondaŋ*, q. v.

lapos, adj. Soft, pulpy. *Noa ul bele do l. gea*, this ripe mango is soft. (Muŋdari *lapos lapos*.)

lapos lapos, adj., adv. Soft (felt) pulpy. *Joŋdra daka l. l. qikquĕ kana, baŋ sebel kana*, the Indian corn porridge is felt soft and pulpy, it is not savoury; *gitilre taram do l. l. gea, ghom taram taram darelea*, to walk in sand is soft, you will not be able to walk quickly (v. supra; v. *lopos lopos*).

lapos mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a soft feeling (once).

lapra, adj. Thin and broad, pliant, supple, soft, tender. *Lutur l. getaea*, its ears are broad and hanging down; *l. piŋha*, broad and thin bread (cf. *labar lubur, lab lab*; v. *lapra*).

lapra horo, n. A kind of tortoise (having a soft edge round the opening for the legs). Large, found in the Eastern parts. Emys dhanjaka (v. supra and *horo*.)

lapra kode, n. A variety of the *kode* millet (Eleusine Corocana, Gaertn.), so-called, because the ears hang down outwards (v. *lapra*).

lapra malhan, n. A variety of *malhan* (Dolichos Lablab, L.) having very large and broad pods with small beans (v. *lapra*).

lapra merom, n. A kind of goat having large ears hanging down (v. *lapra*).

lapra, equal to *lapra*, q. v. (*l. malhan, l. merom, l. seta*, having hanging ears).

lapra lapri, adj. Having large ears hanging down (both sexes).

lapre, adj. Frail, weak, feeble, slow, sluggish (women, on acc. of weakness or laziness). (Scolding word.) *L. mara qimqi, dare loĕ kantaea, inq hō bae tul dareak kana*, this frail wretch of a woman, her strength is being burnt away, she is unable to lift even this; *lipa lapeye taramet kana l. do*, she is walking very slowly, the frail woman; *l. haŋakĕ*, a soft winnowing-fan (unsuitable for work) (cf. *lapra*).

lapre haŋakĕ cērĕ, n. A small bird so-called. (C.)

lapŋa lapŋi, adv., v. m. Tumbling over one another; fall over one another, fight, tackle one another, grapple with; v. a. Fall over, attack, accuse falsely. *L. l. kin tapamena*, they had a fight tumbling over one another;

mokordomare ukil kathako l. la, in a court case the pleaders tackle one another (plead against); *aċġe kombro kanae, eġak hoġe l. lyetkha*, he is himself the thief, he is putting the blame on others (accuse them); *cēre do coṭrekin l. lyena*, the two birds fought each other in the air; *l. lyenakin*, they had illicit intercourse (v. *laptao*).

laptao, v. a. Mix up in, implicate, involve; v. m. Be mixed up in, be an accomplice, have illicit intercourse, fight each other. *Auriakte in hō kombroreye l. kidina*, he implicated also me in the theft without any cause; *l. mit idikedeko*, they mixed him up (in the matter) and took him along; *soṇtorte taheṇme, bankhan taruṣ amreye l. ka*, be careful, or the leopard will jump on you; *galmarao dole cabalet tahēkana, nokogeko l. keta*, we had finished the talk (the case), these ones threw in a fresh matter; *coṭre cēreko l. k kana*, the birds are attacking one another in the air; *muṇḍu seċre ṇapamentekin l. goṭena*, the two met in the forest and had intercourse (cf. H. *lapṭānā*).

lap lap, adv. With both hands (catch). (C.)

lap lap, adv., v. a. Too broad; make too broad (v. *lap lapa*; word uncertain).

lap lap, adv., v. a. Flapping, in a hurry, excitedly; flap the wings. *Aleren koṛa kṇi ma bae kṇi kan, menkhan dibi heṇel khan hṇi tora l. le calaoenge*, our boy does no work, but if the Durga festival is to be attended, then he is off in an excited hurry; *sim saṇḍi phākrāke l. laba, adoe kukrukutge*, the cock flaps its wings, then it crows (cf. *lap lapa*).

lap lap, adj., v. a. Garrulous; gossip, tattle. *L. le lai baraea, laċre bae sea daṛeaka*, he will tell it gossiping, he is unable to keep it to himself; *jāhānakeye aṇjom ona doe l. l. baraea*, whatever he hears, he will spread it gossiping (cf. *cap cap*).

lap mente, adv. With the hand (catch). (C.)

lap ha, n., v. a. Gain, profit; make, get a profit. *Uni phalna do samani l. hoeoktaea, mit ṭaka reak jiniste iral anae lyet kana*, so and so is getting an immense profit, on a thing worth one rupee he makes eight annas profit (v. *lab*; cf. H. *lābha*; A. H. *naṣ'a*).

lap ha dophā, the same as *lapa dhopa*, q. v.

lap ha lap hi, v. m. Contend (to get), bid against. *Ul kirin ṇam laḡitko l. l. k kana*, they are contending to buy and get the mango, outbidding one another. (B. *lāphā lāphi*, promiscuous leaping.)

lap haṇ, n., adj., adv., v. a. m. Height, distance; distant; high up, far off; protract, lengthen out. *Aḍi l. re menaka, oḥom tiokleā*, it is very high up, you will not be able to reach it; *aḍi l. alom deḷoka, ḍar do ṭasa-hagea*, don't climb so high, the branches are brittle; *aḍi l. te hoṛ acur akana*, the road makes a great detour; *katha do alope l. a*, don't lengthen the case; *uni do l. seċgeye idiyeta*, he tries to protract the matter (strays far afield) (cf. *laṇka*).

- laphao*, v. a. m. Stretch out (arm); jump, brag. *Ul l. tiogme*, stretch out your hand and reach the mango (pluck it); *purquem kai akata, arem l.k kana*, you are fully guilty, and you are bragging. (H. *lāphnā*; Munḍari *laphao*.)
- lar*, n. A string, as of beads. In Eastern parts *lar* is not used and not considered Santali. *Lar* is used by Mahles, Bīrhōr and Kolhēs (v. *lar*, the Eastern form of the word; H. *lār*).
- laraha*, adj. Lean and not strong (bullocks). *L. ḍaṅgra kanae, tis hō bae moṭaka, jāhā tinṅke jom*, he is a gaunt bullock, he will never become fat, however much he eats.
- laraan laraan*, adj. Remaining lean although well fed, applied mainly to children. (C., not here; v. *laraha*.)
- larbhad*, n. Luck, fortune, fate. (C., not here.)
- larco*, adj. f., equal to *lapco*, q. v. (v. *lacri*).
- larjar*, adj. Related by marriage. (C., not here.)
- larjor*, the same as *larjar*, q. v. (C.; v. *narjor*.)
- larkao*, v. a. Send off; v. m. (C.) Fall behind (work). *L. kedee, aḍ dōe tahēyena*, he sent him off (promising to follow), he himself stayed behind. (Santals mostly use *ṭarkao*; *larkao* is used by the local Mahles.)
- lar larao*, v. m. Be eager for, crave for. (C.; here *lak lakao*, q. v.; *lar larao* is used by the Mahles in these parts; Munḍari *lar larao*, loquacious and idle).
- lar larao*, v. a. causat. Cause to stretch oneself, lose consciousness. *Gidrape rak l. l. ocoyede kana*, you are letting the child cry so that it becomes stiff. (Word doubtful.)
- lar lāriq*, v. *lar lāriq*. (C.)
- lar*, n. The fibre between the tree and bark, the under bark, bass or bast, especially of creepers, used for ropes; v. a. m. Make into, use fibre; yield fibre. *Jom l. te batako tolketa*, they tied the cross-laths (in thatching) with the fibre bast of the *jom lar*, q. v.; *babar banuktabona, jāṛi l. kata-bonpe*, we have no rope, make some hemp bast for us (v. *jāṛi*; note, the *lar* is the fresh bast, different from what is called *sobot jāṛi*, when the plant has been soaked for a length of time); *noa cihūt l. dō haṛamena, bañ Loka*, this *cihūt lar* (q. v.) is old, it will not yield any fibre; *bare l.*, the bast fibre of the Banyan tree (not much used by Santals, but by Bīrhōr); *cihūt l. reak aḱ ghura dō khub keṭeḍgea*, a bow-string made of the fibre bast of the *cihūt* is very strong. (H. *lar*; Ho *la*.)
- lar*, n. A row of a necklace, a string of beads, etc., a turn round. *Bar l. mala*, a necklace of two rows of beads; *hoṭokre mala bar l. ḡcurena*, the necklace went twice round the neck; *pe l. sikri malae horok akata*, she has put on a three-stringed chain (v. supra).
- lar*, n., v. *lanḍ* (which is used here; C.; H. *lār*).
- lar*, n. A snake. *L. joṭeteye goḍena*, he died from the touch of a fibre (i. e., snake); *l. joṭetadea* (or *l. e j.*), a snake bit him (note, both animate and inanim. construction may be used) (v. *lar*; cf. use of *kadeḱ*).

lara, adj. m. Having horns bending down forwards, having the comb hanging down on one side, having one's hair tied in a knot on one side of the head as low as or lower than the ear. *L. dāngra bako roroka, dereñ dñilgetakote*, bullocks with horns bending down forwards do not butt, because their horns are loose; *aleren dō marañ utar l. sãñdi menaetalea*, we have a tremendously big cock that has its comb hanging down on one side; *l. suf hōr*, a man having his hair tied in a knot low on one side of his head (mostly on the right side; now very rarely seen, because men have their hair cut).

larač lorōč, the same as *larōč lorōč*, q. v.

laraha, the same as *lara*, q. v. (about bullocks).

lara loro, the same as *larha lorho*, q. v.

larañka, adj. Tall and stout (men), long and thick (fruit), pugnacious. *Adi l. hōr kanae, larhqi khube jhūkoka*, he is a very tall and stout man, he is a very vigorous fighter; *khub marañ l. jo akana hotot*, the *hotot* pumpkin has a very large long and thick fruit (cf. *larga, larīga*; H. *larākā*).

larañkar, adj. Tall and stout, pugnacious, fighting. *Adi marañ l. hōr kanae, pe pon hōr uni tulucko larhailenre hō ohoko darelēna*, he is a very big and tall man, three or four people will never, if they had a fight with him, get the upper hand; *l. hōr kanae, larhqiye nam baraea*, he is a big and pugnacious fellow, he seeks to quarrel with people (v. supra).

larañ larañ, adj., adv., v. m. Dangling, hang dangleingly down. *Ul jo l. l. jhilok kana*, the mango fruit is swinging, dangling; *laru l. loč kana*, the bell-tongue is dangling; *bape dēnga ocoyēda, l. l. ñelok kantaea*, don't you make the boy put a loin-cloth on, he is seen naked (v. *larao*).

larañ pañ, adv., v. m. Dangling, swinging (like a pendulum); dangle, swing. *Bam lajaoč kana, l. p. em daran kana*, are you not ashamed, you walk about naked; *ghañi reañ laru l. p. ok kana*, the bell-tongue is swinging; *ghonča reañ larutet l. p. jhilok kana*, the pendulum of the clock is swinging backwards and forwards (cf. *laruñ pañ*; v. supra).

larao, v. a. m. Move, stir, budge, get a move on, exert oneself. *Ato khon mañjiye l. kedea*, the headman drove him away from the village; *noa dō alom la*, don't move (touch) this; *dar hoete l. k kana*, the branches are moved in the wind; *l. kpe se, bañkhan cekatepe joma*, do, get a move on (exert yourself), or how will you get food; *noñde khon dō alom l. ka*, don't move away from here; *l. len angē pakraoa*, only when you bestir yourself will you get (what you want); *mokordomale l. akafa*, we have started a lawsuit; *mokordoma lağıl quriko l. ka*, they have not as yet taken any steps to start a lawsuit; *l. ge bae l. ka nui bahu dō*, this daughter-in-law of ours will not bestir herself; *ot l. k kana*, there is an earthquake now; *kop l. akantaea rane jom akafte*, his phlegm has come out, because he has taken medicine; *dañta Lentaea*, his teeth have become loose; *dhubhi Lentaea*, his hip joint has been dislocated. (B. *lārā*.)

larbar, adv. Stammering, nonsensically. *L.e roret kana, bañ bujhquē kantaea*, he talks stammeringly (or nonsensically), it is not possible to understand what he says (v. infra; v. *laro baro*).

lar barao, v. a. Be restless; jabber (talk rapidly and incoherently); v. m. Become poor. *Thirkokpe, alope l. b.a* (or *l. b. baraea*), be quiet, don't be so restless; *l. b.etae, oka hō bañ bujhquēktaea*, he is jabbering, nothing can be understood of what he says; *pañil dō kisārko tahēkana, nitok doko l. b.ena*, formerly they were rich, now they have become poor. (H. *larbarānā*, speak nonsensically, stagger; cf. *laro baro*.)

larbaria, adj., v. m. Poor, indigent; become do. (C., deficient in stamina.) *L. b. cabayenako*, they have become utterly destitute (v. supra; Muṇḍari *larbaria*, mischievous).

lar biñ, n. A certain snake, ? *Coluber asiaticus*. Very rare in the Santal country. Said to live in the forests, to have something like a cockscomb on their head and to crow like a cock(!). Said to be very poisonous, like many other non-poisonous snakes (v. *lar*).

larbhad, adv., v. m. With a thud; fall down with a thud. *Kaḍa khone nūrena l.*, he fell down from the buffalo with a thud; *theṅga l. nūrhayena*, the stick fell down with a thud; *ḍar nūr lena*, the branch fell down with a thud (mostly about anything soft falling, or falling or striking anything soft) (onomat.).

larbhad larbhad, adv. Thudding. *Taruṣ l. l.e dōn idiketa*, the leopard jumped along, thudding (v. supra).

larbhad mante (-*marte*, -*mente*) adv. With a thud. *L. m.ye leñjet gurena*, he slipped and fell with a thud (v. supra).

larcar, n., v. a. m. Use; to move, use, make use of, employ. *Camoc reak l. dō bae baḍaea*, she does not know the use of (how to use) a spoon; *bañi onḍe tahē ocoakpe, onḍe khon alope l.a*, let the brass-cup remain there, don't move it away from there; *okako bañi tharibo l.et, onako dō judare dohoepe*, keep the brass cups and plates that we have in use separately; *nui kurhiq dō oka kāmire hō alope l.ea*, don't make use of this lazy fellow in any kind of work; *noa baṣṣa dō ohō l.lena*, this adze cannot be used; *geḷ ṭaka reak l.kate geḷ bar ṭakan hoe ocoketa*, trafficking with (goods worth) ten rupees I made it into twelve (had two rupees profit) (v. *larao*; Desi *lorcor*).

lar ḍora, n. A loin-string made of bast. (Especially used when abusing the bridegroom's followers in jest.) *Simṛaren herel dō l.ḍ tako l.ḍ. tako mana pañi dhuti tako*, the men from Simṛa, they have bast loin-strings, bast loin-strings, their dhoti (loin-cloth) is a mat (v. *lar* and *ḍora*).

larea, the same as *ladea*, q. v. (Muṇḍari *larea*).

larea loreo, adj., equal to *lareat loreot*, q. v.

lareat loreot, adj. Dunce, idiotic, muddle-headed, stupid, soft-brained.

L. l. hoy dō gabmarao jokheḷ cahap̄kateko heñela ar cet hō bako roṛa,

when there is some conversation (talk at village council) dunces gape and look, but do not say anything (cf. *lopeof*).

lareaf luriut, adv. Slipping, swallowing down (soft food that needs no chewing). *Lapef tora l. l. ul hodme*, as soon as you have got it in your mouth, swallow it slipping it down (v. *luriut luriut*).

larga, adj., v. m. Tall, long (men, pole, stick, etc.); grow long, tall, be (too) long. *Ađi maran le hara akana*, he has grown into a very tall and big boy; *l. banak aguip*, bring a long pole with a hook; *noa sahan do l.gea, mak kutraipe*, this firewood is (too) long, cut it into short pieces; *noa mat do lyena, bhakri oho jullena*, this bamboo is too long, it will not do to have it loaded on a cart; *l. laktha*, a long stick (v. *ladga*; ? cf. *ladga*).

larga, v. *lurgau*. (C.)

larha lorho, adj., v. a. m. Trembling; tremble, be unsteady, dilatory; be eager, trembling (to get food), *L. l. barae kanae jom lagil, emangeae nahak*, he is impatient to get food, she will give you presently; *ti l. l. getaea*, his hand is trembling (unsteady); *perako hee akana, arpe l. l. barae kana*, we have got visitors and you are dawdling (dilatory in preparing food); *ti l. l. kantaea*, his hand is trembling.

larka, n. A child (male, about half-grown). (H. *larka*.)

larka baha, n., the same as *lakra baha*, q. v.

lar kac lurku, adv., v. m. Slipping, gliding away (under pressure); slip, glide away under the skin when touched by the finger. *Caki jan onte note l. l. laraokgea*, the knee-cap moves sideways when pressed; *hadi akanae, sir l. lurkujok kantaea*, he suffers from muscular swelling, his swollen muscle glides to one side when pressed; *cel con laere l. l. rakabokitea*, something, who knows what, comes up in his stomach moving when touched (v. *lar kac*; cf. *lakac lukuc*; v. *lur kac lur kac*).

Larka Kol, v. *Larka Munda*. (C.)

Larka Munda, n. A section of the Hos in Singbhum (the "fighters"). The name is known to Santals, but very few are able to say who they really are. (H. *laraka*; v. *laranka*; v. *Munda*.)

lar ka par ka, n. Children and all. *Noko do l. p. joto pera horokko sen caba akana*, these have gone, children and all, every one on a visit. (Also *lar ka par ka*; H. *lar ka*.)

lar kōk, n. A species of paddy bird, *Herodias bubulcus* (v. *kōk*). So-called on acc. of their long thin neck (v. *lar*).

lar kharao, v. a. m. Be in a hurry, in haste, restless, fidgety, eager. *Reŋgeŋe perako l. kh.kethoa*, they made the visitors fidget on acc. of hunger; *nui gidra do calak lagile l. kh. barae kana*, this child is restless to start; *reŋgeŋeye l. kh.ena*, he is restless from hunger; *alope l. kh. baraea, namgeape*, don't be restless, you will surely get (cf. H. *lar kharānā*, reel, falter, stammer; this meaning given by C. is apparently not used in Eastern parts).

lar laria, adj. Lanky, slender, slim (both sexes), tall and slender (tree).

L. li hara gofena abo mai, our girl has run up into a tall and slim maiden; *noa sor din rohqeak dare do l. l. hara gofena*, this recently-planted tree has grown quickly tall and slender (cf. *lar*).

laro baro, v. a. m. Babble, stutter, talk quickly and indistinctly (like a drunken person), talk nonsense, speak incoherently. *Hanḍiko nū akala*, *l. b.k kanako*, they have drunk beer and are babbling; *bañ añjom thikok kana*, *l. b.yetako*, it cannot be distinguished what they talk, they are talking quickly and indistinctly (v. *larbar*; cf. H. *larbarā*, soft, sticky, stammering).

laro bato, equal to *laro baro*, q. v. *Gidra do nḡtar l. b.e ror cetel kana*, the child is at present learning to talk and babble.

laro cako, adv., v. a. Moving the mouth; chew, munch (quickly). *L. c.e jomet kana*, *moca miḡ laraoḡe tahentaḡa*, he is chewing and eating, his jaws are moving without a break; *dakae l. c. goda*, he will munch his food quickly (cf. *larao*).

larop cakop, equal to *laro cako*, q. v. Also used about munching a little in different places. *Calak tuluc l. c.e jom idiyet kana*, he is munching something as he walks along.

laroḡe laroḡe, adv., equal to *larañ larañ*, q. v. Nude, with penis dangling visible (not used before women).

laroe cakoe, adv., v. a. Moving the jaws; munch (slower than *laro cako*, q. v.). *Uni haram do l. c.ye jom jarwayeta bai baite*, the old man is eating, slowly chewing; *l. c. miḡ talao mocaḡe laraoa jāhānaḡe jojom kan leka*, she is constantly moving her mouth munching, as if she were eating something.

larpa, adj. Shrunk (stomach), flat and thin. *L. hor*, a person with a shrunk stomach; *l. daṅgra*, a bullock with a flat stomach; *l. jo*, a flat and thin fruit (used about leguminosæ, when looking as if there are no kernels in the pod (cf. *patla* and *jalpa*).

larpañ, equal to *larpa*, q. v. (but not generally used about fruits).

lar potom, n. A small bundle made of the leaves of the *jom lar*, q. v. The leaves are stitched together with straw and the whole made into a bundle tied up with string. Fig., visibly enceinte. *L. p.e rokḡeta ho*, so and so is with child (v. *potom*).

lar togo, n. The red squirrel.

lar sakam taruḡ, n. A very large kind of leopard.

las, n., the same as *lahas*, q. v. (dead body). (P. H. *lāsh*.)

lasak pasak, adv. Clammy, sticky (feeling, result of perspiration): adj. Insipid, tasteless. *L. p.iñ qikaḡeta*, *um heḡlengen*, I am feeling sticky, I shall go and have a bath before anything; *noa utu do l. p.gea*, *bako buluḡata*, this curry is insipid, they have not salted it; *noa tale do bañ herema*, *l. p.ge qikaḡe kana*, this Palmyra palm nut is not sweet, it tastes insipid (cf. *laḡak paḡak*).

lasaniā, v. *losunio*. (H. *lahsaniyā*, cat's eye.)

lasaŋga, n., equal to *lasārḥē*, q. v.

lasānte, postpos. On account of, owing to, on the pretext of. *Thamakur l.ñ senlena*, I went on the pretext of asking for tobacco. (Rare; v. *lasārḥē*, the commonly used word.)

lasar lasar, adj., v. a. m. Loquacious, garrulous; talk, chatter (women). *L. l.geae*, she is a chatterbox; *l. l.ēf kanae*, *bañ mucadoktaea*, she talks incessantly, it will not end; *onḍe senkateye l.l.oḱ kana*, she has gone there and is chattering (v. *leşer leşer*).

lasar pasar, adv. Carelessly, indecently (women). *L. p.e duruḍa*, *kicriḱ bae samṭaoa*, she will sit carelessly, she will not put her cloth properly round her (v. *lišar lasar*).

lasārḥē, n. Pretext, pretence; v. a. Make a pretext. *Ceḷ l. hō bānuktiina*, I have no pretext (to excuse me); *pera hiriko l.kateñ heḱena*, I have come on the pretext of visiting friends.

lasārḥēte, postpos. On account of, on the pretext of, owing to (the ostensible reason being). *Kicriḱ kiriñ l. hatteñ senlena*, I went to the market on the pretext of buying cloth; *ruḡ kanako l. bāhui calaoena*, *bāñkhan ruḡ dō bānukitakoa*, our daughter-in-law went on the pretext that they are ill (in her old home), else there is no illness with them (*lasārḥē + te*).

leşer, adj., v. a. m. Sharp-edged, keen; sharp-tongued; tipsy; sharpen, make, become sharp. *Noa churi dō bañ l.a*, this knife is not sharp; *l. moca hōr*, a sharp-tongued man; *l. teñgoḱ dişakope*, *babar joro emakope*, remember the sharp axes (those who have conducted the case), give them two portions (of the meat) each; *kamar then hulsin l.me*, let the blacksmith sharpen (e. g., the axe, by beating); *nū lenae*, he has become drunk and talkative (jolly drunk); *l. jamom*, a sharp-pointed thorn. (Muḡdari, Ho *leşer*.)

lasgar, adj. Good, juicy, savoury (meat, vegetables). (C.; not known here; Muḡdari *lasgar*.)

laskae loşke, adv., v. m. Kicking one's cloth, flopping, dangling; dangle, flop (fat women that have tied their cloth low down and kick their cloth walking; not used about repose). *L.le heḷoḱ kana piñcar maraḱ leka*, she looks grand with dangling cloth like a peacock; *l.l.ye tarameṭa*, she walks kicking her cloth; *bandenaḱ l.l.oḱ kantaea*, her cloth is wagging (cf. *laskoek*).

laskal, adj. Mated without the ceremonies (heard in a *dōñ* song: *Ghañṭa bāñi laskalakini nikiñ dō*, these two are two mated on the Gh.b. hill).

laskao, v. m. Stick, be kept behind, be entangled. *Am dō gateko khonem l. tayomena*, you were detained behind and did not come with your companions; *ul capadre thenḡa Lentiña*, my stick stuck when I was throwing it at the mangoes; *pera tulucin napamenteñ l. tahēyena*, I was detained behind, because I met with friends.

laskar, n. A crowd, a numerous party, a host, attendants. *Adi l. menak-kotaea uni rajren do*, this zemindar has a very large crowd of attendants; *adi lko jutqulena*, a large host assembled (e. g., to hunt); *hor-te hqti sadomte adi lko hečena bariqtko*, the bride-groom's party came, a very large host of people, with elephants and horses. (P. H. *lashkar*; cf. *lob laskar*.)

lasker, the same as *laskar*, q. v.

laskoeak, adj. Corpulent, fat and broad (elderly women, small children).

Nui l. do macire hō bae sahōp kana, this fat one, she is too broad for the stool; *nui gidra do le moča akana*, *heoe hō bañ jutok kana*, this child is awfully fat, it is not even possible to take her on your hip (cf. *laskde loskoe*; v. *loskoeak*).

laskok, equal to *laskoeak*, q. v.

las lasa, adv. With legs spread out, immodestly, filling a large space, spread out. *Nui qimqi do lajaoge bae lajaok kana*, *l.l.geye durup akana*, this woman has no feeling of shame, she is sitting with her legs wide apart (not properly covered); *l.l.e gitič akana*, she is lying with legs wide apart. (Used about women sitting and lying; may be used about men lying.) *L.l.e durup akana*, *marañ utar thāiye ešet akafa*, she is sitting spreading himself, she is occupying a very large place (cf. *lac laca*).

lasok, v. a., the same as *losak*, q. v. (the common form).

lasok lasok, adv., v. a. Gobblingly; gobble. *Sukri l.l.e jomet kana*, the pig is eating gobblingly; *loboke l.l.eł kana*, (the pig) is gobbling the flour (v. *supra*; onomat.).

las pas, adj., v. a. m. Muddy; make do., be do. *Raca do l.p.ena*, the courtyard has become muddy (cf. *lať pať*; v. *leşe pese*; some people take *las pas*, to be equal to *as pas*, neighbourhood).

las pasao, adj., v. a. m., equal to *las pas*, q. v. *Gai kulhiko lebet l.p. akafa*, the cattle have trampled the village street into mud.

lasra, adj. m. Chatty, loquacious, jolly. *L.geae, ror bañ mucadoktaea*, he is garrulous, his talk is never finished; *bae anqrika nui l.do*, this chatty fellow will not behave like a stranger (is hail fellow well met with everybody) (v. *lasar lasar*).

lasra lasri, adj. (pl.), equal to *lasra*, q. v. (both sexes; rare).

lasra lasri, v. a., equal to *lasrao*, q. v. *Bhit l.l. otokateko calaoena*, they went away after having daubed the wall here and there; *l.l.ye jom got-keta*, he ate very quickly constantly filling his mouth.

lasrao, v. a. m. Plaster, smear, daub; eat quickly (the hand "daubing" the mouth). *Parak hasate l. ešetkakpe*, fill the cracks, plastering them with earth; *bhit l. miť sāokakpe*, plaster the wall so that it becomes even; *miť gharitem l. caba gotketa khajari*, you finished the parched rice in a moment putting your hand again and again against your mouth; *daka laped jokheč ti mocateko ladera*, when eating rice they put their hand into the mouth; *gidra dakako l.joma*, children besmear themselves eating rice (cf. H. *lasnā*, be plastered with).

lasro, adj. f., the same as *lasra*, q. v., applied to females.

lat, n. A by-place, recess (in the forest). *L.re lopakre*, in recesses, in holes. (This expression is used in *bakhēr*, invocation of the spirits supposed to reside in such places, by the *kuḍm naeke*, q. v., or an *ojha*). (Muṇḍari, Ho *lata*, cave, den.)

lata, adj., v. a. m. Attached to; make, be do., have affection for, cling to. *Apat l. gidra*, a child attached to its father; *apatre ḡḡi l. menaea, jāhā seḡe baḡiaekhan ḡḡiye raga*, the child is clinging to its father, if he leaves it to go anywhere, it cries much; *goromtel gidrai l. akadea*, the grandfather has made the child attached (to himself); *nukin kūrī koḡa dō ḡḡikīn l. akana*, this girl and young man have become much attached to each other (especially in a bad sense); *apat tuluc daka jome l. akana*, the child has become accustomed to eat together with its father (and will not take food otherwise).

latak, adv. (only as second word in a compound). Fast asleep. *Japit l.ketale*, we fell fast asleep; *senkateh hohḡ baraketa, ḡḡh hō bako ḡḡhaka, ḡitiḡ l. ḡotenako*, I went and called out, they did not answer at all, they had just gone to bed and were soundly asleep.

lataṅga, n. (Enough) for one's trouble. *Sen l. dōe emadiṅa*, he gave me just for my trouble of going; *heḡ l.te jel daka dōṅ jowana*, I got some meat-curry to eat as a recompense for my trouble of coming here (cf. *laṅga*).

lataṅget, the same as *lataṅga*, q. v.

latao, v. a. Lie in wait (as a beast of prey). (C.; not here; cf. B. *lotān*, cling as a creeper.)

latar, n., adj., postpos., adv.; v. a. m. The underside, place below or underneath; below, underneath, beneath; put under, lay under, subject, conquer. *Baksa reaḡ l.tel*, the underside (bottom) of the box; *l. seḡ khon rimile rakapeta*, clouds are coming up from the region below (i. e., from the East); *l. khon ḡaḡa daḡ cetanteye thelao rakapeta*, the water in the river has been pushed up from below up towards the brink; *l. disom*, the low country (generally Eastern, but also Southern Bengal); *l. luḡi*, the underlip; *l.jaṅga*, the sole; *l. laḡ*, the penis of a bull; *l. ḡaḡa*, the teeth of the lower jaw; *buru l.reko ato akata*, they have built their village below the hill; *dare l.rele ḡerayena*, we camped under the tree; *kisār l.ren hoḡ kanaṅ*, I am a person under a master; *ḡaḡa paromok gidra dō l.seḡko tahena*, when crossing a stream, children will be on the lower side (a grown-up person will guard them against the force of the running water); *l. hakobon sapkoa*, we shall catch the fishes that live below (in the mud or at the bottom); *am jaṅga l.reṅ ḡsuloka*, I shall have my support dependent on you (obedient to your will); *mahjhi dō ato hoḡe jaṅga l. akatkoa*, the headman has made the village people obedient to himself; *koḡa dōe jaṅga l.ena baḡu theḡ*, the young man has become submissive to his wife; *baṅdo sarmateye deḡen, baṅdōe ot*

len, bae namok kana, whether he has mounted to the heaven, or he has gone down under the earth (we don't know), he is not to be found (a common expression, when somebody has disappeared); *maran' hope hara l. kede*, she has grown taller than her elder brother (or sister); *qimqi thene lac l. akana*, he has become submissive to the woman (his wife); *hotok l. te dak calak kana*, the water runs up to one's neck; *sanam jelko sakam l. kefa*, they put all the meat under the leaves (i. e., appropriated it for themselves); *kathako sakam l. kefa*, they hushed the matter up. (Mundari, Ho, Birhor *latar*.)

latarre, adv. pospos. Under (v. *supra*).

latarte, adv. postp. Under (v. *latar*). *Buru latar l. hor sen akana*, the road runs along the foot of the hill.

lata sutq, adj. Distant (relative, especially artificially related). *Ato sagai l. s. pera kanako*; *l. s. pera bongga jel emako do ban ganoka*, they are distant relatives of the village relationship (i. e., made up, artificial relationship), it is not permissible to give artificial relatives the flesh of sacrificed animals. (H. *natā*.)

later, n., adj., v. a. m. A crammed place, a place full of rubbish (hiding place for snakes, etc.); intricate, complicated; dense, full; make, become do., cram, pile up. *Oka l. re coe doho akat, ban namok kana*, who knows in what crammed place he has put it, it is not to be found; *l. te do alope idia, khatotebo galmaraoa hako pako*, don't take it to complications (don't bring in intricate matters), we shall make the matter short and end it quickly; *kulhi do l. gea*, the village street is full of rubbish; *noa katha do adi l. gea, tehen do ohobon caba darelea*, this matter is very intricate (has many difficult or immoral side-issues), we shall not be able to finish it to-day; *raca adipe l. akata, saphaepe*, you have filled the courtyard with rubbish, clean it; *orak l. ena*, the house is crammed (filled with all kinds of stuff) (v. *letar*).

lat latiq, adj., v. m. Thick, viscous; become do. (gruel, curry). *Noa utu do l. l. gea*, this curry is thick; *dak manqi l. l. yena, thora dakakpe*, the gruel has become thick, add a little water (v. *lathak*).

lat lopak, n. Recesses and holes, unevennesses. *Ona l. l. kore alope durupa nut jokhen do, bin kidinko tahena*, don't sit near those holes and cavities when it is dark, snakes and scorpions may be there; *ceka leka bape karha sariuket, l. l. menakge do*, how have you levelled with the earth-shovel, there are cavities and holes; *sendrare l. l. ko alope bagiaka*, when hunting, don't leave the holes and cavities unattended (v. *lat* and *lopak*).

lat lut, adv., v. m. In a heap, jumbled together; be jumbled together, be prostrated (many). *L. l. ko nurhayena, dare khon*, they fell down from the tree on top of each other; *barsin bako japillette tehen do l. l. ko gitičena*, as they had not slept for two days they lay down jumbled together to-day; *thepelaenako, l. l. enako*, they pushed each other, they fell down higgledy-piggledy (cf. *lad lud*).

lat pat, n. Creepers and leaves. *L.p. sagenena nilok dō, dalketeye*, all creepers and leaves have sprouted, because it has rained. (H. *lat* and *pat*; Desi *lat pat*.)

lat wak, adj., v. a. m. Faint, impotent, helpless, prostrate, worn out, utterly weak; make, be, become do. *Ruṭeye l.gea*, he is prostrate from fever; *biñe dal lkedeā*, he struck the snake, so that it was prostrated (used about a cobra that had raised itself); *biñe usicadeteye Lena*, he became faint (had something like a collapse), because the snake hissed at him; *reñgeṭeye Lena*, he became faint from hunger; *setonte bale ḍog dō Lena*, the tender leaves have become withering and limp on acc. of the heat of the sun.

lat, v. a. Wrap or envelop meat, etc., in leaves, roast it thus. When done by the cattle-herds, neither salt nor spices are added; when done at home or where salt, etc., is available, the salt and spices and also oil are applied to the meat, etc., and the whole is placed on live coals and covered with these. If an animal is killed at home, the tongue, ears, brain, spleen, etc., may be prepared in this way; of killed sacrificial animals the same parts, except the brain, are roasted in this way; *Lat* means really only the wrapping-up, but when used as a ptp. adj., it implies also the roasting, also generally when used as a verb. *Hatañko lketa*, they wrapped the brain in a leaf and roasted it; *gupi gidra dō cērē se goḍoko l.koa*, cattle-head boys will roast birds or rats wrapping them up in leaves; *dhurup arakko lada*, they roast the *dhurup* vegetable (Leucas Clarkei) wrapping it in leaves; *lat jel*, meat roasted wrapped in leaves; *l. hako*, a fish roasted in leaves; *l. of*, a mushroom roasted in leaves; *ako moto alaño l.jomketa*, they wrapped the tongue in leaves, roasted and ate it themselves alone. (Muṇḍari, Ho *lad*.)

lat, v. m. Become tongue-tied, get lock-jaw (from disease or fear), be laid flat, prostrate (and spoilt; paddy, millets). *Bicqr jokhen rorge bae ror dareata, alañ lentaea*, at the trial he was utterly unable to speak, he became tongue-tied; *baite alañ lentaea*, he got the lock-jaw through convulsions; *jāhānakem kuliyekhan bae rora, alañge ladokṭaea*, if you ask him anything he will say nothing, his tongue becomes tied (women's abuse); *gelek jokheḥ hoete bindarente hoṛo dō Lena*, when it was setting ears the paddy was laid flat, blown down; *layo Lena*, the millet (v. *layo*) was prostrated (and spoilt). When used about paddy, etc., *lat* means being laid flat without the possibility of being raised again; as a rule it means being spoilt, although a few ears may be seen turning upwards (v. *kqr kqr*) and ripen (v. *supra*).

Lat Baske, n. A sub-sept of the Baske set. The *Lat* sub-septs offer (*saman*) meat wrapped up in a *bhagwa* (strip of cloth) at the sacrificial spot (*khōṇḍ*), whereupon they perform the regular sacrifices. The origin of the name is variously explained, mostly as due to something that happened to their ancestor at the great hunt. About one it is told

that he had kept some meat with himself at night wrapped up in his loin-strip (*bhagwa*), about others that they had at the same great hunt roasted wrapped-up meat for themselves.

Lat Besra, n. A sub-sept of the Besra sept.

Lat Cōrē, n. A sub-sept of the Chore sept.

lat dundu, n. A certain owl. *Asio accipitrinus*, so-called on acc. of its cry (*lat* . . . *lat*) (onomat.; v. *dundu*).

Lat Hembrom, n. A sub-sept of the Hembrom sept.

lat kokor, n. A kind of owl, *Scops spilocephalus*; name due to call; v. *supra* and *kokor*.

Lat Murmu, n. A sub-sept of the Murmu sept.

Lat Pauria, n. A sub-sept of the Pauria sept.

Lat Tuḍu, n. A sub-sept of the Tuḍu sept.

lathak, n., adj., v. a. m. A clod, clot, lump, mass; thick, gummy; spit out (clots), let fall, throw off; to coagulate, clod, clot; fall with a thud. *Mit l. nōḍeye tho oḥokata*, he coughed out and left a clot here (without cleaning); *noa utu dō l.gea*, this curry is thick (too little fluid); *lēnjetente gidrqi l.kedea*, she slipped and let the child (she carried) fall down; *khacḥake giḍi l.keta*, she (stumbled and) threw the basket down (not voluntarily); *oṛakreye tho l.akata*, he has been spitting in the house; *dare khone nūrha Lena*, he fell down from the tree with a thud; *daḥ maṇḍi Lena*, the rice-gruel has coagulated (is hard and hanging together) (cf. *lat laṭiq*; cf. *lapak lapak*).

lathak lathak, adv. In clots, lumps. *Khapra aquaepe, goṭa ṭaṇḍi aṛisge l.le kharaketa*, bring him a potsherd, he is expectorating in clots all over the place, so that it is a nuisance; *ran jomkate l.le iḥeta*, having taken the medicine (the child) is passing lumpy stools (after diarrhoea); *māyām l.l. joro calak kana*, blood is falling down in clots as (the shot animal) runs along (v. *supra*).

lathak mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. In a clot, with a thud. *L.m.ye thoketa*, he spat out a clot; *L.m. mihūi nūrena*, the calf fell down with a thud (when given birth to) (v. *lathak lathak*).

latha lut, adv., v. m. Soundly asleep; be fast asleep. *L.l.ko japitketa*, they have fallen fast asleep (v. *latak*).

latha lut, equal to *lat lut*, q. v.

lathap lathap, adv., v. a. m. Gainsaying, ready with an answer; gainsay, contradict; abuse, jaw, use bad language. *Kami dō baṇatae, moca dō l.l.*, there is no work to be had from him, his mouth is always ready with a (gainsaying) answer; *hanhartet tuluḥ l.lathabok kana*, she is gainsaying her mother-in-law; *aḥ moṭo ceṭ coe l.l.eta*, she is using bad language (abuse) by herself alone.

lathap mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Snappishly, rudely. *L.m.ye ror ruṛaḍiṇa*, she answered me snappishly (v. *supra*).

lať, v. a. m. Take possession of, conquer, subjugate, subject, take, assume authority. *Ato khone dārkette etāk hōr jumiko l.kettaea*, as he ran away from the village, other people have taken possession of his lands; *era hōpone l.ketkoa*, he took possession of wife and children (i. e., married a widow and took her children to himself); *disomko l.keta*, they took possession of (subjugated) the country; *jumi Lentaea*, his land was taken possession of (sold). (H. *lāť*, from Engl. lord.)

lať, n. Membrum virile. (C., not here; v. *laṇḍ*.)

lať, n. A governor, viceroy. *L. saheb*, the viceroy, a governor; *marāñ l. saheb*, the big governor, the viceroy; *huḍiñ l. saheb*, a governor; *hāikoṭren marāñ l. (saheb)*, the chief justice of the High Court. (Engl. lord; through H. *lāť*.)

lať, v. *lať lagao* and *lať lať*.

laťac luṭuḍ, adj., adv. Hard, not sufficiently cooked. *L.l.ko dakakettalea*, they have only half-cooked our food (v. *luṭuḍ*, *kaťac kuṭuḍ*).

laťae goťae, v. *laťae ghoťae*.

laťae ghoťae, adv., v. a. m. Promiscuously, without care as to kind or class, in conjunction with, mutually helping; dishevelled, dirty; mix up, to dirty. *L.gh. menākkoa hōr ar Deko*, they are living promiscuously, Santals and Dekos; *onko tuluc l.gh. jonme* (or *kamime*), eat (or, work) in conjunction with them; *āiṭhā jūiṭhā sanamko jom mifeta l.gh.*, they are eating leavings all mixed, without discriminating; *L.gh.ko kāmī kana*, they are doing their work mutually assisting each other (e. g., one sends people to work, the other sends bullocks instead; *L.gh.ren gidra kanae*, *hutum dō aleakge hoeyena*, it is a child of promiscuous living, the name has become our one (a child of a doubtful wife, when they cannot prove that it is not the husband's); *nukin kuri kōra dōkin L.gh.keta*, *bapla dō bañ ganoktakina*, this girl and young man have lived promiscuously (without caring that they belong to the same sept), it is not permissible for them to marry; *L.gh. mitre menākkoa bahu biṭi hō bako cinhaukoa*, they are living together without caring for the decencies, they do not even "recognize" a daughter-in-law; *jel uture dāl utupe L.gh.keta*, you have mixed meat-curry and split-peas-curry; *kicriḍ l.gh.yentaea*, his clothes have been dirtied (cf. H. *lāťā*; cf. H. *ghoṭnā* and *ghaṭānā*).

laťa jhaurā, adj., v. a. m. Entangled; entangle, entwine, confuse. *Phalna dō kathae l.jh.eť kana*, *bañkhan katha dō sojhegea*, so and so is confusing the matter, else the matter is straight; *noakore aema l.jh.pe dōhō akata*, you have placed many entanglements round here (filled the place with all kinds of different matters). (H. *laťā*; v. *jhaurā*.)

laťak, n. Hindrance, impediment. *Orakre cel l. lagaoentaete* (or *hoeyentaete*) *bae heḷlena*, what impediment happened to him at home so that he did not come; *bapla sorkate l.ko ehopheta*, after having made all preparations for the marriage in a short time, they have commenced to bring in impediments (to hinder its coming off) (cf. H. *laťaknā*, to be kept waiting).

laṭak, v. a. Clean (paddy, by pressing a cloth down on the spread out grain to lift it out from impurities). *Hoṛo aḍi hasagea, kicriḍe l.pe*, the paddy is full of earth, clean it with a piece of cloth, pressing it down on the grain. It is especially done on the threshing-floor, when paddy is lying among earth, etc. The grain adheres to the cloth and is lifted up (cf. supra; cf. *laṭkao*).

laṭak paṭak, adv., v. m. Adhering; adhere to, stick to. *Jeṭke hasa l.p. laṭkaoḱ kana jaṅgare thoṛae daklekhan*, clay soil sticks to the feet, when it has rained a little (v. supra).

laṭak, n., v. a. d. Fault, crime; accuse of, put the blame on. *Unire l. banuka, quriakteko Lae kana*, there is no fault with him, they are falsely laying the blame on him (v. infra).

laṭak, v. a. m. Make stick, stick to, adhere. *Oṛakḱ bhitrire hoṛon tase akata, hoṛope l. oḍoketa*, I have spread paddy to dry inside the house, you are making it stick to your feet (walking on it) and bring it out; *tinre kicriḍe do ciṭ ciṭiṭ latmea, goṭa kicriḍ l. akana*, when (to-day) did the *ciṭ ciṭiṭ* (q. v.) burs stick to you, your cloth is all over full of them (v. *laṭak*).

laṭakḱ laṭakḱ, adj., adv., v. m. Sticky, adhesive, glutinous; quickly, readily (answer, gainsay); adhere, stick to; be sticky. *Udgarte hoṛmo l.l.in qikqueta*, I feel sticky (from perspiration) on acc. of the close hot weather; *l.l.e sereṇeta*, she sings one song after the other; *l.l.e roṛ ruqra*, she is at once ready with a retort; *hoṛmo l.l. akantiṇa*, my body has become sticky (v. *laṭak laṭak*).

laṭakḱ mante (-marte, -mente), adv. Quickly, readily, just after. *L.m.ye roṛ ruqṛketa*, he gave at once a sharp retort; *l.m.ye sereṇketa tumdaḱ ru tora*, she took the singing up at once as soon as they commenced drumming; *caḍo tora hako l.m.ye bārsi toṭkeda*, as soon as he had thrown (the fishing-line) out he at once caught a fish and got it out (v. supra).

laṭakḱ paṭakḱ, adj., v. m. Sticky, glutinous, adhesive, parched (mouth); become do. *Luṭi l.p. roḥoṛokḱ kantiṇa dakḱ tetaṇte*, my lips are becoming dry and sticky on acc. of thirst; *māyāṇte goṭaṇ l.p. akana*, I have got blood sticking to me all over (e. g., when cutting up a dead animal); *raca l.p. qikquḱ kana*, the courtyard feels muddy (soil adheres) (v. *laṭak* and *laṭak paṭak*).

laṭa luṭu, n., v. m. Pimples, eruptions, blotches; do. appear, break out. *L.l. rakapḱ akawadea*, pimples have broken out on him; *goṭa hoṛmore l.l. akantaea*, he has got eruptions all over his body (e. g., in small-pox) (cf. *luṭ luṭu*).

laṭaṇ, v. leṭaṇ. *Aḍi l. menaktiṇa, qhoṇi seṇ darelēna*, I have many impediments (to keep me back), I shall not be able to go; *noa l. baṇe giḍilekhan qhoḍ bogelēna*, if you do not remove this adverse influence, he will not recover (ojha's talk).

laṭao, v. m. Become weak, prostrate (through illness, hunger), dead tired. *Ruq l. akanae, baṇḍoe bogeḱ baṇḍo baṇ*, he is prostrate with fever, it is

doubtful whether he will get well; *reñgečteye Lena*, he is weak from (continued) hunger; *kami kamitele Lena*, *bale caba dayeak kana*, we have become utterly exhausted by constant work, we are unable to finish (i. e., give up work). (H. *laña*.)

laťao, v. m. Be thick, dense, profuse, luxuriant. *Jondra khub l. akana*, the Indian corn has grown luxuriantly; *malhan dō khub l. akana*, the bean creeper has grown luxuriantly (cf. *laťu*).

laťa paťa, adj., v. m. Sticky, muddy; become do., be entangled in sticky matter, stick in mud or difficulties. *Kulhi dō l.p.gea*, *baťge hortebon calaka*, the village street is muddy (mud will adhere), we shall follow the homestead field way; *l.p. losotkakpe*, *enkatele rohoekaka*, make (the rice-field) muddy (when there is too little water to make the field sufficiently watery), we shall plant thus; *reñgečtele l.p.yena*, we are in difficulties on acc. of lack of food; *gachi l.p.le toteta*, we are pulling out the paddy seedlings with earth sticking to the roots (the soil being neither dry nor wet); *guričte goťa tiň l.p. akana*, my hand is sticky with cow-dung all over. (H. *laťa paťa*; v. *lať pať*.)

laťap, v. a. Take a little bit, taste, pick up small bits; n. A bit, handful, mouthful. *Hola khon miť bar ghāse let kana*, since yesterday it (the cow, etc.), is picking up a grass or two; *sakamre laqikume*, *isin akana se baň*, take up a little on a leaf and taste whether it is cooked or not; *miť l. hō bako emadiña*, they did not give me even one small bit (? cf. *lapet*; v. *laťap*).

laťa phañda, n., adj., v. a. Entanglement, complexity, adverse influence; entangled, intricate; make do., bring an adverse influence to work. *L.ph. menaka*, *ona ocoklen eneť ran lagaoka*, there is a hindrance (adverse influence), only when this is removed will the medicine take effect; *đanko l.ph. akata*, the witches have brought an evil influence to work (on the patient); *nui hōť qđi l.ph. menaktaea*, *ona iate cas baň hoeok kantaea*, this man has many entanglements, therefore his crops are not successful (e. g., witches are supposed to have buried evil-working things in his fields) (cf. H. *laťa*).

laťa phara, the same as *laťa phañda*, q. v. (rare).

laťasi paťasi, n. Sticky, muddy things. The meaning is only a guess. When a small child has fallen and hurt himself a little, the mother will take him in her lap, blow on him and say: *L.p. sukri đumbqkko*, *sim ičko*, *seta ičko lagaootaepe*, *thir godok tae ma*, muddy things, pigs' excrements, fowls' droppings, dogs' droppings (etc., any similar matters may be mentioned) apply to him, may it quickly cease (cf. *lať pať*).

lať balaň, adj. Many different kinds, all kinds. *L.b. tamasaň helketa*, I saw all kinds of entertainments; *l.b. kicričko haťeta*, they are bringing to the market for sale all kinds of clothes; *l.b. eneť ar sereňe bađaea*, she knows all kinds of dances and songs; *l.b.e egerkidiña*, she abused me in many different ways.

laṭea, v. *laṭhea*.

laṭea, the same as *laḍea*, q. v. (Crooked, bent. Rare here.)

laṭen, n., the same as *aṭen*, q. v.

laṭ ghaṭ, n., v. a. Adultery, unlawful sexual intercourse; commit do., commit fornication. *L.gh.kin kamiketa*, they committed adultery; *l.gh.ketakin*, they committed fornication (act, either one or both being already married, or between persons who cannot be married) (v. *infra*).

laṭ ghaṭ, v. a. m. Mix up together things that have to be kept separate, defile, make impure by mixing up. *Mul boṅga reak jel ar hapramko reak jel alope l.gh.tabona*, don't mix up for us the meat of the animals sacrificed to the national bongas and the meat of animals sacrificed to the ancestors; *ṭukuṭ alope l.gh.a*, don't mix up the pots (used for separate cooking); *ḍaḍu alope l.gh.a*, don't mix up the ladles (don't use the ladle for one kind, handling another kind). (B. *lotghot*; v. *lot ghuṭi*; cf. H. *laṭ*, *laṭā*; v. *ghaṭ* and *ghaṭi*.)

laṭ ghaṭi, n., v. a., the same as *laṭ ghaṭ*, q. v. (Adultery.)

laṭkao, v. a. m. Stick, adhere, make to stick; join oneself to, cling to, take refuge under. *Tol l.kam*, tie it fast; *baṅki darere l.kakme*, affix the epiphytic orchid to the tree; *kagoj bhitre l.kakme*, affix the paper to the wall; *uni kisār then l.kokme*, take refuge (stick) to that master; *jōke ladiṇa*, a leech affixed itself to me; *sunum ladiṇa*, the oil stuck to me; *nui seta do ḍḍiye jhūka*, *jāhāniḍgem liliquae l.godokae*, this dog is very eager and plucky, you may egg him on any animal, he will at once stick to it. (H. *laṭkānā*.)

laṭka paṭka, adv., v. a. m. Insufficiently, half and half; do do. (with especial reference to rice-planting work). *Enka l.p.le rohoeketa*, *bhage baṅ losolena*, we planted the paddy in insufficiently prepared fields, it had not been well watered; *ghās l.p.ḍherena*, *sioḱ hō baṅ jutoka*, there is too much grass sticking to the plough, it is not possible to plough properly; *si l.p.ketale*, we ploughed as best we could (but it was not satisfactory) (v. *laṭku paṭku*, *leṭke peṭke*).

laṭkar, n., adj. Enthusiasm; enthusiastic. (C., not here.)

laṭ lagao, v. a. m. Commit adultery with a married woman or a woman of the prohibited degree or a non-Santal; commit incest. *Tis khon cōn laṭkin lagaoketa*, who knows from whence they have been committing adultery (v. *laṭ ghaṭ* and *lagao*).

laṭ lagao, v. a. m. Make a display of all kinds of different things; grow, luxuriantly. *Aema dokanko l.l.akafa*, they have made a great display of all kinds in many shops; *niḱ khetre hoṛo l.l.akana*, in this field the paddy has grown luxuriantly (cf. *laṭao*).

laṭlaha, adj., v. m. Emaciated, lean, meagre, weak; become do. *Nui l.do tis hō bae moṭaka*, this meagre man will never become stout; *aleren mihū do reṅgeṭeye lyena*, our calf has become emaciated getting no food (cf. H. *laṭnā*, become emaciated).

lať lať, adj., v. m. Sticky, adhesive; become so. *Tehen dō sisirren ġtič kana*, onate hōrmō l.l.in qikqueta, I have to-day been lying in the dew, therefore my body feels clammy; *udgarleñ l.l. akana*, I have become sticky on acc. of the close heat; *uniaķ katha l.l. lagaoka*, his word is effective (v. *laťak laťak*).

lať lať, adv. Quickly, in quick succession. *Hako ađi ať l.l.ko geroķ kana*, the fish are rising very quickly to the bait; *mathom l.l.e halañet kana*, she is picking up mahua flowers very rapidly; *ađi usqrata l.l.e hijuķ senoķ kana*, he is going and coming back quickly (e. g., a marriage-broker, several times) (v. supra).

lať laťia, adj., v. m. Sticky, clinging; cling to. *Bhiđi janatet jo dō kicričre l.l. laťkao godoka*, the burs of the *bhiđi janatet* (q. v.) will at once cling fast to one's clothes; *daķre alom boľo thirkoka*, *jōkko l.l. godoka*, don't go into the water and stand still, leeches will at once affix themselves (v. *lať lať*; v. *lať paťia*).

lať mante (-marte, -mente), adv. Quickly, having immediate effect, sticking at once. *Laťhañ ođaoķeta*, l.m. cērēye laťha gotena, I set some bird-lime, a bird was immediately caught; *iñiñ roŗketkhan l.m.ko paťiquena*, when I spoke, they immediately believed it (it stuck) (v. *lať lať*).

laťoķ baņdoķ, adj. Ugly (people; according to Santal standards). *Jāwāe beťa dō l.b.e ñeloķ kana*, *cekate coko khusiyen*, the bridegroom looks ugly, strange how they became pleased (with him); *ñes dibi dō l.b.ko benaoketkoa*, this year they made the Durga images ugly.

lať pať, adj., v. m. Sticky, muddy; adhere, stick to; be exhausted, in great straits, roll in mud, have sexual intercourse. *Daķ bañte ađi l.p.le sioķ kana*, as there is no water we are ploughing, the earth sticking to the plough; *enka l.p.tege roħoepe*, plant (the paddy) while the rice-field is muddy in this way (i. e., there is not enough water for proper planting); *losoťreye l.p.oķ kana*, he (the child) is rolling in the mud; *losoťte jañga l.p.entaea*, his legs got mud sticking to them; *reñgečtele l.p.ena*, we are in great straits on acc. of lack of food; *l.p.enakin*, *jut barakinabon*, *jať ma begarge*, they have misbehaved, we shall mend it for them, their septa are different, as you know. (H. *lať pať*.)

lať paťao, v. a. m. Make muddy; adhere, stick to, roll (in mud), be in great straits, be exhausted, have illicit intercourse. *Khetko l.p.keta*, they made the rice-field just muddy (there was not enough water); *losoťteko l.p.kedea*, they made mud stick to him (threw mud at him); *reñgečtele l.p.ena*, we are exhausted on acc. of lack of food; *gidra dhurireko l.p.ena*, the children rolled and dirtied themselves in the dust. Used like *lať pať*, q. v.

lať paťia the same as *leť piťia*, q. v.

lať paťia, adj., v. m., equal to *lať laťia*, q. v. Also used about a man who has been having illicit intercourse with a number of girls. *Ađi hoŗko tuluc lať paťe kāmī agu akata*, *mī l.p. dō*, this dissolute fellow has for

a long time been misbehaving with a number of women; *l.p. noa khet*, *sioĕ bañ jutoka*, this rice-field is sticky (the soil adheres to the plough), it will not do to plough (v. *lať pať*).

lať saheb, n., v. sub *lať*.

laťha, n., v. a. m. Bird-lime, sticky stuff; catch by do., stick. The bird-lime is prepared as follows: A number of cuts is made on the stem or a big branch of the *bare* (q. v.) or (mostly) of the *hesak* (*Ficus religiosa*); in the course of some 24 hours the exuded juice becomes fairly firm and is removed with a small stick and made into small balls. When a sufficient quantity has been collected, some oil (mixed mustard, *utiñ sunum*) is taken in a large iron spoon (*kārchu*) and boiled over live coals. When the oil is boiling the balls of the juice collected are dropped into the spoon and dissolved in the oil; when all is ready, it is poured into a *laťha thoŋga*, a piece of bamboo used as a bottle or receptacle for the bird-lime now ready for use. As to manner of using it, v. sub *bichri*. *L. joame*, *kuritbo lyea*, prepare some bird-lime, we shall catch the kite by bird-lime; *susurbanĕko lkoa*, they catch wasps by bird-lime (this is done by smearing *laťha* on a *bichri*, a thin bit of split bamboo, to which the wasps will stick; one way of getting rid of wasps and other insects that kill the silk-worms); *bana taruť hōle lkoa*, we also catch bears and leopards by the means of bird-lime (the procedure is somewhat different; the raw juice — not boiled in oil — is put on a number of leaves placed on the ground where the bears, etc., are known to pass. When the animal walks there, some of these leaves will stick to the feet; to remove these leaves the animal will bring some to its face with the result that its eyes are closed up, whereupon it is easily killed); *cēřeye lyena*, the bird was caught by means of the bird-lime. (Desi *laťha*; cf. H. *lāsā*; cf. *laťkao*, *laťak laťak*; Muŋdari *laťha*; Ho *aťa*.)

laťha, v. m. Be attracted to. *Jorok laťitko lyena*, they have been attracted (to the fire) to warm themselves (v. supra; this fig. use is rare).

laťham luťhum, adv., v. a. m. With resounding blows; beat do., fall down with a thud. *Baŋdi l.lko guđauketa*, they beat the paddy-bundle (into shape) with resounding blows; *tale jō l.lena*, the fruit of the Palmyra palm fell down with a thud (? onomat.; cf. *luťhum luťhum*).

laťha phaŋda, the same as *laťa phaŋda*, q. v.

laťhar luťhur, equal to *luťhur luťhur*, q. v.

laťhea, adj., v. m. Lazy, unwilling to work, sluggish, slow, indolent; become do. (mostly bullocks). *Burute sakgar alope idikina*, *ađikin l.gea nukin kađa do*, don't take them to the hill to pull the cart, they are very sluggish these two buffaloes; *dal dalleye lyena*, (the bullock) has become sluggish by being constantly beaten.

laťhe, n., v. a. m. A kind of dough ball (especially prepared from dried mahua flowers); prepare do.; make dough, make into balls such things as stick together, conglomerate; (v. m.) copulate (dogs). *Mathom l.*, a

dough of mahua flowers and certain other foodstuffs; this is especially a food taken along by those who go hunting. It is prepared in the following way: the dried mahua is soaked in water, whereupon it is roasted on a large potsherd; when properly roasted it is mixed with roasted Indian corn, *surguja* (Niger seed), sesame seed (*tilmiñ*), the seeds of the Roselle plant (*bambaro*) or hemp (only one kind at the time) and then pounded in the husking-machine. When ready mixed together, it is made into balls and put into leaf-cups. When going for the annual hunt a number of balls is taken along in a large leaf-cup (*khalak*); *bambaro tuluc matkomko l. akafa*, they have made mahua dough balls together with roasted kernels of the Roselle plant; *daka lyena, bako aric hotlaka*, the rice has become lumpy, they did not drain off the water quickly enough (cf. *latha*).

lathe lathe, adv. In clusters. *Ul l.l. jo akana*, the mango has set fruits in clusters (v. supra).

laver, adj., v. a. m. Hanging down; bend down, over, hang over; lean over to, incline to. *Noa qar do l.gea*, this branch is bent down (hanging down); *utu l.tiogme*, stretch your hand out (and down) to reach the curry; *atoren kuri sen mone l.kettaea*, he inclined his mind towards a girl of the village; *cejoh lagit mone lketa*, he set his mind upon learning; *mat Lena orak cetante*, the bamboo was bent down over the house; *nqihar bongae Lena*, the bonga of the wife's father's home was inclined (came over) to her (e. g., was considered the cause of her being ill); *sima bongae Lena phalna then, ona iateko ruqk kana*, the boundary bonga has entered the house of so and so, therefore they are ill; *candoe Lena*, the sun has commenced to decline (it is afternoon).

lawak lawak, adv., v. a. m. Dangling, hanging loosely; carry, hold loosely; dangle, hang loosely, move up and down. *L.le heo akadea*, she is carrying the child dangling on her hip (e. g., a sleeping child whose head is inclined); *thengate L.le gok idiyefa jonbra gadar*, he is carrying some ripening Indian corn pods dangling (or, moving up and down) on a stick; *merome l.l. akadea*, he is carrying the goat dangling on his shoulder; *rapul jahga l.lawagok kantaea*, its (e. g., a goat's) broken leg is hanging dangling.

lawak latin, adv., v. m. Dangling, swaying; sway, become emaciated, weak. *L.l.ko agukedea*, they brought him dangling from the hip (on which he was carried); *raj rogteye l.l.ena*, he has become emaciated from tuberculosis with blood spitting; *malhan l.l.ok kana, jhatawakpe*, the bean creeper is hanging dangling, put some branches in the ground to support it (v. supra; cf. *latwak*).

lawan lawan, adv., v. a. m. Dangling, hanging loosely; carry, hold loosely; dangle, move up and down. Used very much like *lawak lawak*, q. v. *Jahgako dal l.l.kettaea*, they struck its leg, so that it is hanging loosely (broken); *haram dafa l.l., ma numpe*, the teeth of an old man dangling,

tell what it is (Santal conundrum; answer; mango fruit); *hge dakre matkəm dər l.lena*, in the storm a branch of the mahua tree was broken half off (is hanging down).

lawao, v. *laao*.

lawar, v. *rawal* (sometimes heard).

lawar lawar, adv., v. m. Dangling, bobbing up and down; flap, dangle, spring up and down. *Mat l.l.e gōk idiyel kana*, he is carrying (on his shoulder) a bamboo springing up and down (at each end); *tarupko gōk akadea l.l.*, they are carrying the (dead) leopard (hanging down from a pole) dangling (with especial reference to the tail); *alañ l.l.oḱ kantaea*, (the dog's) tongue is hanging down dangling (as when it is very hot) (cf. *lawak lawak*, also use of *rawal rawal*).

laya, adj. Having horns standing wide out (buffaloes) (v. *laea*).

laya loyo, adv., v. m. n. Stoopingly, moving slowly; move slowly, stoopingly (small children, women). *Okaren buḍhi cōñ l.l.e calak kana*, an old woman, who knows from where, is walking along slowly and stooping; *nui gidra dō cacoyente l.l.e taramefa*, this child is walking stoopingly since it learnt to walk; *heḱ hijukme, asiqr qimqi lekam l.l.ḱ kana*, come along, you are moving slowly like an enceinte woman; *dakkaiḱ l.l. barae kanae*, the woman preparing the food is moving slowly about (doing many unnecessary things).

layam luyum, adj. Soft, fine (in size). *Turi itq dō qditel l.l.gea*, the mustard seed is very fine (small in size); *gundli dak maṇḍi l.l.le jomketa*, we ate the millet gruel which was very thin to feel (not felt separately like rice); *noa kicriḱ dō nanha sutam reakko teñ akafa, l.l. lebreḱge aikauḱ kana*, they have woven this cloth of thin thread, it feels thin and soft (v. *luyum luyum*).

layañ loyōñ, the same as *gayañ guyuñ*, q. v.

layañ luyūñ, the same as *gayañ guyuñ*, q. v.

layar luyur, adj., v. m. Tall, lanky; become do. (people). *L.l.e hara gōfena*, he grew into a tall and slim fellow (cf. *liqr loyqr*).

layek, the same as *lek*, q. v. (A. H. *lāiq*.)

layo, n. A certain millet, *Panicum antidotale*, Retz. Commonly cultivated by the Santals. (Desi *nayo*.)

Layo gar, n. Name of a fort, mentioned in connexion with the Santal rebellion (1855), to the West of Hazaribagh. *L.g.re miltēn kuṛire Subqi janamena*, in the Layo fort a leader was "borne" in a girl (one of the rumours).

layo gundli, n. Layo and gundli (qq. v.). (C. gives *layo gundli* as identical with *layo*; not so here.)

lāyōḱ lāyōḱ, adj., adv. Tall, having a long neck; with long steps. *Kōḱ hoḱōḱ dō l.l.getakoa*, the neck of the paddy birds is very long; *phalna doe l.l.gea, joto khone usula*, so and so is tall and slim, he is the tallest of all; *l.l.e taramefa*, he walks striding along (v. *lanjōḱ lanjōḱ*).

lāb, n. A deputy (of a zemindar), delegate. *Rajren l. kanae*, he is the zemindar's delegate. (A. H. *nāyab* or *nāib*.)

lābdhu, v. m. Stick to. *Hasa kuḍire lē kana*, the earth sticks to the kodali.

lābdhu, n., v. a. Indian corn-porridge; make porridge of Indian corn. *Lle jojōm kana, coelo dō ban*, we are eating what sticks (Indian corn-porridge), not what is pointed (i. e., rice); *tehenko l. kettalea*, they have made us Indian corn-porridge to-day (v. supra).

lābit, adj., v. a. m. Soft, tender, pliable, meek; make, become do. *Noa jel dō lgea*, this meat is tender; *l. hasa*, soft (not hard) soil; *noa kaṭ dō lgea*, this wood is soft; *ḍaṇḍom l. kedeako*, they fined him, so that he became meek; *perako jōm l. kedeo*, visitors ate, so that all he had was finished; *dakle enḇ hasa dō lābidoka*, only when it rains will the soil become soft; *daka Lena, ārijpe*, the boiling rice has become soft, pour off the water. (Muṇḍari, Ho *lebe*; cf. *lēbreḇ*.)

lābni, n. The pot in which palm-juice is collected from the tree; the measure by which it is sold. (Very rare with Santals; H. *labanī*, *labnī*.)

lāboṛi, the same as *laboṛi*, q. v.

lāboṛia, the same as *laboṛia*, q. v.

lābri, adj. f., the same as *labra*, q. v., applied to females.

lābrā, adj. m. Garrulous, gossipy, scandal-mongering, deceitful. *Āḍi l. hōr kanae, alope patiquataea uniaḇ rōr dō*, he is a very gossipy person, don't believe what he says (cf. *lāboṛia*, v. *labra*; H. *labrā*).

lābrī, adj. f., the same as *lābrā*, q. v., but applied to females. (H. *labrī*.)

lābruk, adj., v. m. Limp, slack, feeble, dejected; become do., become tender, crest-fallen, cast down, relax, slacken. *Paṭra dō lgea, bale sakam reaḇ kana*, the leaf-plates are limp, they are of fresh leaves; *ḍaṅgra dō lgea, bae or dāreaka*, the bullock is weak, he is unable to pull (the plough); *ruṭeye Lena*, he has become feeble from illness; *reṅḇḇeye Lena*, he has become feeble on acc. of lack of food; *pāhil dō ḍāḍiye jhūkok kan tahēkana, netar dō l. utarena*, formerly he was very forceful, now he has become utterly meek (does not quarrel with anybody); *sakam setonte Lena*, the leaves are hanging down slackly on acc. of the hot sun (cf. *lēbreḇ*).

lābruṇ, adj., v. m., equal to *lābruk*, q. v. *Pāhil dō cehrae tahēkana, nitok dō bhabnateye Lena*, formerly he was looking very pleased, now he is downcast on acc. of grief; *ruṭeye Lena*, he is feeble from illness.

lābui, v. *lābni*. (C., possibly a misprint.)

lābui lābui, adv. The movements of the body in coitu (people, dogs).

lābuk, v. a. m. Allure, attract, awaken a desire for, buy over, bribe, make or become complaisant, favourably disposed, indulgent. *Kora dō kūrīye em l. kedeo*, the young man bribed the girl (to accede to his wish); *korae jōm Lana*, the young man became complaisant by getting good food; *parganako em l. kedeo tinḇ cōṇ*, they bribed the over-chief giving him who knows how much (cf. *lābruk*).

labuk cabuk, adj., v. a. Unreliable, slippery, gossipy; tell tales, gossip, blab, divulge secrets, exaggerate. *L.c.geae*, he is an unreliable person; *oka kathage thik bae laia*, *L.c.kathae lai baraea*, he will never tell anything straight and true, he tells tales here and there; *kathae L.c.keta*, he divulged the matter (what he had been warned not to do, and added something) (v. supra and *cabuk*).

labun labun, adv., v. m. At a trot (people, animal); run at a trot. *Ayubok kan botorte l.le dqr idiketa*, he ran along at a trot anxious because it was becoming evening; *setae l.lok kana*, the dog is running at a trot (v. *laban lubun*).

labur, adj., v. m. Soft, slack; become do., pliant, supple. *Noa ak do l.gea*, this bow is slack (too easily bent); *kaythar do bele Lena*, the Jack fruit has become ripe and soft (cf. *libhrq*).

labur cabur, adj., v. a. equal to *labuk cabuk*, q. v.

labur cabur, adv. Splashingly. *L.c.gadae paromena*, he crossed the river making splashing noises (v. supra; ? onomat.)

labur labur, adj., v. m. Soft, pliant, slack; become do. *Ul l.l. beleyena*, the mango is over-ripe (soft); *marar l.l.gea*, *sotawakme*, the carrying-yoke is too pliant, strengthen it by tying a piece of wood to it; *cel lekape tollaka l.l.*, *sanam qhil cabayena*, how did you tie this so slack, everything is altogether loose (v. *labur*; v. *labar lubur*).

labur labur, equal to *labar labar*, q. v. (garrulous).

labus labus, adj., v. m. Soft, too flexible; become do. (about equal to *labur labur*, q. v.).

labhri, adj. f., the same as *labra*, q. v., applied to females. (C., equal to *labri*.)

lacri, adj. f., the same as *lacra*, q. v., but applied to females only.

lacri, adj., the same as *lucri*, q. v. (greedy, stealing and eating).

lacuk, adj., v. m. Limping; limp (on the toes of one foot). *Tehehe l.gea*, he is limping to-day; *janumren rokenten Lena*, I got a thorn in my foot and became limping. Used about both men and women. (C. only women.)

lacuk dhqruk, adv., v. m. Limping, halting; limp, halt; about equal to *lacuk lacuk*, q. v., with this difference that the strong foot is put down hard, with as little pressure as possible on the foot that is hurt. *L.dh.in hecena*, I came quickly limping along; *janume rokenteye l.dh.ena*, he got a thorn in his foot and became limping (v. *dhqruk dhqruk*).

lacuk lacuk, adv., v. m. Limping or halting on the toes of one foot; limp. *Mitced hurutte jangañ soba gotena*, *onate l.l.in tarameta*, I hurt my foot (pierced) on a root, therefore I am walking with a limp; *nui kuri do mit janga khaqgetaeteye l.lacugok kana*, this girl has one leg shorter than the other, therefore she walks with a limp (v. *lacak lucuk*).

lachim, n. Cattle, live-stock, wealth (in cattle). *L.bako tahenkhan dhon do ban hoeoka*, if there are no cattle there will be no wealth; *l.ko*

- gočentaea*, his cattle died; *lan hoj kanae*, he is a man rich in cattle. (H. *lachmi*.) *Lachmi* is a fairly common name for Santal women.
- ladauri*, n. Droppings (of goats, sheep, horses). (Desi *ladauri*; cf. B. *nād*, cf. *ghora ladauri*.)
- ladgui*, adj., v. m. Drooping, hanging down, bent down; bend, bow down, droop with fruit or flowers. *Bana doko lgea*, bears have long hairs; *sadom dhacri do lgetakoa*, the mane of horses hangs down; *horo gele l. akana*, the paddy ears are bent; *mēt seč uŋ l. akantaea*, his hair is hanging down over his eyes; *ul qar jo l. akana*, the branch of the mango tree is weighed down with fruit (v. *ladgum*).
- ladgui ladgui*, adv., v. m., v. supra. *Eratae khantate l.l. ye bande akana*, his wife is clothed in rags hanging down on her; *horo biŋdā l.l. ye dipil akafa*, she is carrying on her head paddy sheaves the tops of which hang swaying down.
- ladgum*, equal to *ladgui*, q. v. *L. livet akana jote*, it is bent down with fruit.
- ladgum ladgum*, equal to *ladgui ladgui*, q. v.
- ladgu padgu*, adv., v. m. In clusters, entangled; be entangled, touch. *Turi l.p. jo akana*, the mustard has fructified luxuriantly (the branches with the fruit being entangled in the plants nearby); *ul jo l.p. akana*, the mango fruits are hanging touching each other.
- ladui ladui*, adv., v. m. Hanging down, swinging; swing, undulate, wave in the wind. *Jaŋga hābič l.l. ye aŋgrop akana*, he has put on a coat hanging down to his feet; *uŋ l.l. ok kantaea*, his hair is swaying; *noa qar maŋ gičikakme, raca sen hijuk kana l.l.*, cut away this branch, it is coming towards our courtyard bobbing up and down (cf. *ladgui ladgui*).
- laduk paduk*, adv., v. m. Shaking, swaying; shake, tremble (the whole body, in dancing; also especially the hindquarters). *L.p. ko enec kana*, they are dancing swaying; *lač l.p. ok kantaea*, his stomach is shaking (fat person walking) (v. *ladur padur*).
- ladur padur*, adv., v. m. Trembling up and down, shaking (the buttocks of very fat people). *L.p. e calaoena*, she went along, her hindquarters trembling; *hāti leka l.p. hiluk kantaea deke*, his hindquarters shake like those of an elephant (v. *ladur padur*).
- ladbur*, adj., v. m. Hanging down; bend down, hang down (branches). *Qar do lgea, hamal jote l. akana*, the branch is hanging down, it is bent by the heavy fruits (v. *ladur*; cf. *ladgui*).
- ladgur*, adj., v. m., equal to *ladbur*, q. v.
- ladu*, n. A sweetmeat ball; v. a. Prepare do. (by Hindus; Santals eat this). *L. dokan*, a sweetmeat shop; *jhili l.*, a large kind of sweetmeat ball; *holon ar gur sipi mīkate sunumre isinteko lia*, they prepare sweetmeat balls boiling them in oil after having kneaded flour and molasses together. (B. *lāru*; H. *ladū*.)
- ladur*, adj., v. a. m. Hanging down, bent; bend down, hang down, droop. *Noa qar do lgea*, this branch is hanging down bent; *ot khone ladur*

tiokketa, standing on the ground he reached (the fruit) bending (the branch) down; *numu dō Lentaea*, her breast became drooping; *dār dō sārīm cetanre l. akana*, the branch is hanging down over the roof (cf. *lāḍbur*).

lāḍur baḍur, adv., v. m. Purposelessly (wander about), thoughtlessly, carelessly; quickly, before time; be negligent, walk about purposelessly. *L.b.e dārā barae kana*, *kāmi bae disqyeta*, he is wandering about purposelessly, he has no thought for his work; *L.b.e buḍhiyena*, she became an old woman very quickly (decrepit looking); *enan khon noakoreye l.b.oḱ kana*, he is wandering about purposelessly hereabouts since morning; *L.b.e kāmi kana*, he is working without any thought for his work (v. *lāḍur*; v. *luḍur buḍur*).

lāḍwir, v. a. m., equal to *lāḍur*, q. v. *Dār l. akana*, the branch is hanging down bent; or *l.me*, bend it down pulling it (especially used about those who keep silk-worms).

lāḡ, n., adj., v. a. m. Pungency, strength; pungent, strong (liquor, tobacco), fertile; make, become do. *Noa haṇḍi reaḱ l. dō baṇuḱa*, *sabakgea*, there is no strength in this beer, it is tasteless; *l. thamakur*, strong tobacco; *l. paṇṇa*, strong liquor; *noa haṇḍi dō qḍi l.a*, *thoṛa nūtege bubula*, this beer is very strong, it causes intoxication when only a little is drunk; *l. sḡ*, a strong smell (especially of wind passed); *noa barge dō l.gea*, this homestead field has a fertile soil; *joṇḍra baha kana l. sḡ*, it is Indian corn, it has a strong smell (fig., about excrements); *khub l. akana ranu ran*, the fermenting stuff has become very pungent; *utuko l. akata*, *aema mārīcko lagao akata*, they have made the curry pungent, they have added much pepper; *hasako l. akata*, *qḍi āt cas hoeko kana*, they have made the soil fertile (manured), the crops grow exceedingly well; *okoe cope l.keḱ*, *baṛiḱge sḡ kana*, some one among you has passed a strong wind, there is a bad smell.

lāḡ, v. m. Be due, liability, obligation to pay. (C., not here; cf. *logon*.)

lāḡiā paṛao, the same as *lāḡiā paṛao*, q. v.

lāḡiā paṛao, v. m. Tackle, engage in, take up, grapple with, encounter, fight, take up the cudgels. *Kamire l.p.kpe joto hoṛ*, grapple with the work all of you; *khēt benao lagite l.p. akana*, he has commenced to work energetically to prepare rice-fields; *oraḱ benaoe l.p. akana*, he has commenced in full earnest to build his house; *iñ tuluḱ alom l.p.ka*, *oḡom darelēna*, don't commence to fight with me, you will not be able to do for me; *teheñ joto hoṛ hoṛo iroḱko l.p. akana*, to-day all people are grappling with harvesting the paddy (cf. *lagao*; v. *paṛao*; cf. *infra*).

lāḡi bohao, v. m. Engage in, take up, assemble (for a purpose), plot against. *Sukri goje lagit ato hoṛko l.b. akana*, the village people have collected to kill the pig; *piṇḍhe posak gotēna*, *qher hoṛko l.b. akana aṛe ruṇṇ lagit*, the rice-field ridge suddenly burst, many people have been engaged in repairing the ridge; *phalna uparte qḍi hoṛko l.b. akana hajḡte*

lagit, a great many people are plotting against so and so to get him imprisoned (cf. H. *lagnā*, *lagi*; v. *bohao*).

lagit, postpos. For the sake of, for the purpose of, for, in order to, with the object of, on behalf of. *Jom l. hijukme*, come to have your food; *cel le heclena*, for what did he come; *taka lagitge*, for (to get) money; *kombroe le cia baraketa*, he made secret investigations for the purpose of stealing; *in lagit teñgonme*, stand up for me (on my behalf); *nunu l. gidrai rakel kana*, the child is crying to suck; *phalna l. ciñhi*, a letter for so and so (addressing a letter a Santal puts *lagit* after the name). A number of Santals may be heard saying *lagitte*, instead of only *lagit*. (H. *lagi* + *t*; cf. H. *liye*; v. *lagat*, equal to *lagit*.)

lagit, postpos., used as verbal suffix added to the constructed Indeterminate (naturally without the finite *a*). Also added to the Performative base. About to, on the point of, just going to, bound to do or suffer what the base word denotes. This *lagit* (or *lagat*) always takes the Middle or Passive suffixes and is naturally only used in the Future, Present or Imperfect tenses; it may be used as a kind of participle without any verbal suffix, but with a subject pronoun added. This *lagit* (or *lagat*) is used to form the Inchoative of the verb. *Dale lagidoḱ kan tahḱkanae*, he was on the point of beating him; *napamoḱ lagidoḱ kanako*, they are just about to meet; *napamkin lagidoḱ kanako*, they are just now going to let the two meet; *setae geger lagidoḱ kana*, the dog is on the point of biting; *neko nurha ocoḱ lagidoḱ kan tahḱkana*, they were just going to let it fall down; *bej lagidoḱ kanae*, he is going to vomit; *calak l. ko*, they are about to go (or, due to go); *ne tikinoḱ l.*, it is just going to become noon; *dale l. e*, he is going to thrash him just now (v. supra).

lagni, n., the same as *lagti*, q. v. (also *lagniḱ*).

lagri, n. The Hindi alphabet or writing. *L. ol kana*, it is Hindi writing. (H. *nāgrī*; v. *nagri*.)

lagti, n. Outlay, expense, liability; necessary expense. *L. lagaok kana bheja poesa*, there is a necessary outlay, cess money; *qdi l. menaktiḱa*, *thora poesa emanme*, I have many liabilities, give me some money, *era hopon kicriḱako lagit l. lagaoediḱ kana*, I have necessary expenses with furnishing my wife and children with clothes (it is presupposed that he has not the money ready). (H. *lagti*, stipulated rent; cf. H. *lāgat*; cf. *lagao*.)

lagu, n. Impediment, malevolent influence, hindrance (of spirits or witches). *L. bañ ocoḱlenkhan ran bañ lagaoka*, if the impediments are not removed, the medicine will not have effect (cf. H. *lāgū*; cf. *laṭa phañḱa*, word is not common with Santals, but with Mahles, Kolhes, etc.).

lagui pagui, adv., v. a. Chewing, mumbling; chew, mumble (with toothless gums). *Ḍaṭa banuktako hor do l. p. ko joma*, people who have no teeth, eat mumbling; *cetko cpe l. p. yet*, he is mumbling something (cf. *pagui pagui*).

laqui sagui, adv. Making mumbling movements (old toothless people).

L. s. ye calak kana, she is walking along moving her mouth as though chewing (v. *supra*; not about eating).

lahi, n. The lac insect, *Coccus Lacca* (generally constructed in the pl.); lac; v. a. m. Apply lac, mend with lac. *Murup darere l. ko asul akatkoa*, they are keeping the lac insects on the Polas trees (v. *murup*); *l. bagwan*, a grove where the lac insects are kept; *nui do l. ye asul akatkoa*, fig. about a drunken person who has dirtied himself; *l. abad* (or *l. cas*) *menaktaea*, he is keeping lac insects; *l. te kanda bhugak esedme*, fill the hole in the earthenware pot with some lac; *apqirile l. keta*, we fixed the arrow-head with lac (a little lac is dropped into the hole, the arrow-head is heated so as to melt the lac and is then pushed in); *thari l. yena, dala qho paromlena*, the brass plate has been mended with lac, the food will not come through (the former holes). (H. *lakhii*.)

lahia, n. An insect resembling the lac insect. Here called *lahia*, q. v., although *lahia* is known to a few.

lahni, adj. f., v. a. m., the same as *lahna*, q. v., but applied to females.

lahngi, adj. f., v. m., the same as *lahnga*, q. v., but applied to females.

lahraq, v. a. m., equal to *laher*, q. v. (also *lahur*).

lahri, adj. f., the same as *lahra*, q. v., but applied to females.

lahri, n. A wristlet made of lac (very rare and used only by women). (Desi *lahri*, so used by the local Mohammedan Jolhas; Munḍari *lahri*.)

lahri, v. a. Tell stories, exaggerate, gossip (always adding what is not true). *Jāhāe then jāhān kathae anjomlekhan ekkalteye l. baraea*, as soon as she hears anything from anybody she will at once tell it adding her own lies (cf. *lahri*; used about women).

lahuē lahuē, adv., v. a. m. With long strides at the same time lifting the legs, move the legs as described; move up and down (as the ends of a shoulder-yoke). *Uni tulue hatte do alope calaka, laṅapeae, l. l. te tarama*, don't go with him to the market, he will make you tired, he walks with long strides quickly; *nelepe, cet lekae l. let kana*, look at him, how he is striding along; *marār l. lahujok kana*, the shoulder-yoke is bobbing up and down (cf. *lihak lihak*).

lahur, v. a. m., equal to *laher*, q. v. (cf. *lahraq*).

lahut, v. a. m. Pound asunder, grind small, powder, thrash out, plough up. *Godabon l. keta. gapabo era*, we have ploughed the high-land field ready, we shall sow to-morrow; *horole en l. keta*, we have thrashed the paddy out; *horoko huruṅ l. keta*, they have husked the paddy ready (it has become rice); *perako jom l. kellea*, visitors have eaten all we had (cleaned us out); *togoē l. kate udme*, chew it fine and swallow it; *katha dole l. akata*, we have thrashed the matter out (made all well); *nukin do tis khon con kathakin l. akata, tehenkin sodorena*, who knows since when these two have had an arrangement, to-day their case has become public;

rít (or *koṭeč*) *l.kateko ojokadea*, they ground (or pounded) the stuff fine and applied it. (Ho *laud*.)

lqi, n., v. a. m., v. a. d. Statement; tell, report, say, acquaint; inform against; inform. *Ačak l. lekañ l. akata*, I have told it in accordance with his own statement; *uniak l.lekañ kamiketa*, I have done it in accordance with his instruction; *okoye l. akata*, who has told it; *l.kedae*, he said that it was he (informed against him); *alom idia, bañkhanlañ l.kama*, don't take it away, or I shall tell that you did it; *am cqm ladiñ*, why, you told me yourself; *l.me, ceñ katha menaktama*, tell, what you have to say; *mññhi then l.me (l.kakme, loṭokakme)*, tell it to the headman (lay an information with the headman (do. and come away)); *katha lyena, baḍaekelabon*, the matter has been told, we got to know it; *bañ loḡok katha kana*, it is a matter that is not to be mentioned (obscene, shameless); *ñelaḱ dḡ bañ kana, mocate laḱ kana*, it is not something (I have) seen, it is what has been told; *loḱme*, tell who you are. *Lqi* as the first word of a compound, denotes that what the second word of the compound states is done by or is the result of telling, etc.

Lqi bajhua, adj. Gossiping, false (word, people).

Lqi bujhu, v. a. m. Explain. *L. baeme*, explain it to him; *oraḱreko l. b.ena*, they talked the matter over and came to a decision in the house (e. g., as regards their work).

Lqi cariqu, v. a. m. Incite by telling. *Oraḱ hḡ reaño l. c.kedae*, they incited him by telling him about his wife.

Lqi ceñ, adj., v. a. d. Instructed; instruct how to proceed. *L. c.kathateye l.keta, bañkhan ḡḡe lliña*, he told as he was instructed to tell, or he would certainly not have mentioned me (brought my name in); *bes okoṭe l. c.aepe*, instruct him carefully how he is to speak (behave).

Lqi chuñi, v. a. m. Tell and be done, give a final word. *L. ch.ketae, bae kamia*, he gave a final notice, he would not work (any longer); *l. ch.añme, emañam se bam emaña*, tell me definitively whether you will give me or not; *in dḡñ l. ch.yena*, I have definitely said what I have to say (have given my final answer, or have nothing more to say).

Lqi dara (lqi tora), v. a. Tell when coming (tell when going).

Lqi doho, v. a. m. Tell beforehand, give information (about something to come). *L. d. katha kana, bañ baḍaeak dḡ bañ kana*, it is a matter that has been given information about, it is not something not known; *ato hḡ thene l. d. akata, jemñ aloko jāhā sejoḱ*, he has given information to the village people, that they may not go anywhere.

Lqi erka, v. a. m. Put on the wrong track, frighten (by false statements).

Lqi ghañtao, v. a. m. Involve, drag into, implicate falsely. *L. gh. katha kana, bañ ḡḡ akata*, it is a statement falsely implicating me, I have not said so; *inḱo l. gh. akadiña*, they have falsely implicated me.

Lai hapaññ, v. a. Tell each other, make it known among themselves. *Aminñ laiññmea*, *onko hō laiññkom*, *l. h. pe*, *jemon jotoko baññae*, I have told you, you tell them also and tell it to each other, in order that all may know.

Lai labar, adj., v. a. m. Exaggerated, false; lie, tell falsehood, exaggerate. *L. l. katha kana*, *onka dō baññ kana*, it is a false statement, it is not so; *alom l. la*, *ekenem jhogra ocokoa*, don't exaggerate, you will only set them up against each other.

Lai loktha (or *luktha*), v. a. m. Implicate, drag into falsely. *Phalñae l. l. akadea*, *baññkan baññ kanae kombro uni dō*, she has falsely implicated so and so, else she is not the thief (word especially used about women).

Lai nalha, v. a. lit. Earn wages telling, i. e., gossip and set people up against each other. *L. n. e dāran kana*, *hore kaphariqu ocoyetkōa*, he is going about telling (false tales) about people, he is making people quarrel; *l. n. te dō cetem ñameta*, what are you getting by gossiping (the expression is used about people who go from one to another telling in each place what the other has said about the person addressed).

Lai pasnao, v. a. m. Spread telling, publish widely, proclaim.

Lai puñi, v. a. m. Fill with false statements (make angry). *Orañ hōr reaño l. p. kedeteye dalkedea*, he beat his wife because they had filled him (lit. his stomach) with false statements about her.

Lai sade, v. a. m. Tell, let people know, make known. *L. s. me*, *jāhānañ at akantamkhan*, make it known, if you have lost anything.

Lai sodor, v. a. m. Make known, publish, reveal. *L. s. kedeeae*, she made it known to people that it was he.

Lai oko, adj., v. a. m. Private, secret; tell privately, secretly. *L. o. katha kana*, *aminñ l. o. am kana*, *alom lai baññae*, it is a matter not told (private, secret), I am telling it to you in confidence, don't mention it.

Lai cal, adj., v. a. m. Traditional, tale-bearing; deliver, hand over (tales). *L. c. katha kana*, *ale dō bale ñel akafa*, it is a traditional matter, we have not seen it; *l. c. katha argē cal dañ haksogea*, a tale (about one) handed over among people, water thrown on one, it pains; *noa katha dō l. c. ok kana*, this matter is told among people (v. *lai* and *cal*).

laiha, n., v. a. m. A small insect found on certain cultivated crops (*malhan*, *raher*, *turi*, qq. v.); to worm-eat. *Malhanre l. ko lagao akana*, *bhage leka saphaepe*, the laiha insects have attached themselves to the bean-pods, clean them well; *l. kefako turi*, the mustard is worm-eaten (cf. *H. leha*, licking).

lāññin, n. A lantern (rare; v. *lāññen*).

lajuk lajuk, the same as *lajuñ lajuñ*, q. v.

lajuñ lajuñ, adv., v. m. At a slow trot; languidly; trot slowly, languidly, dance with languid movements. *Sadom l. le dārketa*, the pony ran off at a slow trot (tired); *l. l. ko gneñ kana*, they are dancing making languid movements (in the *dōñ* dance) (v. *lajuñ lajuñ*).

lajhuñ lajhuñ, the same as *lajuñ lajuñ*, q. v. (C.)

laki, v. luki.

laki, v. a. Bend down, out of the way. *Dar lakme parom ocobon lagit*, bend the branch down to let us pass; *mak lakme mat*, cut the bamboo down out of the way (mostly about any branch, etc., that hinders progress) (v. *lakuč*).

laki lake, adj., v. m. Hanging the head, limp; hang the head (small children carried on the hip). *Hotok l. l.getaea*, its neck is limp (so that its head hangs down); *hotok l. l.k kantaeta*, its neck is being bent down (the child is unable to carry its head upright, or because it is sleeping) (v. supra).

lakir, the same as *laker*, q. v.

larkuč, v. a. m. Bend, impart to or receive a curved or angular shape; fall from weak knees. *Tohotenae, jahgae l. keta*, he struck against something, he lifted his leg up bent; *lkateye gitičena*, he lay down with his legs bent up (because the bedstead was too short); *kuri tiko or l. kettaea ar karam sakamko rečkedeae*, the girls pulled his arm down into an angular position and took the karam (q. v.) leaves from him (at the karam festival, when the girls become eternal friends); *nūr lenae*, he fell down with his legs bent (v. *larkuč* and *lakuč*).

larkuč larkuč, the same as *larkuč larkuč*, q. v.

lakti, n., v. a. d. Necessary; have necessary. *L. lagaoñ kana*, I have a necessary payment to make; *poesa lañ kana*, I have need of some money (to pay) v. *lagao*; *lagti*).

lakuč, v. a. m. Bend; walk bending one leg, weak-kneed. *Bqite tiye l. kettaea*, he bent his arm in convulsions; *calak jokheče lakujok kana*, when walking he bends one leg (makes a spasmodical movement with one knee) (v. *larkuč*).

lakuč lakuč, adv., v. m. Weak-kneed, bending one leg; walk weak-kneed, bending one leg spasmodically. *L. le tarama*, he walks bending one leg spasmodically; *jamme ročenteye l. lakujok kana*, he is walking limping (one leg), because he has got a thorn in his foot (v. *lakač lukuč*, but this refers to both legs). (C., also equal to *lahuč lahuč*.)

lakuč phakuk, adj., adv., v. a. m. Toothless (old people); mumbling, chewing; mumble, chew; become toothless. *Haram budhi banarkin l. ph.gea*, the old couple are both toothless; *l. ph.e jomet kana*, he is eating mumbling; *dakae l. ph.efa*, he is mumbling the rice; *haram caba-yenae, l. ph.enae*, he has become very old, he has lost all his teeth.

lakum, v. a. m. Put a large quantity into the mouth, swallow, devour, gorge, gobble. *L. ketape se guria, l. hodpe*, have you devoured your food or are you not done as yet, swallow it quickly; *taruŋ hore jomkedeae, ekkalte bohoke l. kettaea*, the leopard killed the man, he at once took his head into his mouth; *biñ roŋeye l. kedeae*, the snake swallowed the frog (cf. A. H. lugma, a mouthful).

lakur, num. Four (in play of the series *ekam*, *dukam*, *tinik*, *lakur* (or *hkir*).
lakur, adj., v. m. Weak, powerless, lame, shattered; become do. *Mit jaŋgae l.gea*, *ohge kami darelea*, he has one weak leg, he will not be able to work; *dare khone hurha Lena*, he fell down from the tree and became weak (unable to work) (cf. *lakuč*).

lakur lakur, adv. Weakly, languidly (walk); adj., v. m. Weak, feeble; become do. *L. le taramefa bat igte*, he walks with a weak gait on acc. of rheumatism; *l. Lenae*, *sir bañ keŋečtaea*, he has become feeble, his muscles are not strong (v. supra).

lakur thakur, adj., v. m. Weak, feeble, languid; become do., be tired out, dead tired, heavy in one's gait. *Harām akanteve l. th.gea*, he is weak, because he has become old; *kami kamitele l. th.ena*, we have become tired out by continuous work; *si site daŋgrakin l. th.ena*, by continuous ploughing, the bullocks have become utterly tired (v. supra).

lakhi, v. lukhi.

lalci, adj. f., the same as *lalca*, q. v., but applied to females.

lalci, n., allurements, temptations; v. a. m. Incite, induce, beguile, seduce, entice, decoy, allure, covet. *L.ko udukako kana*, they are showing them things that will tempt them; *điputeko l. idikedeā*, they took him away to a tea-garden beguiling him; *kuri helle korae lyena*, the young man was enticed seeing the girl. (H. *lālci*.)

lalis, n., v. a. Complaint (before an authority); complain, bring a complaint or lawsuit against. *Cet l. kantama*, what complaint have you; *dewani le ader akata*, he has instituted a civil suit (against somebody); *phaudari l.*, a criminal suit; *mōrē hor thene l. akawadiña*, he has brought a complaint against me before the village council; *atore bañ cabalente hakim then Lena*, as it was not disposed of in the village, the case was brought in before the magistrate (v. *nalis*; P. H. *nālish*).

lambri, adj., v. a. Slow, tardy, falling behind, unable to keep pace with others. (C., not here.)

lambuč lambuč, adv., v. m. Moving backwards and forwards; move do. (also obscene). *Enēre l. l.ko hilauk kana*, they are making backward and forward movements (with their bodies) in the dance (cf. *lambač lumbuč*).

lambhua, adj. Crooked, knotty (piece of wood), twisted. *Noa dare dō l.gea*, this tree is twisted.

lambhua, adj. Humorous, funny. *Am l. dō*, *kami bam disayefa*, you wag, don't you remember there is work to be done (cf. supra).

lamki, adj. f., the same as *lamka*, q. v., but applied to females.

lampur, adj., v. a. Jocular, funny; to joke, lark. *L.kora kanae*, he is a funny young man; *alom l.a*, *nitok dō kamime*, don't play tricks, work now (about equal to *campur*, q. v.; cf. *lampot*).

landup, v. a. m. Break down; fall in, collapse, subside, settle, sink, boil down, reduce by boiling. *Dakte deale l.kefa*, the rain brought the wall down; *pinđako lebet l.kefa*, they trampled on the verandah floor so that

it came down; *cal Lena*, the roof collapsed; *horo hoe Lena*, the paddy has grown well and has fallen down (too heavy for standing upright); *tqru Lentaea*, lit. his hard palate has collapsed (used about the affection of the palate and the nose bridge in congenital or tertiary syphilis); *hañdi isin Lena*, the malted grain has been fermented and has fallen in (when the grain for brewing beer has been fermented, its volume is reduced, a pot that was filled to its full capacity becomes only half full); *horo bhari Lena*, the load of paddy (sheaves) fell down (from the cart, being loosely tied); *bqs Lentaea*, her breasts have sunk down; *daka isin Lena*, *qrijpe*, the rice is boiled down (boiled too much, so that it coagulates), pour off the water. (Muñdari *landup*.)

landur lapur, adj., v. m. Ragged, tattered; become so. *Kicrič do l. l. getaea*, his clothes are tattered; *bandenak l. Lentaea*, her cloth has been tattered.

landur, v. a. m. Break down; fall, tumble down, collapse, give way, fall into ruins. *Bhite la l. keta*, he dug (below), so that the wall tumbled down; *pinche dakteye l. keta*, the rain brought the rice-field ridge down; *orak Lena*, the house fell into ruins; *həti orake l. keta*, the elephant broke the house down (v. *landup*; *landur* is stronger and refers to the whole, while *landup* may refer to only a part; cf. *lad lud*).

lanñi, adj. f., the same as *lanña*, q. v., but applied to females.

lanđi, n., v. a. d., v. a. m., adj., adv., equal to *lanđ*, q. v. *lanđi* is mostly used by women, very rarely by men. *L. an, kamian*, I shall certainly not do any work; *Ladean, ban emadea*, I did not give him, the wretch; *lkidiham, tiokkidiham*, you did not do anything of the kind, you did not reach me; *Laman haram cudi do*, I shall see you in Jericho first, you old wretch; *lanđiak, lanđiyiç*, the same as *lanđak, lanđiç*, q. v. (Word considered very vulgar, and not used by any decent woman.) (H. *lanđi*, an effeminate, impotent person, wretch, cur.)

lanđinak, the same as *lanđiak*, v. *lanđi*.

lanđiniç, the same as *lanđiyiç*, v. *lanđi*.

lanđur banđur, v. *lanđur banđur*.

lanđur banđur, adj., v. a. m. Careless, thoughtless, lazy; ruin, destroy, spoil. *Nui l. bh. do ekene dāyā baraea, kami bae disayeta*, this lazy wretch, he only walks about, he does not remember the work that is to be done; *kamiye l. bh. keltaea*, he spoilt his work; *orak l. bh. entalea*, our house was ruined (because it was not repaired).

lanđur caður, adj., v. a. m. Restless, lazy vagabond, roaming; be restless, loaf about, roam about; take, eat surreptitiously. *Nui l. c. do dakka theçgeye acur baraea*, this lazy gluttonous wretch, he moves about near where they prepare the food; *jel utui l. c. baraketa, adge calaoena*, he just tasted the meat-curry (not given, but taken), whereupon he went off; *l. c. ok kanae*, he is loafing about (v. supra; cf. *caña*).

lanđur dhiñ, n., adj., v. m. A hobbledehoy, stripling; be at the age of puberty. Only boys. *L. dh. m. tahēkanre Huť saheb reak sitolbinti hoeyena*,

when I was a stripling, Mr. Wood's settlement took place; *netar doe l. dhena*, now he has reached the age of puberty.

lanḍur dhiñ, the same as *lanḍur dhiñ*, q. v.

lanḍhia, the same as *lanḍhua*, q. v.

lanḍhu, v. a. m. Tread or trample down, lay low, press down, cause to lie flat, break, transgress, suppress, rebut, reject, set aside; stamp as untrue, disallow. *Gai sanam horoko leḅḅ l. kettalea*, the cattle trampled all our paddy down; *ḍante hoṛo l. kakḅe*, lay the paddy down with a pole (often done to prevent the paddy from falling down in several directions, and to make it difficult for thieves to cut); *hapramkoak leḅḅ l. lele heḅ idi akana*, we have come along following where the ancestors have trodden; *qne l. keta*, he broke the law; *mare qnko l. akata*, *nawanakko asoleta*, they have done away with the old laws, they are making something new the real law; *mōrē hoṛak katha ḍo alom lia*, don't break the word of the village council; *inak katha ḍo sanam hoṛko lyettiña*, they are all paying no respect to what I say; *katha lyentaea*, his word was set aside.

lanḍhua, adj. Lazy, sluggish, indolent. *L. geae, bae goña ar bae bereta*, he is a sluggish fellow, he does not answer and does not get up. (Munḍari *lanḍhia*.)

lapai, v. recipr. from *lai*, q. v. Consult, discuss, speak together; tell one another. *Gapa hakobon sapkoa, ma lpe*, we shall catch fish to-morrow, tell it among you.

laparhai, v. recipr. of *larhai*, q. v.

lapickaḅ, adj. f., equal to *lapocaḅ*, q. v.

lapicha, adj., the same as *lapickaḅ*, q. v. (very rare).

lapir jaḍir, adj. f. Strapping, tall and fat, tall and robust (women, cows).

L. je hara akana, she has grown into a tall and fat girl; *khub l. j. būkil kanae*, it is a very fat and robust buffalo cow.

lapit, n. A barber, a man of the Hindu barber caste. (H. *nāpit*.)

lapitni, n. A woman of the barber caste (v. supra).

lapra, adj. m., the same as *lapra*, q. v.

lapri, adj. f., the same as *lapri*, v. *lapra*.

lapra, adj. m. Having ears hanging down, flat-eared (male dogs, goats), flat and broad (pods). *L. jat kanae nui boda ḍo*, this he-goat is of the kind that has the ears hanging down; *l. malhan ḍo algate leḅa*, the flat and broad-podded beans dissolve easily (when cooked) (cf. *lapra*, *lapra*, *laḍbur*).

lapri, adj. f., the same as *lapra*, q. v., but applied to females (not used about *malhan*).

lapri, n., v. a. d., interj. Penis; to see one blown; ugh! faugh; (Used by vulgar women, about like *laḍi*, q. v.). *Au l., cet coñ joṭetket*, ugh, what was it I touched (v. supra).

lapsi, n., v. a. A mixture of *kode* (q. v.) flour and rice, maize porridge; prepare do. *Kode lle jom lagit*, we are about to eat a mixture of kode

and rice; *teheñ do caole thoragea, kōde huruñ holōnte l. dak mañdipe*, there is only a little rice to-day, pound the kode into flour and prepare (it with rice) into a gruel (the result of the flour mixed is that the gruel becomes like a dough, that can be eaten with the fingers); *l. daka, l. dak mañdi*, boiled rice with kode flour added, rice gruel do.; *jondra l.*, an Indian corn-porridge. (H. *lapsi*, pap, spoon-diet.)

lapuk, v. a. m. Sift out, clean out (using the winnowing-fan). *Caole l.kakme, here gidikakme*, sift out the rice, throw the husk away; *sim laḡit haṭakie Lakom*, sift out (some husk) with the winnowing-fan for the fowls.

lapuk qabuḡ, v. *lapuk qabuḡ*. (C.)

lapuk jharuk, adv., v. m. Heavily, slowly and tired (walk); become dead tired. *L.jh.e tarameta bañki horokkate*, she walks heavily having put anklets on; *dārā dārāte l.jh.in laṅgayena*, by constant walking I have become dead tired; *heḡ heḡeñ l.jh.ena*, by coming (this long way) I have become utterly tired; *henda na buḡhi hor lekam l.jh.en dō*, look here, girl, you have become so tired walking as if you were an old woman.

lapur, adj., v. a. m. Too low, hanging down (to the ground); make, become do. (mostly about clothes). *Mitḡeḡ l. aṅgropbon kirinaea, aḡi rabañ kana*, we shall buy him a coat reaching down to the ground, it is very cold; *khub Lem bande akana, rakap ṇōgme*, you have put on your cloth so that it is hanging very low down, raise it a little; *kantham l.kefa, emantenko tuṇḡaṇ rakapa*, you have made the patch-work (on the bed) hang too low down, sundry ones (scorpions, etc.) will crawl up; *kicriḡ Lena*, the cloth has become too low (hang down).

lapur lapur, adv., v. m. Hanging low down; hang down. *L.le deṅga akana*, he has on loin-clothes reaching down to the ground; *ghēḡ l.l.ok kantama*, your cloth-knot is hanging down (v. supra).

lap, n., v. m. A flame; flicker, flare up. *Noa oraḡ dō qhō lolena, hana oraḡ reak seṅgel l.ucqrena*, this house would certainly not have been burnt, a flame from that house came over; *hoete seṅgel labok kana*, the fire flares up (and is blown in a certain direction) by the wind; *seṅgel labok kana, aḡi āḡ dō alope thekaoa*, the fire is flaring up, don't push much firewood in (v. *lep*).

lap, v. a. Flutter the wings. *Gidi kurit l.le eneḡko uḡau dareaka*, only when they flutter their wings, vultures and kites are able to fly (i. e., before starting) (v. supra).

lap lap, v. a. Flutter the wings, move wings up and down (before flying or when flying); adv. Flapping, fluttering. *L.le uḡuena* (the bird) flew flapping its wings; *uḡuk jokheḡ phākrāke l.l.eta kaḡu*, the crow is flapping its wings when flying (v. supra; v. *lep lep*).

laphua, n., adj., v. a. m. Fun, play, jest, sport, frolic, drollery; jester, humorous, jocular, funny, amusing; jest, act funnily (to make people laugh). *L.ñ helkettaea*, I saw his frolics; *uni l. dō jāhān kathae roḡlekhan hore landa ocokoa*, if this funny fellow says anything he will make people

- laugh; *lagrē salreye lyeta*, he plays pranks where they are dancing the *lagrē* dance; *l.ē kanae hōr landa ocoko lagit*, he is acting funnily to make people laugh (e. g., dresses like a woman, imitating others, etc.) (v. *naphua*).
- lariā*, adj. Thin, soft, inferior (cocoons). *Ēken l.ko tōl akana, muṅgā dō bānukkoa*, only small cocoons are found, there are no large ones (cf. *lēṅgā*; cocoons found on thin branches).
- lariā pariā*, n., adv. Wife and children; with do. *L.p. nāiharteko calaoena*, they went the whole family to the wife's old home (v. *nariā pariā*; cf. *H. nari*, wife).
- lariā pariā*, adv. Reluctantly, with much beseeching, with great exertion. (C.)
- larua*, the same as *lorao*, q. v.
- larbuk*, adj., v. m., the same as *labruk*, q. v. (also used about impotency in males).
- larbuñ*, adj., v. m., the same as *labruñ*, q. v. (*larbuñ* is said to be more commonly used).
- largi*, adj. f., the same as *larga*, q. v., but applied to females.
- larhai*, n., adj., v. m. Fight, battle, war, feud, quarrel, fighting warrior; to fight, quarrel. *Marāñ l.re qher hōrko goč ocoyena*, in the great war many Santals were killed; *jumi karonte l. calak kantakina*, their feud on account of the rice-land is going on; *l. hōr*, a warrior, a wrestler; *raj dō l. hōrko dōhojoṅa*, landlords keep fighting-men; *akin haram buḍhi tehen bogetekin lyena*, husband and wife had to-day a grand quarrel (beating each other); *mocatekin lyena*, they fought each other with their mouths; *ḍaṅgra ḍaṅgrakin l.kana*, the two bullocks are fighting each other; *raj simṇako l. kana*, the landholders are at feud with each other over the boundaries; *l. haṭiār dōkhoaḱ*, an arsenal. (H. *larāt*.)
- larhai baj*, adj. Quarrelsome; a soldier (who is in command). *Phalna dō aḍi l.b. hōr kanae, miṭ gharite larhaiye jnam goda*, so and so is a very quarrelsome man, in a moment he starts a fight (v. *supra* and *baj*).
- larhai jahaj*, n. A man-of-war (v. *jahaj*).
- lari*, adj. f., the same as *lara*, q. v., but applied to females. *L. gai*, a cow with horns bent downwards; *l. suṭ kuri*, a girl who has her hair tied in a knot low behind the (right) ear; *l. suṭ*, a hair-knot tied behind the ear, generally on the right side (by women).
- lari māñjhi*, n. (fig.). Brother-in-law, sister's husband; also a rayot of a village, opp. to *phari māñjhi*, the headman (v. *supra* and *māñjhi*).
- larḱa parḱa*, n., the same as *larḱa parḱa*, q. v.
- larḱi*, n. A child (female, half-grown) (v. *larḱa*).
- larḱuḱ*, v. a. m., the same as *lakḱuḱ*, q. v.
- larḱuḱ larḱuḱ*, adv., v. m. Limping on the outer side of the foot; limp do. (temporarily or permanently). *L.le tarameṭa*, he walks limping on the outer side of his foot (having got a thorn on the inside); *L.larḱujoḱ kanae, janam khorda kanae*, he limps walking on one side of his foot, he was born halt (v. *supra*; v. *lakḱuḱ lakḱuḱ*, about the same, but not so commonly used).

- lāru*, n. The tongue of a bell; a wooden pin with a head at each end of the *kamhāṇḍ* (q. v.); a pendant on the throat of certain sheep, pendulum of a clock. *Toṭko l.*, the tongue of a wooden bell; *ghaṇṭi l.*, the tongue of a small bell. (Munḍari *lāru*; v. *lāruṇ*.)
- lāruq*, v. m. Wither, fade (leaves). (C.)
- lāru bhidi*, n. Sheep that have two pendants of flesh covered with skin hanging down on the throat (v. *lāru*; it is sporadic, not a species of sheep).
- lāru cābori*, adj., adv. Babbling, tattling, gossiping, telling stories. *L.c. hōr kanae*, he is a gossiping person; *quriakṭe l.c. ye lai bāraea*, he spreads stories without any truth (v. *lāro bāro*).
- lāru cāboriā*, the same as *lāru cābori*, q. v.
- lāru cāru*, adj., adv., equal to *lāru cābori*, q. v.
- lāruṇ bāruṇ*, adv., v. m. In scanty clothing, shamelessly; walk about in such a state, shirk work. *L.b.e dāran kana*, he is walking about practically naked (he has a small dangling loin-strip on); *l.bārujok kanae*, *kāmi bānukṭaea*, he is walking about shamelessly, there is no work in him. Also used about naked boys (not used before women; cf. *lāroṇ lōroṇ*).
- lāruṇ pāruṇ*, adv., v. m. Naked; shamelessly; walk about do. *Cedaḷ bam bhagwak kana*, *l.p.em nīr bārae kana un maraṇiṇ*, why don't you put on a strip, you, so big a boy, running about naked (v. supra; cf. *lāraṇ pāraṇ*, *lāruṇ pāruṇ*).
- lārum*, v. a. Put a small quantity of food into the mouth. *Okōeyem aṇṭaokoa*, *amge l.gofkakme*, whom will you reach (with food), bolt it yourself (about a small quantity that will not be sufficient for the company) (cf. *lākum*; cf. *lāryum*).
- lārum cārum*, adv., v. a. Quickly, bolting; put balls of rice into the mouth. *L.c.e jomjoṇ kana*, he is eating quickly (putting the food quickly into his mouth); *daka l.c. gotkam*, be quick and bolt your food (v. supra; this word does not refer to the small quantity, but to the bolting of the food).
- lāruṇ*, v. m. Dangle, sway to and fro (as a fruit hanging loosely down, or the tongue of a bell). *Uliṇ capatata*, *eken Lena*, I threw (something) at the mango fruit, it only dangled (did not come down); *hoete ghonṭa lāru l.oḷ kana*, the bell tongue dangles in the wind; *ghuri lāru l.oḷ kana*, the pendulum of the clock swings forward and backward (cf. *lāraṇ lāraṇ*; cf. *lāru*).
- lāruṇ lāruṇ*, adv., v. m. Dangling, swinging; dangle, swing, bob. *Ghuri lāru l.l.jhilok kana*, the clock pendulum swings backward and forward; *ul jo l.l.oḷ kana*, the mango fruit is dangling (v. supra).
- lāruṇ pāruṇ*, adv., v. m., equal to *lāraṇ pāraṇ*, q. v.
- lāru ṭhaku*, adv. Hanging down in bunches or clusters. *Kaṇṭhar l.ṭh. jo akana*, the Jack tree has set fruits hanging in clusters; *aema jinis ghēṭkate l.ṭh. bariṇ agu seṭeret kana*, having tied a number of things up in small bundles I am with difficulty bringing them to my destination, with them dangling about me (v. *lāru*).

- laryum*, v. a. Bolt, swallow (without chewing). *Alu goṭategeye l.gotketa*, he bolted the potato whole (cf. *laryum*).
- laryum laryum*, adv., v. a. Boltingly, without chewing; swallow without chewing. *Jom tora l.lēm uleta*, you are bolting the food, as soon as you get it in your mouth; *phogya hōr jelko l.l.a*, toothless people swallow meat without chewing (v. supra).
- lasri*, adj. f., the same as *lasra*, q. v., but applied to females.
- lati*, n., v. a. m. A skein; make, wind into a skein. *Haṭ khon mit l. sutam kiriñ aguime*, buy and bring from the market a skein of thread; *uniak katha dō l. sutam leka oḍokok kantaea, tinak coñ menaktae*, his words come out like a skein of thread (in a continuous stream), who knows how much he has (to say); *sutamko l.keta*, they have wound the thread into skeins.
- lati*, n. Grandchild (both son's and daughter's children). *L.puti jotoñ nelketkoa*, I have seen all my grandchildren. (H. *nāñ*.)
- latil*, v. a. m. Make to sleep deeply, fall into a deep sleep (by sorcery); sleep very soundly. *Kombro oṭakren hōrko l.ketkoa, bako disqetkoa*, the thieves made the people in the house sleep deeply (throwing a spell on them), they did not become aware of them; *satere l.ranko rebēda*, they stick some sleep-causing remedy into the eaves (acc. to Santal belief); *lenale*, we fell into sound sleep.
- latkuṭa*, adj. Depraved, shameless, incorrigible, obstinate. *Nui l. dō jāhā-nakgem metae, bañ hasoyea*, you may say whatever you like to this shameless fellow, it will not give any pain (he will not take it to heart); *l. hōr mana dō bako ahjoma*, depraved people will not listen to any warning.
- latum*, n., v. a. Mouthful, as much as fills the mouth; devour, gobble. *Mimit l.hoeyentalea*, we got each one mouthful; *taruṭ merome l.kedea*, the leopard devoured the goat; *seta kulaiye l.kedea*, the dog devoured the hare; *gai kicriḍe l.keta*, the cow has taken the cloth in her mouth (filled her mouth with it); *niñgha saḡar laktum kana*, the axle (wooden) is letting the wheel slip further in (by being worn); *dakae l.gotketa*, he gobbled the food (v. *lakum, laryum, laryum* and *lakop*). Muṇḍari, Ho *latum*).
- lathiau*, v. a. m. Put on, lay on, throw on, heap on, stick to. *Jondra daka laeme*, heap Indian corn-porridge on to him (note, not used about rice, possibly because the word presupposes something more coherent); *janum ladiña*, thorns stuck to me (about more than one); *noa bhūt parak dō l. esḡkatabonpe*, throw (some earth) on and fill up for us this crack in the wall; *iñiñ lebēf l.keta*, I trod in some excrements that stuck to me; *losotreye lena*, he stuck in the mud (could not get out without help). (Muṇḍari *lathiau*, kick.)
- laṭial*, n. A club-man, a man who carries a big stick (especially certain servants of a landlord), a peon. *Raj dō bir hōrhōe l.e dōhō akatkoa*, the landlord has sent club-men to watch the forest. (H. *lāṭhiyāl*.)

laṭiḥ, v. a. Slander, blab, gossip, tell, divulge. *Merom jomkede reak alom l. baraea*, don't tell anybody about our having eaten the goat; *niq boge katha hōm l. barayefa*, even this good word (matter that has good for object) you are blabbing out.

laṭiḥ, v. a. m. Bend backwards, shrink back, flinch; adj. Bent, leaning. *Dal l.kedeae*, he beat him, so that he was bent backwards; *ere l.kedeae*, he cheated him; *noa deal dō l.gea*, this wall is leaning (not perpendicular); *si caṭiḥ hoe l.*, v. sub *caṭiḥ*; *seger Lena hamalle*, the rafter was bent down on acc. of the heavy weight (resting on it); *jom l. utarenae*, he ate an immense amount, so that he cannot stand straight (his stomach protrudes and he is slightly bent backwards); *sadome Lena*, the pony's back is bent down (by having too much loaded on); *ahar piṇḍhe talare Lena*, the ridge of the low rice-field sank in the middle; *theṅga Lena*, the stick has become bent (warped); *ḍaṇḍom l.kedeako niq dhao dō*, they fined him so that he became bent (submissive) this time. (Muṇḍari *laṭi*.)

laṭiḥ laḍar, v. m. n. Wriggle, prance, show off, wobble (mostly drunken people, also jocular, funny ones). *Eneḥko then senkateye l.l. barae kana*, he has gone to those dancing and is prancing there; *l.lok kanae bulkate*, he is drunk and is wriggling (v. supra).

laṭiḥ laṭiḥ, adv. Bent backwards with stomach protruding (walk; as e. g., women in the last stages of pregnancy, or people who will show their superiority in this way). *Phalna riniḥ l.le calak kana*, so and so's wife is going there with back bent backwards (and stomach protruding) (v. *laṭiḥ*).

laṭiḥ luṭi, adj. Having lips turned a little out, thick-lipped. Rare among Santals, and never so pronounced as among negroes (v. *luṭi*).

laṭiḥ tok, n. lit., a bent pestle; penis; a male (v. *tok*).

laṭiḥ theṅga, n. A bent stick; fig. a jocular fellow; a male. *L.th. disayepe*, remember the crooked stick (give him double, about young men who act with a crooked stick and make fun during the *baha*, flower-festival); *l.th. thuriq ukhuy dō tinḡktabo*, how many males and females (sons and daughters) have we (from the ceremonial talk between the bride's and bridegroom's parties at marriages) (v. *theṅga*).

laṭhiḥ, adv., v. m. Having back a little bent backwards, haughty, hollow; bend backwards, be depressed. *L.ḍaṅgra*, a bullock with a depressed back; *l. mara gidra, qcuak bae aṇjoma*, this strutting wretch of a child, she will not listen to do what she is told; *hamal dipilteye Lena*, she has been bent backwards by carrying a heavy burden on her head; *cal Lena*, the roof has become depressed; *parkom pareare Lena*, the long pieces of the bedstead frame have been bent (down) (v. *laṭiḥ*).

laṭkum, adj., v. m., the same as the more common *luṭkum*, q. v. (C., protruberant, rising above the surrounding surface).

laṭku paṭku, adj., v. a. m., equal to *laṭka paṭka*, q. v. *Kathako l.p.keta*, they made a mess of the matter (instead of coming to a result, they

made it more complicated); *l.p.le rohoeketa*, we planted the paddy in a not satisfactory way (owing to too little water and too much grass). *laṭu*, adj., v. a. m. Large, big; make, be, become do. *Kurī dō kora khone l.gea*, the girl is bigger than the young man; *pea l.dare menaka*, there are three large trees; *l.khaqlāk*, a large basket; *l.dhiri*, a big stone; *khete l.keta*, he made the rice-field big (or, enlarged it); *bicarko l.keta*, they made the case a big one (too big for decision in the village council); *kohūḍa lyena, beleka nahak*, the pumpkin has become big, it will ripen presently.

laṭu bhāṇḍu, adj. Large and stout (v. supra and cf. *bhūṇḍa*; word rare). *laṭu bhāṇḍu*, v. *laṭa phaṇḍa*. (C., not here.)

laṭu bhūṇḍa, adj. Large and fat (people, animals). *Marañ utar l.bh. hōr kanae*, he is an enormously large and fat person (v. *laṭu* and *bhūṇḍa*).

laṭuk jhāruk, adv., v. m. In trackless places, tired by passing such places, languidly; become tired. *L.jh. bir birtele heḍena*, we came through forests and trackless places tired; *bāṅki hōrōkkate l.jh.e tarameṭa*, she walks languidly (and like one tired) having put on heavy anklets; *hijuk hijuktele l.jh.ena*, we became tired coming along (a long way) (cf. *jhāḍruk pāḍruk*).

laṭu laṭu, adv. In a boasting way, staringly, angrily; adj. Big, large. *L.li beṅgeteṭa*, he stares, looks angrily (at you); *L.li rōrketa*, he spoke boastingly; *L.li.ko kuṭi akata*, they have cut the meat into large pieces; *L.li.ko oṛak akata*, they have built large houses (v. *laṭu*).

laṭum, n., adj., v. a. m. A fold; folded; to fold, shut a book, etc., turn back the same way (as one went). *Caḅhi kicriḍ l.re dōhōkakme*, put the key in the folded cloth; *miṭ l.*, one fold (anything doubled); *bar l.*, two folds (twice doubled); *ona l.kagoj dō cel*, what is that folded paper; *rusid l.kakme ar baeme*, fold the receipt and keep it safe; *cithi l.kate bhoraome lephapre*, fold the letter and put it in the envelope; *puthi l.me*, shut the book; *kuḍi l.ena*, the (edge of the) kodali was bent; *nui kaḍa dōe Lok kana, bae calak kana*, this buffalo is turning his head backwards, he will not go; *sendrare nōtege l.ruqroḱpe*, on the hunt, come back the same way here; *sen senkateye l.ruqrena*, having gone some distance he came back here. (Muṇḍari *laṭum*.)

laṭumpak, adj., v. m. Excessively fat, corpulent; become do. *L.e moṭa akana*, she has become excessively fat (about equal to *bhākumbhak*, q. v.).

laṭu phaṇḍu, v. *laṭa phaṇḍa*. (C.)

laṭhūa, adj., v. m. Lazy, indolent, sluggish, heavy, slow; become do. *L.ḍaṅgrate sioḱ dō bañ usaraḱa*, to plough with a sluggish bullock will not go quickly; *kurhiḱ ḍaṅgra lekam lyena*, you have become slow like a lazy bullock (cf. *laṭhea, laṇḍhūa*).

laṇḍa, n. A cup made of the hard shell of the *hotol*, Cucurbita lagenaria. Part is cut off with a red-hot sickle; if cut from the bitter (*harhaṭ*) kind, the cup is filled with cow-dung, ashes and water, and left for a week or so; this removes the bitterness. This kind of cup is now rare, and is

looked upon as an article handed down from the ancestors. *L. bātīle dak māṇḍiko emadiṇa*, they gave me rice-gruel in a pumpkin cup (cf. H. *lāvū*, the bottle-gourd).

lāuṇa lagṭa, v. *lae lokṭha*.

lāuṇa lokṭha, the same as *lae lokṭha*, q. v.

lāu bajhua, adj. Gossipy, false, slandering. *Noa l.b. katha kana, nui l.b. hōr dōe jhogra ocokoa*, this is some false slandering story, this slandering fellow brings quarrel in among people (v. *lāi bajhua*).

lāu bajhua, the same as *lāu bajhua*, q. v.

lāuchar, adj. Tall and slim, slender, lanky (boys and girls up to maturity, also about bullocks). *Aḍi mōṇj l.e benao akana*, he (she) has developed into a beautiful slim youth; *khub l. dāṅgra*, it is a very tall and fine bullock (has no big stomach); *uniren gidra doko l.getaea*, his children are tall and slim (long arms and no protruding stomach) (cf. *charṇḍa*).

lāudā ghāudā, adv., v. a. m. In heaps, carelessly, slovenly; heap up, pile up, throw into a disorderly heap, become entangled. *L.gh.ko gitiḍ akana bulkate*, they are lying in a disorderly heap (one above the other) being drunk; *noa kohṇḍa dō l.gh. nārī akana, onate jō baṇ sabok kana*, this pumpkin has grown into an entangled creeper, therefore it does not fructify; *hōrō biṇḍape l.gh.keṭa, cedak bape cakelaka*, you have thrown the paddy sheaves into a disorderly heap, why did you not rick it.

lāudhā gaudhā, the same as *lāudā ghāudā*, q. v.

lāuḍi, v. *lāuṇḍi*.

lāujhā, adj., v. a. m. Entangled, ravelled, full of entanglements; make, become do., confuse. *Noa sutam dō l.gea, mucqṭ baṇ ṇamok kana*, this thread is ravelled, no end is found; *noa hōr dō l.gea*, this road is full of entanglements; *kathako l.keṭa*, they confused the matter; *babar l.ena*, the cord has been ravelled.

lāujhā pāujhā, adj., v. a. m. Chaotic, ravelled; make confusion, make a mess of the [whole. About equal to *lāujhā*, q. v., as to meaning and construction. *Mōrē hōr kathako l.p.keṭa*, the village council made a mess of the matter; *uniak katha dō l.p.gea*, his case is chaotic (or, his spoken word is a confused mass); *hōr l.p.yena, nārīte eṣeṭ l.p.yena*, the path has become full of obstacles, it has become impeded by creepers that have shut the passage.

lāujhar, adj., v. a. m., equal to *lāujhā*, q. v.

lāujhau, adj., v. a. m., equal to *lāujhā*, q. v.

lāujhau pāujhau, equal to *lāujhā pāujhā*, q. v.

lāukā, n. A boat; fig. a leaf-cup in which salt or pepper is sent round at feasts. *Kaṭ reaḱ l.teko deḱ paromena*, they crossed (the river) in a boat made of wood; *ma l. calaope*, set the boat into motion; *l. ḍaḍuteko calaōa*, they make the boat move with oars; *ma l. calaope*, pass round the leaf-cups with salt and pepper. (H. *naukā*.)

laukaq, adj. Large and a little curved. *Maran l. dereh kaða kanae*, it is a big buffalo with large curved horns; *maran l. datrom*, a very large curved sickle; *l. koṛa*, a tall young man with head bent a little (v. supra).

lau kasari, v. *lau kesari*.

lau kesari, v. sub *kisari*.

lauki, adj. f., the same as *lauka*, q. v., but applied to females.

lauki, n., v. a. d. Persuader, prompter, tempter; be a matchmaker, dupe, seduce. *L. dhurakope, bañkhan ghoṇe agulea*, set tempters to work, or you will never bring her; *lye lagaoketa*, he applied himself to act as a seducer; *phalna dō kuriye ladea*, so and so duped the girl (pandered) (cf. *laoles, lalci*).

lau kisari, v. sub *kisari*.

lauṇḍi, n. A concubine. The *lauṇḍi* lives separately in another house and is in all respects kept by the man; the whole is an open secret. Children of the cohabitation are called *lauṇḍi hoṇon*. When a man has two wives, the second (*chuṭki* or *hirom*) wife may in quarrels be called *lauṇḍi* by the first wife. *Am l. hoṇon dō cel hōk menaktama*, what right (e. g., of inheritance) have you, the son of a concubine. To keep a *lauṇḍi* is very rare among the Santals, while common among other races, especially the Hindus. (H. *lauṇḍi*.)

lauṇḍi era, n., the same as *lauṇḍi*, q. v.

lauri, n. A stick used for twirling round in certain games (especially by Mohammedans at *daha*, q. v., not by Santals; the sticks are always in pairs, one for each hand); an oar. *L. (l.ṭheṅga) ye qcureṭ kana*, he is twirling the sticks round; *l. ghaṇṭaete laukako calaoa*, they make the boat move rowing. (Desi *lauri*; cf. H. *lakṭhi*; Muṇḍari *lauri*.)

lauria, n. An oar, an oarsman, rower; one who plays with two sticks, fencer. *Gaṅgare boṅete l. menakkōa, lte laukako calaoa*, on the Ganges there are very many oarsmen, they make the boats move with oars; *l. hōṛ*, a man who knows how to play with sticks; *l.ṭheṅga*, a stick for play or fencing; *nui l. dō dhirite se sarte bako jōs dareaea*, they are unable to hit this fencer with a stone or an arrow (acc. to Santal belief); *lqhṛire bar pe hōṛte bako dal nam dareadea uni l. dō*, in the fight two-three men were unable to hit the fencer (with their sticks) (v. *lauri*).

lauria eṇē, n. Playing with sticks (by one person at a time; he twirls the sticks, throws them up in the air, takes them and continues his twirling and contortions; formerly fairly common at the *jatra* and *sakrat*, qq. v., now scarcely ever seen) (v. supra).

lauria seveṇ, n. Song sung by the performer of *lauria eṇē*.

lauria, v. *lauria*.

lautan, adj., v. a. m. New, fresh; make, become do. *L. caole*, new rice (of this year's crop); *l. katha*, a fresh matter (started anew); *mara kathako lketa*, they renewed (refreshed) an old matter (cf. H. *nūtan*).

lauṭau, v. a. m. Turn back, turn round, repel, drive back, repulse, turn the fault on to the other side, shift the guilt on others; recoil, rebound, spring back, shift, veer (the wind). *Katha abo seṅko l. keta teheṅ dō*, to-day they turned the matter round in our direction (tried to shift the guilt on us); *hanko seṅ banaṅ dal l. goṭkadea*, I beat the bear and made him turn towards those over there; *caba kathako l. keta*, they revived a finished matter, *hōe l. kette* (or *l. ente*) *jotō oraḱ lōyena*, because the wind veered, all the houses were burnt down; *biṅ l. kateye gerkedeā*, the snake turned back (when trampled on) and bit him (they have a belief that if one treads on a snake's tail (v. *mōṇḍ*) and it turns back and bites, the poison will not have a fatal effect); *niq horteye l. ruqrena*, he returned following this road (the same as he went). (Munḍari *lauṭan*; H. *lauṇā*.)

lavā, v. *lavā*.

laviḱ, v. a. m. Bend again and again (finger to beckon), bob up and down, spring up and down (ends of anything carried). *Kaṭuṇe l. eta*, he is beckoning with his finger (*gaviḱ* is the same with all the fingers); *maṭ lavijok kana*, the bamboo is bobbing up and down (about a bamboo carried on the shoulder, and also about the top of planted bamboo that moves up and down in the wind); *marār lavijok kana*, the shoulder-yoke ends spring up and down.

laviḱ laviḱ, adv., v. a. m. With a springy motion; bend up and down, bob up and down. (Equal to *laviḱ*, but about repeated motions.) *L. le goḱ idiyeta*, he is carrying it on his shoulder while it is bobbing up and down; *l. ladiṇae*, he beckoned me again and again (with one finger) v. *liviḱ liviḱ*).

-le, verbal suffix of the Active Voice to form the Anterior, to denote an action or a state that takes place or exists previous to something else; it may denote priority in time, possible action or a condition that has to be fulfilled. Also the suffix of Anterior Imperative Active. It is the same with both direct and indirect object. Often pronounced *-lē*, but always written *-le*.

-le, pers. pr. 1st p. pl. (exclusive), infixed or suffixed form (v. *ale*). We, us, I (or we) and the others (excluding the addressed person or persons). *Alele seṇlena*, we (not you) went; *ṇelketleako*, they saw us; *gorōaleme*, help us. The exclusive form is always used in prayer, or application. The pronunciation is often *lē*, but the pr. is now always written *le*.

le, v. *le*.

lea, n., v. m. Dregs, sediment; settle on the bottom as dregs, be covered with do. *L. baṣqu akana noa dhirire, leṅjer qikquḱ kana*, dregs have settled on this stone, it is felt slippery; *qṭ l. akana, leḱḱjet kana*, the ground has got a layer of dregs, it makes one slip.

leak, int. (to pigs and goats). Away, get away! v. a. d. Drive away by calling out *leak*. *Sukriye ladea*, he called out to the pig to get away (cf. *hiyak, hāriak*, to cattle).

leao, v. a. Impute to, charge one with, accuse of, inculpate; make a match of, couple the names of marriageable persons. *Auriakie phalna tuluce ledin kana*, she charges me without any cause of being intimate with so and so; *unkinko letkina*, they are matching these two. (Word is especially used about accusing of illicit intercourse; C. also about arranging for business with a money-lender, recommend to; not so here.)

lebda, v. a. m. Throw, cast, toss, fling. *Ul l. hurhame*, throw (something) and bring the mango fruit down; *jale lketa*, he cast the net; *dhiriteye lkede*, he threw and hit him with a stone; *gai l. acurkom*, throw something at the cattle to make them turn in another direction; *bihe lyena*, the snake flung itself to one side; *kicri l. wame*, throw me the cloth; *kicri l. acurjome*, fling (the end of) the cloth round yourself; *janga l. goltateye bindarena*, he fell down, because his one leg was flung against the other. (Mundari *lebda*.)

lebda jal, n. A casting-net. Fairly common; the most common form of net used in shallow water. (Desi *phela jal*; v. *jal*.)

lebda jhali, the same as *lebda jal*, q. v.

lebda libdi, adv., v. a. m. Throwing forwards (legs, body of snakes); throw again and again; throw one's legs, shoot forwards, roll from side to side. *L. lye calak kana*, he is going rolling along (both about the slinging movements of the legs and about the meandering of drunken people); *kulqiye l. lkede*, *bae joslede*, he threw (a stick) again and again at the hare, he did not hit it; *bihe l. lyena*, the snake flung itself from side to side (in moving, excited); *ruqkide l. l. kana*, the sick one is throwing himself from side to side (v. *lebda*).

lebda lobde, equal to *lebda libdi*, q. v.

leber leber, an expression used by the young men during the Sohrae when they "awaken" the cattle (*gai jaguoko jokhe*). *L. lem gitic akana*, sagging sagging, you are lying (called out for the girls to hear) (cf. *leber leber*, *labar lubur*).

lebra, adj. m. Greedy, selfish, avaricious, gluttonous. *Nui l. do jom lagite l. l. kana*, this gluttonous man is impatient to get food.

lebraha, the same as *lebra*, q. v.

lebhac, the same as *libhac*, q. v.

lebhqi, v. *libhac*. (C.)

leca lici, adv. Shufflingly, unsteadily (walk when carrying something heavy on one's head) (v. *lica lace*; word rare).

le calao, v. a. m. Help, assist, carry through. *Rehgec jokhe nui doe l. c. kidina*, when I was in difficulties in regard to food this one helped me through; *baplareye l. c. kidina*, he helped me through in connexion with the marriage (e. g., of my son) (cf. H. *le-calna*).

lecke, v. *lecke*.

-led, v. *le*.

leda, adj., v. a. m. Uneven, too low, too short, dissimilar, unlike (about two or more); outgrow; be, become low, short (compared with others). *L. theč pinḍhere hasawaḱpe*, where the ridge is low fill on earth; *noa khunṭi do l.gea*, this post is short (compared with the others); *koṛa doe l.gea, kuri doe usulena*, the man is short, the wife is tall; *hara harateye l.kedea*, as they were growing, he outgrew the other; *tala pinḍhe lyena*, the middle of the rice-field ridge has become low (compared with both sides) (v. *lenda*).

ledma, adj. m. Short with protruding stomach (boys; abuse; also adults and bullocks). *Am l.mara gidṛa, dakam khoja mit talao*, you big-bellied wretch of a boy, you are constantly asking for food; *l. hōṛ*, a short man with a protruding stomach. Also used as a nickname; *l. ḍaṅgra*, a bullock with a big stomach (v. *leda*).

ledmi, the same as *ledma*, q. v., applied to females (mostly pronounced *lidmi*).

ledhra, adj. m. Undersized with protruding stomach, bulging. *Nui l.reaḱ do maraṅ utṛ laṭṭae*, this short big-bellied person, his stomach is awfully large; *l. bandi*, a paddy-bundle that bulges out on both sides (and is low, not properly round) (about equal to *ledma*, q. v.).

leḍga, adj. m. Bandy-legged; having a hesitating gait (children). *Phalna haṛam doe l.gea*, so and so old man is bandy-legged; *nui gidṛa doe l.gea*, this small boy has a hesitating gait (about small children whose legs do not carry them well) (cf. *liḍga laḍge*).

leḍga leḍga, adv. Slowly and hesitatingly on weak legs (walk, child). *L.le taramela, quriye keṭejoka*, the child walks unsteadily, it has not as yet become strong (about bandy-legged children) (v. *supra*).

leḍur, v. *liḍur*.

leḍha, adj. m., v. a. m. Lamé on one foot, halt; make, become do., limp. *Mit jaṅgae l.gea, sojhe bae taram dareaḱ kana*, he is lame on one foot, he is unable to walk straight; *l. ḍaṅgra*, a bullock lame on one leg; *dal l.kedae*, he beat him, so that he became halt; *janume roḱenteye lyena*, he is limping, because he got a thorn in his foot; *ljivi menaea*, he exists with a limping soul (i. e., he is unconscious and dying); *l. khōṛda doe baṅkana jāwāe do*, the prospective bridegroom has no physical deformities. (Muṇḍari *leḍha*, crooked; *leṛha*, lame.) A common nickname.

leḍhaḱ, adj., v. a. m., equal to *leḍha*, q. v. *Capat l.kedae*, he threw (a stick) and lamed (the animal); *gur lenae*, he fell and became limping.

leḍhaḱ leḍhaḱ, adv. Limpingly, haltingly. *L.le taramel kana*, he is walking with a limp (on one leg) (v. *supra*).

lega, v. a. m. Try, attempt, endeavour, test. Especially used as second word of a compound conveying the meaning that what the first word denotes is done or is to be done testing one's ability or attempting to do it. The verbal suffixes are those that the first or principal word takes. *Ma leme* (or *l.kme*), *dareakam se baṅ*, have a try and see whether you

will be able to do it or not; *l.ketañ, bañ tul dareata*, I tried, I was unable to lift it; *sen l.kme, mohajone emoka se bañ*, go and try whether the money-lender will give or not; *jom l.ketañ, bañ sebela noa ul do*, I tested it by eating it, this mango is not sweet; *ror leme, añjomae se bañ*, try to speak (to him), and find out whether he will listen to you or not; *naheliñ benao l.keta, bañ jullena*, I tried to make a plough, it did not succeed; *sereñ leme, jutokre hō bañre hō*, try to sing it, whether you will succeed or not; *ru legaeme*, try to drum (also try the drum by drumming); *eneñ l.yenae, bae jullaka*, she tried to dance, she did not do it properly; *horok leme noa aňgrop, jutoka se bañ*, try to put the coat on and see whether it will fit or not; *thu l.kedean taruñ, bañ josledea*, I tried to shoot the leopard, I did not hit it; *phalna tuluciñ larhai l.lena, bañ darelena*, I tried to fight so and so, I was unable to gain (v. *gela*).

lega ligi, the same as *laga lagi*, q. v. (rare).

legat, equal to *legaket*, v. *lega*. *Daňgrañ kiriñ legadea*, I tried to buy the bullock.

leglam, v. a. m. Carry away, take away. *Taruñ teheñ ninda aleren sukriye l.kedea*, last night a leopard carried our pig away; *pata tãñdi khon phalna do kuriye l.kedea*, so and so carried the girl off from the place of the swinging-festival; *miften kađa gađa dakteye Lena*, a buffalo was carried away by the flooded river; *dakte pinđheye l.keta*, the water broke the rice-field ridge and took it away; *kombroko l.kedea hajotte*, they carried the thief off to the jail (cf. *leglao*).

leglao, v. a. m., equal to *leglam*, q. v. *Bađi aňgon kana, alope pheđ kãioka, bañkhane l.kepea*, the flood is coming down, don't commit the mistake of going down into the river, or it might carry you off; *umok jokheđ kicriđ dak ghatreñ doholaka, okoe coko l.keta*, when I was bathing I had put my clothes down on the embankment, somebody or other carried them away (stole them); *nahelko l.keftina*, they have taken my plough (stolen it).

leh, intj. to dogs. Come, here! *L., Karea, dakam jomkhađ*, come, Karea (name of dog), if you will have food (cf. *H. le*).

le haha, intj. incite dogs to pursue. At it, take it. *L.h. libhqeđ*, at it, catch it, get along! (v. *supra*).

leha lihi, adv., v. a. When about there, almost near, close to; draw near, approach. *Kami din l.lko baplayena*, they had the marriage just before the working season set in; *ayup l.lko hečena*, they came just as it was becoming evening; *ato l.lreko sapkadea*, they caught him close to the village; *nitkote dokko l.lketa*, about this time they are reaching there; *horo rohoeko l.lketa*, they are just finishing planting the paddy; *baplako l.l. akata*, they have arranged for the marriage to take place very soon (cf. *dela dili*).

lehañ pehañ, adj., v. a. m. Watery, thin (gruel), inferiorly cooked, indifferent, inferior (work); cook, become thin, watery, work indifferently. *L.p.gea*

noa dak maṇḍi dō, this rice-gruel is very thin; *pera horokle senlena*, *thorako l.p.atlea*, we went on a visit, they gave us a little watery stuff to eat; *l.p.ko kania*, they work indifferently; *l.p.getakoa*, *kajak bānuktakoa*, (their work) is careless, there is no solid work with them; *joṇḍra daka dō l.p.ena*, the Indian corn food has become watery (is not properly cooked).

lehe dehe, v. m. Be near her confinement, be about to give birth to young (women, animals). *Nui gai dōe l.d.akana*, this cow is about to give birth to a calf (also pronounced *lehe dehe*; cf. *leha lihi*).

leh leh, intj. to dogs; v. *leh*.

lei, n. Paste, starch. (Very rare; H. *l'ei*.)

leite, postpos. In connexion with, with the assistance of (about the same as *лагаete*, q. v.). *Mōrē hor l.le galmarao akata*, *ale eskarte dō bañ*, we have had a talk over this matter with the assistance of the village council, we have not settled anything ourselves alone (v. *niye*).

lejra, adj., v. a. m. Thin, not closely woven; weak, soft; make thin; become poor. *Noa l.kicrič dō eken damtefge*, this openly-woven cloth, it is only the price (you give, but get nothing); *phalna dōe l.gea*, so and so is weak (has no strength); *pahil dō keṭeṭe tahēkana*, *nahaḥ dōe lyena*, formerly he was strong, now he has become weak (or, poor) (v. *leñjra*).

lejraha, adj. Soft, limp, flabby (flesh). *Nui merot sukri reak jel dō l.gea*, *bañ bogea*, the flesh of this meagre pig is flabby, it is not good (v. supra; cf. *Muṇḍari lejraha*, immodest).

lejraha, adj. Weak, soft, poor, slovenly, pauper, indigent (men); v. m. Become do. *Nui l.dō*, *pahil bes calak kan tahēkantaea*, *nahaḥ dōe l.cabayena*, this pauper, formerly he was well off, now he has become utterly poor (and dirty); *nui ḍaṅgra dō aḍiteṭe l.gea*, *orḡe bae or ḍareaka*, this bullock is very weak, he is unable to pull; *l.geae*, *tis hō bae ḍabraḥa*, he is slovenly, he never takes a bath (v. supra; v. *leñjraha*).

lejrahi, adj. f., the same as *lejraha*, q. v., but applied to females.

lek, adj., v. a. m. Worthy, fit, becoming, fair; make, become fit or worthy. *Jom l.kana*, it is fit to be eaten; *kami l.ena nitok dō*, he has now become fit to work; *sioḥ l.dō bae hoe akana*, it has not as yet become fit for ploughing; *man nam l.kanae*, he is worthy to be honoured; *nui dōe mañjhi lekēna*, this one has become fit to be headman (carry on the work); *merom dō pe ṭaka l.kanae*, the goat is worth three rupees; *ṭar gidraḥo hara l.kedea*, they supported the orphan until he became full-grown; *bahu l.ena*, he has grown fit to be married; *ir l.hoeyena hoṛo*, the paddy has become fit for reaping. (A. H. *lā'iq*.)

leka, adj., adv. (postpos.). Like, as, kind, sort; according to, almost, nearly. When attached to another word (or even sentence) the whole may be constructed as a v. a. m., make, become like. *Nia l.qlme*, write it like

this; *nui l. kəmīme*, work like this one; *hōr lekañ nēlledea*, I saw some one like a man (or a Santal); *onkoak l. aboak dō banuktabona*, we have not like what they have; *onkoñ nēlketko l. tis hō bañ nēl akatkoa*, like I saw them I have never seen anyone; *acē rorkef l. ketae*, he did as he himself said; *din kalom reak l. yena*, it has become like what it was last year; *ceka lekakedeako*, what did they do to him; *khub leka*, exceedingly; *aema lekae rorkefa*, he spoke in many ways; *mit lekako nēlok kana*, they are looking alike; *mit l. dō bogegee*, in one way it is good; *mit lekale kəmi baraketa*, in a way we did the work (but it was not satisfactory); *mit l. kin juri akana nukin kaḍa dō*, these two buffaloes are an equal pair (? *le + ka*; cf. *lek*; cf. H. *lekhā*).

leka liki, adv., v. m. Unsteadily; be unsteady in the neck when carrying anything on the head, shake (the head). *Ale baḅu dō nēkēgeye sidup ketējok kana, hoṭok hō l. l. bañ ketēc akantaea*, our (babe) boy, as you see, is commencing to sit erect, his neck is still unsteady, it has not become firm; *kaḍa dipilkate hoṭok l. l. k kantaeta*, her neck is unsteady when she carries a pot on her head (cf. *leke leke, lika lake, liko loko*).

lekamū, adj., adv. Slow, lazy, sluggish; obstinate, self-willed; slowly, lazily, tardily. *Am dō aḍiyem l. gea, cet katha hō bam aṅjoma*, you are very obstinate, you will not listen to anything said to you; *li kəmiyeta*, he works sluggishly (cf. *mū*; also cf. *theṭamū*).

lekan, postpos. adj. Like, such as (what the word to which it is attached denotes). *Am l. hōr kanae*, he is a man like yourself; *ce l. kiṣār kanae, phalna l. geae*, what kind of a money-lender is he; he is like (of the same kind as) so and so; *ona disom dō cet l. a*, what kind is that country (*leka + n*).

lekanaḱ (-kin, -ko), adj. Like, such as (inanimate). *Niā l. datrom beno-añme*, make me a sickle like this one; *uniak l. ko aḅqiri kirin aḡuañme*, buy me some arrow-heads like those he has (*lekan + aḱ*).

lekanič (lekankin, lekanko), adj. (animate). Like, such as. *Phalnaren l. bahule ṇam akadea*, we have got a daughter-in-law like the daughter-in-law of so and so (*lekan + ič*).

lekara, adj. Filthy, dirty, loathsome (people, place). *Nonkan l. qimqi dō kicrič hō bako saphaea, ar oraḱ duar hō l. getakoa*, such filthy women never clean even their clothes, and their house and place are also dirty (v. *lekra* and *nakara*).

lekate, postpos. According to, like, by way of, in (such a) way, manner. *Aḍi l. le phariakedeā*, we made him well using a large number of medicines (and sacrifices); *ce l. m hečena*, how did you come (walking, driving, etc., or how minded, sulky, etc.); *ce l. m oḍokena kəmi khon*, in what manner did you come away from your work; *jāhā l. ṇ asulok kana*, I am getting my support in any way (it can be managed); *Saharjuri seč l. sendrayem*, hunt for the man in the direction of Saharjuri; *joto l. ye puragea*, he is well off in every respect; *oka l. m paromēna unḱ daḱ*

dō, how did you manage to get across, there being so much water (*leka + te*).

lekate, postpos. Along with, in company with, taking. (C., not so used here.)

lek man, adj., v. a. m. Competent, fit, full-grown; make, become do. *L.m.geae, bae huđiña*, he is fit, he is not too young; *hara l.m.kedeako*, they had him with them until he became full-grown; *nes dō gupiye l.m.ena*, this year he has become fit for acting as a cattle-herd; *jāwāeoke l.m.ena*, she has become fit (full-grown) to be married (v. *lek* and *man*; v. A. H. *lā'iq-mand*).

lekra, adj. m., the same as *lekara*, q. v.

lekte, postpos. adv. In . . . opinion, as far as . . . is concerned, as regards, with, on the part of, for. *In l. noa dō algagea*, it is easy for me; *phalna l. abo dō cele hōbo bañ kana*, in comparison with so and so we are absolutely nothing; *bqhule hēlkedeā, ale l. dge besgea*, we saw the (prospective) bride, in our opinion she is good (suitable); *kuři l. jāwāe dge maraṅgea*, compared with the girl the husband is too old; *dare l. besge jo akana*, looking at the size of the tree it has fructified well (*lek + te*).

lektha, n., v. m. Dispute, discord, variance, quarrel, impediments; dispute, wrangle, quarrel, be at variance with. *L. alom dōhgea, chinḍqu toraeme*, don't leave anything that might cause discord undecided, clear such matters up as they occur; *qđi l. menaktiña, ohoñ senlena*, I have many impediments, I shall not be able to go; *mamotteko tuluce lyena, onko theč bae calaka*, he has become at variance with his maternal uncle's family, he never visits them (cf. *letha*).

lekthi, n., v. m., the same as *lektha*, q. v., applied to females. *L. chinḍqu goṭkakme*, clear at once away any cause for discord.

lekkha, v. perform. of *lekha*, q. v.

lekkhawak, n. adj. Anything with which a count is made. *L. theṅga emañme*, give me the stick with which I may count (e. g., the meat portions). Used especially as quoted.

lekha, n., v. a. m. Count, number; to count, number, enumerate. *L. banuka, qđi utar hoř kanako*, there is no count, they are a great number of people; *gidra dō bin l. ko joma*, children eat without counting; *l.bonne, tinḡkabon*, count us, how many we are; *phalna dō bae l.lena*, so and so was not counted (included); *l. arobonpe*, count us over again; *l.kate emabonpe sure daka*, give us the hash, counting us; *phalna dō l. hoř kanae*, so and so is a person counted (who is always included or honoured). *Lekha* is often the first word of a compound, denoting how the meaning of the second word was accomplished.

L. guṭ, v. a. m. To count up, total.

L. jořao, v. a. m. Include in the count. *Phalnako l.j.kedeā*, they included so and so in the counting.

L.mit, v. a. m. Count together. *Bana hq̄r reāk̄ ſakako l.m.keta, mī ſi hoeyena*, they counted the money of both together, it became twenty.

L. ſelel, v. a. m. Include in counting.

L.sumuñ, adj., v. a. m. Make an exact count; exactly what is counted.

L.s. ſakan̄ agu akata, barti dō b̄nuk̄tiña, I have brought the exact amount of money, I have nothing more; *l.s.ko joro akata*, they have made up as many portions (of meat) as the number of people counted, *pon ſakako l.s.keta*, they counted out the exact number of bride-price rupees; *l.s.ena daka, ma idijon̄pe*, the food has been exactly counted (to be sufficient for the people), serve it out. (H. *lekha*.)

lekha, v. a. Shirk work, count one's work. *Nui dō eken l. k̄miye baḍaea*, this one only knows how to do what she is put to do; *k̄miye l.yeta*, he counts his work (is unwilling to do anything more than what he is told to do) (v. *supra*).

lekha jokha, n., v. a. m. Account, reckoning; adjust accounts, balance.

L.j. bae baḍaea, eken k̄mi ar jome baḍaea, he does not understand any reckoning, he knows only how to work and to eat; *mohajon̄ tuluḥe l.j.keta, b̄kiyenae*, he adjusted his account with the money-lender, he was shown to be in arrears (in debt); *gutiko tuluḥe l.j.keta*, he went into detailed accounts with his servants. (H. *lekha-jokha*.)

lekhotiq, n., adj. Who keeps account of other people's work; obstinate, self-willed, who has excuses for not working. *Phalna dō q̄ḍi l. h̄r kanae, k̄mi h̄ bae reḅena*, so and so is a very self-willed fellow, he even refuses to work (says, I have worked, look at the others, why should I do anything); *nonka lte dō q̄hom̄ q̄sullena*, by being unwilling like this you will never be able to support yourself (cf. *lekha*).

lekhwaṭiq, v. *lekhotiq*. (C.)

Lele boṅga, n. A bonga who is supposed to take possession of one of the *Dasāe k̄ora*, who, when possessed, is scourged (v. *car carī*); so-called because the possessed young man calls out *lele lele* or *lili lili*.

L.b.e rum akana, the Lele spirit has taken possession (of one).

lele lele, intj. to dogs to pursue; v. a. Incite (dogs). *L.l. libh̄q̄ḥ*, at them, get along; *setako l.l.kedea*, they set the dog on (cf. *leh*, *libh̄q̄ḥ*, *liliqu*).

lelha, adj. m., v. a. m. Foolish, stupid, silly, ignorant; act foolishly; be silly. *Am dō q̄ḍitelem̄ l.gea, parkom̄ teṇok̄ h̄ bam baḍaea*, you are very stupid, you do not even know how to string a bedstead; *noa d̄om̄ l.keta, cakem̄ doṣtokhotketa*, you were a fool to do this, why did you put your signature (mark) to it; *lyenae, case tayom̄keta*, he was a fool, he was late doing his agricultural work. (Muṇḍari *lalhar*.)

le lipur, n., the same as *lipur*, q. v. (heard in songs when a mother soothes her child). *H̄oletiñme, k̄aki, b̄abu dō, Tolaetiñme, k̄aki, b̄abu le lipur dō*, take my infant son, O aunt, on your hip, Tie, O aunt, to the waist of my infant son, some globe-bells (*d̄on̄ r̄arte*).

lemer cemer, equal to *lemer lemer*, q. v.

lemer lemer, adv., v. m. n. Moving the lips; move the lips; move the upper lip quickly (using the same as a feeler) in grazing (horses, camels, goats, hares, mice). *L.l. jojom sanayetmea, quri isinok khongem lo jometa*, you are moving your lips wishing to eat, you are ladling out and eating from it before it is being cooked; *jom lagitko l.l.ok kana*, they are moving their lips eager to get food; *ul nelte luŋi l.l.ok kantara*, seeing the mango, her lips move wishing to eat it; *sadom do mocaē l.l.barayeta*, the horse is moving its mouth (lips) grazing.

lempa, v. *lempa*.

lemtok, v. m. Be dwarfish, stunted, puny. (Meaning doubtful; cf. *temsoŋ*.)

lemtok, adj. Tasteless, insipid (not sweet, fruit, especially of the Palmyra palm, mango, Jack tree, the thorn tree). *Noa kanŋhar do l.gea*, this Jack fruit is tasteless.

lemtoŋ, adj. Lumpy (especially Indian corn-flour). *Noa jonŋdra daka do l.gea, berel dakreko khadleketa*, this Indian corn porridge is lumpy, they put it into fresh (not boiling) water (cf. *leŋo*; also pronounced *lemtoŋ*).

-len, pers. pr. 1st p. pl. exclusive, the same as *-le*, q. v. (not commonly used. *-le + n*).

-len, verb. suffix of the Middle and Passive Anterior, Anterior Past, Anterior Imperative and (with *tahŋkan* added) of the Anterior Pluperfect with direct object. Now always so written, although often pronounced *-len*.

lenda, n. Sediment, refuse, dregs; fig. the youngest child, the last of a litter; adj. Small; v. a. m. Make, become small; outgrow, sink. *Sumum l.*, the dregs of oil (just pressed); *bhageakko nūketa, l.ŋet do menaŋgea*, they have drunk the good beer, the sediment is left; *l.do cukakre baisaena*, the sediment has become settled in the oil-vessel; *l.ŋet do nui kanae*, this one is the last of the children; *l.hopon kanae*, it is the youngest of the litter; *l.l.geako noko sukri hopon*, these young pigs are small; *maraniŋe l.kedea*, he has outgrown the elder one (is bigger in size); *ŋaŋi dak l.yena*, the water in the pool has sunk (so that only the sediment is left).

lenda menda, n. The dregs (mostly of beer). *Den l.m. reŋjet aguanime*, do, strain off the dregs and bring me (v. supra).

lenda ŋuriq, n., adj., v. a. m. The youngest one (of a family, litter); small, poor, destitute; outgrow, make, become small. *L.ŋ.ŋet do nuige*, the youngest one is this one; *nui l.ŋ. mihū unakem dame kana*, do you want so much for this tiny calf; *nui juri gidra do laŋu laŋuko harayena, nui l.ŋ. do bae harak kana*, the children of the same age as this one have grown big, this tiny one does not grow; *noa atoren hor do jotoko l.ŋ.gea*, the people of this village are all poor (and of no account); *nui lenda do jotokoe l.ŋ.ketkoa*, this last one (of the family or litter) has outgrown all the others (v. *lenda*).

lendur, the same as *landur*, q. v. (very rare).

leneṭeṭṭ, n. The anterior fontanel of infants, membranous space in infant's head (where the beating of the pulse may be seen), a piece of flesh that quivers when cut out of a tortoise. *Nui gidra dōe hūrāgok kana, sutam thote loholkate lre laṭkooaeme, adō thiroktaea*, the child is hiccuping, wet a thread spitting on it and apply it to the fontanel, then it will cease; *horo reaḱ l. laṛaok kana, gidikakpe, babon joma*, the quivering flesh of the tortoise is moving, throw it away, we shall not eat it (I have not been able to ascertain what this is, whether the heart or something else; it is not seen until the tortoise is cut open) (v. *leṭeṭṭ leṭeṭṭ*).

leñca, adj., v. m. Halt, limping (on one foot, people, animals); be, become do. *Mit jaṅga l.getaea* (or —e *l.gea*), he limps on one leg; *janum roḱenteye lyena*, he limps because he got a thorn in his foot.

leñjra, adj. m., v. a. m., the same as *lejra*, q. v. (*leñjra* is in these parts the more common form).

leñjraha, the same as *lejraha*, q. v.

leñjrahi, the same as *lejrahi*, q. v.

leñjha, n. A cultivated millet, *Pencilaria spicata*, Lindl. (not cultivated in these parts; cf. *leñḍha*).

leñjhar, n., v. a. Connexion, as between one duty and another, or between one thing and another; unfinished, incomplete. (C., not here; Muṇḍari *leñjhar*.)

leñjhar, n., adj., v. a. m. Rubbish (accumulated; dirty, full of rubbish, crammed, implicated; make, become "do. *Noa l. saphaepe*, clean away this rubbish; *l. taken dō bañ ṭhik kana*, it is not good to live with rubbish round one; *noa katha dō l.gea*, this matter is implicated (difficult to finish, or also, mixed up with immoral matters); *katha doko cabaketa, nukingekin lketa*, they had finished the matter, these two complicated it (bringing in certain matters).

leñga, adj. Left (hand or foot, part of body); v. a. m. Leave on the left side, soft (and weak, cocoon). *L. mēt dō kārāyentaea*, his left eye has become blind; *l. jaṅga*, the left foot; *l. lutur*, the left ear; *l. joha*, the left cheek; *l. pañjar, l.dabi hasoyediñ kana*, my left side ribs and my left side shoulder-blade pain me; *l.ti*, the left hand; *nanha nanha ḍarre lumamko tollenkhan onkoge l. lumamle metakoa*, when the silk-worms spin their cocoons on very thin twigs, we call these "left" cocoons (they are soft, not so firm as those on a thick branch); *l. ti seḱ calakme*, go to the left; *l. nakha khon tarufe oḱok heḱena*, a leopard came out from the left side part; *Simṛa atoko lketa* (or *oḱokata*), they passed Simṛa village leaving it to the left; *ona buru dō lyena*, that hill was left on our left side. (B. *neñgā*; Muṇḍari, Ho *leñga*.)

leñgra, the same as *leñga*, q. v. (C., not here.)

leñgra, adj. m. Left-handed (men). *L. hor dō leñga tite dakako joma, ar leñga tite baṛiḱ āṭko capal daṛeaka*, left-handed people eat with their left hand and are able to throw very far with their left hand; *l.te barahile*

uñā ar jāṛīle dheraea, we twist a rope with the left hand and also spin hemp (the rope or the hand-spindle is kept in the right hand and the twisting is done with the left; i. e., especially left-handed people, but normal people may also do so); *lte kārmbako saba*, they hold the plough-handle with the left hand. A common nickname for left-handed men (v. *leñga*).

leñ loñ, adj. Long. (C., not here.)

leñde, the same has *liñdi*, q. v.

leñḍker, adj., v. m. Thick, fat, plump, swollen; become so. *L.e jom bi akana*, he has eaten himself satisfied and swollen; *tilmih tejo l.ko moḥa akana*, the larvæ on the Sesame plants have become plump and fat; *malhan dḡ l.eṇa*, the beans have become big (formed big before ripening); *maḥor loḥol l. akana*, the peas have become swollen being wet (soaked).

leñḍker leñḍker, adv. Fat, plump, thick. *Sukri hopon l. l.ko moḥa akana*, the young pigs have become fat and plump; *gāiren tejo dḡ l. l.ko moḥa akana*, the cow's larvæ (in sores) have grown plump and fat (v. supra).

leñḍha, n. A cultivated millet, *Pennisetum spicatum*, Lindl. (also *Pennisetum typhoides*, Rich.). (C., not here; v. *leñjha*.)

leñḍha, the same as *leḍha*, q. v. (very rare).

leñḍhea, adj. m., the same as *lañḍhuq*, q. v.

leobhakḥ, intj. to dogs to come and get food. *L. okayenae seta dḡ*, come here, where has the dog gone! (v. *leh*; C. says it is equal to *leo leo*, q. v.; not so here).

leobhakḥ beobhakḥ, intj. used by women to make crying children be quiet. Come, dogs!

leoḍa, v. a. m. Stir up, make water muddy or turbid, catch fish in muddy water, agitate, have a commotion in. *Daḥ alope lea boḍekḥ kana*, don't stir up the water, it is becoming muddy; *hakobo l.koa*, we shall catch fish by making the water muddy (the fish come up to breathe and are then caught by hand); *laḥ l.kḥ kantiña*, *dakiñ nū bartiketa*, I have a commotion in my stomach, I drank too much water (cf. *leoha*).

leoḍa liñdi, adv., v. a. m. Reeling, staggering (like drunken people), stirring up; stir up, make muddy; reel, stagger. *L. lye calakḥ kana bul akante*, he walks reelingly along, because he is drunk; *hakoko l. l.ketkoa*, they caught the fish having made the water muddy; *jaṅgae l. lyet kana*, he is walking, moving his legs to and fro; *l. l.kḥ kanae*, *sojhe bae taram dareakḥ kana*, he is reeling, he is unable to go straight along (v. supra).

leoha, v. a. m. Mix with a liquid; stir together. *Sukri loboḥ l.wakom*, mix the flour (with water) for the pigs; *guriḥ l.kate raca gurickakme*, mix cow-dung in water and give the courtyard an application of cow-dung; *ran sunumre l.kate dulaeme*, mix the medicine in water and pour it on him; *nilokḥ ḥoloñ lyena*, *ma dulce*, now the flour has been mixed (in the water), pour it (the batter into the boiling oil). (Ho *lea*; cf. *le*.)

leoha liuhi, v. a. m., the same as *leoha*, q. v. *Ran l. l. kate hū gotkakme*, mix the medicine in water (dissolve it) and drink it.

leo leo, intj. called out during the Sohrae, when the dancers have reached one end of the village street and are turning to move dancing in the opposite direction. They sing: *Delañ na, budhi, sokrate hārū lakga. Bañaya, haram, hārūko laga jojoma, leo leo leo leo*, come along, old woman, we shall go to the narrow sloping valley to drive the hanumans away; No, you old man, the hanumans chase and eat, at them, at them! Whatever the original meaning, there does not now seem to be any thought of chasing away real hanumans (v. *leh* and *leobhak*).

leo lipur, the same as *le lipur*, q. v.

leoñ, v. *leyoñ*.

leora, the same as *laora*, q. v. (Munḍari *leora*.)

leoranaḱ, the same as *laoranaḱ*, q. v.

leoranič, the same as *laoranič*, q. v.

lep, adj., v. a. Unguent, ointment; apply do., plaster, daub. *Dorodre l. ran lagaoepe*, apply an ointment to the painful spot; *bhit paraḱko do lesef-kakpe*, fill up and plaster the cracks in the wall; *ran laeme*, apply an ointment to him. (H. *lep*.)

lep, v. a. m. Covering, cover, wrap; wrap up, cover. *L. aguanme, gidrañ l. kae lagit*, bring me the wrapper, I shall cover the child; *rabañteye Lok kana*, he is wrapping himself up on acc. of the cold (cf. supra).

lepe lepe, adv., v. m. Flagging in flight, flapping the wings (flying near the ground, not full-grown birds); fly flapping the wings. *Potam hopon l. lye uḍauḱ kana*, the young dove is flying flapping its wings; *parwa hopone l. l.ḱ kana*, the young pigeon is flying flagging (v. *lepe lepe*).

lepra, the same as *nepra*, q. v. (mostly women's language).

lep, n., v. m. Flame; flicker, flare; stop with a bound, skip. *Señgel l. ucarena hana oraḱte*, a flame leapt over (and set fire to) that house; *divhe leboḱ kana ṛiṛjoḱ lagit*, the lamp is flickering, it is going out; *sukri badiḱ do tuñe jokhečē l. gotena, onate bae joslena*, the castrated pig suddenly stopped when he was being shot at, therefore he was not hit; *merom hoponko leboḱ kana*, the kids are skipping (v. *lap*).

lep lep, adv., v. a., the same as *lap lap*, q. v. *Artagom l. l. ko uḍauḱ kana*, the "grey-geese" are flying past flapping their wings.

lep mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a leap. *Señgel l. m. hana oraḱte ucarena*, the fire was carried over to that house with a bound (v. *lep*).

lephap, n. An envelope. (P. H. *lifāfa*.)

lephapa, n., the same as *lephap*, q. v.

lerañ peṭaṇ, adj., v. m. Of inferior quality, lean and soft; poor, slovenly; become do. *Noa jel do l. p. leñjergea*, this meat is lean and slippery (it slips away when being cut); *reñgečteye l. p. ena*, he has become destitute (so that he is unable to keep himself clean or well clothed); *l. p. e taken*

kana, he stays dirty and filthy (cf. *lereč tureč*; word is considered vulgar, not used before women).

lergo, v. a. m. Eat, eat up, devour, gobble. *Sendra khonpe ruq kana, pera orakre dak mąđi tanak l. torajonpe*, you are returning from the hunt, take a little gruel or something in a friend's house; *celeye lyetme kana, onatem botorok kan*, who is "eating" you, since you are afraid; *dander seč alope calaka, bankhan banae l. kepea*, don't go towards the cave, or the bear might devour you. Not used before women, like many words with initial *ler* or *ler* (Mundari *lergo*).

lerka, n., the same as *larka*, q. v.

lerve, v. a. m. Bend, deflect (as an edge of an implement); sulk. *Tengoc dhirireye mak l. keta*, he bent the edge of the axe cutting a stone; *kudı lyena, kotec sojhome*, the edge of the hoe has been bent, beat it straight; *tehen dge l. akana, daka bae jometa*, she is sulky to-day, she does not take food (cf. *leve*).

lerwak, v. a. m. Incline to one side, bend down; hang loose, hang down (neck, a branch); droop, wither (leaves). *Bohoke l. keta, bae bancaoka nui gai do*, she has bent her head to one side (being unable to keep it straight), she will not recover, this cow; *cef lekam heo akadea, hotok l. akantaea*, how are you carrying the child on your hip, its neck is bent down to one side; *meromko mak l. kedea*, they cut (the neck of) the goat so that the head is hanging down (they did not cut the head right off); *dqr hante petec l. kakme*, break the branch and bend it down in that direction; *setonte sakam Lena*, the leaves are hanging drooping on acc. of the hot sun (v. supra).

lerwa larve, adj., adv. Clumsy, inefficient, lazy, feeble; inefficiently; lazily; v. a. m. Incline to one side, bend down, hang loose, reel. *L. l. geae, kajak kami banuktaea*, he is inefficient, there is no solid work in him (from laziness or weakness); *l. l. ye calak kana bulkate*, he goes along reelingly, being drunk; *gidra bae sidup ketec akante hotoke l. lyeta*, as the child has not become strong enough to sit straight it is letting its neck hang loosely down (cf. *lerwa sarve, lirwa larve*).

lerwa lirvi, the same as *lerwa larve*, q. v.

lerwa sarve, equal to *lerwa larve*, q. v. *Phalna bahu do nu bulkate hor samankoreye l. s. barae kana*, so and so's daughter-in-law is drunk and is reeling in the presence of people (cf. *lorbo sorbo*).

lese, v. a. m. Bite, snap at, snarl at, abuse. *Bhalok setae l. ketkoa*, the mad dog bit them (superficially, but blood may be drawn); *tuñ sukri hore l. ketkoa*, the hit pig bit some persons; *mit hor bae kami kante joto hore l. kellea*, he abused us all because one man is not working; *bolo saoteye l. daramkidiina*, she met me with abuse as soon as I came in.

leser Leser, v. *leser Leser* (the common pronunciation).

lesker, adj., v. m. Small and plump, fat and round, chubby (small children, young animals); become so. *Engat reak toa sebel iate nui gidra do le*

moŋa akana (or *l. akana*), this child has become plump and fat because its mother's milk is sweet; *noko sukri hoŋon doko l.gea, jom sebel goŋ akanako*, these young pigs are plump and fat, they have just become fine to eat (cf. *luskur*).

lesker lesker, adj. Plump and fat (several); v. m. Become do. *Seta hoŋon jotoŋe l. lko ŋeloŋ kana*, all the pups are looking plump and fat (v. supra). *lesraha*, adj. m. Slovenly, dirty, filthy, indolent. *Nui l. dō tis hō bae dabraŋa*, this slovenly man will never take a bath; *kami l.getaea*, his work is untidy.

lesrahi, adj. f., the same as *lesraha*, q. v., but applied to females. *Nui l. qimqi dō oraŋ hō bae saphaea ar aŋ hō bae saphaka*, this slatternly woman, she does not clean her house and she does not keep herself clean.

lesrao, v. m. Be unfinished, incomplete. (C., apparently not so used here.)

lesrao, the same as *lasrao*, q. v. *Nitge dakam jomketa, arhōm khoj kana, dakate mocalaŋ l.mea nahak*, just now you had food, again you are asking for food, I shall presently plaster your mouth with boiled rice. *Lesrao* is mostly used by women.

lesramū, equal to *lesra muhā*, q. v.

lesra muhā, adj. Indolent, inefficient, slovenly. *Nui l. m. dō oka kamige sapha dō banuktaea*, this indolent slovenly fellow, nothing he does is clean (effective); *onka l. m. kamite dō cel lekam asuloka*, how will you support yourself with such inefficient work (done by fits and starts) (cf. *lesraha*).

letar, n., v. a. m., the same as *later*, q. v. Encumbrance, hindrance, impediment. *Bapla seŋet qdi l. menaktiŋa*, I have a large number of matters to attend to in connexion with the marriage; *jobra l. tandoŋe*, clear away the rubbish encumbrances; *l. baŋ chinŋaulekhan ran baŋ lagaoka*, if the hindrances (malevolent influences) are not done away with the medicine will not have effect (? cf. H. *latār*).

leŋa, v. a. m. Smear, plaster on; become muddy, dusty. *Mihūi paskaoena, qai l.kaeme, jemōn aloe nunu dareak*, the calf has slipped away, smear (some cow-dung on the dugs of) the cow to prevent it from sucking; *sioŋ jokheŋe lyena*, he was covered with mud when he was ploughing; *dhurite gidrai lyena*, the child has become covered with dust (cf. H. *let* or *let*; cf. *latkao* and *leŋka*).

leŋae ghoŋae, the same as *laŋae ghoŋae*, q. v. (also pronounced *leŋae goŋae*).

leŋaŋ, n. Obstacle, hindrance, impediment; v. a. m. Impede, hinder, retard. *Adi l. menaktaea, ohge opsorlena*, he has many things to attend to, he will not get leisure; *huŋiŋ huŋiŋ kathare l.ko lagaoketa, maraŋ okoŋketako*, they brought obstacles into a very small case, they made it an important one; *kamireye lena*, he was impeded in his work. (About equal to *leŋa*, q. v.)

leŋaŋ letar, equal to *leŋaŋ*, q. v. (v. *letar*; the multiplicity of obstacles is referred to). *Aema l. l. menaktiŋa mohajōn seŋ*, I have a large number of difficult encumbrances in connexion with the money-lenders.

leṭaṇ teraṇ, equal to *leṭeṭ theṛaṇ*, q. v.

leṭao, v. a. m. Smear on; become dusty, muddy. *Gai guričko ladea*, they smeared cowdung on the cow's dugs; *dhuṛireye lēna*, he has become covered with dust. (About equal to *leṭa*, q. v.)

leṭea taruṣ, n. The small kind of leopard, the same as *poṭea taruṣ*, q. v. (the common name; also cf. *lekre taruṣ*).

leṭeṭ leṭeṭ, adj., v. m. Weak, moribund, breathe faintly, quiver, throb slightly. *L. l. menaea*, *ḍhere laṅga akana*, he is (at the point of death), he is very weak; *l. leṭebok kanae*, *teheṇ coṇ gapa coe calaka*, he is just breathing, he will pass away to-day or to-morrow, very likely; *nui gai do l. l. menaegea*, *goḍge bae goḍ hodok kana*, this cow is just alive, (it is strange) she takes such a long time to die.

leṭka, v. m. Be besmeared with (as children with excrements). *Iḍ l. akanae*, *aruṣkaeṭe*, the child is besmeared with excrements, wash it clean (cf. *laṭkao* and *leṭao*).

leṭka, n. Children. (C.; cf. *leṭka*.)

leṭok, n., v. a. Obstacle, hindrance, impediment; make do. *Caba kathare l. e lagaoketa*, he brought an obstacle into a matter that had been decided; *kamiye l. keta*, he has made the work difficult (e. g., added work so that the old work cannot be finished in time (cf. *leṭaṇ*).

leṭra, adj. Small, little (child, young of animals, domesticated), small and lean; v. m. Become lean. *L. mara gidra*, *heḍge bae hijuk kana*, this tiny child, it will not come; *l. merom do okareṭe atkedeā*, where did you lose the small and lean kid; *toa komlenkhan mihū dge l. ka*, when the milk becomes scanty, the calf becomes lean.

leṭra peṭra, adj., v. m. Small and lean; become lean. *Japuṭ iate merom hoponko l. p. yena*, on acc. of the lasting rain (cyclonic weather) the kids have become lean (v. supra).

leṭrok, v. a. m. Hit (shooting), punish, be sentenced. *Potame l. kedeā*, he hit the dove; *mokordomare phalṇae locoyena*, in the court case so and so was hit (sentenced).

leṭwak, v. a. m. Hit, gain, punish. *Niq dhao do phalṇae lakata*, *uni tuluc do okoe hō bako soroslena*, this time so and so has hit the mark (e. g., at the Sakrat shooting competition), no one was superior to him; *hakim uniye l. kedeā*, the judge sentenced him (decided against him) (about equal to *leṭrok*, q. v.; cf. *leṭeṭ*).

leṭha, n., v. a. m. Hindrance, impediment, entanglement, intricacy, critical situation, scrape; entangle, implicate, get into a scrape, into a quarrel. *Marāṇ l. reṇ parao akana*, I have got into a great scrape; *phalṇa korae l. keta*, *aderaeako nahak*, so and so has got himself into a scrape, they will presently bring the girl in to him (say he is to marry her); *aema korako l. akana nui kuri tuluc*, a large number of young men are implicated with this girl; *l. menaka bahre seḥ*, *ona chinḍaule eneḥ*, there is an impediment in connexion with certain bongas (outside the family), this

must be cleared off before anything else; *phalna tuluciñ senlena mohajon then, in hññ l. akana*, I went with so and so to the money-lender, I have also been entangled (stood surety for the other); *hor tuluc alom l.ka*, don't get into quarrels with people. (B. *lethā*.)

letho, adj., v. m. n. Obstinate, self-willed, disobedient; act do., be do. *Nui l. mara gidra, rorge bae ahjoma*, this disobedient child, he will not listen to what is said to him (v. *letho*).

letho, v. m. Be on terms of great familiarity, as a child with an adult. (C.; not here, v. *lata*.)

leve leve, v. m. Tremble with cold. *Ti rabañte l.l.k kantaea*, his hand trembles with cold.

levere kodore, the same as *lever kodor*, q. v.

lever kodor, adv., v. a. m.; v. *lever kodor*, the more common pronunciation.

lever lever, v. m. Tremble with cold, move the lips to speak. *Luñi l.l.ok kantaea rabañte*, his lips are trembling with the cold; *luñi l.l.ok kantaea ror lagit*, his lips are moving to speak (v. *leve leve*; cf. *lemer lemer*).

lever teker, v. m., the same as *lever lever*, q. v.

livet, the same as *livet*, q. v.

lewa, adj., v. a. m. Supple, pliant, flexible, soft; make, become do., bend down. *L. thenga*, a flexible stick; *backar do hormoko l. akattakoa*, the jugglers have made their body pliant; *darle l. akafa humam dophoko lagit*, we have bent the branch down (tied with a rope) to place silk-worms on; *kafic khon gidram l.lekhan harakatem kabuyea*, if you make a child pliant from when it is small, you will control it when it is grown up; *kami kamiteye l. akana*, he has become flexible through constant work (i. e., his body will stand any strain without suffering) (cf. *livet*; C., *lewa aphor*, seed sown in mud, not known here, what is here called *achra aphor*; Munḍari *lewa*, sow in mud).

lewaḱ, equal to *lawan*, q. v.

lewaḱ lewaḱ, adv., v. a. m., equal to *lawak lawak*, q. v.

lawan, adj., v. a. m. Bent, curved; bend, curve. *Bhit do l.gea*, the wall is curved (high in the middle, low at both ends); *parko l.keta*, they have curved the roof-beam. (Desi *newan*; cf. H. *nivnā*; cf. *livet*.)

lawan, adj., v. a. m. Dangling, hanging down (broken limb, branch); break, cause to hang down, dangle. *Nui merom mit jañga l.getaea*, this goat has one leg broken and hanging loosely down; *adiye kombroe iqte sukriko dal l.kedea*, because the pig "steals" a good deal they struck it and broke one leg (so that it is dangling); *dar rapul Lena*, the branch has been broken and is hanging, dangling (v. *lawan lawan*).

lewa sārē, adv., v. m. Swaying, rolling (head or upper part of body); roll the head as if there were no strength in the neck (drunken people and women dancing). *L.s.ye enēḱ kana*, she is dancing, swaying her head; *bulkate L.s.ye calak kana*, he goes along rolling his head and neck, being drunk; *cekam l.s.ḱ kana, sojhete taramme*, how is it you are walking rolling your head and neck, walk straight (cf. *lewa*).

lew ha, v. *leoha*.

-le, v. *-le*.

le, v. a. m. Dissolve, melt, become liquid; be convinced, become sulky.

Dal utuko leketa, they melted the split-pea-curry (so that it is felt soft); *sonhar do takako leya ar sakomko benaoa*, the silversmiths melt rupees and make wristlets; *arel leyena*, the hail was dissolved; *ponq hasa lelenkhan potaope*, when the white earth is dissolved (in water) whitewash (the wall); *dañ nawatte deal le landurena*, as the wall was exposed to rain, it was softened and tumbled down; *ere ere kathategeye leyena*, he was convinced by the false statements; *onkoak kathate do alom leka*, don't let yourself be won over by what they say; *lai lekedeae, onateye dqrketa*, he told her (what other people had said about her) and made her sulky, therefore she ran away; *uniak rorteye leyena*, she became sulky from what he said. (Mundari *le*.)

leak, adj. What is dissolved, soft. *L. dal utu do sebela, l. bengar' utu do ban sebela*, curry of dissolved split-peas is good, curry of dissolved egg-plant fruits does not taste well (v. supra).

lebe lebe, adv., v. m. Toddling, waddling, wobbling; toddle, wobble; adj. Who cannot walk; only toddle, toddlers (small children, chicks, ducklings). *Aleren gidra do l.l.ye caco akana*, our child has commenced to walk, toddling; *gede hopon l.l.ko nir baraea*, the ducklings run about waddling; *gidrai l.l.k kana, quriye caco kefejoka*, the child is toddling, it has not as yet learnt to walk steadily; *l.l.ko do bako dar dareaka*, the toddlers are unable to run; *l.l.ye daret kana ayubok kante*, he runs along waddling, because it is getting evening (running with short steps).

leber leber, adj., adv., v. a. m. Soft, tender, thin; garrulous, loquacious; talk incessantly; become tender. *Noa kanthar do l.l.gea* (or *l.l. akana* this Jack fruit is tender (has become over-ripe); *phalnaren qimqi l.le rora*, so and so's wife talks incessantly; *l.lok kanae hanqe senkate, galmaraoqe ban mucqoktaea*, she has gone there and is chattering, her talk will not stop (cf. *labar labar* and *labar lubur, labur labur*; Mundari *leber leber*).

lebet, n., v. a. m. Footstep; a measure across the foot, a foot's breadth; tread on, trample on, kick, walk, step. *Inak l.te taram aguime*, come walking following my footprints; *nahel do bar janga mil l.ko benaoa ar khatu janga hor do pe janga mil l.*, they make the plough two feet and one foot's breadth long, and people having a short foot, three feet and one foot's breadth across; *hapramko reak l.landhutele tarom hec akana*, we have come here walking in the footsteps of our ancestors; *lkedeae*, he kicked him; *l. sagar*, a bicycle; *binin lkedeae*, I trod on a snake; *paromok jokhecin lkedeae*, I touched him with my foot when passing; *dikhitte alom l.koa, janga gokdawa*, don't tread on people knowingly, it causes the foot to swell (v. *goda*); *adi bhage hor kanae, l.kak dak ho alo bodoktae ma*, he is a very good man, may water wherein he puts

his foot not become muddy for him (Santal saying); *janumiñ l. akatte thoꝛa rohomĩñ manaoeta, bañkhan nitgelañ l. poñđ utarkema*, I have trod on a thorn and have therefore to control myself a little, or I should now have kicked you absolutely white; *dhiriꝛeñ l.ena*, I kicked against a stone. When the first word of a compound, *lebet* denotes how the result of the act mentioned in the second word is obtained.

L. ader, adv., v. a. (Walking) on the outer edges of the sole; kick inside. *L.a.geye taramefa*, he walks stepping on the outer edges of the soles; *bañđi l.aderpe, bañ bəloḱ kana*, kick the paddy-bundle in, it will not go in (too large for the opening).

L. gañjao, v. a. m. Trample on, mix, knead by treading on. *Gachiko l.gañjaoketa*, they have trod the paddy-seedlings down (spoilt them); *aḱiye thoḱ kanteko l.g.kedea*, they kicked and trampled on him (so that he became an inert mass), because he is so impudent.

L.gejer, v. a. m. Trample to pieces.

L. hañ, v. m. Slip, miss one's footing, step short (with one leg). *Mit jañgañ l.h.ena, thoꝛa bañ nūrlena*, I stepped short with one leg, I just missed falling.

l.lahuf, v. a. m. Trample fine, thresh out. *Mañḁako l.l.keta, aṛaḱḱakope ḁaṅgra*, they have threshed out the straw spread out, let the bullocks loose.

L.laṇḁhu, n., v. a. m. Tracks, footsteps; trample down. *Sukrikoak l.l.teñ oḁoḱ heḱena*, I came out (of the forest) following the tracks of the pigs; *hoꝛoko l.l.keta*, they have trampled down the paddy. (Muṇḁari *lebet*.) *leboꝛ theboꝛ*, adv., v. m. Inefficiently, slowly; become exhausted, tired; dawdle, be slow. *L.th.e kaṁi kana joꝛmoṭte leka*, he works slowly, like having to force himself to work; *hañḁi nūteye l.th. akana*, he has become maudlin having drunk beer; *usṛate kaṁime, alom l.th.baṛaea*, work quickly, don't dawdle.

leḱeḱeḱe, adj., v. a. m. Soft, tender, slack, yielding, feeble; make, become do. *Noa kiꝛiḱ ḁo l.gea, oyo oyoteko l.keta*, this cloth is soft, they have made it soft by constantly wrapping themselves up in it; *aḱiletem l.ena, niḱ ṭhili hō bam tuḱ dareaḱ kana*, you have become awfully weak, you are unable to lift even this small pot; *nui sim eṅga ḁo l.geye belea*, this hen lays soft eggs; *l.jel*, tender flesh; *bale sakam ḁo l.ge*, the fresh leaves are tender; *l.geae nui koꝛa ḁo*, this boy is of tender age (not strong as yet); *piṇḁhe ḁo l.gea, alope calaḱa*, the ridge is soft, don't go there; *noa atoren hoꝛ ḁoko l.gea, miḱ hoꝛ hō keṭeḱ ḁo baṁuḱḱoa*, the people of this village are all soft (poor), there is not even one well-to-do man (cf. *lewa, leṛeḱ*; Muṇḁari, Ho *lebe*, cf. *laḱiḱ*).

leḱe ceꝛe, adj., v. a. m. Talkative, loquacious; talk, chatter (especially used about women). *Kaṁi ḁo bae diṣaia, l.c. gaḱmaraoe aṣoḱeta, roṛetae, landayetae, l.c.ḱ (or l.c. baṛae) kanae*, she does not think of her work, she makes chattering talk the real thing, she speaks, she talks, she chatters; *l.c.geae phaḱna riṇiḱ ḁo*, so and so's wife is a chatterbox.

leceē, v. a. Throw off from a winnowing-fan. *Khode l.begarme*, throw the broken rice out to separate it from the good rice. The operation is done with the winnowing-fan, the broken rice is gradually brought up to the rim of the *hatak* by *gum* (q. v.), thereupon being thrown out by a peculiar movement. Impurities, as sand and the like, are ejected in the same way, not, however, *here*, q. v.

leceē leceē, adv. Manipulating the winnowing-fan to throw off; v. a. Throw off. *Noa hōpore dō dhuṛi menaka, l.l.kate idime*, there is some dust mixed in this paddy, take it away after having cleaned the dust out. (C., quickly, readily; not here; v. *lece lece*; v. supra.)

leceē peceē, adv., v. a. Inefficiently (sift); sift inefficiently (so that rice is thrown out together with rubbish). *L.p.e gumeta, quriye ceda*, she is sifting inefficiently with the winnowing-fan, she has not as yet learnt to do it properly (v. *leceē*; cf. *lece pece*).

lece lece, adv., v. m. Staggering, tottering, vacillating, unsteadily; totter, stagger (under heavy burden, women). *Aḍi hamal dipilkate l.l.ye calak kana*, she is walking tottering, carrying a heavy load on her head; *gidra l.l.ye heo akadea*, she is tottering, carrying a child on her hip (it is too heavy); *budhi hore l.l.k kana*, the old woman is staggering (cf. *lico loco, lica lace; laca laca*; Muṇḍari *lece lece*, slowly).

lece pece, adv., v. a. m. Inefficiently, incoherently, disorderly; work do., chatter, gabble, become fatigued (women). *L.p. nonḍeye iḍ ḍaṅketa*, (the child) has made a mess of it passing stools here; *L.p.geye galmaraoa, moca dō bae okoea*, she will always chatter, she does not hide her mouth (i. e., she does not stop and does not sulk); *kami kamiteye l.p.yena*, she has become tired by constant work; *ḍaṅgra baṇukkotaete guṇḍi nahelle l.p.ye sioḱ kana*, as he has no bullocks he ploughs as best he can (not efficiently) with a plough pulled by cows (cf. *lece cere*; Muṇḍari *lece pece*, unsteady).

lecer lecer, adv., v. m. Volubly, fluently, glibly; chatter, gabble (mostly women). *Jāhāe sōṅgegeye ṇapam tāhāe sōṅgege l.l.e galmaraoa*, when meeting anybody whoever it may be, she will talk glibly with that one; *onko then senkateye l.l.ok kana*, she has gone to them and is chattering.

lecer pecer, equal to *lece pece*, q. v. *Joṇdra jomteye l.p.ok kana*, he is having diarrhoea, passing stool everywhere, having eaten new Indian corn; *ara ḍhil akante l.p.ok kana*, as the spokes have loosened, the wheels are moving unsteadily (also, making cracking sounds). (Muṇḍari *lecer pecer*.)

lecke, adj., adv. Weak-kneed, weak-legged; hobbling. *L.geae nui hōṛ dō*, this man is weak-legged (cannot move his legs well on acc. of some hip-complaint); *lye calak kana*, he walks hobblingly.

lecke, adj., v. a. m. Flattened on one side, dented; depress, dent, squash. *L.khaqlakte dipil dō baṇ jutoka*, it is not possible to carry on the head a basket that has been squashed on one side; *sanam guriḍ khaqlakpe*

l.keta, you have squashed all the cow-dung baskets; *morako durup l.keta*, they have made the tabouret depressed on one side by sitting on it.
lecko k, adj., adv. Weak-kneed, hobbling; equal to *lecke*, q. v.

lec lece, the same as *lac laca*, q. v. *L.l.ye teŋgo akana*, he is standing with legs askew (a little bent and apart); *l.l.ye sepeñ akata*, she is carrying it on her raised hand with fingers spread out (not catching hold of it); *l.l.ye durup akana*, she is sitting with legs wide apart.

lecman lecman, adv., v. m. Snappishly, petulantly (speak, reply); gainsay, retort, answer perversely, snappishly (women). *Cetem edre akante tehen do l.l.em rorefa*, what are you angry about, since you are speaking so snappishly to-day; *jāhānakeñ kulimekhan l.l.gem roŋ ruqaraña*, you answer me petulantly whatever I ask you; *kami acuyekhane l.l.ok kana*, if you tell her to do anything, she replies snappishly (refusing) (v. *locman locman*).

leco k, adj., adv., v. a. m. Limping, lame on one foot; limp on one foot. *L.geae, miŋ jaŋgae dorod akante l.geye tarama*, he is limping on one foot, he walks with a limp because he has got a pain in one leg; *palleye bajao akante kaŋa do miŋ jaŋgae lecogok kana*, the buffalo is limping on one leg, because he has been hurt by the ploughshare (v. *leñca* and *licuk*).

leco k leco k, adv., v. m. Limping; to limp on one foot. *Daŋgra l.l.e taramefa*, the bullock walks with a limp (cannot use one leg); *janumiñ rok akanteñ l. lecogok kana*, I am limping on one foot, because I have got a thorn in it (v. *supra*).

lecre, n., adj. Chatterbox, a woman with a rattling tongue. *Alope kuli etejea, bañkhan uni l. do galmarao bañ cabaktaea*, don't ask her and set her going, or this chatterbox will never stop talking (v. *lecer lecer*).

lecre, adj., v. a. m. Wry, awry, askew, slanting, out of shape; make, become do., be in a dilapidated state, smashed, worn out, warped, squashed. *Nui gai doe l.gea, miŋ jaŋga tiargetaea*, this cow has a stiff leg, one leg is stretched out; *maçi l.gea, miŋ kuŋhe rapulgea*, this stool is out of order, one leg is broken; *haŋakko l.keta*, they have warped the winnowing-fan (it has lost its proper shape); *khaclak lyena*, the basket has lost its shape (is squashed on one side); *haram buŋhi pariareko l.ka*, when people are old they become decayed (v. *lecke*).

lecro k, the same as *lerco k*, q. v.

lecro k lecro k, v. *lerco k lerco k*.

lede bede, the same as *leŋe peŋe*, q. v. (v. *seŋe bede*).

ledeç bedeç, v. *ledeç pedeç*.

ledeç pedeç, adv., v. m. Falteringly, slowly, with short steps (walk, enceinte women, cows in calf, children learning to walk); become exhausted walking. *L.p.e taramefa qsiar akante*, she walks slowly, because she is with child; *argo gaiye l.p. akana*, the cow in calf has become slow (walks with difficulty); *moŋa haram l.p.e calak kana*, the fat man (having a protuberant stomach) walks with short slow steps; *gidra l.p.e caco akana, quriye*

- kefejoka*, the child has learnt to walk faltering, it has not as yet become strong (refers to fat children) (cf. *lidoč' lodoc'*).
- ledeč thekreč*, adj. Of varying ages (children, of the same family, following each other closely). *L.th. gidra menakotama, ceka calakam*, you have a number of small children, how will you be able to go (v. *letheč thekreč*).
- ledeč thekreč*, adv. Heedlessly, recklessly, carelessly (throw down, etc.). *Khačlašte horom dipil aguketa, cedak l.th.em gidiketa*, you brought the paddy carrying it in a basket on your head, why did you throw it heedlessly down (letting the basket roll over) (v. *thekreč*).
- lede dhērēč*, adj. Fat, corpulent, stout. *L.dh.e moča akana, mačire hō bae sahop kana*, he has become excessively fat, he is too big for the stool; *lač maraš utar l.dh. nēloč kantaea*, his stomach looks awfully large and protruding (v. *ledērheč*).
- lede lede*, adj., v. m. Thick, round-bellied, bulging, become do., to bulge (people, cows). *Noko gidra nēlkope, teheš dō l.l.ko jom bi akana*, look at these children, to-day they have eaten so that their stomachs are round; *gaiye l.l. akana, gapa meane busagoka*, the cow has got a bulging stomach, she will calve one of the first days (v. *led lede*; Muṇḍari *lede lede*).
- lede lede*, equal to *ledeč pedēč*, q. v. (like this, here used about both sexes; C., *lede lede* applies to males, the *ledeč pedēč* to females).
- lede poče*, adj. Small and about same size (children). *L.p. gidra menakotakina*, they have a number of small children of about the same size (about equal to *ledeč thekreč*, q. v.; cf. *poče*).
- lede poče*, adv. Bulging; v. m. Get a bulging stomach (eating, children). *L.p.ye jom bi akana, alope em jučadea*, (the child) has eaten its fill, so that its stomach bulges, don't give it any more; *l.p. sadom*, a pony with a bulging stomach; *jom l.p. akanae*, the child has eaten so that its stomach bulges (cf. *lede lede*).
- lede phede*, adv., v. m. Bubbling (sound), crackling, rattling, cackling; bubble, crackle, rattle. *Kicričko tekeyeta l.ph.*, they are boiling clothes so that a crackling sound is heard; *jondra daka l.ph.č kana*, the Indian corn-porridge is boiling and bubbling; *manjhi era l.ph.ye roča*, the headman's wife talks cackling (heard, but not understood) (onomat.).
- leder beder*, equal to *leder peder*, q. v. (Muṇḍari *leder beder*).
- leder leder*, adj., v. m. Soft, semi-liquid; become do. *Noa l.l. hasa dō baš gulika, oho čarhaolena*, this semi-liquid earth cannot be formed into balls, it will not remain fixed (when used in building a wall); *bačtim dač akawata, hasa l.l.ena*, you have added too much water, the earth has become semi-liquid; *l.l. jondra dakako emallea*, they gave us some watery Indian corn-porridge (cf. *leher*).
- leder peder*, adv., v. a. Mixing up, making a mess of; mix up disorderly (food, and leave it). *L.p.e sipiketa are bačata*, he mixed and kneaded (the boiled rice) and left it; *ceč lekam jomketa daka, ekenem l.p.kač dō*, how did you eat your rice, you only mixed it up (and left it) (cf. *seder beder*).

- ledər peder*, adj. Scantily clothed (woman), in rags. *L.p.e bande akana*, she is clothed in rags (cf. Muṇḍari *ledra lija*).
- ledər dhēč*, equal to *ledē dhērēč*, q. v. *L.dh.e gitič akana*, he is lying (on his back) fat (stomach protruding).
- ledər hēč*, equal to *ledər dhēč*, q. v. *Sukri bādhiq dō le moṭa akana*, *baṛareye gitičkoka*, the castrated pig is excessively (bulging) fat, it will stay lying in the sty.
- led gēč*, adj., v. m. Chubby, plump, fine, well set-up; become do. (children, women, crops). *Hoṛmo dō l.getaea uni maejiu reaḱ*, the body of this woman is well set up (not too stout, nor meagre); *gidṛa dō l.geye teṅgo akana*, the child is standing there chubby; *hoṛo dō l.bele akana*, the paddy has ripened exceedingly well (standing luxuriantly everywhere); *gundli l.akana*, the millet has grown exceedingly well (the ears bending).
- led lede*, adj., v. m. Bulging, big-bellied; become do., bend with fruit, bulge. *L.lye jom bi akana*, he has eaten his fill, so that his stomach is bulging; *jote ḍarko l.lyena*, the branches are bending down with fruit; *hoṛo gele l.l.akana*, the paddy has set ears that are bending down heavily (v. *lede lede*).
- led lede*, v. m. Sink (a wall, ridge), give way. *Bako cepalette piṇḍhe l.lyena*, the rice-field ridge gave way, because they had not covered the sides with turf; *leher hasateko dealkette bhit l.l.ḱ kana*, as they built the wall with too soft earth, it is giving way (sinks down) (v. *supra*).
- led lepeč*, adj., v. a. m. Soft, thick (curry); make, be do. *L.l. ḍalko utu akata*, they have prepared a soft curry of split-peas (pleasant to taste); *noa utu dō aḍi jut l.l.ena*, this curry has become very nice and soft (cf. *lad bad*).
- ledor pedor*, adj. f., adv. Having a fat posterior (women); shaking, trembling (when walking). *Moṭa akanae, l.p.*, she has become fat with a large posterior; *taram jokheč ḍeḱe l.p. hilauḱtaea*, when she walks her hind-quarters shake up and down (v. *pedor pedor*).
- ledrēt*, adj., v. m. Big-bellied, paunchy, pregnant; become do. *Nui gidṛai piḷa akante lač maraṇ utar l.getaea*, the stomach of this child is very large and bulging on acc. of spleen; *l.bandi*, a paddy-bundle that is irregularly broad, bulging; *phalna bahu dōe l.akana*, so and so's wife is visibly pregnant (cf. *leṭrēt*; cf. *leṭvet*; cf. *supra*).
- ledheč pedheč*, adv. Waddlingly, falteringly (children, fat women, animals). *L.p.e taṛameṭa uni āṛgo sukri*, the sow big with young walks waddlingly; *l.p.e cacoḱ kana*, the child is learning to walk falteringly (about equal to *ledeč pedēč*, q. v.).
- ledher bedher*, the same as *ledher ledher*, q. v.
- ledher ledher*, adj., v. a. m. Soft, semi-liquid, thick; make, become do. *Hasa ar guricoḱo sipi l.l. akata kharai jerer laḡit*, they have mixed earth and cow-dung into a semi-liquid mass to plaster the threshing-floor;

lolo jondra daka do l.l.gea, hot Indian corn-porridge is semi-liquid (about equal to *leder leder*, q. v.; cf. *leher*).

leḍ, n. Miry, muddy pool, a wet, muddy place (near a spring, below a tank, etc.); v. a. m. Make, become a muddy place (also by urinating). *Mitḷeḷ hāti l. menaka, sedaere hāti onḍeko jobe l.laka*, there is a muddy place of the elephants, formerly elephants wallowed there and made the place a muddy hole; *gai racako l.keta*, the cattle have made the courtyard into a muddy place; *dak kaṇḍa phedre sukriko l. akata*, the pigs have made a muddy place to lie down in near the water pots; *ale orakere phalna do bulkatye l. oḷokata*, being drunk so and so has made a miry pool in our house before going away; *orak joro Lena*, the house has become a muddy place from leaking.

leḍ, n. Excrement of horses, elephants, asses, etc. (C.. not so used here; v. supra; H. *leḍ*; Muṇḍari *led*.)

leḍe leḍe, adv., v. m. Stumbling, tottering, faltering (children, drunken people); stumble, totter. *Nū bulkate l.l.ye hijuk kana*, being drunk, he is coming tottering along; *gidrai l.l.k kana, quriye caco keṭejoka*, the child is tottering it has not as yet learnt to walk firmly (cf. *liḍa laḍe*).

leḍer beḍer, adj., v. a. m. Muddy, turbid (water); make, become do. *Noa dak do l.b.gea, kaḍako l.b.keta, alope nūia*, this water is muddy, the buffaloes have fouled it, don't drink it (cf. *lesker beḍer*; cf. *leḍ*).

leḍer beḍer, adv., v. a. Carelessly, inefficiently; anyhow; work do. *Calko l.b.keta*, they have built the roof carelessly. (Word very rare; cf. *luḍur buḍur*.)

leḍer peḍer, adv., v. a. Pooping (again and again when walking); to poop, break wind (onomat.).

leḍgo adj., v. m. Lamé, limping (on one leg); become do. *L.geae, baiteye lyena*, he is lame on one leg (it is crooked), he became lame through convulsions (cf. *leḍha, lercoḷ*).

leḍgo leḍgo, adv. With a limp, falteringly. *Paṭea jaṅga hoṛ l.l.ko tarama*, people with a crooked leg walk with a limp; *nui gidra do quriye caco keṭejokte l.l.e tarameṭa*, as this child has not as yet learnt to walk firmly, it walks falteringly (v. supra).

leḍ leḍe, adj., v. m. Crooked, bent, leaning to one side; stand do., slant. *L.l.ye teṅgo akana*, he is standing there bent; *caḷ onḍem l.l. akana*, what are you standing crooked for there; *bhit l.lyena, laṇḍuroḷa nahak*, the wall has become slanting, it will tumble down presently (cf. *laḍea*).

leḍho, the same as *leḍhoḷ*, q. v.

leḍhoḷ, adj., v. a. m. Lamé on one foot, limping; to limp. *L.geae*, he is limping on one foot; *jaṇumiṇ roḷente miḷ jaṅgaṇ l.goḷketa*, I got a thorn into my foot and suddenly limped (about one sudden limping movement); *l.akanae*, he has become lame (limping) on one foot (about equal to *leḍhak*, q. v.).

leḍhoḷ leḍhoḷ, adv. With a limp, hobbling. *Hako sapre dhar dhirite latar jaṅgaṇ geṭ akante l.liṇ tarameṭa*, I am walking with a limp, because when we were catching fish I cut my sole on a sharp-edged stone (v. supra).

leg, n., v. a. m. Custom, usage, institution, ordering, customary due, right; to order, institute, ordain. *L. jōtole em cabaketa bahu reak*, we have paid all customary dues in connexion with our daughter-in-law; *pera reak l.* (or *gonon l.*), the customary dues in connexion with becoming related (i. e., the customary bride-price); *l. leka emakope ar bidakakope*, give them what is customary (of beer) and send them away; *bapla reak mare l. cabak kana*, the old customs (especially in connexion with dues) at marriage are passing away; *guti reak l. emkataeme*, give your servant what is his due (acc. to custom); *dak dul budhi reak ningko l. akata*, they have made so and so much a customary payment for midwives; *sedae hapramkoko l. akata bongu buru selet, ona l. nit hōle pahjayeta*, the ancestors of old have instituted certain customs in connexion with the worship of the spirits, we are following this usage also now; *okako l. akat, onagele koeyetpea*, what they have ordained, this we ask you to give; *ban lakpe leta, ban carakpe careta, cakle emoka*, you are making customary what is not ordered by custom, you are making a usage what is not usage, why shall we pay. (H. neg.)

leg bhag, the same as *leg bhog*, q. v.

leg bhog, n. Customary dues (from both sides at marriage). *L. bh. le epemena*, we gave each other the customary dues (v. supra and *bhog*).

leg car, n., v. a. m. Custom, customary due; make, become customary, introduce a custom. *Hapramkoak l. c. tege nit hābičbon taramet kana*, we are until now walking (acting) in accordance with the customs handed down from our ancestors; *enđe do hapramko mare hapramko reak l. c. cet iate con ko ulqaketa*, there (at Tope Pokhori Baha Bandela) our forefathers reversed our old ancestor's traditional customs who knows why (refers to the abolishment of old customs in connexion with marriage and death, etc., and the introduction of certain Hindu customs instead); *Baha Sohraeko l. c. akata*, they have made the Baha (flower) festival and the Sohrae customary; *baki bokpea jāhānakge menak l. c. ak onagebon epema*, whatever there may be of traditional dues we shall give each other (v. *leg* and *car*).

lege bhage, the same as *ligi bhagi*, q. v.

legeč, v. m. Bud, sprout. *Munga arak l. got akana*, the horse-radish has just got fresh leaves (eatable).

legeč labak, adj. Tender, fresh, young and green (leaves, grass); v. m. Become do. *Hesak sakam l. l. arakena*, the leaves of the Pipol tree have become fresh and tender vegetable (i. e., the new leaves); *am do ti jaṅga dātmot, in do ti jaṅga l. l.*, you have strong and robust arms and legs, my arms and legs are tender (from a *dōn* song) (v. infra).

legeč legeč, adj. Tender, fresh, luxuriant (grass, leaves, vegetables); v. m. Become do. *Siṅ arak l. l. arak akana*, the Sun vegetable (v. *siṅ arak*) has become tender and fit for use; *l. l. ghās*, luxuriant fresh grass; *dakketae menkhan l. l. arak sakam sahreka*, if it should rain, tender vegetables will sprout (luxuriantly).

lege leg, n. Dues, all customary dues. *L.l.in em caba akata, en hō bahu bako kole kana*, I have paid all customary dues, everything, still they do not send our daughter-in-law (v. *leg*).

lege lobe, adj. Thick, fat. (Heard in a *dōn* song; cf. *lobok lobok*; cf. *legesak* and *legeč*.)

legem legem, adv., v. m. Gently, slowly, gradually, glidingly; move, flow do. *Hati l.le calak kana*, the elephant walks slowly along; *gađa dak l.l. atuk kana*, the (full) river(s) water flows gently (smooth surface); *biñ l.le leñok kana*, the snake moves gliding along; *pusi dō gođo ñelleye l.lok kana*, the cat is moving very quietly (gliding) along seeing a rat.

leger, v. a. d. To see one blown. (Word doubtful.)

legesak, adj., v. m. Exceedingly fat, bulky; become do. *Phalna dō le moťa akana, gotom jom jomte*, so and so has become exceedingly fat by constantly eating clarified butter; *uniren gidra dō khubko l. akana*, his children have grown fat and round; *le gitič akana mit parkom pereč*, he is lying filling one bedstead with his huge body.

leglam, v. *leglam*.

legoe pegoe, adv., v. a. Mumbling, chewing (people having no teeth); mumble, chew. *Nui buđhi dō cel con l.p. jōjom kaniñ ñelkedeč*, I saw this old (toothless) woman mumble something; *haram dō jele l.p.yet kana*, the old man is chewing some meat (being toothless). C. gives as a meaning also; bulging, the meaning of the same in Muḍari; this is here *ledor pedor* (v. *lagui pagui*).

leh, v. *leh*.

lehe cehe, equal to *lahe cahe*, q. v. *Ṭakae l.c.kefa*, he squandered the money; *l.c. dō alom ema, cabalenkhan okarem nama*, don't give profusely, if it runs out where will you get anything.

leheč ceheč, equal to *lahe cahe*, q. v.; v. supra. *Lahate l.c.e ematkoa, tayom hor bae anṭaoletkoa*, at first she gave people profusely, she did not have enough to give those who were left.

leheč leheč, adv. Striding along with cloth swinging (girls). *Ñeñelko calak kana, phalna hoṇonera dō l.le tarameł kana*, they are going to attend a festival, so and so's daughter is striding along with skirt swinging (v. *lihqk lihqk*).

lehe dehe, v. *lehe dehe*.

lehē doro, adj., v. m. Having a large protuberant stomach; get do., be very corpulent, be far advanced in pregnancy. *Phalna bahu dō l.d.e ñelok kana, duruḍ dīn sor akantaea*, so and so's wife looks far advanced, the time of her confinement is near; *haram dōe l.d.gea*, the old man is very corpulent (cf. *doro doro*).

lehe guhe, adv., v. a. Soft, well mixed, dirtied; mix into a soft mass, make dirty. *Hasa ar gurič l.g.ko sipi akata*, they have mixed earth and cow-dung into a soft mass (for plastering); *goťa ḍaḍḍa l.g.ye ičadiña*, (the child carried on the hip) has made me dirty all over my hip; *dāl*

dō l.g. lē akana, the split-pea-curry has been dissolved into a soft mass (v. *infra*).

lēhē gure, adj., v. m. Soft, dissolved, mixed; become do. Used about like *lēhē guhē*, but not about children passing stools. *Teheñ qđi mōñj malhanpe utu akata*, *l.g. lē akana*, to-day you have prepared an excellent bean-curry, the beans have dissolved into a soft mass.

lēhejañ, adj. Corpulent, portly, swag-bellied; v. m. Become fat. *Otre lē gilič akana*, *parkomre bae sahōf kana*, he is lying on the ground huge and fat, the bedstead is too small for him; *uni Deko dō gotom jomteye l. akana*, this Deko has grown very corpulent by eating ghee.

lēhē lēhē, adv., v. a. m. Soft, evenly pulverized; make, be even, soft, pulverized (no clods). *L.l.ko si losot akata*, they have ploughed and made (the field) evenly muddy without clods; *dahe lekako l.l. akata*, they have ploughed it and made it soft like curds (cf. *lēher*, *lēhē guhē*).

lēhē lēhē, v. a. Put oneself forward, be officiously active. (C., not used so here; cf. *laha laha*).

lēheñ soheñ, adj., v. a. m. Spreading, rolling, loose, smooth, clean (no impurities); slide, glide, slip to all sides. *Lač haso iqte l.s.e kuñdel barae kana*, on acc. of stomach-ache he is rolling about throwing himself here and there; *soñ jokheč raheñ l.s.oķa*, when being measured *raheñ* (q. v.) glides out to all sides (being very smooth a high heap is not formed); *l.s.ko bāndi akata*, they have made the paddy-bundle very loose (not properly tied up); *l.s.ko jañ akata*, they have threshed the grain out very clean (used about certain grains, cleaned from all impurities).

lēher, adj., v. a. m. Thin, soup-like, semi-liquid, viscid, slimy, mucilaginous; make, become do. *Jondra l. daka sebelgea*, Indian corn-porridge when soft is savoury; *l.daka*, watery boiled rice; *l.hasate deķal bañ jutoka*, it will not do to build a wall with soft earth; *Mahle katha l. daka*, *bañ sambraoķa*, the word of a Mahle, watery boiled rice, will not stick together (Santal saying, showing their appreciation of the reliability of the Mahles); *holoñpe l.ķeta*, you have made the flour-batter too thin; *lē iķeta gai*, the cow passed liquid dung (cf. *lēhē lēhē* thinly muddy).

lēher bohōr, adj., v. m. (Too) thin or liquid, soup-like; become do. *Noa daka dō l.b.ena*, *oķo jomlena*, this boiled rice (or Indian corn) has become too thin, it cannot be eaten; *siaķ khet dō algate l.b. losot godoka*, a ploughed rice-field easily becomes muddy liquid (v. *lēher* and *bohōr bohōr*).

lēher lēher, adj., v. a. m., equal to *lēher*, q. v., only somewhat less liquid. *L.l.gundliķo dakawatlea*, they have prepared us some thin millet; *goķa raca l.lē iķeta*, the child has passed liquid stools all over the courtyard.

lēher lepeñ, adj., v. a. m. Semi-liquid, watery, very thin; make, become do. (equal to *lēher*, only more watery). *Hasako l.l.ķeta*, *bañ gulik kana*, they have made the earth too watery (for building purposes), it cannot be formed into balls.

leh leh, v. *leh leh*.

lejek lejek, equal to *lejek pejek*, q. v.

lejek pejek, adj., v. m. Slightly muddy; become do., wet and slippery.

Nindai dakkefa, *raca l.p. qikauk kana*, it rained last night, the courtyard feels slightly muddy; *l.p.le heçena*, we came along the wet and slippery road; *raca l.p.ena, losol alope lebet adera*, the courtyard has become wet and muddy, don't bring mud in on your feet; *hormo l.p.in qikaueta, um heçlengen*, I feel my body wet from perspiration, I shall before anything else have a bath (cf. *leje peje*).

leje peje, adj., v. a. m. Wet, slippery; make, become do. *Goŋa hor l.p. losotena*, the whole way became muddy and slippery; *daŋ dulie racae l.p.kefa*, she made the courtyard wet and muddy by pouring out water (v. supra; cf. H. *lijlajā* and *lajlajā*, sticky; Muṇdari *leje peje*).

lejer, adj. Soft (not solid or firm), flabby (meat), thin (cloth); v. m. Be, become do. *Buḍhi gai reak jel do l.gea*, the meat of an old cow is soft; *l.kicrič*, soft (thin) cloth; *aṅgrop do lentiṇa*, my coat has become thin and worn.

lejer lejer, adj., v. m. Soft, flabby, slimy, muddy; become do. *Rehḍa hasa l.l. then do lekñjetgea*, where clay is muddy it causes one to slip; *hor l.l.ena*, the road has become muddy; *kicrič sobotket khan l.l.ena*, when the cloth was washed it became soft (the starch was removed); *jelko teke l.l.kefa*, they have cooked the meat too tender (v. supra).

lejer pejer, equal to *lejer lejer*, q. v.

lejor lejor, adv., v. a. m. Hanging down, slipping down, improperly (carry on the hip); carry, be carried do. *L.l. gidrai heo akadea* (or *l.l.akadea*), she is carrying the child on her hip letting it hang loosely (so it may fall down); *gidrai l.l.ok kana, jutte heoeme*, the child is sliding down, carry it properly on your hip (cf. *lawak latin*).

leke leke, adv., v. m. Unsteadily, tottering, staggering, reeling, shuffling; carry do. (when load on head is heavy; old women, girls). *L.l. dipil-kateye calak kana*, she (the old woman) is going along carrying (something heavy) unsteadily on her head; *l.l.ye heo akadea*, she is carrying the child on her hip totteringly (the child being too big for her); *hoŋok l.l.k kantaea*, her neck is unsteady as she is carrying on her head a heavy burden.

leke leke, the same as *leke pheke*, q. v.

leke pheke, adv., v. m. With a bubbling sound, crackling; bubble, crackle.

L.ph. heḍejok kana jonḍra daka, the Indian corn-porridge is boiling making a bubbling sound. (About equal to *lede pheḍe*, q. v.; onomat.)

lekre taruŋ, n. The small kind of leopard, commonly called *poŋea taruŋ*; also v. *letea taruŋ*.

lelenak, n. A press for pressing out oil, etc. *Sunun l., ak l. l. paŋa*, v. *len*.

lelenget, adj., adv. Wide, extensive, large sheet of water, endless; far between. *Aḍi saṅgiṇre ato ṇamoka, l. calak hoeoktabona*, only very far

from here will a village be found, we shall have to go an endless way; *millañ l. tãñdim paromoka*, you will have to cross an endless open field; *gaða dak l. ñelok kana, ghutu bañ ñelok kana*, the flooded river is looking awfully wide, the banks are not to be seen; *noa hør dõ l.gea*, this road is awfully long (cf. *lẽnget lẽnget* and *lẽt lẽt*; pronounced with stress on the second *ẽ*).

lẽlẽr, v. perform. of *lẽr*, q. v. *Oyakre daka utu banuk leka pera then Lem calak kana*, you are going to a friend's house to eat, as if there were no curry and rice at home (vulgar).

lẽ lõ, v. m. n. Dawdle, linger. *Onko bako oðok hõðok kante lẽ lõtegele tikiñketa*, because they did not come away quickly, we made it noon by dawdling; *cekape lẽ lõk kana*, what are you doing dawdling in this way.

lẽ lõsot, adv. In great number, excessively, very much. *Ul l.l. bele akana, okge hõ bako jometa*, there is an awful amount of mango fruits, no one seems to eat them; *l.l.le jomketa*, we ate excessively; *l.l.le dalkedea*, he beat him excessively (cf. *lẽ* and *lõsot*).

lẽmbẽ tumbe, adv., v. a. m. Voraciously; stuff oneself full, gormandize, gobble, eat quickly. *Ale dõ kañic kañice emaflea, aẽ dõ l.t. jomjomiñ ñelledea*, uş he gave only small bits, himself, I saw him eating voraciously; *sure dakae l.t.ana*, he gobbled the rice and brain cooked together.

lẽmbẽ ture, equal to *lẽmbẽ tumbe*, q. v.

lẽmbo, n. A lime (the tree and its fruit), *Citrus medica*, L. (H. *libũ*, *lemũ*; B. *nimbo*.)

lẽmeç, v. a. Nip off, eat off the top. *Noa kañthar qdi mññj dare godok kan tahk kana, okqeren merom coñ ñoggeye l.gotkata*, this Jack was on the point of growing into a very beautiful tree, somebody's goat nipped off the bud.

lẽmen, adj., v. a. m. Fine, powdery; grind fine, pulverize. *L. gitil*, fine sand; *l.gitilleye sen akana*, he has gone to the fine sand (is dead); *teheñ l. gitile tiokketa*, he reached the fine sand to-day (died; expression possibly due to the bones of dead people being set floating in the Damudar river); *l. dhutiko heç akana*, people with fine loin-cloths have come (especially used about Dekos); *sasañ dõ khub l. ridpe, sindur leka l.ge*, grind the turmeric very fine, powdery like sindur; *holonko lketa*, they have made the flour finely-ground.

lẽme ture, the same as *lẽmbẽ tumbe*, q. v.

lẽm leður, adj. Mellow, soft, tender; v. a. Press soft; v. m. Become soft. *Noa ul bele dõ l.l.gea*, this mango fruit is tender; *kũinđi dõ l.l. bele akana*, the mahua fruit is ripe and mellow; *kuriak toako l.l.keftaea*, they pressed the girl's breast, so that it became soft (v. *liður*).

lẽm lẽm, adv. Very soft, tender, to the brinks (river full); irritating (in the throat). *L.l.labifgea noa kañthar*, this Jack fruit is very soft (over-ripe); *gaða l.l. pẽreç akana*, the river is full to its brinks. (Word very rare here; here *lẽt lẽt* is partly used for the same.)

lem liḍur, the same as *lem leḍur*, q. v.

lempa, adj. m. Limping, halting, one foot stiff and turned outward or lame. (People, animals, fowls.) *Mil jaṅga l.getaea*, he has one foot stiff and halting; *seta dōe l.gea*, the dog has one leg lame; *l. saṇḍi*, a cock limping on one leg (the other being lame).

lemṭok, adj., the same as *lemṭok*, q. v. (tasteless, insipid, not sweet enough). *Haṇḍi dō l.gea*, the beer is tasteless; *joṇḍra daka l.gea, quritepe pheḍketa*, the Indian corn-porridge is insipid, you have taken it off (the fire-place) too early; *l.jo*, a tasteless fruit.

lemṭhe, v. m. Stick together, stick to. *Bhiḍi janaṭet dō kicriḥre l. godōka*, the fruits of the Bh.j. (q. v.) easily stick to one's clothes. Also used about copulating dogs or people, also snakes (cf. *laṭha*).

-len, v. *-len* (verbal suffix).

-len, pers. pr. 1st p. pl. exclusive, infixed or suffixed form; v. *alen*. (Very rare.)

len, v. a. m. Press, express (oil, sugar-juice, etc.), press down, stifle, crush, quell, repress growth. *Sunum l.ko sēn akantalea*, our people have gone to press out oil; *sedaere dō carkhite akko lenet tahēkana*, formerly they pressed out juice from the sugar-cane with the help of the *carkhi*, q. v.; *sunum loḥ (or leṇ) paṭa*, an oil-press (consisting of two heavy pieces of wood, between which the oil is pressed out); *leṇak*, a press; *horo dō ghāste lena*, the paddy was stifled by the grass; *bahuttet dō koṛae l.kedea, baṅkhan bapla tora dō miṭ jurikin tahēkana*, the wife has outgrown the young man, but just after the marriage they were exactly a pair in height; *riḍet ciril giṭiḍ dō leṇgea*, to lie crushing one another will press (the one in the middle) down; *hōṛ tala khonko l.totkedea*, they pressed him out from among the people (no room to stand) (cf. *lin*; cf. *ten*; Muṇḍari, Ho *len*).

len, n. A line, house or houses with a row of rooms. *L. oraḥ*, a house with a row of single rooms; *pulis len*, the police lines; *kuli l.*, coolie lines (as on a tea-garden). (H. *lain*, from Engl. line.)

leṇebet, n. Anything on which the foot is placed; treadle, stirrup, sole of foot. *Dhinki l. cikārena, maḥ khodrokakme*, the end of the husking-machine on which they tread has become smooth, cut it and give it a rough surface; *teṇok l.*, the treadles of a loom (two pieces of wood in the pit dug for the feet, with string affixed that runs up to the loom "birds" (v. *cērē*); *lebet gaḍi reak l.*, the pedals of a bicycle; *palan reak l.*, the stirrups of a saddle; *siri l.*, the rung of a ladder; *l.lte lebet rakapme*, go up stepping on each step of the staircase; *gaḍire l.ko lagao akata dejoḥ laḡiṭ*, they have affixed steps to the buggy to use when mounting; *duṛ l.ṭhen boṅgako thapna akadea*, they have placed (buried) a bonga where one treads entering the door (*duṛ l.* may be on both sides of a door; here outside); *latar jaṅga l. hasoyediṇ kana*, I have a pain in the sole of my foot (*lebet* with *n* infixed).

leṇetṭeṭ, v. *lenetṭeṭ*.

lenok paṭa, n. An oil-press (v. *len*).

leñ, v. m. Move, drag oneself on the stomach, crawl, creep. *Binke loka*, snakes crawl on their stomach; *lač hasoyede kanteje l. barae kana*, he is moving on his stomach, because he has a pain there; *dare khon l. ārgokme*, come down from the tree taking hold with your stomach against the tree; *lokko*, crawling beings (snakes, worms, beings having no feet); *lok tunḍanko*, crawling and creeping beings. Note, the word does not refer to the winding motion of snakes, etc., but to the crawling on the stomach. (Munḍari *len len*, crawl on the belly.)

leñboñ, adj. Straight, sleek, polished, equally well-developed. *Jugdi buru khon sener aguabonpe, jāyī leka l. banao akana*, bring us rafters from the Damin-i-koh hills, they are grown straight like hemp; *kora dō le hara akana*, the young man has grown straight and well-developed; *l. ñelok kana noa kaṭ dō, uṭi banuka, roga hō banuka*, this piece of wood looks straight and equal, there are no knots (joints), neither are there any diseased parts; *bhit l. ko cikār akata*, they have made the wall smooth and polished. (C., tall, high.)

leñca, v. *leñca* (cf. *lempa*).

leñca lecke, adj. Limping and bent to one side, halt and deformed. *Apatteñ hō ar hopontet kuri hō banarkin l. l. gea*, both father and daughter are both limping and lop-sided (v. *lecke*).

leñcoḳ, adj., v. m. Halt, limping (one leg lame or injured); become do., limp. *L. geae, mit jānga borocgetaea*, he is limping, his one leg is shrivelled; *sioḳ ḍaṅgrae l. akantiña, palleye bajaoena*, one of my plough-bullocks has become lame in one leg, he was hurt on the ploughshare (cf. *leñca*).

leñcoḳ leñcoḳ, adv. Limping. *Dhirireñ lebet rokor akante l. l. in tarameṭa*, I am walking with a limp, because I trod on and hurt myself on a stone (v. *supra*).

leñjer, adj., v. a. m. Slippery, slimy, smooth, sleek, oily, glib, glabrous; make, become, be do., slip, glide, slide. *Māṅgri eman hako aḍiko l. a*, the Mangri and other fishes are very sleek and slippery; *bhit dō l. geko tear akata*, they have made the wall smooth; *sununte khunṭiko l. akata, hor aloko deč dareak l. gūf*, they have made the pole slippery with oil to make it impossible for people to climb it; *hormoe l. akattaea*, he has made his body sleek and oily; *siri dō dakte l. ena*, the stairs have become slippery on acc. of the rain; *caole khubem soklekhan l. ge dakam joma*, clean the rice well and you will have smooth rice to eat (cf. *leñhet*, *leñ*; Munḍari *leñjer*, weak; cf. *lejer*).

leñjer, adj., v. m. Poor, destitute; become do. *Boehako talare huḍinič dōe l. getakoa*, among the brothers the youngest one is poor; *gai ḍaṅgrako gočentaeteje l. ena*, he has become poor, because his cattle died (v. *supra*).

leñjer boror, adj. Smooth, soft, soapy. *Noa narhan hasa dō aḍi jut l. b. a*, this soapy earth is very nice and smooth; *ramra dāl l. b. qikauka*, curry

made of split *rampa* beans feels smooth; *noa khet l.b. sik kana* (note, not *sioŋ*), this rice-field is smoothly ploughed (about the soil being smooth and rich, so that ploughing leaves no clods) (v. *boror*).

leñjer leñjer, adj. Soft (not firm or solid); adv. Carelessly (clean). *L.l. jelko utu akata*, they have prepared curry from some soft meat (not considered good); *thari bati l.l.pe sapha akata*, you have cleaned the brass plates and cups carelessly (leaving bits of food) (v. *leñjer*).

leñjet, v. m. Glide, slide, slip, (also fig.) make a slip. *Racareye Lena*, he glided in the courtyard; *lgurenæ*, he slipped and fell; *ror rorteye Lena* (also *ror Lenæ*), he made a slip when he was talking; *dos kangetiña*, *kaireñ Lena*, it is my fault, I made a slip and fell into sin; *nitok dak din do jut jutte tarampe*, *leñjetgea*, now during the rainy season walk carefully, it is slippery; *mokordomareye Lena*, he slipped in the court-case (lost his case) (cf. *leñjer*; cf. *leñ*).

leñjor leñjor, adv. Carelessly, too low (carry on the hip), slipping down; v. a. m. Carry do. on the hip. *Cet leka l.l. gidram heo akadea*, *nur ococyeam*, how are you carrying the child so carelessly (low), you will cause it to fall down. (Used about the child's position below the hip) (v. *lejor lejor*).

leñjraha, v. *leñjraha*.

leñ leñ, adj., adv. Even, level, plane; long; flowing with a smooth surface; wet; v. a. To wet. *L.l. ñeloŋ kana noa pinŋa do*, this verandah looks very smooth and even; *oraŋ l.l.lem benao akata*, you have built your house very long; *gaŋa dak l.l. calaŋ kana*, the river is flowing slowly with a smooth surface; *l.l. goŋa oraŋ atuŋ kana*, the whole house is flowing wet (from leaking); *uni bul hor oraŋe l.l.kettalea*, the drunken fellow has wetted our house (cf. *leñ*; cf. *legem legem*; cf. *jelen*).

leñget, v. a. d., v. m. Be frightened, get a start. *Taruŋe odoŋ gotenteñ lata*, I got a fright because a leopard suddenly came out; *tayom seŋko hoŋo gotketen Lena*, I started because they suddenly called out behind me.

leñget leñget, adv., v. m. In fear and trepidation; to fear, dread, apprehend, suspect danger, be uneasy, be seized with anguish. *L.l.le gitiŋ aŋgayena*, we spent the night lying in fear and trepidation; *l.l. bir hortē parom heŋena*, I came in fear and was uneasy following the road through the forest; *l.leñgedoŋ kanañ, sabeñako nahaŋ*, I feel uneasy, they will catch me presently; *ondga botorteko l.l.Lena*, they were seized with anguish, fearing the kidnappers (v. *supra*).

leñget leñget, adv., adj. Wide, extensive, endless; slowly, far between, at long intervals. *Noa ŋaŋdi do l.l.gea*, this open field is endless; *l.l.le calaŋ kana, tioŋ hō bañ tiogoŋ kana*, we are going along endlessly, we do not seem to reach there; *l.l. ato menaka*, the villages are at very long intervals (far between each village) (v. *supra*; v. *leñget*; ? cf. *laŋga*).

leñget sopot, adv. Headlong, in great fear and haste. *Taruŋiñ ñelkedete oraŋte l.s.iñ nir heŋena*, as I saw the leopard, I came running home in great fear and haste (v. *leñget*).

leñgor leñgor, equal to *leñjor leñjor*, q. v.

leñ loñ, equal to *le lo*, q. v.

leñdeč, v. a. m. Slip or skip over, leave behind; sneak away, keep oneself away, steal away. *Nondeye lketa, bae si tioklaka*, he left a bit undone here, he did not reach it ploughing; *kami acuyen menlethkan do okate coe lgoten*, when I said that I should put him to do some work he slipped away who knows to where; *hijuk kan tahkkanae, okare coe l. tayomen*, he was coming (with us), somewhere he sneaked away and was left behind; *jele samak lketa*, he chopped off some meat and kept it for himself.

leñder leñder, adv. Carelessly, inefficiently. (C., not used here.)

leñder pender, adj., adv., v. a. Lazy, slovenly; perfunctorily, indifferently; work do., do anything lazily. *L. p.e kamiyette bae arjao dareak kana*, he is unable to earn anything because he works perfunctorily; *l. p.em durup barae kana, tinrem kamia*, you are sitting about there lazy, when will you work; *sioke l. p.eta*, he does his ploughing inefficiently; *eken din khatao leka l. p.ko kamia*, they work perfunctorily, only to get through a working day (cf. *leñdeč*; cf. *leđer beđer*).

leñdet, n. The earth-worm. *L. la agukom, hako bārsilañ calaka*, go and dig out some earthworms, we two shall go and catch fish with hook and line. Acc. to the traditions it was the earth-worm that brought the earth up from the sea letting it fall out on the back of the tortoise. *L. lekam lařaoka, tobe tom kami hoda*, you must move like an earthworm, then only you get your work quickly done. (Muđari *leñdad*.)

leñdet kunam arak, n. A certain plant used in Santal medicine (v. *kunam*).

leñdet moca, n. The mouth of an earthworm; sharp, pointed; v. m. Become nearly ripe. *Bad horo do l. m. akana*, the paddy growing in the high-lying fields has become nearly ripe; *noa pal do l. m. leka coelogeā*, this ploughshare is pointed like the mouth of an earthworm; *am l. m. do, jom biyenkhan mocam coelo barayeta*, you mouth of an earthworm, as soon as you have had your fill you thrust your mouth out (v. *moca*).

leñdoñ, n. A centipede, *Spirocustus cilcyndricus*. Very common. *L. leka pitikateye gitič akana*, he is lying curled up like a centipede (when touched the centipede curls up like a ring). During the last stages of the oja's course of teaching, his disciples learn to be "possessed"; in one of their songs they sing: *đau mar đau mar mar đau, đau mar đau řaimat leñdoñ*, it is flaring, it is flaring up, it is flaring, large centipede (possibly a spirit centipede; besides *řaimat leñdoñ*, also *řaima l.* and *řaimal l.* may be heard).

leñthe, v. m. Stick to, adhere; copulate, as dogs. *Rehđa hasa jañgare lyena*, the clay stuck to my feet (about equal to *leñthe*, q. v.; cf. *infra*).

leothe, v. m. Suck oneself fast, cleave, stick, adhere, stick like a leech, force oneself upon. *Jōk jañgareye lyena*, a leech stuck to his feet;

sulām lyena, the thread stuck together; *reñgeč jalate kāmī laḡit phalna thenko l. akana*, on acc. of distress caused by hunger they have attached themselves to so and so to get work; *ačlege kuriye l. k kana koṛa theč*, the girl is attaching herself to the young man of her own accord (cf. *laṭha*).

lep, v. *lep* (*lep* is the more common pronunciation).

lepeč, adj., v. a. m. Thick, mucilaginous pasty; make, become do. (curry, gruel). *Noa utu dō l. gea*, this curry is thick (without much soup); *daḡ maṇḡiko lketa*, they have made the gruel pasty (little water and more rice); *ghor dō l. ena*, the buttermilk has become thick.

lepeč capak, adj. Thick, pasty. *L. c. ko utu akata, titem idike leka*, they have made the curry thick like paste, you might carry it away in your hand (about equal to *lepeč*, q. v.).

lepeč lepeč, equal to *lepeč capak*, q. v. *Gidra dō l. le iceta*, the child is passing fairly thick stools (recovering from diarrhoea).

lepe dher, adv., v. m. Indolently, filling the seat with posterior (sitting); sit do. (mostly about women). *Haṇḡe senkate l. dh. e durup akana*, she has gone over there and is sitting indolently (at her ease); *horak piṇḡareye l. dh. akana*, she is sitting on other people's verandas at her ease flattened out (cf. *lopo dher*; *lop lopo*, *lep lepe*).

lepe kope, adv., v. a. Filling one's mouth before swallowing what is there; fill one's mouth, eat voraciously. *Bae ut akata are l. k. yet kana*, he has not swallowed what he has in his mouth and he is filling it again; *l. k. ye jojom kana*, he is eating voraciously (cf. *kopet*).

lepe leṅgor, adj., v. m. Slow, dilatory, tardy; be do., work indolently (women). *Bahu doe l. l. gea*, our daughter-in-law is dilatory (in all work); *nui kamrī doe l. loḡ kana*, this servant-girl works indolently; *okaren budhi coṇ l. le calak kana*, the old woman from who knows where is going slowly along; *eken l. l. ko heč akana*, only old women have come (not young lively girls).

lepe leṅgor, n. A female spirit, one's dead mother (at worship) (v. supra).

lepe leṅger, adj. Weak, slow, feeble. *Nui l. l. ḡaṅgra doe or dareaka*, will this old and weak bullock be able to pull; *haram budhi dō bana horkin l. l. gea*, the old couple are both feeble (without strength) (v. infra).

lepe lepe, adv., v. m. Flapping in flight, flapping the wings slowly; flap the wings; walk bent and slowly (old people) become feeble and bent. *Potam hopon l. l. ko uḡauḡ kana*, the young doves are flying, flapping their wings slowly; *budhi dō l. l. ye calak kana*, the old woman walks bent and slowly; *haram budhikin l. lyena*, the old man and his wife have become bent and feeble.

lepen, v. reciproc. of *len*, q. v.

lepen tapakič, adv., v. m. Crushing each other, jostling, knocking against each other; crush each other, jostle; *hor l. t. ko jarwa akan tahḡkana, bale bolo dareata*, people had collected in a jostling crowd, we were

unable to get in; *nehel țandireko l. tapakijok kana*, they are jostling and knocking against each other on the show-field (where a Hindu festival is going on) (v. *len* and *takić*).

lepen tepen, adv., v. a. In a heap; heap up, pile up; v. m., equal to *lepen tapakić*, q. v. *L. t. katko doho akata* (or *katko l. t. akata*), they have put the timber in a heap (piled up the timber); *l.t.ko gitić akana*, they are lying in a heap one on top of the other (children) (recipr. of *len* and *ten*).

lepeñ, v. *leher lepeñ*.

lepe peje, adj., v. m. Soft, muddy; become do. *Raca do l. p.gea, teheñ nindai dakette l. pyena*, the courtyard is muddy, as it rained last night it became soft and muddy (cf. *lece pece*).

leper, adj., v. a. m. Thick, pasty, soft; make, become do. (cf. *leher, lopor*).

leper leper, adj., v. a. m. Thick, pasty; make, be do. *Jonđra daka l. Lena*, the Indian corn-porridge has become thick (good). (About equal to *lepeć lepeć*, q. v.)

lepērdan, adj. Having a large and fat posterior, portly, distended (women). *Maran l. bahu kanae, edel kapať leka*, she is a huge and portly wife, broad like a Simol-wood door; *le duruť akana*, she is sitting broad at her ease there (not thinking of her duty).

leperkat, v. *laparkat*.

lepes, adj., v. m. Soft, powdery (but not savoury); be do. *Noa jonđra daka do l.ge qikauk kana, sebel do bañ kana*, this Indian corn-porridge feels powdery, it is not savoury (about Indian corn-flour that has been thrown into the water before it is in boil) (cf. *lepeć*; *Muñdari lepes*).

lepese, v. reciproc. of *lese*, q. v.

lepesen, v. reciproc. of *lesen*, q. v.

lepes lepes, adv. Soft, powdery. *L. l.ko daka akata*, they have prepared a soft kind of porridge (v. *lepes*; word especially used about Indian corn and millets).

lepēt lepēt, equal to *lepēt lepēt*, q. v., also to *lepeć lepeć*, q. v. (rare, and not acknowledged as Santali by all).

lepēt lepēt, adv., v. m. Heavily, slowly (walk, as in sand or with heavy anklets); lagging behind; to lag behind. *Gitilre l. le țarameta*, he is walking with heavy movements in the sand; *bañkiye horoť akatleye l. loť kana*, she is lagging behind, because she has put on (heavy) anklets (cf. *lipať lapet, lapať lupuť*).

lep lep, v. *leť leť*. (C.)

lep lepe, adj., v. a. m. Broad, flat, flattened out, with wings spread out; make, be do., flatten out; flow (porridge). *Buđhi do miť sođoť l. l.ye bindar akana*, the old woman has fallen down and filled one (small) trench; *l. l.ye duruť akana*, she is sitting broad; *sarimko l. l. akata*, they have made the roof broad and flat; *daka do l. lyena*, the (Indian corn) porridge has become flowing (watery); *cęřeye țuťi l. l.kedea*, he hit the bird (with his arrow), so that it fell down with wings spread out (cf. *lap lapa, lop lopo*).

ler, n. Semen virile (cf. *lēd*; H. *lēr*, excrement).

ler, v. a. m. Eat, devour, gobble (obscene). *Ngndēn dōholaka, okoe coe l.kel*, I put it here, somebody has eaten it (v. supra).

leran peṭaṇ, v. *leran peṭaṇ*.

lercoḳ, v. m. Stumble against, trip over (with one foot). *Dhirireye l. gotena*, he stumbled against a stone (and lifted his foot that was hurt) (v. *lēcoḳ*).

lercoḳ lercoḳ, adv. Limping on one foot (on acc. of pain, sore, etc.). *L. le tarameta latar jaṅgae gel akante*, he walks limpingly, because he has cut himself on the sole of his foot (v. supra).

lerdheč, the same as *lērdheč*, q. v.

lerdheč mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a bump, thud. *L. m.ye gurena*, he fell down with a thud; *bitkil dō l. m.ye busaḳkedea*, the buffalo cow gave birth to her calf letting it fall down with a bump (about this *lērdheč* is not used) (v. supra).

lere bere, adv., v. a. m. Garrulously, mixing up (proper and improper matters), talk nonsense; be maudlin (drunken people). *L. b.ye roṛet kana*, he is talking nonsense; *l. b. teheṅko jom nūyeta*, they are to-day eating and drinking all kinds; *enan khon cel coe l. b.yeta*, he has been jabbering for a long while who knows what; *nū l. b. akanae*, he is drunk and has become maudlin. (Word has especial reference to the continual nonsensical prattling of drunken people) (cf. *loṛo boṛo*; cf. *lador bador*).

lereč peteč, adj., v. a. m. Flabby, too soft (of poor quality), slippery (flesh), dirty (hands); make, become flabby, etc. *Noa jel dō l. p.gea, morot gai reak kana*, this meat is flabby, it is of an old emaciated cow; *ti dō l. p.getama, abuk saphakme*, your hands are dirty, wash yourself; *isinreko l. p.keta*, they have let the meat become flabby in cooking it (cf. *leran peṭaṇ*; cf. infra).

lereč tureč, equal to *lereč peteč*, q. v.

lērdheč, adj. Stout, fat, corpulent, broad; v. m. Become do. *Taruṛ dander duarre l.e gitič akana*, the leopard is lying with a big full stomach at the entrance to the den; *l. badhiq*, a fat castrated pig; *l.e duruṛ akana*, she is sitting flattened out; *jom Lenae*, he has eaten so that his stomach is swollen (also about permanent obesity).

lere ghece, adv., v. a. Forcibly, drag along. *Bahui l. gh.kedea*, he dragged his wife forcibly along (v. *ghece ghece*).

lēṛē kōṛē, adv., v. m. Stuffed, full, distended; eat excessively, gorge oneself, stuff oneself full. *Duluḍuṇ roṛeye ut akadea, l. k.ye bi akana*, the grass-snake has swallowed a frog, it is distended and satisfied (very visible); *l. k.ye jom biyenkhan sekrene dhurquena*, when (the child) had stuffed itself with food, it commenced to sing; *hoṭok dhabiče l. k.yena*, he has stuffed himself full right up to the throat (cf. supra).

lere lere, equal to *lele lele*, q. v. (used by children, and considered obscene).

lerem cetem, adv., v. a. m. Mumbling, moving the jaws; chew, mumble, smack, munch. *L. c.e jomjoñ kana*, he is eating munching; *mit gharite l. c.e jom goda*, he munches it in a moment; *cet coe l. c.et kan*, he is munching something or other. (Used about people who have their teeth; cf. *legoe pegoe*; v. *lañum cañum*.)

lerem lerem, adj., v. m. Mellow, tender, soft; become do. (fruit, flesh). *Noa ul do l. l.ge bele akana*, this mango is ripe and very mellow; *noa dañgra jel do tehen ađi mōñj l. l.pe teke labit akafa*, you have cooked this beef to-day, so that it is beautifully tender; *kanthar do l. l.ena*, the Jack fruit has become ripe and soft (cf. *labur labur*; cf. *lirom lirom*).

lere pete, adj., v. m. Feeble, exhausted, tired out; become do. *Netar doe l. p.yena, jomak banuktaete*, he has become reduced and tired at present on acc. of lack of food; *ruñteye l. p.yena*, he has become enfeebled through illness (cf. *lere there*).

lere phece, adj., v. m. Destitute, poor; become do. *Din hol kalom khon ađitelle l. ph. caba akana*, from last year and the year before we have become utterly destitute (cf. *supra* and *infra*).

lere there, adj., v. m. Dead tired, exhausted, knocked up; become tired of, be exhausted. *Jel get gette l. th.le lañgayena*, we became dead tired by cutting the meat; *kami kamiteko l. th. akana*, they are dead tired with working; *marañ utar bheđa abgeñ boñgaledea, cet bañ se jel jom jomtele l. th.yena*, I sacrificed an immense ram to my Abge bonga, you have no idea, we became knocked up eating the flesh (it was too much for them) (v. *lere pete*).

lergeđ turgeđ, equal to *leređ tuređ*, q. v.

lerhođ, the same as *leđhođ*, q. v.

lerhođ lerhođ, the same as *leđhođ leđhođ*, q. v.

lerke, n. A youngster, youth, lad, child. *Ape l. do cetpe badaea*, you youngsters, what do you know. Smaller than *larke*, q. v.

lero, adj. Blunt, without teeth (sickle). *Datrom do l.gea, bañ gedoka onate*, the sickle is blunt, nothing can be cut with it.

lero leso, adj., v. m. Loose, not rigidly fixed; become do., to reel (drunken people). *Datrom do l. l.gea*, the sickle is loose in the handle; *biñthi do l. l.yena*, the cutter has become loose; *bulkatye l. l. barae kana*, he is reeling being drunk.

lerosia, adj. Frail, feeble, weak, without strength. *Am l. do, niq khafo khafo kañ bam tul dareaka*, you strengthless fellow, you are unable to lift this very short piece of wood; *nui l. dañgra doe tayomok kangea, bae or dareaka*, this weak bullock is getting behind, he is unable to pull.

leros peros, adv., v. m. Lagging behind; lag behind.

ler petaha, adj. Weak, feeble, effete, who only knows how to eat, imbecile (abuse; considered vulgar). *Am l. p.,dare do banukutama*, you effete wretch, you have no strength (v. *ler* and *pet*).

ler sar, v. m. Eat oneself full. *L. s.enae, nitok doe baq̄i kana*, he has had his fill, now he is uppish. (Vulgar abuse; v. *sar* and *ler*.)

ler sən, adj., equal to *leros̄a*, q. v.

les, n. Semen virile. Used by women instead of *ler* (cf. H. *les*).

les, n. Lace. (Engl. lace; introduced in some schools.)

lese beḡe, equal to *leser beḡer*, q. v. (rare).

lesek pesek, adj., v. a. m. Muddy; make become do. *Goḡako si l. p.keta*, they ploughed the high-land field while it was muddy. (About equal to *lese pese*, q. v.)

lese lese, adj., adv., v. m. Talkative, garrulous; chattering; chatter, speak rapidly (and indistinctly) (women). *Phalna riniḡ doe l. l.gea*, so and so's wife is talkative; *l. l.ye roṛa*, she talks rapidly (chatters); *haṇḡe senkateye l. l.k̄ kana*, having gone there she is chattering (v. *leser leser*).

lesen, v. a. Knock or run against, crush, collide with, run over. *Botorteko ḡar idiketṛe boḡete hoṛko l. gurketkoa*, when people ran along frightened they knocked a good many down; *Dibi ḡarṛeko l.kedeā*, they crushed her down at the entrance to the Durga temple; *kaḡa ḡaiko l.bindaṛkedeā*, the buffaloes ran against the cow and made her tumble down; *lepesenenako*, they crushed each other.

lese pese, adj., v. a. m. Muddy, moist, puddly, slushy; make, become do. *Hoṛ ḡo l. p.gea*, the road is muddy; *daḡkette kulhiye l. p.keta* (or *l. p.yena*), the rain made the village street puddly (cf. H. *laslasā*; Muṇḡari *lese lese*, muddy).

lese pese, the same as *lese lese*, q. v. (Muṇḡari *lese pese*, laugh).

leser beḡer, adj., v. a. m. Muddy, turbid, foul, promiscuous; make, become do. *Noa ḡaḡi reak̄ daḡ ḡo l. b. gea, kaḡako l. b. akata*, the water of this pool is muddy, the buffaloes have made it so; *bul hoṛ ḡo l. b.ko jom nūia*, drunken people eat and drink indiscriminately (cf. *leske beḡer, losṛ boḡor*).

leser leser, adv., v. m. Chattering, rattling, loquaciously; chatter, talk incessantly. *L. le roṛeta*, he speaks chatteringly (does not let others get an opportunity of speaking); *l. le ḡāṛā baṛae kana*, she is walking about chattering; *eḡak̄ hoṛ oṛak̄reye l.loḡ kana*, she is chattering in other people's houses (v. *lese lese*; Muṇḡari *leser*).

leser peser, equal to *leser leser*, q. v. (cf. *lusur pusur*).

leser peser, also used equal to *leser beḡer*, q. v.

leske beḡer, adj., v. a. m. Muddy, turbid, foul (water); make, become do. (equal to *leser beḡer*, q. v., but only used about water or fluids). *Haṇḡiko nū l. b.keta*, they have been drinking beer and have made it turbid (by adding water and stirring).

leske boḡor, adj., v. a. m., the same as *leske beḡer*, q. v. *ḡai kaḡa ḡo iḡ aḡote sanam daḡko l. b.keta*, cows (i. e., cattle) and buffaloes have made all the water foul by voiding excrements and urinating in it (cf. *losko boḡor*).

lesker, v. *lesker*.

lesker lesker, v. *lesker lesker*.

leskoḱ, equal to *lesroḱ*, q. v. (cf. *meckoḱ*).

les lese, adv. With legs spread out, immodestly (women). *L. l. ye durup akana*, *kicriḱ hō bae samṭaoela*, she is sitting with legs far apart, she does not even take her clothes up together (v. *las lasa*).

lesoria, adj., equal to *leresia*, q. v.

lesroḱ, v. a. m. Throw down, throw oneself down in a sitting or reclining position with a flop, plump down. *Gidrai l. kedea*, she put the child down with a flop (from her hip); *guriḱe giḱi l. keta*, she threw the cow-dung down (from the basket carried on her head); *calaḱ tuluḱe Lena*, he (made a slip) and plumped down as he walked along; *quri cabaetegem durup lesroḱoḱ kana*, you are throwing yourself down and are sitting before you are done; *laṅgateye Lena*, he threw himself down with a flop being tired (cf. *lethreḱ*).

lesroḱ lesroḱ, adv., v. m. With a flop, a thud; plump down, throw oneself down. *Nui kurhiḱ daṅgra dō losofre l. le burumoḱ kana*, this lazy bullock throws itself down in the mud with a flop; *phalna baḱu dō diṅgeye dāra*, *ruḱrekhange horre l. le giṭiḱa*, so and so's wife runs away daily, when she is being brought back she will throw herself down and lie in the road (v. *supra*).

lesroḱ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a flop, with a bump. *L. m. ye durupena*, he sat down with a bump (v. *supra*).

let let, adj. Wide, outstretched, expansive, extensive; adv. As far as you see. *Gaḱa dō l. l. ṅeloḱ kana*, the river looks very broad; *Baṅgla disomre bir banuka*, *eken khetge l. l. ṅeloḱ kaaa*, in the Bangla country (Sultanabad of the Santal Parganas district) there is no forest, only rice-fields are seen as far as you can see; *horo dō l. l. ge hoe akana*, the paddy has grown well over the wide plain; *pukhri l. l. pereḱ akana*, the tank is filled all up (cf. *le leṅgeḱ*).

letheḱ, v. a. m. Throw down with a flop; fall down with a flop. *Khaḱlaḱ sudha horoe l. keta*, she threw the paddy with the basket down with a flop; *gidrai l. kedea*, *aḱe gurente*, she let the child (carried on her hip) fall down with a bump, because she herself fell; *gidra parkom khone Lena*, the child tumbled down from the bedstead with a bump; *koḱjoṅ hor aema caoleye l. adea*, she gave the begging woman a large amount of rice (not understanding what she did, threw it away at the beggar) (v. *letheḱ*; word used about soft, not hard things).

letheḱ letheḱ, adv., v. m. Tumbling over; to tumble down (children learning to walk, drunken people). *L. l. e guroḱ kana*, *bae caco dareaḱ kana*, the child is tumbling over, it is unable to walk; *phalna haṛam doe l. letheḱoḱ kana*, so and so old man is tumbling over again and again (unable to stand); *sendra birre moṭa hor l. l. ko lebeṭkedea*, in the forest hunt they kicked the fat fellow flop flop (v. *supra*).

letheḱ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a flop, with a bump. *L. m. ye gurena*, he fell down with a flop (v. *supra*).

letheč thekreč, adv. Heedlessly, carelessly (throw down); tumbling over.

L.th.e gurok kana, bae caco dareak kana, the child is again and again tumbling over, it is unable to walk; *sahan l.th.e gidiketa*, she threw the firewood down carelessly (in a heap). (About equal to *ledeč thekreč*, q. v.)

lethepeč, v. *lethreč*. (C.)

lethreč, v. a. m. Dash down, dash oneself down, fall on one's posterior.

Aema jele latlea, he brought us a great amount of meat and threw it down to us (i. e., much more than wanted); *horo binđai l.gofketa*, she dashed the paddy sheaves down (unable to carry them further); *lenjef gofenteye Lena*, he suddenly slipped and fell down on his posterior (v. *letheč*).

lethreč lethreč, adv., v. m. Falling down again and again into a sitting position; fall again and again. *L.le gurok kana*, he again and again falls down into a sitting position (place being slippery) (v. supra).

lethreč mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a flop, a bump (sit down, throw down). *Mif khaclak gurice harketa, adq bae idi dareafie l.m.ye gidiketa*, she had collected a basket full of cow-dung, then as she was unable to carry it away, she threw it down with a flop (v. supra).

leť, v. a. Put leaves together so that they look like a large plate and then pile or heap these upon one another into a bundle. (Word now obsolete.)

Leť, n. A low Hindu caste so-called; they are small agriculturists and catch and sell fish (also called *Leť Bauri*).

leteč, v. a. m. Prevail, manage, master, get the upper hand, effect, succeed, overcome. *Kamile l. akafa*, we have finished the work; *dakape jomketa, hē, l.ketale* (or *nitgele lekkeč kana*), have you had your food, yes, we have mastered it (or, we are now mastering it, i. e., eating); *jonđrale l.efa, reñgečle lagaketa*, we are mastering (eating) the Indian corn, we have driven the hunger away (Indian corn being their first crop); *hapelañ l.mea*, wait I shall master you (do for you, especially also used to girls); *adi hamala, eskarte ohom l.lea*, it is very heavy, you will not be able to manage it alone; *mokordomareye Lena*, he was defeated in the court case (was imprisoned); *thora bae l.lidiña, darkefañ*, there was just a little that he (e. g., the leopard) did not take me, I ran away; *gađa dak l.kedea*, the flooded river overcame him (carried him off); *teheñ noa do ohō l.lena*, this will not be finished to-day; *am lek letejokač do bañ kana*, it is not a thing that is possible to manage for one like you.

leteč peťeč, adj. Weak, emaciated, feeble and lean. (C., not here; but cf. *peťeč leteč*.)

leteč therañ, adj. Having a string of children close upon one another.

L.th. gidra menakkoiataa, he has a number of children closely following each other in age; *aema kaťič kaťič gidrai goč bagiatkoa, onko do ekenko l.th.gea*, he died and left a large number of small children, they are all small following each other closely in age.

lete lete, v. *lete peťe*. (C.)

lete pese, equal to *lese lese*, q. v. (chattering; C., not here).

lete pete, equal *lete pete*, q. v.

lete pete, adj., v. a. m. Muddy, moist, pasty, sticky, cloggy; make, become do.; make, be exhausted, tired out. *Raca do l.p.yena dakkette*, the courtyard has become muddy on acc. of the rain; *l.p.le lpsoketa, enkatege bit bara-katabonpe*, we have made it only muddy (too little water for making the rice-field like a soup), stick the seedlings down such as it is; *si site dangrale l.p.ketkoa*, we tired the bullocks out by constant ploughing; *daka l.p.yena*, the boiled rice has gone bad (water flows from it), (a little less than *lese pese*, q. v.; Muṇḍari *lete pete*).

leter peter, adj., adv., v. a. m. Weak, feeble, emaciated; indifferently, inefficiently (work); exhaust, tire out, become feeble. *Dangrako l.p.getina*, my bullocks are emaciated; *l.p.e kami kana, jāhā lekate kami ayuphak lagit*, he is working indifferently to be able to make it look like work until evening (lazy person); *kami kamite gutiye l.p.ketkoa*, he exhausted his servants by making them work (too much); *rengēteko l.p.ena*, they are emaciated on acc. of lack of food; *l.p. nonḍeko qcur barae kana*, they are hovering about here (e. g., when a marriage is going on, getting food or not, as the case may be) (cf. supra).

letke petke, adj., v. a. m. Sodden, muddy, moist; make, become do. *L.p.le aphorketa*, we sowed broadcast in sodden soil; *daka l.p.yena*, the boiled rice has become sodden (when boiled with too little water so that there is nothing to be thrown away, and the rice becomes sticky) (cf. *lete pete*).

letko, n., v. a. m., equal to *leto*, q. v.

letko, adj. Sticky, adhesive. (C., not here.)

letkom, v. m. Adhere, stick to. *Jetke hasa do daklekhan bogete loka*; clay will stick easily (to one's feet) when it rains (or has rained); *jōke Lena inak jaṅgare*, a leech attached itself to my foot and stuck there.

leto, n., v. a. m. Stew, porridge; prepare do., thicken with flour, stew. The stuff to be prepared is first cooked with salt and spices, whereupon water is added; when this is boiling, flour is added and the whole stirred. *Laḥ l. aguipe*, bring the tripe stew here; *jonḍra l.*, Indian corn-porridge (the flour is boiled with water, nothing else); *kode l.*, a stew made with *kode* flour (cf. *lapsi*); *hatahle l.keta*, we prepared a stew of the brain; *matkom l.*, mahua stew (the mahua dried flowers are boiled with water and *kode* (q. v.) flour is added). The *leto* made of tripe, liver, brain, etc. is placed on top of the boiled rice in small lumps and mixed in the rice by the one who eats. The porridge *leto* is a substitute for rice.

letpiṭiq, adj., v. m. Emaciated, stunted; become do., waste. *Nui mihū doe l.gea, engattete goḍente*, this calf is lean and thin, because its mother died; *engat reak toa baṇ sebel iate nui gidra doe lyena*, this child has become stunted, because its mother's milk is not sweet (v. *litpiṭiq*).

leṭreṭ, adj. Round-bellied, pot-bellied, plump (small children, small pigs, pups, calves). When used about children, it refers to males. *Mitṭeḥ l.l.*

sukri hoponin nam akadea pera emako lagiŋ, I have got hold of a small plump porkling to treat our visitors; *koŋa doe l.gea*, the boy is small and plump; *menaŋgea milŋeŋ merom hopon*, *l.gea*, I have a kid, it is small and pot-bellied.

leŋreŋ jel, n. A kind of deer, the same as *poŋreŋ jel*, q. v.

leŋroŋ, v. a. m., the same as *leŋroŋ*, q. v.

leŋroŋ, adj. Puny, lean, emaciated, ill-conditioned (children, domesticated animals). (Equal to *leŋveŋ*, q. v.)

leŋveŋ, adj., v. m. Puny, lean, emaciated, ill-conditioned; become do. *Nui l. mara gidŋa aŋgeye baŋae leka laha lahageye roŋa*, this puny wretch of a child, he speaks in advance of others, just as if he knew anything; *am l. do, celem baŋae, paŋeŋ iŋjoŋ hō bam baŋae*, you puny little one, what do you know, perhaps you don't even know how to go to stool; *mihūi lena, gŋiye goŋente*, the calf has become lean, because the cow died. (Used about children, mostly as abuse, and about the young of domesticated animals.)

leŋheŋ theŋaŋ, the same as *leŋeŋ theŋaŋ*, q. v.

leŋho, adj., v. m. Self-willed, obstinate, disobedient, who will not listen; be do. *Nui l. mara gidŋa do, jāhā tinŋiŋ egerme baŋ hasomea*, this disobedient wretch of a child, however much I abuse, it does not pain you the least; *nui daŋgra do aŋiteŋ l.gea, unŋiŋ dalere hō bae calaka*, this bullock is very obstinate, although I beat him so hard, he will not go; *gutiye l.ŋ kana*, the servant is obstinate (will not obey) (v. *loŋho*).

leŋho, v. m. Be at variance with, dispute, altercation. (C.; here v. *leŋha*.)

leŋve, v. a. m. Loosen, get loose, move, shake, bend a little; tremble, be afraid. *Leŋve* is stronger than *dhil*. *Daŋe l.keta*, he bent the branch a little; *hoŋe khunŋiye l.keta*, the wind loosened the post (of the house), so that it slants a little; *daŋa lyentiŋa*, my teeth have become loose; *l.ŋ lekan hoŋ doe baŋ kana*, he is not a person likely to tremble (to be frightened); *Mag cando do aŋ rabaŋa, kaŋa dereŋ hō l.ka*, the month of Magh (Jan.—Feb.) is very cold, even the horns of a buffalo loosen (Santal saying); *uniak dhirquteye lyena*, he became afraid at his threatening; *rabaŋteye l.ŋ kana*, he is trembling with cold.

leŋve leŋve, adv., v. m. Loose; loosen, get loose; tremble with cold. *L.l. dhil akana*, it has become loose and shaking; *rabaŋteye l.l.ŋ kana*, he is trembling from cold (v. supra).

leŋvere kodore, adv., v. m. Moving the neck backwards and forwards (in dance); swaying; nod the head; sway. *Haŋdi nū bulkate l.k.ŋe eŋeŋ kana*, drunk with beer she is dancing, vigorously nodding her head; *kukrucut baha l.k. baha akana*, the cockscomb flower has swaying flowers; *maŋ l.k.ŋ kana*, the bamboo is swaying (v. *leŋve leŋve, leŋver leŋver*).

leŋver kodor, the same as *leŋvere kodore*, q. v. *Koŋa do khub l. k.e hara akana*, the young man has grown into a very lithe fellow; *malhan nŋri l.k.oŋ kana*, the bean creeper is moving hither and thither.

lever lever, adv., v. m. Swaying, moving, dangling; wave in the wind, sway, move up and down (not from one side to another). *Nui kupi dō oka bate cōñ l.l.e hara gotena*, this girl has somehow grown quickly into a lithe girl (tall and well-developed); *mat l.l. hilauk kana*, the bamboo is moving up and down; *lar nārī l.l.ok kana*, the *lar* (q. v.) climber is swaying up and down (cf. *leve leve*; v. *lawar lawar*).

leyōñ, v. m. Move the hands (palms kept together turned upwards) when a woman acknowledges the salutation of a younger person; throw away from the hands kept together. *Delabon jaherte baha l.*, come let us go to the sacred grove to perform the salute-receiving at the Baha (Flower) festival (the girls stand in a row and move their hands as described, although no one salutes them); *budhiñ joharadea, l.kefae, atañkefae*, I saluted the old lady, she moved her palms over my head and up to her head, she received my salute; *ceka bam l. barayef, arec hōdme*, why are you scooping the water superficially out with your hands, be quick and bale it out (about a man who for some reason will not do it properly); *hakōñ l. gofkadea*, I let the fish get out from between my hands. (*Leyōñ* is not here commonly used about the acknowledgment of a salutation by a woman, which is generally mentioned as *johar atañ*; *leyōñ* is especially used about the Baha festival performance.)

leyōñ jalo, n. A small kind of falcon. Not very common (cf. *leyōñ jalo*).

liq layer, equal to *lior loyer*, q. v.

libā labe, adv., v. m. Wagglings, waddling, toddling, slowly; waggle, toddle (small fat children, ducklings, pups, etc., also fat people, animals). *Nege l.l.ye cacok kana*, (the child) is just commencing to walk, toddling; *seta hōponko l.l.k kana*, the pups are waddling (having just got eyes); *gaiye ārgo akana, l.b.ye calak kana*, the cow is in calf, she goes slowly (heavily) along (cf. *libo lobo, lebe lebe*).

libās labe, adv., v. m. Waddling, toddling (fat people, animals); waddle, toddle. *Okaren moṭa haram cōñ l.l.e calak kana*, an old fat man from who knows where is walking along waddling. (About equal to *libā labe*, q. v., but mostly used about fat people; v. infra.)

libās labe, adj., v. m. Soft, tender; become do. (fruit). *Kañthar dō l.l. bele akana*, the Jack fruit has become ripe and soft; *ul l.l.ena*, the mango has become ripe and tender (cf. *lābit*, cf. *libos lobos, labas lubus*).

libir libir, adj., v. m. Soft, mellow; become do., pulpy. *Ojo dō l.l. akana*, the boil has become soft (to touch); *hasa dō l.l.gea*, the soil is soft (muddy); *ḍhōl harta dō l.l.ena*, bañ saḍek kana, the skin of the big drum has become limp, it does not sound; *ak dō l.l.gea*, the bow is too pliant (v. *labar lubur*; cf. *lib lib*).

lib lib, adj., v. m. Soft, mellow, saturated; become do. *Ul l.l. bele akana*, the mango is ripe and soft; *dalahi then hasa l.l. lābit akana*, the soil has become saturated and soft at the marsh; *mō thec l.l. qikauk kana*, where it is swollen it feels soft; *kaḍa taren l.l. bele akana, bal bhugagtaeme*,

- the swelling on the shoulder of the buffalo has become ripe and soft, puncture it with a red hot iron (cf. *libir libir*).
- lib libqu*, v. a. m. Soften, make one to believe, dupe (by frightening); get soft, mellow, saturated. *Tarupe hec akane laiatkoteye l.l.ketkoa*, he duped the people and frightened them by telling that a leopard had come; *mōrē māhāe japulkette goṭa dharti l.lena*, the whole "world" (neighbourhood as far as known to Santals) became saturated with moisture on acc. of the five days' cyclonic weather; *bele l.l. akana*, the fruit is ripe and soft; *unanteke l.lena*, they became frightened by the rumour (v. *lib lib*).
- lib libiq*, adj., v. m., equal to *lib lib*, q. v. *Nui sim enḡa do l.li beleyeta*, this hen lays soft eggs; *dakte raca do l.l. akana*, the courtyard has become soft on acc. of the rain.
- lib libur*, adj., v. m., equal to *lib lib*, q. v. (v. *lbur*).
- libne*, adj. f., the same as *libri*, q. v. (rare).
- libne*, n. Poplar. (Word uncertain.)
- liboṭ loṭoṭ*, adv., v. m. Slowly (fat people); sluggishly; move do. *Harām do l.le calak kana*, the old man walks slowly along; *moṭa buḍhi do l.loṭoṭoḡ kana*, the fat old woman is walking slowly (cf. *lambaṭ lumbuṭ*, *liba labe*).
- liboe loṭoe*, adv., v. m. With ample, flowing cloth; dress do. (women). *Marak leka l.l.ye saj akana*, she has dressed herself in an ample flowing cloth looking like a peahen; *gaya l.l.ye daran kana*, the capon struts about in long feathers; *heṅele calak laḡite l.l. akana*, she is going to attend a Hindu festival and has dressed herself in an ample flowing cloth (cf. *labae loṭoe*, *loṭoe loṭoe*).
- liboḡ loṭoḡ*, adv., v. m. Waddling, slowly; walk do., waddle; get very fat (people, animals). *Badhiq leka l.l.e moṭa akana*, onateye l.loṭoṭoḡ kana, he has become fat like a castrated pig, therefore he waddles along; *ḡaṅgra do l.l. akana*, the bullock has become very fat (so as to walk waddlingly) (cf. *liba labe*).
- libo loṭo*, adv., v. m., equal to *liba labe*, q. v.
- libos loṭos*, adj., v. m. Plump, fat; become do.; adv. Waddlingly. *L.l.e moṭa akana*, he (she) has become plump and fat; *l.l.e tarāmeta*, he walks waddlingly (fat old people); also equal to *libas labes*, q. v.; *l.l. bele akana*, it is ripe and tender.
- libra*, adj., v. m. Slack, too pliant (bow, foot-rope of a bedstead); become do. *Noa ak do l.gea, saṅḡin sar oḡo senlena*, this bow is too pliant, the arrow will not go far; *upḡaṅḡ lyena*, onate parkom ḡaṅḡjuayena, the foot-rope of the bedstead has become slack, therefore the bedstead sags (v. *libhra* and *lipṣa*).
- libraha*, adj., the same as *libra*, q. v.
- libri*, adj. f., the same as *lebra*, q. v., but applied to females.
- librihi*, adj. f., the same as *libri*, q. v.

libruk, adj., v. m., the same as *labruk*, q. v.

libuk, the same as the more common *lipuk*, q. v.

libur, adj., v. m. Soft, tender; become do. *Noa ul dō l.gea*, this mango is soft (over-ripe, but still good); *ojo dō lena*, the boil has become ripe (cf. *lib lib*; Mundari *libur libur*).

libur libur, adj. Soft, tender. *L.l. qikquk kana*, it feels soft (v. supra).

libhač, intj. to dogs to set on; v. a. d. Set on, egg on, incite (dogs).

Le le le l., come, take it, get along; *hui l. lohaha l.*, that one, at him, get along (to chase a trespassing animal away); *kombroko hečlena*, *cedak bam l. sađelesa*, thieves came, why did you not call out and egg (the dogs) on; *setako ladea*, they hounded the dog on (v. *labhač libhač*; cf. *liliau*).

libhač, the same as *libhač*, q. v.

libhok lobhok, adv., v. m., the same as *libok lobok*, q. v.

libhra, adj., the same as *libra*, q. v.

licač laceč, adv., v. m., equal to *lacuk lacuk*, q. v., but on both feet. *L.le taramef kana*, *jaŋgae ghao akan iqte*, he is walking limping, because he has sores on his feet (cf. *lacač lucuk*, *licoč locoč*).

lica lace, adv., v. m. Unsteadily, wobbling (parting the legs, especially on acc. of sores, as scabies, in the hindquarters); walk parting the legs. *Dekeŋeye kasra akante*, *l.l.ye tarama*, he walks unsteadily because he has scabies in his hindquarters; *gidra dōe l.l.k kana*, the child is walking with legs wide apart (learning to walk); *budhi dōe l.l.k kana*, the old woman walks with legs wide apart (on acc. of age) (cf. *lece lece*; v. infra; cf. *lico loco*; C., walking on toes; not so here; v. *licač laceč*).

lica loco, v. *lica lace*. (C.)

licaŋ pican, adv. Reluctantly, without relish, without appetite (eat). *Nui daŋgra dō l.p.e jometteye rohoŋ cabayena*, this bullock has become extremely lean because he eats without relish (very little); *l.p. daka jome ehof akata*, he has commenced to eat a little, but without appetite (forces himself to eat) (v. *ricaŋ pican*).

licaŋ, adj., v. m. Bending, pliant, weak, fragile, tender, slender; become do. *Noa marār dō l.gea*, *hamal gogte rapukoka*, this carrying-pole is too pliant, it might be broken by carrying any heavy thing on it; *noa sener dō l.gea*, *livedoka*, this rafter is too slender, it will bend; *ađi usule ŋelok kana*, *menkhane l.gea*, he looks very tall, but he is slender (not as yet strong); *kora dō bahu khon dōe lena*, the young man is tender compared with his wife (is younger, comparatively immature).

licoč locoč, equal to *licač laceč*, q. v.

lico loco, adv., v. m., equal to *lica lace*, q. v.

lico loco, adj. Not firm, inclined, slanting, leaning, stooping (people, house); v. a. m. Make, become do. *Nui budhi dōe l.l.gea*, this old woman is stooping (feeble); *noa orač dō l.l.gea*, this house is slanting (may fall at any time); *hoŋteye l.l. akata*, the storm has made it slanting (cf. *lica lace*).

lic pic, adv., v. m. Cowardly, in fear; be afraid, be frightened, nervous. *Botorte l.p.e oko barae kana*, he seeks to hide himself in nervous fear; *mohajon nelteye l.p.o.k kana*, seeing the money-lender he is afraid; *dale botorteye l.p. barae kana*, he is hiding himself in fear that they will beat him (v. *infra*; cf. *luc puc*).

lic picqu, adv., v. m., equal to *lic pic*, q. v. *Bana nelte gai l.p.ko dārketa*, seeing the bear the cattle ran away frightened; *daŋgra dō hōr nelteye l.p.k kana*, seeing people the bullock is frightened (scared).

lic picia, adj. Fearful, easily frightened, timid. *Nui dō qđi l.p. hōr kanae*, *unire alope bhorsaka*, he is a very timid person, don't put any trust in him (v. *lic pic*).

licuk, the same as *leco.k*, q. v.

lič, n. Membrum virile (especially of small boys). (C., entrails; not so here) (cf. *lipič*, *lač*; *loč*; Semang *la'*; Bahnar *klao*; Khasi *tloh*).

lič loč, intj. When the sacrifices have been performed in Magh (Feb.) by the headman, boys take a branch and tie some grass or straw to it and the same evening drag it along calling out *l.l. kīrōč kōrōč* (supposed to be an imitation of the sound of a cart); when they reach the headman's house they throw the branch up on the roof. This is to signify thatching. The grown-up people then go into the house, saying they will look how the thatching has been done, and drink beer.

lidā lade, the same as *lidō lodō* q. v.

lidā lodō, the same as *lidō lodō*, q. v.

lidgoe lodgoe, adj., adv. Fat, corpulent (with ample clothes that make her look still larger (women). *Sor dinren gidra kanae*, *mołayente maraŋ utar l.l.ye nelo.k kana*, she is quite young, she has become fat and looks very big and corpulent; *budhi l.l.ye calak kana*, the old woman walks along looking fat and large (cf. *lidō lodo*, *lidgo lodgo*).

lidgo lodgo, the same as *lidgoe lodgoe*, q. v.

lid lidi, adj., v. a. m. Bulging, big-bellied; become do., bend with fruit (females, millets). *L.l.ye teŋgo akana*, she is standing there big-bellied; *gaiye ārgo l.l. akafa*, the cow is big with calf; *gundli bele l.l. akana*, the millet is bending down with the corn (v. *led lede*, *lud ludu*; Munđari *lidi lidi*).

lidmi, adj. f., the same as *ledma*, q. v., but applied to females.

lidōč lodōč, adv. Waddling (fat people, animals); v. m. Waddle. *Okqeren gai coŋ l.l.e hijuk kana matkom jom*, somebody's cow is coming waddling to eat mahua; *phalna haram dō l.l.e dārā barae kana*, so and so old man is walking about waddling (v. *ladač luduč*).

lidoe lodoe, equal to *lidgoe lodgoe*, q. v. *Moła iqte l.l.ye tarāma*, she walks heavily and slowly being fat.

lidok lodok, adv., v. m. With shaking stomach (fat people walking); waddle. *L.l.e calak kana*, he walks, his stomach (and posterior) shaking (v. *infra*).

lidok lodok, adv., v. m. Slowly, heavily (walk, fat people); move do., waddle.

Moṭakoge l.l. ṭahriko calakā, fat people walk slowly and gently; *moṭa sadome l.lodogok kana*, the fat pony waddles along (v. *lido lodog*).

lido lodog, adj., adv., v. m. Exceedingly fat, fat-bellied, having a distended stomach, stout-waisted; waddling, swaying (movement of a full stomach); get a big stomach (especially females). *Gai l.l.e ṇelok kana*, the cow looks big (in calf); *l.l.e tarameta*, she walks waddlingly; *sukri bādhiā dōe jom l.l. akana*, the castrated pig has eaten himself big-bellied; *l.l. akanae, oka hiloḥ coṇ kocae ḥorhōea*, she has become very big (visibly pregnant), who knows which day she will watch the corner (i. e., be confined). (Word is mostly used about females, women and animals, either pregnant or who have eaten exceedingly much) (cf. *lidgoe lodgoe*; cf. *lade*; cf. *Muṇḍari lidu*, bend).

lidrif, adj., v. m., the same as *ledref*, q. v., but only about females.

lidur pidur, adv., v. m. With a vibrating motion (of women's posterior when walking fast); vibrate. *Hqni tora l.p.e calak kana*, look, there she is going, her posterior trembling (v. *pidur pidur*).

lidhoc lodhoc, equal to *lidoc lodoc*, q. v. (but a little stronger or more pronounced) (cf. *ledhec pedhec*).

lidhok lodhok, equal to *lidok lodok*, q. v. (somewhat stronger).

lidhok lodhok, equal to *lidok lodok*, q. v. (somewhat more pronounced).

lidhor lodhor, adv., v. m. With a vibrating motion (of the stomach of fat people); shake, vibrate. *L.l.e calak kana*, he is walking, his stomach shaking; *laḥ l.l.ok kantaea*, her stomach is vibrating (when she walks, being very fat) (cf. *ladhar ludhur*).

lidhri, adj., f., the same as *ledhra*, q. v., but applied to females.

liḍak, v. a. m. Shut a little (not quite), close to (door). *Silpiṇ l.kakme, hōe bolok kana*, shut the door, wind is coming in. (About equal to *laḍoḥ*, q. v.; cf. *laḍak*.)

liḍa lade, adv., v. m. Tottering, staggering; totter, reel, stagger (small children, drunken people). *L.l.ye cacok kana*, the child is walking totteringly; *bulkatēye l.l.k kana*, he is drunk and is reeling (cf. *leḍe leḍe*; cf. *ladea*).

liḍga ladge, equal to *liḍa lade*, q. v. *Theṅga tirupkate l.l.ye calak kana*, he totters along leaning on a stick.

liḍgi, adj. f., the same as *leḍga*, q. v., but applied to females.

liḍu, adj., v. m. Very soft, over-ripe; become do. *Noa kaṇṭhar dō l.gea*, this Jack fruit is very soft (but eatable); *ul bele lyente aḥte ṇūrena*, the mango fell down by itself having become over-ripe (v. *infra*).

liḍur, the same as *liḍu*, q. v.

liḍwā kadve, equal to *liḍwā laḍve*, q. v.

liḍwā laḍve, adv., v. m. Tottering, shakily; totter, stagger; become loose (as a post). *Bulente l.l.ye calaōena*, having become drunk he went along tottering; *khunṭi l.l.yena hōete*, the post (in the house) has become loose (shaky) on acc. of the storm. (About equal to *liḍa lade*, q. v.)

liḏwā saḏve, adj., v. a. m. Muddy, turbid, make, become do. *Noa ḏaḏi daḓ ḏo cele coko l.s.keḑ*, somebody or other has made the water of this pool turbid; *ḏosotreye l.s.ḓ kana*, he is making himself dirty in the mud (cf. *ḏirwā sarve*; cf. *lewa sāre*); also used like *liḏwā laḏve*.

liḏwā saḏve, equal to *liḏwā laḏve*, q. v.

liḏhi, adj. f., the same as *leḏha*, q. v., but applied to females.

ligi, n. Customary due, just, right due. *Bahu bae taḏen kana, l. emkatelepe*, our daughter-in-law does not stay (with us), give us our right dues (pay us back); *kamar ḏo lye khōj kana*, the blacksmith demands his dues. (H. *negī*; v. *leg*.)

ligi bhagi, n. Customary dues. *Jog mañjhi bariatko l.bh.ye koekoa*, the custos morum asks the bridegroom's party for the customary dues; *nitok ḏo ruḓike phariyena, l.bh. emkatiñpe*, now the patient has recovered, give me my dues (fee and what is needed for sacrifices, demanded by the ojha) (v. *supra*; cf. *bhag*, *bhagi*).

ligi leg, n., equal to *ligi*, q. v. *L.le ukḥau kana kamar*, the blacksmith is collecting his customary dues (v. *lege leg*).

ligir sigir, n., adj. Various, diverse sorts, all kinds. *L.s. lagaok kana*, a number of various kinds has to be paid; *bapla lagit emanteak l.s. juḓḓau hoeoka*, all kinds of different things have to be provided for the marriage; *l.s. cel coñko galmarao kana*, they are talking mentioning all kinds who knows what; *l.s.bheja*, all kinds of cesses; *jāhānak banuka, l.s.le emketa*, there is nothing left, we have paid all the different dues; *l.s.in kirin aguketa*, I bought and brought all kinds of things.

ligri sigri, the same as *ligir sigir*, q. v.

lihak eneḑ, n. A slow dance (the *lagrē*, when danced swaying slowly) (v. *infra*).

lihak lihak, adv., v. m. Striding along, taking long steps with an up and down motion; stride. *L.le tarameta usul hoḓ*, the tall man is walking along taking long steps; *bharia goḓkateko l.lihagok kana*, carrying the burden on their shoulder they stride along quickly; *eneḑreko l.lihagok kana*, they are dancing (*lagrē*) with a slow up and down motion (cf. *hilau*).

liha lahe, adv., v. m. With legs wide apart; walk do. (on acc. of sores on the hindquarters). *Kasra iate l.lye tarama*, he walks with legs wide apart on acc. of scabies (about equal to *liḓa lace*, q. v.).

liha lahe, equal to *leha lihi*, q. v. (C.)

liha lihi, equal to *leha lihi*, q. v.

lihau, v. a. m. Move, shake, loosen; be frightened. *In tuluc ḏo cetem kaphariuk kana, miḥaṇ uḑ hō ohom l. dareletina*, what are you quarrelling with me for, you will not be able to move even one hair of mine; *uniaḓ kathateko Lena joto hoḓ*, all were shaken (frightened) by his word (cf. *hilau*; cf. *leve*).

lihok lohok, adv. Very slowly (walk). *Uni moḓa qimqi tuluc l.liñ hijuk kan tahḓkana*, I was coming very slowly together with that fat woman (abuse; v. *lihō lohō*).

liho lōho, adv., v. m. Slowly, lagging behind; lag behind, be detained, delayed. *Onka l.l.m tarante tinre oṛaklañ tioga*, as you are walking so very slowly, when (to-day) shall we reach home; *pera tulucññ hapamente ondeñ l.l.yena*, I was delayed there by meeting some friends; *l.l. baeae kanae, hecge bae hijuk kana*, he is lagging behind, he does not think of coming.

lihor lōhor, adv., v. m., equal to *liho lōho*, q. v.

lijaḱ, adj. Thin, not closely woven. *Kicrič dō l.gea*, the cloth is thin. (Muṇḍari *lija*, cloth.)

lijaḱ lijaḱ, adj. Thin, not closely woven (cloth). *Noa kicrič dō l.l.gea bindi ganak leka*, this cloth is very thin like cobweb (cf. *lij lija*).

lije, the same as *nije*, q. v. (one's own, self). *L. lač bañ bik kana, eṭak horiñ emaea*, my own stomach is not filled (I have not enough to be satisfied), shall I give other people.

lij lija, adj. Thin, transparent. *L.l. kicričko kiriñ akawadiña*, they have bought me some transparent cloth.

lijra, the same as *lejra*, q. v. (thin cloth).

lijraha, the same as *lejraha*, q. v.

lijrahi, the same as *lejrahi*, q. v.

lijraqḱ, v. a. m. Throw down with a flop, fall down with a flop. *Sontorokme, gidram l.kea*, be careful, you might throw the child down; *kaḍrui Lena*, the buffalo calf fell down with a flop (at birth) (v. *lijhraqḱ*; cf. *letheč*).

lijraqḱ mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a flop, with a thud. *Lehjetenae, baskeak tukuc l.m.ye gidiketa*, she slipped and threw the pot with the forenoon meal down with a flop; *l.m.ye gurena*, he fell down with a flop (v. supra).

lijhraqḱ, the same as *lijraqḱ*, q. v., but a little stronger.

lik, n. Wheel track. *L.l.te sagar lagaeme*, drive the cart, following the wheel track. (H. *lik*.)

lika lake, adv., v. a. m. Unsteadily; shake (the head carrying), be unsteady in the neck when carrying on the head. *L.l.ye dipil akata, paskaoe nahak*, she is carrying it unsteadily on her head, she will let it fall presently; *hoṭoke l.l.yeta*, she is moving her head unsteadily (either a woman carrying on her head or a small child whose neck is not as yet firm); *hamal iateye l.l.k kana*, she moves her head unsteadily, on acc. of the heavy burden on her head (v. *leka liki*).

likqḱ likqḱ, adv., v. m. With a clicking, crackling sound (when spokes of a wheel are loose, also of double carrying-pole); make do. sound, become loose. *Sota qhilente marār l.l. saḍe kana*, the strengthening piece having loosened, the shoulder-yoke makes a crackling sound; *ara l.likqboḱ kana*, the spokes are loose and make a clicking sound (cf. *siṭqḱ, siṭqḱ*).

likicḱ likicḱ, adv., v. m. Bobbing up and down; bob up and down, jerk up and down, vibrate. *Marār dō l.l. hilquḱ kana*, the shoulder-yoke is bobbing up and down; *gidra qarreye l.likijokḱ kana*, the child is bobbing up and down on the branch (cf. *lakač lukuc*).

liki phiki, adv., v. m. Swarming, teeming; to swarm, crowd, teem (larvæ).

Noa dādire kikirbīn l.ph.ko janam akana, in this pool a swarm of mosquito larvæ has appeared; *l.ph.ko tejo akadea gāi ghaore*, an awful number of larvæ has appeared in the cow's sore; *gidra bōhōkre seko l.ph.k kana*, lice are crowding on the child's head. (Word refers to the movement; not used about flying insects; v. infra. Muṇḍari *liki liki*, grow quickly.)

liki phiki, the same as *lēke pheke*, q. v. (bubble).

liki phiki, v. m. Be frightened, panic-stricken. (C.; not so here; Muṇḍari *liki piki*.)

likir, v. m., v. a. d. Be frightened, start. *Bīn ūlten loafa*, seeing the snake I started; *tarupe odokenten l. gotena*, I was suddenly frightened by a leopard coming out.

likir likir, adj., adv., v. m. Tall and thin (as bamboo); swinging; swing, shake, spring up and down, vibrate, tremble. *Maḥ dō l.l.gea*, the bamboo is thin and tall (not as yet grown strong); *hoete tale dare l.l. laṣaok kana*, the (tall) Palmyra palm is swinging with the wind; *kurī dō l.l. mōh̄jgeye benao akana*, the girl has developed into a beautiful tall and slender girl; *kaera dare l.l.ok kana*, the plantain tree is swinging to and fro; *khuṇṭi oraḥ l.l.ok kana hoete*, the house built with posts is shaking with the wind (cf. *likil likil*; v. *lik lik*; Muṇḍari *likir likir*).

likir mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a swing, swinging (once). *Bhut dō dareye laṣaoketa l.m.*, the bhut (spirit) made the tree swing (once); *l.m. kūṇḍiye rukuketa*, he shook the mahua fruit vigorously (shaking the branch once) (v. supra).

likir, num. in play. Four (of the series *ekam dukam tinik likir*).

likil, v. m. Sway, move up and down. *Sadomre deḥkateye likidok kana*, riding the horse, he is bobbing up and down; *ḍarre deḥkateye likidok kana*, sitting astride a branch, he is moving up and down (rare).

likil domok, adv., v. m. Swaying, moving energetically; sway, move up and down (dancing). *Noa atoren kuriko dō l.d. laḡrēko eneḥ kana*, the girls of this village are dancing *laḡrē* swaying and moving their bodies energetically; *eneḥ jōkheḥ l. domogok kana*, dancing, she is swaying her body, entranced (v. supra; cf. *dom*).

likil likil, adv., v. a. m. Swinging, springing up and down; move up and down, oscillate with an up and down motion. *Teheṇ dō buru khon qāi utar sahan l.l.ko bhāriq aguketa*, to-day they brought an immense amount of firewood from the hill carrying it springing up and down on a shoulder-yoke; *ḍare l.l.et kana*, he is moving the branch up and down (riding on it); *ḍaṇḍa motoko l.l.eta*, they are moving their loins only (dancing, playing a one-stringed violin); *maḥ l.likidok kana*, the bamboo springs up and down (carried on the shoulder) (v. *likir likir*; v. *lik lik*).

lik lik, adj. Tall, tall and thin. *Kurī dō l.l.e benao akana*, the girl has developed into a tall and slim girl; *l.l. dare*, a tall and thin tree (cf. Muṇḍari *liki liki*).

lik likqu, v. a. m. Shake, vibrate, sway; adj. Tall and slim. *Noa dare dō l.l.gea*, this tree is tall and slender (not strong); *jatra bōnga thengae l.l.eta*, the (possessed) Jatra bonga shakes the stick (kept in both hands, to frighten people); *dadal lagite l.l.k kana*, he is shaking to beat people (trembling with excitement) (v. supra).

lik liki, adj. Slender, thin, slim, tall and slim. *L.li hara akana*, he has grown tall and slim; *l.l. dare*, a tall and slender tree; *l.l. bet*, a thin flexible cane (*lik lik*).

likoč lokoč, adj., v. m. Loose, slack, unsteady; become do., move unsteadily. *Kuđi đandom l.l.gea, pacar lagaope*, the kodali handle is loose, put in a wedge; *carkha khunđi l.l.ena*, the post of the spinning-wheel has become loose; *sagar l.lokojok kana*, the wheel moves unsteadily (spokes loose or axle too thin) (cf. *lakač lukuč, liřkoč lořkoč; likič likič, liko loko*).

likoe loko, adv. Hanging down bent (long spikes of certain grasses). *Karsare l.l. gele akana*, the *karsare* (q. v.) grass has got long hanging-down spikes; *kasi jelen jelen l.l. gele akana*, the *kasi* (q. v.) grass has got long bent spikes (cf. supra).

liko loko, adv., v. a. m. Unsteadily; be loose (not firm in the handle), be unsteady in carrying on the head. *L.le dipil akafa*, she is carrying on her head unsteadily (neck not firm); *arār l.l.k kana*, the yoke is swaying (not firmly tied to the *tuđi*); *hofoke l.lyeta, quri kefejok taea*, the child is moving its neck (letting it bend down), it has not as yet got a firm neck; *parkom l.lyena, pareare dhilena*, the bedstead has become unsteady, the frame pieces have loosened; *datrom l.lyena*, the sickle handle has become loose (v. *lik lake*).

likor loko, adv., v. m. Hanging down swaying; sway (cultivated climbers). *Malhan l.l. nārī akana, jhařawakpe*, the bean climber has become long and swaying, fix a branch for it to climb on; *jhiŋga l.l.ena*, the *jhiŋga* (q. v.) has grown into a swaying plant (cf. *likir likir, loko loko*).

likor loko, adj., adv., v. m. Unsteady, not firmly; carry unsteadily on the head; be, become unsteady, shaky. *Ti dō l.l.getaea, bae muruk dareaka*, his hand is shaky, he is unable to use it firmly (catch, hold firmly); *L.le dipilef kana*, she is carrying unsteadily on her head; *L.le tarama haram iate*, he walks unsteadily because he is old; *jaŋga l.l.entaea*, his legs have become shaky (cf. *lakař lukuř*).

likor thoko, adv., v. m. Unsteadily; become unsteady, tired, *L.th.e kani kana*, he is working unsteadily (strength not up to work); *joŋdra po poteŋ l.th.ena*, I have become tired by continuously hoeing the Indian corn. (About equal to *likor loko*, q. v.)

likri, adj. f., the same as *lekra* or *lekara*, q. v., but applied to females.

likha, n. Fate, destiny, predestination. *L. seřerentaea*, his fate came (i. e., it was his fate to die); *bahu bale nam dareako kana, kořa reak l. okare coŋ menaktae*, we are unable to get a wife (for the young man), who knows where his destiny may be; *taruřrege l. tahēkantaea, onateye*

jomkadea, his predestination was in the leopard (that he should be killed by a leopard), therefore he ate him (killed); *janam hilokre l. ol akantaea*, *jāhāgeye lahak uni hotete jivi calaktaea*, *ona kaŋao laŋil quriye janamokre seŋgelko jola racare*, at the time of birth one's fate is written (on one's forehead), whosoever comes first, through him the soul will pass away; to prevent this they make up a fire in the courtyard, before he (she) is born. (This is always done, at night in the courtyard, during daytime, inside the house; the idea is that the fire will be there before anybody or anything, and the person is supposed to die a natural death and be cremated.) (H. *likhā*.)

likhāl, n. Writing. *L. khube baŋaea*, he knows very well how to write (v. *likhon*).

likhāl badal, n. Fate. (C., not used here by Santals).

likham, adv. In that case, then. *Unire lko bahukiha*, in case it is she they may marry her to me; *in sorteye hečlenkhan liin tuŋ gitickea*, in case (the animal) comes near to me, I shall shoot it so that it falls down. (Word now very rare; cf. *hutkam*.)

likham dukham, v. m. Suffer (disease), be plagued, afflicted. *Am ojha hor sunum sakamre heŋkatalem*, *ceŋre cekak kantele l.d.ok kana*, you medicine-man, look for us in the oil leaf (find out by divination) where (in connexion with what) something is happening since we are so afflicted (v. *duk*; v. *supra*).

likhon, n. Written document; fate, the act of writing. *L. tahēkantaea nuirege*, it was his destiny to get married to this one; *Lemalem, tobele paŋikuŋa*, give us a written statement, then we shall believe it. (B. *likhon*; H. *likhan*; not commonly used.)

likhon gorphon, n., v. a. Drawn pictures (of animals, men, trees, etc.), carved figures (on door-frames); make do. *Okpe mistri cōn noa caukatre l.ge tear akata*, some craftsman or other has made carved figures on this door-frame; *bhitreko l.g. akata*, they have drawn figures on the wall (v. *supra* and *gorphon*).

likhon lokhon, n. Fate. (C.)

likhwatīq, v. *lekhotīq*. (C.)

lil, n., adj. Indigo, the Indigo plant, *Indigofera tinctoria*, L.; Indigo colour, blue; v. a. m. Make, become blue. *Sedaere lcas tahēkantakoa*, formerly they had cultivation of Indigo (now given up in these parts); *l. kuŋhi*, an Indigo factory; *l. dombok* (or *l.buri dombok*), a ball of Indigo (B. *nīlbori*); *l. roŋ*, Indigo colour, blue; *l. sutam*, blue thread; *hicričko la*, they dye cloth blue. (H. *nīl* and *lil*.)

lilq, n., v. a. Amusement, entertainment, sportive representation, spectacle, show, work, make; bring about, bring to pass, get up. *Ađi lekan lko udukatlea*, they showed us a large variety of spectacles; *uniaŋ l. kana noa do*, this is his work; *aema l.le heŋketa*, we saw many entertaining pictures (shows); *lko uŋhu akata*, they have commenced an entertainment;

sakrat țandireko likla kana, they are having amusements on the Sakrat field; *hopontel korae baplayere adiye l. tamasaleta*, when he had his son married he got up a number of spectacular amusements; *hendaya, cet onde dom cekayet kana, gupi bagiata hanđem lyet kana*, look here, youngster, what are you doing, instead of herding the cattle you are making a show there; *rog bolō akana, noa dō đan reak l. kana, aće dō bañ hoe akana*, a disease has entered (the village), it is the work of witches, it has not come by itself; *Candoak l. kana noa dō, aće dō bae benao akana*, this is Chando's work (due to Chando's will), he has not made himself (expression used especially about congenital deformities). (H. *lila*.)

Lila Candi, n. The name of an Abge bonga of the Hembrom sept, also of a bonga invoked by the ojhas; it is a female (v. supra).

lila j, the same as *lilo j*, q. v.

lila khila, n., v. a. Entertainments, spectacles, shows; make a great show, make a display. *Kolkatan senlena, hajar lekan l.kh.ñ nelketa*, I went to Calcutta, I saw a thousand kinds of entertainment; *nui kisār leka okoe hō bako l.kh. dareak kana*, no one is able to make such a display as this wealthy man (v. *lila*; cf. H. *khel*).

lila m, n., v. a. m. An auction; sell by auction. *Kurki malko l.ketkoa*, they sold the attached animals by auction; *Lren kirinketa*, I bought it at an auction; *Lok hukum hoe akana*, an order has been given that it is to be sold by auction. (H. *lilām* or *nīlām*, through Portug. *leilām* from Arabic *al-i'lām*.)

lilhi, adj. f., the same as *leha*, q. v., but applied to females.

liliq, v. a. (d.). Egg on, incite; instigate, set on, hound on (as a dog). *Seta lakope sukriko bolō akana horore*, egg the dogs on, pigs have entered the paddy (field); *phalna dō ale korae ladea, phalna kuri itudem, bankhan aće dō ohoe itullea*, so and so egged our boy on, saying apply sindur with force to so and so girl, or he would not have done so to her of his own accord; *unigeye l. akadea*, he has set him on (with direct object generally only about people). (H. *lilyānā*, coax, wheedle; cf. *lele lele*.)

lili bici, the same as *lili bichi*, q. v.

lili bichi, adj. Variegated, many-coloured, with different patterns and figures. *L.b. baha akana*, there is a large number of differently coloured flowers (not on one bush, but on a number, standing close together); *adi lekan l.b. rōnteko ol akafa*, they have drawn figures with a large variety of colours; *noa kicrič dō l.b.ge neloķ kana*, this cloth looks many-coloured and patterned (cf. *lil*).

lili bichi, n. A small shrub so-called (resembling Indigo), used in Santal medicine (v. supra).

lilijia, adj., the same as *niliijia*, q. v. (shameless).

li lipur, the same as *le lipur*, q. v.

- lilkə lilki*, v. a. m. Cause to long for, coax; long for. *L.l. idikedeko*, they took him away coaxing him; *jəm lağıtko l.l.k kana*, they are longing for food (v. *lalka lalki*, *lilkəu*, *lilkər*).
- lilkər*, n., v. a. m. Deceit; seduce, induce, decoy, dupe, coax, cajole, wheedle. *Uniaḱ l.leye calaoena*, he went away decoyed by him; *ḱipu sordare l. idikedetalea*, the coolie-catcher enticed our one away; *hore l. barakoa*, he is enticing people (v. *lalkər*).
- lil kəṭhi*, n. A certain plant, *Polygala crotolarioides*, Buch. and Ham. Used in Santal medicine (also veterinary) (v. *lil* and *kəṭhi*).
- lilkəu*, equal to *lalkao*, q. v.
- lilməni*, n. A blue gem, sapphire. (Only in books; B. *nilməni*.)
- liloj*, v. *liloj*.
- lil of*, n. A kind of mushroom, dark in colour. Not eaten, but used in Santal medicine (v. *lil* and *of*).
- liloj*, adj. Lewd, shameless, stubborn, obstinate, intractable, refractory, pig-headed (mostly used about obstinacy). *Am l. do, eṅgam apumak rər bam aṅjomtakina*, you refractory wretch, you will not listen to what your parents say. (B. *nilāj* and *nirloj*; cf. H. *nilajiti*.)
- lilo ləkə*, adj., v. m. Loose, shaky; become do.; unsteadily. *Kuḱi do l.l.gea*, the kodali is loose (handle not firm); *l.l.e tarameṭa*, he walks unsteadily (loins weak); *kāymba l.lyena*, the plough-handle has become loose (cf. *liṛə ləkə*, *likə ləkə*).
- lil pəti*, n. The Indigo leaves, the cut Indigo plant. *L.p.ko ojonet kana*, they are measuring the cut Indigo leaves. The cut plants are put down on a chain (about two yards long); when there is enough to be encircled by the chain, this is done, and it becomes one *baṇḍul*, bundle; there is no weighing at this stage (v. *lil* and H. *pāti*).
- liməṇ lamaan*, adv., v. m. With long garments hanging down to the feet (especially women's); hang down to the feet. *L.l.e bande akana*, she has put on a cloth that hangs down to her feet; *dhuti l.l. akantaea*, his loin-cloth is hanging down to the ground (cf. *tilməṇ talman*).
- limər lamar*, equal to *liməṇ lamaan*, q. v.
- limbə lambe*, adv., v. m. Slowly, crouching, bent down, on all fours (go), hanging down (branches); go crouching, etc., hang down. *Bai baite l.l.ye tarəm idiyet kana*, he is walking slowly and somewhat bent; *pusi l.l.ye calak kana cēṛē sabe lağıṭ*, the cat is moving along crouching to catch the bird; *torkotē l.l.k kana*, the iguana goes crouching; *ḱar l.l. akana*, the branches are hanging down (all round the tree); *gidṛai l.l.k kana*, *cacok laḱidoḱ kanae*, the child is crawling on all fours, it is just learning to walk (cf. *libə labe*).
- limbot*, v. a. m. Strangle, throttle, squeeze the cheeks. *Jāhāe hōṛ hoṭok alope l.koa*, *jivi hōṛ kana*, *gogoḱgea*, don't throttle anybody's neck (throat), it is the soul's way (out, i. e., dangerous to life), it kills; *moca limbodtaeme*, *alom rak ocoaea*, squeeze its mouth, don't let it (e. g., a pig) cry;

taruṣṣ dosra taruṣṣe l.gočkedeā, one leopard throttled another so that it killed the other (biting the throat) (cf. *lin*; Muṇḍari *limbud*).

limpi, adj. f., the same as *lempa*, q. v., but applied to females.

lin, v. a. m. Press with the hands or fingers, strangle, pinch, squeeze out, wring out, press down or on. *Hoṭoḱe l.kedeā*, he throttled him (here equal to *limbot*); *ojo beleyena, l.todme*, the boil is ripe, press it out; *suluṣ l.todtam*, press the snot out of your nose; *hasa horoe l.keta, onate bañ horolena*, the (dry) soil strangled the paddy, therefore the paddy did not come to anything; *l.qikume, bele akana se bañ*, press it and feel whether it is ripe or not; *laṣ l.qikautaepe, laḅidoḱ kana se bañ*, press his stomach and feel whether it is becoming soft (less distended) or not. (Muṇḍari *lin*; cf. *len*.)

lindar lapar, adv., v. a. m. With (ragged) clothes hanging low down; tear into long rags hanging down; be torn. *Am dō l.l.oyo deṅganme, inq dō algatege orḱḱ godoktama se bañ*, wrap yourself up in clothes hanging low down, thereby your clothes will quickly and easily be torn, or is it not so; *nui qimqi dō l.l.jaṅga suptiḱ dhaḅiḱe bande akana*, this woman is clothed in a skirt reaching down to her feet; *miṭ oyo tahente kicriḱem l.l.keta*, you have caused the cloth to be torn into rags by keeping the same always on; *kicriḱ l.l.lena*, the cloth has been torn into rags (v. infra; Muṇḍari *lindar lapar*).

lindar lapur, equal to *lindar lapar*, q. v. *Ona l.l.ak dō alom oyokā, aṭeṭ barae laḡiṭ ganokā*, don't put that ragged cloth on, it will do for a spread.

lind lapur, equal to *lindar lapar*, q. v. *L.l.len bande akana, otte orok kanre hō bam samtaoeta*, you have put your cloth on, so that it hangs low down, although it is dragged along the ground you do not take it up.

lindōḱ londōḱ, adj., v. a. m. Uneven, rough, make, become do.; adv. Unsteadily. *Bandipe l.l.akata*, you have made the paddy bundle uneven; *bhil l.l.lena*, the wall is uneven (not a smooth, even surface); *l.l.e tarameta*, he walks unsteadily (being feeble). (About equal to *landāḱ londōḱ*, q. v.)

lindor lapur, the same as *lindar lapar*, q. v.

linto loyor, equal to *lonto loyor*, q. v.

-lin, pers. pr. 2nd p. dual, exclusive, the infixed and suffixed form; v. *qlin*. *Alin dō bae helleṭliṇa*, he did not see us two; *koḱekedealin, bae ematliṇa*, we asked him, he did not give us.

linḱi, adj. f., v. m., the same as *lenḱa*, q. v., but applied to females.

linḱiṭ, v. m. Flow gently, trickle, drip. *Makente qḱi baṛiḱ māyām l.l.kana*, I cut myself and the blood is dripping awfully; *kūire daḱ l.jarwaḱ kana*, water is gradually trickling down into the well; *taruṣṣ sukriye atkirkedeā, nonkate māyām l.sen akana*, a leopard carried the pig away, its blood has been trickling down along in this direction (v. *linḡi*; cf. *len*).

linḱiṭ, v. a. m. Dry up, disappear (about fluids). *Jelko teke l.keta*, they have boiled the meat dry; *raseteṭ l.l.lena*, the soup has dried up (nothing left in the curry). (About equal to *hinḱiṭ*, q. v.; also v. *anḡeṭ*.)

liñjoñ loñjoñ, equal to *loñjoñ loñjoñ*, q. v.

liñjur, n., v. a. Excrement; stool, evacuate bowels. *Ale heret do culha kuđam biñdi lekae l. akata*, our man has passed stool behind the fire-place like a straw ring on which pots are placed (from a Sohrae song) (cf. *liñji*).

liñgi, v. m. Flow gently, trickle, run (liquids). *Mũ mâyāmoñ kantaea, mił talao l. kantaea*, his nose is bleeding, it flows incessantly; *matkom disom do alo sepe idiña, matkom rasa do jojorqa, sarjom disom do alo sepe idiña, sarjom rasa do liñgia*, don't take me away to the mahua country, the juice of the mahua flows down, don't take me to the sal country, the juice of the sal (kernels) trickles down (when carried on the head; from a *doñ* song). (Equal to *liñji*, q. v.; Muñdari *lingi*; cf. Semang *leng met*, tears.)

liñgit, the same as *leñget*, q. v. (This form is very rare here.)

liñgit liñgit, v. *leñget leñget*.

liñgoe soñgoe, equal to *liñgoñ soñgoñ*, q. v.

liñgoñ soñgoñ, adj., v. a. m. Loose, not tight, fat, corpulent, swag-bellied; make loose, not tighten properly; become loose, fat. *Noa bāndi do l.s.gea*, this paddy bundle is loosely tied up; *qimāiko l.s.oka* women become swag-bellied (when having their loin-cloth tied loosely and low); *phalna haram do l.s.e moña akana*, so and so old man has become fat and big-bellied (so that when he lies down on his side his stomach will sink down) (cf. *liñgi*; cf. supra).

liñgor loñgor, adv., v. m. Finely-dressed, frivolously, to make a show of himself; make a show of oneself. *L.le dārā barae kana*, he is walking about to make a show of himself (dressed up as a dandy); *l.lok kanae, eken inagetaea nui kurhiq do*, he makes a show of himself (in fine clothes), that is all there is to him, the lazy wretch. (About equal to *loñgor coñgor*, q. v.)

liñgor loñgor, adj., adv., v. m. Loose, not firm; superficially; become loose. *Phiniki do l.l.gea*, the husking-machine is loose (not properly firm in axle); *l.le sioñ kana*, he is ploughing superficially (does not press the plough properly down); *arār l.l.ena joñao then*, the yoke has become loose where it is tied on (to the cart); *kuñi dāñdom l.l.ena, pacar urijpe*, the kodali handle has become loose, tighten it with a wedge (cf. *liñgoñ loñgoñ*).

liñgri, v. *liñgri*. (C.)

liñgri, adj. f., the same as *leñgra*, q. v., but applied to females.

liñ loñ, adj., adv., v. m. Long, hanging low down; purposelessly; hang low down, wander purposelessly about. *L.l.gea noa kicrič*, this cloth is very long; *gogok kicrič l.l. akantaea*, her shoulder cloth has become hanging low down (her back); *l.le bande akana*, she has put her cloth on, so that it hangs low down; *l.le dārā barae kana*, he is walking purposelessly about (cf. *liñqñ lāmāñ*).

linḍa, n. A certain fish, Garra lamta, Ham. Buch., also called *pathor caṭa*.

Fairly common and considered excellent eating (cf. Muṇḍari *linḍa-hai*).

linḍar, adj., v. m. Skilful, dexterous, expert, clever; be, become well-qualified, an adept at, practised. *Parkom mṇci benaoreye lgea*, he is skilful in making bedsteads and stools; *ḡloḱ parhaore l. ḡor*, a person skilful in writing and reading; *kṇmi l. ḡor kanae*, he is a skilful worker (especially agricultural); *sereṇreye l. akana*, she has become a practised singer; *eneṇe l. akana*, he has become a skilful dancer.

linḍar lapar, adv. With hanging, trailing clothes. *L.le bande akana*, she has put on clothes that trail along the ground; *l.le oyo akana*, he has wrapped himself in ample clothes that reach the ground (cf. *linḍar lapar*).

linḍ bhinḍ, adj. f. Stout, fat, corpulent, with a big posterior (women, females); adv., v. m. Excessively (fat), become so. *Nui kuṛi ḍo hara juṇente l.bh.e moṭa akana*, this girl after growing into maturity has become stout and fat; *nui sukri ḍo l.bh.e moṭa akana*, this sow has become excessively fat (cf. *bhinḍa*).

linḍi, v. *linḍhi*. (C., not here.)

linḍi, v. a. m. Keep in subjection, keep down, curb, enthrall, despise, subject to contumely. *Jotokoteko l. maṅgalkidiṇa*, they have all subjected me to contumely (treated me as a slave); *maṇjhi ḍo ato ḡore l.ketlea*, the headman kept all of us down as nobodies (cf. H. *lēḍi* and *lanḍi*).

linḍik, v. a. Despise, mock. *Eḡer l.kedeako*, they abused him and showed him their contempt (v. supra).

linḍor, the same as *linḍar*, q. v. (cf. *linḍi*).

linḍhi, n. The hindquarters, the anus (in men); (in women, also) the female parts. *L.reye ghao akana*, he has got some sores on his hindquarters; *l.bhuk*, the anus; *l.phuciḡ baḍhiḡ*, a castrated pig with lean hindquarters; *cēṛē l.reṇ tuṭikedeā*, with the blunt arrow I hit the bird in its back.

liḡor loyḡor, the same as *liḡor loyḡor*, q. v.

liḡor loyḡor, adv., v. m. Shooting or darting forward, extending forward and backward; be too long, dart forward. *Biṇ l.l. noa gajar sene boloyena*, the snake entered this thicket, darting forward; *buru khon senere sagar ḡuketa l.l.*, he brought rafters from the hill on a cart (the rafters) extending forwards and backwards (being much longer than the cart); *noa maṭ ḍo l.l.ena*, *bara baṛite kuṭṛaime*, this bamboo is altogether too long, cut it in two equal parts; *biṇe l.l.ḱ kana geḡer laḡiṭ*, the snake is darting forward to bite (cf. *layar luyur*, *luyur luyur*).

lipaḱ capaḱ, adv., v. a. In large drops, in large clots (fall); fall in large drops, let fall in clots (dung). *Coṭ rimil khon daḱ l.c. nūrena*, large drops of rain fell down from a cloud overhead; *kūṇḍi bele l.c. nūroḱ kana*, the ripe mahua fruits are falling down one after the other; *kaḍa ḡor ḡorteye l.c. idiketa*, the buffalo let dung fall in large clots along the road; *daḱ l.c.ḱ kana*, the rain is falling in large drops (cf. *lopoḱ lopoḱ*).

lipək lapək, equal to *lipək lopək*, q. v.

lipə lape, adv., v. m. With feeble gait, waddling; walk slowly and feebly, waddle. *Budhi do l.l.ye calək kana*, the old woman walks with a feeble gait; *gedeko l.l.k kana*, the ducks waddle along (v. *lepe lepe*).

lipə lape, adv., v. a. m. Flagging in flight (as young birds beginning to fly); make to flap, exhaust (so that they are unable to fly); flap. *Parwa hopon l.l.ko udquk kana*, the young pigeons are flying with flagging wings; *hoe dakteye l.l.ketkoa*, the storm exhausted them so that they were unable to fly against the wind; *bagjunuko l.l.k kana, dake sorketa*, the fire-flies are flying low, it will soon rain (v. *lebe lebe*; word presupposes flying low, near the ground).

lipə lopo, the same as *lipə lape*, q. v. (C.)

lipən lapan, adv. With long fluttering ragged clothes. *Cekaeən, bacha, kicrič khaṇduək hō banuktiṇa, orečakkote l.l.in bande akana*, what shall I do, little one, I have no (proper) clothes, I have put on some ragged bits fluttering about me (cf. *limən laman*).

lipər lapar, adv. In rags fluttering. *Aperen gupi kora do l.l.e oyo akana, baṇ rabaṇedeā*, your cattle-herd is wrapped in some fluttering rags, will he not feel cold (cf. *lindər lapar*).

lipət lapət, v. *lipət lapet*. (C.)

lipət lapet, adv., v. m. Heavily, slowly, lagging behind; lag behind. *L.l.e taramet kana*, he is walking slowly lagging behind; *hamale dipil akawanteye l.l.ok kana*, she is lagging behind because she is carrying a heavy load on her head (v. *lebet lebet, lipot lopot, lapat luput*).

lipi, n. Several kinds of birds.

Bhonḍa lipi, The Indian corby, *Corvus culminatus*.

Gōetha lipi, the Ashy-crowned Finch Lark, *Purhulauda grisea*.

Kumbā lipi, the Madras Bush Lark, *Mirafra affinis*. (Muṇḍari *lipi*.)

lipič, n., v. m. The shell of lice eggs; be hatched out (lice). (Word getting obsolete in this meaning.)

lipič, n. Light grain that is winnowed away from the full grain (preceded or followed by *peteč*). *Peteč l. sapha agukakpe, baṅkhan sukriko joma*, clean and bring the light grain, else the pigs might eat it; *netar do Peteč l.kogebon jom hatara*, at present we shall eat the light grain so long.

lipi kumbā, n. A Lark hut, i. e., a tiny hut (v. *lipi* and *kumbā*).

lipin, v. reciproc. of *lin*, q. v.

lipindič, n., adj. Mica; glittering, full of mica. *L.hasa aḍi bhage hasa kana, khub hoṛo hoeoka*, earth with mica mixed in it is a very good earth, paddy grows very well in it.

lipir lipir, adj., v. m. Quivering, trembling, fluttering; to quiver, tremble, ripple. *L.l.e nelok kana, hoṛmṇ hilquk kantaea*, she is looking quivering sleek, her body moves up and down (when she walks); *L.l.e moṣa akana nui bitkil, ro hō leṇjet hūroḱ leka*, this buffalo cow has become sleek and fat, so glossy that it looks as if even flies might glide down; *sakam*

hoete l.lok kana, the leaves quiver in the wind; *daḱ l.lok kana*, the water is rippling (cf. *lapar lupur*, *lipar lapar*, *lipor lopor*; Mundari *lipir lipir*).

lip lap, v. *lip lap*. (C., possibly a misprint.)

lip lip, adj., v. m. Sleek, glossy, fat and shining, vibrating, trembling in the air in strong sunshine; tremble, quiver, shine, twinkle. *Ḍaṅgra l.le ṇeloḱ kana*, the bullock looks sleek and fat; *setonte hoe l.lok kana*, the air vibrates in the strong sunshine; *kuriko l.lok kana* (or *l.l. bayae kana*) *ṇeṇel calaḱ laḡit*, the girls are tremblingly eager to go and attend the festival (cf. *lipir lipir*, *lip lipau*).

lip lipau, v. m. Vibrate, tremble, quiver, twinkle, sparkle. *Botorteye l.lḱ kana*, he is trembling with fear; *ipilko l.lḱ kana*, the stars are twinkling; *susurbanḱo l.lḱ kana geger laḡit*, the wasps are quivering to sting (when a number has been excited in their nest); *aenare candoe l.lḱ kana*, the sun's rays sparkle on the glass (v. supra).

lipoc lopoc, adj., v. m. Ramshackle, out of order; become do. (cart, implements). *Alom idia noa saḡar, l.l.gea*, don't use this cart, it is ramshackle (spokes loose); *noa taṅga do l.lena*, this axe is out of order (handle too loose) (v. *lipoc lopoc*).

lipoc lopoc, adv., v. m. Slowly and tiredly; loose; become ramshackle, loose, out of order; adv. Loosely, with a flop. *L.le tarameta, laṅga iqte*, he is walking slowly, because he is tired; *noa kuḍi do cel leka bape paṭat, ḡari ḡari l.l. todok kangea*, how have you wedged this kodali, the handle comes again and again out loose; *ul l.l. nūroḱ kana*, the mangoes are falling down with a flop; *saḡar do l.lena*, the cart has become ramshackle; *ḡaram l.lena neṭar do*, he has become old and decrepit at present. (Not used before women as it reminds one of *loḱ*; v. supra.)

lipok lopok, adv., v. m. With a flop, a thud; fall down with a flop. *L.l. ul bele miṭ ṇinda nūroḱ kana*, ripe mangoes have been falling down the whole night making flopping sounds; *kūṇḍi l.lopopok kana*, the mahua fruits are coming down flop flop (v. *lipak lapak*, *lopok lopok*).

lipo lipo, equal to *lipa lape*, q. v. (both).

lipot lopot, equal to *lipat lapet*, q. v.

lipsa, adj., v. m. Weak, slack, too pliant (bow); become do. *Nuiak aḱ do l.gea, taogar banukanḱ*, this one's bow is slack, there is no resiliency; *parkom uphāṇḍ l.ḡhilena, ṭanaope*, the foot-string of the bedstead has become slack and loose, stretch it; *marār l.yena*, the shoulder-yoke has become slack (too pliant); *banduk ḡora l.yena*, the gun's hammer is weak (cf. *libraḡ*; cf. H. *lipnā*, be flexible, bend).

lipuk, v. a. m. Deceive, over-reach, take in; (in game) get the better of, outwit. *Thora damteye l.keṭmea*, he deceived you giving you too little as the price; *phalna do aḡiye eḱregea, miṭ ḡhuriteye ere l.ḡotkoa*, so and so is very apt at taking people in, in no time he fools them; *lai l. kedee*,

he deceived him by what he said (told what was false); *kati enēcreko l. ocoyena*, they were outwitted in the *kati* (q. v.) play.

lipur, n. A small bit of skin, the upper part of which is covered by some red cloth, having a number of *jhunka* (small hollow metal globes with small stones or iron bits inside) attached, tied round the leg at the ankle, to make a sound when dancing. *Tehen bariatkoko heč akana, jaṅgare l. ko hōroḱ akatte eneč jōkheč jham jham saḁe kana*, a bridegroom's party has arrived to-day, they have tied a bit of skin with resounding globe-bells to their legs so that when they dance they give a jingling sound; *kaskom dō l. leka jō akana*, the cotton bushes have set fruits like *lipur* (explained as referring to fruit at the end of each branch so heavy that it hangs down). (H. *nūpūr* or *nēpūr*.)

lip laḥ, adv., v. a. m. Flapping the wings; flap the wings, fling (cloth); show oneself off. *Artagom l. l. ko uḁquḱ kana*, the "grey-geese" are flying flapping their wings; *seṅgel dō hoete l. l. joloḱ kana, tukucre baṅ paṛaoḱ kana*, the fire is burning unsteadily, the flame being blown here and there, it does not reach the pot; *botorge lauka l. laboḱ kana*, the boat is being rolled from side to side, in a fearful way; *kicrič alom l. laba, baṅkhan seṅgel lagaokoḱa*, don't fling your cloth round, else it might catch fire; *mōnj kicričeye l. laboḱ kana*, she is showing herself off in fine clothes (cf. *leḥ, laḥ laḥ*).

liriṅ liriṅ, the same as *laraṅ laraṅ*, q. v. (C.)

liruḁ paṭhruḁ, n. Cattle. Expression used in some ceremonial talk during the marriage celebrations. Among local low-caste Hindus *liru* is used for calf (v. *mihū*) and *paṭhru* for goat (v. *merom*), consequently corresponding to *mihū merom*, calf and goat, for cattle and sheep and goats; *liruko paṭhruko* is also heard.

lir, adj. Hard (?). Word occurs in a *baha* song, sung when they go to the sacred grove; no Santal apparently understands the meaning. *L. pinḁa lipir pinḁa*, etc., v. *niṛ*. The word may possibly refer to the religious abstinence.

lirā lare, equal to *lirō lorō*, q. v.

lirā thare, the same as *lirua tharve*, q. v.

lirgōč torgōč, adv. Intensely, hard, with great exertion. *L. t. bariṅ goḱ aguketa*, I carried it here with difficulty and using all my strength; *l. t. ko kamikette hōrmo hasoyetkōa*, they have pains in their bodies because they strained themselves working; *l. t. ko jomketa*, they ate energetically chewing (pieces being too big).

lirič, n., v. m. d. Small child; get children. *Mitṭen l. menaetaca*, he has one small child; *ape l. dō cetpe baḁaea*, what do you greenhorns know; *nes dōkin Lana*, this year they have got a child (cf. *lič*).

lirič pirič, v. *lirič piṭič*. (C.)

lirič piṭič, n. Small children. *L. p. jotoḱo hečena*, they have come bringing all their small ones along (v. *lirič*).

lirion loreon, adv., v. m. Wriggling (like a snake); to wriggle. *Noa bhugakre bin l.le boloyena*, the snake entered this hole wriggling along; *taruŋ do ale lahare l.le paromena*, the leopard crossed in front of us wriggling its tail; *bine l.lok kava*, the snake is wriggling along (cf. *liron leron*, *lir loryor*).

lirkoč lorkoč, adj., adv., v. a. m. Unsteady, loose (neck); move the neck unsteadily. *Hoŋok l.l.getaea, quriye keŋejoka*, its (the child's) neck is weak, it (the child) is not as yet strong; *l.le dipil akata*, she is carrying it unsteadily on her head (neck not strong enough); *hoŋok l.l.etae* (or *l. lorŋokok kantaea*), she (or he) moves her neck unsteadily (his neck moves unsteadily) (v. *likoč lokoč*, cf. *larkač lurkuč*; *lirō lōrō*).

lirōč lorōč, adv., v. m. Aimlessly, purposelessly; loosely, slack; move about aimlessly. *L.le dārā barae kana*, he walks about aimlessly; *am do l.l.em deŋgan kana, urijtam*, you have put your loin-cloth loosely on, tighten it; *l.loroŋok kanae, kāmī hū bae kāmī kana*, he is walking purposelessly about, he does not do any work (cf. supra).

lirōč torōč, adj. Slack, glib, slippery, viscous. *Atnak sakam huruŋkate karahi dakre sipipe, adō l.l. lenjer oŋokoka*, husk *atnak* (q. v.) leaves and knead them in water in a flat pot, then they will be drawn out a viscous mass; *adom hako do aŋiko l.l.gea*, certain fishes are very slippery.

lirōk lorōk, adv. Empty-handed, purposelessly. *L.le calaena pera hoŋok*, he went to visit friends with nothing in his hand; *l.le dārā barae kana*, he is walking about aimlessly and empty-handed (v. *lorōk lorōk*).

lirōk phocok, the same as *liron phocon*, q. v.

lirō loko, equal to *lirō lōrō*, q. v. *Sahan bojha l.l.m tol akata*, you have tied the firewood load loosely; *hoŋok l.l.k kantaea*, her neck is unsteady (when carrying on her head); *l.le dārā barae kana, jom laŋife hijuka*, he walks about without doing anything, but he comes to get his food.

lirō lōrō, adj., v. m. Loose, not firm, loosely-tied; become do., move about purposelessly. *Ōata l.l. dhlentiŋa*, my tooth has become loose; *kudi do l.l.gea*, the kodali handle is loose; *l.le deŋga akana*, his loin-cloth is loosely tied on; *qurigeŋe l.l.k kana* (or *l.l. barae kana*), he is walking about purposelessly.

lirō lōsō, equal to *lirō lōrō*, q. v.

liron lōron, adj., adv., v. m. Loose, not firm; loosely (fixed, tied); aimlessly; become loose, wander about purposelessly. *Ōaŋom do l.l.gea*, the handle is loose; *l.le deŋga akana*, he has tied his loin-cloth loosely on; *l.le daran kana, kāmī banukitaea*, he wanders purposelessly about, there is no work in him; *kāyŋba l.l.ena*, the plough handle has become loose (v. *lirō lōrō*).

liron phocon, adv., adj., v. m. Dawdling, carelessly; careless, inefficient, loose, loosely-tied; become loose, wander about purposelessly. *L.ph. dārā barae kana*, he walks about carelessly; *l.ph. nahele joŋao akata*, he has attached the plough loosely (to the yoke); *l.ph.geae, alope acuyea*,

he is a careless fellow, don't give him any work (cf. *liron liron, liron phocn*).

liron phoco, adj., adv., v. m. Loose, loosely-tied; slackly; become loose. *Horo bhari l.ph.gea, tol urijpe*, the paddy cart-load is loosely tied, tie it firmly; *l.ph.e deŋga akana*, he has tied his loin-cloth loosely on; *daŋa l.ph.yentiŋa*, my teeth have become loose (cf. *liron liron*).

liron thoro, adj., adv., v. m. Inefficient, tired; superficially, inefficiently; be tired, exhausted. *L.th.geae, ohoŋe kami darelea*, he is inefficient (on acc. of age or illness); *l.th.e siyet kana*, he is ploughing superficially; *kami kamiteye l.th.yena*, he has become exhausted by constant work (cf. *liron toroŋ*).

lirwa, v. Bend over, backwards or downwards. (C.)

lirwak, the same as *lerwak*, q. v.

lirwa larve, the same as *lidwa ladve*, q. v.

lirwan, adj., v. m. Slack, dangling, hanging down (broken branch, leg, etc.); become slack, dangle. *Jaŋga l.getae, dal l.kedae*, (the dog's) leg is dangling, he bit it so that the leg was hanging down broken; *dar Lena*, the branch is hanging down broken (cf. *liron liron*).

lirwa sarve, equal to *lidwa sadve*, q. v.

lirwa tharve, adv., v. m. Exhausted, tired; become do., reel, stagger, totter. *L.th.ye kami kana haram hor*, he works weakly being an old man; *hasa gogteye l.th.yena*, he became exhausted by carrying earth; *reŋgeŋteye l.th.k kana*, he is tottering from lack of food (v. supra).

lirviŋ piŋiŋ, v. *lirviŋ piŋiŋ*. (C.)

lisar lasar, adv., v. m. Superfluous (clothes, women), slovenly; show oneself off in ample clothes. *L.le bande akana*, she has clothed herself in ample clothes (reaching down to the ground); *hor samaŋ samaŋe l.l.oŋ kana*, she is showing herself off in her ample clothes before people (cf. *lasar pasar, lisar pasar*; cf. *lisge losge*).

lisar pasar, adv., v. m. Immodestly, with clothes not covering; slovenly, carelessly; glide aside, become disorderly; v. a. Be dissatisfied dressing. *L.p.e duruŋ akana*, she is sitting immodestly (not properly covered); *biŋda l.p.pe giŋi akata*, you have thrown the paddy sheaves disorderly down; *kicriŋ l.p.entae*, her cloth has glided aside; *kicriŋ l.p. barayeta*, she is dressing herself (now putting the cloth on, then taking it off again) not being satisfied (cf. *lasar pasar*).

lisi, n., v. a., the same as *lisind*, q. v.

lisind, n., v. a. Pretence, pretext, opportunity, invented case against; find a pretext, etc., use as do. *L.e nam barayet kana, phalna dale laŋit*, he is seeking a pretext to give so and so a thrashing; *rua l.leye giŋiŋ barae kana*, he is lying down again and again on the pretence of having fever; *bahu do cel coe l.ketteye dŋketa*, our daughter-in-law found who knows what as a pretext and ran away; *nui horren baŋhiq cel ltebon jomea, damte ma bae emoŋ kan, jŋhŋnaŋ l.labonpe*, what pretext should

we find to eat this man's castrated pig, he will not sell it, find some pretext or other for us; *l.kateko dandomkidiha*, they invented a case against me and fined me.

lisir pisir, the same as *lusur pusur*, q. v. (whisper).

liskqe lskqe, equal to *lisqe lsqe*, q. v.

lisqe lsqe, adv., v. m. With ample, fluttering clothes; flutter, flap (women's cloth). *L.l. noakoreye dārā barae kana*, she is walking about here in ample fluttering clothes; *kicriē l.l.ok kantaea*, her clothes are fluttering (in front, reaching low down) (v. *lsoe lsqe*, *liso lsg*).

liso lsg, adv., v. m. n. Lagging behind (slowly); drop behind, be delayed, work slowly. *L.le hijuk kana*, she is coming slowly lagging behind; *orakreye l.l.k kana*, she is being delayed at home; *usrage banuktaea*, *l.l. barae kanae*, there is no quick work in her, she is working slowly (cf. *gisō gosō*; C., equal to *lisqe lsqe*, not so here).

liso pso, v. m., equal to *leşe pşe*, q. v. (become muddy).

lisof lsof, adv., v. m. Waddling, dawdling (fat people); waddle. *Jem bikāte l.le dārā barae kana*, he is walking about waddling having had his fill; *noakoreye l.l. barae kana*, he is waddling about here (v. *isof osof*, the more common form).

lit, adv. Continually (v. *lit lit*). (C., the same as *nit*; H. *nit*.)

lit lautān, adv. Continually, again and again. *L.l. perako hijuk kana*, visitors are coming constantly; *phalna tuluc l.l.līn napamok kana*, so and so and I meet again and again (v. *supra* and *lautān*).

lit lit, adv. Continually, again and again. *L.l.ko hijuk kana*, they are constantly coming. (About equal to *lit lautān*.)

litur hako, n. A certain fish, eel-like, Amphipnous Cuchia, Ham. Buch.

Liṭa, n. The name of a spirit, the same as *Marañ buru*. *Celeja L.m tārākae kan*, *ot ḡgir ḡgir hale*, *serma barañ barañ*, whom are you, *Liṭa*, lying in wait for, the earth is dusty, as is seen, the sky is resplendent (from a *baha* song). The traditions tell that *Liṭa* presented himself to the first human pair as their grandfather and taught them to brew beer and drink it; while drunk they fell in sin, i. e., had their first sexual intercourse. *Liṭa* is a common Santal name.

liṭa ak, n. *Liṭa*'s bow, the Santal name for the rainbow (v. *ak*). *L.ak rakapēna*, a rainbow formed.

liṭa sukri, n. A large kind of pig (v. *sukri*). Only heard of.

liṭa tombrē, n. A large kind of wasp (v. *tombrē*).

liṭi, adj., v. m. Gone bad, half decomposed; go bad, spoil, get sour (boiled rice). *L. dakako ematlea*, they gave us rice that had gone bad; *noa daka dō lyena*, *ḡḡdikakpe*, this rice has gone bad, throw it away. (Here only used about rice; C. also about curry; cf. *Muṇdari liṭi*.)

liṭi birsi, n., adj. Many kinds, all kinds of petty work, trifling work, many sorts. *Ape herel hopon dō mitṭeḥ kāmipe baḡaea*, *ale maejiu dō aema l.b.le kāmī kana*, you men know only one kind of work, we women do all

- kinds of different works; *bogeteye ekger kana, l.b.ye roreta*, she is abusing awfully, she says all kinds of things.
- liṭi gajwak*, adj., v. m. Gone bad, spoilt; be do. (more than *liṭi*, q. v.).
L.g.ena noa daka do, this rice has gone utterly bad (v. *gajwak*).
- liṭir piṭir*, adj., v. m. Feeble, emaciated, weak; become do. (people, animals).
L.p.e ṇelok kana, he looks emaciated; *reṅgeṭeye l.p.ena*, he has become weak on acc. of lack of food; *ghās banukte gaiko l.p. cabayena*, the cattle have become utterly emaciated because there is no grass (v. *leṭer peṭer*).
- liṭpiṭiṭiṭi*, adj., v. m. Thin, lean, only skin and bones; become do., waste away, become emaciated with a large belly. (People, animals.) *L. mīhū kanae*, it is a very lean calf; *juṇ hōr kanae, reṅgeṭeye l. akana, haram hōr lekae ṇelok kana*, he is a young man, he has become only skin and bone through hunger, he looks like an old man (v. *liṭir piṭir; leṭpiṭiṭiṭi*).
- liṭri*, adj. f., the same as *leṭra*, q. v., but applied to females only.
- liṭril*, adj. f., the same as *leṭrel*, q. v., but applied to females.
- liṭruḱ*, v. a., the same as *leṭroḱ*, q. v. (hit, succeed, get the better of).
Miṭ ṭuṭireye l.gofketa, he hit it with one (his first) arrow.
- liṭuk*, the same as *liṭruḱ*, v. *leṭroḱ*.
- liṭhi*, adj., v. m. Drowsy, heavy with sleep; be do.; prevail, be consequent, to the purpose, applicable, succeed. *L.ṇ qikaṇeta*, I am feeling drowsy; *mēṭ l.ḱ kantiṇa*, my eyes are heavy with sleep; *aḱaḱ kathage iḱ uru leka l.ḱ kantaea ar hōraḱ katha doe nīhāṭeṭ kana*, his own words must go through like the dung beetles (that push a dung ball along), and he despises what (other) people say; *amaḱ katha do lyentama, ale do bale tahēkana*, your word prevailed, we were not present.
- liṭhir*, v. a. Crash, make a crashing sound. *Okare cōko l.keṭ, bōmko jeret keta*, somewhere they made a crashing sound, they exploded a bomb (v. *luṭhur*, the more common form).
- liṭhir liṭhir*, adv., v. a. With crashing sounds; make crashing sounds again and again. *L.l. tale talko jeretṭ kana banduk*, they are continually firing off guns crash crash (v. supra; is not here used about thunder for which cf. *ther*; word very rare).
- liṭhir mante (-marte, -mente)*, adv. With a crash, a bang. *Miṭ dhao l.m.ṇ aṇjōmketa banduk saḱe*, I heard once the bang of a gun (v. supra).
- liṭhum*, v. a. Whack, smack; make a whacking sound. *Aḱiye ekger kanteye l.kedea* (or *Ladea*), he whacked her, because she is using much abusive language (v. *luṭhum*, the common form).
- liṭhum liṭhum*, adv., v. a. With whacking, smacking sounds; whack, smack again and again. *L.l.e dalkedea*, he whacked him again and again; *L.l.ede kanae, manayefe*, he is smacking him again and again, warn him (v. supra; v. *luṭhum luṭhum*).
- liṭhum mante (-marte, -mente)*, adv. With a whack, a smack, a thud. *L.m. tale nūrena*, the Palmyra palm fruit fell down with a thud; *l.m.ye dalkedea*, he gave him one resounding whack (v. supra; v. *luṭhum mante*).

liṭhur, adj., adv. Pleasant, moderate, temperate, calm, judicious, sober-minded. *Noa tumdaḱ dō ḡḡoe mucī coe jut akaṭ, ḡḡi l. saḡe kana*, which leather worker has repaired this dancing-drum, it sounds very pleasant; *ḡḡi l. tirio menaktama*, you have a very nice-sounding flute; *l.ḡor kanae, bae kapharigua*, he is a calm person, he does not quarrel; *ḡḡi l. e gal-maraoa, ragat ragat ror banuktaea*, he talks very pleasantly (quietly), he has no rough words; *noakin sakuwa dō l. saḡeḱ kana*, these two horns sound harmoniously (cf. *luṭhur*).

liwār lawar, v. *liwār lawar*.

liwet, adj., v. a. m. Bent, crooked; bend, droop, bend down. *Ḥor dō l.gea*, the road is bent; *l.ṭheṅga*, a bent stick, or a stick with a hook handle; *ḡar livedme, jemōn jole tiokḱ dareak*, bend the branch down, that we may be able to reach the fruit; *khaclakḱ moca reakḱ mat livedme*, bend the bamboo round the mouth of the basket; *ak l. qikqume, keṭeḱa sē baṅ*, bend the bow and try whether it is hard or not; *ḡar jole Lena*, the branch is bending down with fruits (cf. H. *nivnā*).

liwet liviḱ, v. a. Move up and down (the way in which the *kauḡi diḡṇ*, q. v. moves the ends of its wings when flying) (v. supra and infra).

liviḱ, v. a. m. Move up and down, spring, swing up and down; be springy. *Cet coe metae laḡite ladea*, he beckoned to him having something to say to him (*liviḱ* is the same movement as *ḡaviḱ*, only with one finger, while *ḡaviḱ* is with the whole hand); *seta ḡoladekhan caṇḡbole l. ḡotketa*, when you whistled to the dog he at once bent his tail forward; *ḡokḱ mat livijokḱ kana*, a bamboo carried on the shoulder springs up and down (v. *laviḱ*; cf. *liwet*).

liviḱ liviḱ, adv., v. a. m. Springing up and down; bob up and down (again and again). *Caṅcir cupiye l.l.eta*, the tit-lark wags its tail up and down; *marār l.livijokḱ kana*, the carrying-pole springs up and down; *banar ti kaṭuṭ kauḡi diḡṇ lekae l.ladiṇa*, he beckoned to me with the fingers of both hands interlocked like (the movement of the wings of) the black-winged kite (the fingers are interlocked, both hands are raised to the height of the face and turned so that the palms are outwards and upwards, whereupon the person beckons by moving one or more of the fingers towards himself; mostly used by young men to girls) (v. supra).

livir livir, adj., v. m. Tall and slim (undulating, tree); have an elastic, undulating, springy motion up and down, tremble with cold. *L.l. dare akana tale*, it has grown into a tall swaying Palmyra palm; *ḡar ḡoete l.l.okḱ kana*, the branch moves up and down in the wind; *rabaṇte luṭi l.l.okḱ kantaea*, his lips are trembling with cold (especially observed in this part of the body) (v. *lever lever*).

livo lovo, adj., v. m. Loose; become do. *Ḍaṭa l.l.getaea, jel ḡō bae jom dareaka*, his teeth are loose, he is not able to eat meat even; *khunṭi dō l.lyena*, the post has become loose (cf. *liwā lave, liṭo loṭo*).

liwāḱ lawakḱ, adv., v. a. m. With a springy, up and down motion; spring up and down, move unsteadily. *Mate ḡokḱ akata, l.l. hilqu calakḱ kana*,

he is carrying a bamboo on his shoulder, it moves up and down as he walks along; *heo gidra hofoke l.l.eta*, or *jaŋga l.lawagok kantaea*, the (sleeping) child carried on the hip moves its neck unsteadily, and its legs move up and down (cf. *liwa lave*; *lawak lawak*).

liwa lave, adj., v. m. Loose, shaky; become do., move unsteadily. *Sagar cak l.l.k kana*, the cart wheel is reeling; *daŋa l.l.yentaea*, his teeth have become loose (v. *liyo loyo*).

liwaŋ lawaŋ, adj., v. m. Hanging down (as a broken leg or branch); dangle, hang loose down. *Mit jaŋga l.l.getaea*, one of its legs is hanging dangling (broken); *dar l.l.ok kana*, the (broken) branch is dangling (v. *lawaŋ lawaŋ*).

liwar lawar, adv., v. m. Dangling, trailing; dangle, be dragged along, trail, hang down. *L.l.le gok agukedea*, we carried him here dangling (as a senseless person who has lost all control of his body); *hofokre saŋkate bine teven aguyede kana l.l.*, having caught the snake by the neck he is carrying it here with its body hanging dangling down; *nârî l.l.ok kana, jhaŋawakpe*, the creeper is hanging dangling, put some branch to support it; *bor l.l.ok kana*, the straw rope is being dragged along (cf. *giwar gawar, gawar gawar*; v. *lawar lawar*).

liwar laver, adv. Spreading (branches). *L.l. dar akana noa bare do*, this Banyan tree has branches spreading.

liwaya, n. Taker, recipient, buyer. *Daŋgra akrine laŋiŋ idiledea, l. banukkoa*, I took the bullock away to sell it, there were no buyers. (H. *liwaiyā*.)

liwer lawar, the same as *liwar lawar*, q. v.

liwer liwer, the same as *liwar lawar*, q. v.

liyor loyor, v. *lior loyor*.

liyor loyor, v. *lior loyor*.

lo, v. a. m. Draw (water, etc.), fetch, take out (food, etc) by dipping a ladle or vessel into, ladle out. *Daka loanpe*, take out some rice for me; *lo cabakeŋaŋ, banukanē*, I have taken it all out, there is nothing (left); *dak lo aguime*, go and draw some water and bring it; *dak lo ber*, the hour for drawing water; *utui loatkoa*, she ladled out curry to them; *daka loyena, abukokpe*, the boiled rice has been taken out, wash yourselves (to be ready for eating). The drawing, etc., has always to be done with an implement or a vessel. (Mundari, Ho lu.)

loa, n. The fig tree, *Ficus glomerata*, Roxb., and its fruit. *Loa bele jom dela*, come along to eat figs; *loa talsa jomteko bancaena*, they were saved (kept alive) by eating fig-flour. The unripe figs are steamed and when dried husked in a mortar; a small vessel is heated, whereupon some oil is poured in; when this is boiling the figs are thrown in, salt and spices are added; when ready this is eaten as curry. — The juice of the tree is used as a remedy against boils, also as a kind of lime.

Baha loa, a kind of fig tree, the figs of which expand and break like a flower. ? *Ficus Tsiela*, Roxb.

Bersa loa, v. *bersa*.

Seta loa, v. *seta poḍo*, *Ficus hispida*, L.fil. (Muṇḍari, Ho *loa*.)

lobab, n. A prince, governor. *L.rajko tahḗkana noa disomre sedaere*, there were reigning governors formerly in this land (during the Moghul period); *am dō l. kanam, bam kāmia*, are you a lord, will you not work. (A. H. *navāb*.)

lobabi, n. The office of a *lobab*, viceroyalty, governorship (only used satirically). *Am dō nonḍe durupkate l.m calaoeta*, you are sitting here ruling the province (i. e., you are a lazy wretch). (A. H. *navāb*.)

loban, n. Frankincense, the resin of *Boswellia serrata*, Colebrooke. (A. P. H. *lobān*; very rare in this meaning.)

loban, v. a. m. Offer the first fruits; fig. eat, taste. *Gundli dō beleyena, naekeye llekhan irokbo ehoboka*, the millet is ripe, if the village priest has performed the first-fruit offering we shall commence to reap (the offering is here performed only in connexion with *gundli* and the heavy (*bāihar*) rice; the priest takes some ears to the sacred grove and places two ears before each stone representing a bonga, in all five; he thereupon libates a little milk at each stone and pronounces an invocation); *jonḍra daka l. toraetaleme*, taste our Indian corn-porridge before you go; *beṅgarpe rohpe akata, den se emalepe, miḥ din ganle l.koka*, you have planted egg-plants, please give us some, we should like to try them once. (Desi *loban*; v. supra; cf. *navai*.)

Loban, n. A mela (market) held yearly at Buḍhai in the Santal Parganas. (C.)

lobde, n. A kind of game. (C.; but cf. *lebda lobde*.)

lobdhao, v. a. m. Attract; be attracted, taken up with, captivated with, charmed, entangled, confirmed (drunkard), tempted. *Jom nūte gutiko l.kedea*, they attracted the servant by their food and drink (so that he would not leave); *seta nonḍeko lakadea*, they have attracted the dog here (so that it constantly comes); *ape dō hako saḍ thenpe l.kok kana, gai dō bape disayethoa*, you are drawn to where you can catch fish (kept there), you do not remember the cattle; *enḡerepe l. akana*, you are taken up with games; *daṅgra jom thenih Lena*, I was attracted to the place where they were eating an ox; *paura nūireye l. akana, oraḡ bae disayeta*, he is a confirmed liquor drinker, he does not remember his home; *kamileye l. akana, bae disayeta reṅgeḡ*, he is taken up with his work, he does not remember his want of food (cf. H. *lobh*; v. *lob*).

lobok, n. Husk, bran, the fine refuse of grain when husked, meal, flour (of certain fruits and cereals); v. a. m. Husk into do., become do. It should be noted that flour of cereals (e. g., rice) is called *holoṅ*, not *lobok*. *Gundli l.*, the fine refuse of husked millet; *janum l.*, a kind of flour of the thorn (*Zizuphus Jujuba*) fruit (the ripe fruits are collected and dried; when husked the kernels are separated, and the rest becomes

- flour; this is eaten with rice-gruel, also used as a beverage mixed in water, especially during the hot season); *here* *l.*, flour made from paddy husk (used as food for cattle and pigs); *horo* *l.*, the same as *here lobok* (not rice flour); *jonḍra* *l.*, a kind of maize flour (the Indian corn is roasted and husked; this is *lobok*; *jonḍra holoṇ* is made from the raw, not roasted or boiled, Indian corn; the *jonḍra* *l.* is also the result of grinding the roasted maize in a hand-mill); *surguja* *l.*, a kind of flour made of roasted Niger seed husked (used sprinkled on meat and mahua); *bambara* *l.*, a flour made of the kernels of *bambara*, q. v. (used like *surguja* *l.*); *terel* *l.*, a flour made of the fruit of *Diospyros tomentosa* (the ripe fruit is collected, the kernels are taken out, and the rest is dried and ultimately husked; the flour is kneaded with water and eaten alone, especially as a relish during the hot season); *jonḍrako l.keta*, they have made flour of Indian corn; *tilmiṇ bes Lena*, the Sesame seeds have been well made into flour (used like *surguja* *l.*). (Muṇḍari, Ho *lupu*.)
- lobok arak*, n. A small plant used as a vegetable, mostly found in rice-fields during the hot season, *Gnaphalium depressum*, Roxb. Similar to *toḡol arak*.
- lobok kōk*, n. The brown-backed Paddy bird, *Ardeola leucoptera*(?). Eaten (v. *kōk*).
- lobok muḥ*, n. The flour ant, a very small red ant. *Delabo oraḡtebo calaka, tikiṇena, l.m.ko geger kana*, come, let us go home, it is noon, the flour ants are biting (we feel hungry); *l.m. bako japit ocoan kana*, the flour ants will not let me sleep (hunger keeps me awake); *l.m. dakareko deḡena, qcoḡ maraṇkope, baṇkhanko jom salagoka*, the flour ants have "mounted" the boiled rice (they come in immense numbers), remove them first, or they will be eaten with the rice. (Possibly so-called on acc. of their size.)
- lobhao*, v. a. m. Captivate, seduce, beguile; be addicted to, get a craving for, give oneself up to bad habits. *Gai gupi ocoyea mente korako em l. akadea*, to make the boy be their cattle-herd they have given him something and beguiled him; *galmaraoteko l. akadea*, they have beguiled him with their talk (he must listen); *haṇḍi nūreye Lena*, he was kept there by his craving for beer; *paurareye l. akana*, he has become addicted to liquor. (H. *lobhānā*.)
- lobhatia*, adj. Greedy, covetous. *Aḍi l. hor*, a very greedy person (v. *lubhi*; v. supra; rare).
- lobhi*, v. *lubhi* (the common pronunciation). (Muṇḍari *lobhi*.)
- lobhoḡ lobhoḡ*, v. *lobhoḡ lobhoḡ*.
- loca*, n., v. a. A handful; take up with the hand, take a handful, give a handful, snatch away; snap, bite. *Joto hor babar l.kate emakom*, give them all each two handfuls; *haṭ khon khajariṇ agu akala, ma amge letabonne*, I have brought parched rice from the market, now you give it out to us in handfuls; *dakae lwadea*, she gave him boiled rice with

her hand; *bar horytekin lwadiña*, two gave me each handfuls of food (they are three, two have brought food, the third one nothing, the two give the third); *setae lkidiña*, the dog snapped at me (bit); *tarup bhoñke lkedeā*, the leopard bit him in his head; *biñe lkedeā*, the snake bit him; *l. daka dō dherokgea*, boiled rice given by handfuls becomes much (Santal saying, about a man who has not brought food and gets a handful from his companions).

loca khamca, v. a. Snatch, seize a handful (by stealth), flirt. *Okpeak hō bañ l.kh. akata*, I have not snatched anything eatable from anybody; *koṛa dō kuriko l.kh. barayetkoa*, the young men are snatching at the girls (flirting) (v. supra; v. *khamcao*).

loca khamcao, v. *loca khamca*.

locan luciñ, adj. Thievish, pilfering, light-fingered; (man) who has intercourse with many, libidinous, greedy. *Nui kuri dō dakka alope dhurquea*, *qñi l.l. hōṛ kanae*, *jāhānāk bae ñel sahaoa*, don't let this girl prepare food, she is a very thievish person, she cannot see anything and not take it; *nui herel dō l.l. hōṛ kanae*, *jāhāeren qimqi bae ñel sahaokoa*, this man is a thieving fellow, he cannot stand seeing anybody's wife (note, Santals use *kombro* about illicit intercourse) (v. *locan locan*).

locan lucuñ, equal to *locan luciñ*, q. v.

locmañ locmañ, adv., v. m., equal to *lecmañ lecmañ*, q. v. *L.l.e rōṛ ruqṛa*, he answers snappishly (when spoken to).

locmañ lucuñ, the same as *locmañ locmañ*, q. v.

locna, v. *lochna*.

locor, n. Craving for, appetite, unnatural appetite. *L.bhañgao emañpe*, give me a bit to taste it; *l.m. jom hatarpe*, eat a little in the meantime to appease your appetite.

locor locor, adv., v. m. Hankering for; crave for, hanker, the mouth to water for. *Pilā ruq ñamlemkhan*, *okako batōla onakoge l.l. jojom saknaoa*, if you get spleen, you have a hankering for eating those things that are forbidden; *jel laḡife l.l.ok kana*, his mouth is watering to get meat to eat (v. supra).

locor pocor, adj., adv., v. m. Keeping in the background, unreliable; cowardly, fearfully, unreliably; be afraid. *L.p.e botorok kana*, he is cowardly afraid; *kakṛa tanañke rogollekhan l.p. botorteye dāṛa*, if a lizard or the like makes a rustling noise he (a person) will run back frightened; *enka l.l. dō bañ jutōka*, *noa katha dō kajaktege saḡle eñeḡ*, to handle this in such a perfunctory way will not do, this matter (will be seen through) only when it is carefully handled; *uniañ rōṛ dō l.p.getaea*, *kajak dō bañuka*, his talk is unreliable, there is nothing substantial (no reality) in it; *botorteye l.p.ok kana*, he is keeping in the background from fear (cf. *pocra*; v. *lucur pucur*).

locot locot, adj., adv., v. m. In great numbers, swarming; become very numerous. *L.l. hōṛko calak kana soṛokte*, multitudes of people go along

the road; *l.l.ko se akadea*, he has got a great number of lice (on his head); *neñelko jarwa akana*, *l.l.enako*, they have come together to attend the festival, they are an immense crowd.

locra, adj. m. Pilfering, thieving, dainty-mouthed, prone to steal dainties. *Gidra lagit pakhare dakam dōhlekhan nui l. dō namkatēye jōma*, if you put some food for the child in a niche this thieving fellow will eat it when he finds it; *l.dāngra*, a stealing bullock (who will use any opportunity to eat what he should not).

locra lucri, adj. Prone to steal food (v. supra).

locro, adj., the same as *locra*, q. v.

lochna, n., v. a. Pretext, pretence; to pretend, make a pretext. *Horoe jom oco akat l.teko dāndomkedeā*, they fined him under the pretext that he had let (the cattle) eat the paddy; *señgel kōe l.kate ajareye calaka*, pretending that she goes to ask for fire she goes to visit and gossip; *kamiye l.keta, calaenae*, he made his work a pretext and went.

lodam, n. A small forest tree, *Symplocos racemosa*, Roxb. The bark is used to dye thread red and as a mordant. A decoction of the bark is used in Santal medicine. Tree now rare. (B. *lodhro*; H. *lodhra*; Muṇḍari *ludam*.)

lodam, n. Foot or base of a hill, (in songs) the foot of a tree. *Buru l.reko ato akafa*, they have founded a village at the foot of the hill; *taruṇe ārgon kana*, *l.ren hōr sōtorokpe*, the leopard is going down, you people at the base of the hill be careful; *gaiko gaiko mako uḍaren, gateñ gateñ ma hesak coṭre, sañgañ ma baye l.re*, the cattle, the cattle have dispersed, my friend, my friend, is high up in the Pipol tree, my companion is at the foot of the Banyan tree (from a *ḍahar* song).

lodam, n., the same as *odam*, q. v. (the common name for the Indian otter, *Lutra nair*. (H. *ūd*.)

lodga, n. A stout one, used as a nickname to males that are stout when children. Here not otherwise used; cf. *ludgi* as a name for girls (cf. *lodhea*.)

lodo dhoro, adj. Fat, corpulent, obese; v. m. Become fat. *Nui dāngra dō rohor rohorle kirinledeā, neṭar dō l.dh.e moṭa akana*, we bought this bullock when he was only skin and bones, now he has become exceedingly fat; *ceṭ jomte am dom l.dh. akana*, what are you eating that you have become so fat (cf. *lodo dhoroḱ*; C. gives the meaning of nervous, quivering; this is here *loro thoro* or *loto thoro*; cf. Muṇḍari *lodo bhoso, lodhor lodhor*).

lodo dhoroḱ, the same as *lodo dhoro*, q. v.

lodor bodor, adv. Continually and quickly, chattering, talking nonsense. *Uni são l.b.em galmarao kana, kami bam disayeta*, you are continually chattering with him, don't you remember there is work to be done; *nũ bulkate l.b.e roṛeta*, having become drunk he is continually talking nonsense (cf. *lador bador*).

lodor bodor, equal to *lador bador*, q. v.

- lodro*, adj., v. m. Fat, stout, chubby; become do. (people, animals), swell. *Nui sukri dōe l.gea*, this pig is in prime fat condition; *nui l. gidra dō bogeteye hamala, heheo bañ jutoka*, this chubby child is very heavy, it is hardly possible to carry it on your hip; *jañga mō lyentiña*, my leg has become swollen (v. *lodhro*, *lordho*, *lodhea*; C. also speaking indistinctly; not so here; v. *thotra*).
- lodhea*, adj. m. Fat, corpulent, stout, big-bellied (men). *L.geae, marañ utar laçtae*, he is a stout man, he has a very large belly. Also used as a not uncommon nickname (v. *lodro*).
- lodhor*, v. *lodhor*.
- lodhor lodhor*, v. *lodhor lodhor*.
- lodhra*, n. A sapling, a piece of wood about as thick as a rafter and with the bark on, used as a scaffolding for keeping straw on. *L.le lagao akata busuple rakab lagit*, we have put the scaffolding saplings into position, we are going to lift the straw up there.
- lodhra*, adj. Fat, chubby (children). *Marañ l.e ñelok kana*, he looks big and chubby (v. *lodhea*).
- lodhrok*, v. *lodhrok* (the common pronunciation).
- lodhro*, adj. Fat, stout, corpulent, massive, thick; v. m. Be do. *L.hor*, a corpulent man; *marañ l.e heo akana, lajao bam qikqueta*, the big fat one is carried on the hip, don't you feel any shame; *lyenae netar*, he has now become stout; *noa kuthe dō l.gea, lak nanha ñōgme*, this bedstead leg is too massive, pare it so that it becomes a little thinner; *noa isi dō lyena*, this plough-beam is too solid (v. *lordho*; cf. *lodhea*, *lodhra*, *lodro*).
- lodhrok*, adj., v. m., the same as *lodhro*, q. v. (not common).
- loḍkoḥ*, the same as *loḍkoḥ*, q. v.
- loḍor boḍor*, adv., v. m. Anyhow, somehow, inefficiently, sluggishly; work do., perform somehow (here mostly about laziness); be unsettled, vagrant. *L.b.e kəmi kana, hante nhatye daran kana*, he is working sluggishly, he walks about here and there; *nahel l.b.in benao akata*, I have made the plough somehow (it is far from perfect); *l.b.ok kanae, miṭ theḥ takḥ thirok hor dōe bañ kana*, he is moving here and there, he is not a man to stay quietly at one place; *l.b. baṛae kanae, bae kəmi kana*, he is wandering sluggishly, he does not work at all (v. *luḍur buḍur*; v. *laḍur baḍur*).
- loḍor poḍor*, the same as *loḍor boḍor*, q. v.
- loen̄ga*, adj. Long, tall, lanky, tall and slim, lofty (people, trees, timber). *Sor dinren gidra kanae, oka bate cōñ marañ l.e hara gofena*, he is a child of recent date, somehow he has quickly grown into a big tall chap; *l. dare*, a tall tree; *l.l. sengerko agu akata*, they have brought long and fine rafters (straight and well developed). (Word not much used, because it may refer to the penis of men or animals; cf. *loetor*.)
- loepak̄ khoepak̄*, adj., v. a. m., equal to *laepak̄ khoepak̄*, q. v. *Noa bhit dō l.kh.gea, bako jerer miṭ são akata*, this wall is uneven (full of hollows),

they have not plastered it smooth; *gorako l. kh.keta, hasa perečakpe*, they (the cattle) have made the (floor of the) cattle-shed full of holes, fill earth into it; *dhiri l. se daran kh. jotoge oyonpe, oka then con kulai menae*, look into hollows under stones or holes in steep places, all of them, the hare is somewhere there.

loeya khaṇḍit, n. Newly reclaimed rice-land. (Desi *loya khaṇḍit*; the Santals in these parts mostly use *nawa khaṇḍit* or *nawa khārti*.)

log, n. A log, Hebrew liquid measure (only in Lev. 15; Hebr. *log*).

logo logo, adv. Slowly and bent (walk, old people), waddling (small children).

Harām buḍhi dō l.l.kin calak kana, the old man and his wife are walking very slowly and bent (with age); *l.l.e dārā barae kana gidra*, the child is waddling about (has just learnt to walk) (cf. *laga logo*).

logot logot, adj. Soft. *Khub l.l.e aṭet akata*, he has spread a soft bed; *ḍher nōk janhe busuṭ aṭedme l.l., ar qikume l.l. aṭedok kana se bañ*, spread out a fair quantity of millet straw, so that it is soft, and feel whether it is spread soft or not; *nui sim hopon dō tulam leka l.l.e qikauk kana*, this chick is soft to feel like cotton wool (cf. *lagaṭ logot*).

logot mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Feeling soft. *L.m.n lebet keta*, I trod on something that felt "soft" (v. *supra*).

loha luti, n. Iron implements and things of iron. *L.l.kās pitol bason kusun jotole haṭinketa, janṭet bale haṭinlaka*, we divided what there was of iron implements, of bell-metal and brass, plates and cups (between them), we did not divide the bones (i. e., the cash). (H. *lohā*; Muṇḍari *loha luti*.)

lohani, adj., v. m. Prominent, able, noted, influential, powerful (with or through a superior); become do. *Khub l. hōr kanae dōrbarre, uni khon soros dō banukkoa*, he is a very prominent man in the councils, there is no one superior to him; *bhoj daka emoke l. akana*, he has become the best server of food at feasts; *cas kamireye l. akana*, he has become the most able agricultural worker (the leader, either as a superior servant or working for himself) (cf. *laha*).

lohar kamar, n. A blacksmith, worker in iron, superior to the ordinary *kamar*, a Hindu low caste. (H. *lohār*.)

lohe, v. *nghe*. (C.)

lohta, n. The bottom of a broken earthenware pot, the lower half; adj. Protuberant, pot-bellied. *L.benaome, jonḍrañ ataea*, prepare the lower half of an earthenware pot, I shall roast Indian corn (an unserviceable pot is hacked with a sickle round the middle); *l. idime, hakobon arečkoa*, take the lower half of a pot along, we shall bale out water to catch fish; *l.re jambro jelko tekea*, they cook the flesh of a daman snake in the bottom of a pot; *marah l. laetae*, his stomach is big and protuberant.

lok, v. *lok leka*.

loka, v. a. m. Catch, take with the hand (as a ball in the air); catch in the mouth, take up (in reply), bandy (words); take up a song, learn off at once; dandle (a child). *Ul bele l. godme*, catch the mango in your hand;

thengae l. daramketa bae dal ocolena, he caught the stick in his hand (when it was intended to strike him), he prevented himself from being beaten; *seta dō kulaiye l. gotkedeā*, the dog caught the hare in his mouth; *pusi cutiqi l. gotkedeā*, the cat caught the mouse in her mouth; *nui dō katha bae nel goda, coť upor coťe l. darama*, this one will not let a word pass unnoticed, he will at once take it up and answer (gainsay); *uni kūrī dō serehe l. goda*, this girl will at once take up a song (learn it off as soon as she hears it); *gidrāi cerečede kana, lyede kanae*, she is fondling her child, she is dandling it on her hands (lifting it up and down with both hands, saying *kōhā gidrā kōhā kōhā*); *ul lyena*, the mango was caught in the hand. (Muṇḍari *loka*; H. *loknā*.)

loka guṭi, n. A children's game. Five small stones or balls are thrown up in the air and caught on back of hand, very much like a similar game in Norway and "five-stones" in England (v. *supra* and *guṭi*).

lokañ, adj., v. a. m. Broken, bent; break (arm, leg), be bent (and unserviceable for a time). *Kasra iate mīt ti l. getaeā*, due to scabies one of his arms is bent and unserviceable (they say *riciye qsul akawana*, he is keeping a Pale Harrier, because one who has such a bird in a cage goes with his arm bent); *setae dal l. kedea*, he struck the dog, so that one leg was broken; *dare khone nūr Lena*, he fell down from a tree and broke his arm. When used about human beings the word refers only to the arms.

lokao, v. a., equal to *loka*, q. v.

lokao, v. a. Lie in wait for, watch for an opportunity. (C.)

lokea, adj., v. m. Crooked, bent, not straight; be do. *Noa l. kať dō kaj reak dō bañ kana*, this crooked piece of wood is of no use (cf. *lokbē*).

lok leka, adv. Just a little (assist). *L.l. tul gorqahme*, help me just a little to lift it; *mohajon then l.l. teñgonme, inťegen halaea*, stand up just a little for me at the money-lender's, I shall pay it back myself (? cf. B. *loķ*).

lokom dorok, adj., v. m. Stout, corpulent, fat (people, animals); become do. *Nui badhiq dō l.d. e moťa akana*, this castrated pig has become sleek and fat; *phalnae l.d. akante bariqi taram dareak*, so and so has become so fat that he walks with difficulty.

lokom duri, adj. Large (applied to a certain kind of mahua tree that has large flowers). *Bir tahēkanre l.d. matkom tahēkana, nahaķ dō sanamko maķ maraoketa*, when the (primeval) forest existed, the large blossomed mahua existed, now they have cut down, eradicated all. (C. also applies the word to the fruits of certain trees; not so here, where it is applied only to the mahua, that they have heard of, but never seen.)

lokor lokor, the same as *lukur lukur*, q. v. (Tremble).

lokor tokor, the same as *lukur lukur*, q. v.

loksan, n., v. a. m. Loss, damage, injury, damage, cause loss, destroy; perish, die. *Bar řaka l. hoeyentiña, kiriñ dam hō bañ ruqřlena*, I had a loss of two rupees, I did not even get back what I paid for it; *ahar*

posakente horoe l.kettiña, my paddy was destroyed because the rice-field embankment burst; *kamiye l.kettiña guiye dārkette*, the servant spoilt my work (agricultural) by running away; *mihū merom casko l.keta*, the cattle damaged the crops; *rogte gqi kaḍako lena*, the cattle were lost through disease; *bqhuttete lena guṭi rogte*, his wife was lost through small-pox.

(A. H. nuqsān.)

lokṭa, v. *lokṭha*.

lokṭha, n., v. a. m. Quarrel, dispute; implicate, accuse falsely; to quarrel with, be at variance with. *L.e lagao akata*, he has raised a quarrel; *quriakte inṭe l.kidiña, in dō bañ tahḡkana*, you have without any cause implicated me, I was not there; *ale koṛa dō kombro dōe bañkana, alope l.yea*, our boy is not a thief, don't implicate him (he has had nothing to do with the woman); *chakḡdae senlente nui hōe l.yena*, as he went to rescue (separate the fighters) he was also implicated; *ako akoko l.k kana boehako*, the brothers are quarrelling among themselves; *khet reaṅko l.k kana*, they are quarrelling in connexion with a rice-field.

lokhea, the same as *lokea*, q. v.

lokhibar, v. *lukhibar*.

lol, v. a. Wheedle, cajole, persuade. (C.; not here; the Mahles use *lol* for *ror*.)

lolao, the same as *lalao*, q. v.

lolq, v. a. Make a child sleep, lull. *Gidrā l.japitkaeme*, lull the child to sleep (lullaby not needed).

lolq lolq, v. a. Sing a child to sleep. The child is taken up and kept leaning against the shoulder, while the mother (or whoever it may be) moves gently and sings some lullaby, patting the child on the back. *Gidrā l.lyem, japit laḡife raketa*, sing the child to sleep, it is crying and wants to sleep (cf. *lulu baḡchu*; cf. H. *lori*; cf. Muṇḍari *lolo poto*, pacify).

poto poto, adv., v. a. m. Quickly, rapidly, hastily, hurriedly; do a thing in a hurry. *L.p. mit ghaṛiteye daka goṭketa*, she prepared the food hurriedly in a moment; *l.p.le eneḥ popo takoka*, only when you work rapidly, will time be found to hoe; *daka jome l.p.yena, alo baḡi ocoḡ laḡif*, he had his food hurriedly, in order not to be left behind.

lombo, v. m. Crouch, hide oneself. *Kulqi okare cqe l.thir akan*, the hare is quiet somewhere, having hidden itself (v. *lambel*).

lombo, the same as *lomo*, q. v.

lombo lombo, the same as *lomo lomo*, q. v.

lombot lombot, adv., v. a. Mumbling, moving the mouth (a sucking babe, toothless old people, fish, rats); mumble, chew (with toothless gums). *L.l. mocaē laraoēf kana hako*, the fish is moving its mouth, opening and shutting it; *phogra hōṛ l.l. numyeṭ leka dakako joma*, toothless people eat their food moving the mouth as if they were sucking; *gidrqi nunu kana, moca bhitireye l.l.eta*, the child is sucking, it is moving its mouth as though chewing inside; *kulqiye l.l.eta*, the hare is moving its mouth.

- lomo*, v. m. Revive, convalesce, get better, put on flesh. *Ādiye ruq osoklena, nētar dōe lyena*, he was thin with fever, now he has put on some flesh; *kami cabakateye l. nōk akana*, after the finishing of the agricultural work he has put on a little flesh (also said about a bullock).
- lomo lomo*, adj., v. m. Reviving, convalescing; put on flesh (a little less than *lomo*). *Ādiye mōrotlena, l.l.e cikār nōk akana*, he was very emaciated, he has become a little better-looking (his bones are not so protruding); *bai baiteye l.l.k kana*, he is gradually putting on flesh (v. supra).
- lomoñ*, adj., v. a. m. Fine, powdery; grind fine, pulverize. *Kūñdi ādiye lketa, potom bañ jutok kana*, you have ground the mahua kernels too fine, it is not possible to get the stuff properly wrapped up (for pressing oil); *holoñ lena, piñhai laḡil khub jutoka*, the flour has become very fine, it will be excellent for making bread (cf. *lemeñ*).
- lomoñ lomoñ*, adj., v. a. m. Fine, powdery; make, be do. *Jondra satu l.l. aikauk kana*, the Indian corn meal feels fine; *l.l. giñil aguime*, bring very fine sand (v. supra; C. also soft, like a pillow; not so here; v. *logot logot*; v. *lumuh lumuh*).
- lomor*, n. The foreskin, prepuce, glans penis; tip (of finger), snout (of pig, horse). (Not used in decent talk.)
- lomor comor*, adv., v. m. Sneaking, lurking; lurk, sneak, skulk, move eagerly about (backwards and forwards). *L.c.e acur barae kana jom kombroe laḡil*, he is lurking about here, to pilfer some food; *goḡo l.c.e oḡokoḡ kana, arhōe bolok kana*, the rat is putting its head eagerly out of its hole, again it runs in; *neñel calak laḡite l.c.ok kana*, she is eagerly moving out and in again wanting to go and attend the festival (cf. infra).
- lomor lomor*, adv., v. a. m. Moving the lips; snuffle, draw the upper lip together, move the lip in grazing. *Luñi l.l. laraok kantaea*, its lip is moving feeling (its way in grazing); *sukriko l.l.eta jom baste*, the pigs move their snout scenting food; *sadom reak moca l.l.ok kana*, the lips of the horse are moving as it grazes. (About equal to *lemer lemer*, q. v.)
- lomo soro*, v. m. Be desirous, inclined for, disposed to, hanker after. *Calak laḡite l.s.lena, menkhan bako sen oco adea*, she was eager to go, but they did not let her go; *dañgra kirine laḡite l.s.k kana*, he is disposed to buy the bullock; *gidra dō iskulte calak laḡite l.s. akana*, the child has become eager to attend school; *daka jome l.s.lena, bako emadea*, he was very desirous of getting food, they did not give him.
- lona*, adj. Saline. *Aleak khētko dō l.gea*, our rice-fields are saline (v. *nona*, the common form).
- lona*, dem. pr. That. (C., not heard here.)
- lonopak*, n., the same as *lopak*, q. v. (rare).
- longra*, adj. m. Sensual, licentious, lustful, shameless, unchaste. *Nui l. dō bar pe goḡeḡe qimai akatkoa*, this sensual fellow has seduced a couple of women (lit. made them his women) (cf. H. *lañgar*).

loṅgra luṅgri, adj., the same as *loṅgra*, q. v., but about several and of both sexes.

Loṅka, n. Ceylon, especially known from the Santal version of the Ramayana and the Santal traditions that state that the Santals went there with King Rama. *Sedae jugre Ram rajae tahēkan okte joto Kharwar hor uni tuluc L.te senkate Rabona raja hare lagitko gorodea*, in olden times when King Rama lived, all Kherwar people went with him to Ceylon to help him to vanquish King Rabona; *L. gar*, the Ceylon fortress, the capital of King Rabona. (B. *Loṅkā*.)

loṅka, adj., adv. Distant, far off. *Tinqk l.m senlena*, how far did you go; *adi l.re menaka*, it is very far off (v. *laṅka*).

loṅki, v. *luṅki*.

loṅ loṅ, adj., v. a., equal to *laṅ laṅ*, q. v.

loṅ loṅ, adj. Idle, shirking work. *L.le teṅgo akana*, he is standing there idle (lazy) (v. *supra*).

loṅra, v. *loṅgra*.

loṅta, adj. m. The follower of the bridegroom, his best man. *L. kora hō heope*, take also the bridegroom's best man on your hip (v. *lumti*, the more common word).

loṅde, v. m. Stick or cling to one, force oneself on one, attach oneself to, run after, obtrude. *Engat then* (or *-re*) *l.k kana numu lagit*, (the child that has learnt to walk) clings to her mother to suck; *nui do aclegeye l.k kan khaē dal baṅkhanko cekayea*, as he forces himself of his own accord in (among those who are crowded together) what else will they do than beat him; *taruf hor seē l. hijuk kana*, the leopard is coming towards the people to attack them; *kaḍa roroḱe l.k kana*, the buffalo is pressing forward to butt (? cf. *lore*).

loṅdkoṭ, n., adj., adv. One who has big eyes, a starrer; staring. *L. cudi do, unre do bam nellidiṇa*, you big-eyed wretch, did you not see me then (before we were married); *le beṅget akawadiṇa*, he is staring at me with big eyes (v. *loṅdo loṅdo*).

loṅdo loṅdo, adv. Staring, gazing, making big eyes, glaring. *L.le beṅgeteta, nuire do qhōn rebenlena*, he is staring with big eyes, I am utterly unwilling to be married to him; *taruf ale seē l.le beṅget akata*, the leopard is gazing in our direction.

loṅdhea, adj. Lazy, sluggish, indolent, unwilling (men, bullocks). *Nui l. ḍaṅgra jāhā tinqkem dale, bae calaka*, this lazy bullock, he will not move, however much you beat him. (Equal to *loṅdhea*, *loṅdhua*, qq. v.)

loṅdhiḡ, the same as *loṅdhea*, q. v.

lop, v. a. m. Hide, keep back, omit; elide, be lost. *Ačak jate l.keta, etak jate numena*, he kept his own sept hidden, he called himself by the name of another sept; *qlre miltēc akhor Lena*, in the writing, a letter was lost. (H. *lop*.)

lopaḱ, n., adj. v. a. m. A small hollow, cavity or recess; full of holes; become hollowed (used about upstanding walls, embankments, trees, etc., not about holes in level ground); hollow out. *Dare l.reye tukā akata*, it has made its nest in the hollow in the tree; *noa piṇḍhe dō l.gea*, this ridge is full of small cavities; *gaḍa dhiṇe qtu l.keta*, the water hollowed out the river embankment; *oraḱ piṇḍa lena sate dakṭe*, the verandah of the house has been hollowed out (below) by the water falling down from the eaves.

lopaḱ khopaḱ, the same as *lopaḱ kḥopaḱ*, q. v.

lopaḱ kḥodaḱ, the same as *lopaḱ kḥopaḱ*, q. v.

lopaḱ kḥopaḱ, n., adj. Hollows and cavities; full of do. *L.kh. oyoñ baraepe*, look into holes and cavities (v. supra and *kḥopaḱ*).

lopaḱ khoyaḱ, the same as *lopaḱ kḥopaḱ*, q. v.

lopion, n., adj. Fine hair, grass or feather; soft, fine. *L. uṇṇ menakṭaea* (or *le uṇṇ akana*), he has soft hair (in certain places as round the ears, not all over); *negeye il akana l.ge*, it (e. g., the recently-hatched pigeon) has just got feathers quite soft; *l. ghās*, fine, soft grass (cf. *lopoteaṇ*).

lopion lopion, adv. With a high shrill sound. *Murli dō l.l. saḍea*, a murli (flute blown from the end) has a high shrill sound (v. supra).

lopioñ, the same as *lopion*, q. v.

lop lopo, adv., v. m. Huddled up; crouch, huddle up, coil oneself up; v. a. Cause to be huddled up, crouching (chickens). *L.le duruṇṇ akana ruḡ iṭe*, he is sitting huddled up being ill; *l.le jeḍḍer akana*, he is sitting in the sun crouching (to be warmed up); *rabañ iṭeye l.l.k kana*, he is sitting huddled up on acc. of the cold (anywhere, also near a fire); *sim hoṇḍon dō rabaṇteko l.l. barae kana*, the chicks are huddling on acc. of the cold; *dal l.l.kedae*, he beat it, so that it is crouching (likely to die) (v. *lopo lopo*).

lopodañ, the same as *lapodañ*, q. v.

lopo lopo, v. m., adv. Be huddled up, crouch, be dejected, have low fever; slowly, tiredly (fly). *Noko sim hoṇḍon dō rabaṇteko l.l. barae kana*, *gujukḡe coko cel coñ*, these chickens are huddling up on acc. of the cold, they will very likely die; *ruṭeye l.l.k kana*, he is huddling himself up with low fever; *nui cērṇṇ dōe laṇgayena*, *phēḍ phēḍte l.le uḍauḱ kana*, this bird is tired, it is flying slowly near the ground (cf. *lapa lopo*, *leṇṇ leṇṇ*).

lopoteaṇ, adj. Fine (hair, feather), downy. *Hoṭokre khub l. uṇṇ menakṭaea*, he has much downy hair on his neck; *l. il janam goḷ akantaṇṇ*, *quriye laṭuka*, it has just got downy feathers, it has not as yet grown up; *nui parwa hoṇḍon dō khub bae il akana*, *l. araḱe ḥeloḱ kana*, this young pigeon has not got many feathers, it looks reddish (v. supra).

lopoteaṇ araḱ, n. A certain plant used as food (v. supra).

lopoteaṇ ghās, n. A kind of grass, *Eragrostis bifaria*, W. & A. Eaten, but not much liked by the cattle.

- lopot*, n., adj., v. a. m. Dust, powdery substance; fine as dust; make fine as dust, be reduced to fine dust. *L.teŋ gum giḍikakme*, sift the dust away; *noa joṇḍra dō l.gea, hutiko jom l.keta*, this Indian corn is only dust, the weevils have eaten it and made it into dust; *kaŋ l.ena*, the wood has been reduced to fine dust (where the weevils have been); *noa ḍahar dō l.ena*, this road has become only fine dust (full of dust); *l.te dō alope calaka, jaṅga loloka*, don't go in the fine dust, the feet will become hot (or burnt in the hot sun) (cf. *lopo lopo, lopoteaṅ*).
- lopot lopot*, adj., v. a. m. Fine, dusty, powdery; make, become do. *L.l.te alope calaka*, don't go in the fine dust; *janhe dō dal dalteko l.l.keta*, they have reduced the millet straw to a fine dust by beating it (to separate the grain); *thamakur l.l.ena*, the tobacco (leaves) has been reduced to a fine dust (v. supra).
- lopsa*, adj. m. Fat, plump. *Nui koṛa gidra dōe l.gea*, this small boy is fat and plump (not strong). Word rarely used as an adj., common as a nickname (cf. *labas lubus*).
- lophaḱ*, the same as *lopaḱ*, q. v. (very rare).
- lor*, n. Sense, understanding, ability, skill. *Ceŋ l. hō baṇuktaea nuiak dō, kami reak se jāhān katha reak*, this one has absolutely no ability, in connexion with work or any matter (v. *hur*; H. *lār*).
- lorao*, v. m. Famish, faint, languish with hunger, collapse; v. a. Droop (crops). *Daḱ tetahēye l.ena*, he became faint on acc. of thirst; *reṅgeḱēye l. akana, roṛ hō bae roṛ daṛeak kana*, he is faint through hunger, he is not even able to speak; *cas setohēye l.keta*, the crops are dropping on acc. of the hot sun.
- lor bor*, n., the same as *lor*, q. v. (not used in decent language).
- lor dhej*, n. Sense, ability. *Kami reak ceŋ l.dh. hō baṇuktaea*, he has no ability to work. (About equal to *lor*, q. v.; v. *dhej*.)
- loṛa*, n. Necessity, occasion. (C., not here.)
- lōṛaḱ*, v. *ñōṛaḱ*.
- loṛbo soṛbo*, v. *loṛbo soṛbo* (the most common pronunciation).
- lordho*, adj., v. m. Fat, stout, corpulent; be do. (equal to *lodho*, q. v.). A not uncommon nickname of men. *L. mara hoṛ, oka kami hō baṇ dhejaea*, this fat wretch, he is unable to do any work.
- lore*, n. The thick milky juice of certain trees and plants, bird-lime. *Loa l. ojore lagaoataepe, adō baṇ beleka*, apply the milky juice of a fig tree to his boil, then it will not fester; *hesaḱ l.reaḱ laṭha dō baṇ raḍhuq hoḍoka*, bird-lime made of the milky juice of the Pipol tree will not quickly dry up; *pusi toa dō aḍi l.anak*, the cat-milk (a small plant) is very full of milky juice.
- lore*, v. m. Stick, be accepted, go down, be deemed fit or correct. *Bicarre uniaḱ katha baṇ l.l.kantaea*, in the council his statement is not accepted; *phalṇae roṛketkhan uniaḱ katha dō ekkalte lyentaea*, as soon as so and so spoke, his word at once went down (v. supra).

lorea, adj. m. Tall and slim, slender, lanky. *L.e hara gotena*, he has grown quickly tall and slim (cf. *laŕ laŕiq*).

lorea lorea, adj., equal to *lorea*, q. v., also used about trees. *L.l. dareyena marañ okoč*, it has become a very tall and slim tree.

loreañ loreañ, equal to *lorea lorea*, q. v. (men, trees).

loréo, v. *lorýo*.

lorkaeni, adj. Empty-handed. *L.ye calaoena*, he went off empty-handed (cf. *lirok lorok*).

loro, adj. Stupid, silly, who has no sense to do anything. *Uni l. dō dhej banuktaea, bañdō kami lagit bañdō ror lagit*, this stupid fellow, he has no ability, neither to work, nor to speak (cf. *lorýof*).

loro, v. a. (d.). Have sexual intercourse with (a woman). *L.adeae, l.kedeae; mēl lataeme*.

loro boro, v. m. Talk nonsense, gibberish; v. a. d. Apply oil, medicine to; adv. Nonsensically, gibberish. *Cet leka l.b.m rorēt kana am lorýof dō*, what kind of gibberish are you talking, you idiot; *suñdi salreko l.b.k kana* (or *l.b. barae kana*), they are talking twaddle in the beer shop; *sagare l.b.ata sunum*, he applied oil to the cart wheels; *rane l.b.adea* (also *l.b.e lagaoadea*), he applied some medicine to him (smeared it on) (cf. *lere bere*).

loro boto, equal to *loro boro*, q. v.

loro boto, adj. Stupid. *Am dōm l.b.gea, oka kami hō bam kajaketa*, you are a stupid fellow, you don't do any work efficiently (v. *loro*).

loro dhoró, the same as *loro thoro*, q. v. (C.)

lorok corok, adv., adj. Babbling, tattling, putting oneself forward; v. m. Be restless, fidget, move uneasily, put oneself forward (preventing others speaking). *L.c.e rorēta*, he babbles (commences something new before he has finished what he first started); *thiroke, amge laha laha l.c.em rorēta, kađi bađi ror ocoakinme*, be quiet, you are talking, putting yourself forward before others can get an opportunity of saying anything, let the plaintiff and the defendant have an opportunity of speaking; *l.corogok kanae, bae thiroke kana*, he is fidgeting, he cannot sit quiet (cf. *laru caru*).

lorok torok, adv. Repeatedly (ask). *Enan khon l.t. kuli kuliteye qris cabakidiña*, he has for a long while been asking me again and again (the same thing) and utterly worried me (v. *supra*).

loro loro, adv., v. m. Greedily, hastily (before the proper time); be greedy, eager to eat. *L.l.e jojōm kana, quri haťin khonge*, he is eating greedily, commencing before the food is served out; *tiñk coñ reñgecede kana, l.l.k kanae* (or *l.l. barae kana*), who knows how hungry he is, he is eagerly asking for food (before it is ready).

loro pofo, adv., v. a. m. Hurriedly, hastily; do hurriedly, work hastily. *L.p. horoe rohqe goťketa*, he planted his paddy hastily (in advance of others); *l.p. miť ghariteye daka goťketa*, she prepared the food quickly

in a moment; *joto khon nui doe lp.keta*, he worked quicker than all; *daka do lp.yena, bhage do ban isinlena*, the food was cooked hurriedly, it was not quite well done (cf. supra; cf. *lofo pofo*).

loro thoro, adv., v. m. Impatiently, trembling, nervously; tremble, shake, be nervous, unsteady (hand). *L.th.e jojom kana*, he is eating impatiently (before others get); *l.th.e har lahaketa jel*, he picked some meat up in impatient haste; *ti l.th.k kantaea, theŋga hō bae sap farhao dareaka*, his hand is trembling, he is not even able to keep his stick (cf. *loro loro; loto thoro*; cf. *lara loro*).

loroyot, the same as *loroyot*, q. v.

lorpe, adj. Wry-mouthed, having hanging-down jaws (women). *Okaren l. joha budhi kanae nui do*, from where is this old woman, with hanging-down jaws (skin on both sides of the face) (cf. *lapre, lapot*).

loryo, adj., equal to *lorea*, q. v.

loryo, equal to *loroyot*, q. v.

loryon loryon, adv. To its full long length (enter). Obscene, about bulls, stallions (cf. *loryo, lorea*).

loroyot, adj., v. a. m. Staring, gaping, gazing, stupid, silly; gape, gaze, stare, be nonplussed. *L.e durup barae kana, nui l.do buddi hō banuktaea celet*, he is sitting there staring, this stupid fellow he has no intelligence at all; *l.le cahap barayeta*, he is gaping stupidly; *Lenae gidra khon*, he has become stupid and has been so since he was a child; *ona katha ahjomteye Lena*, hearing this statement he became nonplussed; *alan totkateye leta*, he puts his tongue out and stares (cf. *Mundari loro*, see without being seen).

loroyot, v. a. m. Swallow, go down. *Cefem l.keta*, what did you swallow; *jānum jān Lena*, the kernel of the thorn fruit went down (swallowed by mistake) (v. supra).

losak, v. a. Snap at, bite, bolt (food, with a jerk of the head); scold. *Seta jāŋgae l.kedea*, the dog snapped at his leg (also bit); *nonkate sukri do jondrako l.keta*, along here the pigs bit the Indian corn plants and ate them (about the half-grown plants); *bana pon hore l.ketkoa*, the bear bit four men; *seta do daka l.kateko joma*, dogs eat rice with a jerk of the head; *jāhāgeye hamkoye letkoa*, he snaps at anybody he may meet (cf. *lasok, lese*).

loso pondō, adj., v. a. m. Covered with dirt or dust, dirty, dusty; cover with dirt, dust; be covered, or cover oneself with dirt, dust. *Gidra doe lp.gea, saphakaepe*, the child is covered with dust, clean it; *dhuŋireye lp.kedea*, he caused him to be covered with dust (throwing him down in the dust); *mil talao dhuŋirepe eŋča arpe lp.ka, ar nit do horegepe cikāroka*, you are constantly playing in the dust and become covered with dust, and now you will clean yourselves on people (rubbing yourselves on people); *dhuŋi lp.e dakketa, atuk leka do ban*, it rained just to lay the dust, not so that the water flowed.

- loso poso*, equal to *loso ponḍo*, q. v.
- loso poso*, adv., v. m. d. Whisperingly; whisper, converse privately. *Ceḷ cōṇ l.p.kin galamarao kana*, who knows what they are whispering together; *ako motoko l.p.ana*, they had a private conversation among themselves only (v. *lusu pusu*, *lusur pusur*).
- losuniḡ*, n. Chrysoprass (only in books; B. *loshuniḡ*.)
- lot*, n. Certainty, reliability. *Katha reak l. banukanec*, there is no reliability for the statement; *jom reak l. banukanec*, there is no certainty of getting food (very rare).
- lota*, n. A creeper, climbing plant. (B. *lota*; H. *latā*; not generally used.)
- lota kapra*, n. Clothes. *Guti l.k.ñ kulquede kana*, I am giving the servant his clothes. (H. *kaprā lattā*; rare with Santals, who prefer *kicriḥ khaṇḍuak*.)
- lota luti*, v. m. Skulk about for an opportunity to pounce upon anything, as a leopard. (C., not here.)
- lotao*, v. a. m. Lie in wait, as a beast of prey; watch for an opportunity to approach a superior. (C., not here.)
- loto dhoro*, the same as *lodo dhoro*, q. v.
- lotoe*, adj. Soft, felt soft (in the mouth when eaten, as boiled or steamed food). *Noa glu ḍo l.gea*, this potato is soft.
- lotoe lotoe*, adj., the same as *lotoe*, q. v. *Saru ḍo baphaokate ḡḍi mōñj l.l.sebela*, the Taro corm is deliciously soft when it has been steamed.
- loton hoṛo*, n. A variety of the paddy plant. (Desi *loton*.)
- loto thoṛo*, adv., v. m., equal to *loṛo thoṛo*, q. v.
- lothro*, adj. m. Stout, fat (about equal to *lordho*, q. v.). Also used as a nickname.
- loṭ*, n. A currency note. *L.kagoj kana noa ḍo*, this is a currency note; *mōṛē ṭaka reak l. kana*, it is a five-rupee note. (H. *loṭ*, from Engl. note.)
- loṭa*, n. A small metal vessel with neck (used for water and other liquids). *Bṛiaṭko l.daḱ idiakom, daram dakkoabon*, take a loṭa with water to the bridegroom's party, we shall meet them with water (bid them welcome); *biṭṭaḥa hoṛ ḍo kulhi mucṭe senkate onḍe gola gamchawante l. daḱ banar tite sepeṇ akaḱ joṛhatkateye teṅgo akana*, the outcasted man (who is to be taken into society again) goes to the end of the village street and is standing there with a cloth round his neck, a brass pot with water kept on the palms of his hands and humbly supplicating with hands pressed together; *goḥ hoṛ l.ko kolakoa*, they send a brass pot with a dead person; *dul l.*, a loṭa prepared by casting; *dal l.*, do. prepared by hammering; *biṇḍi l.*, a loṭa with a ring round the bottom; *jhaṛi l.*, a loṭa with a spout (also called *ṭuṇṭi l.*), *sada l.*, a loṭa without a ring round the bottom. The loṭa is generally of brass. (H. *loṭā*.)
- loṭa luṭi*, n. Brass household utensils. *L.l. boḡete menaḱtakoa*, they have a good deal of brass utensils (v. *supra*).
- loṭa luṭi*, v. *luṭa luṭi*.

lofo pofo, adv., v. a. m. Hastily; slight over, do in a slovenly slatternly way, anyhow; be detained on a work. *L.p.le kami hotketa*, we worked hurriedly; *l.p. gotketale khet*, we finished the planting of the rice-field hurriedly (because the rice-field was drying); *kamirele l.p.yena*, we were detained by our work.

lofo pofo, adj., adv., v. a. m. Fixed, sticking, sticky; make muddy; be exhausted, tired, stick to a place. *Raca do l.p.gea*, the courtyard is (a little) muddy; *adi din khon nonde l.p.menaklea*, we live here having been fixed to the place for a long time; *thorae dakkeka*, *dhuriye l.p.keta*, it rained a little, it just laid the dust; *rehgechteko l.p.yena*, they have become exhausted through lack of food (cf. *lat pat*; v. *lete pele*).

lofor pofor, equal to *lofo pofo*; q. v.; also *lofor pofor*, q. v.

lotha, the same as *latha*, q. v. (C., not here.)

lotha, n., v. a. m., the same as *letha*, q. v. (only a little less). *Uni hoko l.kedea*, they also implicated him; *in hon l.akana*, *dam ban em akata*, I am also a little entangled, I have not paid for it (as yet); *mohajon thenin lakana*, I have become entangled with the money-lender (am in debt).

loya khandit, v. *loeya khandit*.

loyo loyo, adv., v. m. A little bent (old people walking, generally with a stick); tripping a little bent (small children); walk bent; run about bent; become stooping. *Budhi l.le calak kana*, the old woman is walking stooping; *gidra do l.le nir barae kana*, the child is tripping about bent (often tumbling); *haran doe l.lyena ntar do*, the old man has become stooping at present; *gidrai l.l. barae kana*, the child is running about bent.

loyom, adj., v. a. m. Very fine, powdery; make, become do., pulverize. *Khub lemen l. gitil*, very fine powdery sand; *l.l. sutam*, very thin thread; *up do l.getaea*, her hair is very fine (not coarse); *holone l.keta*, she made the flour very fine; *kundi dal Lena*, *len jokheci cidiroka*, the mahua kernels are too finely husked, when being pressed to get oil they will be squeezed out (cf. *lemen*).

loyom, n. A toadstool. (C., not here.)

loyon, n. A toadstool. (C., not here.)

lo, num. Nine (now often heard). (Desi *lo*, B. *nge*.)

lo, v. a. m. Burn, scald, be in anguish, ache. *Kicrice loketa*, he burnt (a hole in his) cloth; *orakko loketa*, they set fire to the house (accidentally); *kharaire joto lo digirena*, everything on the threshing-floor was burnt to ashes (also *lo toroc* about the same); *gotha ato lo potakena*, the whole village was burnt down; *deareye lo potakena*, he was burnt on the back, so that the skin was spoilt (it became an open sore); *baske dak mandite lok hor kanan*, I am a person that is scalded by stale rice gruel (i. e., I don't know anything); *jivi lok kantiha*, my soul is burning (I am in agony, through grief, irreparable loss); *mon lok kantiha*, *ban hirin dareak kana*, my heart is burning, I am unable to forget it; *lo ghao*, a sore caused by burn; *lo phoka*, a blister; *lo bir*, v. infra. (Kharw. *lo*.)

lob, n., v. a. m. Desire, covetousness, lust, avarice; covet, long for, desire. *Cet l.te nui kuri do uni haramreye jawāyena, kisār l.te janič*, coveting what, was this girl married to that old man; likely on acc. of her covetousness of wealth; *khete lak kana*, he covets the rice-field; *jāwāye l.adete kuri doe khusiyena*, because she wanted the (man for a) bridegroom, the girl was pleased (agreed to be married); *orak duarteye lena*, she desired the household (was pleased with and wanted to get into). (H. B. *lobh*.)

lobdhao, v. *lobdhao*.

lobdhō, adj. m. Stout, corpulent, fat (men, male animals). *L.hōr*, a stout man; *pal motoren nui daṅgra do le nēlok kana*, among the herd this bullock is the fattest and biggest (cf. *lub lubu*).

lobdhōr, adj. m., the same as *lobdhō*, q. v., also pronounced *lobō dhōr*.

lobē lar̥ka (or *lobē lar̥ka*), n. Coveted boys. The expression is heard in one of the ceremonial talks at marriage; no Santal has been able to explain the real meaning, but it is taken that *lar̥ka* means boy.

lob bir, n., v. a. m. lit. The burnt forest, the Santal national court of assize at the annual hunt; bring before do., take to the Santal "High-Court." At the commencement of the hot season (end of March and beginning of April) the Santals set fire to the undergrowth, fallen leaves, etc., of the forests, to clear the ground. Anybody may start the fire; as a matter of fact, it is often done by cattle-herds, and by people (even women) who want to clear the ground round the mahua trees where the mahua flowers will fall; the fire spreads quickly. The annual hunt takes place over such cleared ground. The people hunt during the day; in the evening they gather at the *gipilič* (q. v.), where the night is spent. Here the assembled men sit in council under the presidency of the *dihri*, the hunt priest; all matters connected with the day's hunt or even the previous year's hunt are adjudged here; any matter may be brought before this council by anybody, and is decided by the council. Outcasting (v. *biṭṭaha*) has to be decided here and orders for its being done are given here. Here, as the Santals say, a servant is as good or as big as a pargana, all are equal. In these parts the *dihri* is always the president, never anyone else. This court is, as they express themselves, their High-Court, and there is no appeal from its decisions. *L.b.re okatak bicaren, ona do etak hōr bako ulṭu dareaka*, what is decided at the burnt forest council, other people are unable to upset; *nonde do bako bicarea, l.b.kedeako*, they will not decide his case here, they have referred it to the council of the burnt forest; *l.b.ketam okorem dhejḷidiṇa*, you took the case to the hunt assizes, why, did you overcome me; *l.b.re aḍi dhoromko bicara*, at the annual hunt council they judge very justly; *lob bir sendra*, the burnt forest hunt.

lob laloc, n. Covetousness, desire; v. a. m. Desire, covet. *L.l.te hōrko barijok kana*, people are spoilt by covetousness; *taka poesam dhoḷekhan*

alom l.l.a, if you will keep money, don't be covetous; *dinge bhage bhageak jom nūm l.l.ak khan soṅge soṅgete poesam cabaea*, if you want every day to eat and drink fine things, you will all along spend your money (v. *lob* and *laloc*).

lob laskar, n., the same as *lab laskar*, q. v.

lob lobao, v. a. m., the same as *lab labao*, q. v.

lob lob, adv., v. a. m., equal to *lab lab*, q. v. *L.l.ko galmarao kana*, they are talking interminably; *suṇḍi orakreko l.l.ef kana* (or *l.l.ok kana*), they are chattering interminably in the beer-seller's house.

lobq dhq, the same as *lobdhq*, q. v.

lobq dhqo, the same as *lobdhq*, q. v.

lobq dhqok, the same as *lobdhq*, q. v. *Bāndoe kisār kante l.dh.e moja akana*, perhaps it is because he is wealthy that he has become so fat and corpulent.

lobq dhqñ, adj., v. a. m. Unfinished, incomplete; leave do. *L.dh. menakgea, bako roḥge sat akata*, there is some part unfinished, they have not planted all; *kamiko l.dh.kefa*, they left the work unfinished.

lobqe, adj. n. Downy, fluffy (feathers); the soft feathers of a cock's tail. *Gaya sim reak l.reak bahako benaoa*, they make (artificial) flowers of the soft feathers of a capon (used in the turban of men and the hair-knot of women in certain dances); *sim suṇḍi reak hoḷokre ar dekere l. il menaktakoa*, cocks have fluffy feathers on their necks and their hind-quarters; *karsare gele dō l. gea*, the spike of the *karsare* (q. v.) grass is downy-like.

lobqe, n. A certain dance, danced by the *Dasāe kora* (the oja's disciples), when they go round to beg Indian corn. *L. enec*, the dance itself; *l. ru*, the peculiar drumming with cymbals and brass cups during this dance (no drums are used); *l. sereñ*, songs sung during this dance. (The name may possibly be connected with the ample fluttering dress of the young men acting.)

lobqe bāk, n. The large white Paddy bird, so-called because they have fluffy feathers on their neck; they are hunted for these as they are used (not by Santals) for ornamentation (v. *lobqe* and *bāk*).

lobqe enec, v. *lobqe*.

lobqe gaya, n. A capon with long fluffy feathers (elderly ones) (v. *lobqe*).

lobqe ghās, n. A certain grass, *Anthistiria Wightii*, Nees.

lobqe kōk, the same as *lobqe bāk*, q. v.

lobqe kharañ ghās, n. A certain grass, *Aristida setacea*, Retz. Brooms are made of the culms. Also called *kharañ lobqe ghās* (v. *kharañ*).

lobqe lobqe, adv., v. m. Fluttering, dangling; dress with ends dangling; bend down dangling (spikes). *Sohraere l.l. sajkatem enec kana*, during the Sohrae you dance having adorned yourself in fluttering clothes; *tehen dōe l.l. akana*, to-day he has dressed himself in clothes hanging low down; *layo gele l.l. akana*, the millet spikes are bent and dangling (v. *lobqe*).

loboj, the same as *laboj*, q. v.

lobojhər, adj., v. m. Big-bellied, having a protuberant stomach; become do. (on acc. of disease). *L. akanae ruq ruqte*, he has become big-bellied from long-standing fever; *l. dāngra*, a bullock with a big belly (cf. *lobodhər*).

lobə jhərk, the same as *lobojhər*, q. v.

lobərk lobək, adj., v. m. Stout, fat, big and fat; become do. (men, animals). *Ađi l.l. dāngrañ kirihkedeā*, I bought a very big and well-conditioned bullock; *netar dōe l.l. akana nui merom kasi dō*, this castrated goat has now become very fat.

lobərk lobək, adv. Shaking, quivering, moving up and down. *Sadomre dēckate l.l.e calaoena*, he rode along on the horse (his fat stomach, etc.) quivering (v. supra and *lobhərk lobhək*).

lobəñ, n. Cloves. (B. *lobəñ*.)

lobəñgə, the same as *lobəñ*, q. v. (cf. *lobñphul*).

lobərk lobər, adv., v. m. Interminably chattering; chatter without stop. *Galmaraoe ehəpłekhan l.l. mił rərgəye tahena*, when she commences to talk she keeps on chattering interminably (v. *labar labar*).

lobh, v. *lob*.

lobhao, v. *lobhao*.

lobhərk, adj., v. m. Stout, fat, corpulent, obese; become do. (men, male animals). *L. dāngra*, a very fat bullock; *gətom jənteye l.ena*, he has become obese by eating clarified butter (cf. *lobək lobək*).

lobhərk lobhək, adj., v. m. Stout, fat, obese; become do.; adv. Quivering, shaking (fat when moving). *L.l.geae phalna dō*, so and so is obese; *sukri bədhqi l.l.ena*, the castrated pig has become exceedingly fat; *l.l.e calak kana*, he walks while his fat body quivers (v. supra).

lobhər, adj., v. m. Slack, soft; become do. (drum-skin, bedstead, etc.). *Dał iqte tamak l.ena*, the kettle-drum has become slack on acc. of having become wet; *māci dō l.gea*, the stool is saggy (cf. *libhrə; lohər*).

lobhər lobhər, adv. Dull (sound). *Noa tundał dō l.l. sađe kana*, this dancing-drum gives a dull sound (v. supra).

loc loco, adj., v. m. Protruding (under-lip); pout, sulk, be grumpy, protrude the under-lip. *Luti dō l.l.getaea*, her under-lip is protruding; *nase nase rərtəgeye l.l.ka*, she will pout when only a little is said to her; *l.l. bərae kanae, kuliye hō bae rəra, daka hō bae jəma*, she is sulking, if you ask her anything she will not answer, nor will she take food. (Muñdari *loc loco*; Ho *loco*.)

locmañ locmañ, v. *locmañ locmañ*.

locna, n., v. a. Pretext, pretence; make a pretext. *Señgel kəe l.teye calaoena*, she went pretending that she went to ask for fire (v. *lochna*, the common pronunciation).

locəe locəe, adv., v. m. Wandering about, running here and there; run about, go here and there. *Noko gidra dō l.l.ko dāran kana, thir bako taheñ kana*, these children are running about here and there, they do

not remain quiet; *kokoeye l.l.ok kana*, she is going here and there to beg (using this as a pretext) (cf. *locna*).

locok locok, adv., v. m. With an up and down, dancing or swinging motion; with a splashing sound; undulate, oscillate. *Adi hamal l.le bhariq idiyeta*, he is carrying some very heavy burden on a carrying-pole with an up and down springy motion; *caudal l. locogok kana*, the marriage-palanquin is vibrating (when carried); *tinre dak l.l. saqek kana*, the water carried in a tin makes a splashing sound (cf. *licok locok*, cf. *lecok lecok*).

locqñ, n., adj., v. a. m. Appendage, affix, addition, projection, end, bit, that which laps over or stretches out beyond the rest; a corner, turn, curve in a field; projecting, narrowing to a point; uneven; make pointed, uneven, add, say too much, exaggerate; project, lap over, extend beyond. *Khet reak l.*, a pointed appendage of a rice-field; *buru l.re hor parom akana*, the road runs over the end of the hill; *bir l.re khet menaktalea*, we have rice-fields at the pointed end of the forest; *l. katha kana*, it is an exaggerated statement (or, false); *l.dip*, a peninsula; *noa parkom do l.gea, bako jhiklette l.ena*, this bedstead is distorted (not rectangular, two diagonal corners standing out), it became distorted because they did not fasten the frame (when weaving the bottom); *godako si lketa*, they ploughed outside the field in one corner (into somebody else's field); *ror lketae, alope saba*, he made a slip (said more than he meant), don't take it up (pay attention to it); *sojhe bako getlette kicriç do l.ena*, as they did not cut straight, the cloth became uneven (at one end) (? cf. *loc locq*).

locqor pocqor, adv., v. a. m. Splashing, spattering; splash on; pass loose stools, have diarrhoea. *L.p. losqte pasiradiña*, he splattered mud on me; *alom l.p.ana, goa kicriçem losqetliña*, don't splash on me, you are making all my cloth muddy; *bartiye jomketeye l.p.ok kana*, he is passing loose stools, because he ate too much (cf. *lacar pacar, locor pocor*).

loc phocao, adj., v. a. m. Muddy, gummy, viscous; splash, make muddy, be fatigued, knocked up (sexually). *Bele l.ph.e lin tokkettaea*, he pressed the pus out of his boil, soft and viscous; *hor l.ph. akana*, the road has become muddy; *racako l.ph. akata*, they have made the courtyard muddy.

loc phoc, equal to *loc phocao*, q. v. *L.ph. miñ talaoem thoyeta*, you are constantly spitting and making the place dirty.

loc phoc, n. Membrum virile (not used in decent talk).

locç, n. Membrum virile (not used in decent language); v. a. (the male act). *Au l.(teç)*, intj. used by women (among themselves) when touching or kicking against any unpleasant thing (v. *liç, lopqç; laç*; Orang Hutan *lokn*; Senoi *lo'*; Bahnar *lo, klau*; Stieng *klau*; Khasi *tloh*; Munqari *Ho loe*).

locqon, n., v. a. Pretext, trait, habit, manner (bad); use as a pretext, make a pretext. *Noa l. bagime*, give up this habit; *lkate oraçteye calaoena*,

he made an excuse and went home; *ruqi lketa*, he gave fever as a pretext (lying). (H. *lacchan*; v. *lachan*, *lochna*.)

lochna, v. *lochna*.

lodgoe, adj. f. Large and stout, big and fat (old women). *L. budhi*, a big and fat elderly woman (cf. *ludgui*; cf. *lidgoe lodgoe*).

lod lodo, adv., v. m. Immovably, like a stump, with the stomach resting on the knees; sit do. (obese people); adj. Obese. *Adom Manḍwari doko l.l.gea*, some Marwaris are obese (with bulging stomach); *l.l.e durup akana*, he is sitting with his stomach bulging down on his knees; *piṇḍareye l.l. akana*, she is sitting immovably and broad on the verandah (cf. *led lede*, *lud ludu*).

lod dhor, the same as *lod dhorok*, q. v.

lod dhorok, adj., v. m. Very corpulent, fat, obese; become do. (elderly people). *Manjhi do l.dh.e moṭa akana*, the headman has become very corpulent; *bhutaḍe doe l.dh.ena*, his wife has become very fat (cf. *lodgoe*, *lodo dhor*; cf. *Muṇḍari lodo bhoso*).

lod lod, equal to *lid lod*, q. v.

lodop, v. m. Be filled with clusters of flowers. *Baha l. akana goṭa dare*, the whole tree is full of clusters of flowers.

lodop lodop, adv., v. m. Shaking, vibrating, rebounding (up and down); thud thud, with flopping sound; rebound, be lifted up; flutter. *L.l.ko baha akana kuriko*, the girls have adorned themselves with fluttering flowers; *l.l.ko enḍ kana*, they are dancing moving their bodies up and down; *baha l.lodobok kana*, the flowers are fluttering (trembling up and down); *l.l.ko humḱkedea janhe busup leka*, they thrashed him flop flop like millet straw.

lodop mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a flop, with a thud. *L.m. ḍekereko dalkedea*, they beat him on his buttocks with a flopping sound; *ṣarimre dhiri l.m. nūrena*, a stone fell down on the roof with a thud; *janhe biṇḍa leka l.m.ko dalkedea*, they beat him like a sheaf of millet, thud thud.

lodor bodor, adv., adj., v. a. m. Spattered, bespattered, besmeared; muddy, soft; make, become do. *L.b.e loṣot akana*, he is bespattered all over with mud; *jel gedte ti l.b. māyām akantaea*, by cutting up the flesh his hands have become besmeared with blood; *khet do qḍi mōṇjko l.b. akata*, they have prepared the rice-field very nicely soft and muddy (water and earth well mixed); *kulhi do l.b.ena*, the village street has become muddy (cf. *leder leder*).

lodhor, v. m. Vibrate, shake, tremble (v. infra).

lodhor lodhor, adv., adj., v. m. Vibrating, shaking, trembling (fat when moving); gummy, thick, soft; become do. (marshy, vibrating). *L.l. hilquḱ kantaea laḱ*, his stomach is vibrating (when he is walking); *l.l.e moṭa akana*, he is exceedingly fat (flesh trembling); *noa dalahi do l.l.gea*, *aloṭe boloka*, this marsh is quaky, don't go there; *joṇḍra daka l.l.ena*, the Indian corn-porridge has become soft; *l.l. benjaḱ oḍokoḱ kana*, gummy

matter is coming out from his eyes; *l.l.ko kharak akata nonde*, they have ejected thick phlegm here (cf. *ladhar ludhur, lidhor lodhor, ludhur ludhur*).

lodhok lodhok, adj., v. m. Stout, fat, obese; become do.; adv. Shaking, trembling (fat when walking). *L.l.geae, ar l.l.e tayameta*, he is obese and walks, his fat vibrating; *l.l. akanae*, he has become very fat (cf. *lobhok lobhok, lidhoc lodhoc*).

lodhrok, adj. Fat, stout, corpulent. *L.e moŋa akana*, he has become stout and fat (v. *lodo dhrok*).

loe, adj., v. a. (only used as a second word of a compound). Along with, together; accompany, be with, work together with, co-operate. *Asol pera doe ban kana, ŋom l. pera kanae*, he is not a real relative, he is a friend who may eat with us (belongs to the artificial relationship); *netarem kami l.lekhan aghar jokheŋem nama*, if you will at present work together with us, you will get (the reward) in Aghar; *baha sohraere jel dakam ŋom l.kea*, you might eat meat food with (us) at the Baha and Sohrae festivals. (Mundari, Ho lo.)

loe loe, adv., v. m. With distended stomach; be over-full. *L.l.ye bi akana*, he has had his fill so that his stomach is distended; *jel daka ŋonteye l.l.yena*, he ate meat curry and rice, so that he became over-full. (The expression especially refers to the upper part of the stomach that is so full that one cannot easily bend forward.)

loeto loyor, adj. Long, tall, lanky; v. a. m. Make, be long. *L.l. hor kanae*, he is a very tall man; *noa maŋ dŋ l.l.gea*, this bamboo is very long; *l.l. oraŋ*, a very long house; *sutame l.l. akata*, he has made the warp very long; *dare dŋ l.l. akana*, the tree has grown very tall (v. *loetor, lonto loyor*).

loetor, the same as *loeto*, q. v.

loetor loyor, the same as *loeto loyor*, q. v. (rare).

loetor, adj., v. m. Long, very long; be do. *L. maŋ*, a very long bamboo; *oraŋ dŋ Lena*, the house is very long. (Not used about any standing tree, etc., but about cut trees or anything lying down.)

log bhog, equal to *laga lagi*, q. v. (here very rare).

logno, adj., v. m. In prime condition, well-fed, flourishing, thriving, looking well, plump, rich, luxuriant, exuberant; become do. *Horo dŋ l. nelok kana*, the paddy looks luxuriant; *nuren sukri dŋ khubko l.gea*, this man's pigs are in prime condition; *khub l. daŋgra*, a very well-fed bullock; *uni phalnaren gidra dŋ adi mŋh l. menakkoa*, so and so's children are splendidly well-looking; *osoklenae, nitok doe lyena*, he was very lean, now he has become well-looking (has put on flesh).

logon, n., v. a. m. Appointment (of day for marriage or festivals), appointed time; fix the day; be near, approaching. *Bapla l. reakko gira akawatlea*, they have sent us information (by a knotted string) about the time fixed for the marriage; *sohrae l. seter akana, sahan sakambo*

jurajona, the time for the celebration of the Sohrae has come, we must collect leaves and firewood (to have, as no one will fetch this during the festival); *l.ko tolketa*, they have tied the knots on the string (showing the number of days left before the event); *bapla reakko l. akata*, they have fixed the day for the marriage; *jondra popo l. akana tehen*, the time for hoeing the Indian corn has come to-day (is needed); *nia l. bhitrire bahu tul daura agualepe*, bring us within this appointed time a basket for lifting the bride in. (H. *lagan*.)

logor logor, equal to *lohgor lohgor*, q. v.

logot, n. Cash, ready money. *L.teñ hataoketa*, I bought it for cash. (B. *nogod*.)

lohbor, the same as *lobhor*, q. v. (*lohbor* is the more common pronunciation).

Tamak do Lena dak qikaute, the kettle-drum has become slack "feeling rain" (the atmosphere being moist).

Lohbor guru, n. The name of an ojha bonga (cf. H. *lahbar*, a long loose garment).

lohbor pak, n. A certain form of the sword dance when those who know how to do it make a number of movements with a stick (round the neck, round the body, round the legs, etc.). *Nui do l.pake badaea*, this one knows the stick-whirling in the sword dance (*lohbor* is said to be the name of an old dancing or fencing-master; cf. supra).

lohke, adv. Slowly, gently, moderately, in long pulls (mostly with *te* or *mar* affixed), carefully. *L. orme*, pull slowly (gently); *l. calakme*, go slowly; *lte argonpe*, come slowly (carefully) down; *l.teko hilquk kana*, they are swaying gently (in dance); *l. mar laeme*, dig carefully; *lte dhiñki lebedme*, tread the husking-machine slowly (v. *lahke lahke*; v. *lohok*).

lohke lohke, adv. Slowly, gently, carefully. *L.l.(te) hijukme, bankhanem bindapoka*, come slowly and carefully, or you may fall; *l.l. panka orme*, pull the fan slowly; *l.l. rorpe*, speak slowly (not quickly) (v. supra).

lohok, n., adj., adv., v. a. Pranks, frolics; jolly, sportive, showing oneself off; show oneself off (dancing), disport oneself. *L.ge dherok kantaea*, his pranks are becoming many; *pak donre le uduga*, he shows much display in the sword dance; *adi l. kora kanae*, he is a very jolly young man; *enegreya let kana*, he is making fun during the dancing; *phalna bandoe bul akan, lagre salre khube leta*, perhaps so and so is drunk, he is playing many pranks where they are dancing *lagre*; *babu tehen do cel coe l. akaf, daka ho bae jometa*, the young man has been pulling a wry face to-day, who knows for what reason he will not take food either.

lohok, adv. Slowly, leisurely; v. a. Work slowly. *L.(te) tarameta*, he is walking slowly; *onka do alom la, kami sananem dhiñ cabayeta*, don't work so leisurely, you are letting all work be utterly neglected (v. *lohke*).

lohok, adj. Parabolic, proverbial. (C.; not so here, where the word in connexion with *ror*, means jolly or even lascivious.)

lqhok lqhok, the same as *lāyōk lāyōk*, q. v. (rare).

lqhok lqhok, equal to *lqbok lqbok*, q. v. (rare).

lqhgm, v. m. Die, die like a beast, come to an untimely end (women's abuse). *Lokme, kul hō bae togoletmea*, drop down dead, a tiger did not crunch you either; *Lokme, am lekanič dō qđi hqrem rak ocoyetkoa*, may you die, a person like you, you have caused a great many people to cry (cf. Muṇdari *lohme*, may you burn).

lqhqr, v. a. m. Delay, detain, loiter. *Inak lme, am dō lah loh l. pohqrem qđi hqbičetlea*, let it be enough loitering, you are keeping us (here) until late by your dilly-dallying. (As a rule followed by *pohqr*.)

lqhqr bqdqr, equal to *lodqr bqdqr*, q. v.

lqhqr lqhqr, adj., adv., v. m. Festering, running, suppurating; fester, ulcerate, suppurate. *L.l. ghao menaktaea*, he has a suppurating sore; *L.l. helok kantaea ghao, bqtorge*, her sore is looking festering, fearful; *ghao L.lok kantaea*, his sore is festering.

lqhqr lqqr, equal to *lodqr bqdqr*, q. v.

lqhqr pohqr, v. a. m. Delay, dawdle, tarry, loiter, dilly-dally; adv. Tarrying, dawdling. *Hijukteye l.p.keta, nit eneče seterok kana*, he has tarried coming, only now he is reaching here; *galmaraotege l.p.e ayupketa*, he let it become evening by talking and dilly-dallying; *hijuk hijuktele l.p.ena*, we were delayed as we were coming along (v. *lqhqr* and *pohqr*).

lqhqr, v. *rohqqr* (*lqhqr* is not proper language, but may be heard with people who have a defect in their speech).

lqhqt, adj., v. a. m. Wet, moist; to wet, get wet. *Nonde dō l.gea*, it is wet here; *l. kicričēn oyoyena, bogete rabañediñ kana*, I wrapped myself up in a wet cloth, I feel very cold; *gidrai lkidiña*, the child has wetted me; *Lkakpe hōro, adwate qđi gejerok kana*, wet the paddy (preparatory to boiling it in the husk), when sun-dried it is easily broken into pieces (when husked); *qđi marañ dak horre hamkidiña, joto kicrič l. cabayentiña*, a very heavy rain overtook me on the way, all my clothes became wet through; *caole Lkakpe, holonabonpe*, moisten the rice and make us flour; *l. tabenko ematlea*, they gave us moist flattened rice (i. e., boiled rice) (cf. Muṇdari, *Ho lum*; cf. *lqsqt*).

loja, n., the same as *lqč*, q. v. (not used in decent language).

loj lojo, adj., v. m. Loose, slack, not tight; become do. *Bandi dō mit seč l.l.gea*, the paddy bundle is slack on one side; *L.le bande akana*, she has put her cloth loosely on (not tight round the waist); *piñdhe l.l.yena, dhasaoka nahak*, the rice-field ridge has become loose (earth is moist and cracked), it will glide down presently.

lokbe, adj., v. a. m. Crooked, bent, twisted; make, become do. *Noa hōr dō l.gea, sojhetebon calaka*, this road makes a detour, we shall go straight across; *l. kač*, a bent piece of wood; *piñdheko l.keta*, they have made the ridge crooked (bending); *noa dare dō abo orač sečte lyena*, this tree has become bent towards our house (v. *lokmbet*).

lōkē lōkē, equal to *lōhke lōhke*, q. v.

lō kitā, n. A certain tree, said to be full of thorns. It is possibly only a burnt *kitā*; it is heard in a *dōñ* song. *Buru cetan cetante l.k. dō, l.l. dō ma na janumanare*, over the hill there are many "burnt Phoenix palms," the "burnt Phoenix", girl, is full of thorns (v. *lō* and *kitā*).

lōk lōkō, adj., v. a. m. Stiff, bent (hand, fingers); keep stiff, stretch out the hand (expecting to get something); be stiff or maimed in the hand. *Kasra iāte ti l.l.getaea*, his hand is stiff and cannot be used on account of scabies; *tīm l.l.kak kana, jōm hōdme*, you are keeping your hand stiff (downwards), be quick and eat; *banūkā, en hō tiye l.l. barayeta*, there is nothing, still he is keeping his hand stretched out (expecting to get something); *lōyente ti l.l. akantaea*, his hand has become stiff and maimed because it was burnt.

lōkmbet, the same as *lōkbe*, q. v.

lōkōe lōkōe, adv., v. m. Bending down; wave, bend down with heavy ears in the wind. *Horo l.l. gele akana*, the paddy has set ears waving in the wind (the ears are heavy and bent); *hoete layo gele l.l.ok kana*, the millet ears are waving in the wind (v. *likōe lōkōe*).

lōkōm duri, v. *lokom duri*.

lōkō phokō, adv., v. m. With a bubbling, puffing sound; bubble up in boiling (porridge), puff, snort; be exhausted. *Kicričko tekeyet kana, l.ph. hēdejok kana*, they are boiling clothes, it is boiling with a bubbling sound; *jondra daka l.ph.k kana, isinok lagitge*, the Indian corn-porridge is bubbling, it is just getting ready; *burure banako l.ph.k kana*, the bears are snorting up in the mountain (i. e., when in heat); *reñgečteye l.ph.yena*, he is exhausted due to lack of food; *rel gadi l.ph.k kana*, the rail engine is puffing (cf. *lakō phakō, phok phokō*).

lōkōr lōkōr, adv., v. m. Running, hanging down (snot); run, hang down. *Suluč jorok kantaea l.l., saphayepe*, its snot is hanging down, clean it (the child); *suluč l.l.ok kana*, the snot is hanging down (cf. *lakar lakar*).

lōkōr phokōr, adj., v. m. Weak, tired, fatigued; become do., grow faint from fatigue and hunger, be exhausted. *Nukin kađa dō burute kaṭ sagarle idiletkina, l.ph.kin laṅga hečena*, we took these two buffaloes to the hills to cart timber, they came back tired and exhausted; *sendrale senlena, daḱ tetahteṭe l.ph. cabayena*, we went hunting, we became utterly faint from thirst (cf. *lakar phakar; phokōr phokōr*).

lōkōre, the same as *lōkre*, q. v.

lōkōr lōkōr, adj., v. m. Loose, unsteady; become do. *Paṭ samble dō l.l.gea*, the two bits of wood in the yoke (to keep it in position on the bullocks' neck) are loose (cf. *likōr lōkōr*, cf. *lakar lukur*).

lōkōṭ, v. a. Grumble, murmur (angrily, but by oneself, women). *Cet cōe let kan*, who knows what she is scolding by herself (v. *infra*).

lōkōṭ lōkōṭ, adv., v. a. m. Murmuring, scolding; chide, reproach, rate, scold (women scolding, so that a sound may be heard, but words not

easily distinguished). *Mit hinda l.le ror angaketa*, she has been murmuring and scolding the whole night; *enan khone l.lela*, she has been scolding by herself for a long while; *nui budhi do setak khone l. lokodok kana*, *mit ekgerge menaea*, the old woman has been rating people since morning, she is continually abusing (cf. *lukuf lukuf*).

lok phokao, adv., v. m., equal to *loko phoko*, q. v. *Bana l.ph.e hijuk kana*, the bear is coming snorting; *daka l.ph.k kana*, the rice is bubbling (boiling).

lokre, adj. Crooked, bent, injured, hurt, deformed; v. m. Become do. *L. thenga*, a crooked stick; *ti l.getaea*, his hand is injured (not in its original shape and not strong); *baite hotok lyentaea*, his neck became awry through convulsions; *jannga lyentaea*, his leg has become deformed (cf. *lunkar*, v. *lukre*).

lokre dhokre, the same as *lokre*, q. v.

lokreŋ, adj., v. m., the same as *lokre*, q. v.

lokreŋ lokreŋ, adv., v. m. Hobbling, limping; hobble, limp (when foot or leg is injured or painful). *L.le taramet kana*, he is walking with a limp; *janune rok akanteŋ l. lokredok kana*, he is limping, because he has got a thorn in his foot (cf. *korŋ korŋ*; v. *lukreŋ lukreŋ*).

loksan, v. *loksan* (*loksan* is a very common pronunciation).

lokvet, n., adj. Bend; bent, curved (branch). *L. then khon don argokme*, jump down from the bend (where the branch is bent); *dar do l. gea*, the branch is curved (cf. *lokre*; v. *korbet*).

lole kole, the same as *kole kole*, v. *kale kale*.

lolo, n., adj., v. a. m. Heat; hot, warm, burning hot; to heat, make, become hot, be impatient. *Seton reak l. ban sahaok kana*, the heat of the hot sun is not to be borne; *ot l.gea, serma seton kana*, the ground is hot, the sky is hot with the sun; *l. dak*, hot water (often used about tea); *l. dak basan dak inten namketa*, I have myself got hot water, boiled water (fig. I have had the pains of child-birth); *l. seton*, burning heat, the heat and burden of the day; *dake l. akata*, she has made the water warm; *baplakko l.kefa*, they have made the marriage hot (i. e., they will have it very soon, are in the midst of preparations); *pahil do ban emoke menlaka, nitok don l.kedea*, at first he said he would not give, now I have made him hot (i. e., quite willing); *lak tangi toraeme*, wait for the prepared food, before you go; *nitok do lak tiokena, baba*, now the hot (ground) has come, father (who had understood his daughter's word as referring to food); *edrete bohok l. akantaea*, his head is hot with anger; *calak lagitko l. akana*, they are impatient to go; *hormo l. akantaea*, his body has become hot (he has high fever); *nu l.k kangeale*, we are having our food (enough to eat; also *jom l.*, about the same) (v. *lo*; *Mundari*, Ho *lolo*).

lolok, n., v. a. m., the same as *lalak*, q. v.

lomkor, v. *ngmbr.* (Engl. number.)

lompotiā (also *lompotiā*), adj. Lascivious, dissolute, licentious (v. *lampot*).

lom thom, adj. Haughty (uncertain).

lon bon, v. *lonbond*. (C.)

lonbond, n., adj., v. a. Business, management, stewardship; managing; do business, have dealings, manage. *Kisār hōr dō qđi l. menaktakoa*, rich people have much business; *phalnaren l. kanae*, he is so and so's manager, steward; *ṭaka poesa reake l.eta*, he does business in connexion with money (lends out, is paid again); *buluñ sunume l.el kana*, he is doing business in salt and oil; *ṭaka l. hōr kanako keloteriren bābuko*, the baboos in the Treasury office are dealing with money; *li.č*, a steward, manager, agent, factor, business man; *nui dō phalna reake l.ettaea*, this one conducts so and so's business; *ale dō bale l. kana, l.ko kulikope*, we don't do any business, ask those who trade (? cf. *bōndqōs*).

lonbondič, n., v. sub *lonbond*.

londōč, adj., v. a. m. Concave, hollow, depressed, inclined; uneven; make, become do., sink, become concave, displaced. *Pinḡa dō mił sē l.gea*, the verandah is uneven (low) on one side; *kaḡa dōe l.gea, pinḡhe khone nūrlena, unre mił duke Lentaea*, the buffalo has its hip drooping, it once fell down from a ridge, then one hip-joint was displaced (so that it looks hollow); *bhitko l.keta*, they have made the wall uneven (concave at top); *nahele maḡ l.keta*, he has cut the plough uneven (cut away too much on one side); *sqrīm l. bōloyena*, the roof has fallen in (at one place); *bāndi Lena*, the paddy-bundle has fallen in (on one side); *bhit hamalte l. odokena*, the wall has given way and fallen outwards on acc. of the heavy roof (*landač londōč, lindōč londōč, copot londōč*).

londōč londōč, adj., v. a. m. Uneven, irregular; make, become do. *Pinḡheko l.l.keta*, they have made the rice-field ridge uneven (here low, there high) (v. supra).

londōkak, adj. Big and fleshy, large and soft (women, figs). *Marañ utar l. qimai*, a very big and corpulent woman; *loa bele l.ak bāre nūrañme*, let some large and soft ripe figs fall down to me. (About equal to *lapōčkak*, q. v.)

londōr lopak, n., v. a. m. A cavity or hollow (cut by running water); cut out, erode, be excavated; adj. Cut up. *Marañ qkōč miłčē l.l. menaka, onḡe dōdon hoeoka*, there is a very big cavity, you will have to jump there; *noa hōr dō l.l.gea, bañ ṭhika*, this road is full of holes (cut out by running water), it is not good; *daḡte pinḡheye l.l.keta*, the water cut the rice-field ridge; *deal l.Lena jhaṭas daḡte*, the wall was cut up (and fell down) by the rain beating against it; *l.l. khōrlōñre hakoko taḡena*, the fish stay in deep cavities (pools) in the water (v. *lopak*).

lond phond, n., adj., v. a. Tales, false stories; one who tells, mischief-maker, who creates quarrels; make mischief, invent stories, foment quarrels. *Hōr ḡaḡom ocoko laḡit l.ph.e joraoeta*, he invents stories to cause people to be fined; *qđi l.ph. hōr kanae, bañ jhograk hōr hōe jhogra*

- ocokoa*, he is a great mischief-maker, he causes even peaceful people (who are not quarrelsome) to quarrel; *mit gharite kathae l.ph.a, nitge nonkae laiako kana, arhō mit gharitege inq kathae dosra goda*, in a moment he will invent a story, now he tells people such and such, again in a moment he will alter the story (v. *phond*; H. *landphand*, deceit).
- lond phondia*, adj., the same as *lond phond*, q. v. *L.ph. katha*, false story; *l.ph. hor*, a mischief-maker, who fomented quarrels.
- lonto loyor*, adj., v. m. Long; be long. *Noa sener do l.lena*, this rafter is too long; *l.l. kaf*, a very long piece of wood; *l.l. bin*, a very long snake (cf. *lin lon*; v. *loyor*).
- lonto loyor*, the same as *lonto loyor*, q. v. (v. *loyor*).
- lonjon lonjon*, adv. Twinging pain (occasionally in stomach); carelessly, too low (carry on the hip). *Lač hasoyediñ kana l.l.*, I have (again and again) a twinging pain in my stomach; *l.l. gidrai heo akadea*, she is carrying the child carelessly (too low) on her hip (cf. *lenjor lenjor*).
- longor*, n. An anchor. (B. *nohgor*.)
- longor congor*, adj., v. a. m. Lively, merry, jovial, jolly, foppish, dandified; licentious, frivolous; act frivolously, show oneself off (before girls). *Nui l.c. kora do hor samañ samañ nel ooke daran kana*, this dandified young man walks about in front of people to be looked at; *kuriko samaireye l.c. barae kana*, he is showing himself off in front of the girls; *nonkan l.c. kora do barea peako bahujona*, such licentious boys take two or three wives (cf. *longra*).
- lonphul*, n. Clove. (H. *long*; Desi *lon*; v. *phul*.)
- lonđ bhonđ*, adj., v. a. m. Defiled, socially unclean; make, become religiously unclean or impure, defile. *L.bh. geae, joto hor tuluce gateka*, he is socially unclean, he is a companion of anybody; *noa tukuc do l.bh.gea*, this pot is defiled; *seta sanam daka tukuce l.bh.keta*, the dog has defiled all the cooking-pots; *boghok jelko l.bh.keta*, they have made the flesh of the head religiously unclean (mixing it up with other flesh at a sacrifice); *nui aimaike l.bh.kedea*, they have defiled this woman (or have treated her as unclean, because she has been together with men of another race); *bohgako l.bh.entakoa*, their bongas have been defiled (i. e., they do not listen) (cf. B. *lor bor*; cf. *bhonđ*).
- lonđo bhonđo*, the same as *lonđ bhonđ*, q. v.
- lonđođ*, n. Wretch, who is not present when wanted. *Mqhjhi l.*, the wretch of a headman (abuse).
- lonđođ*, adj., v. a. m. Defective; leave behind, skip over, slip away. *Hor okarepe l.kedea*, where did you leave the man behind (v. *lenđeđ*).
- lop lopo*, adv., v. a. m., v. *lop lopo*.
- loppođ*, n. Membrum virile; v. a. d. Defy. (Equal to *lođ*, q. v.) *Au l.*, intj., equal to *qu lođ*, v. *lođ*. As v. a., to do, effect (not used in decent language, but may be used by people between whom sexual intercourse is tolerated).

lopodañ, the same as *lapodañ*, q. v.

lopodhor, adv., v. m. Comfortably, indolently, like a log (sit); to sit do.

Lem duruŋ akana, kami banuk leka, you are sitting there indolently, as if there were no work; *onde senkateye l. akana*, she has gone there and is sitting immovably (cf. *lop lopo*).

lopokē, v. a. m. Throw, let fall, fall down with a thud, with a flop. *Gidrai l. kedeā*, she let the child fall down with a thud; *kanthar nurha l. ena*, the Jack fruit fell down with a flop (cf. *lapak lopokē*).

lopokē lopokē, adv. With a thud, with a flop (equal to *lapak lapak*, q. v., possibly not quite so loudly).

lopokē mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv., equal to *lapak mante*, q. v. *L. mye tufikedeā*, he hit (the bird) with a flop.

lopōñ, n. A forest tree, *Terminalia belerica*, Roxb. Wood used for making cart-wheels, etc.; the gum is eaten, said to be very sweet, together with the eatable part of the marking-nut (*soso*). The fruit is used as an arrow-head for children's arrows; this is called *l. tuŋi* (fig. penis). (Muñdari *lupuñ*.)

lopōñ arakē, n. A certain plant, *Aerua lanata*, L. Used as a medicine (baked with flour and eaten) (v. supra and *arakē*).

lopōñ herakē, n. A certain plant, *Uraria lagopoides*, DC. (C.)

lopōñ herakē, adj. Dappled, variegated, white and brown (fowls, birds).

Mitŋed l. h. sim hawanpe, find me a variegated (coloured) fowl; *l. h. jalo*, a variegated falcon (v. *herakē*).

lopōñ thopa, n. A bunch of *lopōñ* fruits; (fig.) penis; v. a. Effect nothing.

L. ih. m. nam kana, do you want a bunch of *lopōñ* fruits (fig. do you want the impossible, what is not).

lopōñ tuŋi, v. sub *lopōñ*. An arrow-head of a *lopōñ* fruit; fig. nothing.

L. t. ye namketa, he got nothing; *ceŋ laŋitem senlena, l. t. copoc* (or *conopoc*), what did you go for, to suck a l. arrow-head (to get nothing).

lopōr, adj., v. a. m. Soft, watery, thin; make, become do. (thinner than

leper, q. v.). *Noa dak māñdi dō l. gea*, this rice gruel is watery; *joñdra dakako l. keta*, they have made the Indian corn-porridge too thin; *khet dō l. ena*, the rice-field has become too watery (more water than mud, so that the seedlings fall down when planted).

lopōr lopōr, adj., adv., v. a. m. Soft, thin, watery; make, become do.

L. l. ko dakaketa, they have cooked the porridge (of Indian corn or sun-dried rice) too thin; *dak ar losotŋe leoda l. l. keta ar joŋo hakole sapketkoa*, we stirred the water and mud up into a thin muddy water and caught all the fish; *dahe l. l. ena*, the curds have become watery; *ruqkič laŋit l. l. isinne*, prepare some thin food for the patient. (v. supra).

lopōs lopōs, equal to *lepes lepes*, q. v. *L. l. dak māñditabonpe*, prepare us some middling thin gruel (about Indian corn and millets).

lopōsa, v. *lopōsa*.

lɔrbo sɔrbo, adv., v. a. m. Inefficiently, carelessly, wrongly; work, do do., appropriate for oneself; mismanage. *Nes dɔ l.s.ko kəmiketa*, this year they did their work inefficiently (somehow anyhow); *noa dɔ bəŋ ʃhiklena*, *l.s.ketako*, this is not well done, they have done it inefficiently (or wrongly); *ako moqo haŋdiko l.s.keta*, they finished the beer among themselves (did not let others get anything); *noa katha dɔ l.s.yena*, this matter has been mismanaged (wrongly done).

lɔrburiq, adj., v. m. Unreliable, of no account; be impoverished, grow poor, feeble, of no account, disregarded; be deemed unreliable. *Uni l. hɔr dɔ bako bəsutataea*, they don't like (pay any heed to) what this unreliable person says; *katha lyentaea*, his words were deemed of no account; *pəhile bese tahəkana*, *nahək dɔe lyena*, formerly he was well-to-do, now he has become impoverished; *kəmi lyena*, the work has been inefficiently done (cf. supra; ? cf. H. *laɣbəɣā*; cf. B. *lɔrbɔr*).

lɔr cɔr, the same as *laɣ cəɣ*, q. v. (B. *nɔrcɔr*).

lɔrjɔr, v. *nəɣjɔr* (related by marriage; C., not here).

lɔrjɔr, the same as *nəɣjɔr*, q. v.

lɔrkɔɕ, v. a. m. adj. Hanging down, weak (bent); hang to one side. *Ti l.getaea*, his hand is hanging down (weak, after having been broken); *hoʔoʔke leta*, he is bending his neck (to one side; when a person gets massage that is painful, also about a child that is not as yet strong); *ɖar ɔr lɔrkojme*, pull the branch down; *hamaliŋ dipilkette hoʔoʔk Lentiŋa*, my neck has become painfully bent to one side, because I carried a heavy burden on my head (v. *larkuɕ*, *lurkuɕ*).

lɔro, adj. Long, long and narrow (piece of land). *Noa goɖa dɔ l.gea*, this highland field is long and narrow; *l.khet*, a long strip of rice-field.

lɔrɔɕ lɔrɔɕ, adv. Empty-handed, purposelessly, immodestly. *Buruteye sen-lena*, *l.le heɖena*, he went to the hill, he came back without bringing anything; *l.le dāɖā bəɖae kana*, he is wandering about purposelessly; *l.le deŋga akana*, he is immodestly clothed (as regards loin-cloth) (cf. *laraɕ lɔrɔɕ*).

lɔrɔk lɔrɔk, adv. Empty-handed, with the hands flinging and swinging and nothing in them. *L.le calak kana*, *ʃheŋga hɔ bae sap torayeta*, he is going without anything in his hands, he is not taking even a stick along; *eken hɔre heɖena l.l*, he came without anything empty-handed (cf. supra; v. *liɔk lɔrɔk*).

lɔrɔk phɔcɔk, adv., v. m. n., the same as *lɔrɔŋ phɔcɔŋ*, q. v.

lɔrɔk phɔcɔŋ, the same as *lɔrɔŋ phɔcɔŋ*, q. v.

lɔrɔk tɔrɔk, adv. Dropping, spilling (liquids) (rare).

lɔro lɔro, adj. Long and narrow, a little curved (at one end). *L.l.khet*, a long and narrow rice-field a little curved; *bəɣe sima l.l. calaoena han haŋde dhaɖiɕ ɖi səŋgiŋ*, the boundary of the homestead field is going a little curved up to there far away (the *bəɣe* being narrow) (v. *lɔro*).

- loron coron*, n., v. m. Moving away, way out; move away. *Bicarrem nurena*, l.c. *banuka*, you have fallen in the judgment (you have been judged guilty), there is no getting away from it; *quriye bidako dhabid bae* l.c. *dareaka*, until he sends them away he cannot go anywhere.
- loron loron*, adv., equal to *lorok lorok*, q. v. *Cel ho bako emadea*, l.l.e. *hekena*, they did not give him anything, he came empty-handed.
- loron poson*, adj., adv. Loose, not tight; loosely, indistinctly; v. m. Become loose. *Noa tol do l.p.gea*, this knot is loose; *noa bhari l.p.pe tol akafa*, you have not tied this cartload tight enough; *l.p.e roreta*, he speaks indistinctly (owing to lack of front teeth); *celan dafa l.p. akantaea*, his upper (front) teeth have become loose (cf. *larao*; v. *poson*; cf. *loron loron*).
- loron phocon*, adv., v. m. Dawdling, idling, carelessly; saunter, lounge about doing nothing, dawdle. *L.ph.e daran kana*, *bae kami kana*, he is wandering about dawdling, he does no work; *l.ph.e benaoketa parkom*, he made the bedstead carelessly (pieces being loose); *l.ph.e siok kana*, he is ploughing carelessly; *l.ph.ok kana*, he is sauntering about.
- loron soron*, adj., adv. Loose, not firm; loosely. *L.s. dhilgea karmba*, the plough handle is loose and shaky (rare; v. *loron loron*; cf. *soron soron*).
- loro phoco*, adj., adv., v. m. Loose, slank, dangling; become do. *Isi do l.ph.gea*, *ghane ghane todoka*, the plough-beam is loose, it comes out again and again; *l.ph.e denka akana*, he has put his loin-cloth on so that it hangs dangling down (behind) (v. *liro phoco*).
- lorpe*, v. *lorpe*. (C., about large-lobed ears).
- lo sarec*, n. An extinguished brand, what is left after cremation; fig. a widower, a widow; v. m. Be left a widower or widow (mostly about the man). *L.s. hor reak do lo taka ponko jom unuma*, from a person who is left after his mate has been cremated (a widower) they take nine rupees as bride-price and do not give any presents in return; *l.s. jivi, er sarec ita, ona reak thikan do banuka*, a soul (being) left after cremation, seed left after sowing, there is no certainty (no one knows what will happen, the one dies, the other may be eaten); *l.s. sahan bale thekaoa*, we do not use firewood left (after cremation) (v. *lo* and *sarec*).
- losko bodor*, adj., v. a. m., equal to *leske bodor*, v. *leske beder*.
- loskorak*, the same as *loskoyak*, q. v.
- loskoyak*, adj. Corpulent, broad and fat (women, small children). *L.pe durup akadea*, you have put (the child) down so that it sits broad and fat; *le durup akana*, she is sitting broad and fat (and immodestly, not properly attired); *khub le mota akana*, she is very stout and fat (cf. *lodgoe*).
- los loso*, adv., equal to *las lasa*, q. v. *L.le durup akana*, she is sitting with legs outspread (immodestly).
- losoe losoe*, equal to *lisoe losoe*, q. v.
- losok posok*, equal to *leseke pesek*, q. v. (rare).
- loson*, v. *lasante* (very rare here).

losõnga, v. *lasaŋga* (very rare).

losõñ phosõñ, adv. Indistinctly, mumbling (like a person without teeth).

Phogra hõr leka l.ph.em rõreta, you are speaking indistinctly like a person without teeth; *l.ph.e õñel kana, bae jol dareak kana*, she is blowing ineffectively, she is unable to make it burn (cf. *posõñ posõñ*).

losõr bõdõr, equal to *leser beðer*, q. v.

losõl, n., adj., v. a. m. Mud, mire; muddy, dirty; make become do., bespatter with mud, make the last preparation for planting rice. *L.reye thaliyena*, he stuck in the mud; *Lem pasirale kana, am hõ l.rele õta gaðiquemea*, you are spattering mud on us, we shall press you also down in the mud; *etak hõrak l. in dõ cakem laŋkaoñ kana*, why are you smearing other people's mud on me (fig.); *l. lekae japit akata*, he is sleeping like mud (i. e., has fallen into a deep sleep); *lkidiñam*, you have made me muddy; *heç heçte perako l.kellea, cetko bam dakawae*, by constantly coming, visitors have bespattered us (so that we are unable to give food), what can you give him in the way of food; *khelle l.keta*, we have made the rice-field muddy (ploughed it up the last time, so that it is ready for planting; *losõl* is the tech. term about the fourth (or third), i. e., the last, ploughing of a rice-field before planting); *duare l.kettalea*, she has made our door muddy (about a person who comes daily to beg or borrow); *l. khõñle rakapena godate*, we have come up from the mud to the high-land (have finished rice-planting and have taken the high-land work in hand); *bogeteye l.ena*, he has become bespattered with mud all over. (Munðari, Ho *losod*, cf. *lõhõl*.)

losõl dũrĩ, n. A certain fish.

lõt, n. An ornamental nose-ring. (B. *nõth*.)

lõt, v. a. m. Enfeeble, tire out, overwhelm; be exhausted, prostrated. *Ac eskartepe gok oco akadea, gok goktepe l.kede* (or *locokedea*), you have let him carry it alone, by carrying you have caused him to be tired out; *kami kamiteye l.ena*, he has become exhausted by constant work; *dal l.kedeako*, they beat him severely (so that he cannot walk); *kami l.kedeako*, they tired her out with work (especially also used about women and sexual intercourse). (B. *nõt*.)

lõt, v. *lõt bomal*.

lõt bomal, n. Part of or whole stolen property; a clue. *Kombro kankhane l.b. udugme*, if he is a thief show a clue (especially said to a woman who says that someone has had intercourse with her); *l.b. bako ñamlaka cet hõ*, they did not find any part of what has been stolen, nothing at all (v. *bomal*).

lõt larao, v. a. m. Exhaust, overwhelm. *Lqis lqisteye l.l.kede*, he exhausted him by constantly bringing cases against him; *kami kamiteko l.l.ena*, they became exhausted by continual work (v. *lõt* and *larao*).

lõt loyo, adj. Too long (tree, bamboo, song, etc.). *L.l. sereñ*, a very long song; *l.l. mat*, a very long bamboo (too long for the purpose) (cf. *loeto loyer*).

- lotorboḱ*, adj. Thick, fat, big. *L. lumam*, a large and thick silk-worm; *l. taḥer*, a large and thick cucumber; *marān l. hakoḥ saḫkeda*, I have caught a big and thick fish; *l. moṭae ṅeloḱ kana*, he looks stout and fat (sleek); *l. hara akana taḥer*, the *taḥer* pumpkins have grown large (not used before women).
- lot pāñj*, n., the same as *lot bomal*, q. v. *L.p. cet hō bale ṇamlaka, okare coko jomkeda*, we did not find a single clue, who knows where they ate it (both about thieves and e. g., a leopard).
- lot pat*, n. Greens, vegetables; lit. creepers and leaves. *L.p. saḡenena*, the fresh leaves have sprouted; *nui merom sanam l.p.e jomketa*, this goat has eaten all the young leaves. (Desi *lot pat*; B. *lotā* and *pāt*; H. *lat*, creeper.)
- lot*, n. A handful, as much as the hand held with palm up will take. *Uni koe ḥor miṭ l. ḥoro emacme*, give that begging person one handful of paddy; *miṭ l. hō bae emadea*, he did not give him even one handful; *ḥorre l. ḥaṭṭiṇpe khajjari*, divide the parched rice by handfuls while on the road (what they have taken along to eat). (Muṇḍari *lot*.)
- lot*, n. A log of wood, a beam. *L.kaṭko idiyet kana aḱriṇ laḡiṭ*, they are taking wooden beams away to sell (cf. H. *laṭ*, *laṭṭhā*).
- lot*, n. v. *lot*. (Currency note.)
- lot ghoṭ*, the same as *laṭghaṭ*, q. v. (*lot ghoṭ* especially used about religiously unclean). (B. *noṭghoṭ*.)
- lotghuṭi*, n., v. a. Fornication, adultery, indecent behaviour; commit adultery, have sexual intercourse (unmarried people). *L.reko saḫketkina*, they caught them having sexual intercourse; *aleren koṛa phalna tulucē l.keta*, our boy had sexual intercourse with so and so (v. *laṭ ghaṭi*; v. supra).
- lotkona*, n. Spices. (Desi *lotkona*; word used by the sellers of "medicines," etc.).
- lotkona*, adj. Quarrelsome (rare; v. *lotok*).
- lot loṭo*, v. m. Look sour, sulky, cross; to sulk, swell (lip). *L.l. akanae, okoe tuluc hō bae roṛa*, she is sulky, she does not speak to anybody; *ḡurente luṭi l.l.yentaea*, he fell and his lip has become swollen; *susurbāṅko tor l.l. akadea*, wasps have stung him, so that his lip has become swollen (cf. *lotok*).
- loṭo*, n. A certain thorny bush or small tree, *Randia dumetorum*, Lam. The fruit is used to poison fish, crushed and thrown into water. Also used as a medicine.
- lotok*, adj., v. m. One who sulks or is cross, who has high cheek bones or thick lips; to sulk, be cross. *L.e ṅeloḱ kana*, she looks cross; *ruḥetkedeako, lenae*, they scolded her, she became sulky; *marān l.e ṇam akadea*, he has got (a bride) with high cheek bones (or very full lips) (v. *lot loṭo*).
- loṭoc*, n. Several kinds of flies troubling cattle and animals.
Ḡai l., a fly troubling cattle.

Kaḍa l., a large kind of cattle fly, especially attacking buffaloes.

Kārā l., the gad-fly; especially also used fig. about young men who have been onlookers at a dance and when a stanza is finished come and put a leaf or a flower in front of a dancing girl's nose. *Ma k.l. oḍokokpe*, please come out you gad-flies.

Sadom l., the horse fly.

Seta l., a small fly troubling dogs.

loṭoḥ, adj., v. m. Half broken, injured, hurt; become do., be sprained.

Kaṭuḥ dō l.getaea, a finger of his is injured (permanently); *dare khon nūrente jaṅga Lentaea*, his leg was half broken by his falling down from a tree; *sener Lena*, the rafter is half broken; *hudar l. akana, thora bharipe, baṅkhan rapuṭ utqroka*, the cart shaft is half broken, load only a little on, or it will be broken asunder. (Muṇḍari *loṭoe*.)

loṭok, n. Hindrance, impediment, intervention; v. a. m. Cause do. *Cet onka l.dom galmarao kana, galmaraoe Leta*, why are you bringing in such delaying matters in your talk, he is impeding the settling (by unnecessarily bringing in fresh or irrelevant matter); *cele con Le lagao akat, onatege bae phariak kana*, who knows who has brought in an impediment, therefore he is not getting well (contrary influence of bongas or witches); *katha adi Lena, baṅ cabak kana*, the matter has been dragging on (obstructions being brought in), there is no end to it (v. *laṭak*).

loṭok, v. a. m. Grind to powder or small pieces, pulverize. *Jondrako l.keta*, they have pulverized the Indian corn; *holon huruṅ l. godpe*, be quick and husk the flour fine; *janheko lebet l.keta*, they have trampled the millet (standing) into bits; *horo Lena*, the paddy (sun-dried) has been broken into bits.

loṭok loṭok, adv., v. a. m. Very fine, into small pieces; to powder. *Bandire huti l.lko jom lahutketa horo*, the weevils have eaten the paddy in the bundle into fine dust; *holonko huruṅ l.l.keta*, they husked the flour very fine (v. supra).

loṭok loṭok, adv. Continually, continuously. *L.lko enec aṅgaketa*, they were dancing, drumming continuously until dawn; *phalna era dō l.le ekigera*, so and so's wife is continually abusing (v. supra; it is here used about what is heard).

loṭom, v. a. m. Put under, hide, secrete, cover, cover up, suppress, keep secret, take full possession of. *Kicriḍem duruḥ l. akattiṅa*, you are sitting on my cloth covering it; *onkoak khetle berel l.keta*, we have settled and taken possession of their rice-fields (of people who have gone away for good); *kathako l.keta*, they suppressed the matter; *itako si l.keta*, they ploughed the sown seed down (so that it was covered with earth); *dhiriko deal l.keta*, they built a wall covering up the stones (of the foundation); *gaṇḍo alope bel l.a parkomte, gidrako pilaka*, don't put a bedstead (to lie on) above a log to sit on, the children will get spleen (in case an enceinte woman lies on the bed); *gidrai gitiḥ l.kedea*, she lay down and

got the child under her; *pañjae lebēt l.kettāae*, he trod in his footprints and blotted them out; *seren̄ dō banamteye l.keta*, he made the song inaudible by his fiddle; *ṭaka ṭukuṭeye dōhō l.akata*, he has put a pot over his (buried) money (so that people may not think there is any money there); *saṅga l.kedeae*, he took the child (of the widow he married) into his house.

loṭo poṇḍo, equal to *loso poṇḍo*, q. v.

loṭor loṭor, adv., v. a. m., equal to *loṭok loṭok*, q. v. (rare).

loṭor loṭor, equal to *loṭor poṭor*, q. v. *Noakore l.le aṭur barāe kana*, he is turning about here leisurely (having nothing to do there).

loṭor poṭor, adj., v. a. m. Distressed, in straits, having nothing to do; work leisurely, slowly, plod on, drag on, go on slowly; be in distress, in straits. *L.p.geako, bako kāmī dareata*, they are in straits, they were unable to work (their lands properly); *dukre hō sukre hō nenḍege l.p.le aṭur barāk kana*, whether we are in distress or are happy we are wandering about here fixed to the place; *l.p.ketae, bhage dō bae kāmīlaka*, he plodded on at his leisure, he did not work well; *renḡeṭeko l.p.ena*, they became distressed through lack of food. (Desi *loṭor poṭor*; cf. *laṭ paṭ*; cf. B. *loṭ poṭi*.)

loṭ poṭao, equal to *laṭ paṭao*, q. v.

loṭ poṭ, equal to *laṭ paṭ*, q. v.

loṭ poṭo, n. A water plant, mentioned in a *dōn* song. *L.p. sakamre ghorko muruda, Saḍe dō calāk kan Nola garte*, they churn in a leaf of the l.p. plant, the sound reaches the Nola fort.

loṭ poṭo, n. The Teak tree, *Tectona grandis*, L. fil. (C.; here *sagwan*.)

loṭhō, adj. Unwilling, reluctant, slow to obey (people, especially women, bullocks), sluggish. *Bejae nam l.kan dō, nonkate dō hapen jāwāe oraṭreko dal bhāndurmea*, you are very unwilling, girl, with such behaviour they will in your husband's house beat you, so that your cloth will fall off; *nui nawa kirin̄ ḍaṅgra dōe l.gea*, this just bought bullock is unwilling (to work).

loṭhōr poṭhōr, adj., v. a. m. Tired, exhausted; make, become do., tire. *Mohajon thenin̄ senlena, ayuṭ dhābiḍ l.p.in̄ duruṭlena*, I went to the money-lender, I was sitting there waiting tired until evening; *am taṅgi taṅgiteṅ l.p.ena*, I became tired waiting for you (cf. *loṭor poṭor*).

loyoṅ herāk jalo, n. A species of falcon, *Falco peregrinator*.

loyoṅ jalo, n. A species of falcon, *Falco peregrinus* (v. sub *jalo*).

loyoṅ jalo, n., the same as *loyoṅ kulai*, q. v. (C.)

loyoṅ kulai, n. fig. A fox (said to be the name used by the Koḍas; the Santal name is *khikṛī*). When a fox or a jackal is killed on the hunt, they immediately cut off the snout and tail; the expression is also used to children about a fox. Santals explain *loyoṅ* as referring to a large tail.

loyoṅ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Suddenly, without warning, darting forward. *Bir hortēn̄ senok kan taḡḡkana, cele con̄ in̄ lahare l.m.ye paromena*,

I was walking along the forest road, then some animal or other suddenly crossed in front of me.

loyor, the same as *loyor*, q. v.

loyor, adj. Very long (tree, bamboo, snake). *L. mat*, a very long bamboo;

l. biñ, a very long snake.

loyor loyor, adj. Long, undulating. *L.l. mate gok idiyeta*, he is carrying a very long bamboo that is springing up and down.

loyor mante (-*marte*, -*mente*) adv., equal to *loyon mante*, q. v. *L.m. bhugak khone odokena biñ*, the snake came suddenly out from the hole.

luban, n., the same as *loban*, q. v. (Frankincense; A. H. *lubān*.)

luban, n. The first fruits given to a Brahman. (C.; not here; cf. *loban*.)

luban luban, the same as *ḍuban ḍuban*, q. v.

lubas lubus, v. *labas lubus*, *lubus lubus*. (C., not here.)

lub lubi, adj., v. m. Plump, fat, in good condition; become do. *Gidra do l.li moṭa akana*, the child has become plump and fat; *l.l. sukri hopon*, fat small pigs; *ruq morotlenae, netar doe l.lyena*, he was thin from fever, now he has become fleshy. (C., soft, not here; cf. *lib libi*.)

lub lubu, adj. Protuberant (stomach), plump, fat. *Laḥ l.l. ṇeloḥ kantaea*, his stomach looks protuberant; *mitṭen l.l. moṭa merom kasi*, a plump and fat castrated goat (v. supra; rare).

lubui, adj., v. m. Thin and pliant, fine (grass, not stiff); become do. *L. jonok*, a broom the top of which is thin and pliant; *noa jonok do lyena*, this broom is too thin (made of thin straw) (v. *loboe*).

lubui ghās, n., the same as *loboe ghās*, q. v. (*lubui* is the most common pronunciation) (v. supra).

lubui jira, n. A kind of spice (v. *jira*).

lubui juan, n., the same as *lubui moṣola*, q. v.

lubui lubui, adj., adv. Small, thin, fine, small-grained. *Janhe dakage l.l.a*, the cooked millet is very fine; *caole gejergete l.l. dakak kana*, the boiled rice is very fine because the rice is broken (v. *lubui*; cf. *labae lubui*; *Muṇḍari lubui lubui*).

lubui moṣola, n. A kind of spice (v. *moṣola*).

lubuñ lubuñ, adv., v. m. At a jog trot, jogging leisurely along; jog along.

Seta l.le dārketa, the dog ran off at a jog trot; *bhalok seta doko l.l.oka*, mad dogs jog along (are always on the move); *dauraha l.l. ḍakko atkira*, the mail-runners take the post along running at a jog-trot (cf. *laban lubuñ*; *lambaḥ lumbuḥ*).

lubur, adj., v. a. m. Soft, semi-liquid, boggy; make, be do. *Noa jonḍra daka do l.gea, dakko bartiketteko l.keta* (or *Lena*), this Indian corn-porridge is semi-liquid, they added too much water and thereby made it gruel-like; *noa dalahi do l.gea, thalikape*, this marsh is quaggy, you will sink in (v. infra).

lubur lubur, adj. Soft, thickish, gruel-like, semi-liquid, sloppy, pulpy; v. m. Become do. *Noa kaṇṭhar do l.l. bele akana*, this Jack fruit is ripe

and soft; *ojo dō l.l. bele akana*, the boil has ripened and is soft (to feel); *khet l.l.ena*, the rice-field has become soft and muddy. (About equal to *labar lubur*, q. v.)

lubur mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Easily, quickly, soft (felt). *Ul dō khub bele akana*, *tunumketre l.m.ñ qikauketa*, the mango is quite ripe, when I felt with my hand, I felt it very soft; *l.m. jaŋga boloyentiña*, my feet were suddenly bogged (in the marsh, mud, etc.) (v. supra).

lubus lubus, adj. Spongy, soft, pulpy, too flexible; adv. Waddling, toddling. *L.l. bele akana*, it has ripened and is soft to feel; *l.l. aŋ*, a soft, too flexible bow; *moŋa hoŋaŋ hoŋmo dō joŋet baraere l.l. qikauka*, when touching the body of a fat person it feels soft; *gidra l.l.e taramet kana*, the child walks waddlingly (a fat child just learning to walk) (v. *labas lubus*; cf. *lubur lubur*).

lubus mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Soft (to feel). *Kaŋthaŋ l.m.ñ qikauketa*, the Jack fruit was soft to feel when I touched it (v. supra).

lubhqə, the same as *libhqə*, q. v. *L.bh. lu haha*, at it, after it!

lubhqi, v. *lubhqə* (rare).

lubhqu, the same as *lobhao*, q. v.

lubhi, adj., v. a. Greedy, covetous; covet, be greedy, hide away (steal) for oneself. *Nui jel geget alope dhurquea, qđi l. hoŋ kanae*, don't put him to cut up the meat, he is a very covetous (pilfering) fellow (who will put aside meat for himself); *daŋgra jele l. qguketa*, he brought some meat that he pilfered; *haŋtiñ alope metaea, daka l.a*, don't tell her to serve out (the food), she hides food away for herself; *marahiñ joŋo ŋakae l.keta*, the eldest one hid all the money appropriating it (when father's property was divided among the brothers). (H. *lobhi*; cf. *lab*.)

lubhiq, adj. Greedy, covetous, avaricious (about equal to *lubhi*, q. v.). *Ađi l. hoŋ kanae*, he is a very greedy person (who will secretly appropriate for himself).

lubhraq, the same as *libhraq*, q. v. (C., very rare here.)

lubhuñ lubhuñ, the same as *lubuñ lubuñ*, q. v. (v. *labhañ lubhuñ*).

luca, adj. Thievish, lewd, low, lascivious, base, profligate. *Nui l. dō helge bae hel sahaoa*, this thievish rascal, he is unable to see anything without taking it; *nui l. mara hoŋ saname joŋ cabaketa*, this thievish wretch, he ate up all. (H. *luccā*.)

luca lamot, adj. Lewd, lascivious, licentious. *Noa atore ađi l.l. koŋa menakkoa*, in this village there are some very lascivious young men (v. supra and *lamot*).

luci, adj. f., the same as *luca*, q. v., but applied to females. (H. *lucci*.)

lucni, adj. f., the same as *luci*, q. v. (about equal to *chucni*).

luc puc, v. m., equal to *luc pucqu*, q. v.; adj. Chicken-hearted, timorous. *Noa bir hoŋ dō l.p. qikauk kana*, this forest road feels dangerous (is fearful); *l.p. hoŋ*, a timorous person.

luc pucāu, v. m. Be frightened, quail, flinch, quake, fight shy, show the white feather, tremble. *Taruṣ rak aṅjomteye l.p.k kana*, he is trembling with fear having heard a leopard cry; *boṅga botorteye l.p.ena*, fearing the bongas he trembled, frightened; *huḍur aṅjomteye l.p.baṛae kana*, hearing the thunder he is nervously afraid (seeking shelter) (cf. *puc puc*, *puc pucāu*).

luc puciā, n., adj. Dastard, coward, poltroon, craven; dastardly, trembling, nervous. *Bir hortē uni l.p.tuluḥ dō alom calaka, jāhāeye oḍoklenkhane nīr bagiāpea*, don't follow a road through the forest together with this poltroon, if any animal should come out he will run away and leave you; *uni l.p.hor bakjunu nēlteye dāra*, this cowardly fellow runs away when he sees a fire-fly (believing it to be a bonga) (v. supra).

lucra lucri, the same as *locra lucri*, q. v.

lucri, adj. f., the same as *locra*, q. v., but applied to females.

lucu pucu, adj., v. m. Chicken-hearted, timid, timorous, afraid, cowardly; be frightened, tremble. *Aḍi l.p.hor kanae, bae dil dāyēaka*, he is a very chicken-hearted person, he is unable to show any courage; *arak dāhri nēlteye l.p.k kana*, he is trembling having seen a red turban (i. e., the police) (v. *luc puc*, *luc pucāu*).

lucur pucur, equal to *locor pocor*, q. v. *Nīnda oḍokoke l.p.ok kana*, she is afraid to go out at night (cf. *luc puc*).

lucur pucur, equal to *locor pocor*, q. v. *Gidra l.p.ok kana*, the child suffers from diarrhoea.

ludgi, adj. f., the same as *lodga*, q. v., but applied to females.

ludguḥ, adj., adv., v. m. Plump, fat; become so. (children). *L.e moṣa akana nui gidra*, this child has become plump and fat; *khube jomette nētar dōe lena*, she (the little girl) is eating and has become fleshy at present. Also used equal to *ludguṣ*, q. v.

ludguḥ ludguḥ, adv. Very plump and fat (children). *Onkoren gidra dō l.l.ko moṣa akana*, the children of those people have grown very plump and fat (v. supra; also v. *ludguṣ ludguṣ*).

ludgui, equal to *ludguḥ*, q. v.

ludgui ludgui, equal to *ludguḥ ludguḥ*, q. v.

ludguṣ, equal to *ludguḥ*, q. v.

ludguṣ, adj., adv., v. m. Flourishing, with full ears; in clusters; be round and full, luxuriant (crops, certain fruits). *Horō dō l.ge nēlok kana*, the paddy looks flourishing; *raher dō l.ge jo akana*, the *raher* (q. v., a leguminous cultivated plant) has yielded fruit in clusters (the legumes being full, bending and close together); *gundli geḷe lena*, the millet has set ears and is flourishing.

ludguṣ ludguṣ, adj., adv. Flourishing, vigorous, luxuriant, round and full of branches. *L.l. noa dare dō dār akana*, this tree has vigorous branches all round; *horō dō l.l.geḷe akana*, the paddy has set ears luxuriantly there is a full crop with heavy ears (v. *lud ludu*).

ludguṣ luagṣ, adv. With thudding sounds. *Busupre gidra l.l.ko donet kana*, the children are jumping in the straw thud thud (v. *ludṣ ludṣ*; *lud lud*).

ludguṣ mante (-*marte*, -*mēte*), adv. With a thud. *L.m.ye donketa*, he jumped with a thud.

lud lud, equal to *lad lud*, q. v. (Thudding sounds.)

lud ludu, adj., v. a. m. Bulging, hanging down; bend down (full ears); bulge, swell, make, become pregnant. *Jaṅga suptiē l.l. mo akantaea*, the instep of his foot has become greatly swollen; *gkoe coṅ nonḍeko ičketa l.l.*, some one has passed stools here in a heap; *deal l.l.yena dhasaok laḡit*, the wall has bulged so as to be near coming down; *phalnako l.l.kedea*, somebody has made so and so pregnant; *laē l.l. akantaea*, his stomach has become bulging (from over-eating); *gaiye ārgo l.l.keta*, the cow is heavy in calf.

ludu budu, adv. Bubblingly (the sound of millet being boiled). *Hape manjan taṅgi toraeme, l.b. isinok kana janhe*, wait and get some midday meal before you go, the millet is boiling and bubbling. (When boiling millets no superfluous water is added and poured off, as when boiling rice; hence a somewhat different sound) (onomat. v. *ludu ludu*).

luduk luduk, adv., v. m. Swagging, moving up and down, shaking up and down (the flesh and stomach of fat people); shake, spring up and down. *Moṭa buḍhiye eneč kana, l.l.e hilquk kana*, the old fat woman is dancing, (her flesh) is shaking up and down; *l.l.e taramel kana*, he is walking along his flesh trembling; *hormo l.l.ok kantaea*, her body is shaking (as she moves) (cf. *ludṣ ludṣ*; cf. *ludguč*).

ludu ludu, equal to *ludu budu*, q. v.

ludṣ ludṣ, adv. With thudding sounds (sound when threshing millet or *hoṛeč* (q. v.) beating the heap with a heavy stick). *Janheko dal jaṇet kana, l.l. saḍe kana*, they are threshing the millet with a stick, it sounds thud thud. (C. also equal to *luduk luduk*, not so here.) Also used about the sound when pounding flour.

ludṣ mante (-*marte*, -*mēte*), adv. With a thud, bang. *L.m. daṅgrae dalkedea*, he struck the bullock, so that it made a thudding sound; *sarim khon l.m.ye donketa hārū*, the hanuman monkey jumped down from the roof with a thud (v. supra).

ludur dumqk, adj. Fat, plump. *L.d.e moṭa akana*, he has become fat and plump (both children and grown-ups, pups, small pigs).

ludur dumqñ, the same as *ludur dumqk*, q. v.

ludur dhumqk, the same as *ludur dumqk*, q. v.

ludureak, adj. Excessively fat, very corpulent. *Dela seṅ heo gelayetapea, aḍi mōñj le moṭa akana*, come, let me try to carry him on my hip, he has become extremely nice and fat (also used about old people).

luduryak, v. *ludureak*.

luduryut, the same as *ludureak*, q. v.

- ludhur*, v. m. Move up and down, shake, tremble (protuberant stomach, marshy ground). *Lač loč kantaea taram jokheč*, his stomach shakes when he walks; *dalahi loč kana*, the marshy ground trembles (v. *lođhor lođhor*).
- ludhur ludhur*, adj., adv., v. m., equal to *lođhor lođhor*, q. v. (shakingly fat).
- luđur buđur*, the same as *lođor bođor*, q. v.
- luga*, n. Cloth. (Muṇḍari *luga*; also used by Kolhes, Doms, Kamars, Jolhas; but not by Santals in these parts; v. *lugri*; H. *lūgā*.)
- lugič*, n. Cloth (v. *lugri*; used by Santals in western districts).
- lugi mač*, n. Bamboo not seasoned (of this or last year's growth). *L.m.* *Mahleko larčara, ale do bale khusiaka*, the Mahles like the unseasoned bamboo (it is easy to work), we don't like it (it is eaten by insects).
- lugri*, n., v. a. m. Cloth, dress, garment; to clothe, provide with clothes. *Kicrič ořečlentaea, netarko lkedea*, her clothes were torn into rags, they have provided her with clothes now. (H. *lugri*; *kicrič* is the most commonly used word.)
- lugrič*, the same as *lugri*, q. v.
- luhi*, n. A small, shallow iron pan. (C.; not used here; v. *luiha*.)
- luiha*, n., the same as the more commonly used *luiha*, q. v. (cf. H. *lohiyā*).
- luhu cuhu*, adv., v. m. Before others, in advance; be forward, put oneself forward, take the lead, the precedence. *Peṛa qurim emakotege am do l.c.m. jometa*, you are eating in advance, before you serve the visitors; *ačgeye l.c. baṛae kana*, he is himself taking the lead (putting himself forward); *kulhi duruṛe unigeye l.c.k kana*, in the village council he tries to take the lead; *am bacōn men akawafme, cakem l.c.k kana*; I have not asked you (to do it), why are you pressing yourself forward.
- luhuč cundur*, v. m., equal to *luhu cuhu*, q. v.
- luhuč luhuč*, adv. Pressing oneself forward, constantly. *Onka l.l. din hilok alom hijuka, baṅkhanle ḍaṇḍommea*, don't come pressing yourself forward daily, or we shall fine you (especially used about young men's flirting) (cf. *luhu cuhu*).
- luhui*, n. Iron-stone sand. (C.; not here; cf. *loha*.)
- luhui japuč*, n. Cyclonic weather with a breeze (in Bhador) (v. infra).
- luhui luhui*, adj. Very fine, powdery. *Aḍi mihiho hoḷoṅketa l.l.*, they have made the flour very fine.
- luhui luhui*, adv. Gently (wind), gently and cold (wind). *L.l. hoeteṛe daḷet kana*, it is raining with a cold breeze; *l.l. pačim khone hoeyeta aḍi rabaṅ*, there is a cold breeze from the West, very cold (v. supra; cf. *nanha nanha hoe*).
- luhum suhum*, adv., v. a. m. Friendly, wheedlingly, sweetly (superficially sweet); cheat, beguile, cajole, coax, wheedle. *L.s. ceč coṅkin galmarao kana aḱin moto*, they are talking in a very friendly way between themselves who knows what it is; *paḥil do aḍiko l. sukhuma, tayomte kārčute lačreko mamaḱa*, at first they wheedle you, afterwards they cut you in your stomach with the ladle (about servants who are promised all good

- things and afterwards find that they do not get even enough food); *l.s.e mǎlunkedeā*, he fascinated him with sweet words; *ʃaka emaea mentye l.s.kedeā*, he coaxed him saying he would let him have money; *l.s.kidiñae*, he cheated me, not keeping his promise.
- Lui bari Lukui bari gar*, n. A fort so-called in Champa, belonging to the Tuḍu sept.
- luiha*, n. An iron pan, shallow and of different sizes. *L. daka dō bañ sebela*, rice boiled in an iron pan is not savoury. (H. *lohiyā*.)
- lui lui*, v. a. m. Impregnate, be pregnant; get a bulging stomach. *Jom l.l. akanae, barti alope emaea*, (the child) has eaten so that its stomach is bulging, don't give it any more (cf. *lud ludu*).
- luj luj*, v. a. m. Make, be pregnant. (About equal to *lui lui*, q. v., but is only used about pregnancy.)
- lujuk lujuk*, adv., v. m. Tripping, running, springing, trotting (at a moderate pace); trot, run trippingly, move up and down slowly. *Bariatko dō setoñ iate l.l.ko eneč kana*, the bridegroom's party are dancing at a slow gait (trippingly) on acc. of the heat of the sun; *l.l.e daret kana ayubok kanteye*, he is trotting along (running) because he is being overtaken by the evening; *donko eneč kana, l.l.ok kanako*, they are dancing the *don* dance, they are moving up and down at a moderate gait (v. *lajak lujuk*).
- lujuk lujuk*, the same as *lujuk lujuk*, q. v. (v. *lajak lujuk*).
- lujun lujun*, the same as *lujuk lujuk*, q. v. (v. *lajan lujun*).
- lujhuk lujhuk*, the same as *lujuk lujuk*, q. v. (Muḍari *lujhuk lujhuk*).
- lujhuk lujhuk*, the same as *lujuk lujuk*, q. v.
- lujhun lujhun*, the same as *lujun lujun*, q. v. (cf. *jhulun jhulun*).
- lukā curi*, n., adj. Stealing, pilfering; pilfering. *Aḍi l.c. hor kanae, alope joṭet ocoaea*, he is a very pilfering person, don't let him touch. (B. *lukācuri*, hide and seek game.)
- lukā chapā*, n. Concealment, secrecy; v. a. m. Keep secret, do secretly; adv. Secretly. *L.ch. bamukanan, joto baḍaeok kana*, there is no secrecy, all is being known; *l.ch. alope galmaraoa*, don't talk secretly; *l.ch. kami dō bañ bogea*, to do anything secretly is not good; *l.ch.e jometa*, he eats secretly; *kombro kathako l.ch.keta*, they have kept the matter of the theft secret; *unkin reak katha l.ch.yena*, the case of those two was kept secret. (B. *lukān*; v. *chapao*.)
- luke lukete*, adv. Cautiously, gently. *Dayaṇre l.l. sagar ārgoepe*, bring the cart cautiously down the steep incline; *l.l. kaṭ tulpe*, be careful lifting the piece of wood (cf. B. *lukān*).
- luki*, n. A cooking-vessel of brass or copper. *L.rebon dakaea, iditabonpe*, we shall cook in a brass pot, take one along. (Muḍari *lukhi*.)
- luk luk*, adv., v. m. Trembling, shivering; tremble, shiver (from cold or fear). *L.l.e thar tharaok kana rabañte*, he is shivering from cold; *tarup ñelte botortēn l.l.ena*, seeing the leopard I trembled from fear.

luk lukqu, v. m. Shiver, tremble (from fear or cold). *Ruq ehopede kana, rabañteye l.l.k kana*, he is getting fever, he is shivering from cold (the ague stage of malaria); *taruŋ rak añjomteye l.l.ena*, he became trembling from fear hearing the cry of the leopard (v. supra; cf. *lukut lukut*).

lukre, adj., v. m. Maimed, injured, broken (hand or feet); be maimed; get a bent or crooked hand, finger, foot from having been broken. *Ti do l.getaea, dhinkireye soboklena*, her hand is maimed, it was struck and hurt in the dhinki; *mit jaŋga doe l.gea*, he has one injured leg; *dare khone nūrente ti l.yentaea*, his arm was maimed by his falling down from a tree. (Especially used about males, but is also used about women; about a hand, etc., that has been broken and is not fully restored to its original shape) (v. *lokre*).

lukret, adj., v. m., equal to *lukre*, q. v. (Angry, more or less abusive word.)
lukret lukret, the same as *lokret lokret*, q. v.

lukri, adj., v. m., the same as *lukre*, q. v., but only applied to females.

lukui ghās, n. A certain kind of grass. The culms are used for making brooms, plaited like the *sirom jonok* (v. sub *jonok*) (cf. Muṇdari *luku jono*, a grass-broom).

lukur, adj., v. m. Shaky, trembling; become do. (permanently). *Banar ti l.getaea, jāhānak bae safi dareaka*, both his hands are shaky, he is unable to take anything in his hands; *batte ti jaŋga lentaea*, his hands and legs have become shaky through rheumatism.

lukur lukur, adj., adv., v. m. Shaky, trembling, shivering; shake, tremble, shiver (from cold or fear). *L.l.e thar tharaok kana*, he is trembling and shivering; *hoŋok l.l. laraok kantaea*, his neck is trembling (in some people when they are going to speak; v. *hokor*); *hakim samañreya l.l.ok kana*, he is trembling in front of the magistrate (unable to speak from fear); *rabañteye l.l.ok kana*, he is shivering from cold (v. *lokor lokor*, *lukur tukur*, *lukut lukut*, *luk lukqu*).

lukur mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a sudden start (frightened). *Kakya se cele coñ ackae rogoŋkette l.m. qđi āññ botorena*, a lizard or someone suddenly made a rustling sound (in the leaves) and I was awfully frightened with a sudden start (v. supra).

lukur tukur, equal to *lukur lukur*, q. v.

lukur thukur, equal to *lukur lukur*, q. v. *Janhe dakañ jomkette l.th.in qikqueta*, I am feeling shaky, because I have eaten boiled millet (which is intoxicating); *hañdi bulte dosar hiloŋ l.th. qikquka*, when you have been drunk from beer, you feel shaky the next day.

lukur thukur, the same as *lukur thukur*, q. v.

lukut, v. a. d., v. m. Start, get a sudden fright. *Onako lajadiñteñ lata*, I got a sudden fright when they told me that; *taruŋ helteñ lena*, I got a sudden fright seeing the leopard (cf. *lukur*).

lukut lukut, adv., v. m. Quaking, trembling; be apprehensive, tremble inwardly; quake, shake, palpitate. *L.l.in qikqueta, kisār cel coe metañ*,

I feel apprehensive, who knows what my master will say to me; *in eskarge l.l.in gitič aṅgayena*, I spent the night until dawn alone in fear and trembling; *hopoko jom oco akatteko l.l. akana*, they are uneasy, because they have let (their cattle) eat (people's) paddy (fearing that they will be fined) (cf. *lukur lukur*, *luk luk*).

lukut mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a sudden start (frightened). *Ceter nūrente l.m.ñ botorena*, I was suddenly frightened by the fall of a thunder-bolt (v. *supra*).

lukhi, n., adj. Good fortune, good luck, wealth, prosperity, farm produce; fortunate, lucky. *L. banuktaea*, he has no foodstuffs; *onko orakre l. bañ taheñ kana*, no farm produce will stay in their house (all is taken away by the money-lenders); *daka alope giđia, l. kana*, don't throw food away, it is a necessity of life; *l. hor kanae*, he is a fortunate man. (H. *lakhi*, from *lakshmi*; here not used about live stock.) A girl's name, fairly common.

lukhibar, n. Thursday. *L.re hoponerako se baretko bako bidqkoa*, on a Thursday they do not send daughters or (wife's) brothers away (do not let them go); *l.re lukhiye odok calaka*, on Thursday good fortune will depart (if the relatives mentioned are permitted to leave). (H. *lakshmi-bār*.)

lukhi chađa, adj. Abandoned by fortune, unfortunate, luckless. *Am l.ch. do dakam giđiyet, cetem joma*, you abandoned fellow, you throw food away, what will you eat; *am l.ch. do, acuač hō bam reβena*, you luckless one, even when you are put to do a work you are unwilling. (B. *lakshmi chārā*.)

lukhi palon, n. Scarcity, fast. *L.p.din tahēkana*, it was a time of fasting (v. *palon*).

lukhu, n. A nickname of males; also the name of a tiger acting as the dog of the witches (acc. to Santal traditions).

lulha, n. The back of the hand (from joint to fingers). *L.ko khoda akadea*, they have tattooed the back of her hand; *l. ufi*, the wrist joint. (Mundari *lulhua*.)

lulhaq, v. *luluqu*.

lulu, the same as *lolq*, q. v. (To lull.) *Gidra lyem*, lull the child to sleep.

luluqu, v. a. m. Wheedle, coax, beguile (by promises). *L. idikedeako ca disomte*, they coaxed him away to the tea-country; *munisko l.gotkakome*, wheedle the hired labourers to work (persuade them to start); *jāhā lekate nonđe l. aguyem*, persuade him somehow to come here (induce by promises).

lulu baču, v. a. m. Deal gently with, speak kindly, persuasively or pacifyingly to, pacify, soften down, soothe, smooth down. *L.b.kate bačuko doho akadea*, they have kept their daughter-in-law by dealing gently with her; *gidra l.b.yem, alom rak ocoyea*, soften the child down, don't make him cry; *ađi l.b.teh agu ruqar akadea*, I have brought her back speaking very kindly to her; *guti kamri l.b.kote dohokom*, keep your servants and servant-girls, dealing kindly with them; *jinis l.b.kate baeme*, put the thing away with great care (cf. *lulu*).

lulu lulu, the same as *lōlō lōlō*, q. v.

lulu pusu, v. a. m. Induce, cajole, coax. *L.p.kate dohoyem*, keep him by wheedling (about equal to *lulu bachu*; but rare) (cf. *lusu pusu*).

lulurkuč, adj., v. a. Huddled up, bent and stiff; keep bent and stiff. *Nonka eskarre l. durupkok do artetge bhabna aikauka*, to sit in this way by oneself huddled up makes one feel still more grieved; *kaŕuŕe l. akattaea kasra iqte*, he keeps his fingers stiff and bent on acc. of the scabies sores; *dhinkireye sobok akante tiye lakata*, she keeps her hand stiff and bent, because she has hurt herself in the dhinki (v. *lurkuč*).

lulu sereh, n. A lullaby, what is sung to make a child sleep (v. *lulu*).

lulwau, v. *luluau*.

lumam, n. The cocoon of the Tasar silk-worm; the silk-worm and moth, *Antheraea mylitta*; silk. *Haŕre l.in kirkhetkoa itako lagit*, I bought silk-worm cocoons at the market for propagation purposes; *l. lugri*, a silk cloth (silk dress); *ltejo*, the silk-worm; *l.ge tol khonko kataolenkhan ŕira ar patniko oŕokoka*, when the silk moths emerge from the cocoons they come out as male (*ŕira*) and as female (*patni*) moths; *l.do pon dhaoko uroka, adoko toloka*, the silk-worms moult (slough) four times, whereupon they spin their cocoons; *guriko urokreko dheanoka l. bar din gan*, before they moult, the silk-worms do not eat for about two days; *l.patni ar ŕiraŕin joŕena*, the male and female silk moths have paired (*l.jor* is not said here); *l.ko peŕečkoa*, they detach the cocoons from the trees; *l.lekagele atin heč akana, menaklegea*, we have come feeding like the silk-worm, we live like them (a Santal saying expressing sorrow that they have been a wandering people). C. gives the names referring to the four moultings as *sagoe* (the first moult, here generally *utri*), *dojra* (the second), *ŕeka* (the third) and *koela* (the fourth); except the first, also used here. The last before spinning is called *koela*, because of the black "excrements." The cultivation of silk-worms (called *leas*) is fairly common on the hillsides; the place where they are reared is called *aŕa baŕi*. The "cultivation" is begun three times, in Asaŕ (called *dhurŕa aŕa*), in Bhador (called *marah aŕa*) and in Kartik (called *jaŕui aŕa*). At the commencement of *marah aŕa* there are certain religious ceremonies. A large piece of bark of a sal tree is cut out; in this some live coals are brought; on these coals some resin (*dhurŕa*), clarified butter, molasses and a little milk are thrown. The trees on which the silk-worms are placed are incensed. An invocation is uttered to a forest-bonga when the milk is poured on. The attendants (watchers, called *paiha*) each get a little of the molasses, clarified butter and milk mixed together, and eat it. (Muŕdari, Birhoŕ, *lumaŕ, lumam, Ho lungam, lugam*.)

lumam peŕeč puja, n. A sacrifice performed when the silk cocoons have been gathered (v. *supra* and *puja*).

lumam, the same as *lumam*, q. v. (cf. *māyān* for *māyām*).

lumbaqê, v. *ayup lumbaqê*. (A little after nightfall.) *Ayup lenale*, we were delayed until some time after nightfall.

lumkuyut, adv., v. m. Huddled up, with hands and feet drawn up; huddle up. *L.e durup akana*, he is sitting huddled up; *napae l. durup thirkokme*, sit nicely quiet there huddled up (keep yourself there, don't run about); *rabañteye l. akana*, he is sitting huddled up on acc. of the cold.

lumti, n., v. a. m. The "best man" at a wedding; appoint to act, act as such, also as a bride's duenna. The *lumti* (or *lumti kora*, as he is frequently called to distinguish from *lumti budhi*) is a younger cousin of the bridegroom (real or, if there is no such real cousin, then, artificially related); he follows the bridegroom from his home and keeps at his side until the bride is brought to her husband's home and her party has said good-bye when he is set free. *Mamot hopon korako l.kedea*, they arranged for the son of the husband's mother's brother to act as best man; *l.ke calaoena*, he went to act as the bridegroom's best man (may also mean, to follow the bride to her new home); *l.kiê lekae panja barayedih kana*, he (she) follows after me like a person acting as best man (or, bride's escort).

lumti baret, n. The persons who follow the bride to her new home (the *lumti budhiko* and bride's brothers). *Teheñ l.b.ko bidayena*, to-day, the bride's party has been said good-bye to (v. *baret*).

lumti budhi, n., v. a. m. A duenna who escorts the bride to the bridegroom's home; appoint to act, act as such. The principal *lumti budhi* are preferably the bride's paternal or maternal grandmother, if these live; a *lumti budhi* does not go alone, but is accompanied by others, also young girls (all called *l.b.*), so that the party consists of three or five (not more) escorting the bride, besides the *baret korako*. *Mōrē gotēčko l.b.ketkoa*, they arranged for five to act as the bride's escort.

lumti kuri, n., the same as *lumti budhi*, q. v. (but about young girls or young women only).

lumu, v. a. Bow the head when making obeisance; said of children. (C., not here.)

lumuñ, adj., v. a. m. Fine-grained, fine, powdery; grind, be fine. *L.holoñge piñha dō phulquka*, with fine meal the cakes will swell; *sukri jom lobokko l.keta*, they ground the bran fine for the pigs to eat (v. *lēmēñ*).

lumuñ lumuñ, adj., v. a. m., equal to *lumuñ*, q. v. *Dhūrā rit l.l.pe ar ghaore erataepe*, grind the resin very fine and strew it on his sore. (C., soft, smooth, glossy as the coat of a well-groomed horse; not so here; v. *luyum luyum*.)

luñgri, adj. f., the same as *loñgra*, q. v., but applied to females.

luñka, v. *luñkar*.

luñkai, the same as *luñkar*, q. v.

luñkar, adj., v. m. Maimed, disabled, stiff, injured (arm or leg); be do.

Ti l.getaea, his arm is maimed and stiff; *sagar khone hūrlente jañga*

Lentaea, his leg has become stiff and bent, because he once fell down from a cart (cf. *lukre*).

luñker, the same as *luñkar*, q. v. *Jaŋgalañ dal l.katama nahak, ađim nır barae kana neñel*, I shall beat your leg presently so that it will become maimed, you are constantly running about to attend festivals.

luñki, adj. f., the same as *luñkar*, q. v., but applied to females only.

luñti, the same as *lumti*, q. v. *L.kora, l.budhi. Cetem l. barae kana uni soñge do*, why are you following him (who has no business here).

luñd, n. The warp. *Noakin kicrič do miť l.reak kana*, these two pieces of cloth are of one (the same) warp; *miť l.doe niñgrukela*, he finished one length of warp. (Desi *luri, nuri*.)

luñd, n., v. a. A wisp of hemp; twist into a wisp. *Bar l. jārī emañme jote lagil*, give me two wisps of hemp to make some yoke ropes; *noa sobol jārī do l.kakpe, qulau saulauk kana*, make this "washed" hemp into a twisted wisp, it is getting into disorder. Expression is used only about hemp, jute, etc.; the fibre is first bent together and then twisted, the ends being inserted so as to prevent the whole getting loose; it is also used about thread prepared for the warp, before it is entered into the loom; *miť l. sutamle jok akata*, we have "swept" (i. e., applied starch with a broom to) the thread twisted together preparatory to arranging the warp (v. supra; H. *luñdā*.)

luñda, v. a. m. Rub with a ball of rice-flour (to extract imaginary poison or cure pain), plaster with cow-dung, clean with cow-dung (floor for eating, etc.). *Holoñ rilañpe, gidrañ l.kaea*, grind me some flour, I shall rub the child in with a ball; *oka ðene sagak akan, onđe ojhae l.yea*, where the poison (etc.) has fixed itself the ojha will roll the rice-flour ball, over the place; *jomket ðeč l.kakpe*, plaster with cow-dung the place where they took their food; *gidrai ič akata, ma l.kakpe*, the child has eased itself (here), clean it with cow-dung. (H. *luñdā*.)

luñdal, v. *luñdan*.

luñda luñdi, v. a., the same as *luñda*, q. v. (the ojha's rubbing). *Miť dhao gan luñdan dohra ocoyepe, enka l.l. baralekhangeye thiroka*, let him rub with the rice-flour ball once more, by repeatedly rubbing in this way he will be relieved.

luñdan, the same as *luñda*, q. v. This and *luñdan* are also used about collecting cotton that has been spread about when teasing with a bow; *oñanak tulam l. jarwaepe*, scrape together the cotton that has been scattered.

luñdan, the same as *luñda*, q. v.

luñda porob, n. A certain festival (of the Hindus) in Aghar, when rice-flour is made into balls or cakes and eaten; no sacrifices. Well-to-do Santals may follow the custom (v. *luñda* and *sahar luñda*).

luñdi, n. A large ball of twine. (Rare; H. *luñdā*.)

luñdi bhunđi, equal to *luñd bhinđ*, q. v.

lupək, n. The threshed ears of the *kodé* millet (in which some grains may remain). *L.tet dal saphaepe ar gidikakpe*, beat the threshed ears clean (to get whatever grain may be left from the first threshing) and throw it away (? cf. *lobok*).

lupək, adj., v. m. Full, satisfied; eat oneself full (women's abuse). *L.geae, bae joma*, he is full, he will not eat; *tehen do kodé gele lekam jom l.ena, onatem badqi kana*, to-day you have eaten yourself full, expanded like the ears of the *kodé* millet, therefore you are proud (v. supra; when fully ripe the *kodé* millet ears expand).

lupək, v. m. Get dark (after sunset), about equal to *lumbək*, q. v. Generally preceded by *ayup*. *Ayup l.katen seterena*, I arrived when it was dark evening; *Layup aguyet dom*, why, you are bringing with you dark evening (i. e., you are so late); *l.gotena*, it has just become dark (evening).

lupək lupək, adv. Flourishingly, with large ears (*kodé* millet). *Kodé do adi mōh j l.l. gele akantakoa*, their *kodé* millet has set beautiful large ears.

lupsi, adj. f. Fat, corpulent (girl, especially small girls). A common nickname (v. *lopsa*).

lur, n., the same as *lor*, q. v. Used with negation.

lur bur, the same as *lur*, v. *lor*. *Oka kami reak l.b. banuktaea*, he has no skill to do any kind of work. (Not used before women, on acc. of *bur*; H. *bur*, pudendum feminae.)

lur bhas, n., the same as *lur*, v. *lor*. *Katha reak l.bh. banuktaea*, he has no ability to speak.

lur dhej, n., the same as *lur*, q. v. *L.dh. banuktama, arem bhaka barayeta*, you have no sense or ability, and you are bragging (v. *dhej*).

lur na bhas, adj., adv. Ill-conditioned; without skill and ability. *L.n.bh.e roreta*, he speaks without skill and knowledge (nonsensically); *l.n.bh.e helok kana*, she looks very plain; *sanam kate mak baricketa, l.n.bh.e benaoefa*, he spoilt all the wood cutting it, he works without skill and knowledge (v. *bhas*).

lurq chunta, adv., v. a. m. Snatching away; tear away, strive for, grab away. *Haŋte beŋgarin idileta, l.ch.ko hataoketa*, I took egg-plant fruits to the market, they snatched it all away; *ulko l.ch.keta*, they snatched all the mangoes away (buying) (v. *infra*).

lurq luri, adv., v. a. m. Snatching away; fight about, strive or contend for, tear away, tear from one another. *L.l. jonŋdra gadarko atkirketa*, they snatched away the just-ripening Indian corn (contending who should get it); *kaerako l.l.keta*, they fought over the bananas who should get them; *kikrin hoŋko lyena*, the buyers fought one another (to get a thing) (cf. *larhai*; cf. H. *larna*).

lurgq, the same as *lurgau*, q. v.; n. A stick. *Bhugak khon bin l.todeme*, poke the snake out from the hole with a stick; *khub maran l. aguime*, bring a very big stick.

lurgau, v. a. m. Poke, put a stick in a hole, rout out, force out, drive away (also about people). *Hako l. totkom*, poke the fish out; *hulre Bhogna pargana kushquri latar khonko l. totkedea*, during the Santal rebellion they routed Bhogna Pargana out from under a heap of fire-wood; *dan iate ato khonko l. totkedea*, they drove her away from the village because she was a witch; *toyo dander khonko l. totkedea*, they poked the jackal out from the cave.

lurka, n. A kind of ear-ring (very rare with Santals). *L. pagra*, do. (H. *lurkã*.)

lurka, n. Those who make *lurka* and bore holes in the ear for them. Here the *jadopaŋia*, q. v., are also called so.

lurka, adj. m. Sheep (rams) that have two pendants of flesh covered with skin hanging down from the chin; also bullocks that have loose horns. *L. bheda*, a ram having pendants; *l. daŋgra*, a bullock with loose horns (v. *laru bhidi* and *lara daŋgra*; cf. *larao*).

lurka kati, v. sub *kati*.

lurki, adj. f., the same as *lurka*, q. v., but applied to sheep and cows.

lurkuč, equal to *larkuč*, v. *larkuč*. *Jaŋga l. getaea*, his leg is bent; *tiye or l. kedea*, he pulled and bent his hand; *rabaŋte l. e duruŋ akana*, she is sitting huddled up from cold; *sir lurkujok kantaea*, his (swollen) muscle becomes bent and stiff (when massaged).

lurkuč lurkuč, equal to *larkuč larkuč*, q. v. *L. l. e taramet kana*, he is walking, putting his foot down bent (not on the whole sole); *tiye l. l. efa*, he moves his hands backwards and forwards (as people do when walking).

lur luriq, adj., v. m. Tall, lanky, tall and slim; become do. (people, trees). *L. l. dare*, a tall and branchless tree; *l. l. i hara akana*, (he) she has grown into a tall and slim (boy) girl. (Equal to *lar luriq*, q. v.)

luruk luruk, adv. Dangling, sway to and fro suspended; v. m. Dangle; vibrate. *Ul jo l. l. laraok kana*, the mango fruits dangle (sway to and fro); *jhur jhuri pagra l. l. ok kana*, the ear-ornament vibrates (cf. *larao*, *lorok lorok*).

luru kuru, adv., v. a. m. Industriously, laboriously; exert oneself, be laborious, industrious, assiduous; be eager, impatient. *L. k. n. dakka kana*, I am exerting myself to get the food ready; *baŋ thir akana*, *l. k. yet kangeaŋ*, I have not stopped (working), I am exerting myself; *hape se, alom l. k. ka, isin gotetaŋ nahak*, wait, don't be impatient, I shall soon have it ready cooked.

luru khuru, the same as *luru kuru*, q. v.

luruŋ, n. A large hanging down ear-ring (fixed in the lobe). Rare with Santals. *L. pagra* it is generally called (cf. *lurka*; v. infra).

luruŋ buruŋ, adv., v. m. Idling, lazily, shirking work; to idle, shirk work. *L. b. em daran kana*, you are wandering about shirking work; *kami jokheč dom l. b. ok kana, jom jokheč dom disa agu goda*, when there is work to be done you shirk, when the time for food is there

you at once remember it (and so always) (cf. *lurur burur*, *luḍur buḍur*; v. *loḍor boḍor*).

luruṅ luruṅ, equal to *laraṅ laraṅ*, q. v.

lurur burur, the same as *luruṅ buruṅ*, q. v. (v. *loḍor boḍor*).

luryuṅ luryuṅ, adv., v. a. m. Slipping down, easily down or in; gulp down, slip down, or in. *Biṅ bhugakte l.l.e boloyena*, the snake slipped into the hole; *dakae l.l.eta gidra*, the child is gulping the rice down. (Not commonly used.)

luryuṅ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*) adv. Slipping quickly, easily down. *L.m.ye utketa*, he gulped it quickly down (v. *supra*).

luryut, v. a. m. Slip down the throat, swallow eagerly (not liquids). *Jel kufiye l.keta*, he gulped the bit of meat down (v. *loriyot*).

luryut, v. a. m. Insert, commit fornication (-*kedae*, -*enae*) (v. *supra*).

luryut kuryut, the same as *luryut luryut*, q. v.

luryut luryut, adv., v. a. m., equal to *luryuṅ luryuṅ*, q. v. *Kaera bele l.l.e utketa*, he swallowed the ripe banana quickly down (slipped down his throat); *daka utui l.l.ef kana*, he is gulping his rice and curry down (without chewing); *hako bhugakteko l.l.ena*, the fish slipped into the hole (v. *luryut*).

luryut mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv., equal to *luryuṅ mante*, q. v. *L.m. biṅe boloyena*, the snake slipped quickly in.

luskud, adj. Plump, short and thick (children). *L.e ṅelok kana nui gidra do*, this child looks plump; *hoḥok do moḥa iate khaḥo ar l.getaea*, the neck (of the child) is short and thick on acc. of its being fat (cf. *luskur*).

luskui luskui, adj. Plump, chubby (pups, young of animals). *L.l.ko moḥa akana mōṅjgeko ṅelok kana seta hoḥon*, the pups are fat and plump, they look beautiful (v. *luskud*).

luskulundur, adj. Fat, plump; v. n. Caper about, be frolicsome. *L.l.geae nui gidra do*, this child is nice and chubby; *goḥo hoḥon bhugak thenko l.l. barae kana*, the young of the rat caper about at their hole (cf. *supra*).

luskur, adj., v. m., equal to *lesker*, q. v.

lusra lusri, the same as *locra lucri*, q. v.

lusui lusui, adj., adv., v. m. Fine, soft, undulating (hair, down, grass, seedlings, etc.); wave (in the wind). *Up l.l. laraok kantaea*, her hair is fluttering; *gachi l.l. ṅelok kana*, the seedlings look fine (undulating); *gundli l.l. geḷe akana*, the millet has set ears (straight up, before bending down); *ghās hoḇete l.l.ok kana*, the grass is waving in the wind (only about fresh, short grass).

lusu pusu, adv. Whisperingly, secretly. *L.p.i bulqukedea*, he talked whisperingly to her and coaxed her (v. *lusur pusur*).

lusur lusur, equal to *lusur pusur*, q. v.

lusur pusur, adv., v. a. Whisperingly; to whisper (generally to beguile). *Orak bhitrire l.p.kin galmarao kana*, they are talking in whispers inside the house; *cekate coṅ l.p.e bulquen*, somehow or other he was beguiled

by his whispering talk; *l.p.kedeae*, he beguiled him (to give) by his whispering talk (cf. *phusur phusur*).

lusur phusur, v. *lusur pusur*.

luti, n. A kind of small wild bee, *Trigona terminata*. Now very rare.

L. rasa, the honey of these; *l. lerom*, two kinds of bees, fig. about beer (*kaṭkom careṭ hombore l.t.*, *oṇḍeko rasa akata*, bees ensconced in the k. c. grass (i. e., the broom used for straining beer) there they made their honey) (cf. Munḍari *lutia luti*).

luti, v. *loha luti*.

luti, n., v. a. m., the same as *lati*, q. v. (skein of thread).

lutur, n. The ear; v. a. d. Listen to, give ear to. *L.re pagrako horoga*, they put "ear-rings" in the ear; *le piṭu akana, cel hō bae horōk akata*, her ears are bare, she has no ornaments; *jojom l. belek kantaea, leṅga l. dō bogege*, his right ear is suppurating, his left ear is healthy; *l. kala-yentiṇa*, my ears have become deaf; *l.ge aṅjom kana, ale dō bale calak kana*, our ear is hearing (e. g., a rumour), we are not going; *lte aṅjomak kana, mēṭte ṇelak dō baṅ kana*, it is what is heard, not what is seen; *le oḍao barae kana*, he is listening (is eavesdropping); *carḱhi l.*, v. sub *carḱhi*; *bānduk l.*, the "ear" (priming pan) of an (old-fashioned) gun; *arār l.*, the holes, one at each end of a yoke (through which the *jote* (q. v.) is taken; *camṭa l.*, the loop at the end of a leather rope used for making the yoke securely fixed to the cart; *l.aktaeme*, listen to what he says; *bae l.altiṇa*, he did not listen to me (did not obey); *aṅjom l. bānukitaea*, he has no listening ear (does not pay any attention). (Kherw-
lutur, Stieng *tur*.)

lutur biṭ, v. a. Cock the ears, prick up one's ears, listen attentively, be eavesdropping. *Kulṭi l.b.kateye dārketa*, the hare ran away cocking its ears; *inak katha sen l. bidpe*, listen to what I have to say; *aṅjom laḡit le b. barayeta*, he pricks up his ears to hear; *l.b.kateṇ aṅjom akata, onko kangeako*, I have heard it listening attentively, it is they (v. *biṭ*).

lutur bhugak, n. The orifice of the ear. *L.bh.re ṛngotko jomeṇ kana, hoḡor totkom*, ear-wax "is eating me" (the Santals take it, that ear-wax is some kind of animate worm), pick it out (v. *bhugak*).

lutur hupa, the same as *lutur hupak*, q. v.

lutur hupak, n. The mastoid process behind the ear, also part in front of upper ear. *L.h.re alope thapakoa*, don't slap them on the mastoid process behind the ear (or in front of the ear, the ear surroundings) (v. *hupak*).

lutur paṭi, v. a. m. Bore the ear (for ornaments). *Jadopatiḡ dō bale gidra l.ko p.koa*, the Jadopatias bore the ear lobes of infants (all Santal babes are treated in this way, it is supposed to prevent crying); *l.p. reaḱ bar ana poesa ar miṭ ser caoleko hataoa*, they take two annas and one seer of rice for boring the ears (v. *paṭi*).

lutur pefer, v. a. m. Twist, wring the ear. *Lih p.et kana, teheñ khoniñ bagia*, I am twisting my ear, I shall give it up from to-day; *bae ahjometa, lp.eme*, he (the child) does not listen, wring his ear. The twisting of the ear is a common way of punishing children to make them obey; it is further done as a symbolic act to show that one is giving up entirely any bad practice. The person will stand before the council (often on his left foot with the toes of his right foot against the back of his left leg) and catch hold of both ears and twist them with his hands, at the same time promising to give up what he has done. If anyone should fail to keep this promise, he is fined twice as much as at first. Women may do the same, but without standing on one foot. The practice of twisting the ears of children often results in real pain and injury; Santal school teachers are very prone to use this form of punishment (v. *pefer*).

luthri, adj. f., the same as *lothro*, q. v., but applied to females. Used as a nickname.

luṭ, n., v. a. m. Plunder, booty, prey; to plunder, rob, pillage, sack. *L.akko haṭinketa*, they divided the plunder; *haṭreko l.kedea, jāhānak akrin laḡilpe idilekhan qdi husiqṛte taheṇpe, bañkhan miṭ ghaṛiteko l.gotpea*, they robbed him at the market, if you take anything there to sell, be very circumspect and careful, else they will rob you in a moment; *kicričko l.keta*, they took the cloth forcibly away; *sanamko l.kidiña, cekaeñ in dakka hor dḡ*, they robbed me of all (the food), what can I do who am cooking. (H. *luṭ*.)

luṭa, adj., v. m. Deformed, crippled, stunted, disfigured; become do. *Lutur l.ge ṇelok kantaea, maraṇ roḡ ṇamkedea*, his ears look deformed, he has got the big disease (leprosy); *ti lyentaea*, his hands have become deformed (swollen, but no part lost); *malhan lyena*, the bean (creeper) has become stunted; *maṛic dḡ l.gea*, the pepper plants are stunted in growth; *adom paṇi doko lyena*, some of the silk moths have got stunted wings.

luṭa luṭa, adj. Puny, tiny, stunted. *Beṅgar l.l. darek kana*, the egg-plants are growing stunted (v. *supra*).

luṭa luṭi, adv., v. a. m. Robbing, grabbing; rob, pillage, grab, snatch away. *Thari baṭi l.l.ko idiketa*, they took the brass plates and cups, snatching all away; *sanam joko l.l.keta*, they snatched all the fruit away. (H. *luṭa-luṭi*.)

luṭau, v. a. m. Plunder, rob, pillage, snatch away. *Atoren hor sanam kūñḍiko l. idiketa*, the village people have snatched all the mahua fruit away (v. *luṭ*).

luṭi, n. Lip, the lips. *Baṇni l.*, a large protruding under-lip; *cetan l. latar l. sarpa midok kantaea*, her upper and lower lips are being pressed together (and opened; about scolding women); *lye biṇḍuḍadiña*, she thrust out her underlip to me; *eken l.te dḡ alom roṛa, mon khon roṛme*, don't speak only with your lips (superficially, insincerely), speak from your heart (what you really mean) (cf. *Muṇḍari lockor*, *Ho loco*).

- luṭi*, n. The mouth, outlet, edge of anything for letting liquids out. *Lenok paṭa l.*, the mouth of an oil-press (through which the oil runs out); *tifi ghanī l.*, the outlet of an oil mill; *ak lenok l.*, the outlet of a sugar mill; *jok reak l.*, the mouth of a jug (v. supra).
- luṭi*, n. A small brass drinking-vessel. (C., not here; v. *loṭa* and *loṭa luṭi*.)
- luṭia*, n., adj. Plunderer, extortioner; robbing, grabbing (about robbing by dishonesty, but not by force); v. a. Rob, cheat. *Noko dokandar dō l. kanako*, these shopkeepers are robbers; *haṭiate alope idia, l. gea*, don't take it to the market, (they will) cheat you there; *Imegeae Deko dō*, the Deko will cheat you. (H. *lūṭiyā*.)
- luṭis*, n., v. a. m. Notice; notify. *L.ko jariadea*, they served him with a notice; *niqñjhiko l. akadea* (also *akawadea*), they have notified the headman. (Engl. notice; used only about official written notices.)
- luṭkum*, adj. Fat, plump, in fine condition; v. m. Become do. (children, animals, especially young ones, also fruit, bundles). *Bako morota uniren gidra dō, l.geako*, his children are not lean, they are plump and fat; *l. baḍhia*, a fat, castrated pig; *seta hopon dō khubko l. akana*, the pups have become very fat and plump; *koṭeḱkede khon qaṅgra dōc l.ena*, since it was emasculated the bullock has become sleek and fat; *khub l.ko bāndi akata*, they have made up a fine and round paddy-bundle; *kañṭhar dō l. jo akana*, the Jack fruit has become round and full (cf. *lokom dorok*).
- luṭkuri*, n. Something roundish below the end of the jaws above the tonsils. *Nui dō l. rakapadea uru eṅga leka*, he has got a swelling below the end of the jaw like a scalp abscess. (C., the part of the head in front of the ear and upwards to the hair; not-here; v. *kan jari*.) *Kaḍa l.reye ghao akana*, the buffalo has got a sore under its jaw.
- luṭ luṭu*, v. a. m. Cause to swell, rise; make, be pregnant; swell up, get breasts. *Dal l.l.kedeae*, he beat him so that he was swollen; *susurbañe torḱedeteye l.l.yena*, he got a swelling because a wasp had stung him; *jom l.l.yenae*, he ate so that his stomach was distended; *harayenae, toa l.l.yentaea*, she has grown to maturity, her breasts have formed; *l.l.kedeae*, he has impregnated her; *l.l. phoka akantaea*, he has got a large blister (cf. *loṭ loṭo*; cf. *laṭu*).
- luṭni*, n. The mustard plant and seed, *Brassica campestris*, L. *L. arak dō bañ sebela*, the mustard leaves are not savoury (used for curry).
- luṭni muṭni*, n., the same as *luṭni*, q. v. (*muṭni* is a jingle).
- luṭokak*, n. Spoil, booty, plunder (v. *luṭ*).
- luṭ paṭ*, v. a. m. Plunder, ravage, rob, pillage. *Ḍakukedeako, sanamko l.p. idiketṭaea*, they robbed him, they pillaged everything he had; *ṭhari baṭiko l.p.kedeae*, they robbed him and took his brass plates and cups away. (H. *lūṭ pāṭ*.)
- luṭ puri*, n. A world of robbery. *Noa disom dō sedaere aḍi bhage disom taḥḱkana, nitkote dō eḱen l.p. hoe akana, eṛe phaṣiqrateko qsulok kana*, this country was formerly an excellent country; by now it has become

a country of robbery, people support themselves by cheating and deceit (v. *luṭ* and *puri*; C., the side of the face; not known here).

luṭuṭ, v. a. Defraud, cheat, do (a person), trick one out of, take one in, swindle. *Kanṭharin idileta haṭte, tinkore coko ere lkidiṇa, ontḡ notḡ khonko eset qurkidinte okḡe do damko emadiṇa, okḡe do baṇ*, I had taken Jack fruit to the market, who knows when they cheated me, they surrounded me from all sides and some paid me, others did not; *takae lkidiṇa*, he did me for the money (did not pay back what he had borrowed); *qimqiye l. ocoyena*, he was robbed of his wife (somebody else ran away with her).

luṭuṭ, adj., v. a. m. Hard, under-done, not well cooked; make, become do. *Dal do lgea, cedakpe lkefa*, the split-pea curry is hard, why have you under-done it; *seṅgel baṇte daka do lena*, the rice became insufficiently boiled, because there was no good fire (v. *laṭaṭ luṭuṭ*).

luṭuṭ luṭuṭ, adj., v. a. m., about equal to *luṭuṭ*, q. v. (hard). *L.l. dakan jomkette laṭ hasoyediṇ kana*, I have a stomach-ache, because I ate some insufficiently boiled rice.

luṭuṭ suṭuṭ, adv., v. a. Feeling with one's hands; search for (using one's hands). *Poesa okare con doḡo atheta, l.s.in nam baraketa, baṇ namlaka*, I put some money away somewhere and have forgotten where, I searched turning over things and feeling everywhere, but was unable to find it; *l.suṭujme, pasetem namkatge*, search everywhere using your hands, perhaps you might find it (v. *suṭuṭ*).

luṭuk, the same as *loṭok*, q. v.

luṭuk luṭuk, adv., v. m. Apprehensively, uneasily; be apprehensive, afraid, uneasy, diffident, anxious. *L.l.in beṅget akata, mēl hō baṇ japidoka*, I am anxiously awake, my eyes will not close either (I cannot sleep); *eskar iqteye l.l. akana*, he is uneasy (afraid), because he is alone (cf. *lukul lukul*).

luṭhu, adj., v. a. m. One who assists both sides in a game; who attaches himself to a party (without being invited); who insinuates himself (to get food); who advises both parties in a case; to insinuate oneself into other people's company to get food; to assist both parties (in play or a court case). *Nui doḡe l. kana*, this one is an assistant (in certain games, *ṭir, kaṭ kati* and *hedel guḡu eneṭ*, there are two parties both of the same strength, if there is one that cannot be paired, he assists the acting party to gain; if one of them is caught, he takes his place, and helps them to be victorious); *aṭeye luṭhu akana, neḡa doḡe baṇ kana*, he has attached himself (to the party), he is not invited; *jom laḡite l. akata*, he has insinuated himself to get food; *mokordomareye l. akana, bana hore goṛoako kanu*, he has attached himself to both sides in the court case, he assists both men (to get food really) (? cf. *laṭha*).

luṭhu kuṇḡa, adj. The one who assists both sides in a game. *L.kko doḡo akadea*, they have made him an assistant to both sides (in the game);

- l.k. baruḍaṅ, dēṅ banargeko daoa*, an assistant of both sides, the bull-frog, they hit (win) on both sides (the bull-frog is the biggest frog, and the *l.k.* becomes the most important in the game) (v. supra).
- luṭhum*, v. a. m. Give a resounding blow; fall down with a thud. *L.kedeae*, he gave him a resounding blow; *mit theṅgae ladea*, he struck him one resounding blow with a stick; *dare khone lēna*, he fell down from the tree with a thud (? onomat.; cf. *laṭham luṭhum*).
- luṭhum luṭhum*, adv., v. a. m., the same as *luṭhum*, q. v., but repeatedly. *L.le dalkedea*, he gave him many resounding blows; *l.l.kedeae*, he struck him thud thud; *tale jo l.loḵ kana*, the fruit of the Palmyra palm are falling down with many thuds (again and again) (v. supra).
- luṭhum mante* (-marte, -mente), adv. With a thud, with a thump. *Sadom khon l.m.ye nūrena*, he fell down from the horse with a thud; *mit dhaoge l.m. sadeṅ aṅjomlaka*, I heard the sound of one thud (v. supra).
- luṭhur*, v. a. m. Make a loud, crashing sound (gun, bombs, thunder). *Bomko l.keta*, they fired off a bomb (firework) making a loud sound; *banduk lēna*, the gun made a crashing sound (cf. *liṭhir*).
- luṭhur luṭhur*, adv., v. a. m., the same as *luṭhur*, q. v., but about many or repeated sounds. *Okpe kisār coe baplaḵ kan, teheṅ hindaḵ tale tal banduk sade l.liṅ aṅjomlaka*, some rich man has a marriage, last night I heard the continual crashing sounds of guns; *bandukko l.leṭ kana* (or *l.loḵ kana*), they are firing off guns again and again making crashing sounds (or the guns make crashing sounds) (v. supra).
- luṭhur mante* (-marte, -mente), adv. With a crash. *Bom l.m. sadeyena*, the bomb went off with a crash.
- luyum*, adj., v. a. m. Very fine, powdery, soft; make, become do. *Uṭ do l.getaea*, his hair is very soft (not bristly); *kūṇḍiko huruṅ l.keta*, they have pounded the mahua kernels very fine; *uṭ lēntaea*, her hair has become very soft (e. g., after losing the hair by disease) (v. *loyom*).
- luyum luyum*, adj., adv., v. a. m., equal to *luyum*, q. v. (but somewhat stronger). *L.l.ko holōṅketa*, they made the flour very fine; *uṭ l.l. omon akantaea*, his hair has come out very soft and fine; *dariyente gachi l.lēna*, standing too thickly the paddy seedlings have become very fine and thin.
- luyuṅ*, the same as *luyum*, q. v.
- luyuṅ luyuṅ*, the same as *luyum luyum*, q. v. *Holōṅko l.l.keta*, they have made the flour very fine.
- luyur luyur*, equal to *loyor loyor*, q. v.
- luyul*, v. a. d., v. m. Start, get a sudden fright, be frightened. *Taruṭe rakḵeta, l.laea*, the leopard made a cry, it started him; *mokordomareye nūrenteye lēna*, he got a fright, because he lost in the lawsuit. (About equal to *lukuf*, q. v.)

luyut cuput, adv., v. m. Terrified, alarmed, in great fear; be do., apprehensive, alarmed, feel, anguish, quake. *Bir horte l.c.le parom heçena*, we came through following the forest road in great fear; *eskar iqle l.c.in tahē aṅgayena*, being alone I spent the night in apprehension until dawn; *dān botorteṅ l.c.ena*, I became alarmed fearing the witches (v. *luyut*).

luyut luyut, equal to *luyut cuput*, q. v.

luyut mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a sudden start (fear). *Kakrae rogoṭketa, l.m.h botorena*, the lizard made a rustling noise, I got a sudden start; *ceṭer nūrente l.m.ye botorena*, he became terrified by the fall of a thunderbolt (v. *luyut*).

M.

m, the labial nasal, both voiceless and voiced.

ma, intj., a particle conveying an optative, benedictive, precative, cohortative, permissive or admissive sense. Do, please, let them. When used with the Imperative it tones the command down to practically a wish; when used with a finite verb taking the place of the finite *a* it is often a kind of polite Imperative. When used with a verb, it can be attached to forms or tenses that refer to the Future or Continuative of an act, also to the Anterior, but not to any tense or form referring to the past. *Ma hijukme*, do come; *ma rorpe*, please speak (you have permission); *ma daleme*, do give him a beating; *hijuk mae*, let him come; *acgeye ror ma*, let him speak himself; *in hon nele ma*, let me also have a look at him; *jae korarkom nel tiokleko ma*, *qurim gujukre*, may you see your great grandchildren, before you die; *doho akae taken mae*, let him continue to keep her; *alo bareko hijuk ma*, may they not come; *in uni lahare bareh goelen ma*, may I die before him; *endere ma bogege*, why, in that case it is well; *onde man nelletme*, why, I saw you there; *in ma ban tahekan*, why, I was not present (as you know); *ona do he ma hege*, that is quite so, but —; *ror mae ror akal, menkhan bae emoka*, he has, as you know, said so, but he will not give; *ma dela*, do come along; *ma ente*, well then, please, as you like; *ma se daleime, nelmea (lan) nahak*, do, beat me, you will be seen presently (note, subject is often omitted in this expression; if added, it means "I shall see you"); *ma ho tulpe*, do lift it (get along); *ma hai hijukme*, please, you come.

ma, v. a. d. Say *ma* to, agree, consent, call upon, summon. *Mawadean, ban doe kamilet ban do ban*, I called upon him (to do it), whether he has done it or not (I don't know); *dakan mawadea*, I told him to take food (v. supra; not common).

maca, n. A platform, scaffolding (on which a watchman sits to drive away birds, etc., or from where dangerous animals may be shot). *M.leka parkomem benao akata qdi usul*, you have made a bedstead like a staging, so very high; *m.re durupkate tarupe thukedea*, sitting on a scaffolding, he shot the leopard (v. *macan* and *marom*, the more common Santal word; H. *mācā*).

maca, num. Five (in games, of the series *mona*, *dona*, *țena*, *cara*, *maca*).
macalka, v. *mocolka* (the form used here) (Turki, H. *mucalka*).

macan, n. Scaffolding, staging, raised platform; v. a. Construct do. *Jondra horhoē lagitko m. akata*, they have constructed a raised platform (from there) to watch the Indian corn; *dare coț reak m. khon banae thukedeā*, he shot the bear from a scaffolding high up in a tree (v. *maca*; B. *mācān*).

macer, v. a., v. m. d. Eat. *Cele hō, m.kefām*; *m.anah*, how is it, you, have you eaten; I have had food. (Not common; ? cf. H. *micrānā*, eat without appetite.)

mackao, v. a. m. Cause to be sprained; sprain, strain, wrench; be cracked, bent and somewhat broken. *Bar pe horteko ota m.kedeā*, two or three people pressed him down and sprained him; *jaṅgaṅ gur m.ena*, I fell and sprained my leg; *gitic enah otre, hoțok m. akantiā*, I lay down on the floor, my neck has become sprained (and painful); *sagar dahan khon iurhayente niṅgha m.ena*, the axle was cracked and bent by the cart falling down the precipice; *dar hoete m.ena, rapudoḱa nahaḱ*, the branch has been somewhat broken by the storm, it will presently be broken off (cf. H. *macaknā*).

mackunda baha, n. A certain tree, *Pterospermum acerifolium*, Willd. The fragrant flower is used as an ornament in the hair by girls. Planted. (H. *mucukund* and *mackand*.)

mac mac, adv., v. a. m. Creaking, squeaking; make a creaking, rustling sound. *Panahi m.m. saḱek kantaēā*, his shoes make a creaking sound; *lumam sakamko joma m.m.*, the silk-worms eat the leaves making a creaking sound; *gai kaḱa ir ghāsko m.m.ef kana*, the cattle eat cut grass, making a creaking sound; *m.m. pane jomjoṅ kana*, he is eating pan, making a squeaking sound (onomat.; H. *macmac*).

macnothor, n. A variety of the rice plant. (C.)

macok, v. a., v. m. d. Eat (equal to *macer*, cf. *maruk*).

macoț, v. a. m. Finish, bring to an end, finally dispose of. *Horō rokhoko m.kela*, they finished the rice-planting; *katha bako m. dapeata*, they were unable to finish the matter; *atore bako miț monte katha baṅ m.ok kantakoa*, their case is not being finished, because they are not of one mind in the village.

macreñca, n., the same as *macreñka*, q. v.

macreñcaha, adj. One who is apt to catch fish, or, who is eager to eat fish.

macreñka, n. A certain tern, *Sterna melanogastor*; (fig.) an expert fisher. *Phalna doē m. kana, uni tuluc dope dareka hako sap*, so and so is a tern to catch fish, will you be able to compete with him in fishing (cf. H. *māch*).

macreñța, the same as *macreñka*, q. v.

macra macri, the same as the more common *mocra mucri*, q. v.

macha, used as a postpositional affix qualifying the meaning of the word to which it is added and that may be a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb. It may be rendered as: about, like, approximately, a little, somewhat. *Orak m. ngelok kana*, *bando orak kan bando ban*, it looks something like a house, whether it is a house or not; *onde m.n. helledea*, I saw him about there; *arak m.*, reddish; *sebel m.*, somewhat savoury; *boge m.*, somewhat, fairly good; *nonka m. benaome*, make it somewhat like this; *niq m.te calakme*, go about here (follow a way near this); *din m.re hijukme*, come at the proper time (e. g., to get Indian corn, come when it is ripening); *ayup m.e seferena*, he came about evening; *mit m.geakin*, they are about the same (alike, equal); *am m. lekan helledea*, to me he looked somewhat like you; *ruhel m.kedeae*, he scolded him somewhat; *boge m.k kanae*, he is getting fairly well (is recovering); *horo goe m.yentalea*, our paddy has partially died (failed); *ruq m.k kanae*, he is suffering somewhat from fever; *bi m.n qikqueta*, I am feeling fairly satisfied; *ne m.e hecena*, he came a little while ago.

machē, n. The edge, border, hem of cloth, selvage. *Kicriē cekate con m. do adi algate oreēna*, somehow or other the cloth edge was easily torn; *m.re rokkaēpe*, stitch it at the border (cf. P. H. *magst*; Munḍari *maci*).

machē machē(te), adv. Along the border, edge. *Gada m.m.te calakme*, follow the brink of the river; *sorok m.m.te sagar lagaeme*, drive the cart along the edge of the road; *m.m.te kicriē orejok kana*, the cloth is being torn along the border (v. *supra*).

machreñka, v. *macrenka*. (C.)

madoli, v. *mandoli*.

madwa, only in *adwa madwa*, equal to *adwa*, q. v.

mādhās, v. *mandhas*. (C.)

madhe, v. *modhe*. (C.; H. *madhye*.)

Madho Siñ, n. The name of a man who played a great rôle at one time in the history of the Santals, the same as *Mandō Siñ*, q. v.

mae, n. Mother; the Mother (Durga or Kali, invoked by the ojhas). *M. sari*, mother's cloth, a cloth given by the bridegroom to his mother-in-law at the time of the marriage (commonly called *eñga itaf*); *mae porhe*, the Mother reads (used in the mantar, when an ojha performs divination on an oiled leaf; v. *sunum boñga*); *dharti mae*, probably the same as *dharti muni mae*, a female goddess, the necessary adjunct to *Serma siñ Ṭhakur*. (H. *māe*.)

maeda, n. Flour, wheaten flour. *M. holon reak piñha do adi phulauka*, cakes made of wheaten flour rise well. (P. H. *maida*; v. *mōeda*.)

maedan, n. An open field, an extensive plain; adj. Broad, extensive. *Maran okoc m. tanḍi kana*, *bako siyet kana*, *gaiko qtiñ kana*, it is a very large extensive plain, they don't plough it, cattle graze there; *ape do mōñje mela m. piñḍa menaktapea*, *udgar din gitiē lagit*, you have it

fine with a broad and open verandah to sleep there during the hot season. (A. H. *maidān*.)

maegal moegol, adj., v. m. Dirty, slovenly; become do. (about equal to *mūigic*, q. v.).

maegal muigil, equal to *maegal moegol*, q. v.

maejiu, n. A woman (especially married ones, those who perform the duties of women). *M.koak kami dō khucragetakoa*, the work of women is many kinds of small bits; *dakka ukū dō m.ko baḍaea*, the women know how to prepare food; *m. hopon dō setak khonko kamia*, women work from early morning; *m. jat dō bako thiroka*, women (females) will not cease (what they have started) (v. *mae* and *jiu*; cf. *bahu jiu*).

maeke, n., the same as *maku*, a term of endearment, used addressing small girls; in Assam (tea-gardens) *maeke* is heard used equal to *maejiu*, q. v. *E m. dela hijukme*, my girl, please come (v. *maika*; cf. H. *māekā*, maternal home, relatives).

mae masi, n. Cousins on the female side, children of sisters. *M.m. boeha kanakin*, they are children of two sisters (in Santali generally called *era boeha hopon*) (v. *mae* and H. *māsi*; Desi *ma masi* and *mae masi*).

maena, n. A kind of palanquin for a bridal pair (with curtains). The carrying-pole is curved in the middle above the heads of those sitting inside; the form is otherwise like a sedan chair; now very rarely seen. (H. *menā*.)

māerā, adj. Smooth-faced, no hair on the face, clean-shaven. *M.geae*, he is smooth-faced; *m. moca hor dō bako bhagana*, people having no hair round the mouth are not lucky; *nui m. herel dō bañ thike ṇelok kana*, this beardless man does not look well; *hoyō m. hor*, a clean-shaven man (cf. *infra*).

māerāha, the same as *māerā*, q. v. (Muṇḍari *maeraha*.)

māerā mūhā, the same as *māerā*, q. v. (Muṇḍari *maera muha*.) *Marangeae*, *m.m. iqte bae lakhaoḱ kana*, he is full-grown, because he has no beard he is not recognized (as such).

māerā raja, n. Beardless king, i. e., a woman (so-called, because at a marriage the women give the orders, both as to food and other matters). *Bapla opakre m.r.ko asoloka*, in a house where there is a marriage the smooth-faced princes are the real ones (v. *raja*).

maesal muisil, the same as *muisil*, q. v.

Mae sahri, n. The name of a bonga invoked by ojhas.

maeso, equal to *māiri*, q. v.

maethan, adj., v. a. m. Open, extensive; to clear (jungle). *M. tandi*, an open plain; *sedae dō bir tahḱkana*, *nitok doko m.kefa*, formerly there was forest here, now they have cleared it; *apeak raca dō adi jut m.gea*, your courtyard is very fine and clean (no rubbish, no mud). (Equal to *maedan*, q. v.)

mag, v. *mak*. *Dare magme*, cut the tree down.

Mag, n. The month of Magh, the tenth Hindu month, the second half of January and first half of February. The Santals look upon the month

of Magh as the end of the agricultural year and the commencement of the next. In Magh, servants leave or are taken on; in this month the village officials pro forma give up their offices into the hands of the community, and the villagers in the same way give up their lands, now all pro forma; during the same month all commence again as they were. *M. cando rabañ dō, kaḍa dereñ leveka*, the month of Magh is cold, the horns of buffaloes become loose; *M. reye daklekhane Mag masa*, if it rains in Magh, he will make it the month of Magh (before it rains again; Santal saying); *aleren guti dō kami dinreye M. masketa*, our servant made it the month of Magh in the working season (i. e., he left without fulfilling his period of service); *mit M. te M. dō bae dāra, arhō hijukgea M.*, one Magh is not the last Magh (*dār* about the disappearance of the moon before new moon), there will come a Magh again (said about a person who has escaped a fine once; he will be sure to commit a fault again). (H. *māgh, māgha*; v. *Mag mas* and *Mag sim*.)

Mag boṅga, n. The month of Magh (v. *boṅga*).

Mag cando, n., the same as *Mag boṅga*, q. v.

mag dur, adj. Fine, beautiful, stout. *M. e hēloḥ kana*, she is looking fine (well developed).

Mag mas, the same as *Mag boṅga*, q. v. (H. *mās, māsa*, the moon, month; v. sub *Mag*.)

Mag sim, n. A sacrifice performed by the village priest (*naeke*) before they start reaping thatching-grass. The godet collects one cock, half a seer of sun-dried rice, salt and turmeric from every Santal household and takes it all to the *naeke* who sacrifices the cocks at a place near water. The men make a hash of the fowls and eat it all there, where they also drink beer that has been brewed for the occasion. The bongas invoked are the ordinary national ones and some boundary bongas. After the sacrifice the headman speaks in the following way to those present: *Dē Baba, nōkōe Mag mas mundaḍe, kōmbro reaṅ hō M. m., casa reak hō M. m., Mañjhi Paramik reak hō M. m., guti kamrī reak hō M. m., ado sanamko reakge M. m. hoeyentabona, dē okgekope mañjhiḥtabon khan, in hōñ jobabeta Mag masre*, now, Sirs, as we see we are at the end of the month of Magh, there is a month of Magh for the thieves (there is nothing for them to find outside in the fields or on the threshing-floors), there is a Magh month for the cultivators, there is a Magh month for the headman and his deputy, there is a Magh month for servants male and female, consequently we have all got a month of Magh, so, please, if any of you will become our headman, I also resign in the month of Magh.

magra, v. *moṅgra*. (H. *māgrā*.)

Magh, v. *Mag*.

maghe jaḍ, n. The cold of Magh, i. e., *Mag rabañ*, in one of the Folk-tales, when a tiger and a bear had a quarrel about what is the colder

borsa jad or *maghe jad*, the cold of the rainy season or the cold of Magh (v. *Mag*; H. *jārā, jādyā*).

māhā, n. A day, day and night. *Mit m.e tahēkana*, he stayed for one day (or one night, or one day and night); *barsin pe m.*, two or three days; *pe m.khone ruqk kana*, he has been ill for three days; *mōrē m.re hijukme*, come in five days (on the fifth day); *pe m. sendrako nenḍa akafa*, they have fixed the hunt to take place in three days; *mōrē m. hilokre bariatko hijuka*, on the fifth day from now the bridegroom's party will come. *Māhā* is one day and night (Norweg. *dogn*); it will always include the night, and may mean the night only. (Muṇḍari, Ho ma.)

māhā, adj., adv. Splendid, fine (ironically). *M.m hēlok kana*, you are looking splendid (i. e., the opposite). Also the same as *maha*, q. v.; *m. bhag*, extremely lucky (v. *maha*).

maha, adj., adv. Great; greatly, very. *Mjalareh parao akana*, I have got into a great difficulty; *am dō m. muskil hōr kanam*, you are a very difficult person. Very frequently used as a prefix to other words. (H. *mahā*; in Santali compound words the first *a* has the stress.)

mahabari boc, n. A certain plant, Zingiber zerumbet, Roscoe. Used in Santal medicine. (B. *mohabari boc*; *mohodbort boc*.)

mahabir, n. Giant, hero, a person of great importance (also ironical). *Uni m. tulud phom darelena*, you will not be able to take it up with (fight) that big man; *Dom jat thora qmliko namlekhan m.ko tarhaoka*, if a person of the Dom caste gets a small position he will consider himself a great man; *m.em aikhuk kana, in tulud thokem lagaoela*, do you feel yourself a giant, since you are commencing to quarrel with me; *jom bikatem gitic kana, m.em hoeyena*, you are lying there having had your fill, you have become a great man (lazy). *Mahabir* is also worshipped by the ojhas, possibly as Vishnu or as a teacher of theirs. (B. *mohābir*.)

maha bhage, adj. Fine, beautiful (ironical). *M.bh.m hēlok kana, bhage bhage kicric ladekate hō bam pheraok kana*, you are looking exceedingly fine, even when you put on fine clothes you are not altered (v. *bhage*).

mahabhag, n., adj., v. m. Great luck, good fortune; highly fortunate or blessed, very auspicious, lucky; become do., be fortunate. *Teheñ m. hoeyentaea*, he had great good luck to-day; *kora gidrañ namkedeā*, *m. hoeyentiña*, I have got a son, a great good fortune has befallen me; *m. hōr*, a very lucky person; *teheñ m.ena, thamakur jomiñ senlena, jel dakan joana*, I was very lucky to-day, I went to chew tobacco, I got meat-curry to eat (v. *bhag*; H. *mahābhāg*).

Maha dano, n. A bonga so-named, invoked also by ojhas.

Mahadeb, n. The Hindu deity Mahadeo or Siva, also worshipped by some Santals at the *pata* (the hook-swinging) festival. In the *karam binti* Mahadeb is mentioned as the one on whose head the two birds *hās hasil* alighted, because there was no land, only water. (B. *mohādeb*.)

- mahadeb*, n. The centre of a yoke where attached to a cart or a plough-beam. It is raised above the near parts of the yoke (v. *supra*).
- mahadeb*, n. A lingam, the phallic symbol of Siva; fig. penis (v. *supra*).
- mahadeb horo*, n. A variety of the paddy plant.
- mahadeb jaṭa*, n. A thick coil of hair (at back of head), an abnormal growth on bullocks.
- mahadeb jaṭa*, n. A plant used in Santal medicine, the same as *maha jaṭa*, q. v.
- mahadeb jaṭa horo*, n. A variety of the paddy plant. (C.)
- Mahadeo*, v. *Mahadeb*. (C., not used here.)
- maha dhej*, adj. Extremely fine (ironical) (v. *dhej*).
- maha jal*, n. A large fishing-net (very long, worked by two or more men). *M.j.te hakoko or jarwakoa*, they drag the large net and collect the fish thereby (v. *jal*).
- mahajan*, v. *mahajon*. (H. *mahājan*.)
- mahajaṭa*, n. A certain plant used in Santal medicine (v. *jaṭa*).
- mahajani*, v. *mahajuni* (the form heard here, besides *mohajuni*).
- mahajon*, n., v. a. m. A money-lender, usurer; a great and wealthy man, merchant; banker; do the business of a money-lender, make, become a money-lender. *M.ko jobakketa, horo goḍente*, the money-lenders have refused to lend because the paddy has died; *nui m.do bae thiha, qḍiye hquḍikoa*, this money-lender is not good, he defrauds people much; *m.te niḡ oraḡ duḡar calaḡ kantiḡa*, with the help of the money-lender my household is kept going; *m.do jivet bhor bako cabaka*, money-lenders will not cease so long as you live (you will always need them); *Cando do Dusḡde m. akadea*, Chando has made Dusad his money-lender (refers to the belief of what causes eclipses); *phalna doe m.eta*, so and so carries on the business of a money-lender; *m.oḡ kanae*, he is becoming a money-lender. (H. *mahājan*; v. *jon*; the pronunciation varies between the *maha* and *moha*; v. *mohajon*.)
- mahajoni*, v. *mahajuni*.
- mahajuni*, n., v. a. m. The business of a money-lender or banker; money-lending; carry on do., be a money-lender, lend out money. *M.teye kisār akana*, he has become wealthy through money-lending; *noa atore phalna doe m.yeta*, so and so lends out money in this village; *paḡil do reḡgeḡe taḡḡkana, kisārente nitōḡ doe m.ḡ kana*, formerly he was poor, now since he has become wealthy he does money-lending business. (H. *mahājanī*.)
- mahak*, v. *mōḡḡk* (the common form; H. *mahak*).
- mahakal*, n. A time of great distress or danger; a long period, time. *Niḡ jugre do m.rebon parao akana*, in this age we have fallen into times of great distress; *hul reaḡ m.iḡ ḡel paraḡ akata*, I have seen (lived through) the time of great distress and danger of the rebellion; *m.iḡ joḡmketa, ḡelketāḡ, niḡ kalīḡ paraḡmlekhan toḡe cabayena*, I have "eaten"

(come through), I have seen a very long time, when I get through this period, then there will be an end (I shall die); *m.relañ ñapamlena, arhõ niq kabrelañ ñepel ruqrena*, we two met an age ago, now again we have again seen each other at this time (in this age). (H. *mahākāl*.)

mahal, n. A palace, great house (here generally *mahla*, q. v.).

mahal, n. District, territory, domain. *Noako ato dō phalna sardar reak m. kana*, these villages are the territory under the supervision of so and so sardar; *niq ato dō mit çaukidar reak m.*, this village is the place to be watched by one chowkidar; *phalna raj reak m.*, the territory of so and so zemindar. (A. H. *mahal*.)

mahala, n., the same as *mahal*, q. v. and *mahla*, q. v. (A. P. H. *mahalla*.) *lnak m. kana noa dō*, this is my district; *noa dolan dō bar m. kana*, this pucca house is two-storeyed.

mahaldar, n. The watchman of a quarter or district. (A. H. *mahaldār*; here about certain forest watchmen in the Damin-i-koh.)

maha mqi, n. The big girl, used as a word for an elephant, especially when passing through a forest where wild elephants are met. *Alope ñumea hqti dō, bañkhane lebel gogoça, m.m. ñumepe*, don't name an elephant an elephant, else she (he) will trample you to death, call her big girl (v. *mqi*; expression is used about both sexes).

mahamar, n. Slaughter, killing (of many), gluttony, feasting; v. a. Slaughter (a number), kill. *Tehen khub m. hoeyena, khuble goçketkoa*, there was a great slaughter to-day, we killed a great many (hunting); *m.le jomketa*, we had a great feasting (getting all kinds of food in great quantity); *hakoko m.ketkoa*, they killed a great number of fish. (H. *mahāmār*.)

maha mqi, n. Pestilence, plague, epidemic disease (with great mortality). *Bajarte alope calaka, m.m. bolō akana*, don't go to the bazaar, plague has broken out; *m.m. rogte mit gharite gogoça*, the pestilence kills in no time. (H. *mahāmārī*; especially used about the plague, but also about cholera and small-pox.)

mahander, v. *mahnder*. (C.)

mahañga, v. *mahñga*. (C.)

Maha Parasnath, n. The name of an ojha bonga supposed to live on the Parasnath hill.

mahara, v. *mahra*. (C.)

maharaj, n. A great king or zemindar, a king; the King-Emperor; co-parent-in-law (in address; also used in saluting a Pahari who formerly was the local zemindar). *lngraji m. disome laṭ akata*, the British King-Emperor has put the country under his rule; *dela m., merom lagabon calaka*, come along, emperor, we (I) shall at once go and drive the goats away (fig. to pass water); *salam, m.* (or *maha raja*), be greeted, great king (the Paharias are pleased to be greeted in this way); *m. kumartet*, the eldest son of a maharaja, also the Prince of Wales, or heir-apparent to a royal throne. (H. *mahārāj*.)

maha rani, n. The wife of a maharaj; a queen, an empress, (abuse) a doll. *Nui dō m. kantaboe, oraḥ khon bae odokoka*, this one is our empress, she does not come out from the house; *sedae m.ye tahēkan jokheḥre dō disom qđi suluk tahēkana*, formerly, when the Queen-Empress lived, the land was in great peace. Paharia women are often addressed as *maharani*. (H. *mahārānī*.)

maharog, v. *mahrog*. (C.)

maha sal, n. A sugar-cane press, worked with bullocks (somewhat like an oil-press, *ghani*). Now very rare (v. *sal*; Desi *mahasal*).

maha soe, v. *moha soe*.

maha sundar, adj. Extremely fine, beautiful (ironical). *M.s.em ṇelōk kana*, you are looking extremely beautiful (v. *sundar*).

mahatom, n. Quality, honour; flavour. *M. calaoentaea*, his quality (good name) is gone (he was disgraced); *oloḥ parhao reak m. bako cet akata*, they have not learnt the quality (usefulness) of writing and reading (school education). (H. *mahātām*; very rare in these parts.)

mahatto, n. Majesty. (v. supra; cf. H. *mahātmā*, pronounced *mahāttā*, a great soul; the Dekos call the Goalas (v. *mahra*) *mahatto*; H. *mahattva*).

mahel, n. Jurisdiction. (C., not here; v. *mahal*.)

mahela, the same as *mahel*, q. v. (C., not here.)

mahjid, n., the same as *mōsjid*, q. v.

mahjut, v. *mohjut*.

mah kalom, n., adv. Three years ago. *Neṣ ar din kalom dō bes bae daklaka, ḥol kalom ar m.k. dōe sāwāeketa*, this year and last year there was not good rain, two years ago and three years ago there was a good harvest; *m.k.ren bādhiq kanae*, it is a castrated pig of three years (cf. *mahnder*; v. *kalom*; cf. Muṇḍari *maha*, last year).

mahka mahki, adj., adv. Fragrant, sweet-swelling; (also ironically) bad-smelling. *M.m. qđi mōnj sō kana*, it smells very fragrant and nice; *kiq baha dō m.m.gea*, the *kiq* (q. v.) flower is sweet-smelling; *chatni baha m.m. bariḍge sō kana*, the flowers of the *chatni* (q. v.) tree smell horribly (v. *mahkao*).

mahkao, v. m. Smell sweetly, emit sweet odour, scent; also ironically. *Okqe coṇ hakoko utuyetkoa, goṭa kulhi m.k kana*, somebody or other is preparing fish-curry, the whole village street smells sweetly; *cel sunumpe oḥōk akata, qđi jut m.k kana*, what oil have you applied (to your head), it smells very sweetly; *biṇe seak kana okare coṇ, bariḍge m.k kana*, a snake is rotting somewhere, there is a horrible smell. (H. *mahkānā*.)

mahla, n., the same as *mahal*, q. v.

mahla, n. A storey (of a house). *Noa oraḥ dō bar m. menaka*, this house has two storeys; *coṭ m.re raje taḥen kana*, the zemindar lives in the upper storey. (A. H. *mahalla*.)

mahlam, v. *mohlom*.

mahlan, v. *mohlom*. (C., not here.)

Mahle, n. An aboriginal tribe, closely related to the Santals. They are workers in bamboo, palanquin carriers and agriculturists. The tribe is divided into septs like the Santals (having the same names). Their religion is like a mixture of what the Santals have and local Hinduism. They eat what a Santal has prepared; but a Santal will not eat what a Mahle has prepared. Their language is closely related to Santali, although considered very faulty by the Santals who have very little respect for the Mahles. They are intelligent, but not considered trustworthy by the Santals. They live scattered among the Santals, sometimes in separate villages or tolas. *M. katha leher daka, bañ sambraoka*, the word of a Mahle, watery boiled rice will not keep together (Santal saying showing their appreciation of the reliability of a Mahle); *kul bohok M. pqi menaktakoa*, a *pqi* (half-seer measure) of the Mahles, a tiger's head, they have (i. e., they use when taking payment in natura for what they sell, a *pqi* that is as big as a tiger's head). (Desi *mohuli*; Munḍari *mahli*.)

mahle kidin, n. A kind of scolopendra, non-poisonous (v. *kidin*).

mahle lač, n. lit. Mahle entrails, the inner part of a bamboo, after the outer layer has been removed (what is left and not used by the bamboo-working Mahles); the middle part of a bamboo after a part on both sides has been cut off. *Buru khon m.l.bon aguia, orakbon chačara*, we shall bring "Mahle entrails" from the hill, we shall tie cross-laths on the roof; *m.l. lekalan cačimea*, I shall break you into bits like "Mahle entrails" (ruin you) (v. *lač*).

mahnder, n., adv. The day before yesterday; two days ago. *Hola m. reak katha kana*, it is something of quite recent date (of yesterday or the day before); *m.in anjomketa, m.ak kana*, I heard it the day before yesterday, it is from two days ago; *on m.ko heč akana*, they came three days ago; *m. hiloke dakketa*, it rained the day before yesterday (cf. *mah kalom*; Kurku *maka din*).

mahn̄ga, adj., v. a. m. Dear, expensive, high-priced, scarce; make, become do. *Akal iate qđi m.gea*, it is very high-priced on acc. of the bad year; *m. bajar hoeyena nes do*, this year the prices of what is bought in the bazaar (especially food-stuffs) have gone up; *niq jugre do jotoko m.keta* (or *joto m.yena*), in the present age they have made everything expensive (or, all has become expensive); *noa jat do qđi m. namok kana*, this kind is very scarce (rarely had). (H. *mahan̄gā* and *mahn̄gā*.)

Mahra, n. The Hindu cow-keeping caste, a Goalla; (fig.) husband; v. m. Become a Mahra, be married, have intercourse with; act as cattle-herd. *M. jat do qđiko toa ocokoa*, the Goallas make the cows give much milk; *M. quriko odokoka nui kuriren do*, no one has as yet come to apply for this girl in marriage; *phalna doe m.k kana*, so and so is to be married; *ale haram do tehehe m.k kantalea*, our old man is herding our cattle to-day. (Munḍari *mahara*; cf. H. *māhā*, a cow.)

mahra, n. A certain water insect (so-called because they are said to be *hakoren gupí*, fish-herds). Also called *daḥ mahra*, water-Goalla.

mahra mahri, v. a. Wheedle, coax. *Tahē ocoae, alom m.m.yea, reñgeč-lekhan ačeye joma*, let her be, don't wheedle her, when she becomes hungry, she will herself take food.

mahre, n. Difficulty. *Tin m.reñ namketa*, with what difficulty did I find it.

mahre, adv. After. *Aṅgaḥ m.reye gitič odgelak kana*, he is trying to get a little more sleep after dawn; *uni hijuk m. am hō hijukme*, after his having come, you also come; *haṅam gujuk m. uniko laga totkedeā*, they drove her out after her husband's death.

mahrog, adj., v. a. m. Dear, expensive, scarce, precious, make, become do.

Noa kicrič dō qđi m. damteñ kirin akata, I have bought this cloth at a very high price; *bulunko m.keta*, they have raised the price of salt (made it dear); *poesa qđi m.ena neṭar*, money has become very scarce at the present time (cf. *mahnga*).

mah satom, n., adv. Three years hence. (Not acknowledged by many Santals as their language; v. *satom*.)

mahṭo, adj., v. m. Great, important; become do. *Marañ m. kanam, bam aṅjomel dō*, you are a great soul, you do not listen; *m.yenae, kisārenae*, he has become big, he has become wealthy (used ironically; v. *mahatto*).

māj, n. The heart-wood of certain trees; v. m. Get, have do. Also used fig. (v. *mañj*). *Sisu m.*, the heart-wood of the Sisoo tree; *terel m.*, ebony; *kañṭhar m.*, the heart-wood of the Jack tree, also the thick cylindrical receptacle of the fruit; *m. khunṭi*, the same as *kam khunṭi*, q. v.; *edel reak m. dō banuka*, the Simol tree has no hard heart-wood; *m.anak kaṭ*, a piece of wood with heart-wood; *ona dare dō m. akana*, that tree has got heart-wood (? cf. H. *mājh*, middle; cf. H. *māj*).

mājao, v. *mañjao*. (C.)

māja māji, n., adj., adv. Medium, middle, middle-sized. *M.m.re kuṭṛaime, soman hoeoka*, cut it (divide it) in the middle (the two pieces) will become equal; *m.m.relañ ṇapamoka*, we shall meet at the middle (a place equally distant from each of the two); *m.m. kaḍa*, a middle-sized buffalo; *m.m.reñ paṛaoena*, I have happened to come at a time between (the meals) (v. *mañja mañji*).

majbut, the same as *majgut*, q. v. (A. H. *maṣbut*.)

majgut, adj., adv. Fine, good, excellent, proper; efficiently, properly. *Okoe coe benao akaṭ, caukaṭ qđi m. ṇelok kana*, somebody has made this, the door-frame looks very beautiful; *qđi m. oraḥ*, a very fine (regular and well-proportioned); *m.te sime, etom etom dō alom sia*, plough properly, don't plough letting the furrows be wide apart; *m.te roṛme*, speak properly (distinctly, also using proper words) (v. *mañjgut*).

maka moko, adj., adv., v. m. Well-formed, thick (Indian corn-cobs), well-developed, large, fat; become do. *Joṇdra dō m.m.phoṭ akana*, the Indian

corn has got large cobs; *gidra dō m.m.e moṭa akana*, the child has become fat and well-formed; *joha m.m. akantaea*, his cheeks have become well-developed (full).

makar mokor, equal to *maka moko*, q. v.

makar mokor, adv. Crunchingly. *M.m. tahere jojōm kana*, he is eating cucumber making a crunching sound (onomat.; v. *mokor mokor*).

makargati, v. a. m. Take the upper loose cloth crosswise over the shoulders and tie the ends in front; link the hands of two. During the cold season (to get warm) and when going to hunt (to be warm and have the hands free) the cloth used to cover the upper part of the body is first taken round the back, whereupon the ends are thrown over the shoulders crosswise and finally (again crossed) taken to the front and tied together; at the time of a marriage the arms of two men (one belonging to the bride's side who caught the goat that was sacrificed, and one of the bridegroom's party who performed the sacrifice by cutting the head off) are linked together by the bride's father who gives each of them a leaf-cup with beer which they keep in their hands and drink in this position. *Sendra calak jokheṭ m.kate burule dejoka*, when we go hunting we mount the hill having our upper cloth tied on crosswise; *bahuren apat titakine m.keta*, the bride's father linked their arms together. (H. *gāti*, cf. H. *makkar*, spider.)

makarkenda, n. A forest tree, *Diospyros Embryopteris*, Persoon. The fresh leaves (*m. arak*) are used for curry, the fruit is eaten; the viscid pulp of the ripe fruit is used as a gum and for other purposes; also v. *bhāti*. (H. dialect *makar tendi*.)

makar mokor, v. a. Take hold of, grasp; v. m. Stumble, catch hold of to support oneself (child learning to walk). *Kulqile m.m. barakedea, dārketae*, we tried to keep the hare (in our hands), it ran away; *gidrai m.m.ok kana* (or *-barae kana*), the child is trying to support itself stumbling along (catching hold of some near thing). The word implies ineffective action.

mak mak, adv., v. m. Frolicking, scamping about; gad about, run about, scamp about (having had enough to eat). *En betar haram hōr lekae kāmī kan tahēkana, netare jom hamkelkhan dō mak mak nēṅle nīr barae kana*, some time ago he was working like an elderly man (i. e., assiduously), now, when he has got enough to eat, he is scamping about to attend any festival; *netar gaiye m.m.ok kana*, at present the cow is running about.

mak makao, v. m. n., equal to *mak mak*, q. v. *Jom moṭayenteye m.m. barae kana*, having eaten herself into fine condition she is running about; *setae m.m.ḥ kana*, the dog is running about; *ayup akan seko m.m. baraea*, as soon as it becomes evening they romp about.

makordoma, v. *mokordoma*. (C.)

makori, the same as *makri*, q. v.

makori, v. *sikiŋi makori*.

makor, v. *kaŋ makor*.

makre, adj., adv. Wrong, left (side), incorrect, perverse, insincere; awry, awkwardly, clumsily; v. a. Upset. *M.le acur hijukme*, come round here turning to your left; *m.teko tolkede*, they tied his hands to his back; *m. tile dakae jometa*, he takes his food with the wrong (his left) hand; *katha do m.getaea*, his words are insincere; *m.ye rora*, he speaks insincerely (falsely); *kathae m.yel kana*, he is upsetting the matter (bringing in false matters); *adi m.ko bicarketa*, they passed a wrong judgment; *noa hor do m.gea*, this road is zigzag; *Mahleko do m.ko rora*, the Mahles speak an incorrect language (i. e., not idiomatic accord. to the Santal language) (cf. H. *makra* and *makrand*).

maktha, n. Refuse of cotton after carding; adj. Rough (cloth, in which the *maktha* has been woven in). *M.ko teh salak akata*, *m. kicri do ketedgea*, they have woven the cotton refuse into the cloth, such rough cloth is strong.

maktha, adj. Stubborn, obstinate, niggardly. *Nui hor do adiye m.gea*, *m. dahgra lekage*, this fellow is very obstinate, like a refractory bullock; *adi m. hor kanae*, *mil dhao rorte bae emoka*, he is a very close-fisted man, he will not give by being asked once (cf. *supra*).

mak, v. a. m. Cut (with axe, sword, etc.), hack, hew, slash, cut off, behead, decapitate. *Dare m.le calak kana*, we are off to hew trees; *bir m.katele ato akata*, we have founded a village having cleared the jungle (we are the first settlers); *merome m.kedea*, he beheaded the goat (both for eating and 'sacrificial purposes); *sahane m.el tahk kana*, *jahgae m.ena*, he was cutting firewood, he cut himself on his foot. *Mak* is very frequently the first word of a compound showing that what the second word signifies was effected by cutting. *M. giti*, v. a. m. Cut down (trees); *m. go*, v. a. m. Kill by cutting (both people, animals and trees); *mak gur*, v. a. m. Fell by cutting, hew down; *m. kunqlan*, v. a. m. Fell, make fall down by cutting, slashing; *m.hur*, v. a. m. Cause to fall down by cutting (e. g., a branch of a tree); *m. parak*, v. a. m. Cleave by cutting; *m.cric*, v. a. m. Chip off by cutting; *mak gidi*, v. a. m. Cut away; *m. tandi*, v. a. m. Clear jungle by cutting (down trees, bushes, etc.). (Mundari Ho *ma'a*, Bihor *mak*; Kurku *ma*; v. *man*.)

mak mela, v. a. m. Behead (for food). Expression is used about animals (especially those called *gur lotom*) that are killed simply for food at the time of a sacrificial festival (as at the *jom sim* festival). *Gur lotom kasiko m.m.ketkoa*, they beheaded the polluted castrated goats (for food) (v. *mela*).

mak mōrē, n., v. m. A certain festival combined with sacrifices; to have do. It is occasional, partly to fulfil a vow made by the village people in connexion with some severe epidemic, partly when, due to some calamity, a rumour is spread that the *Mōrēko Turuiko* are sulking, and that the same calamity may overtake themselves, then the same festival

may be observed without previous vows. Goats and fowls are sacrificed in the sacred grove to the bongas supposed to reside there; the sacrificed animals are eaten by the men and the wife of the village priest, but no other woman is permitted to eat. The sacrifices are followed by dancing and singing lasting throughout the night (of the same kind as is used at the *Baha* festival). C. says that a white goat is sacrificed to the *Mōrēko*; here a *guli merom* (a reddish-brown goat that has not as yet had young) is sacrificed to these. There is some doubt, however, whether the *mōrē* stands for the *Mōrēko Turuiko* alone or for all the five bongas that have places for sacrifices in the grove. When performed as a result of a vow, it seems likely to include all the bongas; in all cases the *Mōrēko* bongas are worshipped. *M.m. dō jaherreko bongaea*, they perform the "Cut-five" in the sacred grove; *hola dō noa atoreko m.m.lena*, yesterday they had the "Cut-five" festival in this village (v. *mak* and *mōrē*).

mak mōrē karam, n. A karam festival held in connexion with the *mak mōrē*; the *mak mōrē* sacrifices are performed during the day and the *karam* follows in the evening; in this case the dancing and singing (like at the *baha*) will be omitted. The *karam* is performed like the *māñjhi karam*; v. *karam*.

makhān, v. *makhon*. (H. *makkhan*.)

makhon, n. Butter; v. a. m. Apply ointment. *Sunume m.et kana*, he is applying oil as an ointment; *gotomteye m.ok kana*, he is rubbing himself in with clarified butter (v. *supra*; B. *makhon*).

makhon malhan, n. The English bean (v. *malhan*).

mal, n., v. a., v. m. d. Goods, wealth, property; acquire do. (When used about domesticated animals, it is constructed animate.) *Dher m. hoe akana nuiak dō*, this one has got much goods (here especially used about mustard seeds, also called *jinis*; the sale of this is the source of ready money); *ṭaka reak m. menakṭiṇa*, *auriṇ akriṇa*, I have goods worth some money, I have not as yet sold anything; *khub m. menakkotaea*, he has a good deal of cattle (and other domesticated animals); *nui seta dō inren m. kanae*, this dog is my property; *qḍi muskilteye m. akatkoa*, he has with great difficulty acquired property (e. g., ploughing cattle); *m. akawanae*, he has acquired property (money); *etak horren mal dō alom joṭṭḍea*, don't touch another man's property (here, wife); *kombro m. ṇamena*, *kombrotet dō quriko saba*, the stolen goods have been found, the thief himself, they have not as yet caught. (A. H. *māl*.)

mal, n. Rent. *M.joma gel ṭaka lagaoediṇa*, I have to pay ten rupees in rent for my land; *m. khajna*, rent of land (v. *supra*).

mal, adj. Rent-paying, bearing full rent (land, as opposed to rent-free). (C.)

mal, n. The driving-band or string of a spinning-wheel. *Carkha reak m. baber topakēna*, the driving-string of the spinning-wheel has snapped;

m.te carkhako daḥ akata, they have fixed the driving-string to the spinning-wheel. (H. *māl*.)

māl, n. A wrestler, an athlete. (C., not here; H. *māl*.)

mala, n., v. a., v. m. d. A string of beads, necklace, garland; make, prepare do., get, put on do. They use a large variety of "necklaces," mostly for ornaments, also as amulets, in which latter case the name may be due to a few beads of a peculiar kind being inserted on a string of beads. *Ada gaṭhia m.*, v. *adagaṭhiq*; *arak m.*, a necklace of red lac beads; *baha m.*, a necklace of *gulañj* (q. v.) flowers, white, used by *bhokta* men (both at the hook-swinging festival and afterwards), also by girls; a *baha mala* is also wound round a mahadeb (lingam) when it is worshipped; *band phora jañ m.*, a string of beads with the vertebrae of the Bungarus fasciatus mixed with other beads (especially used by lepers, as a remedy, or as an amulet; the reason given for its use is that, as the banded karait has alternately black and light-coloured rings, so these vertebrae will prevent or cure leprosy, one of the first observed signs of which is whitish spots on the shin); *bag luqa m.*, a string of beads made of the fruits of the *bagluqa* plant; *bel m.*, a string of beads made of the shell of the *siñjo* (*Ægle Marmelos*, Correa); *belwari m.*, a necklace the same as *bel m.*; *bilati m.*, a necklace of glass beads (made in Europe); *budhi m.*, an old women's necklace (now very rare; name said to be due to the holes of the heads being so large that an old woman will be able to see to string them on); *budhi bilati m.*, the same as *bilati m.*, but of larger beads; *bhāuri m.*, a necklace made of certain fruits (used by people who suffer from vertigo); *cāwār m.*, a necklace made of *cāwār*, q. v.; *dhiri m.*, a necklace made of small stones (especially agates); *dhiri hisir m.*, a necklace made of rock crystal beads; *ḍapṭhu m.*, a necklace made of large wooden beads (used by boeragis); *gar gaḍi m.*, a necklace made of the fruits of the *gargaḍi*, q. v.; *garur jañ m.*, a necklace made of a few bits of the bones of the Adjutant bird (used as a prophylactic against snakes; a person bitten having such a necklace on will not be affected by the poison); *gervel m.*, a necklace of beads alternately white and black; *gopha m.*, a necklace of large wooden beads, used by boeragis; *gunsī m.*, a necklace made of strings (tied round the neck, the loose ends hanging down the back); *hēde m.*, a necklace of black beads; *jihu m.*, a necklace of beads (of lac, or glass) having the colour of the eggs of the *jihu* bird; *jurul m.*, a necklace made of beads that flash in the sunlight (of glass); *jhawar m.*, a necklace made of the fruits of the *jhawar* (*Tamarix ericoides*) tree; *kārā kauḍi m.*, a necklace made of the small shells used as money; *kaṭ m.*, a necklace made of small wooden beads; *kita m.*, a necklace made of beads made of the flower-panicle of the Phoenix acaulis cut into bits (reddish); *kudraj m.*, a necklace made of certain large fruits, used by fakirs and *jans*, something like a rosary; *munga m.*, a necklace of coral or copper

beads; *muti m.*, a pearl necklace; *pāola m.*, a necklace of the same kind as *munga m.*, but of smaller beads (also used as a wristlet); *pitōnj m.*, a necklace made of the stones of the *pitōnj* (q. v.) fruits (used also as a remedy against *pūt*, pimples); *ponḍ m.*, a necklace of white beads; *sāk m.*, a necklace made of bits of a conch; *sikri m.*, a chain (of silver, copper, tin, etc.) worn as ornament round the neck; *sunum jhor m.*, a necklace made of the fruit of the *sunum jhor* (q. v.); *turi m.*, a necklace made of small beads resembling mustard seeds; *udraj m.*, the same as *kudraj m.*, q. v.; *udrañ m.*, the same as *kudraj m.*, q. v. (C.); *udras m.*, the same as *kudraj m.* When the materials for making a necklace are found in the field the Santals make them themselves. *Bahuko helkedeā, khusienteko m. mundamkedeā*, they saw the (prospective) bride, as they were pleased, they gave her a necklace and a ring; *pē lar m. teye sajaō akana*, she is adorned with a three-stringed necklace; *sikri m. akawanae*, she has got a chain necklace. (H. *mālā*.)

malač muluč, adv., v. a. Smiling; to smile. *Cet coe m.m.et kan*, he is smiling at something; *m.m.e landayeta*, he is smiling (no sound heard) (v. *muluč muluč*).

malaka, n. A kind of tuber (word seen in a book on agriculture).

malak jhalak, adv., v. m. Decked out for show, dandyish; deck oneself out, dandify, play the fop. *M.jh.e dārā bayae kana*, she is walking about showing herself off (to attract attention); *bqriatkoko m.jh.ok kana*, the bridegroom's party are showing themselves off (dancing in gaudy clothes). Equal to *jhalak malak*, q. v. (cf. *malkao*).

malan, the same as *malao*, q. v. (C., not here.)

malao, v. a. m. Rub, massage, shampoo, clean. *Jaŋga m.tihme, bogete hasoyediñ kana*, massage my leg, it is very painful; *bqhoke m.kedeā*, he shampooed his head; *bandukiñ m.keta*, I have cleaned the gun; *paŋonko dō tarwareko m.a*, the soldiers rub their swords clean. (H. *malānā*.)

mala potam, n. The ring dove (v. *mala* and *potam*).

malḍar, n., adj. Owner, proprietor; wealthy, rich. *Gairen m.*, the cow's owner; *m. hq̄r kanae*, he is a wealthy man (a man of property) (v. *mal + dar*; H. *māldār*).

mal duri, n. A string tied to the two cart-shafts to keep them in position (tied on at about the middle of the shafts about above the middle *pāñjri*); v. a. Make do., tie with do. *Hudq̄riñ m.d. akala*, I have tied the strengthening cord to the car shafts (v. *mal*; B. *dq̄ri*).

mal gāḍi, n. A cart for transporting goods; a goods train (v. *mal* and *gāḍi*).

malgol, adj. Unclean, dirty colour, discoloured, tarnished; v. a. m. Make become do. *Bañ saphalena noa kicrič dō, m.gea*, this cloth was not (properly) cleaned, it is unclean; *dhurite kicriče m.keta*, he dirtied his cloth in the dust; *dhūāre kagoj alom dohgea, malgodoka*, don't keep the paper in the smoke, it will become discoloured; *m.m. ṇelok kana*, it looks tarnished (cf. H. *malgajā*).

mal gujari, n. Rent, land revenue. *Adi utar m.g. lagaok kana*, a very large amount of (very high) rent has to be paid. (A. H. *māl-guṣārī*; not very common.)

malhan, n. A bean; v. a. Cultivate do. The Santals distinguish a number of varieties of *malhan*; the common one, cultivated in gardens or near the houses, is *Dolichos lablab*, Willd. *Nes dōle m. akafa*, we have cultivated beans this year. *Ato m.*, a variety; *arak m.*, a variety with reddish pods; *bilati m.*, a European bean (a bean cultivated in gardens and introduced from Europe or America; any such bean); *dūrī m.*, a variety with long and roundish pods; *ḍuriā m.*, a variety with more than one pod from the same raceme; *gele m.*, a variety of *Dolichos lignosus*, Willd. (legumes on an erect spike); *hende m.*, a variety of the *Dolichos lablab*, with blackish legumes; *kurse m.*, a variety with purple-coloured flowers and legumes; *lapra m.*, a variety with broad legumes; *poṇḍ m.*, a variety with white flowers and white legumes and white beans; *reṭhe m.*, a variety of *Dolichos lignosus*, Willd., having small pods and beans; *ṭuri m.*, the same as *reṭhe m.*; *uṭi malhan*, a variety of the *D. lablab* having pods at the "joints." *Bir malhan*, n. A wild plant, *Atylosia mollis*, Bth. Leaves used in Santal medicine. (Muṇḍari *malau*, Birhoṛ *manhal*; cf. *maṭor*.)

malhan cēṛē, n. A small Tailor-bird, *Orthotomus sutorius*. Called "bean birds" because they are often seen on the bean creepers and stakes eating larvæ, etc. (Muṇḍari *malhan cēṛe*.)

malhan sure, n. A bean hash. The ripening pods are cleaned and cut into two or three pieces and then boiled; when sufficiently soft, rice is added and the whole boiled into a hash which is eaten instead of curry and rice.

mal jal, n. Goods, property, chattels (also property in cattle). Equal to *mal*, q. v. *Aema m.j. menakkotaea*, he has a great many domesticated animals (v. *jal mal*).

mal jal, v. a. m. Ruin, rob of property (the same as *jal mal*, q. v.).

malka malki, v. m. Show oneself off; adv. Coquettishly (about girls). *M.m.ye benget barayefa*, she is looking about coquettishly; *m.m. barae kanae hor then nel ocok lagit*, she is walking about showing herself off to be seen by people (v. *malkao*).

malkao, v. a. m. Make flash; flash, gleam; show oneself off. *Bariatko phiriko m.eṭa*, the bridegroom's party make the shields flash; *bijli miṭ nindai m.k kana*, lightning has been flashing the whole night; *hani oraḱ nui oraḱ kuṛi dōe m.k kana*, the girl is going to that one's house and to this one's house to show herself off (cf. H. *malkānā*, act affectedly, grandly; Muṇḍari *malkao*, make a show).

malakar, n. Owner, master, proprietor. *Nui sadqmren m. dōe okayena*, what has become of the owner of this horse (v. *mal + kar*; Desi *malakar*).

malkaṭa, n. A coal miner. (C., not here.)

mal kaṭhi, n. An upright with a split through which the *mal* (driving-string of a spinning-wheel) passes to the *ṭaku* (the spinning-axle) to be kept in position (v. *mal* and *kaṭhi*).

mal kuṭhi, n. A treasury, magazine (v. *mal* and *kuṭhi*).

malmal, adj. Fine, thin (cloth). *M. cadqr*, a thin shawl. (H. *malmal*, muslin.)

malmaliq, adj. Fine, thin (cloth). *M. kicrič*, a fine thin clot (v. supra).

maloti, n. A variety of the rice plant. (C.; cf. B. *mālotti*.)

malot, n., adj., v. m. Drought; a place without water; dry, barren, unproductive; become dry, have no water, suffer from want of water.

M.re taken dō muskilge, to live in a barren place is difficult; *m.ge hoe akana*, a drought has come (occurred; equal to famine); *noa m. ṭaṇḍire dare banuka*, there are no trees on this barren plain; *noa disom dō m.ena*, this country has become barren (e. g., all forest has been cut down).

Mal Soren, n. A sub-sept of the Soren sept. Said to have been so-called because in olden times they were elephant drivers calling out to the elephants *māl māl* or *mal mal* (!).

mal tupi, v. a. m. Finish, end finally (act of village council, etc.). *Kathako m.t.kefa*, they finished the matter; *hakim (hen mokordoma, m.t.yena*, the court-case was finally ended by the judge (cf. *topak*).

mama, n. A maternal uncle, mother's brother (especially used in address, but also when speaking of. *Mama* does not take the pronominal suffixes, like *mamo*, q. v.); v. a. d. Call a maternal uncle. *M. kantiṇae*, he is my maternal uncle; *m.wae kanaṇ*, I address him as (call him) my maternal uncle; *henda m.*, listen, uncle. (H. *māmā*.)

mama bhagna, v. *mamo bhagna* (the more common form).

mama bhagna, adj., v. m. Of different stages of development, late and early; be, become do. (of crops and mahua). *Noa hoṇo dō m.bh.gea*, this paddy is of different stages (some having set ears, some not as yet); *matkom m.bh.yena*, the mahua (flowers) have come, some early, some late (of the same tree) (v. supra).

mamarsalak, n. What gives light, a lamp, light, luminary. *M. aguime*, bring a light (from *marsal*, q. v.).

ma mąsi, n. Cousins, children of two or more sisters. *M.m. kanale*, we are children of sisters; *sadgea' hoṇon dō m.m. kanako*, the children of men who have married sisters are cousins. (H. *mā* and *māsi*.)

ma mąsi boeha, the same as *ma mąsi*, q. v. *M.m. b.ko*, cousins on the female side; *m.m.b. kantiṇae*, he (she) is my cousin on the female side (son or daughter of my mother's sister). (The regular Santal expression is *era boeha hoṇon*.)

mambaldar, the same as *mamladar*, q. v.

mambla, the same as *mamla*, q. v.

mambra mambri, adv., v. a. m. Taking hold with both hands, using one's hands; to fight (using one's hands), handle roughly. *M.m. gachiko tofel*

kana, they are pulling the paddy seedlings up using both hands (taking handfuls, to get ready quickly); *m.m.kin tapamena*, they had a fight using their hands; *pe horteko m.m.kedea*, they were three men and handled him roughly (pushed and pulled him); *khubkin m.m.yena*, they had a hard rough and tumble fight (v. *mambrao*).

mambrao, v. a. m. Take hold of, break down, finish (work), destroy; to fight. *Gachi m. hodpe*, be quick and finish the pulling up of the paddy seedlings; *m.gitickedeae*, he took hold of her and threw her down; *taruf gqiye m.kedea*, the leopard brought the cow down; *sukri jondrae m.keta*, the pig destroyed the Indian corn (broke it down and ate); *hqi horoko m.keta*, the elephants destroyed the paddy using the trunk, eating and trampling; *haram budhikin m.ena*, husband and wife had a scuffle; *birbaote dareye m. idiketa*, the storm broke trees down as it passed along. (H. *mārnā*.)

mamkur, n. Relatives, relationship on mother's side. Marriage is prohibited with a *mamkur*. *M.rele hara akana*, we have grown up with the relatives of our mother; *m.tele calaka*, we shall go to our mother's relatives; *enḡanaḡ m. kana*, it is relationship on the mother's side (mother's *mamot*); *apuniḡ m.*, relationship on father's mother's side; *m.ren pera kanako*, *m.horte onko then jel dakale joma*, they are relatives on our mother's side, on acc. of this relationship we eat meat-curry with them (i. e., are invited to be with them at festivals with sacrifices, such as Sohrae, Baha, Jom sim, etc.). (P. H. *mām*, mother, and cf. H. *kul*, family.)

mamla, n., v. a. A lawsuit, a case before a judge or a village council; have do., have a talk. *M. calak kana*, *jao hiloḡ hqime dineta*, the lawsuit is going on, the judge daily fixes a fresh date (postpones); *m. do marañena*, the lawsuit has become great (of great importance); *dare butare durufkateko m.yel kana*, they are sitting at the foot of a tree and are having a discussion (to decide a case); *celem m.yeta onḡe durufkate*, *kami bam disayeta*, what case are you having, sitting there (talking), don't you remember there is work to be done (women's scolding); *uni reaḡ tola m. banukanaḡ*, there is absolutely nothing heard about him. (A. P. H. *māmlā*; v. *maḡli mamla*.)

Ma Monsa, n. A Hindu goddess, invoked by the ojhas. (H. *mā* + B. *monḡsā*.)

mamḡ (-ḡ, -m, -t, -bon, -le, -laḡ, -liḡ, -ben, -pe), n. (My, etc.) maternal uncle, mother's brother (or cousin). *M.hteḡo theniḡ ḡenlena*, I went to my maternal uncle's family; *bape oromede kana*, *nui do m.pe kanae*, don't you recognize him, he is your maternal uncle. (H. *māmā*.)

M. bala, n. Daughter-in-law's maternal uncle; *m.b.era*, do.'s wife.

M. hoḡhar, n. Husband's or wife's maternal uncle (cf. *maḡmi hanhar*, this one's wife); *m.hoḡharea*, the *m.h.* and *bhagnat kuri jāwāe*, a man and his sister's son-in-law, or daughter-in-law.

mamo bhagnḡ, n. A man and his sister's child, uncle and nephew (or niece).

Akinge m.bh.kin siok kana, the two of them, uncle and nephew, are ploughing (v. *bhagnḡ*).

mamo bhagna, v. *mama bhagna* (about crops).

mamoēa, v. *mamoya*.

mamo salaka, n. A piece of (*doal*) cloth given by the bridegroom (or really his father) to the bride's maternal uncle at the time of marriage (a woman's cloth intended for the recipient's wife) (v. *salaka*).

mamot kuhi, n. Uncle's piece of meat (so-called when seen and deemed too large for one person, at the time of a marriage) (v. *kuhi*).

mamoya, n. A man and his sister's child, uncle and nephew or niece (*mamo + ea*).

man, n., v. a. m. Honour, respect, reputation; meaning; to honour, show honour to, entertain; explain. *Khub m. menaktaea Deko then*, he is much respected by the Dekos; *atore m. banuktaea*, he is not respected in the village; *m. baissaume*, show the meaning, explain it; *noa do cel m. kana*, what is the meaning of this; *m. katha bujhqualeme*, explain the word to us; *noa kukmū reak m. laiahme*, tell me the meaning of this dream; *nqiharteñ senleña, khubko m. kidina*, I went to my wife's old home, they showed me much honour (entertained me); *bako m. ledea*, they did not show him any honour; *noa katha do bae m. dareata*, he was unable to explain this word (or matter); *m. re baissuk lekae rorketa*, he spoke so as to be understood (carried conviction). (H. *mān*.)

man, n., v. *mūrī*. (H. *man*, a maund, 40 seers; not used in Eastern parts.)

mana, n. Manna. (Hebr. *mān*.)

mana, v. a. m. Forbid, prohibit, remonstrate, countermand, warn. *Calakko m. kedeā*, they warned him not to go; *m. doko anjomgea*, they listen to a warning; *onko then jom doko m. kidina*, they forbade me to take food with those (cf. *manahi*; A. H. *mana'*).

manadi, n., v. a. Proclamation, preaching; proclaim, preach. (C.; not here; P. H. *manādi*, proclamation by drum.)

manahi, n., adj., v. a. m. What is forbidden; forbidden, prohibited; to forbid, prohibit. *Noa pukhrirē umok reak m. menaka*, it is forbidden to bathe in this tank; *phalna orahte calak do m. gea*, it is forbidden to go to so and so's house (because he has been outcasted); *noa hor do m. gea, kule jojōm kana*, this road is forbidden (not to be used), a tiger is eating (people); *noa kūire dak loko m. akafa*, they have forbidden to draw water from this well; *nui gidra reak qchim do m. gea*, the sneezing of this child is forbidding (i. e., of a bad omen) (v. *mana*; A. H. *manāhi*).

mana mana, intj. to *maenas* (children's call to). Come here (v. *mona mona*).

manan, n., v. a. A vow (to give a sacrifice; also to give money to a pleader in case he gains a case); to vow, pledge, promise to give a sacrifice. *M. menaka, quriñ soda*, there is a vow (on me), I have not as yet fulfilled it; *m. katekin gidra akawana*, they have got a child after having made a vow (of a sacrifice); *rog alo bolok lagifko m. akafa*, they have made a vow to prevent an epidemic from entering (the village); *Malonca bonga bāṇḍiā bheḍako m. akawadea*, they have made to the Maloncha

- bonga (a supposed powerful mountain spirit) a vow to give him a tail-less ram (i. e., a human sacrifice; some two generations ago this happened); *mokordomare ukiliñ m. akawadea gel ðaka*, I have pledged myself to give the pleader ten rupees (if I win the case) (cf. *man*; Desi *manan*).
- manan doho*, v. a. To vow, promise to give a sacrifice. *Ukiliñ m.d. akawadea*, I have made a vow to the pleader (to give him); *abge boñgañ m.d. akawadea*, I have made a vow to my Abge bonga (v. *doho*).
- manan jonan*, v. a. Make a vow. *M.j.katele phariq akadea*, we have made him well having made vows of sacrifices; *m.j. hõ bañ lagaolena*, the making of vows had no effect either (*jonan* possibly a jingle).
- manao*, v. a. m. Honour, worship, pay respect to, observe religiously, obey. *Naihar boñgae m.ea*, he worships the bonga of his wife's old home (supposed to have come with his wife); *sohraeko m.eta*, they are honouring the Sohrae (do not do any work); *lañgae m.et kana*, he is paying respect to his tiredness (i. e., will not do anything because he is tired); *dake manaoet kana teheñ*, he is paying respect to the rain to-day (will not work because it is raining); *katha bae m.laka*, he did not pay any respect to what was said (did not obey); *mañjhi paranike m.etkoa*, he respects a headman and his deputy; *ato hor bae m.koa*, he does not pay any heed to the village people; *um hor do robibarko m.a*, baptized people (Christians) respect the Sunday (cf. H. *männä*; v. *gun manao*, *mapanao*).
- man baha*, n. A plant with a reddish flower.
- man baha ayañ biñ*, n. A light-coloured cobra.
- man baha jambro*, n. A reddish-coloured rock snake (v. *jambro*).
- man baha taruñ*, n. A reddish, light-coloured leopard (v. *taruñ*).
- Man barha disom*, n. A country mentioned in the recent traditions of the Santals (to the south-west of their present country).
- Man bir*, n. A place mentioned in certain formal talks and songs. *Siñ bir do loke kan do*, *Man bir do hasa ðigiren*, the Day (Sun) forest is burning, the Man forest's earth has become fine dust (a Dasäc song).
- man boskis*, n. A memorial gift; v. a. m. Give, receive do. *Karam bintiye puraukette mañjhi gurui m.b.kedea*, the headman gave the guru (who recited the rigmarole) a memorial gift (generally on these occasions, a turban), because he had recited the *karam* rigmarole fully; *m.b.enae*, he received a memorial gift (v. *man* and *boskis*).
- Manbhum*, n. The district in Chota Nagpur to the south-west of the Santal Parganas.
- manda*, n., v. m. A cold (in the head), coryza, influenza, catarrh; get, have a cold. *Tehen ñinda khon m. janam akadiña* (or *sap*, or *ñam*, or *ehof akadiña*), I have got a cold from last night; *m. ruq ñam akadiña*, I have got a cold with fever (influenza); *manda rogte bohok hasoyediñ kana*, my head is aching owing to a cold; *m.k. kanañ, daka hõ bañ sebelediña*, I am suffering from a cold, I have no taste for food either; *khok m.*, cough and cold (note, *manda* does not mean cough, only the

head and nose symptoms); *khok m. ruqte hō gogočgea*, a fever with cough and cold is also fatal. (Mundari, Ho, Birhor *manda*.)

mandal, n., v. a. The hind half of a shot animal or the breast of a bird given to the person who first hit it; give do. (expression refers to a hunt). *Gogoč hor m. emkataepe*, give the killer his hind half (*gogoč* is used about the man who first hit with an arrow, who caused the death, not necessarily the one who actually killed it); *marak reak do koramko m. akoo*, of a peacock they give the breast (one side) to the one who first hit it; *jelko gočlekokhanko m. koo*, if they kill a deer they separate the hind half of the animal for the hitter.

mandanbhed, v. *mandanbher*.

mandanbher, n. A large kind of trumpet. The *mandanbher* is a long tube of copper, some two to three m. long; the man who uses it has a piece of bamboo or something similar to lift the trumpet; a string is tied to the end of the stick and attached to the end of the tube. There is a high clear sound. The use of the *mandanbher* is considered honouring, more so than any other kind of trumpet. There is always a pair having the same pitch. Santals may go with these trumpets from house to house blowing, to beg Indian corn, etc. It is an instrument very much like what is seen in Tibet and other countries. *Baplare m. ko agu ocoketkoo*, they let them bring the big trumpets at the marriage. (Mundari *mandanbher*.)

mandar, n. The headman of a village. (C.; not here.)

Mandar buru, n. A hill some thirty miles south of Bhagalpur and not far outside the boundaries of the Santal Parganas, famous in Hindu mythology. Santals go there to attend festivals. (H. *mandar*.)

mandargom, n. The Custard apple, *Anona squamosa*, L. and *A. reticulata*, L. The Santals distinguish *bir m.* and *desi m.* Fruit is eaten ripe and also before ripening, in latter case boiled. (Ho *mandal*.)

mandariq, v. *mandariq*.

Mand buru, v. *Mandar buru*. (C.; not here.) Said to be a hill to the north of Mandar.

mande, n., v. a. m. A dunghill, midden; make, become do. *Guric m.*, a dunghill; *m. re tpoč gidikakpe*, throw the ashes on the midden; *busuf m.*, a heap of rotting straw; *guričko m. keta*, they have made a midden of cow-dung; *sadom do dhonren m. kanako*, horses are the heap of wealth (a Santal saying). (H. *mād*.)

mande, n., v. a. A ridge to prevent water raised from a lower level flowing back. (C.; here *bandi* may be heard used about keeping water from running out, to store water.)

mānder, n. Temple (v. *mundil*, the common word; H. *mandir*).

mandoli, n. A small ornament worn on a string; of metal, mostly copper or brass, also silver or gold. The *mandoli* is hollow, often filled with lac to keep its shape; often some "medicine" is inserted, in which case it is supposed to act as a prophylactic or even as medicine. When used

as an amulet it is mostly attached to the loin-string, or to the *phudna* (round the arm), and is generally of copper. Silver and gold mandolis are mostly ornaments and worn round the neck. *Rupa reak m. hotokreye horok akafa*, she (he) has a mandoli of silver on her (his) neck; *tamba reak m.ko benao akafa ran bhorao lagif*, they have made a mandoli of copper to put medicine in. (H. *mandali*.)

Mando Siñ, v. *Mando Siñ*.

Mando Siñ, n. A hero mentioned in the Santal traditions. Acc. to these it once so happened that a Singh had illicit intercourse with the daughter of a Kisku "king," resulting in a boy which the mother in her disgrace bore and left in a forest. The child was found and taken in by somebody belonging to the wealthy Marndi sept. This boy was called Mando Siñ. He grew up and became a great fighter and a minister (*dewan*) with a Kisku "king." When he wanted to be married, no one would give this bastard a daughter, and Mando Siñ swore he would spoil every girl. Fearing this, the ancestors ran away, only a few remaining. The traditions tell that this or some other Siñ was a great friend of the "Turks," the Moghuls, and fought with the ancestors.

Mandraj, n. Madras.

mandhak, adj. Thick, fat, plump. (C.; very rare here, not known to most people.)

mandhas, adj. Fat, wealthy, influential. (C., not here.)

mandhe, v. *modhe*. (C., not used here.)

mane, the same as *man*, q. v. (meaning). *Katha reak m. laime*, tell the meaning of the word (story). (B. *mane*.)

mane huhar, n., the same as *huhar*, q. v. (expression heard in a *Dasâe* song).

manewa, n., the same as *manwa*, q. v. (only heard in songs).

mangar, adj. Flourishing, blooming, lovely, bonny (people, animals, trees); v. m. Become do. *Khub m. dare*, a very beautiful (flourishing) tree; *mihû do m.e harak kana*, the calf is growing strongly; *nui gidra doe m. akana*, this child has become bonny. (? cf. H. *mangarâ*, well-knit, strong.)

man jumi, n. Rice-land held by village officials, formerly rent-free; now rent is paid, the land belonging to the office, not being personal property (v. *man*).

man kanda sgru, n. A certain plant, resembling the Taro; used in Santal medicine.

man marjat, v. a. m. Treat with distinction (i. e., entertain lavishly). *Peran senlena naiharate, khubko m.m.kidiña*, I went on a visit to my wife's old home, they treated me very hospitably (v. *man* and *marjat*).

man-noksa, n. A map. (In a book.)

manoa, v. *manwa*.

manoti manwa, n. Human beings. (C.; not here.)

manot, n., v. a. m. Honour, respect; to honour, esteem, respect, distinguish.

Pera reak m. banuktaea, he has no respect for relatives (visitors); *khubko*

- m.kedea*, they showed him much respect (entertained him); *a' sečren dō khube manotkoa*, *herel sečren dō bae manotkoa*, she pays great respect to her own relatives, but does not show her husband's relatives any respect (is not civil, does not give them food, etc.). (H. *mānat*, acknowledgment; B. *mānot*.)
- manotan*, adj. Honourable, respectable. *M. hōr kanae, jāhā seče calak, jom nūko emaea*, he is an honoured person, wherever he goes they give him food and drink (*manot + an*).
- manotia*, adj., equal to *manotan*, q. v. *Adi m. hōr kanae, sefer tora parkom məciko belaea*, he is a very respected person, as soon as he comes they place a bedstead or a stool for him to sit on (*manot + ia*).
- manot rar*, n. An air to which certain songs are sung. (C.)
- man sakam*, n. A certain plant (word uncertain).
- man sgru*, n. A certain plant, used in Santal medicine (a species of *Lasia*) (v. *man* and *sgru*).
- manta*, v. a. m. Regard, mind, obey, listen, agree; appease, satisfy, reconcile. *M.kotam pera*, appease your relatives (show them respect); *mohajon m.kaeme*, satisfy your creditor (pay something); *jojom bongka m.yetam*, satisfy your bonga who is "eating" you; *nui hōr dō unakle manayede kana, baŋgeye m.k kana*, we are warning this fellow so much, he will not listen (will follow his own will); *raj bako m.k kana, akalre hō khaj-nako hataoa*, the landlords will not heed (agree), even during a famine they will take rent (cf. H. *māntā*).
- mantao*, the same as *manta*, q. v. *Gidrqi rakel kana, jāhānakte m.kaeme*, the child is crying, appease it with something; *nehōrape kana, mit takan emok kana, inate m.kpe*, I implore you, I am giving one rupee, be satisfied with this (he had been fined a little more, but is unable to give).
- mantar*, n., v. a. An incantation, a magical formula, charm, spell; to recite do. *Ojha dō cecet koja m.e cetakoa*, the ojha teaches his disciples incantations; *biñ m.*, incantations to be used either for curing snake-bite or to prevent a snake biting (*m.te biñko bandhonkoa*, they exorcize snakes using incantations); *bohok haso m., lač haso m.e cetakoa*, he teaches them incantations against headache, incantations against stomach-ache; *betha m., bis m.*, incantations against pneumonia, against poison; *sunum bongka m.*, an incantation recited when divination in oiled leaves is performed; *ato tol m.* (or *ato bandhon m.*), incantations to prevent an epidemic from entering a village; *biñ ger hōr m.kateye onkedea*, after having pronounced an incantation he blew on the person bitten by a snake; *dan dō dare calao lagitko m.a*, the witches recite incantations to make a tree move (through the air); *theŋga m. lagaoaepe*, apply the stick-charm to him (i. e., give him a thrashing); *cel cge m.ae kan*, who knows what magical formula he is reciting to him (talking privately); *ale herel dō m.kateye duruŋa daka jom*, our man (i. e., my husband) sits down to eat after having recited a spell (the woman is of dirty habits and the man sits down

after having blown away dust on the floor). The Santals have a large number of mantars, all of them very short, often a rigmarole recitation. The last part of a mantar is frequently *Isor Mahadeber dohae*, the grace of Isor the great God. The witches have several hundreds of mantars used for casting spells, etc. (H. *mantar*.)

mante, equal to *mente* or *marte*, qq. v.

man tel, n. A certain oil (mustard), mentioned in the mantar when divination in oiled leaves is performed. The oil of *man turi*, q. v.

Man tunṛa pata, n. The name of a village where a Pata (hook-swinging) festival is held.

man turi, n. A certain oil seed (v. *turi*, *Brassica campestris*).

manwa, n. Man, a human being, humanity, mankind; v. a. m. Make a man (take care of until maturity), become a human being. *M.jat kanabon*, we are human beings; *am do m. dom bañ kana*, m. *kan khanemem añjomkea*, you are not a human being, if you are a human being you would hear (listen, obey); *dharti do m.te pereč akana*, the world has become full of mankind; *m. do cērē hopon kanabon*, we human beings are the offspring of birds (v. *hās hāsīl*); *m.jonm do micha jonm*, nit *menakbona dhinañ banukbona*, to be born as a human being is to be born to no purpose, we live now, in the afternoon we are not; *nui do m.janam dge bañ kana*, *gadha janam kanae*, this one is not a born man (a human being), he is born of an ass; *hor m.*, a human being, especially a Santal; *m. hopon*, a human being, son of man; *nokoko m.kedea*, these have made him into a man (taken care of him until he grew into maturity); *onḍeye m.yena*, he grew into maturity there. (H. *manuā*, and *manwa*; man, mind, soul.)

mañj, n., v. m., the same as *māj*, q. v. *M. khunṭul kana*, it is a heart-wood tree-stump (used about a stump that has been standing for a long time without rotting); *m. hor kanae*, he is an old well-preserved man; *m. enae, tis hō bae haramok kana*, he has become like heart-wood, he is never getting old.

mañja, n. The middle, centre (of rice); adj. Insufficiently cooked (rice). *M.tel do quri isinoka*, the middle (of the rice) is not as yet cooked (is hard; they take a few grains between the fingers to try whether it is ready for eating or not); *daka do m.gea, cel leka cope dakaket*; the rice is insufficiently boiled, how have you prepared the rice (cf. H. *mājh*; Muṇḍari *manja*).

mañjal, n., v. m. Heart-wood; get do., become seasoned. *Aḍi m. kaṭ kana*, it is a piece of wood with much heart-wood; *noa sener do m.ena*, this rafter is seasoned (cf. H. *mājla*; v. *mañjela*).

mañja mañji, the same as *mañjha mañjhi*, q. v.

mañjan, n., v. a. m. The midday meal; partake of do., prepare do. *Tikin bela do m.le joma*, we have our midday meal at noon; *m.daka jomkate ayup utar kedok dakale joma*, having had our midday meal we take our evening meal when it is full evening; *m.ketako*, they have prepared the

midday meal; *m.enale*, we have had our midday meal; *m. bela* (or *ber*), noon, time for the midday meal; *teheñ dōñ upar m.ena*, to-day I have had a second midday meal (*upar m.* is a second midday meal, occasionally partaken of) (cf. *mañja + n*).

mañjao, v. a. m. Scrub, scour, burnish, rub up, clean (metal vessels).

Thari bañi m. saphacpe, scrub and clean the brass plates and cups; *bañki m.me, hendege ñelok kana*, burnish the anklet, it looks black; *lofa bhitri bahre m.ena, dakhon ñūia*, the brass pot has been scoured inside and outside, we shall drink water (from it). (H. *mājnā*.)

mañjela, n., adj., v. m. Heart-wood; seasoned; become seasoned. *M. kañ reake benao akata*, he has made it of seasoned wood (v. *mañjal*; cf. H. *majhlā*).

mañjgut, the same as *majgut*, q. v.

mañjla, v. *mañjhlā*, the more common form (the fourth of a family).

mañjla rās, adj. m. Middling, neither big nor small, of middle age, quality (males, trees); v. m. Become do. *M.r.enaē, hañam hōe bañ kana, koñ hō bañ*, he has become of middle age, he is no old man, nor is he a young man; *m.r. dare*, a middle-sized tree; *m.r. hoñ*, a man of middling size (or age); *noa caole dō m.r.ge*, this rice is of middling quality (it is not quite clean); *aleren kañ dōko m.r. kana*, our buffaloes are of middle size (or age). (H. *manjhlā, majhlā*; v. *rās*.)

mañjha mañjhi, n., adj., adv., v. a. m. The middle; in the middle, between, medium; settle equally to both sides; divide equally, fairly; be middling. *M.m.re kicriē kutraime*, cut the cloth in the middle; *noa barge dō m.m.te hañinkatakinpe*, divide this homestead field between them in the middle (so that they both get equal parts); *ale dō m.m.re menaklea*, we live equally distant (from two or more places); *in dō oka señren hññ bañ kana, m.m.re menaña*, I do not belong to any part (in a dispute), I am in the middle; *m.m. hoñ kanaē*, he is a man taking no side; *katha m.m.kakpe*, settle the matter making both equally guilty or innocent; *m.m. roñpe*, speak without taking sides; *katha m.m.yena, oka señ hō dōs dō bañ ñamlena*, the matter was settled equally, no fault was found on either side; *jumi m.m.kakpe*, divide the rice-land equally; *phosol dō m.m.yena*, the crops have become middling (some ripened, but not all) (cf. H. *manjhā*; B. *mājhā mājhi*).

mañjhari, adj., equal to *mañjla rās*, q. v., but about females. (H. *majhārī*.)

mañjhe, n. The middle. *Tala m.reñ ghao akana*, I have got a sore in the middle (of the back, so that I cannot reach it); *tala m.re duarpe*, make the door in the middle (of the wall); *sañjhe na mañjheñ paraoena*, I came neither to get the evening meal nor the midday meal, in between the meals. (B. *mājhe*.)

mañg, v. *mañ*. A form used only in the Imperative and the Indeterminate (or Present) when taking a direct animate object infix (1st or 3rd pers.sing.), and in the Indeterminate and tenses formed from this in the Middle voice

or Passive (i. e., when followed by *e* or *o*). *M.ehme*, *dil menaktamkhan*, cut me, if you have the courage; *m.epe*, cut him; *meromko m.e kana*, they are beheading the goat; *nui do m.e merom kanae*, *gapako m.ea*, it is a goat to be sacrificed, to-morrow they will behead it; *holale m.ok kan tahk kana*, yesterday we had a sacrifice (here used only about the *Mag sim*, q. v.); *gidra tēngōc alope emaea*, *m.okae*, don't let the child have the axe, he will cut himself.

maṅga bhara, v. a. Ask for the loan (of a cart). *M.bh.kate sahaniṅ sagar agu akata*, I have carted firewood here having asked for (and got) the loan of a cart. (H. *māga* and v. *bhara*.)

maṅga caca, v. a., equal to *maṅga caha*, q. v.

maṅga caha, v. a. Ask for the loan of, to beg. *M.c.kateṅ kami kana*, *inaḱ baṣṭa bṇuktiṅa*, I am working having asked for the loan, I have no adze myself; *m.c.barayetae jom nam lagit*, he is asking for the loan (of food-stuffs) to get food (or, begs for food here and there); *jonḍra ita m.c.kateṅ er akata*, I have sown the Indian corn having begged for the advance of the seed (v. *maṅga bhara*; cf. *cahao*).

maṅgal, v. *moṅgol*. (C.; in Eastern parts not used about Tuesday; H. *maṅgal*).

maṅgal, adv. (used only attached to a verb). Through and through, disgracefully, completely, without heeding. *Dal m.kedeako*, they gave him a sound thrashing; *roṛ m.kidiṅae*, he rated me well, scolded me disgracefully; *baṅ baḍae hoṛ doḱo ere m.koa*, they will completely cheat people who do not know (are ignorant); *lebet m.ediṅ kanako*, they are trampling on me disgracefully (e. g., do not heed me when passing me); *posra m.ketleako*, they treated us with the utmost disrespect (? cf. H. *maṅgal*, luck, auspicious).

maṅgal, v. *kusāl moṅgol*. (C.)

maṅga mura, adj., v. m. Dust-stained, stained, dirty; become do. *Um saphakaepē*, *mētāhāre m.m.i ṅelōk kana*, wash it (the child) clean, it looks dirty on its face; *raḱ rakṭeye m.m. akana*, she is looking miserable from constant crying. It is used also about looking sad when the face has become disfigured by tears, etc., but not otherwise in these parts; *kicriḱ m.m. akantabona*, *teke saphaepe*, our clothes have become dirty, boil and clean them (cf. H. *mūrā*, crushed).

maṅgao, v. a. m. Ask for, call for, send for, call, requisition, demand one's presence; acknowledge, confess (fault). *Peṛale m. akatkoa*, *gapako hijuḱa jāwāe hoṛōk*, we have called for the friends, they will come to-morrow to perform the betrothal ceremonies with their (prospective) son-in-law; *m. peṛa kanako noko do*, *bes leka emakope*, these are invited guests, give them plenty (of food); *Kolkata khon puthi m.aṅme*, order from Calcutta a book for me; *alu itaṅ m. akata*, I have sent for seed-potatoes; *ato hoṛ m.kom*, *galmarao hoeōka*, call the village people together, there will be a talk (village council); *ghaṭiṅ m.et kana*, *nehōroḱ kanaṅ*, *dayawaṅpe*, I confess my fault, I implore you, deal mercifully with me; *ghaṭe m.*

joñ kana, ikakaeabo, he is confessing his fault, we shall pardon him. (H. *māgnā*.)

mañgar, v. *mangar*. (C.)

mañgar, v. *moñgol*. (C., not here.)

mañgar moñgor, v. *mañgar moñgor*. (C.)

mañgar, n. The alligator, *Crocodylus palustris*. *M.gupiye calaoena*, he has gone to herd the alligators (he is dead); *katha okdeko dō m.gupiko calao akana*, the chief speakers are dead. This expression probably refers to the custom of setting the bones of dead people (*jañ baha*) afloat in the Damudar or other big river, but it is used about people when just dead. C. connects the expression with the custom of throwing the ashes of a funeral pyre into a tank, etc., in which alligators live. Not so here, where the *jañ baha* are collected and cleaned and taken away, while the ashes of the pyre are "hoed," so that all signs of the cremation are covered with earth, whereupon water in which some cow-dung is mixed is sprinkled over the place; if cremation is done near water, some ashes may be thrown in (simply to clear away remnants). Santals have no tanks with alligators, and such are not found here. Alligators are common in the big rivers, but are not now found in the Santal Parganas, except perhaps very exceptionally. (H. *magar*; cf. *tayan*.)

mañgar moñgor, adv., v. a. Mumblingly (toothless people eating), superficially (ploughing); mumble, plough superficially; v. m. Go superficially (plough). *M.m. onte notem laga baraketa jel kuñi, arem parom gotkafa*, you drove the piece of meat hither and thither (in the mouth) chewing without teeth, then you let it get across (swallowed it); *m.m. sik kana, bañ lagaoñ kana nahel*, the ploughing is superficial, the plough does not take effect (go in); *ul beleye m.m.et kana*, he is mumbling a mango fruit; *nahel m.m.ok kana*, the plough goes superficially.

mañge, v. *mañg*.

mañgo, the same as *mahla*, q. v. (C., not here.)

mañgori, n., the same as *mañgri*, q. v. (the fish, in songs).

mañda, n., v. a. What is spread out for threshing on the threshing-floor; spread out for threshing. *M.le lagao akata, hoñole enoñ kana*, we have spread out (the paddy straw) for threshing, we are threshing the paddy; *mit m. janhe en hatayabonne jom lagit*, thresh out for us in the meantime one "spread" of millet to have for food; *m. laga lahudme*, drive (the cattle) and thresh the paddy spread out; *teheñ dō bar dhaole m.keta*, to-day we spread twice (paddy) out for threshing; *m. lekae acuroñ kana*, he is turning round here like when threshing (said about a visitor to whom good-bye has been said and is coming back again) (cf. H. *mādnā*, crush, trample on).

mañdao, v. a. Occupy, take possession of, encircle, surround. *Nir orak phalnae m.keta*, so and so occupied the house left by people who have gone away; *nukin koñ dō akhyakin m.keta*, these two young men have

taken possession of the dancing place (lead in the dance); *rimil dō berhaeteye m.keta*, clouds have come up all over the sky (occupied the sky); *phalna hopōnera dō bar pē horteko m. akadea*, two or three persons have surrounded so and so's daughter (are keeping her in a place); *nui sēla dō niqkoreye m. akata*, this dog has taken possession hereabouts (acts as master); *niqkore jumi jaega nuiye m. akata*, round about here this man has taken possession of the agricultural lands (v. *maṇḍiqu*; cf. H. *māḍnā*).

maṇḍer, n. A circle, wide ring; congregation; multitude. *Adi m.te bhoj jomko duruṣ akana*, they are sitting in a very wide circle to partake of the feast; *m.te candoko duruṣ akawadea, daḥ reanḥo bikcar kana*, they are sitting in a ring round the moon, they are judging about the rain (about the halo round the moon believed to indicate coming rain); *adi m.te hoṛko jarwa akana*, a great multitude of people have come together (filling a large place); *noa bare dō adi m.te qar akana*, this Banyan tree has branches spreading out in all directions; *adi m.teko saṣ akana kuṛiko*, the (dancing) girls have caught hold of one another making a wide circle; *pohoko eṣet idiyet kana adi m.te*, the locusts are covering (the place) as they fly along in great multitudes; *phalna ato m.ren kanako*, they belong to the congregation of such and such village (cf. H. *maṇḍal* and *maṇḍli*; *maṇḍer* as a name for congregation or church was introduced by the late Rev. Skrefsrud).

maṇḍerae, poetical for *maṇḍrao*, q. v. (v. *sarge*).

maṇḍ maṇḍe, adv., v. a. m. Obstructing, in the way of others; take possession, watch over, brood, sit on. *M.m.ye duruṣ akana duarre*, he is sitting in the door in the way of people; *adar daṅgra lehae m.m. akata*, he is watching like a bull (about the food, he does not let anybody get near to it); *kuṛiko m.m. akadea, apat oraḥreye m.m.yena*, they are keeping the girl (do not let her go to her husband and do not arrange for another marriage), she has become fixed in her father's house; *aleaḥ oraḥe m.m. akata, tis con aḥ laḡile benaojoṇa*, he is occupying our house, who knows when he will build a house for himself; *enan khonle duruṣ m.m. akana, okorpe emale kana daka*, we have been sitting occupying the place for a long time, how is it, that you don't give us food (cf. *maṇḍa*).

maṇḍom, v. *maṛom*. (C.; here considered defective pronunciation.)

maṇḍrao, v. a. Spread out thickly; v. m. Make a circuit, fly round, sweep round in circles, hover, soar. *Teke hoṛo m.kakme*, spread the boiled paddy out (to dry); *mit sojhe dō bae uḍqu rakap dareata, m.rakapēnae*, it was unable to fly straight up, it rose up flying in circles; *cele coe goḥ akan, adi coṛe gidiko m.k kana*, some animal is dead, the vultures are soaring very high up in circles; *bhoḥtako m. qacuroḥ kana*, the devotees are swinging round (at the hook-swinging festival) in the air. (H. *maṇḍlānā*, fly round.)

maṇḍuq,* v. *maṇḍwa*. (C.)

maṇḍwa, n., v. a. A temporary shed at marriages; erect do. The *maṇḍwa* is erected in the courtyard of the homes of both the bridegroom and the bride, as a rule three days before the departure of the bridegroom's party and their arrival at the bride's home. This is called *pe māhā m.*; when erected five days previously (as sometimes happens when the people are wealthy) it is called *mōṛē māhā m.*, and if erected the same day, it is called *roka m.* or *saje m.* The *maṇḍwa* consists of a few posts fixed in the ground with some "rafters" as a horizontal roof on which branches with leaves are placed to give some shade. When about to erect the *maṇḍwa*, the father of the bridegroom (or bride) calls the headman and his deputy, saying that the *m.* has to be erected, whereupon he asks them to procure for him five young men and five girls. Sending the *goḍet* round, the *Jog mañjhi* calls the young men together and tells them to erect the shed, whereupon he brings the village priest and orders the father to give the priest three fowls (two white cocks and a brown pullet) with three half-seers of sun-dried rice, one pot of beer and the other necessities for the sacrifice. The priest goes to the sacred grove and sacrifices the fowls for the sake of the *maṇḍwa* (these fowls are called *maṇḍwa sim*), the brown pullet to *Jaher era*, and the white cocks, one to *Mōṛēko Turuiko* and one to *Marān buru*, making an invocation that all may go off without any kind of accident or quarrel, etc. A couple of men follow the priest and eat the sacrificed fowls (as *sure*, q. v.) and drink the beer together with the priest. When the shed is erected the *Jog mañjhi* orders the young men to dig a hole in the middle of the shed. He thereupon tells the father to bring three bits of fresh turmeric, five shells (of the kind formerly used as money) and three tufts of *dhubi* grass. The turmeric is ground and three sun-dried rice grains are mixed in the turmeric. Thereupon all this is collected and wrapped up in leaves and placed in the hole. Now a log of mahua wood is brought and put in the hole on top of the things placed there and the ground is filled up so that this *maṇḍwa khuṇṭi* (or *maṇḍwa dare* as it is also called) will stand secure. This is from 1 m. to 1½ m. high and gets a straw rope (*ḍor*) wound round it, whereupon the whole is plastered with mud and whitewashed with rice-flour. Finally, on the *maṇḍwa khuṇṭi*, they paint with *giru* (q. v.) rubbed in water, red figures representing the bridal pair and sometimes also horses. The *maṇḍwa* is finished by hanging round it strings in which mango leaves have been stuck. When all is ready, the village people are called and sitting in the shed they are all anointed with oil and turmeric, commencing with the village priest and his wife. *De, baba, nōkēe din tiogok kana, ḍebon m.ea*, please, Sir, as you know, the day is near at hand, please, we shall erect the marriage shed. It might be remarked that the same is gone through in the bride's house, only that the fowls are sacrificed after the marriage is performed. (H. *maṇḍwā*.)

M. daka, n. Food given to the young men who have erected the *maṇḍwa*, when they have finished.

M. daḥ, n. lit. Marriage-shed water; fig. semen virile. *M.d. joro adekhan hormo pheraoentaea*, when the marriage-shed water fell on her, her body became transformed (she is seen to have conceived).

M. haṇḍi, n. Beer served together with the *maṇḍwa daka* (v. supra).

M. jagao, n., v. a. Initiation of the *maṇḍwa*; to initiate do. *M.j. haṇḍi emakope*, give them beer in connexion with the initiation of the *m.*; *Dom m.ko j.keta*, the Doms have initiated the *maṇḍwa* (v. *jagao*).

M. kora, n. The young men who erect the *maṇḍwa*.

M. oktor daka, n. Food given to the young men who take down the shed and remove all traces after the marriage is over.

**M. sim*, n., v. supra.

maṇḍwa maṇḍvi, v. a. Throw down, let fall down, shake vigorously, let slip off. *Taruṣ gaiye m.m.kedea*, the leopard shook the cow vigorously; *hoete m.m.ketae horo*, the wind beat the paddy down; *gupi korae m.m.kedea, dar ketae*, he let the cow-herd slip down (when he had caught him to punish him), he ran away (cf. *marwa marvi*).

maṇḍwa maṇḍvi, n. Marriage-shed (mentioned). *Okoko bapiak kante m.m.pe ror barayeta*, who is having a marriage, since you talk about (erecting) a marriage shed (v. *maṇḍwa* and *H. maṇḍvi*).

Maṇḍwari, n., adj. Of or from Marwar; belonging to the Marwari caste. Generally merchants, often very wealthy. *Noko M. hoyo parak do sahebgeko panja barayetkoa*, these Marwaris with a strip shaved bare over the middle of the head, generally follow after the Europeans; *M. doka*, a Marwari shop. (*H. mārwārī*.)

maṇḍha, n. Village. Heard in *bakhār*: *niq atore m.re dukak papak alope bolq oco sorq ocoea*, let no epidemic, no bad accidents enter, penetrate into this village, this hamlet (cf. *H. maṇḍhā*, a temporary building).

maṇḍha, n., the same as *maṇḍwa*, q. v. (C., not used here; v. supra.)

maṇḍhal, adj. Flat, squat, not sufficiently sloping (roof); v. a. m. Make, be do. *M. sarim do dak jorokgea*, a flat roof will leak; *noa orak doko m.keta*, they have given this house a not sufficiently sloping roof.

maṇḍhwa, v. *maṇḍwa*. (C.; not used here. *H. maṇḍhwā*.)

māo, n. The cat; fig. the one who can catch, a magistrate. *Nonḍem bhakayeta, m. thenem rorle nāhī herel don metama*, you are bragging here, when you speak before the cat (the magistrate), then only I shall call you a man (v. *māo māo*; *H. māo*, a cat).

māo, v. a. Mew (v. *māo māo*).

māo duqr, n. A court. *M.d.re rorme, enḍe enḍe kora hopon don metama*, speak out in the court (at the cat's door), then only shall I call you a man (v. infra and *duqr*).

māo māo, v. a. m. To mew. *Teheṇ hinda pusi mit hinda m.m.et tahēkana* (or *m.m.k kana*), last night a cat was mewing the whole night (onomat.).

maoŕa, v. *mauŕa*.

map, n., v. a. m. Pardon, forgiveness; to pardon, forgive, excuse. *Uni then m. dō banuka*, there is no pardon to be got from him; *E baba mōŕē hoŕ*, *ape theniñ nehōroŕ kana*, *niq dhao dōpe m.katiña*, O fathers, you village council, I am imploring you, pardon me this time; *niq dhao dō m.entaea*, this time it was forgiven him. (B. *māph*; A. P. H. *mō'āf*.)

map, v. a. m. Measure, survey. *Nes jumi bargeko m.keta*, this year they measured the agricultural lands; *kicrič m.me tināk jhāl*, measure the cloth how long it is; *oraŕ benao laŕit m.pe*, *tināk jeleñ ar osar hoeoka*, measure to build the house, how long and broad it shall be; *horo m.me*, measure the amount of paddy; *daka m.kate haŕiñtabonpe*, serve us out our food, dividing it by measure. (H. *māp*; cf. *nap*.)

map, n. A measure of two maunds. *Pon m.kate hoŕoñ bandi akata ponea goŕeč*, I have made four bundles of paddy each containing four map (eight maunds) (v. *supra*).

mapa, adj. Measured; only preceded by *du*. *Du m.re dō komokgea*, when measured twice it becomes less (v. *du* and H. *māpā*).

mapaŕ, v. recipr. of *maŕ*, q. v. Fight, cut one another.

mapañji, n., adj. A collection of village headmen; a man of the village headman class. *M.ko nonkako bicarkeŕkhan ale dō celle meñ dareaka*, when the collected headmen have judged thus, what can we say; *m.koak khet kana*, it is a rice-field belonging to the headman; *m. hoŕ*, a man of the class of village headmen (is a headman) (v. *mañjhi*).

mapañjhi, v. *supra* (this form is not considered correct here).

maplañ, v. m. Sport, frolic. *Balaeako m.joñ kana*, the co-parents-in-law are having sportive contentions (rare).

mapraŕ, the same as *hapraŕ* or *napraŕ*, q. v. *M. khacŕaŕ*, a large basket; *m.m. hoŕ*, a very big man, also important, of high position; *m. kulko heč akana noa burure*, a big tiger has come on this hill (cf. *Muñdari maprañ*).

maph, v. *map*.

mar, intj. of urging. Do, at it. *M. daleme*, at him, beat him; *m. thapayem*, do slap him. (Not very common.)

mar, adv. Quickly, rapidly, hastily. *M.ge kamipe*, *alope teñgo baraea*, work quickly, don't be standing again and again; *m. hijukme*, *alom botgroka*, come quickly, don't be afraid (cf. *supra*; v. *mar mar*; *Muñdari mar*).

mara, n., v. a. m. Loss, damage; defraud, cause to lose. *Sanam hoŕo goč cabayente ađi m. hoe akana*, all paddy having died, a very great loss has been the result; *tol paiteko maŕragea*, they defraud people, using a mounted seer measure; *damreye m.kidiña*, he defrauded me charging me too much; *m.yenañ in dō*, I was defrauded (suffered loss) (cf. H. *mārā*, beaten, ruined, lost).

mara, adj., always attached to an adj., in finding fault, scolding, abusing, depreciating, intensifying the meaning of the word to which it is added.

May be rendered by: wretch, scoundrel, rascal, fool, jade, etc. *Lelha m.*, a wretch of a fool; *coenda m. hor*, a hot-tempered wretch of a man; *kārā m. kanae*, he is a blind wretch; *piṭuk m.*, a greedy wretch; *haram m. herel in thene acur barae kana*, this wretch of an old man is constantly loitering about where I am; *riṭha m. buḍhi*, the dirty old wretch of a woman; *kombro m. hor*, a thieving rascal; *baḥqar m. kuṛi, goṭa taṇḍiye nūr baraea*, the jade harlot, she runs about everywhere. (H. *marā*, dead, wretched, miserable.)

mara, v. a. (preceded by *basi*). Keep a dead body over night, when it might have been cremated the same day before sunset. *Atore hor banukko lekako basi m.kede*, they kept the dead one over night, as if there were no people in the village (v. *basi* and v. supra; here *mārā*, q. v. is more common).

mara kaṭa, v. m. Fight and slay and be slain. (H. *mārā* and H. *kātnā*.)

marak, n. The peafowl, *Pavo cristatus*. *Pincar m.*, the peacock; *maṭu m.*, the peahen; *deṇḍe pincar m.*, a peacock with a short tail (either young or very old); *m. ṭikli*, the "eyes" on the feathers of a peacock (also called *pincar mēl*); *m.rakreñ oḍok heḥ akana*, I have come out at peacock-crow (about 2 a. m.); *m. lekae saj akana*, he (she) has decked himself (herself) out like a peacock (or hen) (cf. B. *moyur*; H. *mor*; Muṇḍari, Ho *mara*).

Korkoṭ marak, v. *korkoṭ*.

Poṭom marak, n. A kind of large bird. Some say it is a name for a peahen.

marak bele, n. A children's game. (C., not here.)

marak eñeḥ, n. A children's game. (C., not here.)

marak eñeḥ, n. The playing of the peacock when he spreads his tail out; a certain kind of play at the *mañjhi karam* (v. *karam*) after the branch has been set afloat, acted by the men alone imitating the peacock, spreading out both hands, etc.

marak gud, n. A children's game. (C., not here, where the expression would be considered obscene.)

marak kaṭa, n. A bush, used in Santal medicine.

marak morok, adv., v. m. In a forlorn, vacant way (gaze); gaze, look round about, stare vacantly, forlorn (mostly children or half-witted people). *Eskarenae, m.m.e beṇget barayeta*, he has become alone, he is looking round in a forlorn way; *daka emokko ciṇḍalkedeteye m. morogok kana*, he is looking round in a forlorn way because they passed him in serving the food; *kulqiko m.m. baraea*, hares look round vacantly.

marak sereñ, n. Songs sung at the *marak eñeḥ* at the *karam* festival.

maramat, v. a. m., v. *meramqt*. (A. P. H. *marammat*.)

mara mṛi, n., v. m. A scuffle, mutual beating; beat one another, exchange blows. *Haṭre m.m. hoeyena, khubko m.m.yena*, there was a fight in the market, they exchanged many blows. *Pond m.m.*, illicit intercourse (heavily fined; expression considered obscene). (H. *mārā māṛi*.)

marañ, adj., v. a. m. Great, large, big, chief, mighty, first-born, principal, head; make, become do., make oneself big. *M. hor*, a big man (bodily or influential); *atoren m. hor kanae*, he is the important man of the village (most wealthy or influential); *m.ič hopon kantiñae*, he (she) is my eldest child; *m.ič kiminiñe dakka kana*, the wife of my eldest son is cooking the food; *m. dhiri*, a big stone; *m. saheb*, the chief European (the head of a district); *m. bābu*, the eldest son, or, the head clerk; *phalnako m. kedeā*, they made so and so big, gave him a prominent position; *orakko m. keta*, they enlarged the house; *ačteye m. ok kana*, he is making himself important; *gidra hisq̄bte catom dō m. ena*, the umbrella is too big for the child; *bahu koṛa khone m. ena*, the wife is bigger than the young man (her husband). (Muṇḍari, Ho, Birhor *marañ*.)

marāñak rog, the same as *marañ rog*, q. v.

marañ buru, n. A great mountain or hill, especially Parisnath, the highest mountain in the present-day Santal country (v. *buru*).

Marañ buru, n. The principal national spirit of the Santals. His real name is by old gurus said to be Liṭa (v. *supra*).

marañ dak lo ber, n. The time after the middle afternoon, about 4 p. m., when they commence to fetch water for the evening (v. *dak lo ber*).

marañ duk, n. The big epidemic, i. e., cholera. *Noa atore m. d. bolō akana*, cholera has broken out in this village (cf. *hawa duk*).

marañ jhuñkq n. A plant so-called, *Crotalaria alata*, Roxb. Used in Santal medicine (v. *jhuñkq*). There is some uncertainty as to the use; some will use *m. jh.* only about the *jhuñkq* bells; these call the plant *bir jhuñkq*.

marañ koṅgat, n. A forest climber, *Dregia volubilis*, Benth. Bark fibre used for making bow-strings and fishing-lines. Many Santals call this *nāṛi koṅgat* (v. *koṅgat*).

marañ ojo, n. A large boil, a carbuncle (v. *ojo* and *bisphor*).

marañ sim rak̄, n. The great cock-crow, the first cock-crow, about 4 a. m., (v. *sim rak̄*).

marañ tarasiñ, n. Early afternoon, about 2 p. m. (v. *tarasiñ*).

marao, v. a. m. Make an end of, annihilate, destroy, quench (thirst); be destroyed, become extinct, die out, come to an end. *Birko m. keta*, they have destroyed the forest (cut all down); *tejo turiko m. keta*, the larvae have destroyed the mustard plants; *den dak tetañ m. laḡit*, please give some water to quench my thirst; *sukriko m. ketkoa saphai hor*, the Saphai sect have exterminated the pigs; *ormočko m. ena*, the bugs have been exterminated; *bosontote gaiko m. ena*, the cows have been destroyed by the rinderpest; *bir m. enkhan ran hō m. ena*, when the forest was destroyed the medicine (plants, roots, etc.) was also exterminated (cf. *H. mārnā*).

Marao is very commonly used as second part of a compound word; in many cases it denotes that what the first word stands for, resulted

in extermination, etc.; in many cases it denotes an intensification of the preceding word; the action of the first word will be or is fully done.

Gəc m.ketkoako, they killed and exterminated them; *bəndile mohnda m.keta*, we have finished (making up) the paddy-bundle (also *sət m.*); *khil m.me*, make it firm, inserting a wedge; *tuṭi m.kedae*, he killed it, hitting it (the bird) with a blunt arrow; *kakra dare khone lapak m.ena*, the lizard fell down from the tree with a flop; *hoṛeṛe dal m.keta*, he threshed the *hoṛeṛ* (q. v.) out entirely (with a stick); *katha dō cāo m.ena*, the story was spread all over; *mīl baṭiye hoḍor m.keta*, he gulped one full cup down; *seṅgellelaṅ cūc m.mea*, I shall make you squeal touching you with some fire (said to child who will not stop crying); *sanaḱ m.ena*, he fell down suddenly.

mara piṭa, v. m. Fight, belabour one another. *Aḍi ātko m.p.yena*, they belaboured one another heavily (cf. *mara* and *piṭa*; H. *mār-piṭā*).

marār, n. A carrying-pole, shoulder-yoke, (in India generally called) a bhāṅgy-pole. *Sikuṛ m.* A carrying-pole with its slings (tied one at each end of the pole); *bhāṅgi m.*, a carrying-pole; *noa m. dō aḍi keṭeṇa*, *lak aroeabo*, this carrying-pole is very stiff, we shall cut it once more (to make it flexible) (cf. *arār*; Muṇḍari *marārna*).

marār, n. A certain tree and its flower, *Erythrina indica*, Lam., the Indian coral tree. Planted. Wood used for making fiddles; girls use the flowers in their hair. Also pronounced *marar*.

marar baha, n., the same as *marār*, v. supra. C. mentions a *buru marār baha*, *Erythrina arborescens*, Roxb.; apparently not found in these parts.

marar tejo, n. A certain kind of large larva that eats the *marar* tree, hence the name.

marca, adj., v. m. Bare, physically poor, deteriorated, puny; deteriorate, become exhausted, lose vigour. *M. hoṛ*, a puny man; *noa bir dō m.gea*, this forest is bare (*maḱ m.yetako*, they are cutting it bare, don't let trees stand to grow); *noa taṇḍi dō m.yena*, *baṅ ghāsoḱ kana*, this field has become exhausted, no grass grows there; *gachiko jom m.keta*, the (cattle) have eaten the paddy seedlings stunted; *gaiko m.yena*, the cattle have become physically deteriorated; *uṭ m.yentaea*, her hair has become poor (will not grow); *noa ato m.yena*, this village has deteriorated (people have partly left it); *hasa m.yena*, the soil has become poor, exhausted; *disom m.yena*, *phosol baṅ hoeoḱ kana*, the land has become deteriorated, no crops will grow. (Muṇḍari *marca*.)

marda mardī, adv., v. a. Quickly, energetically; rub quickly, vigorously, peel off vigorously. *M.m.ye calak kana*, he is going somewhere quickly; *joṇḍra m.m.ye ureḷ kana*, she is vigorously peeling the Indian corn off the cobs; *m.m.kedae*, *ruḱ hō thirentaea*, he rubbed him vigorously, his fever also left him (cf. H. *mardnā*).

mardao, v. a. m. Rub, shampoo, massage; knead and rub. *Ti jaṅga m.kaeme*, *hasoyede kana*, massage his arms and legs, they are painful;

joṇḍra m.hodme khaḍite, rub the Indian corn quickly off, using a cob core; *bohoke m.kedea*, he shampooed his head. (H. *mardnā*.)

marde, intj., used by brothers-in-law when addressing each other. (C., not used by Santals here; but Doms and similar people are heard using it; here *mar de* is occasionally heard used as *mar*, q. v. Muṇḍari *marde*, used in addressing colleagues.)

mardhar, adv. Quickly, hastily, rapidly (v. infra, the form mostly used).

mardhor, adv., v. a. m. Quickly, rapidly (work), violently; work quickly, vigorously, do violence to. *M.ko kami ocoketlea*, they made us work using violence; *m.ko kami kana*, *kaphariqu napam*, they are working vigorously scolding and exhorting each other; *gachiko m.et kana*, they are working vigorously pulling the paddy seedlings up; *sipahiko m.kedea*, *dareye mak kaillette*, the zemindar's peons treated him harshly, because he had committed a fault cutting a tree (cf. H. *mār-dhār*).

mar ḍaṅga, the same as *mar ḍaṅga*, q. v.

mare, adj., v. a. m. Old, ancient, worn out, over from previous year; keep over (food-stuffs) from previous year; be, become old, worn out. *M.caole*, rice kept from previous year; *m.hor kanako*, they are of the old inhabitants (original settlers or their descendants); *m.katha nawakame*, *ale gidrale ceda*, revive the old stories, we children will learn; *m.katha alom ukqua*, don't bring up old (settled) matters; *m.dhone cabaketa*, he made an end of the old property (inherited from his father); *m.taka bañ calak kana*, obsolete rupees are not current; *nes do bar bandle m.keta*, we have this year saved two bundles of paddy over from last year; *noa kicriḍ do m.yena*, this cloth has become old (is worn out); *noa katha do m.akana*, this matter has become obsolete; *noa dare do m.akana*, *khub māj akana*, this tree is old, it has got a large heartwood; *mil m.*, *pe m.*, one year, three years-old (food-stuffs). (Muṇḍari, Birhor mari.)

mare ḍiṇḍa, n. The old site (of a house); the arm-pit (acc. to Santal report the cunnus was situated there originally); fig. women. *Jumi jaegakole jimqam kana*, *mañjhi baba*, *eken m.d.le dokhol idia*, we are giving our agricultural lands over into your charge, Sir Headman, we shall keep possession only of our old sites (i. e., our women) (v. *ḍiṇḍa*).

mare ghao, n. An old sore; fig. cunnus.

mare hapramko, n. The old ancestors (of long ago) (v. *hapram*).

maren, adj. Old, equal to *mare*, q. v., used about both animates and inanimates (to distinguish these a determinative suffix may be used).

M.caolele jojom kana, we are eating old rice (saved from last year); *maren hor kanako*, these are old settlers; *m.kicriḍ*, an old cloth; *m.akgele jomela*, we are eating old food-stuffs; *m.iḍ bahu kantaeae*, she is his original wife (now left by him) (*mare* + *n*).

mare ore, adj. Old, worn out (clothes), stale (food). *Den m.o. kicriḍ menakkhan em giḍianme*, do, if there is an old piece of cloth throw it

- away to me; *m.g.akkoge nēlaepe*, look out some stale food for him (look whether there is anything left over since last evening) (v. *ore*).
- mare oren*, adj., the same as *mare ore*, q. v.
- mare purnā*, adj. Old, of former times or years. *M.p. menāktakoa hōro caole*, they have paddy and rice left over from previous years; *m.p. kisāp kanako*, they are old wealthy people (have been wealthy for generations); *m.p. dhon*, old possessions. (cf. H. *purāṇa*.)
- margāithā*, adj. Dirty, soiled (v. *marghāt*; cf. *malgot*).
- marge*, intj. Now, at it, at once. *M. lagayepe*, at it, chase it at once; *m. sabepe*, at him, catch him now (v. *mar* and *ge*; Muṇḍari *marge*).
- margot*, v. *malgot*. (C.)
- margo*, adj. Dear, expensive, high (price). *Āḍi m. dōten kirihketa*, I bought it at a very high price; *hirāle ṇam kana*, *m.re hō cetre hō*, *en hōle hataogea*, we want a diamond (i. e., a bride), whether it is dear or whatever it is, we shall still take it (cf. *mahṇga*; cf. *mahrog*).
- mar ghāithā*, adj., v. *marghāt*. (C., not here.)
- marghāth*, v. *marghāt*. (C.)
- Marhaṭa*, n. A Mahratta. Acc. to Santal reports the Mahrattas known to them were robbers, stealing and eating fowls, pigs, pumpkins, etc. They say that they have such tremendous ears that they can lay down on one ear and cover themselves with the other! They come at intervals and are probably a kind of gipsy. *M. lekam jhiki kan dō*, you are importunating like a Mahratta; *M.lekae kāmī kana*, he is working like a Mahratta (does not heed rain, sun or difficulties). (H. *marhaṭṭā*.)
- Marhaṭha*, v. supra. (C.)
- marher*, adj., v. m. Of ripe age (both sexes); become do. (bachelors and spinsters). *Sedae noa atore m.m. kuṛiko tahākana*, *nahak dō onka bako hara m.ok kana*, *kaṭicreko bapla gotetkōa*, formerly there were in this village girls of ripe age, now they do not in the same way grow to full maturity, they marry them off while they are small; *kōra dōe m.ena*, the boy has become a fully-matured bachelor (? cf. *mare her*).
- marka*, n. Trade-mark. *Hāti m. sunum*, petroleum having an elephant as a trade mark on the tin (Engl. mark).
- markat*, v. a. Toil, exert oneself, work hard, be assiduous, diligent. *Āḍi m.le eneḥ oraḥ duṛ dōm teṅgo dareaka*, only when you work hard and diligently will you be able to establish a house and home; *miḥ ṇindai m. akata*, she has worked and toiled the whole night.
- markat*, v. m. Fight and slay each other. *Āḍi bariḥ hōrko m.ena hulre*, Santals during the rebellion were fighting and killing awfully (and were also killed themselves) (v. *mara kaṭa*).
- mar kaṭa*, n. A certain shrub, *Vitex peduncularis* (reported to be a remedy against blackwater fever). (Not known to all; possibly the same as *marak kaṭa*.)
- markha*, n. Fine cotton twist (also *cak markha*). (C., not here.)

markha, the same as *markhu*, q. v. (rare).

marlañ mirluñ, v. *marlañ mirluñ*. (rare).

marlañ mirluñ, adj., v. m. Dirty, soiled (children), sad, dejected; become do. *M.m.geae, bako saphayea*, he is dirty, they do not clean him; *m.m.ko duruñ akana bhabnate*, they are sitting there dejected from grief; *gidrañ gočentakoteko m.m. akana*, they are dejected because a child of theirs has died (v. *mirluñ*).

marnand, the same as *barmand*, q. v.

mar mar, adv., v. a. Perseveringly, hard, vigorously, quickly; work do. *M.m.kamipe, alope duruñ baraea*, work vigorously, don't be sitting; *m.m.ko calaoena*, they went away quickly; *horo irokile m.m.ef kana*, we are working vigorously reaping the paddy (cf. *mar*; ? cf. H. *marmar*, rustling sound).

marmar, v. *señgel marmar*. (Muñdari *mar mar*.)

marmar, n. Marble. (H. *marmar*.)

mar masala, v. *mar mqsola*. (C.)

mar mqsola, n. Different kinds of spices. *M.m. lagaope, tobe to utu sebeloka*, apply different kinds of spices, then the curry will become savoury. (H. *mār*; B. *mqsola*; from A. H. *maṣālah*.)

marot, v. a. m. Terminate, accomplish, finish, end. *Horo irokile m.keta*, we have finished the reaping of the paddy; *kulqiko goč m.ketkoa*, they have exterminated the hares; *jomakile m.keta*, we have finished what we had to eat; *gaiko goč m.entalea*, our cattle have died and been exterminated (cf. *marao*).

mar pase, adv. Perhaps, possibly. *Daka doho hatarakakabon, m.p.ye hečenge*, we shall keep the food in the meanwhile, perhaps he will come; *onđe do alom calaka, m.p.ko dalme*, don't go there, they might thrash you; *m.p. bam dohon*, perhaps you will not keep me. Note, no finite *a* in the verb (cf. *mar*; v. *pase*).

mar paseč (or *m.paseč*), the same as *mar pase*, q. v.

marpič, v. a. m. Beat and bruise, assault, fight. *Cel coe rox baricketteko m.kedea*, they handled him severely because he used some bad words (said what he should not); *m.enako*, they had a struggle and beat each other. (H. *mārpil*, assault and battery.)

marsal, n., v. a. m. Light; to light for, shine; be, become light. *M. banuka, hūtgea*, there is no light, it is dark; *duñgrire mifteč m.in ñellaka, bañ doe boñga kan, bañ doko đan kan*, I saw a light on the hillock, whether it was a bonga or they were witches; *divhe m.*, lamp-light; *m. aguipe, cele coe boło akan*, bring a light, someone has come in (e. g., a snake); *siñ m.re do eskar bañ qikquk kana*, in daylight one does not feel lonely; *terdeč m. kana, ohon eskaroka*, it is moonlight, I shall not feel alone; *bijli m.*, the light of lightning; *mēt m. menakteteye daran kana*, he walks about having the light of his eyes; *añga m.ketae*, it has become light of day; *sikiye atheta, m.aeme*, he has lost a four-anna bit, give him some

light; *mēṭlañ hoṭor m.ketama*, I should scratch out your eyes to make you see (women's abuse); *um m.kaepe, baṛiḍgeye ṇelok kana*, wash the child clean (so that it shines), it is looking awful; *kicriḍ teke m.kataepe*, wash his clothes clean; *teheñ dō rimil banuka, phiriphañe m. akata*, there are no clouds to-day, it is bright sunshine; *m.ena, ma beretpe*, it is light (day), get up; *mēt m.entaea, ṇeñel kanae*, his eyes have become clear, he sees; *khub beñgeṭ m.kate hataope*, take it (buy it) looking carefully (for any fault); *bae ṇeñel kan tahēkana, nitok doe beñgeṭ m.kefa*, he could not see (e. g., on acc. of eye inflammation), now he sees clearly; *japit khone beñgeṭ m.kefa*, he is awake and sees clearly. (Munḍari, Ho, Birhoṛ marsal.)

marsao, v. masrao. (Word doubtful.)

marte, adverb-forming postposition added to base words, denoting the way in which an act was performed. With, -ly. It refers to a single act or sound, etc., not to a repeated act. *Luthum m. dare khone hūrhayena*, he fell down from the tree with a thud; *ther m. celer hūrena*, a thunder-bolt fell with a crashing sound; *jhuṭ m. taruṭe taberena*, the leopard crouched down instantly (*v. mante, mente*; cf. H. *mār*, having beaten).

Marwari, the same as *Maṇḍwari*, q. v.

Mār, n. A Dravidian tribe living on the hills (in this district), a hillman, Paharia; also called Mal Paharia. *M. Paḥariq noa disomreko raj akana*, Paharias have become landowners in this country (cf. A. H. *māl*).

mārā, as second word in compounds, denoting that what the first word stands for is on the point of being done or happening. The reference is to words denoting death. *Gujuk m.e ruḡk kan tahēkana*, he was ill, on the point of dying; *goḍ m.e gitiḍ akana bulge*, he is lying there drunk like dead (cf. *mārī*).

mārā, v. sub *basi*. *Bape basi m.letlea*, you did not let us wait (did not keep us over night; from the formal talk at *bhaṇḍan*, q. v.).

mārāe mārāe, adv., v. m. Fasting, starving; hungry; be do. *M.m. barpe upas menaklea*, we are fasting having had no food for the last two or three meals; *m.m.ye duruṭ akana*, he is sitting there hungry; *jom banuktaeteye m.m.ok kana*, he is starving because he has nothing to eat.

maṛaṇ, n., adj., adv., v. a. m. The first; front; first, before (in time, place, order); put first, in front; be first. *In m.in heḍena*, I came first; *unige m.e dal akadiña*, he was the first to strike me; *m.re uni emaepe, tayomte joto hoy*, give him first, afterwards all; *m.re dō mañjhi thenko idi pahila*, first they take it to the headman; *m.reye teṅgo akana*, he is standing in front; *in m.reye heḍena*, he came before me; *maraniḍ bagikate talaichko m.kedea*, leaving the eldest one they made the middle one the first (e. g., married him or her before the elder one); *aḍgeye m.ena*, he made himself the first one (put himself forward); *tayom m.ko heḍena*, they came successively (one after the other, not all at one time).

Maṛaṇ is often used as the second word of a compound verb, denoting that what the verb signifies is done in advance, first (only about time).

lñ ror m. ocoaiñe, let me speak first; *noko doko berel m.ena*, these settled (here) first (before others came); *budhiye goč m.entaea*, his (old) wife died first; *phalnako em m.adea kicrič*, they gave so and so clothes first (cf. *samañ*; probably *mañ* with infixed *r*).

mar̥ka mar̥ki, adv., v. a. m. Painfully (pain in the muscles); cause pain; suffer do. *Hq̄dite m.m. hasoyediñ kana*, I have some tormenting pain due to muscular rheumatism; *m.m. akanae*, he suffers from muscular pains; *ota m.m.kedeako*, they pressed him down and handled him so that he got muscular pains (v. *mar̥kao*).

mar̥kao, v. a. m. Cause, suffer muscular pain. *Tol m.kedeako*, they tied him so that he got aching pain; *gur m.enaē*, he fell and got some pain in his body; *taram taramte jañga m.entina*, I have got stiff painful legs from walking for a long time (cf. H. *mar̥aknā*, twist; cf. *mackao*; cf. Muṇḍari *markao*).

markoca, n. The top or ridge of a bent roof. *Dap̄ sat̄kate m. galañ gotkak̄pe*, when you have finished the thatching, make the ridge ready. A bamboo (or something similar) is used for the *bl̄in̄diq̄*, q. v.; when this is placed on the top of the ridge, it is covered by thatching-grass that is plaited along, falling down on both sides, the lower part of the straw being kept fixed by cross-laths; the *markoca* is the plaited top.

Mār Muṇḍa, n. The Paharias of the Rajmahal hills. Also called *Muṇḍa* or *Mār*, qq. v.

mār̄ōm, n., v. a. A scaffolding, a raised platform, on which straw is stored, or on which people sit to watch crops, especially Indian corn. The raised platform for keeping straw on, consists of some nine posts fixed in the ground with poles on top, on which the straw is put. It is so high that cattle cannot reach the straw. The *mār̄ōm* used for watching consists of four posts with the platform so high up that the Indian corn field may be easily overlooked. It has often a roof to protect against rain. Some cross-pieces are tied to two of the posts to serve as a kind of ladder. *M.benaope, toyo jon̄drako jomela*, make a raised platform, the jackals eat the Indian corn; *busuf̄ doh̄oe laq̄it̄ko m. akata*, they have made a scaffolding to keep the straw on. (Muṇḍari *mar̄om*; cf. H. *mār̄wā*.)

Mār Soren, n. A sub-sept of the Soren sept.

mar̄wa mar̄vi, v. a. m. Throw down, let fall down, let slip off; wrestle, struggle, shake. *Hq̄rup̄kateye m.m.kedea*, having thrown his arms round him he shook him; *tapamkatekin m.m.yena*, they had a fight and shook each other vigorously; *hoete hōro m.m.yena*, the paddy was laid down in all directions by the wind.

mas, n. A month. *Pus m.*, the month of Pus (Pausha); *din m.kulq̄ukak̄me*, fulfil the year (stay in service until the end of the year, i. e., until Magh). (H. *mās*.)

masač̄ musuč̄, adj., adv., v. m. Taciturn, retired, who does not mix with others, unsociable; keep oneself aloof. *Boge hōy kanaē, men̄khane m.m.gea*,

bae rora, he is a good man, but is taciturn, he does not talk; *a' moto m.m.e kamia*, he works quietly alone by himself; *m.m.barae kanae a' moto*, he is keeping himself aloof (cf. *musu*).

Masañ Kal, n. One of the bongas invoked by the ojas.

masar masar, adv., v. a. With a crunching sound; to crunch, gobble.

Buť ata m.m.e jomet kana, he is eating roasted gram with a crunching sound; *khajari miť ghariteye m.m. goťketa*, he gobbled the parched rice in a moment (onomat.; cf. *masrao*).

masdar, adj. Independent, well-to-do. (C., not here, where they would take the word to mean one who receives monthly wages.)

ma se, int. of exhortation or permission. Please, now then, let them.

M.s. jomme, please, eat; *m.s. dom emme*, now then, exert yourself; *m.s. hijuk mako*, do, let them come (*ma + se*).

mase mas, adv., the same as *mase mase*, q. v.

mase mase, adv. Every month, monthly. *M.m.ye daketa*, it rains every month; *m.m. dprmahe hameta*, he gets his pay monthly (v. *mas*; B. *māse māse*).

maskao, v. m. Dry up, subside (pimples, sores). *Guť rakapade tahēkana, nitok do m.akantaea*, the small-pox pustules came out on him, now they have dried up; *ghao m.entaea, bogek kanae*, his sore has dried up, he is getting well. (Muñdari *maskao*; ? cf. H. *masaknā*, press, burst).

maskuťa, v. *maskura*.

maskuťa, adj. Blunt, soft, of soft iron. *Noa basla do m.gea*, this adze is blunt (of soft iron); *m. mērhēt do bañ laseroķa jāhān kañdare*, soft iron will not be sharp on any implement.

mas mas, adv., the same as *mase mase*, q. v.

mas mas, adv. Indisposed, out-of-sorts (especially about the preliminary symptoms of fever). *M.m.in qikquet kana, ruķkañ nahak*, I am feeling out of sorts, I shall presently have an attack of fever (v. *infra*).

mas masao, adv., v. m. Indisposed; be do., feel do., be eager to. *M.m. in qikqueta*, I am feeling indisposed; *ruķ rabañ leka hōmq m.m.ķ kantiha*, I am feeling indisposed like getting the cold (ague) stage of fever; *dadal lagite m.m. barae kana*, he is boiling to get an opportunity of beating (somebody). (H. *masmasānā*, breathe hard; Muñdari, *masmasao*.)

mas maťi, adv. Energetically, diligently (work). *M.m. kamime*, work diligently.

masoar, v. *maswar*.

masra masri, adv., v. a. Gobblingly, quickly (eat); eat quickly, stuff food into one's mouth. *Miť gharite dakae jomketa m.m.*, he ate his food in no time, gulping it down; *khajariye m.m.ķeta*, he gobbled the parched rice (v. *masrao*; cf. *masar masar*).

masrao, v. v. Stuff into the mouth, gobble; crunch. *Unī hahut tuluć do ohope darelēna, miť gharitegeye m.goda*, you will not be able to take it up with that glutton, he will gobble it in no time; *sadom jondrae m.et kana*, the horse is crunching the Indian corn (cf. *masar masar*).

masra, adj. Monthly (wages, etc.). *M. pē takae hameta*, he gets three rupees monthly; *m.re halakatiñme*, pay me back monthly (when you get your monthly pay) (v. *mas*; Desi *masra*).

maswa, adj. Indolent, lazy. (C.; not here; cf. *masua*.)

maswar, adj.; v. a. Independent, well-to-do; pay respect to. (C.; not here; cf. *matwar*.)

maswar, v. a. d. To worship. Only used as a parallel to *sewa*, q. v., when addressing a person possessed by a bonga. *Dē bhala Gosāe bapo Thakur tiñ dō, jatak janamak laile udukle, eñdē enale baḍaea oroma . . . eñdē enale sewawae maswaraeale*, please then Lord Father my God, only when kind and birth (i. e., name and position) is told, is shown, we shall know, shall recognize, then only we shall worship him, shall pay homage to him.

mat, probably a misprint for *maṭ* or *maṭh*, q. v. (C.)

mat, the same as *mot*, q. v.

matabek, the same as *matabel*, q. v.

matabel, n., adj. Accurate time, place; just like. • *Din m.re hijukme*, come at the fixed time; *jokha m.re girime*, cut it off just at the measured out spot; *din m.re hajirokme hakim then*, appear at the fixed date before the magistrate; *noa m. kaṭ aguime*, bring a piece of wood just like this (cf. *motabel*; cf. H. *matā* and *bel*).

matal, n., adj., v. m. Drunkenness, intoxication; drunk, intoxicated, tipsy; become drunk. Also used about habitually drunk, a drunkard. *Noa dō m.reak kami kana*, this is the work of intoxication (is done when drunk); *m. hoṛ kanae*, he is a drunkard (or a drunken person); *nui m. dō alope eṭejea, dadalae*, don't say anything to this drunken fellow, he will use the stick; *hū m. akanae*, he has become drunk; *m.kateye baričketa, bae disqlaka*, he committed the fault when drunk, he was not conscious. (H. *mātal*.)

matala, v. *matla*. (C.)

mataliq, adj. Habitually drunk, addicted to drink. *M. hoṛ kanae*, he is a drunkard (v. *matal*).

matao, adj., v. m. Full grown, lustful, rampant; be do. (young men and girls), in heat, rut (male animals). *M. boda*, a full-grown he-goat (that shows sexual appetite); *nui ḍaṅgra dōe m.ena, koṭejepe*, this bull has become rampant, emasculate it; *noa atoren kuri koṛako m.ena, dingeke eñē kana lagrē*, the young girls and men of this village have become lustful, they dance lagrē every day (cf. B. *mātā*).

matbor, adj. Independent, proud, high and mighty. *Nite kisārenkhan qḍi m.e qikquka*, now when he has become wealthy he feels very high and mighty; *jom biyenkhan uḍi m.e dekhaok kana*, now when he has had his fill he is showing himself arrogant; *phalna dō bae reñgejok kana, qḍi m. hoṛ kanae*, so and so is not becoming poor, he is a very independent man (cf. B. *mātobbor* respectable).

matboro, the same as *matbor*, q. v.

matkom. n. The mahua tree and its flower and the corolla of its flowers.

The tree is found all over the country, *Bassia latifolia*, Roxb.; I have seen one tree that is *Bassia butyracea*, Roxb. The mahua is a most useful tree; the corolla that falls down at the commencement of the hot season (before the fresh leaves come out) is picked up and dried. It is then beaten with a stick to remove the *matkom sohge*, the stamens of the flower. The dried corollas are used for food, boiled, roasted, parched, alone or mixed with other food-stuffs (especially pulses); at the commencement of the rainy season it is for many a daily food. The *matkom* is very sweet; it is also used for distillation of country liquor; when people illicitly distil liquor, it is always *matkom*, the dried corollas, that are used. The fruit is eaten; the kernel is used for pressing oil (v. *kūṇḍi*); the wood is very heavy and used for several purposes; the Santal oil-press as a rule consists of two logs of this wood. *Bhugak m. lagitpe egerellea*, are you abusing us for a hollow mahua corolla (all corollas are hollow; expression is used as equivalent to "for nothing"); *bhugak m. lagitem dayak kana*, you are feeling pity for a hollow mahua corolla (are unwilling to give even the smallest bit); *phulq m.le teke akata*, we have boiled the fresh corollas (v. *phulq*, used about the swollen fresh corolla); *mit bar phulq m.in halaṇeta*, I am picking up a few mahua flowers; *mit phulq m. hō alope bagiaka, jom jinis kana*, don't leave one single mahua behind, it is food-stuff; *m. halaṅko sen akantalea*, our people have gone to gather mahua; *m.kōc hūrlenkhan kūṇḍi dō baṇ saboka*, if the calyx of the mahua flower falls down it will not fructify (there will be no *kūṇḍi*, fruit); *m. sučkate teketabonpe*, pick off the stamens of the mahua corollas and boil some for us; *m.laṭhe* (v. sub *laṭhe*); *m.ḍarko atarata*, they set fire to a mahua branch (i. e., burnt it in the fire-place; when a branch is seen falling down it is picked up by the person who sees it and taken home to be burnt; this is believed to be prophylactic; if not done the family will be exposed to illness and death); *niq dare dō pusi jaṅga akana*, this (mahua) tree has just commenced to flower (the flowers sit in clusters and when they commence to bud, look like cat's paws to Santals); *noa matkom dō pot potogeā*, this mahua is round (about mahua flowers that have not been sufficiently boiled and are round instead of flat as when properly done) (cf. H. *mahuā*; Skr. *madhukam*; Muṇḍari *matkom*, Ho, Birhor *madkam*).

matkom arak, n. A certain plant, *Hygrophilla salicifolia*, Nees. Used for curry (v. *arak*).

matkom duhli, n. A kind of beer or liquor made from the mahua flowers. These are boiled in water; after the flowers have been removed, fermenting ingredients are added to the water; in some three days the *duhli*, "beer," is ready. *M.d. tearabonpe*, prepare us some mahua beer (believed to be a remedy against stiffness, etc., due to hard work) (v. *duhli*).

matkəm hako, n. A kind of fish, *Gobius giuris*, Ham. Buch. (Muṇḍari *matkom hai*).

matkəm haṇḍi, n., the same as *matkəm duhli*, q. v., also called *matkəm duhli haṇḍi* (v. *haṇḍi*).

matkəm saḡen (*roṇ*), n. The colour of sprouting mahua leaves, reddish-brown. *M.s.r. ḡai kanae*, it is a reddish-brown cow (v. *saḡen* and *roṇ*).

matkəm soḡe dak, n. Rain falling at the time when the mahua is ceasing to fall (at the end of the month of *Caṭ*). *Noa dō m.s.e dakketa*, this rain was rain at the close of the mahua season (v. sub *matkəm*).

matla, n. A drunkard. Especially used as a nickname for men. adj. Drunk, addicted to drunk. *Nui dō m. hoṛ kanae, dinge haṇḍiye hūia*, this one is a drunkard, he drinks beer daily (v. *matal*).

matlab, v. *motlob*. (C.)

matlami, n. Drunkenness, habitual drunkenness, debauchery; v. m. Be drunk. *M.te kəmi dō baṇ jutoka*, it will not do to work being drunk; *m.kate roṛ dō baṇ thika*, to speak when drunk is not good; *m. akanae, alope kuliyea*, he is drunk, don't ask him anything. (B. *mātlāmi*.)

matraṇ, n., adv. Beginning; first; v. a. m. Do first. *M.re kəmi pəhilpe*, do the work first; *m.re ape jəm pəhilpe*, you eat first; *noa kəmi m.pe, adō jəmpe hama*, do this first, then you will get food; *joṇḍra bele m.entalea*, our Indian corn ripened first (v. *marāṇ*).

matwar, n. A kind of dance (by men alone). It always follows another dance and consists of some jumping and swinging of hands, etc., accompanied by songs, drumming. It is seen during the *Sohrae* and at the *məḡjhi karam* (q. v.). *M. eneč*, the dance itself; *m. rəṛ*, the tune to which the m. songs are sung; *m.ru*, the peculiar time of drumming during this dance; *m. seveṇ*, songs sung during this dancing; *riṇja m.*, *matwar* dance following the *riṇja*, q. v.; *m.guṇjaṛ*, a dance (v. *guṇjaṛ*) following the *matwar* (? cf. H. *matwārā*, intoxicated; Muṇḍari *matwar*).

maṭ, n. The bamboo. There are several species. *Bar laṅga maṭ*, a species of bamboo with long spaces between the nodes, large cavity and thin "walls." Flutes are made from this kind. Not now found in these parts; said to grow on *Logo buru* and *Dolma buru*, two hills far away to the south-west of the Damudar river; fig. hair (in riddles). *B.l.m. baṇ uṭiana*, has no nodes.

Buru maṭ, n. Hill bamboo, *Dendrocalamus strictus*, Nees. Growing wild on the hills. The bamboo mostly used for cross-laths in thatching; also used by the Mahles.

Des maṭ, n. The Lowland country bamboo, *Bambusa Balcooa*, Roxb. Planted here and there. Large and strong.

Geṭha (or *Geṭhea*) *maṭ*, n. A kind of bamboo with short joints (probably the same as *buru maṭ*).

Kaṭaṇ maṭ, v. *khaṭaṇ maṭ*. (C.)

Khaṭaṇ maṭ, n. A very large kind with spikes. *Bambusa arundinacea*, Retz.

Ropa maṭ, n. A bamboo commonly planted, *Bambusa Tulda*, Roxb. Used like the *buru maṭ*. *Cāe ropa* is a kind with only a small cavity.

Ṭhiṅgi maṭ, n. A kind of bamboo, said to be so-called because sticks (*ṭheṅga*) are made from it, probably an example of popular etymology.

M. dandhi (or *m.jhaṛ*), a bamboo cluster; *m.paṭiq*, a mat made of bamboo; *m. silpiṇ*, a door made of bamboo; *m. catom*, a bamboo umbrella the kind used by all cattle-herds; *m.dhṇḍi*, a bamboo mat used as a "roof" on a bullock cart; *m. ḡkhāni*, a pitchfork of bamboo; *m.ṭheṅgate ḡaipe dallekokhan mēt jharaoḡtakoa*, if you strike cows with a bamboo stick their eyes will run with water. (Muṇḍari, Ho, Birhoṛ *mad, maṭ*; v. *helṭa*; *haṇḍua*.) *maṭ caole daka*, n. Boiled seed of bamboo. The bamboo will flower (at very long intervals, the whole clump at the same time, after which the whole cluster dies); the seed, resembling wheat, is boiled and eaten (v. *caole* and *daka*).

maṭ hako, the same as *maṭ sakam hako*, q. v.

maṭ ol, n. An edible kind of mushroom growing on the stumps of hill bamboo, considered very savoury. *M.o. dḡ tase ṛḡhoṛkate ukhurrele ḡoloṇ loboga*, ar *ḡṛiḡ dāk maṇḍire leohakatele chankaoa*, we spread the bamboo mushroom out and dry it, whereupon we pound it into a meal in a mortar, and mixing it in drained-off rice-water, we season it (v. *ol*).

maṭ sakam hako, n. A kind of fish found in rivers and pools, so-called on acc. of its flat and thin shape; eaten (v. *sakam*).

math, v. *maṭ*. (C.)

matha, n. fig. Head, principal, leader; v. a. m. Make, become do. *Oṛaḡ- (ren) m.*, the head of the house; *atoren m. dḡ maṇjhi*, the head of the village is the village chief; *kamire miṭ hoṛko m.le enḡḡ kami do calaka*, only when you make one man the leader of a work, will the work progress; *poesa jarwae laḡiṭ miṭ hoṛ dḡe m.ka*, one man is made the head (responsible) for collecting the money; *bhoj m.*, the person giving a feast. (H. *māthā*, head, forehead; in these parts the word is used fig.)

mathali, n., the same as *kḡḡdhum* and *chupi*, qq. v. (not regularly used by Santals; B. *māthāl*; Desi *mathali*).

matha matha, n., adj. Leaders; principal. *M.m. hoṛ ḡoḡḡakope*, call the principal men (v. *matha*).

maṭ, n. A temple, monastery (of the Hindus). (H. *maṭh*; not much used.)

maṭ, n., adj. A large plain; large, extensive. *Ona m.re ḡaiḡo ḡtiṇetko talea*, they are grazing our cattle on that wide plain; *m. bir*, *m. ṭaṇḍi*, an extensive forest, a wide plain. (B. *māth*.)

maṭaḡ moṭoḡ, the same as *moṭoḡ moṭoḡ*, q. v.

maṭa moṭo, the same as *maṭka moṭko*, q. v.

maṭar muṭur, adv., v. n. Gazing, looking about; gaze, look round (children).

Haṭreye eskarena, *m.m.e beṅḡel barayela ḡate ṇamko laḡiṭ*, he (the child)

- became alone on the market, he is looking round to find some companions;
m.m. barayel kanae, he is gazing (forlorn).
- mařar muřur*, adv., v. a. Making a crunching sound; to crunch. *M.m. buř atae jořom kana*, he is eating parched gram making a crunching sound; *jořdra atae m.m.eř kana*, he is crunching parched Indian corn (onomat.; cf. *muřur muřur*; *mař mař*).
- mařka mořko*, adj., v. m. Stout, fat; become so. *Neřar m.m.ko mořa akana*, at present they have become stout in fine condition; *osořlenae, neřar doe m.m. akana*, he was emaciated, now he has become stout. Expresses good all round condition (v. *mařa mořo*; v. *mořa, mořko; mořka*).
- mař mař*, adv., v. a. Gnashing, grinding the teeth; to gnash the teeth. *M.m.e tořoć řařayela edrete*, he is gnashing his teeth in anger; *dadal řařile m.m.eř kana*, he is gnashing his teeth ready to strike (onomat.; v. infra).
- mař mařao*, adv., v. a. Crunching, gnashing; crunch, grind between the teeth; gnash the teeth; v. m. Gnash the teeth. *M.m. jořdra atae jořmeř kana*, he is eating parched Indian corn, making a crunching sound; *buř atae m.m.eř kana*, he is crunching parched gram; *edreteye m.m.adina*, he gnashed his teeth at me in anger; *dadal řařile m.m.k kana*, he is gnashing his teeth eager to strike (v. supra; cf. *mařar muřur*).
- mař meř*, v. a. m. Settle, compromise; n. Compromise. *Atorele m.m.keta*, we settled the matter in the village; *m.m.teko cabaketa, eřekidinako*, they finished it by a compromise, they cheated me (cf. *meřnā*; cf. *miř mař*).
- mař oraķ*, n., the same as *mař*, q. v.
- mařoć*, v. a. Manage, effect, eat. *Auriñ mařoja*, I have not eaten as yet; *niq řami doñ m.keta*, I managed this work (finished it). When used with animate object it has an obscene meaning (cf. *leřeć*).
- mařor*, n., adj., v. a. m. Drought; dry, without water, barren; cause a drought; be droughty, barren. *M.te cas bañ hoelena*, there were no crops on acc. of drought; *noa m. disomre řhgbon řsullena*, we shall not be able to support ourselves in this dry land; *neř doe m.keta*, there was a drought this year; *bae daķlette m.ena neř*, there was a drought this year, because there was no rain. (Equal to *malot*, q. v.)
- mařor*, n. A kind of pea, *Pisum sativum*, Willd. Very rare with Santals. (H. *mařar*; B. *mořor*.)
- mařor řađi*, n. A motor-car. (Engl. motor; v. *řađi*.)
- mařroķ*, v. a. Crunch (eating) (v. infra; cf. *mařruķ*; onomat.).
- mařroķ mařroķ*, adv., v. a. With a crunching sound; crunch, gnash the teeth, grind the teeth in anger. *Reñgeće řaņgra m.m.e tořoćeř kana*, the bullock is grinding its teeth being hungry; *edreteye m.m.eř kana*, he is gnashing his teeth in anger (onomat.; cf. *mař mařao*; cf. *mařar muřur*).
- mařha*, v. *řhuřa mařha* (as a v. m. especially used in *bakhēř*) (cf. H. *mařhā*, perverse, sluggish; *mařha* here possibly only a jingle).
- mařha araķ*, n. A small deciduous tree, *Antidesma diandrum*, Tulasne. The leaves are used in curry. (Local Mohammedans *amřu*; cf. H. *mařh*.)

maṭha muṭhu, adj. Grown-up, mature, adult. *Èkən m.m. hōr kollope*, send only grown-up people; *m.m. hōr hōhō agukope*, enkan mora jora hōr dō ohope lefečlea, call and bring some grown-up people, such weak and lean ones (as you) will never be able to manage (e. g., to lift).

maṭhao, v. a. m. Make smooth, to smooth. *Noa rir dō m. gotkakme*, cut this ridge away; so that it becomes smooth; *nahel reak sir m.kakme*, smooth the edge of the plough (cf. H. *maṭhā*, smooth).

maṭha surā, the same as *maṭha surā*, q. v. (also called *surā maṭha*).

maṭha surā, n. A certain small tree, *Antidesma Ghaesembilla*, Gaertn. The fruit is eaten, also the fresh leaf buds (v. *maṭha arak*; also called *surā maṭha*).

maṭho, adj. Obstinate, sluggish, dull, lazy. (Men, bullocks.) *Nui daŋgra dōe m.gea*, *bae calaka*, this bullock is obstinate, he will not go (cf. *loṭho*, used about women; H. *maṭhā*; cf. B. *māṭo*).

māyā, n., adj., v. a. d., v. m. Compassion, pity, mercy, sympathy, kind feeling; merciful, compassionate; show pity, mercy, etc.; feel compassion, pity. *M. hečadiña*, *jomiñ emadea*, I felt pity, I gave him food; *eŋga apa m. menaktaea*, *bae dñilqukina*, he has compassion (affection) on his parents, he does not neglect them; *gidra m. bañ chađaoeta*, I cannot remove my love for my children (said by a widow who stays on in her late husband's house); *gidra m.teye ruq̄r hečena*, she came back on acc. of her affection for her children; *qđi m.(k) hōr kanae*, he is a very compassionate man; *m.wañme*, *jom emañme*, be merciful to me, give me some food; *kokoe hōre m.wadea*, *kicriče emadea*, he showed pity for the begging person, he gave him a cloth; *đen thoṛa gan m.kme*, please feel some pity and give me; *bae m.lena*, *dalkidiñae*, he showed no mercy, he beat me; *daya m.*, mercy and pity, kindness and mercy. (H. *māyā*.)

maya, v. *māyā*.

ma-ya, intj. Do, get along, at it! (in addressing males younger than oneself). *M.*, *aguime den*, you there, bring it; *m. sabepe*, at him, catch him (*ma + ya*).

māyā jala, n. Commiseration, affection, pity; force of do. *Hopon m.j.teñ heč akana*, I have come because of my affection for my child; *era m.j.ge bae chađaoettaea*, he cannot leave his affection for his wife (goes after her when she runs away) (v. *māyā* and *jala*).

māyāk mōyōk (also written *mayak moyok*), adv., adj., v. a. m. Vacantly, forlorn; lonely, lonesome, dejected; make, become do., be dejected, sad, depressed (lonely). *Ađi askateye senlena*, *m.m.e heč ruq̄rena*, we went with great expectations, he came back depressed (having got nothing); *m.m.e beñgeḷ barayel kana*, he is looking about forlorn; *dal m.m.kedee*, he beat him, so that he became sad-looking; *ruheṭkedeteko m.m.kedea*, they scolded him so that he became downcast; *bhabnateye m.m. akana*, he is downcast through grief (cf. *marak morok*, *maṭar muṭur*; *Muṇdari mayan muyun*).

māyām, n., v. a. m. Blood; to bleed, be bled. *Siro sorō m. atuyena*, blood flowed in a stream; *tarupe gerkedea*, m. *atuk kana*, *botorge*, a leopard bit him, his blood is flowing fearfully; *mū m.ok kantaea*, his nose is bleeding; *kasra ghaote gofa kicride m.keta*, he made his cloth bloody all over by his scabies sores; *ojoko get m.kedea*, they cut his boil so that blood runs; *dal m.kedeako*, they beat him so that blood flows (or, bloody); *nui qimqi doe m.ok kana*, this women has her menses; *raj rog menaktaea*, m.e *ulayela*, he has the king-disease (i. e., tuberculosis with expectoration of blood), he ejects blood; m.e *iceta*, he passes bloody stools; *kaḍako boṣonto akana*, m.ko *ciḍireta*, the buffaloes suffer from rinderpest, they are passing blood. (Muṇḍari, Birhor, Ho mayom; Semang maham; Car Nicobar mam; v. *bul māyām*.)

mayam, v. *māyām*.

māyām arak, adj. Blood-red. *Parlak m.a.gea*, the coloured border is blood-red (v. *arak*).

māyām haṭin, v. a. d. Be an elder brother or sister. *Ingeṇ maraṇa*, *bokonteḱo inge m.in haṭin akawatkoa*, I am the big (elder) one, I have given my younger brothers and sisters a share of the blood; *ajin kanae*, m.e h. *akawadiṇa*, she is my elder sister, she has given me a share of the blood (v. *haṭin*).

māyām joro, v. a. m. Shed blood; bleed. *M.e jorokettaea*, he caused his blood to trickle down; *mēt m.j.k lekae qikquet kana*, he feels as if his eyes' blood runs down (his eyes bleed, i. e., he is very stingy, unwilling to give the least) (v. *joro*).

māyām oḍok, n., v. m. Dysentery; suffer from bloody dysentery. *M.o. ṇam akadea*, he has got dysentery; m.e *o.ok kana*, he suffers from dysentery (v. *oḍok*).

māyām paṇja, v. a. To trace blood, follow up bloody tracks; (fig.) follow up and take revenge for injuries, more especially for *ituf*, q. v. *M.p. idiṭe*, *oka seḱ tarup mihui idikedede*, follow the bloody tracks in the direction along which the leopard has taken the calf; *bokok māyām*, *lutur māyām*, *ina do baṇle akrin akata*, *ona dole paṇjaeḱea*, head blood, ear blood, this we have not sold, this we shall follow up (from the formal talk by the headman of the bride's village, when the bride is to leave; the bride is now the property of her husband and his family, but they reserve the right to take action in case of the girl being injured); *m.p.ko heḱ akana*, they have come to take revenge (fig. they will say *tarupe rabor akadea*, a leopard has clawed her, meaning a young man has forcibly taken a girl with him or smeared sindur on her forehead, made *ituf*; now they have come to follow the bloody tracks) (v. *paṇja*).

māyām paṇja eneḱ, n. A children's game (v. *supra* and *eneḱ*).

māyān, adj. Merciful, compassionate (*māyā* + *n*; rare).

māyān, the same as *māyām*, q. v. (not common).

mayan moyon, the same as *mayan muyun*, q. v.

mayan muyun, adj., v. a. m., equal to *mayak moyok*, q. v. (Muṇḍari *mayan muyun*.)

mayaro rak, n. Lamentation (explained as being the lamentation or crying when one remembers anything in connexion with a dead person, his looks, work, anything used by him or her, etc.). *Rak dō pe lekana*, m.r., *hirdani rak ar sohgrig rak*, there are three kinds of lamentation, crying remembering anything in connexion with the dead one, crying from grief (also called *jivi loḳ*) and crying to show condolence (cf. *māyā*).

maye chaye, n., adv., All, wife and children included. *M.ch.ko heḥena*, they came the whole family; *m.ch. Asamteko calaoena*, the whole family emigrated to Assam. (H. *mā* and *chā*, young of animal.)

mayel, n. A mile. (Engl. mile, v. *māl*.)

mayo, v. *ma yoi*. (C.)

ma yoi, intj., equal to *ma-ya*, q. v.

māyō, n. Eunuch, hermaphrodite; an effeminate (also beardless) man; v. a. m. Castrate, become effeminate. *Nui m. dō era reak dārisge banuktaea*, this sex-less person has no desire to get a wife; *m. mocagetaea*, he is beard-less; *musla rajko m.koa*, Mohammedan princes make men eunuchs; *nui m. dō bae tul dareak kana, cekate coe m.yen*, this effeminate person is unable to lift, who knows how he has become so effeminate (cf. *maejū*).

ma yui, v. *mayoi*.

māci, n., v. a. A seat, stool, chair; make, provide with do. The Santal *māci* is a square seat, consisting of a frame on four legs, the seat being woven of string. As a woman cannot sit on a bedstead in the presence of men, a *māci* is placed before her, when she comes on a visit or receives visitors in her house. *M.tehe baḍaea*, he knows how to weave the seat of a stool; *m. belaepe*, place a stool before her to sit on; *m.adeako*, they made him a stool (or placed before him to sit on); *teṇḍar m.*, a chair with a back; *mec m.*, an arm-chair; *garur pakhiq m.*, a stool with something resembling the wings of the adjutant bird woven into the seat; *kadam dare m.*, a stool with a pattern like the branches of a *kadam* (q. v.) tree; *pokhoria m.*, a stool with a pattern reminiscent of a tank (a white square in the middle); *ambaitar koṣha m.*, a stool with a pattern reminiscent of the colouring of the Russell's viper; *cēṛē laṭha m.*, a trap to catch birds, resembling a *māci*, with bird-lime. (H. *māci*; Muṇḍari *manci*; Ho *macila ganḍu*.)

māci andhar, n., v. a. m. Twilight, nightfall; become dark (the time just before the darkness of night sets in). *M.a. dela diliye heḥena*, he came just a little before nightfall; *rabaṇ dinre hako pakoe m.a.a*, during the cold season it quickly becomes nightfall; *nitoḳ dō m.a.ena*, now it is nightfall (? v. *māci*; B. *āndhār*; Muṇḍari *māci andha*).

māci koṣha, adj., adv. Chequered, cross-lined (pattern), woven with a pattern. *M.k. kabra taruṇ*, a leopard with a variegated chequered skin; *m.k. kamra*,

a chequered plaid; *m.k. biñ*, a snake the colour of which is chequered (e. g., Russell's viper, a python, the banded karait also) (v. *māci* and *koṭha*).

mācuk, v. a. m. Eat, eat up, manage. *Iñ bakhra dō okoe cōe m.keṭ*, somebody or other has eaten up my share; *dakae m.joñ kana*, he is eating his food; *phalna dō ḍanko m.kedea*, the witches "ate" (killed) so and so.

mācur, v. a. m. Eat, eat up, crunch; adj. Crisp (freshly prepared, as parched rice). *Aḍ mōtōe m.joñ kana*, *hōr bae emako kana*, she is eating everything herself, she does not give others (cf. *mācuk*; cf. *macer*; *mākur*; v. *mucun*; possibly onomat.).

mācur mācur, adv. Crunchingly. *Tehenṅ gapa taben jomjoñ dō m.m.*, *daḱ din dō togodoḱa*, when you at the present time eat flattened rice it gives a crunching sound, during the rainy season it becomes soft (v. *supra*; v. *mucur mucur*).

mādhua, v. *māndhua*.

mādhur lota, n. A creeping species of fig, *Ficus scandens*, Roxb. (C. has *m.lata*, probably a misprint.)

māgdur, n., adj., v. m. Power, strength, resources; strong, powerful, wealthy; become do. *Phalna dō khub m.menaktāea*, so and so has many resources (is powerful); *khub m.hōr kanae*, he is a very powerful man (both as to bodily strength and wealth); *netar dōe m.ena*, at present he has become well-to-do. (Also pronounced *mākdur*; A. H. *maqdūr*.)

māgni, the same as *māṅni*, q. v.

Māghi, adj. Of the month of Magh. (B. *māghī*.)

Māghi puja, n. A sacrifice in the month of Magh (the proper Santal name is *Mag sim*, q. v.) (v. *puja*).

Māghi raheṛ, n. A *raheṛ* (q. v.) that ripens in the month of Magh.

māhala, v. *māhla*. (C.)

māharau, v. *māhrau*. (C.)

māhima, n., v. a. m. Greatness, glory, majesty; glorify. *Raj rapajko reak* *m.menaktakoa*, the princes and kings have majesty; *abo cetanre Isoraḱ m.menaka*, above us is the glory of God; *m.wadeako*, they glorified him. (Word is not known to all Santals; it was, I think, first introduced in order to have a word for majesty in the Scriptures). (H. *mahimā*.)

māhina, v. *māhna*.

māhindar, n. A servant receiving monthly pay. (Desi *mahīndār*; v. *māhna*.)

māhīr, adj., v. m. Gentle, quiet, friendly, mild, affable; be, become gentle, quiet, mild (people, cattle); adv. Quietly, gently. *Apeiḱ dō aḱiye m.a*, *aleiḱ herel dōe khacargea*, your one (head of the family) is very gentle, our man (my husband) is quick-tempered; *nukin kaḱa dō khacarkin tahēkana*, *sagar sagaytekin m.ena*, these two buffaloes were mettlesome, by constantly carting they have become quiet; *ale bahu dōe m.gea*, our daughter-in-law is quiet; *aḱi m.e kāmī kana*, she works very quietly (slowly); *m.monan hōr*, a friendly-minded person. (Muṇḍari *mahir*.)

māhir, v. *māhīr*.

māhirau, v. *māhrau*. (C.)

māhit, adj., v. m. Handsome, neat, tidy; be fascinated, astonished. *Khub m.e hēloḥ kana*, she is looking very neat; *baḥqar hēltele m. cabayena*, seeing the jugglers we became utterly astonished. (Word rare and not known to all; Muṇḍari *māhit*.)

māhjid, n. A Mohammedan mosque (v. *mosjid*, the more common name for A. H. *masjid*).

māhjud, v. *māhjut*.

māhjut, adj., v. a. m. Ready, prepared, be ready at hand; make, be do. *Khajna laḡit ṭaka m. menaka* (or *in m. akata*), the rent-money is ready (or, I have got the rent-money ready at hand); *calak laḡitko m. akana*, they are ready to go (v. *mohjut*, here the more common form; A. H. *maujūd*; Muṇḍari *mahjud*).

māhkal, n. The Indian crow pheasant, *Centropus rufipennis*. Fairly common. *Heraḥ m.*, a bird so-called, some say the female of the *māhkal*, others opine that it is the same as *galōḥ*, q. v.

māhkal heraḥ, adj. Brown of the pheasant shade (v. *heraḥ*).

māhkup, v. a. m. Close, postpone, delay, leave off, defer, settle. *Galmaraole m.keta teheṇ*, *gapa hoeoka*, we postponed the talk on the matter to-day, it will be taken up to-morrow; *kacahqri m.ena*, the courts have been closed; *kombro reaṇ katha dō m.ena*, *alope ror baraea*, the matter of the theft has been settled, don't mention it. (A. H. *mauqūf*; v. *muhkup*, the more common form in these parts.)

māhla, n. The Palm civet, or c.-cat, *Paradoxurus hemaphroditus*, var. *niger* (or, *P. musanga*). Eaten by the Santals.

māhna, n., v. a. m. A month, monthly wages; give monthly wages, give work on a monthly pay. *M. kulquena*, *m.bon nama*, the month is ended, we shall get our monthly pay; *setoṇ m.re dak aṇjedoka*, during the hot season months, water dries up; *phalnako m.kedea candore turui ṭakakate*, they gave so and so work at a monthly pay of six rupees; *dokandar ṭhene m.yena*, he has got work at the shopkeeper's on a monthly pay. (B. *māhinā*; P. H. *mahina*.)

māhra māhri, v. m., equal to *māhrau*, q. v. *Neae kanaan*, *m.m.ḥ kanae*, I am offering him (food), he turns up his nose at it.

māhrau, v. m. Scorn, disdain, reject, turn up one's nose, demur, decline, refuse. *Dakale emadea*, *m.ena*, *bae jomlaka*, we gave him food, he turned up his nose at it, he did not eat; *calake m.ḥ kana*, he refuses to go; *oraḥ hōrhōle metadea*, *m.ena*, *gupiye calaoena*, we told him to (be at home and) watch the house, he was unwilling, he went to herd the cattle.

māhri, n. A shopkeeper. (C., the same as *mudī*.)

māhsul, v. *maṣul* (the form used here; A. H. *maḥsūl*).

māhūr, n. A nematode worm, considered poisonous; used on the arrow of the *bag dhimuk* (q. v.) as a poison (v. *infra*).

māhūr, n. Poison (also pronounced *māhur*); (fig.) beer, liquor. *M. sar*, an arrow on which poison has been smeared (the m.-worm ground); *mit phuruk m.in nū akata*, I have drunk one leaf-cup of poison (i. e., *hāndi*, beer; so-called because it intoxicates; it might be remarked that it is an old Santal expression). (H. *māhur*.)

māhut, n. An elephant driver. (H. *mahāwat*, *mahaut*; B. *mahut*.)

māhut gur, n. The scum of molasses that rises to the surface when the sugar-cane juice is boiled. It is not eaten, but used by the ojhas in their medicine; is also mixed in the tobacco that is smoked in the hookah. (Desi *mahut gur*; C. only *māhut*, not so here, where *gur* is always added.)

māi (also *māi*), n. A girl (used both in addressing a girl and females younger than the speaker, and also when speaking about one), a daughter; a female; cunnus. *Henda m.*, *okatem calak kana*, look here, girl, where are you off to; *ale m. dō hao dānda dādatae*, our girl (daughter) has a waist like the waist of the red ant; *m. dō carec leka mūtāe*, the girl has a nose like a straw (thin); *m. gonon takate dāngrah kirinkedea*, I bought a bullock with the money I got as bride-price for my daughter; *m. kanae*, *bābu dōe bañ kana*, it is a girl, not a boy. *Māi* corresponds to *bābu* for boys (cf. H. *māi*, mother).

māikā, the same as *māku*, q. v.

māiku, the same as *māku*, q. v.

māil, v. *māl* (or *mayel*).

māilā, n., adj., v. a. m. Dirt, filth; dirty, filthy, soiled; make, become do.

Nonde alom durupa, *m. menaka* (or *m.gea*), don't sit here, there is some filth (or, it is dirty); *m. kicrič*, a dirty cloth; *m. orač*, a dirty house; *okge nonde dōe m. akata*, who has made it dirty here (especially, about excrements); *ti jañgañ m.yena*, my arms and legs have become dirty; *bāti thari m.getabona*, *saphakakpe*, our brass cups and plates are not clean, clean them; *m.kin kamiketa*, they did something dirty (i. e., had sexual intercourse). (H. *mailā*; v. *moela*.)

māilā, n., v. m. (fig.). Sept; belong to a sept. *Oka m. kanam* (also *oka m. kantama*), what sept do you belong to; *mit m. dō bapla bañ calaka*, marriage is not permissible between people of the same sept; *okam m.ka*, what sept do you belong to; *Soren m.*, the Soren sept; *Sada Kisku m. kanañ*, I belong to the Sada Kisku sub-sept (v. supra; cf. use of *ado*).

māi luŭi, n. Labia majora. *Bhitri senak m.l.*, labia minora (v. *luŭi*; it might be remarked that it is a Santal expression, not a translation).

māi rae, n. Girl, lady (abuse). *Noko m.r. dō nondeko eneč kana*, *goŭa piñdako māilā akattiña*, these girls are dancing here, they have made my whole verandah dirty; *nui m.r. dō bae akñjom kana*, this lady does not listen (cf. *bābu rae*).

māiri, n. Beloved, love, darling friend (a term of endearment (address) between lovers and intimate friends, used without mentioning the name. If used in addressing one of the other sex, it presupposes illicit intimacy).

Dela m., *sakam heč*, come along, love, to fetch leaves; *dē sē m.*, *poesa emahme*, do, my friend, give me some pice; *dē m.*, *thamakur emokme*, please my friend, give me some tobacco (cf. *māi*).

māiri, v. a. Address as an intimate friend without using a name; address as *māiri*; with *-kate* added, it is used either as an imploring, beseeching address or as a kind of swearing. *M.adeae*, he addressed him as his intimate friend (called him love, instead of using a name); *m.kateh metam kana*, *calakme bare*, I beseech you earnestly, do go; *eṅgat m.kateye metadea*, he said it to him (her) swearing (the implication is that if it is not true, he dishonours his mother; in the same way *apat m.kate* is used by women with a similar implication) (v. supra).

māiri goco, adv. By the beard of my intimate friend; used by men as a kind of swearing.

māiri māiri, adv., v. a. m. Flattering, coaxing, imploring; to wheedle, coax, beseech. *M.m.h hohodea*, *bae hečlena*, I called her in the friendliest manner, she did not come; *m.m.kedeae*, *bae ahjomleltaea*, he beseeched him earnestly, he did not listen; *tiṅkem m.m.yea*, *qhōe jomlea*, how much will you wheedle him, he will not take food (v. *māiri*).

māiso, the same as *māiri*, q. v., used by men to other men. *Banuka thamakur, m.*, I have no tobacco, my pet.

majbut, the same as *majgut*, q. v.

majgut, the same as *majgut*, q. v.

majlis, v. *mujlis* (the common form here; A. H. *majlis*, conference, assembly).

majul, v. *mānjul*.

majur, v. *muṅjur* (the more common form; H. *majūr*, from P. *mazdūr*).

majuri, v. *muṅjuri* (the here common form; P. H. *mazdūrī*).

makdur, the same as *magdur*, q. v.

maklu, the same as *maḳu*, q. v.

makri, n. A ring used as an ornament in the nose or the upper part of the ear. Rare with Santals, common with low-caste Hindus and Jolhas; v. a. m. Give, put on do. *Müre m.ye hōroḳ akata*, she has adorned herself with a ring in her nose; *luturreye m.adea*, he gave her an ear-ring; *m. akanae*, she has a ring in her ear (or nose) (cf. H. *makri*, a spider; Munḍari *makri*).

makri, v. *sikri makri*.

maḳu, n. Girl, child, my dear (when used in addressing, the most common use of the word, it is a term of endearment; also used in addressing girls and women younger than the speaker). *M. kanae*, it is a girl; *m.i rakel kana*, the girl (child) is crying; *hijukme, m.*, come, girl; *dela, m.*, *haṭtebon calaka*, come along, my dear, we shall go to the market; *henda m.*, *ceṭ ato kantapea*, look here, young woman, what is this village of yours called (v. *māi*; possibly the same as *māiku*).

maḳu, n. A shuttle. *Adi cogor m.i sghoreṭa*, he throws the shuttle very rapidly. (H. *mākhū*.)

maku kaḍeč, n. The pin (of iron or bamboo) on which the *nari kaḍeč* (q. v.) is placed in the shuttle.

makul, adj., v. a. m. Steady, quiet, gentle; proficient, skilful, capable; make, become do., break in. *Nui sadom doe m.gea*, this horse is steady; *dakka ukui m.gea*, she is skilful in preparing rice and curry; *ḍaṅgrako m.ketkina*, they have broken-in the two bullocks; *ḍoḍḍ parhaoreye m. akanā*, he has become skilful in writing and reading; *isi arār beknaoreye m. akana*, he has become an expert in making plough-beams and yokes.

makup, v. *māhkup*. (C.)

makur, v. a., v. m. d. Crunch (sound when eating hard things). *Tahere m.eḥ kana*, he is crunching a cucumber; *khajariye m.ana*, he crunched some parched rice; *joṇḍra atae m. maraoketa*, he crunched and finished the parched Indian corn (onomat.; cf. *makar mōkor*).

makur makur, adv., v. a., v. m. d. Crunchingly; to crunch. *M.m.e jomjoṇ kana*, he is eating, making a crunching sound; *ač mōtge m.m.joṇ kana*, he is crunching and filling himself alone (v. supra).

makur mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a crunching sound (once).

mākhu, the same as *maku*, q. v. (shuttle).

maḷ, n. A mile; a milestone. *Adom hoṛ do mayelko mēna; mēnkhan bārtiko cet akal hoṛ do māḷko roṛa*, some people say mayel, but those who have learnt more say *maḷ*. (Engl. mile.)

maḷchā, adj., v. a. m. Stained, spotted, a little soiled; make, become do., stain, corrode, be tarnished, rust. *Noa kicrič do m.gea, sapha kicrič m.keta*, this cloth is a little soiled, he has stained a clean cloth; *noa thari do jaejug m.ge tahena, jāhā tinākem mahjaore hō baṅge saphaka*, this brass plate always stays tarnished, however much you scour it, it will not become clean (looking); *noa phiri do ḍoḍḍ m.ketkina*, who of you has stained this shield of mine; *kicrič dhūāte m.yena*, the cloth has become discoloured by the smoke; *kuḍile bae m.keta*, we put the hoe away and let it rust; *churi m.yena*, the knife has rusted (cf. *maḷa*, cf. B. *māliṇyō*).

maḷi, n. A gardener, florist; v. a. m. Appoint, become do. *Bagwan m.*, a gardener; *phalṇae m.kedea*, he appointed so and so to be his gardener. (H. *mālī*.)

maḷi, n. A small earthenware cup, used with oil and a wick for lighting. *M.re sunum dulme ar divhe jeredme*, pour oil into the earthenware cup and light the lamp; *pathra reaḥ m.re sunum baṅ aṅjedokā*, in a lamp-cup of stone the oil will not dry up (be absorbed); *luṭiye m.yettāea* (or *m.ye benaoḥ kana*), she is making a lamp-cup of her underlip (she is pouting, thrusting her underlip out) (cf. H. *maliyā*).

maḷi, v. a. m. To cup. *Ḍaṇḍa hasoyede kana, m.yepe* (or *m.ocoyepe*), he has pain in his loins, cup him (cause him to be cupped). An operation performed with a horn (v. *siṅga*), especially by Dom women.

- māli*, n. A manufacturer of fireworks. *Baplare m.ko agu akadea*, they have brought a manufacturer of fireworks for the marriage celebrations (possibly the same as the word for gardener) (cf. H. *mālī*).
- māli*, v. a., v. m. d. Act, proceed, practise. *Onđe durupkate cet coko m.yet kan* (or *m.jon kan*), who knows what they are deciding sitting there (v. *māli mamla*; word rare).
- māli baha*, n. A certain plant, *Ocymum Basilicum*, L., var. *thyrsiflorum*, and *O. gratissimum*, Willd. Planted by Santals who have daughters who adorn themselves with the sweet-smelling flowers. (Mundari *mali baha*.)
- mālik*, n., v. a. m. Master, owner, proprietor; make, become do., appoint to be ruler, superintendent. *Opakren m. do bale namledea*, we did not meet the master of the house; *atoren m.*, the headman of the village; *noa kamireko m.kedea*, they have made him master of this work (put him in charge); *daka utu reak* (also *ren*) *nuiye m.ena*, this one has been put in charge of the food (e. g., at a feast). (A. H. *mālik*.)
- māliki*, n., v. a. m. Rule, dominion; ruler, master; to rule, lord it. *Āt m.ye calaoet kana*, he is exercising a hard rule (lords it); *m. then khon hukum aguime*, bring an order from the master; *ače m.ye calaoeta*, he is himself exercising authority (is lording it); *nonđe phalna doe m.yet kana* (or *m.k kana*), here so and so is exercising authority (lording it; it has often an ironical side-meaning). (H. *mālikī*.)
- māli mambla*, v. *māli mamla*.
- māli mamla*, n. A case, lawsuit, a case before a council; v. a., v. m. d. Judge, decide, deliberate on, proceed, act. *Hakim then mitte m.m. menak-takoa* (or *-ko m.m.eta*), they have a lawsuit (carry on a lawsuit) before the magistrate; *aema horko durup jarwa akana, cet coko m.m.yet kan*, a crowd of people are sitting together there, who knows what they are deliberating on; *tehen khon do bapla hilo k biha hilo nonkagebon m.jon m.jonabon*, from to-day when there is a marriage, a wedlock ceremony, we shall proceed as now decided (cf. A. H. *mālī* and v. *mamla*).
- mālin budhi*, n. The wife of a *māli*, a woman who works as a *māli* (q. v.). (C., an old woman whose name is mentioned in a Santal tradition regarding the creation of the world. This is quite unknown in these parts. H. *mālin*.)
- māluñ*, v. a. m. Fascinate, captivate, cause to wonder, charm, delight, enchant, bewitch. *Algaten m.kedea*, I easily fascinated him (persuaded him to give); *kathateye m.kedea*, he charmed him by his talk; *uniak sereñen m.ena*, I was fascinated by her song; *jomreye m.ena nui seta do*, this dog has been captivated by the food (it is getting and stays there); *tumda k rute hore m.ketkoa*, he bewitched the people by drumming the dancing-drum; *naksa hēltekō m. cabayena*, they were altogether charmed by seeing the pictures (no end to their wondering).
- mami* (-ñ, -m, -t), n. (My, etc.) maternal uncle's wife. *M.ñteko thenin senlena*, I went to the family of my mother's brother's wife; *m. hanhar* (-in, -me, -teñ), (my, etc.) wife's maternal uncle's wife (v. *mamq*).

mān, n. Land held by a village official in connexion with his office (here formerly rent-free, in Manbhum apparently still so). At present the holder has in these parts to pay annual rent as for other land; but when a holder dies or has to give up his position, the land goes to the next holder of his office. *Māñhi m.*, land following the office of headman of a village; *paranik m.*, *jog māñhi m.*, *naeke m.*, *kuḍam naeke m.*, *goḍet m.*, land (more or less in acc. with the importance of the position) held by the person being paranik, etc.; *susqriā m.*, land held by the man who performs the sacrifices at the *jatra* festival (not in all villages); *ḍhertēṭ dō m. jumi kantaea*, *acāk dō thōragea*, most of his rice-land is land belonging to his office, his own (private) land is only a little. (Desi *man*; H. *mān*.)

mān, v. a. Honour, entertain. *Peṛae hēclena*, *khubiñ m.kedea*, *dakako*, *utuko*, *haṇḍiko khubiñ emadea*, a visitor came, I entertained him splendidly, I gave him much rice, curry, beer (v. *man*).

māṇḍali, n., the same as *mandoli*, q. v.

māṇḍari, n., the same as *māṇḍariā*, q. v.

māṇḍariā, n. A drummer, one who plays the dancing-drum (*tumdaḱ*).

Khūb m. kanae, *tumdaḱ ruru dō khube jhūka*, he is an eager drummer, he is very vigorous playing the dancing-drum. Word is especially used in connexion with the *tumdaḱ*; one who plays the kettle-drum is called *ṭamkiā*, q. v. (Muṇḍari *mandaria*.)

māṇḍil, the same as *mundil*, q. v.

māṇḍir, the same as *mundil*, q. v.

māṇḍrus, v. a. m. Eat, enjoy, relish (food). *Teheñ dō jel utu taḥḱkana*, *khubiñ m.keta* (or *m.ana*), we had meat-curry to-day, I ate with great relish; *quripe m.a.*, have you not had your food as yet.

māṇḍriā, the same as *māṇḍariā*, q. v.

māṇḍhua, adj., v. m. Spoilt, tainted, impotent, dull; be, become do. *Noa itā dō m.gea* (or *m.ena*), *ḡho ḡmonlena*, this seed is spoilt (mildewed), it will not sprout; *noa thamakur dō m.ena*, *laḡ baṇuka*, this tobacco has become stale (gone bad), there is no pungency in it; *m. hōr*, a dull person. (In these parts it is very rarely used about people; v. *gandhua*) (cf. *monde*.)

māṇi, n. A precious stone, jewel. (C.; scarcely ever heard here; H. *manī*.)

māṇi, n. A weight of four maunds (160 seers). (Desi *mani*; cf. H. *man*.)

māṇi aḍar, n. A postal money-order. (Engl. money-order); v. a. m. Send by do. *Ṭakae m.a.keta*, he sent the money by postal money-order.

māṇik, n. A pearl, jewel; (fig.) a young man. *Hira se māṇikpe ḥam kana*, do you want a diamond or a ruby (question to the bridegroom's party at the marriage, *hira* means a girl); *ḍaṇ m. divheko aḡuiā*, *ar ḍna marsalte ḥindāko ḍaṛana*, witches bring a jewel lamp and walk about at night by this light (the story is they bring it from the other side of the Ganges, where snakes have ejected such stones; it is commonly

- reported that certain snakes spit out a *manik* and feed by its light, or that certain snakes, especially a cobra called *hirā manik ayañ*, have a *manik* in their head). (H. *mānik*, a ruby, a jewel.)
- manikjor*, n. The white-necked stork, *Ardea leucocephala*. Not common. (H. *mānik-jor*.)
- manikjor ghās*, n. A certain plant, used in Santal medicine (v. supra).
- man marjāt*, v. *man marjāt*. (C.)
- man marjāt*, the same as *man marjāt*, q. v. (v. *man*).
- mansī*, adv. Each person, each one. (C.)
- mantri*, n. A king's or zemindar's councillor. (H. *mantri*; not common.)
- mantridar*, n., the same as *mantri*, q. v., especially applied to a zemindar's principal servant (*dewan*).
- manus*, n. A human being, a man; v. a. m. Bring up, grow into maturity. *M. ban metañ kana, nonkam ror paromedina*, don't you call me a human being, since you are contradicting me (despising me) in this way; *mamotteko ðene m.ena* (or *-ko m.kedea*), he grew up to maturity in his maternal uncle's family (or, they brought him up). (H. *mānus*.)
- manus bujiq*, adv. Showing partiality, respecting persons, discriminating. *M.b.i emako kana, akoren do ðher ar dosrako do thora*, she is giving them (food) showing partiality, giving their ones much and others only little (v. *buj*).
- manus cinhi*, adv., equal to *manus bujiq*, q. v. *M.c. hor ñel orom ñel oromteye emok kana*, she gives, showing partiality as she recognizes people (cf. *cinha cinhi*).
- manus jonom*, adj. Human. *M.j. dom bañ kana, gadha jonom kanam, katha bam añjometa*, you are not one born of man, you are one born of an ass, you don't listen to what is said (will not obey) (v. *jonom*).
- manus man*, v. a. m. Bring up, grow into maturity; adj. Grown up. *M.m.e hara akana*, he has grown into maturity; *horyko ðene m.m.ok kana*, he is growing up with people (other than his own relatives); *sioķ gupiye m.m.ena*, he has grown up to be fit to plough and to herd cattle (*man*).
- manjgut*, the same as *majgut*, q. v.
- manjla*, v. *manjhla*.
- manjla ras*, the same as *manjhla ras*, q. v.
- manjli*, the same as *manjhli*, q. v.
- manjlis*, n., the same as *moñjlis*; v. *mujlis*.
- manjul*, v. a. m. Leave behind, give up, abandon, neglect. *Noa sorok doko m.keta*, they have given up (the use of) this road; *bañkiye m.kedea*, he has neglected his first wife; *mare oraķ m.ena*, the old house has been abandoned; *kami khone m.ena*, he was dismissed from the work (cf. H. *munzawil*, passing away).
- manjur*, the same as *muñjur*, q. v. (A. H. *manžur*.)

māñjur guḍa, adv., v. a. m. Tie, pinion. It is a peculiar and cruel way of punishing, especially obstinate boys. The hands are tied together; the boy is made to sit, his tied hands are pushed over his knees and a stick is inserted below the knees and above the hands, thus making it impossible for one so tied up to move. *M.g. gupi korako tolkede*, they tied and pinioned the cattle-herd boy; *horoko jom ocokettaete*, *m.g. ketkoa*, he tied and pinioned them, because they had let his paddy be eaten (by the cattle); *ḍaḍom bae emok kana*, *m.g. kate setohre gitiḍ-kaepe*; he does not pay the fine, pinion him and place him in the sun (v. *māñjur*; cf. *guḍa*).

māñjur jhuṭi, n. A small plant, the roots of which are used in Santal medicine, and as a fermenting stuff (v. *māñjur*; B. *jhuṭi*).

māñjhāri, adj., v. a. m. Middling, of average size; make, become do. *Noa oraḱ ḍo m.gea*, this house is of middling size; *m. hōr kanae*, he is a man of average size; *m. ḍaṅgra*, a bullock of middling size; *oraḱe m.keta*, he built his house of moderate size; *nui kaḍa ḍo m.yena*, this buffalo is of middle size. (H. *mājhāri*.)

māñjhaṇ, the same as *māñjhāṇ*, q. v.

māñjhauṭi, n. Headmanship, the position and work of a village headman. *M.khonko uchedkede*, they removed him from the village headmanship; *m.ye calaoeta*, he is carrying on the work of a village headman (v. *māñjhi*).

māñjhi, n., v. a. m. Headman of a village (especially a Santal village, but used by the Santals also of the chief of a Hindu or Mohammedan village); appoint to be, become a village headman. *Māñjhi* is also used by others (not by Santals) in the meaning of a "Santal," especially in address, but also in mentioning. *Ato m. ṭhen laime*, tell it to the village headman; *mare m.ye goḱenḱhan hopontetko m.kede*, when the old headman died they made his son headman; *phalnae m.yena*, so and so has become village headman. The position is more or less hereditary, in as much as the village people will let a son follow his father in the position; but if they are unwilling, they may get him deposed and select another. The position has to be acknowledged by the local administration. The headman is the middleman between the landowner and the tenants, and he collects the rent; he is the necessary leader in all social matters; he is the "chairman" of the village council. Where there is no regular headman, the Santals will elect someone to be what they call a *haṇḍi māñjhi* (q. v.). *Ona atore mitṭen Deko m. menaea*, in that village there is a Deko (Hindu) headman; *m. budhi* (or *m. era*), the village headman's wife; *bāriṇ m.* (fig.) a villager (also *baṇḍiṇ m.*, the tail-less headman); *lari m.*, a sister's husband; *phari m.*, a village headman. For other uses of *māñjhi* v. *ḍes m.*, *jog m.*, *m.māñ*, *mapañji*; *m.kiḱ*, the headman; *m.kko*, the headmen (the class of headmen) (cf. H. *mājh*, middle; cf. *māñjha māñjhi*).

māñjhiā, n. A collection of headmen. *Īñ dō parganate mōrē m.te khana-khako dāḍḍom akadiña*, the over-chief and five village chiefs have without any cause fined me (*māñjhi* + *ea*).

māñjhiā māñjhi, n. A collection of headmen and tenants come together for judging (more than *mōrē hor*, in as much as this council represents more than one village). *M.m.ko jarwayena, delabon abon hō*, the different headmen and people have come together, come along, let us also go (v. *supra*).

māñjhiān, n. A Santal woman (used by other races addressing or mentioning Santal females). *Hisi m.*, a Santal woman named Hisi. (Desi *māñjhiān*, female; cf. Desi *māñjhiā*, a man, male.)

māñjhi haram, n. The old village headman; one of the national bongas so-called. Some say that it is the spirit of the first headman of the village, others think that it is the spirit of the original headman, or even of the first man (*pilcu haram*). This bonga is worshipped at the *māñjhi than*, q. v. *Bidāk jōkheč bahu jāwāe m.h.kin dōbōk oḥoaea*, when bride and bridegroom are said good-bye to (after their marriage) they bow to the old headman bonga when leaving (v. *haram*).

māñjhi khil, adj. Every sept of the at present existing eleven Santal septs has a sub-sept styled *māñjhi khil*.

M.kh. Baske, a sub-sept of the Baske sept.

M.kh. Besra, a sub-sept of the Besra sept.

M.kh. Cōrē, a sub-sept of the Chore sept. (C., also *Guq Soren*, unknown here.)

M.kh. Hāsdaē, a sub-sept of the Hāsdaē sept.

M.kh. Hembrom, a sub-sept of the Hembrom sept.

M.kh. Kisku, a sub-sept of the Kisku sept.

M.kh. Mārñdi, a sub-sept of the Marndi sept.

M.kh. Murmu, a sub-sept of the Murmu sept.

M.kh. Pāuriā, a sub-sept of the Pauria sept. (C., also *Pauliā*.)

M.kh. Soren, a sub-sept of the Soren sept.

M.kh. Tuḍu, a sub-sept of the Tudu sept; (*khil*, cf. *H. khel*, sexual intercourse; or *H. khil*, a bit; some say they have got this peculiar sub-sept name, because their ancestors in olden times had been *māñjhi*).

māñjhi mān, v. *mān*.

māñjhīn, adj. Becoming headman. *Īñgēn m.tabona*, I shall become our headman. (Rare; *māñjhi* + *n*.)

māñjhi than, n. The place erected for the spirit of *māñjhi haram* (q. v.) in every Santal village that has a headman. As a rule, this place is in the village street outside the headman's house on the other side of the street, but may also be on the same side as his house, if there is a suitable place. In a few villages it is the custom to have this *than* at the end of the village street. If the headman moves away from his old place, the *than* is also moved to his new abode. The *māñjhi than*

ordinarily is a small square shed; at each corner of a raised platform there is a post, and a post is in the middle; on these posts the roof rests; it has always the same shape as the roof of a *catom orak*, i. e., is four-sided. At the foot of the central post on the side facing towards the west, a stone (or in some cases, a carved wooden head, the only case of any figure representing a bonga that the Santals have) is placed, half-buried in the soil. The village priest performs sacrifices here when, as a rule, he sacrifices fowls to the national bongas. Vows are also made to this bonga. In a few cases the *manjhi than* is only the central post with a stone, and no roof. The *manjhi than* is the place where the village people come together for communal talk or council meetings, but not necessarily so. They may meet anywhere, and if there is any matter they do not want women to hear they sit at a good distance from the houses (v. *than*).

manjhla, adj. The fourth acc. to birth of five or more brothers. When only four brothers, the fourth is called *hudiñiç*, the little one. *M.iç*, the fourth son; *m. kora*, the fourth son; *m. kakan*, my fourth paternal uncle (reckoning from the eldest brother); *m. mamottet*, his fourth maternal uncle (the fourth one of his mother's brothers); *m. bahu*, the wife of the fourth brother; *m. ren gidra*, the child of the fourth brother (cf. H. *majhla*, middle).

manjhla ras, adj. Middle, middling, of average size or age (men, male animals, trees, crops). *M. r. kora kanae*, he is a young man of middle size; *m. r. ðaṅgrāñ kirin̄ketkina*, I have bought two bullocks of average size; *m. r. kaṭ magpe*, cut some logs of middling size; *hoṛo m. r. hoe akana*, the paddy has grown to a middle size; *m. r. dare*, a tree of average size (cf. H. *rāsī*, middling).

manjhli, adj., the same as *manjhla*, q. v., but applied to females only. The fourth of five or more sisters, or one's fourth wife. *M. yiç kuri kanae*, she is the fourth one of the sisters; *m. jāwāe*, the husband of the fourth sister; *m. kuriren hōnhartel*, the father-in-law of the fourth daughter; *m. hatomiñ*, the fourth one of my paternal aunts; *m. era*, one's fourth wife.

manjhli ras, adj., the same as *manjhla ras*, q. v., but applied to females only. *M. r. gai*, a cow of middling size; *bahutae ðoe m. r. gea*, his wife is of middling size.

manḡari, v. *manḡri*.

manḡni, adv. Gratis, for nothing, without payment (frequently with *-te* affixed). *M. ðo okarem ḡama*, where will you get it for nothing; *m. te ðo bañ ðoḡo akatmea*, I have not engaged you without payment; *m. te bañ aḡuleṭmea*, I did not bring you without paying for you (about a wife); *uni ðo m. bahui ḡam kana*, he wants a wife for nothing. (H. *manḡni*.)

manḡri, n. A certain fish, *Clarias batrachus*, L. *M. hako reak cūiḡk ðo baṇuktakoa*, the mangri fish has no scales (cf. H. *maguri*).

- māṅgri baha*, n. The gills of the mangri fish. *M.b. gidikakpe*, throw the gills of the m. fish away (v. *baha*).
- māṅgri baha*, n. A certain flowering shrub (so-called because the flowers are reminiscent of the gills of the mangri fish; planted in gardens).
- māṅgri goco*, n., adj. The beard of the mangri fish; a moustache twirled up at both ends; having such beard. *M.g. hōr dō ona goco ghāri ghāriko pēṭerak pēṭeraka*, a man with a twirled moustache will constantly twirl it (v. *goco*).
- Māṅghi*, adj. Belonging to the month of Magh, ripening then. *M.puja*, the same as *Mag sim* (the ordinary Santal expression); *m.raher*, a variety of the *Cajanus indicus*, ripening in Magh (v. *māghi*).
- māṇḍi*, n. Food, especially boiled rice, millet, Indian corn, etc., and food in which any one of these forms a principal part; v. a. m. Prepare food, eat. *M.pe isinketa se quria*, have you prepared the food or not yet; *bela hoeyena, dela m.bo joma*, the hour is here, come let us get food; *daḱ m.*, rice gruel; *daka m.*, rice steeped in water (stale, used for *baskeak*, q. v.); *laḱ m.*, food (just what is needed to live); *haṇḍi māṇḍiko emallea*, they gave us beer and food; *m.ketape se quria*, have you prepared the food or not yet; *bañ m. akana*, the food is not prepared; *bañ m. akana* (or *akawana*), I have not had food. (Muṇḍari, Ho māṇḍi; cf. H. māḍ, māḍi.)
- māṇḍi māṇḍiyi*, adv., v. m. Loitering; hang about, loiter. *M.m. nonḍe menaea*, he is here loitering; *kuri iqteye m.m. barae kana*, he is hanging about here on acc. of the girl (v. *māṇḍiqu*).
- māṇḍiqu*, v. m. Stick in a place, linger, loiter, hang about. *Phalna opakreye m.k kana*, he is loitering in so and so's house; *seta lekae m. akana*, he is sticking there like a dog; *suṇḍi salreye m. barae kana*, he is lingering in the beer shop; *noa soḍokre tarufe m. akana*, a leopard is staying in this ravine (? cf. H. māṇḍlānā).
- māṇḍlā*, n. A fee of one rupee that the headman of the bride's village receives as his right from the bridegroom's father. When receiving this fee he is expected to give one pot of beer, ten seers of rice, ten seers of parched rice and two annas (or instead a *hās*, brass neck-ring); as this amounts to more than the rupee at the present time it has become customary to give the headman as *māṇḍlā* only eight annas and to receive nothing in return. *M. ṭaka*, the fee of a rupee (as described); *m. poesa*, do., or the eight annas; *m. poesa quriye ḥam dhābiḱ baṅgeye bidakoa māṇjhi*, until the headman gets his marriage fee, he will not let them depart (cf. *māṇḍi*; cf. H. māṇḍlī and māṇḍalik).
- māṇḍlā caole*, n. The rice given in return by the *māṇḍlā ṭaka* (v. supra); two and a half seers of rice that every village headman has to give (besides a quantity of mahua) and take along when the village people start for the annual hunt. This rice is given to his people while he himself gets his *ḍuṇḍe* (q. v.) of an animal killed by them. The *paranik* (the headman's deputy) in the same way takes one and a half seer of rice

along and gets his *dunde*. Nowadays the custom is becoming obsolete because so very few deer are left in the forests. *Māñjhi dō m.c. mōrē pāi lagaoaea ar maikom mit potom*, the headman of a village has to give as a hunt bounty five half-seers of rice and of mahua one bundle.

māṇḍlā haṇḍi, n., the beer given by the headman in return for the *māṇḍlā ṭaka*, as described (v. *māṇḍlā*).

māṇḍri, the same as *māṇḍi*, q. v.

māṇḍu, n. A variety of the paddy plant. (Desi *māru*.)

māpik, v. *maphik*. (C.)

māpit, v. *maphik* (cf. *napit*).

maphik, adj. Conformable, agreeing, like, similar to, adequate. *Niā m. kicriē aguahme*, bring me a cloth like this; *niā m. kaṭ maḥ aguīpe*, cut and bring a piece of wood similar to this; *niā m. emaepe daka*, give him food as much as this; *niā m. bon tarāma*, we shall walk like this (keeping this speed). (A. H. *muwāfiq*.)

maphit, the same as *maphik*, q. v.

mār, v. *mār*.

mār, n., v. a. m. Death, game killed (at a hunt); calamity; kill. *M. bare hoeok ma*, may there be deaths (game killed); *sendrare qāi m. hoeyena, jel, marak, kulai, sukriko m. ketkoa*, at the hunt much game was killed, they killed deers, peafowls, hares, pigs; *hulre hōrko m. ena*, during the rebellion, Santals were killed (in the fighting) (v. *mār mūhīn*; cf. H. *mārī*).

mār, v. a. m. Finish, eat, eat up. *Nonḍenak kmiye m. keta*, he finished the work that was to be done here; *aema dakae m. keta, nonḍe m. kate hanko then senkate onḍe hōe m. keta*, he ate his food here, having finished here he went to those and ate there also (cf. *supra*; cf. H. *mārṇā*, beat, mar, ruin).

mār, v. *mār*. (C., not here).

mār daṅga, n., v. m. Fight, fight with killing; have a fight. *Haṭre bebariē m. d. hoeyena*, there was a fearful fight at the market; *qāi āṭko m. d. yena gujuk dakhil*, they had a very serious fight so as nearly to kill each other (also *mār daṅga*; v. *daṅga*).

mār ghāt, n., adj., v. m. Dirt, filth; unclean, dirty, filthy, soiled; become so. *M. saphaetaeme*, clean the dirt on him away; *thari dō m. gea*, the brass plate is soiled; *m. joṇḍrako oḍokatlea*, they brought out to us some filthy Indian corn (smoke-smudged); *coḍgoē hako leka m. m. ko ṇeloka*, they look dirty (dark) like *coḍgoē* (q. v.) fish; *cal dhūāte m. ena*, the roof (inside) has become smudged by smoke (cf. *malgot*).

māri, v. *mare*. (C., not here; Muṇḍari *mari*.)

māri, n. Fatal disease, especially small-pox (also, but here rarely, plague, cholera), pock marks; adj. Pock-marked. *M. teye goēna*, he died from small-pox; *m. rogte goṭae khodro akana*, he has become pock-marked all over from the small-pox disease; *uni m. mēlāhā korage jāwāe dōle nolao akadea*, we have seen and are pleased with the pock-marked young man

- for a son-in-law. (H. *mārī*; in these parts *mārī* is rarely used, except as an adj. about pock-marked, and in *maha mārī*.)
- māriq piṭia*, adv. Beating and thrashing, violently, by force. *M.p.i idiket-taea*, he took what he had away by force; *m.p. begariye idikedea*, he took him along by force to do forced labour. (Desi *maria piṭia*; cf. H. *mārṇā* and *piṭṇā*; cf. H. *mār-piṭāi*.)
- mārī bhge*, n. Cholera. (C., not here; B. *mārībhoy*, fear from pestilence.)
- māric*, n. Pepper, a chilli. The Santals know a number of varieties:
- Caole m.*, Bird's eye chilli, *Capsicum minimum*, Roxb.
 - Dare m.*, *Capsicum annuum*, L.
 - Dimbo m.*, *Capsicum grossum*, Willd., or *C. cerasiforme*, Willd.
 - Diṇḍi m.*, the same as *dare m.*, q. v.
 - Gol m.*, Cayenne pepper; not cultivated by Santals, the pepper being sold in the shops.
 - Sakwa m.*, *Capsicum frutescens*, Willd., having long pods.
 - Santhi m.*, the same as *gol m.*, q. v.
 - Sānci m.*, the same as *gol m.*, q. v.
 - Sim sāba m.*, the same as *suruj mukhi m.*, q. v.
 - Singhin m.*, *Capsicum frutescens*, Willd. (the pods growing upwards).
 - Suruj mukhi m.*, the same as *singhin m.*
- M. dō jhalgea*, pepper is acrid; *m. posakade lekae qikaketa*, she felt it as if a chilli had been broken on her. (H. *maric*.)
- Maric bon*, n. The pepper forest, a tract so-called, where Santals have gone to work (also called *Māric bir*). (B. *bon*.)
- mārī guṭi*, n. Small-pox (v. *guṭi*).
- mārī kuṭi*, adv. Utterly (so that nothing is left). *Katha dō m.k.h caba utarketa*, I have finished the story so that nothing is left; *m.k. utuṇ em cabaketa*, I have served out all the curry, so that nothing is left (? cf. H. *mārā kūṭi*, beating and buffeting).
- mārī mētāhā*, adj. Having a pock-marked face (v. *mārī*).
- mārī poda*, n. A vagrant, wanderer. (C., not here.)
- mārjad*, v. *mārjat*.
- mārjadi*, v. *mārjati*. (Muṇḍarī *marjadi*.)
- mārjat*, n., v. a. m. Entertainment, hospitality; to entertain, treat; (fig.) administer a thrashing. *M. hilok bako nōtaletkoa*, they did not invite them on the day of entertainment; *khub m.e ṇamketa*, he got a great entertainment (i. e., a sound thrashing); *bar kaṭatele m.kedea*, we treated him, giving two legs (i. e., a fowl); *perako m.ketkoa*, they entertained the visitors; *teheṇ dō bes lekae m.ena*, to-day he was well entertained (generally, he received a good thrashing) (? cf. H. *marjad*).
- mārjati*, n. A present, gift (especially of flesh); v. a. m. Entertain, treat. *Noa dō sohrae bakhra m. kantapea*, this is a present of meat sent as your share of the Sohrae; *holako m.ketlea*, they entertained us (feasted us) yesterday (v. supra).

mārji, v. *murji* (the more common pronunciation).

markin, n. Cotton cloth (plain, of European manufacture). *M.kicrič do sadagea, parlak do banuka*, a cloth of European manufacture is plain, there are no borders; *aṭa m.*, a heavy cloth of European manufacture (used for ceiling). (Desi, Muṇḍari *markin*; i. e., American.)

mārkhū, n., v. a. m. The residue of paddy after husking; leave unhusked; leave only bits (of standing crops, by eating). *M. do rel begarkakme, sim hoponbon emakoa*, sift the refuse after husking out, we shall give it to the chickens; *khode m.ko renakgeko hanḍi akata*, they have brewed beer on the broken rice and the refuse of husking; *m.ketako, bako caole cabaleta*, they left some unhusked, they did not husk all into rice; *tejo tilmiṅko jom m.keta*, larvae ate the *tilmiṅ* (q. v.) plants, so that only bits are left; *sukri miḥ khet reak horoko jom m.keta*, pigs have eaten the paddy of one field, so that only stumps are left.

mārkhū marao, v. a. m. Remove the refuse after husking, clean away; (fig.) finish, clear up so as to leave nothing to cause unpleasantness. *M.m.kate caole aguipe*, bring the rice after having removed all refuse of husking; *noa katha dobon ehōḥ kai akata, noa do sok setekatebon m.m. utarkaka*, we have happened to start this matter (what they ought not to have done), we shall clear it up, removing all unpleasant matters by "husking" it both once and again (v. *supra* and *marao*).

mār muhīn, the same as *mār mūhīn*, q. v.

mār mūhīn, n. Calamity and danger, death and distress, sufferings. *M.m.re etak hor do bako teṅgona*, in calamity and danger other people (than relatives) do not stand up (to rescue); *abge boṅgako bakhēraea, jemōn m.m. alo paraoako*, they invoke the Abge bonga to prevent calamity and dangers from happening to them. Especially also used in *bakhēṛ* (v. *mār* and *mūhīn*).

mārṇḍi, n. A plant, *Ischaemum rugosum*, Salisb., especially growing as a weed among paddy. *M. ghās bam herhet giḍilekhan horo do onate tenoka*, if you do not weed out the "darnel," the paddy will be stifled by it.

Mārṇḍi, n. One of the twelve septs of the Santals. *Campare M.ko do kipsisārko tahēkana*, in Champa the Santals of the Marṇḍi sept were wealthy (? v. *supra*).

mār pāsir, v. a. m. Finish, eat up, eat. *Aema dakaē m.p.keta*, he ate up a great amount of rice; *nui hahut do cēḥ hō bae baca, hara mora jāhā-nakgem emae bebake m.p.a*, this glutton will not reject anything, flesh of an animal that has died, or anything you may give him, he will eat it all up (v. *mār* and *pāsir*).

martul, n. A hammer, a sledge-hammer (not generally seen with Santals). (H. *mārtol*, from Portuguese *martello*.)

martu marak, v. *matu marak*. (C., not here.)

mārūḥ, v. *admārūḥ*.

mārūḥ, adj. Weak, feeble. *Nui m. do phōe goḥ dayelea*, this feeble one will never be able to carry it (cf. H. *marnā*).

m̐ruk, v. *jhak m̐ruk*. (Here *m̐ruk* is not used alone; Desi *marukga*; cf. H. *m̐arak*.) *Jh.m. rapudoka*, it will undoubtedly be broken.

m̐ruk, v. a., v. m. d. Finish, eat up, eat. *Kathako m. hatarketa*, they finished the matter in the meantime (before we reached there); *dakae m.jon kana*, he is eating his food (cf. *m̐r*, *m̐cer*).

m̐rur, adj., v. m. Old, decayed, past one's prime; decay, decline, show signs of decay, wear off (outer parts). *M. kat*, old wood (i. e., a piece of wood of which the heart-wood is left, here consequently about equal to strong); *m. kuri kanae*, she is a young woman past her prime (unmarried); *koṛa dge m.ena, uni lek bahu bako hamok kana*, the young man has grown past his prime, no girl suitable to become his wife is to be found; *sahan beretteye lo m.ena*, because the firewood was raw he (the dead body) was only partially burnt (the flesh was burnt off); *aleak ul dare do m.ente joge ban jok kana*, our mango tree does not have any fruits at all, because it has become old (cf. *m̐r*).

m̐r, n. A chaplet, worn by bridegroom (large) and bride (small) at marriages, but only very occasionally. The chaplet worn by the bridegroom looks like a kind of tiara with string streamers with artificial flowers hanging down. The bride's chaplet is a much simpler thing put on her forehead after the *sindrādan* (q. v., the applying of the sindur), not before this act. Both chaplets are brought from the bridegroom's home. *M.ante bariatkoko hec akana*, the bridegroom's party has come bringing bridal chaplets with them; *m. akatako*, they have provided bridal chaplets.

m̐r baha, n. A species of tree. (C.)

m̐r baha, n. Artificial flowers attached to the *m̐r* (q. v.). *M.b. do kagoj reak ar lipindi reakko benaoa*, they make the chaplet flowers of paper and mica.

m̐r (*gai* or *bitkil*), adj. Original (the cow from which the cattle have come, viz., in each place). *Sohraere m.g. sumunko ojoḥ pahilaea*, during the Sohrae festival they anoint the original cow first with oil. It is done, mostly by the cattle-herd on the first day, before the men go to perform the *jagao* (q. v.) ceremony (v. *mul*).

m̐rī, n. A corpse, dead body (mostly of human beings, but also of animals). *Oṛakre m. tahente cekate dakam joma*, how will you take food as long as a dead body is in the house; *m. nelle gidiko argon kana*, the vultures are coming down having seen a dead animal; *mora m. reak cetem dayaka, rapak gidikaeabon*, what mercy will you show to a dead corpse, we shall cremate and do away with him; *m. murdar*, a dead body; *m.mye so kana, bae bancaoka*, he smells "corpse, corpse," he will not recover (some people are said to have this smelling power) (cf. H. *m̐rā*).

m̐riau, equal to *m̐ndiau*, q. v.

m̐rī poḍa, n. A place where cremation has taken place (v. *m̐rī*; B. *poṛā*; burnt; word rare).

Məsi, n. Messiah, Christ. (A. H. *masih*.)

məskil, the same as *muskil*, q. v.

məskurə, n. The gums, the wisdom-teeth, a gumboil; v. m. Suffer from an inflammation of the gums. *M. janam akawadiña, bogete hasoyediñ kana*, I have got a gumboil, it pains me very much; *eken m.teye togoc baraketa*, he chewed it with toothless gums; *m. dafa quri janamoklaea*, he has not as yet got his wisdom-teeth; *m. akanae, bae jom dareak kana*, he is suffering from an inflammation of the gums, he is unable to eat. (H. *masūrā*; Mundari *masgura*.)

məsrə məsri, the same as *masra məsri*, q. v.

məsri, n. A certain pulse, Cicer Lens, Willd. *M. dāl qđi sebela*, (curry of) split masri is very savoury. Cultivated in certain parts. (H. *masura*; Desi *masori*.)

məstul, n. A mast (of a ship). (H. *mastul*, probably from Portuguese *másto*; not known to all Santals.)

məsuq, adj., v. m. Unsociable, indolent, lazy, impotent; become do. *Nui dāngra dōe m.gea, bae khacara*, this bullock is quiet, it is not quick-tempered; *nui m. dō hōr tuluc hō bae gateka*, this unsociable fellow will not have companionship even with Santals; *phalna dōe m.yena*, so and so has become impotent (cf. *masac musuc*).

məsul, n. Tax, toll, freight, fare, postage, custom, tribute, royalty, rent. *Hawa gadi reak m.in em akata Dumka dhābič*, I have the fare to go by motor-car so far as Dumka; *birin ciñhi reak dō dobra məsul lagaoka*, on bearing letters a double postage is charged; *rel gadi reak m.*, railway fare (or freight); *paura dokan reak m.*, tax on keeping a liquor shop; *noa oračrem tahenkhan m. lagaomea*, if you will stay in this house, you will have to pay rent; *kač m. gadi piche bar poesa lagaoka*, when buying timber you have to pay a toll of two pice on each bullock cart; *ghač m. lagaoetkoa lauka caklaoko*, those who ply to take people across a river have to pay a tax for the licence; *bhara sagar reak m.*, a tax for permission to cart goods (as business). (A. H. *maḥsūl*.)

məsul ižadār, n. A collector of toll, etc. (who has farmed the right), a publican (used in N. T.). *M.i. dō qđiko āča*, the collectors of taxes are very pressing (v. *ižadār*).

məsun țaruñ, n. Meat, flesh. *Abo dō m.ț. loabonpe ar peča dō hațuñ țaruñ*, take out bones with flesh to us and to the visitors only bones. (Only used as stated, and is intended to deceive those who hear it.)

məsūrdañ, adj., v. m. Strapping, portly, burly, stout and big; become do. *Marañ m.e hara akana*, he has grown into a big burly fellow; *m. kuři*, a strapping girl; *hara m. akanae, bako khusiae kana*, she has grown into a tall and stout woman, they do not like her.

məsurdañ, n. A common plant during the rains, Wedelia Wallichii, Less. (C., not known here.)

məsurndañ, the same as *məsūrdañ*, q. v.

mət, prohibitive particle, always followed by *alo*. On no account, not, beware.

M. alom calaka, on no account go; *noa m.ge alom joŋeda*, be sure not to touch this; *m. hō alope calaka bir seč*, *taruŋe heč akana*, on no account go to the forest, a leopard has come there. (H. *mat* or *mati*; in Santali it is really only an intensification of the prohibitive *alo*; it is not used as a prohibitive alone like in H.)

məti, n. Mind, understanding. *M. kharapentaea*, his mind has become unsettled (upset or bereft of reason); *m. bañ jut qikquk kantaea*, *bul akanae*, his mind is felt to be not well, he is drunk. (H. *matī*.)

mətli, adj. f., the same as *matal*, q. v., but applied to females.

mətri, n. A charm-master. *M. ojha*, a diviner. (C.; here not commonly known and by some taken to be a female *ojha*, possibly on acc. of the meaning of the H. *mātri*, mother.)

mətri, n. A female drunkard (v. *mətli*).

mətrili, the same as *mətri*, q. v. (rare).

mətu, n. A peahen. *M. marak dō bako piŋcarana*, peahens have no tail like that of the peacock. (Desi *midi*; H. *mātu*, mother.)

mətuq, adj. Intoxicated, drunk, tipsy; v. m. Become do. Mostly used preceded by *taŋgar*. *Haŋditeye m.yena*, *bae disayeta hor hō*, he has become drunk from beer, he does not even see where the road is; *taŋgar m. akanae*, he is slightly intoxicated (cf. H. *mātā* and *matwat*).

mətuql, adj., the same as *matal*, q. v.

mətu marak, v. *mətu*.

məthiam, v. *məthian*.

məthian, n., v. a. m. Principal, head, responsible person; make, become do. *Atoren m.*, the head of the village (chief); *poesa uthau laŋit nuigele m.kedea*, we have made him responsible for collecting the money; *daka emokreye m. akana*, he has been put in charge of serving out the food; *orakrene m. akana*, he has become the head of the house (v. *matha*).

məthian, adj., v. a. m. In readiness; prepare, be, become in readiness. *Gada then m. taheŋpe*, be in readiness at the river; *daŋaŋ then theiao laŋit pon horko m.ketkoa*, they made four men ready to push at the steep place. (About equal to *mohŋjam*; ? cf. supra.)

məthni, n., the same as *muthni*, q. v.

məti, n. Earth, soil; v. a. m. Make away with, become earth, be utterly worthless, be done for, be lost. *Tol m. sitol paŋi*, earth below, cold water (from *bapla binti*); *bir m. jaegare sim saŋdi tuluc toyo bako dareka*, *ar miŋ paŋi caole daka mōrē horte bako caba dareka*, in a place where there is mighty earth (*bir* does not here mean forest) a jackal will not be able to fight with a cock, and five men will not be able to finish one half-seer of boiled rice (Santal saying); *aema takae m.kettiha*, he has done away with a great many rupees of mine (borrowed, but not paid); *m.yenae*, *bako hala ruarlettæa*, he has been done for, they did not pay back what was his; *uni hor dō okare coe goč m.yena*, *uniak cet*

sombad hō bañ namok kana, that man has somewhere or other died and been lost, no news of him is received. (H. *maññi*; v. *khari mañi*.)

Bās mañi, n. Bamboo and earth (for the purpose of swearing); v. a. m. Make to take an oath on bamboo and earth; take do. *B.m. saṭ kate dhgrom dhgrom rorme*, take the bamboo and earth in your hand and speak the truth (if he speaks falsely, he will die); *b.m. kedeako*, they made him take an oath keeping a bamboo and earth in his hand; *b.m. yēnae*, he took an oath (as described). (H. *bās*.)

mañia pathra, n. A kind of soft stone, a vessel of soapstone, or of clay looking like soapstone. *M.p. boronko benao akata*, they have made it looking like soapstone. (Rare; H. *mañiyā*; v. *pathra*.)

mañku, adj. Stout, corpulent (people, bullock, sticks), (about equal to *moṭa*, q. v.; v. *moṭka*).

mañruk, v. a. Crunch, crack (when eating). *Seta jañe m.eṭ kana*, the dog is cracking a bone; *joñdra atae m.keta*, he crunched some parched Indian corn (onomat.; v. *mañok*; cf. *khadrūk*).

mañruk mañruk, adv., v. a. With a crunching sound; to crunch, crack. *M.m.e jemet kana*, he is eating, making a crunching sound; *buṭ atae m.m.eta*, he crunches parched gram (v. supra; cf. *mañrok mañrok*).

mañhua, adj., equal to *mañho*, q. v. Also used as a nickname.

mañja, n. A village, domain, district. *Gel m.ren pargana kanae*, he is the over-chief of ten villages; *phalna sordar reaḱ m.ḍo gel ato*, the domain of so and so sardar is ten villages. (A. H. *mañḍa*; word now fairly common.)

mañjadar, n. A collector of rent (so called in Assam, not here) (v. supra).

mañne cinhi, the same as *mañus cinhi*, q. v. (rare).

mañraṣi, adj. Inherited, hereditary, ancestral (tenure of land); v. a. Agree on what to say. *Noko raj ḍo m. paṭa menaḱtakoa*, these zemindars have an hereditary lease; *ato hoṛ kathako m.akata, niḱ khon eṭaḱ leka ḍo babo roṛa*, the village people have agreed on the matter, viz., we shall not say anything different from this (used both about agreement as to appointment, e. g., of a headman, and also about "testimony" to be given) (not common; A. H. *mañraṣi*).

mañra, n. A leather band round each end of a dancing-drum. The band is attached to the drumhead at each end and the lacing (v. *ṭan baḱhi*) is attached to the bands at each end. The drumhead at both ends is kept in position by the two *mañra*. Inside the *mañra* there is a "string" of sabai grass or hemp, preferably of the sabai (v. *baḱom*), as this is not affected by the damp of the rainy season. *Noakin tumdaḱ m.ḍo baḱom reaḱ, jaejug miṭ lekage saḍe tahena*, the two bands of this dancing-drum are of sabai grass (i. e., inside the leather band), the sound always remains the same. (H. *mañra*; the Santals have very likely got the name from the local Muchis.)

māutā, adj., v. a. m. Abandoned, given up, abolished; abolish, antique, depose, supersede; make or become obsolete, be in disrepute. *Noa sorok dō m.gea*, this road is abandoned; *nui sordarko m.kedea*, they have deposed this sardar; *sedae qnko m. akata*, *nawako bandhao akata*, they have abolished the old law, they have established a new one; *kūiko m.keta*, they have given up the use of the well; *noa khad m.yena*, this coal mine has been given up; *herel doe m.wa*, the man is impotent (said about a man whose wife does not get children). (A. H. *mautā*, death.)

me, pers. pr. 2nd pers. sing. infixed form, also used suffixed as a possessive pron., when the word to which it is suffixed has final consonant or the last syllable has the stress; also used as the subject pr. in the Imperative. Thee, thou, thine, you, your, yours. *Tulketmeae*, he lifted you; *lqiatmeae*, he told you; *hōnharme*, your father-in-law; *calakme*, go; *heçlenme*, come at once; *idikakme*, take it there; *eñgame*, your mother (when stress on *a*); *babame*, your father; *tul akame tahenae*, he will continue to lift you. It depends on the vowels in the stress unit whether it is pronounced *me* or *mē*, but it is now always written *me*.

me, exhortative particle, mostly pronounced *mē*, q. v. Do, come along, get! *Me dela*, do come along (cf. *mā*).

mead, n., v. a. m. Fixed time, term, period; fix do., settle for a fixed time, sentence to imprisonment. *Noa jumi m.teye hatao akata*, he has taken this rice-land to cultivate for a fixed time (illegal, but everywhere practised in the district); *ināḱ dinge m. tahḱkantaēa*, *onateye goçēna*, his term of life was so many days (so long a time), therefore he died; *m. purqulenkhan hajot khone chuṭika*, when his term of imprisonment is over, he will be set free from the jail; *ḁan qimqi, kathae, hōrko jomkore ḱḱkalte bako gujuka, m.koako, m.dinreko gujuka*, when witches eat people, it is said, they will not die at once, they fix a time for them, on the day fixed they will die; *pon candoe m.ēna*, he was sent to prison for four months. (A. H. *mī'ad*.)

meadi, adj., v. a. m. Terminable, for a limited time; settle for a fixed period; give or take for a fixed period. *Sedae dō jumidar atoren māñjhi are serma laḡit m. paṭako emok kan tahḱkana*, formerly the zemindars gave the village headman a lease terminable in nine years; *m.te jumiye hatao akata*, he has taken the rice-land for a fixed period; *jumiye m. akata*, he has given the rice-land for a fixed period (in payment of debt; it may also mean, he has taken the land to cultivate it for a fixed period). (A. P. H. *mī'ādī*.)

mean, n., adv., v. a. The day after to-morrow; fix for the day after to-morrow. *M. dō oka tarik kana*, what date is the day after to-morrow; *m. dō alope jāhātektabona*, don't go anywhere the day after to-morrow; *peṛa hijuk reaṅko m.keta*, they fixed the time for the arrival of the visitors for the day after to-morrow; *m. hilok*, the day after to-morrow; *gapa m.tele cabaea hōro roḡoe*, we shall finish the rice-planting by to-morrow

or the day after; *pusi rag hilokem meneta*, you say the day when the cat mews (*meao*, as it is also called; cf. *mão mão* and *meon*). (Munḍari, Birhoṛ, Ho *meañ*, *miañ*, Kurku *miyañg*.)

mecka micki, v. m. Move neck or upper part of body (round about), fidget, move head to show oneself off, give oneself airs. *Daṅgrae m.m. barae kana, bae greta, taren hasoyede kana*, the bullock is fidgeting (turning its head hither and thither), it does not pull, it has pain in its shoulder; *kuriye m.m.ḥ kana koṛa ḥelte*, the girl is making a display of herself seeing the young man; *heo gidrai m.m.ḥ kana, bae thiroka*, the child carried on the hip is turning hither and thither, it will not be quiet (v. *meckao*).

mecka micki, v. m. Be sprained or strained. (C., not so used here; v. *mackao*.)

meckao, v. a. m. Turn aside, turn back (to get out of the way, suddenly). *Sagar m. godme, bañkhan takijoka nahak*, turn the cart at once aside, else it will collide; *koṛa ḥelte kuriye m.ena*, seeing the young man the girl turned back (from the other girls to meet the man); *kulqi etak sece m.ena abo qikute*, the hare turned away in another direction feeling our presence (cf. *mackao*; cf. H. *mickānā* and *mackānā*, wink, bend).

meckao, v. m. Bent and slightly broken, sprained, strained. (C.; not here; v. *mackao*.)

mecka pher, adv., adj., v. m. Turning back again; cross-examining; return. *M.ph.e ruqrena*, he came suddenly back (for some reason); *ukil do m.ph. kathateko kuklia, katha nam tod lagit*, the pleaders cross-examine to find matters out; *kicrič bodokateye m.ph.ena*, he returned (suddenly) having changed his clothes (cf. *meckao*; v. *pher*).

meḍorañ, the same as *meṇḍoreañ*, q. v.

mēhāo (also pronounced *mehao*), adj., v. m. Damp, moist; be, become do. *Ot do m.gea, oho ganlena hoṛo enok*, the ground is moist, it will not be possible to thresh the paddy; *kicrič do m.getiña*, my clothes are damp; *hoṛo m.gea, alope baṇdia*, the paddy is moist, don't make it up in a bundle; *diasilai m.ena, bañ jolok kana*, the matches have become moist, they will not take fire; *japut dinre joto jinisge m.ka*, during the rainy season everything becomes damp. (H. *mihānā*.)

meherbañi, n. Favour; v. a. Ask a favour, implore. (P. H. *mihrbāni*; very rare and not considered Santali by most.)

mehndi, v. *mihndi* (the more common pronunciation).

mehnao, v. a. m. Cry, wail. *Daka lagit gidrai m.eta* (or *-ḥ kana*), the child is crying to get food; *herele gočentaeteye m.ḥ kana*, she is wailing, because her husband has died. (Women's language; cf. H. *mehnā*, taunt, quiz; in Santali not considered a friendly expression.)

mehnōt, v. *mihnōt*.

mehnōtiq, v. *mihnōtiq*.

meila, intj., equal to *mela*, q. v. (especially used by woman). *M. yoi, hijukme se*, do come you.

meilañ, intj., equal to *melañ*, q. v.

mejaj, n. Temper, temperament, mood, disposition. *Tehen nuiak m. do kharap akantaea*, to-day this one's temper has become bad; *m. do bogegetaea*, he is a good-tempered man. (H. *mizāj*.)

mejas, adj., v. a. m. Agreeing; consult together. *Katha do m.getaliña*, our word is of the same kind (we are agreed); *pharakte senkate m. aguipe, tinakbon dandomea*, go aside and consult together and let us know, how much we shall fine him; *cel coko m.joñ kana*, who knows what they are concocting together; *pera horok calak reaño m.joñ kana*, they are consulting together about going to pay a visit (v. *mehjas*).

mejas, equal to *mejaj*, q. v. (Desi *mejas*.)

mejenča, n. Magenta. (Engl.; in books.)

mel, n., adj., v. a. m. Concord, harmony, affection, agreement; in harmony, on good friendly terms; have friendly intercourse with; have affection for. *M. banuktakoa*, there is no harmony between them; *m.te takenpe*, live in harmony; *ato horoko m.gea*, the village people are on good terms with one another; *ato horoko m.kedea*, the village people took him into friendly relations (society) again; *haram budhi nitok dokin m.ena*, husband and wife have now become friendly (on good terms; they had been at loggerheads); *phalna istin then rel gadiko m.eta* (or *m.ok kana*), they let the trains cross at such and such a station (trains cross). (H. *mel*.)

mela, n., v. a. m. A fair; hold a fair. *Lolo dak m.*, the "Hot water" fair (held once yearly at some hot springs so-called); *phalna atoreko m.ea*, they hold a fair at such and such a village; *Hinjla m.yena*, the fair has been opened at Hinjla. As a rule some religious ceremonies are performed at each place by some local Brahmins; these fairs are conducted by Hindus. Ordinary exhibitions may now also be heard called *mela*; a religious gathering may be called *mela*, in the meaning of a crowded meeting, but Santals will understand that such a *mela* is attended by shopkeepers). (H. *mela*.)

mela, n. Small-pox. *M. duk bolu akana ona atore*, a small-pox epidemic has appeared in that village (? cf. *infra*).

mela, adj., adv. General, not specifying, open to all; generally, not naming a person's name or relationship. *M. orak*, a house open to anybody (where no food is prepared), a house that is open, has no wall at least on one side; *seton dinre m. orakrele gitica*, during the hot season we sleep in the open house; *sagai chadakate m.te hohojon do ban juta*, omitting the relationship (not using the proper address) to call out in a general way is not nice; *haram budhi hor do m.kin hohojona*, husband and wife call on each other not specifying their relationship (when they get children they address each other as father or mother of so and so; else they use expressions like *-ya*, to the man, or *-na*, to the wife,

gho; speaking of each other to others they will say *orak bonga*, *orak hor*, etc. They are not to name each other's name, because this will result in the children becoming deaf; this custom is not, however, always observed). (Probably the same as H. *melā*, meeting, coming together; a place where people may meet.)

mela, v. a. m. Do in a general way, without religious observances, happen without people knowing circumstances (always added to another word, denoting what is done or happening). *Jom m.kedeako*, they ate it (the animal) without any religious ceremonies (did not kill it as a sacrifice); *rapak m.kedeako*, they cremated him without formalities (no heir to set fire to the dead one's mouth, the pyre being set fire to from beneath; also done in case someone has died from tuberculosis or as a leper, the belief being that in such a case the disease will not attack those who perform the cremation); *goc m.yenae*, he has died somewhere (they have no particulars); *goc m.wanale*, we killed for ourselves in a general way (i. e., simply killed for eating, without sacrificing ceremonies, at the same time as when sacrifices have been offered) (v. supra).

mela, adj. Wide, large and open (area). *M. tandite gai idikope*, take the cattle to the large plain.

mela, intj. Come, come along (about equal to *dela*, q. v.). *M.*, *hijukme*, do come; *m. calakme*, come along, start (I shall follow); *melam calakgea*, come you must go; *m.lan calaka*, come we two shall go (cf. *me dela*).

mela bhag, n. A system of cultivation in which the cultivator receives one half of the produce in return for his labour, and the owner the other half. (C.; expression not used here, where the same is called simply *bhag*); v. a. m. Divide in a general way. *Nui sukriren kisqr bgnukkoteko m.bh.kedea*, as no owner of this pig is found they have divided the flesh between all.

mela mili, v. a. m., equal to *mela*, q. v.

melan, adj. Wide, open and large (area), extensive. The same as *mela*, q. v. *M. jaegare katid gidra hoko gupi dareako kana*, in an open extensive place even small children are able to herd cattle (*mela* + *n*).

melañ, intj., equal to *mela*, q. v. (v. *delañ*).

melañ cetan, adv., v. a., v. m. d. Greedily, licking; eat greedily, lick (the plate). *M.c.le jom baraketa, katid katicho ematlea*, we ate greedily (licking the plate), they gave us very small portions (not enough); *seta lekae m.c.keta*, he licked (the plate) like a dog (could not get enough); *m.c. nondeye acur barae kana*, he is turning round here ready to eat anything (v. *melañ cetan*, *melañ cetot*).

mela, v. a. m. Spread out to dry. *Kierid m.kakme*, spread the cloth out to dry; *teke horoe m. akata*, she has spread the boiled paddy out to dry (cf. *mela*, open, wide).

mela orak, v. sub *mela*. A house, where there is no *bhitqr* (q. v.) and no fire-place for cooking food.

- mel jul*, adj., v. a. m. In harmony, on good, friendly terms; make, become do., make peace between. *M.j.geakin*, they are on good terms with each other; *haram budhiko m.j.katkina*, they made peace between husband and wife (v. *mel*; H. *meljol*).
- melqi*, intj., the same as *mela*, q. v. (used to males, especially younger than the speaker; v. *delqi*).
- mena*, adv. Likely, probably. *Menakigea m.*, it is likely there; *seferenako m.*, they have very likely arrived (? cf. *mena*; here very rare).
- mena*, v. impers. with the logical subject as grammatical object. To be, exist; (with infixed poss. pron.) to have, to possess. *M.na*, I am here; *m.ma*, you are (there); *m.ea*, he is (here, exists); *orak hor m.etaea*, he has a wife (or she has a husband) (v. *menak*; the form *mena* is used only in the singular and with animate logical subject).
- menak*, v. impers. (v. *mena*). This form is used when the logical subject is inanimate and always in the dual and plural, also in the sing. 2nd pers. animate (but not commonly). *M.mea*, you exist, are there; *orakre m.a*, it is inside in the house; *gadare hako m.koa*, there are fish in the river; *daŋgra m.kintaea*, he has two bullocks (cf. *henak*; possibly *me + nak*; Muṇdari, Ho *menak*; cf. Mat. II, p. 280 et seqq.).
- mender mender*, adv., v. m. Continually and low (burn); burn low, smoulder. *Hola seṅgel lagaolena, teheñ dhabiñ m.m. loktege menaka*, a fire broke out yesterday, it has been burning and smouldering until to-day; *seṅgel m.m.ok kana, bañ iñjok kana*, the fire is smouldering, it does not go out; *jivi m.m.ok kantiña*, my soul is continually burning (I am unable to forget my loss or grief) (? cf. H. *mandar*, slow, tardy; cf. *monḍok monḍok*).
- menek*, adversative conjunction. But, however. *Calakiñ meñlaka, m. bañ señlana*, I had intended to go, but I did not; *kaphariqu jokheñ m. bañ tahḡkana, bañkhan qhoñ dapal ocolekina*, I was not, however, present at the time of the quarrel, else I should certainly not have let them come to blows. (Desi *menek*; v. *menek*.)
- meñjas*, the same as *mejas*, q. v. (Desi *mejas*; B. *mejāj*.)
- meñgha jārī*, n. A kind of jute, *Corchorus olitorius*, Willd. (Very rare in these parts.)
- mera*, n. Malted grain from which the liquor (beer) has been extracted; (fig.) the reason, meaning, the real matter. *M. giḍikakpe, sukri emakope*, throw away the refuse of the beer, give it to the pigs; *noa ḍo cel haṇḍi, m. bale ṇameta*, what kind of beer is this, we cannot find the malted grain (both literally and fig., viz., what is the cause of your treating us with this). (Ho *mera*, refuse of pressed mahua flowers.)
- mera*, n., adj. Of no significance, somebody. *Phalna m.e tahḡkana*, so and so of no importance was there. (It might be noted, that *mera* is in these parts commonly used as shown, but has little significance; ? cf. supra; ? cf. *mara*.)
- merahet*, adv., v. a. d. impers. Uselessly, unavailingly; be do. *M. atam kana*, it is of no use for you. (Rare; cf. supra.)

merahit, v. *merahet*. (C.)

meraič, n. An insignificant person. (C.)

meral, n. A certain tree, *Phyllanthus Emblica*, L. Used in Santal medicine. (Muṇḍari *meral*, *merel*; Ho *merel*). *Araḱ m.*, the same, having reddish leaves.

meral banda, n. A *Loranthus* found on *meral* trees. Used in Santal medicine (v. *banda*).

meral tejo, n. A larva found on *meral* trees. Used in Santal medicine (v. *tejo*).

meramot, v. a. m. Repair, mend, put right. *Goṭa do babon daba, jorok jorok thenbon m.a*, we shall not thatch the entire roof, we shall repair it (the roof) where it leaks; *sagarko m.kefa*, they repaired the cart; *sorok m.pe*, put the road into good order; *khet m.ente bese arjao akata*, he has had good crops because his rice-field was put in order. (P. H. *maram-mat*; B. *merāmot*.)

merao, v. a. m. Earn, profit. *Beparte takae m.efa*, he earns money by trading; *kamite jomake m.efa*, he earns his support by work; *neṣ do bese m.akata*, he has had much gain this year (word is especially used about earnings by work or any profession, but is also used about crops).

merao, v. a. Twist the strands of a rope. *Barahiye m.kefa*, he twisted the rope (made it ready). (Muṇḍari *merhao*.)

merayak, adj. Of no importance, groundlessly, in vain. (C.; v. *mera*.)

merel, v. a. d., v. m. Look at yearningly, long for. *Pithqi m.ak kana*, he is looking at the cake yearningly; *m.ok kanae ul nelte*, he is longing (to get some) seeing the mango. (Very rare singly; v. *infra*.)

merel merel, adv., v. a. d., v. m. Cravingly, yearningly, wistfully; long for, yearn for, covet (seeing). *M.m.e beṇgetak kana*, he is looking at it wistfully; *utu nelteye m.m.ok kana*, seeing the curry he is coveting it; *jumiye m.m.ak kana*, he is yearning for the rice-land (envious seeing what others have); *gidraqi m.m.ako kana*, she is longing for children (seeing some, having none herself).

merlan mirlin, adj. Sad, dejected, miserable. *M.m.e nelok kana, kicrič hō m.m. getaea*, he looks miserable, his clothes are also in a miserable state (v. *mirlin*).

meru, n. Pole (of the earth). *M.dondō* (also *m.ningha*), the axis of the earth. (Only in books; B. *meru* and *meru dondō*.)

mergo, v. *mergo*.

merha, adj. m. Twisted backwards (horns of a buffalo), having horns twisted backwards (buffaloes); crumpled. *M.kaḍa do tintegeko larhaia*, buffaloes having twisted horns fight by running straight on. (Muṇḍari *merhao*, twist.)

merha mirhi, adj., the same as *merha*, q. v., but about both sexes.

merhao, v. a. m. Wind round, wrap round, roll up, pass round, entwine itself. *Baber m.kakme, rohqrena*, roll the string up, it is dry; *thili*

hoṭokre kūi baber m.kakme, wind the rope for drawing water from the well round the neck of the pot; *kagoj m.kate dōhōeme*, put the paper aside after having rolled it up; *ṭakure sutānko m.jarwaea*, they wind the thread round the spindle; *darere nāri m.akana*, the climber has wound itself round the tree; *bheḍa dereh m.akana*, the ram's horns have become curved (v. supra; cf. H. *maṛhnā*, cover, encase).

meroe meroe, adv., v. m. Wistfully, yearning for; yearn for (children).

M.m.ye beṅgel barayel kana, tinreko emaha, he is looking yearningly (for food), when will they give me; *onka daka jom ṇelteye m.m.ok kana*, seeing them eating he is yearning to get some (cf. *merel merel*; cf. *māṛae māṛae*).

mērsa, v. a. Toss, kick with the foot, hit with the tail. *Jaṅgateye m.idikidiṇa*, he hit me with his foot as he passed; *hoṛoe m.sojhekak kana*, he is using his leg to make the (fallen) paddy stand erect; *biṇ caṇḍbolteye m.kidiṇa*, the snake hit me with its tail.

mersa loa, the same as *bersa loa*, q. v.

mersa mīrsi, adv., v. a. m. Swinging, moving from side to side, beat with the tail. *Biṇ m.m.ye ḍarketa*, the snake ran off, meandering along; *ṭaruṣ ḍo caṇḍbole m.m.yeta*, the leopard is swinging its tail; *ḥatiye m.m. aguyeta sūṇḍ*, the elephant is beating the air with its trunk as it comes along (v. *mersao*; v. *mērsa*).

mersao, v. a. m. Beat with the tail or trunk, beat down. *Biṇe m.kidiṇa, thora bae gerliḍiṇa*, the snake hit me with its tail, it just missed biting me; *ḥati sūṇḍte dareye m.bindarketa*, the elephant beat the tree down with its trunk; *ṭaruṣe m.k kana*, the leopard is swinging its tail (ready to attack); *hon ṇelte pusiko m.ka*, seeing a rat the cat will swing its tail (cf. *merhao*).

mesa, adj. Of solitary habits, unsociable, quiet and reserved. (C.; not here.)

mesal, adj., v. a. m. Mixed, of different kinds; mix, alloy, adulterate. *Noa hoṛo ḍo m.gea*, this paddy is of different kinds; *m.teye gupikoa gai ar kaḍa*, he herds cows and buffaloes mixed together; *sukri ḍo m.teye busakkelkoa*, the sow gave birth to a mixture (male and female) of young; *bheḍa jel ar merom jel alope m.a.*, don't mix up the flesh of rams and goats; *baske daka ar lolḍ dakako m.keta*, they mixed stale food and warm food (yesterday's and to-day's); *m.ko duruṣ akana*, they are sitting mixed up (e. g., relatives and villagers); *raṇ ar tamba m.akana*, tin and copper have been mixed; *uniak ror ḍo m.okgetaea*, his talk is mixed (he is liable to bring in what should not be mentioned) (cf. H. *missā*, mixed; B. *mishāl*).

mesal osal, adj., v. a. m. Mixed, miscellaneous; to mix, mix up (v. supra; v. *sal mesa*).

mesa misi, v. a. m. Mix up, together, mingle. *Merom bhiḍi m.m.ko taḥen kana*, goats and sheep stay mixed together; *baiḥar ar baḍ hoṛoko m.m.akafa*, they have mixed up lowland and highland rice; *ruak gai ar boḡe*

gaiiko m.m. akana, cattle suffering from a disease, and healthy cattle have been mingled (cf. H. *missā* and *missī*; Munḍari *mesa*).

mesao, v. a. m. Mix, mingle. *Horre m.k lekæ ṅelōk kana*, she looks like fitting in among people (like an ordinary Santal girl); *hor tuluc bae m.kæ*, *kurumuṭuteye kāmijoṅa*, he does not mix with people, he works assiduously; *sapha kicrič ar maṭṭa kicrič alom m.a*, don't mix up clean clothes and dirty clothes (cf. *supra*).

mese barea, v. *miṣi barea*.

mesta, n. Jute, *Corchorus capsularis*, Willd. Cultivated also by Santals in Eastern Bengal and Assam. *M. jāṛi*, the jute fibre.

meta, v. a. d. Say, tell. *M.wadeaṅ*, I told him; *m. lega akawadeaṅ*, I have tried to tell him. *Meta* is a side-form to *men* and always used with indirect object; it is not ordinarily used, except when the final *a* of *meta* and the *a* of the indirect object infix are contracted into one long *a* (as in *metadeae*, *metakme*, *metaeme*, *metakom*, etc.); these are the regular forms. (Munḍari *meta*.)

metakge, postpositional adv. That is to say, namely, let it be. *Dak m.*, *sakam m.*, *careč m.*, *noako sap sorle enčbon jom dareaka*, water, leaves, pins of straw, whatever it is called, only when these things are brought near, shall we be able to eat (*meta + ak + ge*, let it be called; it is only used in enumerations and is possibly getting out of use).

metakme, adv. That is to say, namely, you see, so, therefore. *Baṅ ruq dareata*, *m. ayupena*, I was unable to return, you see, it became evening; *nonka m. in ḥōṅ baḍaea*, (to do it) like this, you see, I also know; *qāi hamal iqte m. baṅ agu cabalaḱa*, because it was very heavy, naturally, I did not bring it all; *joto agu daraeme*, *m. sindurko*, *sunumko*, *caoleko emanteak*, bring all along, viz., sindur, oil, rice, etc.; *lajadeaṅ*, *m. poesae agu daraea*, I said it to him, namely, he should bring money with him; *bam sorlenkhan okor m. hoeok kana*, if you don't come near, then how will it come to anything; *lajaote m. baṅ rorlaḱa*, I did not say anything, being ashamed, you understand (lit. call it; some people use *metakme* very frequently, very much like *altsaa* in Norwegian).

metao, v. a. m. Wipe out, blot out, obliterate, forgive, settle. *Taruṣ paṅjako m.keta*, they have obliterated the foot-marks of the leopard; *olake m. akata*, he has wiped out what was written; *kuriko itukedeae*, *ṅinda bhilarte sindure m.keta*, they (i. e., somebody) forcibly applied sindur to the girl, in the course of the night she wiped it away; *katha m.ena*, the matter has been done away with (is settled); *mokordoma m.ena*, the court-case has been settled; *jhogra m.entakina*, their quarrel has been made up; *dos m.katiṅpe*, *alope sabliṅa*, forgive me my fault, don't take it up; *mohor m.ena*, he has been obliterated (he is dead). (H. *miṣānā*.)

me, v. *me* (pers. pr. 2nd pers.).

me, exhortative particle. Do, come along, get. *Me qogokme*, get out of the way; *me noi hijukme*, do, girl, come; *me dela*, do, come along (cf. *ma*; *me* is always prefixed).

mec, n. A stool, chair. *M.reye duruṣ akana*, he is sitting in the chair. (H. *mec*; cf. H. *māc*; not considered a Santal piece of furniture; cf. *mej*.)

Mec, n. The Meches, a people with whom the Santals have lately come much in contact both in and near the Santal colony in the Goalpara district in Assam. As Hindus have made many Meches believe that *Mec* is derived from the old *mleccha*, a foreigner, barbarian, they have commenced to claim to be called Boros (it is pronounced *Boro*). The derivation from *mleccha* is doubtful, as this word in present-day Assamese is *mlec* or *melec*. It has quite recently been suggested that *Mec* (or *Mes*, as it is also pronounced) is to be connected with Tibetan *mī*, man; cf. Kulung *mis*.

meced meced, the same as *mekeṭ mekeṭ*, q. v.

mecer mecer, adv., v. a. Munching, chewing; to munch (goats). *Merom do m.m.e pagureṭ kana*, the goat is chewing the cud making a munching sound; *palha merome m.m.eta*, the goat is munching leaves (onomat.; cf. *mekeṭ mekeṭ*; cf. H. *micar micar*, eating without appetite).

mecer, the same as *macer*, q. v.

meckok, adv., v. m. Stopping; stop. *M.e teṅgo gotena*, he suddenly stopped; *onḍeye m. akana*, he is standing there quiet.

meckok mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Stopping suddenly; with a smile. *M.m.ye teṅgoyena*, he suddenly stopped; *m.m. landakate orakṭeye boloyena*, he went into the house smiling at me (cf. *leckok*; cf. *meskoṭ*).

mec mec, adv., v. m. With a creaking sound; creak (new shoes, silk-worms eating). *Lumam m.m.ko qtiṅ kana*, the silk-worms feed making a creaking sound; *panahi m.m.ok kana*, the shoes are creaking; *laser datromte aḍi jut m.m. gedok kana*, it is cut with a sickle making a fine sharp sound. (H. *mac mac*.)

mecor, v. a. m., the same as *macer*, q. v. *Dakae m.keta*, he ate the food.

mēdoḱ, the same as *mendoḱ*, q. v.

meḍoraṅ, v. *meḍoreāṅ*.

meh, n., adj. Left side or wing (of bullocks threshing); left. *Nui ḍaṅgra doe laṭheagea, m.re joraoepe*, this bullock is indolent and quiet, join it on the left wing; *m. ḍaṅgra*, the bullock on the left side when threshing; *m. khunṭire m. ḍaṅgrako tolea*, they tie the left-side bullock to the central post. When threshing, a number of cattle (four to six according to size of *maṇḍa*, q. v.) are tied together by their necks and made to walk round in the spread-out paddy, etc. If the *maṇḍa* is large, a post may be fixed in the middle and the left bullock tied to this, so that the row of bullocks moves round this *meh khunṭi*. *M. ḍaṅgra lagayepe, baṅkhane bora*, make the left-side bullock move, or he will get straw wound round his legs (lit. he will make a straw rope) (? cf. P. H. *meh*, principal, chief).

mēhēt mēhēt, adv. Slowly, gently (move), smouldering (fire). *M.m.e tara-meta*, he is walking slowly; *sahan berelgete seṅgel m.m. jolok kana*, the fire is smouldering, because the firewood is raw; *m.m.e jometa, niṭ hō*

bae caba akata, he eats very slowly, he has not finished even now (cf. *mēsēf mēsēf*).

mēhnōt, v. *mihnōt* (*mēhnōt* is the Mahle pronunciation).

mēhtor, n. A sweeper. (P. H. *mehlar*.)

mej, n. A table (very rare with Santals). (P. H. *mes*; B. *mej*.)

mēkēč mēkēč, adv. Without care, having no anxiety; munching. *Moŋa dārrem aŋ akante m.m.em jomjōn kana*, you are eating without anxiety, because you have perched on a thick branch (married into a wealthy family); *merom palhako jomjōn kana m.m.*, the goats are munching the leaves (cf. *mēčēč mēčēč*).

mēk mēk, adv. Baa baa (the bleating of goats). *M.m.e rakēl kana, qkqeren merom coe at akan*, it is bleating, somebody's goat has lost its way (onomat.).

mēlco, adj., v. m. Middling, moderately big or good; be do. *Noa kapi do m.gea*, this battle-axe is of middling size; *m. kūrī*, a middling-sized girl (also implied that she is of moderate quality) (cf. *mēlo mēco*).

mēlēč mēcoñ, adv., v. m. Joking, flirting, laughing and talking; to joke, flirt, laugh and talk. *Uni ma ruqkpe laiye kan tahēkan, in mañ hēllede bogetege m.m.e landa barajōn kan*, you said that he is ill, while I saw him laughing and joking very much; *nui kūrī dō koŋa hēlŋeye m.m. baraea*, seeing a young man, this girl will laugh and flirt (cf. H. *mēlnā*, meet, and H. *mīcnā*, wink).

mēlē mēlē, adv., v. m. Yearning, greedy; look on waiting for, longing, wistfully. *Daka jojōm kane hēlētkoa m.m.*, he is looking wistfully at them as they are taking food; *gidi leka m.m.ye sor akana*, he has come near, greedy like a vulture; *ceŋem m.m.k kana*, what are you looking so wistfully at (? cf. A. H. *mail*, inclination, desire).

mēlē mēlē, adv., v. m. Numerous, in crowds. (C.; probably the same as supra, only about many; it is used about vultures.) *Taruŋ cele coe jom akade, gidiko m.m.k kana*, a leopard has eaten some animal, vultures are watching it in large numbers, waiting to get their part.

mēleria, n. Malaria (in books only; v. *pālī ruq*; Engl.).

mēlko mēco, adv., v. m., equal to *mēlēč mēcoñ*, q. v. *M.m. barae kanae hanko oraŋ noko oraŋ*, she is laughing and jesting from house to house (trying to get others along to some festival).

mēloč mēcoñ, the same as *mēlēč mēcoñ*, q. v. (not considered decent).

mēlo mēco, the same as *mēlēč mēcoñ*, q. v.

mēloñ ceŋōñ, the same as *mēlañ ceŋañ*, q. v.

mēloñ mēcoñ, the same as *mēlēč mēcoñ*, q. v.

mēlot, v. a. Protrude the tongue, dart out the tongue, lick the chops, eat.

Biñe m.ēl kana, the snake is darting out its tongue; *m. qikaume, ada akana se bañ*, lick and feel whether it is properly seasoned or not (a little is taken on a leaf for the purpose); *alom gidia, m.gotkakme*, don't throw it away, eat it up; *setae m. gotkafa*, the dog licked it up at once; *señgel*

hana orake m.tiokketa, the fire leapt over and reached that house (cf. *alan*, *Ho lee*).

meloť cetot, adv., v. a. Licking one's chops, desirous; lick one's chops, be desirous of. *M.c.e qcur barae kana*, he is turning round here licking his chops (wanting to get food); *m.c.e jomjon kana*, he is eating, licking his lips (enjoying it and not giving others); *jākākoreko baplaka, ondegeye m.c. baraea*, wherever there is a marriage, there he is licking his chops (eager to be invited to get some food); *tiye m.c.eta*, he is licking his hand (for any remnant of food) (v. *meloť*).

meloť melot, adv., v. a. Darting out tongue, leaping out, flickering (flame), dart out the tongue; v. m. Flicker (fire). *M. m. jolok kana*, it is burning with a flickering flame (smouldering flame, also a lantern); *m.m.e jomjon kana*, he is eating, licking his lips; *bihe m.m.et kana*, the snake is darting out its tongue; *divhe m.melodok kana irijok lagit*, the lamp is flickering, about to go out (v. *meloť*).

memeē, n. A goat (word used when speaking to children). *M. sap qguyem*, catch and bring the goat (onomat.).

meme meme, adv., v. a. Bleat; to bleat (kids). *Merom hoponko m.m.yeta reñgeēte*, the kids are bleating, being hungry (used talking to children) (onomat.).

men, intj. to warn, caution or admonish. Mind, take care, beware, look out. Often followed by another interjection. *M., sontorokpe*, be careful; *m., alope lai baraea*, mind, don't tell it to people; *m.m., ape seē daret kana*, look out, look out, he is running in your direction; *m. baba*, look out, Sir (father); *m.ya, qoēme*, look out, you there, get away (? cf. *me*).

mēn, v. a., v. m. d. Say, utter, tell, purpose, intend; think, be of opinion, wish. *Cetem menketa*, what did you say; *hopko mena, bae bhagea nui do*, people say, this one is no good; *iskulte calake m.eta*, he says he will go to school (i. e., he wishes, intends); *kamiye m.eta* (or *m.jon kana*), he says he will work (he wishes to, intends to work); *m. akawadeae, perak calak reañ*, he has told him about going on a visit; *noa reañ am do cetem m.jon kana*, what is your opinion about this; *m.adeañ, noa kirinjoñme*, I told him to buy this; *m.ogok kana, bae pharnaoka*, it is said (all people say), he will not recover. Note, with indirect object in the Active, except in the Perfect, *meta*, q. v., is the common form used. (Munđari, *Ho men*; Kurku *mhen, mandī*.)

mēnd, v. *mendok*.

mēndēñ, v. a. m. Put on female cloth (children). *Dela, biñ m.kama*, come here, my girl, I shall put a cloth round you; *m.ēnae teheñ do maku do*, our young girl got female clothing on to-day (cf. *bande*; word not very common).

mēndēñ, v. *mēndēñ sendēñ* (doubtful whether used alone in this meaning).

mēndēñ sendēñ, adv. Shedding tears, crocodile tears. *M.s.e raketa ere ere*, she is crying, shedding tears pretendingly. (? cf. *mēndok*; word not common.)

mendoĕ (pronounced *mendoĕ*), v. m. Suffer from conjunctivitis, the eyes run or water. Used only in the Indeterminate and tenses formed from this; otherwise *mĕt*, q. v. *M. kan tahĕkanae*, he was suffering from inflammation of the eyes; *m.m.ko alope emakoa bohokĕ jel*, don't give those who suffer from inflammation of the eyes any flesh of the head (expression used on the hunt about men whose wives are pregnant; if any such person gets part of the head, it is believed that no animal will be killed).

mĕndo, adv. Fortunately, luckily. (Word doubtful.)

mĕn dō, v. *mĕn*. *M. dōe mĕnletgea*, he certainly said so, but —.

mĕnea, v. *mĕn* (i. e., *mĕnya*, look out you; C.).

mĕnek, the same as *menek*, q. v.

mĕnkate, adv. postpos. Saying, calling, with the purpose, for, as. *Okataĕ m. com baknao kan, amgem baĕaĕa*, you know for what purpose you are making it; *nahel m.n banaoĕa*, I am making this for a plough; *cador m. kicriĕ aguketa*, he brought the cloth intending it to be a covering sheet (*mĕn + kate*).

mĕnkhan, adversative conjunction. But (preceding a sentence or a single word); (as a conjunctive postposition) if, when; adv. Certainly, *Nĕotalet-koah, m. bako heĕlena*, I invited them, but they did not come; *kaŕa kirihme, m. raputakĕ dō alo*, buy an earthenware pot, but not a broken one; *en hilok m. alom bilomoka*, on that day be sure not to be delayed; *m.em emahgea*, be sure to give me; *m.em hijukĕgea*, you will be sure to come; *bae angocketa m., in then aguyefe*, if he does not confess, bring him to me; *nuiye tahĕyena m., in reakĕ jarur dō banuka*, if this one stays on, there is no need for me to stay; *uniye sen akana m., in dō baŕ calaka*, if he has gone there, I shall not go. When used as a conjunctive postposition it is always preceded by the finite *a*, the verb generally being in a past tense (Simple Past or Perfect) (*mĕn + khan*).

mĕn na, intj. Look out girl (v. *mĕn*).

mĕnoĕor, n. Manager. (Engl., used only as Santal pronunciation of the Engl. word.)

mĕn sikte, adv. In accordance with what was said, without any cause.

M.s.m dalkedea, you struck him because they said so (you having no cause); *m.s.ye kamiketa*, he worked in accordance with what somebody had said (not because the owner had given an order) (*mĕn + sikte*).

mĕnte, postposition to substantive clauses, to show purpose or oratio recta (where we use "that," "saying" or nothing. This *mĕnte* is always and immediately preceded by the finite verb (with finite *a*) or by the Imperative. *Manakĕkoako, aloko laia m.*, they warned them that they must not tell; *kulikom, cetko ceka akata m.*, ask them what they have done; *hukumadeae, hijukme m.*, he ordered him saying come (lit. by saying, *mĕn + te*).

mente, postp. to show purpose. When added to a word with a verbal meaning it is preceded by the finite *a*. For the purpose of, for, in order to. *Ṭheṅga m.ye mak̄ aguketa*, he cut and brought it to make a stick; *ṭaka ḥama m. mohajon ṭhene senlena*, he went to the money-lender to get some money; *oraga m. kaṭhoṅ agu akata*, I have brought timber for the purpose of making a house; *cet m.m heč akana*, for what purpose have you come. This *mente* is also used in its literal sense, saying, thinking. *Oṛak̄ m.ye calaoena*, he went, saying he was going home; *hako m. dhirin̄ tuṅketa*, I shot a stone thinking it was a fish; *balaṅ herel̄ m. okaren coṅ hoḥoade*, thinking it was my co-parent-in-law, I called to who knows from where he is (v. supra).

mente, postposition to show the manner or mode in which an action is performed or anything happens. With the word to which it is added it is an adverbial construction, corresponding to adverbs ending in -ly. It should be noted that the reference is to a single act or happening (when repeated acts are described the principal word is simply repeated). *Saṭ m.*, suddenly; *lapak̄ m. ḥūrena*; it fell down with a flop; *ṭhus m. raputena*, it broke with a crack; *ḍugur m. marsalena*, it suddenly became bright light (v. *mante* and *marte*, used in the same way; this *mente* is possibly different from the above *mente*, and to be compared to old B. *man*).

mēn ya, intj., v. *mēn*.

mēṇḍoreañ, adj. Beardless, who has no beard growing; v. a. m. Shave away beard. *M.geae*, he is beardless; *hoṇo m. akanae*, he has shaved himself clean.

mēṇ, adv., v. a. Mewing; to mew (cats). *Pusi m.m.e raket kana*, the cat is mewling; *m.ketae*, the cat mewed (onomat.; cf. *mēṇo*; Muṇḍari *mēṇ mēṇ*).

mep, n. A map. (Engl.; only in books).

mēpen, v. recipr. of *mēn*, q. v. *Nonka onkalaṅ m. akana, cekate nitok̄ do noam mēn ocoyefa*, we have said so and so to each other (have agreed), how is it that you are now causing this to be said (express yourself).

mēreč, adj., v. m. Incipient, just appearing; begin to come up (beard, seedling), sprout. *M. goco janamok̄ kantaea*, his fluff is just appearing; *gachi omṇ m.ena*, the paddy seedlings have just sprouted.

mēreč mēreč, adj., v. m., equal to *mēreč*, q. v. *M.m.e gocoana, baḥubo ḥamkoa*, he has just commenced to get a beard, we shall get a wife for him; *goco m.m.entaea*, his beard has commenced to come out; *siṅ aṛak̄ m.merejok̄ kana*, the leaves of the *siṅ aṛak̄* (*Bauhinia purpurea*, L.) are just sprouting.

merleč, n. A certain tree, *Flacourtia Ramontchi*, L'Hérit. Fruit eaten. Bark used in Santal medicine.

mer merte, adv. Suddenly, unexpectedly, without warning. *M.m. daḥ hečena*, the rain came unexpectedly; *m.m.ye laha gofena*, he without warning suddenly got in advance (of us); *m.m.ye gočena*, he unexpectedly died (cf. Muṇḍari *mer mer*, exceedingly).

mermetec, n. A flea. *M. doko gegergea*, fleas bite. During the final stages of the *Dasāe daran*, the ojha's disciples are "possessed" when they have returned to the ojha's house; they call out *mermetec* (repeating it) scratch themselves and jump about.

merom, n. A goat (as the general name). *M. boda*, an uncastrated he-goat; *m.enga*, a she-goat (that has had kids); *m.paṭhi*, a she-goat before having had a kid; *m.hopon*, a kid; *m.khasi*, a castrated goat; *ram khasi m.*, a he-goat that has been castrated by removing the testicles (as distinguished from *koṭec*, q. v., the way of emasculating commonly used by Santals); *paeda m.*, a kind of large flap-eared goat (not common with Santals); *m.jel*, goat's flesh; *mihū m.*, lit. calf-goat, cattle in general (including cows and bullocks, goats and sheep). It should be noted that *boda*, *enga*, *paṭhi* and *hopon* may be prefixed to *merom*; the meaning is the same, only that when prefixed, the sex or size is given prominence. (Muṇḍari, Birhoṛ, Ho *merom*; Nicobar *me*. Probably onomat.; cf. *mēmēk*.)

merom bher bher enec, n. A children's game (really the end of some other game; they take each other's hands, run round and then straight home) (v. *bher*).

merom caṇḍbol, n. A goat's tail; fig. penis.

merom cuñci, n. A goat's dug (v. *cuñci*).

merom cuñci, n. A certain plant, the tubers of which are eaten raw. Found especially in fields with thatching-grass (v. *supra*).

merom goco, n. A goat's beard; "imperial." *M.g. Musla kanae*, he is a Mohammedan having an imperial (it is very common with local Mohammedans) (v. *goco*).

merom ghao, n. A kind of sore at the corners of the mouth (so-called, because goats, especially during the cold season, often have a kind of sore at the corners of the mouth; v. *ghao*).

merom jel, n. The hind of the ravine deer, *Gazella Bennettii* (also called *poṭreṭ jel* and *ghoṭreṭ jel*; the buck is called *badar seleṭ jel*).

merom merom enec, n. A children's game.

merom mēl, n. lit. Goat's eye. A certain tree, *Ixora parviflora*, Vahl. The wood is considered excellent as it does not crack. Acc. to C. a scandent bush, *Olex nana*, Wall. is also called *merom mēl*; not known here. The smoke of a branch with leaves of the tree and of the bark of the *jom lar*, q. v., when burnt inside the house, is used as a remedy to eradicate bugs (*oṛmqe*); it has to be done on three succeeding Sundays. (Muṇḍari *merom med'*.)

mer pendloñ, v. *mer pendloñ*.

mer pendloñ, adj. Small, petty (girl). (Sarcastic). *M.p. gidra naprak kicriče khoj kana, am dom sambrāo dareaka*, the diminutive child, she wants a big cloth, will you be able to keep it in order on you (cf. *mer situr*; v. *pendloñ*).

mer sitruč, equal to *mer situr*, q. v.

mēr situr, adj. Tiny, unimportant, petty, trivial (child, matter). *Am m.s. gidra dō qhōm dārelena*, you tiny child will never be able to do it; *m. kathae maraṅketa*, he made a trivial matter big (important); *m.s. ṅelōk hōr alom posya kaiyea*, don't commit the fault of treating an unimportant-looking person with contempt.

mēr siturak, adj. (inanimate). Small, trivial, petty, unimportant. *Noa m.s. dōṅ cekaea*, what shall I (be able to) do with this tiny thing; *noa m.s.te dō tinākin aṅtaokoa*, how many shall I be able to help with this small amount (v. supra).

mērgo, adj. Rimless (vessels); having horns twisted backwards (buffalo). *M.baṭi sasap baṅ jutoka*, it is not possible to take a rimless brass-cup in your hands (i. e., when there is anything hot in it, you cannot lift it by keeping your hands outside under the rim); *m. kaḍako kukṭama*, buffaloes with horns twisted backwards butt (lit. hammer; opp. to *thapa*, q. v.) (cf. *mērha*).

mēṛha, v. *mērha*.

mēṛhao, v. *mērhao*.

mēṛhēt, n. Iron. *Ispat m.*, steel; *dul m.*, cast iron; *kolhe m.*, iron manufactured by the Kolhes; *m. khaṇḍa baṅ taken khaṅ kam dō qhō susarlēna*, if there are no iron implements the work will not go (be accomplished); *m. ič*, rust; *m. ti m. jaṅga hōr kanae nui dō*, this one is a man having arms and legs of iron (is very strong); *m. leka hamal kana noa kaṭ dō*, this wood is heavy like iron. (Muṇḍari *mēred*; Ho *meḍ*.)

mērha, adj. Rimless (equal to *mērgo*, q. v., but not used about buffaloes; cf. *mīru*).

mēṛsa, v. *mēṛsa*.

mēsēt mēsēt, adv. Slowly, at a slow pace. *Gaḍi dāṅgra leka m.m.e calak kana*, he is going at a slow pace like a cart bullock; *m.m. seṅgel jolok kana*, the fire is burning low; *m.m.e jomjoṅ kana*, he is eating slowly (cf. *melot melot*; Muṇḍari *mesed' mesed'*).

mēsokōč, adv., v. a. Smiling; to smile. *M.e landaketa*, he laughed quietly (smiled); *ač dō nasegeye m.leta, dosranko dō khaḱ khaḱko landaketa*, he himself smiled a little, the others laughed boisterously (cf. H. *muskānā*, smile).

mēsokōč, v. m. Be fully-formed, opening (the mahua flowers when about to fall down). *Matkōm dō m. akana, ṅindā dō ṅūroka nahak*, the mahua flowers are fully-formed (are opening), they will fall down presently during the night (cf. H. *muskānā*, split, burst).

mēsokōk, the same as *mēsokōč*, q. v. (not common, and not used about mahua).

mēsṭer, n. A sweeper. (Desi *mēsṭer*; cf. *mēṭor*; possibly from Engl. master.)

mēt, n. The eye; the gemma, the peduncle stem of a paddy-grain (in roots and tubers); v. m. Get "eyes," suffer from inflammation of the eyes; get gemmæ. *M. dō hōrmō reaḱ divhe*, the eyes are the lamp of the body; *m. ṅam akadea*, he has got inflammation of the eyes; *maṭ m.*, the gemmæ of the root-stock of the bamboo; *ḡlu m.*, the gemmæ of a potato; *m. akanāe, qḍi hasoyede kana*, he has got inflammation of the

eyes, it pains him very much; *bañ m. akankhan alope rohoea, m. menak-khan rohoepe*, if no gemmæ have come out, don't plant it; if there are gemmæ, plant; *mēdoḥ kanae*, he is suffering from inflammation of the eyes (also *mēdoḥ*). *M.e hōroḥ akawana*, he has put eyes (spectacles) on.

Mēt qcur, v. m. Be dizzy, giddy. *Janhe bulte m.q.ōḥ kantiha*, I feel giddy, it being due to the influence of the intoxicating millet; *gaḍae paromōḥ kan tahēkan jōkhecre m.q.entaea, unumenteye atuyena*, when he was crossing the river he became giddy, he sank in and was carried away.

Mēt baṣau, v. a. m. Look along; carefully catch sight of, keep in sight. *Noa hamire m.b.me*, keep your eyes carefully on this work; *m.b.kate ḡlme*, write looking carefully at it; *sendrare m.b.lenkhan kulaiḡo ṇel ṇamōka*, when hunting, your eyes are fixed on what you are doing, hares will be discovered.

Mētre dōhō, v. a. Keep in sight. *Tase hōro m.d.eme, sim jemōn aloko jom*, keep the spread-out paddy in sight, to prevent the fowls from eating; also *mēt dōhō: baḡhure m.d.eme, alom ḡar ocoaea*, keep your eyes on your wife, don't let her run away.

Mēt jol, v. m. Eyes burn, be envious, jealous, spiteful. *Hōraḥ ṇelle m.j.ōḥ kantaea*, seeing what other people have, his eyes burn (he is envious); *noa ṇam laḡit m.j.entaea*, he was envious wishing to get this.

Mēt jom, v. a. Eat one's eyes, be blind to, i. e., disregard, set at naught. *Phalna ḡo m.e j.kettaea, bañ ganōkaḡe gan ocoketa*, so and so disregarded all honour (made himself blind to), he caused what is improper to be in order (had intercourse with a relative of the forbidden degree).

Mēt lagao, v. a. m. Apply the (evil) eye. *Hōraḥ m.l.entakoa, onate ḡai bae toayeta*, people's eyes have been fixed, therefore the cow does not give milk (generally used as shown, but *mētḡo lagaoketa* is also heard).

Mēt pereḥ ṇel, v. a., v. m. d. Get a full view of, see distinctly. *M.p.iñ ṇ.kedea, unigeye idiketa*, I saw him distinctly, he took it away; *m.p.iñ ṇelana, bako emadiña*, I had a full view of it, they did not give me anything; *hōro ita koe laḡitiñ senlena, menketako baṇukanan, m.p.iñ ṇ.keta, aema menaktakoa*, I went to beg some seed-paddy, they said, they have nothing, I saw distinctly that they have a good deal.

(Kherw. *met*, *med*; Nicobar *mat*; Semang *med*, *mid*, *mat*, *met*; Desisi *met*, *men*; Pangan *met*; Sakai *mat*, *met*; Stieng, Bahnar, Annam *mat*; Khasi *khmat*; Japanese *me*; in a number of Oceanic (Pacific) languages *mata*, *meta*, *mita*.)

mēt āhā, n. The face, countenance, features. *Nui baḡu ḡo m. bhagegetaea*, the features of this (prospective) bride are good; *hōraḥ m. ṇelle alom bicara*, don't judge by looking at people's face (i. e., as a respecter of persons); *herel reak m. bañ ṇel akata*, I have not seen the face of a man (have not had sexual intercourse, women's language); *netar ḡo daḡ reak m. bako ṇela*, they do not at present see the face of water (i. e., they do not take a bath); *taruḡ reak m. boromle ṇela, menkhan daḡ reak*

dō bañ nētar dō, we will rather see the face of a leopard, but not of water at present (we will rather face a leopard than take a bath at present, during the cold season) (v. *supra*; cf. *mēl mū*).

mēlan, adj. Having eyes, sensible, who knows how to read and write.

M. hōr kangeae, *bae lelhawa*, he is a person with eyes, he is no fool (especially used about one who knows how to read and write); *ape dō ponea m. hōr*, *ale dō barea m.*, *bale orom dareaka*, you are people having four eyes (can read), we have two eyes, we are unable to recognize it (cannot read); *ponea m. kanae*, he has spectacles on (also *poneae mēl akana*, he has four eyes, i. e., has spectacles) (*mēl + an*).

mēl ar mēl, adv. Inimically, angrily (with or without *-te* and always followed by *ñel*); (with *-re*) Keeping eyes constantly on. *M.a.m.e ñeleñ kana*, he is looking angrily at me; *m.a.m.eyē ñele kana*, *herēltaeye chuñkijōñ kante*, she is looking angrily at him, because her husband is getting a second wife; *m.a.m.re dōhōeme*, keep your eyes fixed on it (watch) (v. *mēl*; note the difference when *ar* is omitted; v. *mēl mēl*).

mēl cubākē, n., v. a. Appeasement, something to make pleased or lenient; to give do., appease. *Mohajōn m.c. emae*, give the money-lender something to keep him satisfied (pay something on account); *thorām m. c.le enēñ hoeōka*, only when you give something to appease (the other side) will it succeed (v. *cubākē*).

mēl dakē, n. lit. Eye-water. Tears. *M.d.e jorōketa* (or *joroyentaea*) *bhabna katha añjōmte*, she wept hearing the sad news; *mandate m.d.jorōkē kantiña*, my eyes are running on acc. of a cold (v. *dakē*).

mēl gađa, n. The eye cavity. *Mēl thuyentaea*, *m.g.tēfge menaka*, his eye burst, only the eye cavity remains; *kāñč talañ sunumko emadiña*, *m.g.hō bañ adalena*, they gave only a very little oil, there was not enough even for my eye cavities (to cover my eye lids) (v. *gađa*).

mēl jhap jhap, adv., v. m. Heavy with sleep; close the eyes (from sleepiness). *M.jh.jh.e qikqueta*, he feels his eyes closing (drowsy); *m.jh.jh.ōk kantaea*, his eyes are heavy with sleep (v. *jhap jhap*).

mēl jhapni, n., v. m. Closing of the eyes (in a form of convulsions); close the eyes, be heavy with sleep; v. a. Cover the eyes. *M.jh. sap akadea*, he suffers from convulsions with closing of the eyes (v. *jhapni bai*); *dudrumte m.jh.ē kantaea*, his eyes are heavy with sleep; *tili dāñgra m.ko jh.katakōa*, they cover the eyes of the oil-mill bullocks (v. *jhapni*; C., eyelids; not so here; v. *pipni*).

mēl kuñi, n. The eyebrows. *M.k. up*, the hair of the eyebrows. (Munđari, Ho *met kañdom*, do.; cf. Semang *keto' met*, eyelid.)

mēl lutur, n., v. a. d. Eyes and ears; regard, heed, be engaged in, meddle with. *Jāhātege m.l. calaka*, *ñtegeñ calaka*, wherever my eyes and ears go, there I shall go (i. e., anywhere I may be guided); *jōm ocoae, alope m.l.aka*, let her eat (as much as she likes), don't take any notice; *alope m.lataea uniañ ror*, don't heed what he says (i. e., don't let it give you

any pain); *alope m.lak̄takoa, jāhā atargeko*, don't meddle in their matter, let it happen to them whatever may.

mēt mētan, adj. Who has eyes, who knows how to read and write. *M.m. hōr agukope*, bring some one who can read and write (v. *mētan*).

mēt mēt nepel, v. m. See face to face. *M.m.liñ n.ena*, we met face to face; *phalna hohō aguyepē, bañcaok cōñ bañ cōñ, m.m.liñ n.lenge*, call so and so, I don't know whether I shall recover or not, I must see him face to face (v. *nepel*; note, this is friendly, quite different from *mēt ar mēt*).

mēt mū, n. Eyes and nose, appearance. *M.m. dō bogegetaea, kārā leḍha dōe bañ kana*, his eyes and nose are good (i. e., his appearance), he is neither blind nor lame (v. *mū*; cf. *Munḍari med muāra*, Ho *med mua*, face).

mēt pipni, n. The eyelids. *M.p. babatediñ kana, lapatičko jomeñ kana*, my eyelids are itching, the eyelid worms are biting me; *m.p. up*, the hair of the eyelids (v. *pipni*).

mēt rajās, n. The pupil of the eye. *M.r. ponḍentaea*, his pupil has become white (due to cataract) (v. *rajās*).

mēt sṛim, n. The eyelids. (C., not here.)

mēt ṭopar, n. The upper part of the eyelids just below the eyebrows.

M.ṭ.reye ghao akana, he has got sores just below the eyebrows (v. *ṭopar*).

meṭ, v. a. Weld iron, join (word uncertain; cf. H. *meṭnā*).

meṭ, n. A mate, used about a prisoner who is given some supervision to do. *Jehel khanaren kaidiren sṛdar dō m.ko metakoa*, they call a supervisor of the prisoners in a jail, mate. (Engl., mate.)

meṭe toelo, n. Kerosine oil (found in some book; otherwise not known; cf. *maṭi*; B. *toelo*).

meṭ maṭ, the same as *maṭ meṭ*, q. v. (*Munḍari meṭ maṭ*.)

meṭoḍ, v. a., v. m. d. Eat, eat up. *Nonḍen doholaka, okoe coe m.keṭ*, I left it here, somebody has eaten it; *aḍ moṭoe m.joñ kana*, he is eating it himself alone (cf. *meḥor*; v. *maṭoḍ*; cf. *infra*).

meṭreḥ, v. a. Crunch, grind the teeth. *Joṇḍra atae m.eta*, he is crunching parched Indian corn; *nui gidra dō japitkateye m.eta, ruḁk coe cet cōñ*, this child is grinding his teeth when sleeping, he will become ill very likely (cf. *maṭroḁ*, *maṭruk*; onomat.).

meṭreḥ jel, n. The buck of the Ravine deer, *Gazella Bennettii* (v. *merom jel*). *M.j. dō meṭreḥ meṭreḥkate setako lagakoa*, the buck of the Ravine deer drive the dogs away grinding their teeth (onomat.).

meṭreḥ meṭreḥ, adv., v. a. m. Grinding the teeth; crunch, grind the teeth. *M.m.e togoḥet kana*, he is munching, making a crunching sound; *janum jañ merome m.m.eta*, the goat is crunching a Jujube kernel; *m.meṭreioḁ kanae*, he is grinding his teeth (v. *meṭreḥ*).

meṭya, intj., v. *me* (*me + ya*).

meṭyōdañ, adj. Coal black, jet black (people, cattle, clouds). *M.e hendegea*, he is coal black; *cetan seḥ m. rimile rakap̄ akata*, jet black clouds have come up towards the West; *m. kaḍa*, a jet black buffalo (cf. *hārādañ*, *kāridañ*).

meyoñ, v. *meoñ*.

miq̄d, the same as *mead*, q. v. (this pronunciation is very rare in these parts).

miq̄di, v. *meadi*.

mici, n. A certain tree, *Ficus comosa*, Roxb. (not found any more here).

mici, v. *kici mici*.

micrič, v. sub *kicrič*.

michq, adj., adv., v. a. m. False; falsely, in vain, fruitlessly; make, become false. *M. katha kana*, *bale patiquak kana*, this is a false statement, we don't believe it; *m. dō alom roya*, *roṛkhanem ekkalte sariakke royme*, don't speak falsely, if you speak, speak the truth at once; *m. geñ senlena*, I went in vain; *kathako m. keta*, *bañ sabudlena*, they made the matter out to be false, it was not proved; *uniak katha dō m. yena*, his story was shown to be false; *abo manwa dō m. jōṇom kanabo*, *apnar dare hō quribo jom cabaetegebo gujuka*, we human beings are fruitlessly born, before we have spent our strength we die. (B. *michā*.)

michq michi, adv. Falsely, in vain, causelessly, to no purpose, pretendingly. *M. m. le sen haronena*, we went in vain and only had the trouble; *m. m. ye kami kana*, he is only pretending to work; *m. m. ye raketa*, she is crying, pretending to be sorry; *m. m. h̄ koeledea*, I made a pretence of asking him (just to find out his mind); *bahu dō m. m. ye taheṇ kana*, the daughter-in-law is staying not intending to remain. (B. *michā michi*.)

mid (and *midok̄*), v. *mič*.

mihdi, n., v. *mihndi*. (H. *mehdi*.)

mīhī, adj. Fine, thin, slender. *M. caole*, fine rice (of smallest size); *m. sutam*, fine thread; *m. sui*, a thin needle; *m. kicrič*, thin cloth; *noa mat dō khub m. paragme*, *ṭoroḍanbon benaoa*, ar *m. baberteben galaṇa*, split this bamboo into very thin strips, we shall make a fish-trap and shall tie it up with thin thread; *m. holoṇ*, fine flour; *q̄di m. ye sereṇa*, she sings in a very thin (high-pitched) voice. (Muṇḍari *mihin*; P. H. *mihin*.)

mihin, adj., the same as *mīhī*, q. v. (not common).

mihindi, v. *mihndi*.

mihndi, n. A small bush, *Lawsonia alba*, Lamarck (the Henna plant of Egypt). Planted (in hedges). The leaves are used for giving hands, etc., a reddish colour (among Santal girls, to make their hands reddish). Leaves are also used in Santal medicine. (H. *mēhdi*.) *Gul mihndi*, a bush so-called. (C.)

mihnot, n., v. a. Exertion, trouble, labour; exert oneself, take pains. *M. reakiṇ emama*, *maṇgnite dō bañ kami ocomea*, I shall pay you for your toil, I shall not let you work for nothing; *tiṇkem m. eta*, *dorbar bañ calaka*, how much are you exerting yourself, it will not go to the council (there is no need to take so much trouble to make what you are working on, nice-looking, it will not be seen by many); *m. kate kamile enēc cas dō hoeoka*, only when you work exerting yourself will

you get any crops; *qđi m.teh benao akafa*, I have prepared it with much labour. (A. P. H. *mehnat*.)

mihnotiq, adj. Labouring, industrious, painstaking, hard-working; also used as a noun, equal to *mihnot*. *Khub m.ye kami kana*, he works very laboriously; *m. hor*, an industrious person; *khub m. bahu kantaleae*, our daughter-in-law is a very hard-working woman; *amak m. reakiñ emama*, I shall pay you for your hard work (cf. A. P. H. *mehnat*).

mihū, n. A calf; (fig.) a child. *Dañgra m.*, a bull calf (*bacha m.*, do., is not regularly used by Santals here, but by the Dekos); *bachi m.*, a female calf; *bale m.*, a very young recently-born calf; *bakron m.*, a calf about a year old (that is ceasing to suck); *damkom m.*, a male calf half-grown; *phetār m.*, a female half-grown calf (*mihū* is not commonly added to *damkom* and *phetār*); *noa dō m. jel leka lebregēa*, this is soft like veal; *m. merom*, cattle in general (goats and sheep included); *m. salakem rebenkhan ayak tekkeyiñ dō khoroģe menaea*, if you are willing to take one with a calf (i. e., a child), there is one ready to boil vegetables (a woman known to be willing to become his wife); *m. menakkotina, ghoñ bagilekoa*, I have children, I will not leave them. (Ho miu.)

miko moko, adj. Chubby-cheeked (girls). *M.m.geae, sojontor bae ñeloķ kana*, she is chubby-cheeked, she does not look beautiful (cf. *maka moko*; cf. *piko poko*).

mil, the same as *mel*, q. v. *M.geakin*, they are friends (have affection for each other); *pahil dō bairiko tahēkana, nitok doko m. akana*, formerly they were enemies, now they have become friends.

mil, n., the same as *māl*, q. v. (A. P. H. *mil*; here not common.)

milan, the same as *milon*, q. v.

milap, n., adj., v. a. m. Concord, harmony, union, mutual agreement; agreeing, closely joined; join close together, reconcile, make peace between. *Noa gharoñjrenko dō m.teko tañen kana*, the people of this household are living in harmony; *noa baksa dō m.gea, phak dō banuka*, this box is tight, there is no gap anywhere; *ato hor doko m.gea*, the village people are on friendly terms with each other; *bhaiqdile m.kalkoa*, we reconciled the brothers; *akoteko m.ena*, they have become reconciled themselves (of their own accord, without others interfering). (H. *milap*.)

milap̄, v. *milap*. (C.)

milat̄, the same as *milot̄*, q. v.

milqu, v. a. m. Join, mix, unite, reconcile, get, agree, coincide; v. a. d. impers. Get, receive. *Kapať m.kefa*, he joined the door (made the folding door fit closely); *ato horko m.katkina haram biđhi*, the village people made peace between husband and wife; *cel hō bañ m.adea, ekenakgeye ruqr hećena*, he did not get anything, he came back empty-handed; *ran riť m.me*, crush the medicines mixing them together; *hasa ar guric lebef m.pe, kharai jerer lagit̄*, trample the earth and cow-dung together to plaster the threshing-floor; *hor m.ena*, the roads joined; *noko hor dō*

onle note khonko heč m.ena, these people came together from several directions, *hisab m.ena*, the accounts agree (are in order, found to be correct); *ca sqñge gur m.ena*, the molasses have been dissolved in the tea. (H. *milānā*.)

miliq misiq, adv., v. a. m. In unity, concord; unite, reconcile, decide, take counsel together, consult, agree. *M.m.ko kami kana*, they are working in unity; *m.m.ko jomet kana*, they are eating together (e. g., at a feast); *m.m.kateko calaoena*, they went having consulted together; *m.m.katkinako*, they made them friends (made peace between them); *joto hor m.m.katebon gofa akata*, we have decided, all having taken counsel together; *ato horko m.m.yena*, the village people have become united (live in harmony) (cf. *milqu*).

mili gufi, v. a. m. Unite, reconcile, agree, consult together. *Kathako m.g.keta*, they decided the matter (after agreeing); *haram budhiko m.g.katkina*, they reconciled husband and wife; *m.g.et kanako*, they are consulting together; *netarko m.g.yena*, they have been reconciled now (about equal to *miliq misiq*, q. v.; cf. *gofa*).

mili jili, v. *mili juli*.

mili juli, n., adv., v. a. m. Union, harmony, agreement; harmoniously, on friendly terms; make friends, reconcile. *Ato hor m.j. menakkoa*, the village people are on friendly terms with each other; *m.j.kateko kami kana*, they are working harmoniously; *boehako m.j.katkoa*, they reconciled the brothers to each other. (H. *mile jule*.)

mili misi, equal to *miliq misiq*, q. v. (cf. H. *misi*, a mixture).

mili misiq, the same as *miliq misiq*, q. v.

mil jol, the same as *mel jul*, q. v. *Adi m.j. gatekin tahk kana, mit maci mit gando*, they were intimate friends (sitting on) one stool, one plank.

mil jul, the same as *mel jul*, q. v. (H. *mil jul*.)

milki, adj., adv. Rent-free, for nothing. *Noa do m. juni tahk kana*, this was rent-free land; *m.geye jomjoñ kana*, he has his food for nothing (does no work; may also mean: he has his lands rent-free); *m.te do okoeko emama*, who will give you (anything) for nothing. (A. H. *milki*, proprietary.)

milmiq, Measles. (Desi *milmiā*; B. *minqminā*; the common Santal name is *talsa*; C., also chicken-pox, any eruption or rash over the whole body; not here.)

milon, v. a. m. Fit tightly, unite, join closely, agree, be of one mind, mix. *Noa parkom do m.e tear akata*, he has made this bedstead fine (well joined together); *nahele m. akata*, he has fitted the plough tightly (e. g., fixed the plough-beam so that there is no opening); *mon m.entakina*, they became of one mind; *mukin kađa reak mon do m.getakina, mit dhaotekin tarama, mit dhaotekin tengona*, these two buffaloes are of one mind, they start at the same time, they stand quiet at the same time (v. *milqu*; cf. H. *milan* and *milnā*; B. *milon*).

miłoŭ, v. a. m., equal to *miłon*, q. v. *Unkin reaŭ katha dō m.gea, bañ apabariŭka*, their statements agree, they do not differ; *hasa ar guriŭ m.me*, mix the earth and the cow-dung together.

miluŭ, n., adj., adv., v. m. Affection, fondness; illicit sexual intercourse, intimacy, fornication; who lives in illicit friendship; intimate friends; become do. When used about persons of different sexes the word always implies illicit intercourse; it is not here used about love between husband and wife. *M. menaktakina nukin dō, miŭ dinkin saboka*, they have illicit intercourse with each other, they will be caught some day; *m. kora kuŕi kanakin*, they are young people living illicitly together; *nukin kuŕi dō khub m. menakkina*, these two girls are very intimate friends; *unkin kora dōkin m. akana*, the two young men have become intimate friends; *phalna hoponerat dō phalna hopon kora tuluŭe m. akana*, so and so's daughter has become intimate with so and so's son; *m. era*, a mistress living in another place (not in the man's house); *m. gate*, an illicit friend; *Domate nera dō nera ma hēge, jivige bañ dharaoktiñ, m.te nera dō nera ma hēge, jivi hō jati rēbedok*, a wife married with Dom (musicians, i. e., in regular grand style) is naturally a wife, my soul (heart) will not be satisfied, a mistress is naturally a "wife," the soul and all will stick (to her) (a *dōñ* song) (cf. H. *miłwānā*).

miluŭ milvi, adv., v. m. In illicit intercourse; be do. *M.m.yenakin*, they have become intimate illicit friends (v. supra).

miluŭ jiluŭ, the same as *jiluŭ miluŭ*, q. v. (the more common form).

miluŭ miluŭ, the same as *jiluŭ miluŭ*, q. v. (cf. *miruŭ miruŭ*).

miłwŭ, v. *miluŭ*.

mimañsa, v. a. m. Settle, make peace between, reconcile, set at rest.

Unkin reaŭko m.kettakina, they settled what was between those two; *qkin moŭokin m.yena*, they were reconciled by themselves (their quarrel was settled). (H. *mimāsā*; B. *mimāñsā*.)

mimañso, v. supra. (C., not here.)

mimiŭ, distributive num. Each one, each, every, some. *M.siki emakom*, give them each one four-anna bit; *m. goŭeŭ phuŭuŭ hañdi emakom*, give them each one cup of beer; *dinre m. ŭakakateko rojgara*, they earn one rupee per day; *oŭaŭ oŭaŭ m. hoŭ hijuŭke*, come, one from every house; *m. hoŭ dō aŭi coŭpoŭ menakkkoa*, some people are very mischievous (v. *miŭ*).

mimiŭ mimiŭ, distrib. num. Some, a few. *M.m. hoŭ dō aŭi boge menakkkoa*, some people are very good; *m.m. atore Muŭlako beŕel akana*, in a few villages Mohammedans have settled (v. supra).

mimiŭ mimiŭte, adv. One by one, one after the other, each one. *M.m. hijuŭke poesa atañ laŕiŭ*, come one by one to receive your money; *m.m. joŭm aguŭpe*, go and have your food one after the other; *m.m.ko hajirena*, they presented themselves one after the other (v. supra).

miñŭ, n., v. a. Deduction, subtraction, settling of accounts, adjustment; deduct, remit. *Ona reaŭ m.i haŭketa*, he got deducted what he had

spent in connexion with that (he paid the full amount less that which he had spent); *māñjhi dō komisen khajhareko m.wadea*, they deducted the headman's commission from the rent; *pañca poesa dōñ m.kettama*, I deducted the borrowed money from what I should pay you. (A. H. *min-hā*, lit. from that.)

mind, v. a. m. Unite, make one; come together, agree (used in the Indeterminate Act. and Pass., also in the Imperative with inanimate obj.; from *mit*, q. v.). *Noako dō alom m.a*, don't mix these things together; *m.re hō bogegea*, it is good even if you mix it; *mon m.okpe*, be of one mind; *bako m.ok kana*, they are not agreeing.

minha, the same as *mina*, q. v.

miniṭ, n. A minute. (Engl.)

minjur jhuṭi, n., the same as *māñjur jhuṭi*, q. v.

minghi hoṛo, n. A variety of the paddy plant.

minghi kaṇḍar hoṛo, n. A variety of the paddy plant.

minghi pitol, n. A kind of brass (reddish in colour) used for making brass plates, *loṭa*, etc., but not cups (*baṭi*). Also called *biñghi pitol*.

mira, adj. Old. *M. katha*, an old matter (cf. *mare*).

mira mira, adj. Old. *Noa darhare m.m. hako menakkoa*, there are old fishes in this pool; *m.m. haram menakkoa noa atore*, there are some very old men in this village; *m.m. jinis*, old things. (C., new, unknown; not here.)

mirgi, n., v. m. Epilepsy; get, suffer from do. *M. rog ham akadea*, he suffers from epilepsy; *m. bai*, the convulsions of epilepsy; *m. koñka*, epileptic madness (unsettled mind, dullness, etc., due to epilepsy); *ambas ar kuṇami jokhečko m.ka*, they get an attack of epilepsy at change of moon and at full moon; *darere dečkateye m.yena, nūr gočenae*, he got an attack of epilepsy when he had climbed a tree, he fell down and died. The Santals distinguish different forms of epilepsy acc. to the symptoms: *bana m.*, lit. bear epilepsy (they grunt like a bear, move hands, etc., possibly not the disease); *bhalok m.*, lit. rabies epilepsy; *harna m.*, lit. deer epilepsy; *halman m.*, an attack when they move like a hanuman monkey. (H. *mirgi*.)

mirgi chal, n. The skin of the *mirgi jel*, q. v.

mirgi jel, n. A certain kind of deer. Not found in these parts; the "medicine" vendors sell a skin they call so; this is used in *mandoli* (q. v.) or otherwise tied up as an amulet as a prophylactic against epilepsy, also powdered and snuffed up the nostrils as a remedy during an attack. (H. *mirg*, a deer; *mirgi*, a doe.)

mirghin, adj., v. m. Dejected, downcast, miserable; be, become do., tired. *Ruate m.in qikqueta*, I am feeling miserable on acc. of fever; *reñgeče m.e hēlok kana*, he is looking dejected on acc. of hunger; *daḥ tetanteye m. akana*, he is miserable on acc. of thirst (v. *mirighin*; cf. *mirhun*).

miridos, adj., v. a. m. Guiltless, innocent, blameless; judge, be do. *M.geae, khangkha kombroko metae kana*, he is innocent, they are without any

cause calling him a thief; *phalnako m.kedea dadalre*, so and so they judged blameless in the beating; *nui hōko dosledea, menkhane m.ena*, this one they also accused, but he was shown to be innocent (cf. *dos*).
mirighim, adj., v. m., equal to *mirghin*, q. v. *Hamale gok aguketteye m.ena*, he became dead tired by carrying the heavy load here.

mirighin, the same as *mirghin*, q. v.

mirju baha, n. The Indian Laburnum, Cassia Fistula, L. (C., here *nūrūc*; cf. *mirju baha*.)

mirluñ, adj., v. m. Dejected, downcast, sad, miserable looking; be, become do. *M.e durup akana*, he is sitting there dejected; *bhabnateye m.akana*, he has become sad-looking on acc. of grief; *botorteye m. akana*, he has become downcast from fear (cf. *mirghin*).

mirñju baha, the same as *mirju baha*, q. v. (C.)

mir situr (also *mir sitar*), the same as *mer situr*, q. v.

mirtika, n. Earth, soil, the world. *M.re aema jat menakbona*, we are many races living in the world; *m. mit dhao bakgi hoeoka*, we shall some time have to leave the world; *m. rakkapko ghopketa*, they commenced to raise the earth (at the traditional creation of the world). (H. *mrīttikā*; C. who writes *mirtika* gives also the meaning of death; not so here.)

mirtu, n. Death. *M.seterlenkhan kaḍa maṅgeme, bheḍa maṅgeme, bae besoka*, when death comes, you may sacrifice a buffalo, you may sacrifice a ram, he will not recover. (H. *mrītyu*; not commonly used.)

miru, n. A parrot, parakeet; (fig.) a child (term of endearment).

Bheladagiā m., a species of parakeet having a black neck (*bhela* for *soṣo*, the marking-nut, that gives black marks).

Bhonḍa m., a large species of parakeet (kept, learns to speak).

Doḍ m., a small parakeet, *Palæornis torquatus* (kept).

Doḍhoriā m., *Palæornis Alexandri* (kept).

Doḍhor m., the same as *doḍhoriā m.*

Kūṇḍi m., a small species of parakeet, *Palæornis rosa*; fig. darling child. *K.m. kantīnāe*, it is my darling child; *haere haere k.m.tiñ dō, k.m. dō goe pharkaoentiñā*, alas, alas, my little parakeet, my little parakeet, O mother, flew away (from a mother's lamentation at child's death).

Khedra m., a small species of parakeet (kept).

Kherra m., the same as *khedra m.*, q. v.

Ṭena m., a kept parakeet (any species); *ṭ.m. lekañ asulefme kana*, I am feeding you like a kept parakeet (cf. H. *miṭṭhū*, parakeet, darling child; Muṇḍari, Birhor, *miru*).

miru baha, n. A certain plant, *Abutilon indicum*, Don. Yields a fibre. Used in Santal medicine. The fruit is dipped in a solution of *giru* (q. v.) and used for making red marks on the walls at the Dasāe festival (instead of sindur) and on the neck and back of buffaloes during Sohrae when they are tied to the posts in the street.

miruk miruk, adv., v. m. Longingly, hungrily (look); look wistfully. *Enañ khon m.m.e duruf akana*, he has been sitting there for a long while longing (to get food that he sees people eating); *heckateye m.m. akana*, having come, he is looking wistfully on (not getting himself) (cf. *miluk miluk*).

mīr, n., the same as *mirik*, q. v.

mirhi, adj. f., the same as *merha*, q. v., but applied to buffalo cows.

mirik, n. A certain kind of fish. (Desi *mirik*.)

mirju baha, n. A small forest tree, *Bauhinia retusa*, Roxb. (the same as *birhju baha*).

mīrū, adj. Brimless, rimless (vessels having no outstanding lip). *M. baṭite haṇḍi emok dō bañ jutoka*, it will not do to serve beer with a rimless brass cup (it will not run out properly); *m. celañ*, a brimless earthenware vessel (? cf. H. *mēr*, border, edge).

mis, v. a., v. m. d. Agree to be one on a matter, conspire, consult together (secretly). *Hantereko m.keta ako moto*, over there they consulted together among themselves alone (plotted); *bādhiq jome reakko m.keta*, they conspired to (steal and) eat the castrated pig; *calak reakko m.ana*, they agreed among themselves to go; *tis cōkin m.an, hesak jōmkin calaoena*, who knows when they agreed on it, they went off to eat the fig (i. e., they eloped together) (cf. *miſ*).

mis, n. Miss. *Daṅgua saheb kūrī dō m.le metakoa ar jāwāeko dō mem*, we call unmarried European girls Miss, and married ones Mam (Engl. Miss).

misera (-*ñ*, -*m*, -*t*), n. (My, etc.) sister (both younger and elder). *Misera* is the sister of a man; women cannot use it about their sisters; they use *aji* (-*ñ*, etc.), *boko* (-*ñ*, etc.) *kūrī*, or *kūrī boeha*. *Marañ m.ñ kanae*, she is my elder sister (or the eldest one of my sisters); *phalnaren m. dō tinakako*, so and so (man's) sisters how many are they. (Muṇḍari, Birhor, Ho *miſi*; Ho also *miſi era*; cf. Orang trang *mi mi*.)

miſi, n. A powder (composed of yellow myrobalan, gall-nut, vitriol, etc.) used for tingeing the teeth a black colour. Rarely used by Santals, more commonly by low-caste Hindus. It is only the part of the teeth just above the gums that is tinged; the teeth are given a kind of black setting. *M. daṭa dō hūr godoka*, blackened teeth quickly fall out. (H. *miſi*.)

miſi, n. Hair on the upper lip (just appearing). *M. goco omgnentaea, juṇoñ kanae*, his moustache has just shown itself, he is growing into maturity. (Muṇḍari *miſi*; cf. *merē*.)

miſi barea, n. One pair (used about the pair of swans, *hās hāsil cērē*, mentioned in the traditions). *M.b. hōṇ kanabon abon manwa dō*, we human beings are descendants of the one pair; *Pilchu haṇam ar Pilchu buḍhi dō m.b.hōṇkin tahākana*, the first man and the first woman were the children of one pair.

miſi juṇ, n. A youth (whose moustache has just commenced to show itself); v. m. Grow into maturity. *Phalna kōra dōe m.j. gof akana*, so

- and so boy has just grown into maturity; *m.j.lenkhanko bahuko nam barakoa*, when they have grown into maturity they seek wives for them (v. *misí*; naturally not used about maidens).
- misil*, n., v. a. A court of justice; hold court, judge. *M. uñquena*, the court is closed (for the day); *katha dō m.teko idiketa*, they took the matter to the court; *m.lagaoena nitok dō*, the court is opened now; *m.e durup akana*, the court is sitting; *cel coko m.el kanleko durup jarwa akana*, who knows what they are judging, since they are sitting together; *mōrē horoko m.el kana*, the village council are holding court. (B. *misil*; C., papers or records of a court, so in Muñdari.)
- misil misil*, v. *mesel mesel*. (C., the same as *hisil hisil*, q. v.)
- Misor*, n. Egypt. (A. H. *mišr*.)
- misri*, n. Sugar-candy. (A. H. *mišrī*, lit. Egyptian sugar.)
- misri bāt*, n., v. a., the same as *khicri bāt*, q. v., also equal to *misri baṭa*, q. v.
- misri baṭa*, n., v. a., v. m. d. Invention, concoction; invent, concoct together. *M.b. katha kana*, it is an invented story; *kathako m.b.wana, jemōn joto miñ lekako ror*, they concocted a story among themselves that all might say the same; *m.b.kateko kamiketa*, they did it having consulted together (cf. *mis*; cf. H. *mišr*, mixed, united; cf. H. *bāṭa*).
- misrič*, v. a. m. Mix, mix up, concoct, agree on. *Kathako m.keta* (or *-ana*), they concocted a story (agreed to say so and so) (v. *mis*, *misri baṭa*; C., be mixed, as two herds of cattle; not so here).
- misrit*, the same as *misrič*, q. v. (H. *mišrit*.)
- misrit*, the same as *misrič*, q. v. (rare).
- mistri*, n. A mechanic, artisan, handicraftsman, carpenter, mason. *Kat m.*, a carpenter (also, *baḍhoi m.*); *raj m.*, a mason, bricklayer; *kamar m.*, a blacksmith (also *lohar m.*); *cinā m.*, a Chinese carpenter; *m. saheb*, a European artisan (mechanic, e. g., in tea-garden factories); *m. kamiye cetketa*, he has learnt carpentry. *Mistri* alone is in these parts used about a carpenter. (B. *mistri*; from Engl. master.)
- mitar*, v. *hīt mitar*.
- mitika*, the same as *mirtika*, q. v.
- mitor*, v. *hīt mitor* (and *hīt pirīt*).
- mitu*, the same as *mirtu*, q. v.
- miñ*, num. One, one single; (used as the indef. article) a, an; v. a. m. Make, become one, mix, join, unite; adj. Equal, of one kind; (as second part of a compound) together. *M.re menakkōa boehako*, the brothers live together; *m. koya menaetaea*, he has one boy; *m. kami menakkōa*, they are continually working; *m. kamire menakkōa*, they are on the same work; *m. lologe menaea*, he has continual fever (temperature does not go down); *m.jomge menaea*, he is eating without interruption; *miñ rogor*, without interruption; *m.geakin*, they are equal (look alike); *baḍ horo ar baihar horoko m.keta*, they mixed together the highland paddy and the lowland

paddy; *kathakin m.keta*, they made the word one (i. e., agreed on something, e. g., to elope); *m.enako neta*, they have become one (have come together); *naiharreye sen m.ena*, he has gone and is living in his wife's old home; *dul m. then darha akana*, a pool has been formed where the rivers unite; *gađa dō doreāore dul midok kana*, the river flows into the lake; *kagoj laṭha m.ena*, the papers have become stuck together; *eṅga hopone dal m.ketlea*, he disgraced the whole family of us (man used indecent language before wife and children); *m. hō bae lajaok kana*, he has no feeling of shame.

Mit atomte, adv. At one time. *M.a.ko durupena*, he sat down at the same time (together); *m.a.ko si cabaketa*, they finished all the ploughing at the same time (did not leave anything undone).

Mit bar, num., indef. A few, a couple, one or two. *Eken m.b.ko heč akana*, only a few have come; *m.b.ko goč akana*, *bañkhan jotoke bogegea*, one or two have died, else all are well.

Mit bara bari, adj. Equal. *M.b.b. kisār kanakin*, they are both equally wealthy; *m.b.b. umer kanakin*, they are of equal age.

Mit dhao, n., adv. One time, once. *M.dh.teko hečena*, they came at the same time; *m.dh.e dalkedea*, he struck him once.

Mit dhara, adj. Equal, in one way. *M.dh. hōr kanakin*, they are people of the same stamp; *m.dh.ko roreta*, they say the same (no difference in their statements).

Mit dharaha, adj., equal to *mit dhara*, q. v.

Mit goṭan (or *m. goṭeč*, or *m. goṭen*), num., indef. article. One, a single one, a, an. *M.g. hōr*, a man; *m.g.e emadiña*, he gave me one.

Mit jivi, v. m. To be one, of one mind. *Unkin haṛam budhi dō nitokkin m.j.yena*, this man and his wife have now become absolutely one.

Mit jomkao, adv. In a body, all together (at the same time). *M.j. taheṇpe*, stay all together; *m.j.teko kāmī kana*, they are [working] all together; *m.j.teko laṛaok kana*, they are all moving together.

Mit jomok, the same as *mit jomkao*, q. v.

Mit jontor, adj. Of the same kind, equal. *M.j.kin hełok kana*, they are looking alike; *m.j. kanako*, they are of one kind.

Mit juqri, adj. Equal, of the same kind. *M.j. kanakin*, they are of the same kind.

Mit kalle, adv. At the same time, all at once. *M.k. beretpe*, get up all at one time.

Mit karonte (or *mit karaite*) *lō*, v. m. Burn together with; (especially fig.) be implicated in another's fault, be punished for another person's guilt, or together with. *M.k. goṭa atoko lōyena*, on acc. of one house, the whole village was burnt down; *m.k. aema hōrko daṇḍomena*, many people were implicated and fined for one man's fault.

Mit ke mit, indef. pr. Every one, all. *M.k.m.ko ruḡk kana*, *mit hōr hō boge dō baṇuḡkoa*, they are every one ill, not one is well; *m.k.m.ko*

calao cabayena, every single one went off; *m.k.m.e samtao idiketa*, she collected and took everything away.

Mit lač bocha, n. A full brother, own brother or sister, child of the same parents.

Mit lagao, adv. Incessantly. *M.l.e daketa*, it is raining incessantly; *m.l.e rora*, he talks incessantly.

Mit leka, adv., adj., v. a. m. Equally, similarly, in a way; alike, similar; make, become alike. *M.l. emakom*, give them alike; *m.l.geako*, they are alike; *m.l.ketkoe*, he treated them alike; *netar doko m.lyena*, at present they have all become alike (equally poor or well off); *m.l. doe gok akawadiña*, in a way he has promised me.

Mit lekan, adj. Alike, similar, of the same kind, of a kind. *M.l. jat kanakin*, they are of the same kind (both rascals); *m.l. kathae rorketa*, he spoke something of the kind.

Mit mił, indef. pr. Some. *M.m. hor doko cuglia*, some people are tale-bearers; *m.m. hor do adiko botgroka*, some people are very much afraid.

Mit mitte, adv. Every one, all. *M.m. birteko calaoena*, every one went to the forest; *m.m.ko japitketa*, every one is asleep; *m.m.ye hala-wadea*, he paid him all back.

Mit mon, n. One mind, the same mind. *M.m. takenpe*, be of one mind; *m.m.teko hēkketa*, they said yes with one mind; *m.m.te tulpe*, lift with one mind (all at the same time).

Mit murukte, adv. Perseveringly, energetically. *M.m.ye rorketa, bañ kai akafa*, he persevered in saying, I have not committed any fault; *m.m.teye gok aguketa*, he carried it here without resting.

Mit ras, adj. Equal, of the same kind. *Nukin dañgra do m.r.geakin*, these two bullocks are just alike; *bahu jāwāe do m.r.kin nēloki kana*, the bride and bridegroom look alike (same age, etc.).

Mit rasuq, the same as *mit ras*, q. v.

Mitre, adv. In one place, united.

Mit são, adj., v. a. m. Even, level; to level. *M.s. ot kana*, it is level ground; *m.s. hore dare akana*, the paddy has grown equally (is all over of the same size); *khētko m.s.keta*, they made the rice-field level; *deal m.s.ena*, the wall has become even (has an even surface); *orak ot m.s.ena*, the house has been levelled with the ground.

Mit sāt, v. a. m. Make, become of one mind, agree, conspire, combine. *Phalna do ato hore m.s.ketkoa*, so and so made the village people agree (to follow a certain lead); *m.s.enako, mit katha jotoko rorketa*, they have been banded together, all of them say the same thing.

Mit safa, (also *mit saṭha*), the same as *mit sāt*, q. v.

Mit seč, adv., v. a. m. In one, same direction; place on one side, make to take one side; take the same side. *M.s.re dohoeme*, put it on one side (apart from something else); *kaṭko m.s.keta*, they removed the

timber to one side; *gohako m.s.ena*, the witnesses have taken one side (e. g., been bribed or persuaded to speak for one party).

Mit sen, the same as *mit sec*, q. v.

Mit sin mit ninda, n. The whole day and night, twenty four hours.

Mit sirtal, the same as *ek sirtal*, q. v.

Mit talao, adv. Uninterruptedly, continuously, incessantly. *Kami tuluc m.te rora*, he is incessantly scolding while we work; *m.te jometa*, he is always eating (said scolding a child); *m.te daran kana*, he is incessantly walking about.

Mitte, adv. Together. *M.ko calaoena*, they went away together; *m.ko tahen kana*, they are staying together; *m.ko kami kana*, they are working together (in company).

Mit tur, adj. Of equal age. *M.t. gidra kanako*, they are children of equal age; *m.t.geakin*, *nui do cekate con bae harak kan*, they are of the same age, somehow this one does not grow.

Mit turia, the same as *mit tur*, q. v.

Mit then, adv. Together in one and the same place. *M.th.ko durup akana*, they are sitting in one place; *m.th.ko kami kana*, they are working in the same place. (Munḍari, *mid*, *miad*, *mia*, *mod*, *moiad*; Ho *mi*, *mid*, *miad*, Birhor *mia*; Kurku *mia*; Dhangor *miat*, *mit*; Korwa *mit*, *miat*; Kharja *moi*, *moiod*, *muḍu*; Juang *min*; Savara *mit*, *emui*, *eboi*; Gadaba *mui-ro*; Mon *muoi*; Besis, Sakai *moi*; Stieng *muoi*; Bahnar *monh*, *ming*; Khmer *mui*; Annam *mot*.)

mit isi, num. One score, twenty. *M.i.mit*, twenty one; *m.i.gel*, one score ten, thirty. *Isi* is commonly used; but in the schools they are taught to count by tens (*pe gel*, three tens, thirty, etc.).

mit kar goč, n., v. m. Hemiplegia, palsy; suffer from paralysis of one side of the body. *Mit nakhako gujuk onage m.k.g. rog*, they "die" on one side, this is the disease of hemiplegia; *m.k.e gočena*, he suffers from hemiplegia; *dare do m.k.goč akana*, the tree is dead on one side (bark of such a tree is given as medicine against hemiplegia) (v. *mit*, v. *kar* and *goč*). *mitṭaṇ*, num., indefinite article. One, a, an. *M.kom bar isi*, one less than two scores, thirty nine; *m.dare*, a tree; *m.kathaṇ aṇjomketa*, I heard something (*mit* + *ṭaṇ*).

mitṭeč, the same as *mitṭaṇ*, q. v. (*mit* + *teč*).

mitṭen, the same as *mitṭaṇ*, q. v. (*mit* + *ten*). *Mitṭaṇ*, *mitṭeč* and *mitṭen* are used interchangeably; some individuals may use one form more than another; I have known Santals who have liked to use *mitṭen* preferably for animates, especially people; but there does not seem to be any valid reason for discrimination.

mitṭuṇ, the same as *mitṭaṇ*, q. v. (not so commonly used as the other forms). *M.kathateye usat gočena*, she became sulky on acc. of one word; *m.hō bae roṛ dareata*, he was unable to speak one word (*mit* + *ṭuṇ*; numeral meaning seems to be prevalent).

mithi, n. A kind of spice that has a strong smell. *M.te sīrič so maraoka*, by mithi spice bad smell is eradicated; *m. sunum*, oil in which mithi has been mixed (especially used for anointment; it gives a pleasant smell; mostly used by women). (H. *methi*, the plant *Trigonalla Foenum-graecum*, Willd.)

miṭṭḥa, adj., v. a. impers., v. m. Sweet, pleasant, savoury; feel, taste sweet; be sweet, pleasant. *Khub m. sebel kana*, it is very sweet and savoury; *noa ul dō m.ge*, this mango is sweet; *noa kaera dō m.yediñ kana*, this banana tastes sweet to me; *ca dō m.yena*, the tea is (too) sweet; *qđi m.i galmaraoa*, he speaks very pleasantly; *m.hotol*, a sweet pumpkin (opposite to *haḥaḥ*, bitter). (H. *miṭṭā*.)

miṭṭḥai, n. Sweetmeats. *Moera m.ko benaoa*, the confectioners make sweetmeats; *saphai hōr Deko leka gur, gōtōm, m. ar toako boñgaea*, the Sapha (sect of Santals) sacrifice molasses, ghee, sweetmeats and milk like the Dekos. (H. *miṭṭāi*.)

miṭṭḥo, the same as *miṭṭḥa*, q. v.

mīuñ mīuñ, adv., v. a. Mewing; to mew (cats); v. a. d. Call a cat (children). *M.m. pusiye rakel kana reñgečte*, the cat is mewing being hungry; *m.m.čf kanae*, she mews; *gidra dō pusiye m.m.ae kana*, the child is calling to the cat (onomat.; cf. *meāo*, *meññ*).

mīyūñ mīyūñ, the same as *mīuñ mīuñ*, q. v.

mōajae, n., v. a. Estimation, opinion; deliberate about, consider, estimate, take counsel. *Ape m.re nui sukri dō tināke damoka*, in your opinion how much will this pig be worth; *noa katha m.tabonpe*, consider this matter (judge what it may be); *dos jonako m.kefa*, the village council deliberated.

moāo, v. a. Mix, stir, moisten (*moāo* presupposes something done with a moist admixture). *Jonḍra hōlōñ m.kate khadlepe*; *bañ m.lekhan ḍhumbagoka*, moisten the Indian corn-flour and put it into (the pot), if it is not moistened it will clot (and not be boiled); *utiñ sunumte m.kate khajqriko ematkoa*, they gave them parched rice having moistened it with oil (v. *utiñ*); *turi khāñji dakte m.katele era*, we saw mustard seed after having moistened it in sour water (v. *kāñji dak*).

moasi, the same as *monasiḥ*, q. v.

mōc, n. A cultivated pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, Jacq. (C., not known here.)

moca, n., v. a. The mouth; speak. *Jom hūi ar rōr laḡit m.menaktabona*, we have the mouth to eat and drink and to speak; *ačak m.teye jomena*, he was eaten by his own mouth (i. e., he suffered on acc. of his own statement that he could not prove); *phalna reak m.teye dusiyena*, he was judged guilty by so and so's statement; *ceḷ cōkin galmarao kan, m.m.kin miḷ akata*, who knows what they are talking, they keep their mouths close together (generally about talking scandal); *hākim samañre m.eme, tobe nāñi kōra hōpōñi metama, bañkhan m.lañ thapamea; dela ente m.thapakak kirināntalanme*, open your mouth before the judge, then only I shall call you a man, and if you don't I shall slap your mouth;

come along then, buy us some mouth-slapping (i. e., parched rice, that is thrown into the mouth with a movement of the hand reminiscent of a slap); *m.reak̄ ulq̄aten̄ hara akat̄mea*, *nitōk̄ d̄om̄ lagayed̄in̄ kana*, I have brought you up taking (food) out of my mouth, now you are driving me away; *k̄ui m.*, well-mouth; *ʔukūʔ reak̄ m.*, the mouth of an earthenware vessel; *kh̄aq̄lāk̄ m.*, the opening of a basket; *ḡai m.*, a cow's mouth; *cund m. lek̄ape benao akata*, you have made this like the mouth of a musk rat (thin and pointed); *m.re sēngelān̄ lāgīt̄ kōpā hōpon̄in̄ harajōn̄ kana*, I am bringing a son up for myself to apply fire to my mouth (it is the duty of the eldest son or heir to set fire to the mouth of the dead person at cremation). (Mūḡdari *moca*.)

moca khura, n. The foot and mouth disease (of cattle; *khura* is more commonly used; but *moca* is added when the mouth symptoms are prominent).

mocawan, adj. Talkative, impertinent. *Nui guti d̄ō q̄diye m.a*, *jāhānakem q̄cuyekhan̄ q̄diye mocaēa*, this servant is very impertinent, when you put him to any work, he has a good deal to say (*moca* + *an*).

mockao, v. m. Get enough of, shy, shrinking (when one has been badly treated in a friend's house). *Jom̄ n̄uire bale kh̄usilentele m.ena*, we were not pleased with the way they treated us as regards food and drink, therefore we have become shy (will not go there any more; used about people who went for the first time).

moc̄ra muc̄ri, adj., v. a. m. Twisting, tearing, writhing, winding (road, river), luxuriant (crops, so heavy that they are lying down in all directions); to tear, twist, writhe, gripe, contort. *M.m.kin tapamēna*, they fought tearing and pushing each other; *noa hōr d̄ō m.m.gea*, this road is winding; *m.m.lāc̄ hasoyed̄in̄ kana*, I have a griping pain in my stomach; *m.m.dare akana*, the tree has become twisted and turned; *dān̄grae m.m.kedeā*, *tobē enēce rak̄ap̄keta sagar*, he twisted the bullock's tail, then only it took the cart up; *hōete dareye m.m. rap̄ul̄ id̄iketa*, the wind twisted and broke and carried the tree away; *hōtōk̄ m.m.tāepe*, *gītīd̄ae nah̄ak̄*, twist its neck, it will lie down presently; *m.m.yenakin*, they tore and twisted each other; *birbaote op̄ake m.m. rap̄ulketa*, the storm tore the house to pieces; *hōro m.m. bind̄ar̄ akantalea*, our paddy has been twisted and beaten down in all directions (only used about luxuriant crops); *m.m.hoe akantalea q̄k*, our sugar-cane has grown luxuriantly (expression presupposes twisted in all directions) (v. *moc̄rao*).

moc̄rao, v. a. m. Throw, cast, crush down to the ground, twist, contort, writhe, gripe. *On̄te alom calaka*, *bhule m.mea*, don't go over there, a spirit will crush you down; *m.bind̄ar̄kedeae* he tore and twisted him so that he fell down; *ti m.entīna*, my hand was twisted; *lāc̄ m.k̄ kantīna*, I have a griping in my stomach. (H. *moc̄rānā*, sprain, twist.)

moc̄rao, v. a. Eat (expression refers to the twisting of the hand when eating). *Phalna atote p̄era hōr reak̄ taben m.le calak̄ kana*, we are on

our way to such and such a village to eat a friend's flattened rice (especially used about some formal occasion, as e. g., a betrothal); *jel daka khuble m.keta*, we had a great feed of rice and meat curry (v. supra).
moda, v. *oda moda*.

modam, v. *mondam*.

moda oda, the same as *oda moda*, q. v. (rare).

mōde, v. *monde*. (C.)

modet, the same as *modot*, q. v. (Munḍari *modet*.)

modoi, n. Adversary, foe; claimant, accuser, plaintiff (in a lawsuit); v. m. Become do. *Atore mui kangeae m. dō*, in the village this one is the foe (also mischief-maker, accuser); *iñren m.*, my adversary (who prosecutes or persecutes); *nui aloe m.lenkhan nonka dō ghō hoelena*, if this one had not been a foe, it would not have gone as it has; *hakim samāñre m.ye teñgoyena*, he stood as the accuser before the judge; *m. kanae, bohōk gejertaepe*, it is a foe, crush its head (about snakes); *dae modoi*, defendant and plaintiff (in lawsuit). (A. P. H. *mudda'i*; B. *mudoi*; v. *mudoi*.)

modre, postp. Among, amidst, of. *Ape m. miť hōr hijukpe*, come one of you; *Deko hōpōn m. dō alope akrina*, don't sell among the Dekos; *noako m. bachaojōhme*, choose among these things; *maejuko m. miť hōr*, one from the women; *maejiu m. bar hōr bakin añaolena*, two among the women did not get anything; *nukin m. nuigeye sorosa*, among these two this one is the better. *Modren*, adj. (animate). From among, belonging to. *Hōrko m. nuigeye bhagea*, among the Santals this one is the best; *mič, -kin, -ko*. *Mod reak*, adj. (inanimate). *Noako m.r. miť goťe emahme*, give me one of these things; *m.r.kin, -ko*. (H. *maddh*, middle; B. *modhye*.)

modhe, postp. Among (not very commonly used). *Hať m. nuiake besa*, among what there is on the market this is the best; *onko m. (re or khon) miť hōre dārketa*, one from among those ran away. (B. *modhye*.)

modhom, adj. Middle, medium, middling, intermediate. *M. rokōm taruťe heč akana*, a leopard of medium size has come; *qđi usul hōe bañ kana, qđi geđa hō bañ, m.geae*, he is neither very tall nor very small, he is middling; *kāñthar m. rokōm jo akana*, the Jack tree has got fruits of middling size. (H. *maddham*; B. *modhyom*.)

modhu, adj. Sluggish, slow, guileless, artless, simple. (C., not used in these parts; H. *modhū*.)

Modhu ban, v. *modhubōn*.

modhubōn, n., v. a. A delectable forest; make into a delectable place. *Salbōniñ m.keta, nitpe neñghaoediñ kana*, I have made the sal-forest into a delectable place, now you are despising me (Santal saying by old man to whom the young people do not show respect). (H. *madhu-ban*.)

mođ thoťka, the same as *mur thoťka*, q. v.

moedhom, the same as *modhom*, q. v.

moedhōñ, adj. Dirty, grimy, untidy; greyish. *M.e ñelōk kana, bae saphaka*, he (she) looks dirty, he does not clean himself; *noa baťi dō m.gea*, this

brass cup is dirty; *noa kagoj dō m.gea, bañ poṇḍa*, this paper is greyish, not white.

moedon, adj. Bare, bald; v. m. Become do. *Noa ṭaṇḍi dō m.gea, ghās hō bañ ghāsoḱ kana*, this plain is bare, even grass will not grow; *sedaere bir tahēkana, nitōḱ dō m.ena*, formerly there was forest, now it has become bare; *hōyo m. akana aimaḱ leka*, he has shaved himself bare like woman.
moegof, equal to *muigic*, q. v.

mōe mōe, v. m. Be rigidly silent, adj. Silent, sad, mopish. *M.m.e duruḥ akana aḱ mōto*, he is sitting alone silent; *cetyam m.m. barae kana*, what are you so silent for (sulky like a girl); *bhabnateye m.m. akana*, he is rigidly silent on acc. of grief (cf. *mōc mōc*.)

moepal hōro, n. A kind of light paddy. (Desi *moepal* and *mohipal*.)

moesil, n., v. a. m. Forcible detention; keep confined, restrain. (Used about forcible detention to extort payment or make anybody confess, etc. It is something like what is called *dharna*, q. v.; but *moesil* may be inflicted anywhere, not only in the sun). *M.re menaea, ṭaka bae emoḱ kante*, he is under forcible detention, because he is not paying (his debt); *m. akadeako bae aṅgocette*, they have placed him under restraint, because he does not confess; *mohajon ṭhene m. ocoyena*, he was forcibly restrained at the money-lender's; *pulis kombroko m. pahrayetkoa*, the police keep thieves under guarded restraint (cf. *muilis*).

mogoe, v. *mōngoe* (cf. *Muṇḍari mogoe*, to smile).

Mogol, n. A Mogul, the third of the four classes of Mohammedans. *M. paṭhan*, Mogul and Pathan. (P. H. *mugul*; cf. *Mōngol*.)

mogra, v. *mōngra*.

mogra thamakur, n. A variety of the tobacco plant. (C.)

moh, n. Pity, compassion (very rarely used here; H. *moh*).

mohabari bōc, the same as *maha bari bōc*, q. v.

mohades, n. A continent. *Bharṭ borsō m. dōle metak kana*, we call India a continent. (B. *mohādes*; mainly in books.)

mohajon, the same as *mahajon*, q. v.

mohajuni, the same as *mahajuni*, q. v.

mohan basi, n. A variety of the plantain. (C.; not here.)

mohan mala hōro, n. A variety of the paddy plant. (B. *mohan*; v. *mala*.)

mohasge, n., v. m. Gentleman, a respectable person, teacher; in address, Sir; to play the gentleman, be lazy; v. a. m. Appoint as teacher, be do. *M. hōy dō bako siōka, poṇḍ godareko siōka*, gentlemen do not plough, they plough on the white field (i. e., write; or teach); *m.ōḱ kanae netar dō, oloke cetketkhaḱ*, he plays the gentleman now (does nothing), since he learnt to write; *kuṛikoren m.*, the girls' teacher; *phalnako m.kedea*, they appointed so and so to be teacher; *m. girik kanae, bae laṛaōka*, he plays the great man, he does not move. (B. *mohāśgy*.)

mohima, the same as *mahima*, q. v.

mohipal, n. A variety of paddy.

mōhjam, the same as *mohñjam*, q. v.

mohjut, adj., v. a. m. Ready, prepared; make ready, keep in readiness, prepare, be ready. *Khajna lagit taka m. menaka*, the money is in readiness to pay the rent; *m.ge menaklea kami lagit*, we are here in readiness to start work; *daka utule m.kela, perabon jom ocokoa*, we have prepared the curry and rice, we shall let the visitors get food; *horon m. akata mohajon emae lagit*, I have made the paddy ready to give the money-lender; *orak benao lagit katko, batako, baberko joto m. akana*, timber, cross-laths, cords for building the house, all is ready collected. (A. H. *maujud*; B. *mojut*.)

mohkumq, n. A place of judging, a court. (P. H. *mahkama* and *mahkūma*; not common).

mohkup, the same as *mahkup*, q. v.

mohlam, v. *mohlom*.

mohlao, v. m. Be bound for, make for, direct one's course. *Okatem m. akana, pera horokin m.ena*, where are you bound for, I have started to visit friends; *ale sen m.ge bae m.k kana, kada bayar leka akanale*, he does not come in our direction at all, we have become like uncastrated buffaloes (cannot stand the sight of each other); *tarupe ape sece m. calak kana*, the leopard is going in your direction (cf. *mohnda*).

mohñjam, v. a. m. Have ready, collect, be in readiness, come together. *Emok lagit takae m. akata*, he has got the money ready to pay; *apege tinrepe sapraok kana, alegele sajao m. akana*, when are you getting yourselves ready, we are prepared and ready; *hana dare butarebon sen m.oka*, we shall go and be ready together at the foot of that tree (to start in company from there); *nonde hec m.okpe, taben khajari agu m.pe*, come and keep yourselves ready here, bring the flattened and parched rice with you here in readiness; *horo binda jarwa m. hatarme, sagarin aguia*, collect the paddy sheaves and have them ready in the meantime, I shall bring the cart (about equal to *mohjut*, q. v.).

mohnda, n., v. a. m. Direction; turn to, direct, start, take the direction of; to die; be about to be born; postp. adv. Somewhat like, resembling; straight along, in the direction. *Ape m.teye calak kana*, he is going in your direction; *ona ran dare do ato m.re menaka*, that medicine-tree is in the direction of the village; *atra dhurin idi m.kadea*, I took him halfway in the direction he had to go (accompanied him half-way to his destination); *umok perako m.ketkoa*, they sent the visitors off to bathe; *dak abo sec m.yena*, the rain is coming in our direction; *lai m.wadeae*, he told him how to proceed; *gai khet secko m.yena, tandi sec m.kom*, the cattle have taken the direction towards the rice-fields, turn them to the open field; *horo irokko m.yena*, they have started reaping the paddy; *gidrai m. akana*, the child is about to be born; *holae m.yena*, he started yesterday (i. e., died); *noa m. benaome*, make it like this; *uni m.e ngelok kana*, he looks somewhat like him; *mit m.kin ngelok kana*, they are looking

alike; *mit m.e calaoena*, he went straight along; *Deko m.e hēloki kana*, he looks like a Deko.

mohūda marao, v. a. m. Shut up, put the finishing touches to. *Hofo cabayena, nitoi m.m.me*, there is no more paddy, close it now (the expression is in these parts used about closing up a paddy (or other grain) bundle, prior to tying it up) (v. *marao*).

mohūda muhūdi, adv. Opposite one another, face to face, opposite. *Sendrare khatō mūtilin m.m.lin hapamena*, when hunting, a short-mouth (i. e., a tiger or leopard) and I met face to face; *m.m. phalnatilinlin nepelena, cet hō bae rorlaka*, so and so and I met face to face, he did not say a word; *aleak orak ar mājhihikoak orak dō m.m. menaktalea*, our house and that of the headman's are opposite each other (in the village street) (v. *mohūda*; cf. *mūhā mūhi*, which means about the same, but refers to something nearer to each other).

mohokop, v. *māhkup*. (C.)

mohoni, v. *muhni*. (C.)

mohor, n. A large earthenware vessel. (C., not here.)

mohōr hofo, n. A variety of paddy (has a sweet smell).

mohor mohur, v. *muhur muhur*.

mohrao, v. *māhrāu*. (C.)

mohūr hofo, the same as *mohōr hofo*, q. v.

moioñ, v. *moeñ*.

moja, n., v. m. Stockings, socks; get do., put do. on. *Hofo hōpōn m. dō bako hōroga*, Santals do not use stockings; *kamrae nāwankhan dōe m.yena*, when he had got a blanket he also got stockings. (P. H. *moza*; v. *moñja*.)

mojlis, the same as *mujlis*, q. v.

mojra, n. Deduction, allowance, set off. (C.; v. *mūjra*; Muṇdari *mojra*.)

mojur, v. *mūjur*. (C.)

mojuri, v. *mūjuri*. (C.)

moka, n., v. a. m. The forearm from elbow to wrist or to finger tips, a cubit, the length from elbow to tip of middle finger; to measure with the forearm. *Dare khōne nūrhayente m. rapulentaea*, his forearm was broken by his falling down from a tree; *ṭaka reak mōrē m.ko emoka*, they give five cubits (of cloth) for the rupee; *mit m. tala osar ar mōrē m. jelen dēnganak dō jutokgea*, a loin-cloth one and a half cubit broad and five cubits long is suitable; *amak m.te kicrič m.wahme*, measure the cloth for me with your cubit (which is a little longer than mine; they very commonly try to get a man with a long forearm to measure when they buy cloth). (Muṇdari, Ho, *muka*.)

moka, v. m. To cant, pitch (about the movement of a cart-wheel that has been worn, so that it is no longer round). *Sagar m.k kana, etak paṭibon lagaoa*, the cart-wheel is canting, we must fix a fresh outside part (of the solid wheel).

mokabilā, v. a. m. Confront, meet face to face. *Hākim samānreko m.ket-koa*, they brought them face to face before the judge; *teheñko m.yena*, they met face to face to-day; *teheñ phalna tuluciñ m.lenge*, *qđi đin khon bañ ñepel akana*, to-day I must meet so and so, it is a very long time since I have met him; *ñes bam hala cabalekhan kalom do ona bakiak laharen hisab m.maraña*, if you do not pay all this year I shall next year first make up that account and add it to the other. (B. *mukābilā*; A. H. *muqābil*.)

moka đatop, adv. Exactly what is measured (nothing more). *M.đ.e emena*, *katić talañ hō bae bisilaka*, he gave the exact measurement, he did not make it even a small bit more (v. *đatop*).

moka ghañi, n. The elbow joint from which the cubit is measured. (C.; here *moka* *thōrē*.)

moka ghañi, v. m. Be less than a cubit. *M.gh.yena*, *miñ moka do bañ purqulena*, it became less than one cubit, the cubit was not reached (v. *ghañi*).

mokam, n. Place of residence, abode, place; v. m. Meet. *Amak m. do okare*, where is your place; *ona dare theñbo m.oka*, we shall meet at that tree; *hanko thene m. akana*, he has met (others) at the residence of those people. (A. H. *muqām*.)

moka raro, the same as *moka đatop*, q. v. (C.)

moka thōrē, n. The elbow joint. *M.th.reye ghao akana*, he has got a sore on the elbow joint (v. *thōrē*).

moko moko, the same as *maka moko*, q. v. (rare).

mokor mokor, adv., v. a. Crunching; crunch (sound when eating hard things). *Tahere m.m.et kana*, he is crunching cucumber. (About equal to *mākur mākur*, q. v.)

mokoror, adj. Established, fixed, perpetual (lease); v. a. m. Settle (at a fixed rent). *M.paña*, a perpetual lease (document); *m. jumi*, rice-land held at a perpetual rent; *jumiye m. akata*, he (the landlord) has settled the rice-land at a perpetual fixed rent. (A. H. *muqarrar*; B. *mokoror*; the Santals have heard of this, but very few, if any, have had such a lease.)

mokorora, the same as *mokoror*, q. v. (A. H. *muqarrara*.)

mokrar, the same as *mokoror*, q. v.

mokray, the same as *mokoror*, q. v.

mokrayi, the same as *mokoror*, q. v.

mokror, the same as *mokoror*, q. v.

mokrori, the same as *mokoror*, q. v. (B. *mokrori*.)

mokroy, the same as *mokoror*, q. v.

mokroyi, the same as *mokoror*, q. v.

mol, n., v. a. m. Price, value; to price. *M.teye hatao akadea*, he has bought it, paying for it; *gel řaka m. hoeyena*, the price came to ten rupees; *đangra do eae řakako m.kedea* (or *-e m.ena*), they priced the bullock at seven rupees (or it was priced). (H. *mol*; word not much used.)

molam, adj. Soft, yielding; v. m. Become so. *Ojo m. akana*, the boil has become soft (v. *mohlom*, here the more common form; cf. Muṇḍari *molaim*).

molao, the same as *malao*, q. v;

molao, v. a. m. Pay debt by giving goods or animals instead of money. *Taka bañte kaḍaṅ m.adea rin babotte*, as I have no money I gave him a buffalo in settlement of the debt; *ḍaṅgrae m.entina*, my bullock was taken to pay a debt (v. *mol*; Muṇḍari *molao*).

molat, n., v. a. m. Covering (especially of books); to cover (a book). *Puthi reak m. dō okayena*, what has become of the covering paper of the book; *puthi m.me, m̃ailaḱ kana*, put a cover on the book, it is becoming dirty. (B. *molāt*.)

molat, v. a. Sharpen, whet, strop. *Churi m.me, bañ laser kana*, whet the knife, it is not sharp; *holat bes lekaṅ m.keta*, I stropped the razor well. (Desi *alaṭ*.)

moloḱ, v. m. Become visible, appear for the first time (new moon); (fig.) appear, show; adj. New, visible (moon). *Gapa candoe mologoka*, to-morrow the (new) moon will become visible; *teheṅ eṇeḱem mologoka kana, okare un dinem tahēkana*, to-day only you are showing yourself, where have you been so long a time; *perako m.ena*, the visitors have appeared (are seen coming, not as yet entered; *m. candole baplaḱa*, we shall have the marriage at new moon; *bale m.*, the new moon up to two or three days old; *bale m.reṅ heḱ akana, aḍi diniṅ hoyena*, I came when the moon was new, I have stayed for a good many days. (Muṇḍari Ho, Birhoṛ *mulu*.)

moloḱ tikiṅ, adj., v. m. (Moon) at first quarter; to be at first quarter. Expression does not refer to the half-moon as it looks, but to the position of the moon (at the meridian) at sunset. *Dinadiṅako, m.t.hijukme*, they fixed a time for me, come at the moon's first quarter; *hola candoe m.t.ena*, yesterday the moon was at the meridian at sunset (v. *supra*; v. *tikiṅ*).

molomo, equal to *momoyet*, q. v.

molso, adj. Greyish; v. m. Be so. *Noa kicriḱ dō m.gea, bañ poṇḍa*, this cloth is greyish, it is not white; *noa kagoj dō m.yena*, this paper has become greyish (faded, dirty) (cf. *polso*; cf. *m̃aila*; cf. Muṇḍari *morso*, fade away).

mom, n. Wax. *M. baṭi*, a wax-candle, a candle. (P. H. *mom*; *mom-baṭi*; only bought by Santals.)

momal, n., the same as *bomal*, q. v. *Nōḱḱe baba m. dō*, here, fathers, is the proof of guilt.

mombla, v. *mamla*. (C.)

momblot, v. *momlot*.

momla, v. *mamla*. (C.; not here.)

momlot, n., adv. Everything, all. *M.ko cas akafa*, they have cultivated every field (all they have); *m.ge menaka, bañ komao akana*, it is all there, it has not become less; *kharaṅ khon m.ko idiketa kombro*, the thieves have taken away all there was from the threshing-floor.

momomoc, the same as *momomoc*, q. v.

momoyol, adj., v. a. m. Downcast, dejected, sad; make, become do., sadden.

Ađi m.em nelođ kana, cef bhabna menaktama, you are looking very downcast, what is your grief; *ruhet m.kedee*, he scolded him so that he became dejected; *reñgečteye m. akana*, he has become sad-looking on acc. of lack of food (cf. *mulin*; cf. *momomoc*).

mona, num. (in play). One (in *tir enec*, of the series, *mona, dona, tena*).

monadi, the same as *manadi*, q. v. (C.; not used here.)

mona mona, intj. Come here (children calling maenas; -*na*, possibly the same as the word used for calling girls).

monasib, adj., v. a. Becoming, suitable, fit; to act in a becoming, proper way. *M.te emakom*, give them in accordance with what is suitable (e. g., children less, grown-up ones more); *m.kateye ropketa*, he spoke in a proper way (thinking over what he should say). (A. H. *munāsib*; not common.)

monda, adj., v. m. Deteriorated, low-priced, cheap; become do., fall in price, go bad, deteriorate; v. a. Estimate to be bad, call bad. *Caole m.gea, bañ akriñok kana*, the rice is low-priced, it is not to be sold; *inak kađ do ceka m.yen coñ, celege bako beñgetatin kana*, my timber has somehow become worthless, no one looks at what I have; *jāhān jinis marelenkhan m.kgea*, when anything becomes old it deteriorates; *bajar m.yena, alope idia*, the price has fallen in the market, don't take anything there; *dañgrae m.yena*, the bullock has become cheap (no price offered); *ugni m. akanae gidra*, the child has got indigestion (does not break wind); *noa do alope m.ea, jomabo*, don't call this bad, we shall eat it. (H. *mandā*; Desi also *mondā*.)

mondam, adv. Daily, always, continually, perpetually. *M.ge ale thene hijuk kana*, he comes to us every day; *m.ge nondeye kami kana*, he works here daily; *m.ge sunđi thene calak kana*, he goes daily to the beer-seller. (A. H. *mudām*.)

monde, adj., v. m. Musty, mouldy; mildewed; be, become do. *Noa daka do m.gea, alope joma*, this rice is mouldy, don't eat it; *kicrič m.yena*, the cloth has become mildewed; *kañhar bele m.yena*, the Jack fruit has become musty; *m.ge so kana*, it smells musty (cf. *monda*).

mondil, n. A temple. *M.cuqa*, a temple-spire; *Deogharare aema boñga m. menaka*, at Deoghar there are many temples (for Hindu deities). (B. *mondir*.) The Santals have no temples.

mondir, n., the same as *mondil*, q. v. (rare).

mondhaeni, n. A churn-staff. This is a stick of wood, or usually bamboo, some one and a half m. long, at the lower end split into four, kept separate with a couple of cross-bits. When worked, a pot with the milk (cream) to be churned is placed at the foot of a post. The *mondhaeni* is placed in the pot, its top end being kept in position by a loop of cord running round the post and the stick. A long cord is wound

- round the staff. The churner works by pulling the ends of the cord backwards and forwards. The churning takes about one hour and is done by both men and women. *M.te ghorko uruda nqinu rakab-lagit*, they churn the buttermilk with a churn-staff to bring the butter up. (H. *manthanī*.)
- monē*, num. Five. (C., unknown here; v. *mōrē*; Kurku *mono*.)
- monkha*, n. A certain medicinal stuff (not generally known).
- Monsa*, n. The Hindu snake-goddess. In these parts worshipped by the Hindus on the last day of Bhador. Santals also attend the festival, and Santal ojhās sacrifice to her, the object being to be immune against snake poison. (B. *monqsā*.)
- monsa dare*, n. A certain tree, *Euphorbia antiquorum*, L. (B. *monqsā-brikho*; rare.)
- monsa sir*, n. A certain tree, *Euphorbia neriifolia*, L., used in Santal medicine. (B. *monqsā-sij*.)
- montri*, n. Councillor, adviser, prompter. *Rajren m.*, the zemindar-councillor, *okoe con m. menaea noa mokordoma bhitrire*, there is somebody who is the adviser (prompter) in this court case. (B. *montri*.)
- monḍon*, the same as *moedon*, q. v. (this form is rare).
- monja*, n., the same as *moja*, q. v.
- monja*, v. a. Cheat, dupe, deceive, beguile. *Ere m.kedeae, bae emadea*, he cheated him, he did not give him; *m.kedeae*, he beguiled her (v. *infra*).
- monja*, v. m. (d.) Enjoy, relish, revel in; adv. Enjoying. *M.geye jomjon kana*, he is eating, relishing (the savoury food); *m. kūrīān gitidange*, I shall before anything lie down and enjoy it (e. g., near a fire when it is cold); *ṭakanḥawankhaniḥ m.koka*, if I got some money I should be glad; *jom m.jon kanako*, they are eating, enjoying themselves (giving nothing to others); *eneḥ m.jon kanako*, they are enjoying themselves dancing; *gaḍireko deḥ m. akanako*, they have mounted the cart enjoying it; *reḥ gaḍire deḥkate goṭa disomko nel m.jon kana*, travelling in a railway carriage they enjoy seeing all the land (cf. *mōnj*; cf. P. H. *maza*; B. *mojā*).
- monjam*, the same as *mohjam*, q. v.
- monja mar*, v. a. m. Enjoy, relish (by oneself). *Dakae m.m.kela*, he ate the food and enjoyed it himself alone; *dal m.m.kedeae*, he thrashed him, enjoying it (no one being there to rescue the fellow); *teheḥ onko oraḥreye m.m.ana*, to-day he had a pleasant time (eating) in their house (v. *monja* and *mar*).
- monjlis*, the same as *muhjlis*, q. v.
- monjolo*, adj., v. m. Dejected, downcast, withered, worn out; become so. *M.e durup akana*, he is sitting there dejected; *bhabnate m.e ḥelok kana*, he is looking downcast on acc. of grief; *ruṭeye m. akana*, he is worn out through illness.
- monjur*, v. *muhjur*.
- mongoe*, v. a. Eat (anything soft), swallow (without chewing). *Sim beleye m.kela*, he ate the egg; *dakae m.kela*, he swallowed the rice.

mongoe mongoe, adj. Soft, tender (food); adv. Easily (going in, ploughing).

Baphao alu do m.m. qikauka, steamed potatoes are felt soft (eating);

lahul goda do m.m. sika, ploughed-up highland field is soft to plough.

mongor, the same as *mongol*, q. v. (C., not here.)

mongra, n. A drain-pipe, tube, spout, wide earthenware tubing used as a railing round the mouth of a well. *Ahar pinhare m.ko lagao kaŋ reak se hasa reak*, in the embankment of a rice-field pond they place a drain-pipe of wood or earthenware; *kolkandre m.ko baisau akata*, they have fixed a tube over the corner beam; *kui mocare m.ko lagao akata*, they have fixed an earthenware railing round the mouth of the well (to prevent frogs, snakes, etc., from falling in) (cf. H. *maṅgrā*, ridge; cf. H. *morī*).

mongra thamakur, n. A variety of the tobacco plant. (C., not here.)

mondgoč, v. a. m. Shave off (beard, hair); shave bare; cut off all branches of a tree; adj. Bare (tree); hornless, polled. *Bhqkko m.kedea*, they shaved his head bare; *gocoe hoyo m. akana*, he has shaved his beard off; *rapakko thečko hoyo m.koa engat se apate gočlenkhan*, where they cremate dead people they shave them bare, when mother or father is dead (after or during cremation, only the *oaris* who set fire to the mouth of the dead person is shaved bare both head and face; others present get their beard shaved off and the lower edge of the hair); *sakwa sudhai hoyo m.ena*, he got all his beard shaved off, his moustache included (if the moustache is not included it is not *mondgoč*) (cf. *mundra*; cf. H. *mūṇḍ*, the head; *mūṇḍnā*, shave the head; v. infra).

mondgot, v. a. m. Shave bare; cut away all branches of tree; adj. Bare (tree), branchless. *Dareko maḥ mondgoda*, they will cut off all the branches of the tree; *lahi samtaoketko jokheč dareko maḥ m.keta*, when they gathered the lac insects they cut off all the branches of the tree; *m. daṅgra*, a bullock without horns (v. supra; v. *mundga*, *mundguč*, *mundgut*).

mundguji kapi, n. v. sub *kapi*.

mora, adj., v. a. m. Dead (crops), weak, feeble, withered, weak and lean; make, become weak, feeble; die, wither. (Used about crops in the meaning of dead or withered, about persons or animals in the meaning of weak.) *Nukin m. haram budhi qhokin sen darelana*, these two, the feeble old man and his wife will not be able to go; *m. daṅgra siok alope joŋaoea*, don't yoke the weak and lean bullock for ploughing; *si m.kedeako nui daṅgra*, they have used this bullock ploughing so that it has become lean and weak; *horo goč m.yentalea ar begor gočak hō m.te calak kana*, our paddy has died and withered, and also what is not wholly dead, goes withering (nothing to be had); *jomak banukite gaiko m.yena*, the cattle have become lean and weak, because there is no food. (H. *marā*; B. *mōrā*.)

moraba, n. The American Aloe, Agave Americana, L. (So C., not here where *koṅga* is used; *Mundari moraba*.)

mora jinis, n. Things "sent" with the dead person. *M.j. do adha damte qkrinoka*, things sent with a dead person are sold at half-price. It is

customary to "send" things with a dead person, such as brass cups, plates, clothes, bow and arrow, cymbals, flute, fiddle, etc., and even money; the dead one is supposed to get all this in the next world. It is all sold after cremation, the money being in charge of the Jog Manjhi or some other responsible man. For this money a pig is bought and given to those who participated at the cremation (except the heirs who do not participate in this); nowadays it has become customary to spend the money realized on beer, the men going to a beer shop and getting drunk the same evening (v. *mora* and *jinis*).

mora jora, adj., v. m. Weak and lean, feeble (animals, people); become do. *M.j. hor*, weak and lean people; *rabahte mihūi m.j.yena*, the calf has become feeble on acc. of the cold (v. *mora*; *jora* possibly only a jingle). *mora kambor*, adv. Energetically, laboriously. *M.k.le kami akata*, we have worked energetically (without giving in).

mora karam, v. sub *karam*.

mora kompa, n. A burial ground (Christian or Mohammedan) (v. *mora* and *kompa*).

moramot, the same as *meramot*, q. v.

mora mūhā, n. The South, the direction into which the head of a dead body is placed at cremation, the pyre being built North and South. It has possibly something to do with the direction of the Damuda river, into which the *jañ baha*, the bones of a cremated person, are thrown. *M.m. seč alope bohoga gitič jokheč*, don't lie with your head to the South when sleeping (you might die in your sleep); *m.m.khone hoeyeta*, the wind is from the South; *m.m. seč orač se culha bako duqra*, they do not let the door of a house or the opening of a fire-place face the South; *đhiñki m.m. seč bako bohoga*, they don't make the husking-machine face the South (i. e., the mortar; the *đhiñki* may otherwise stand North and South) (v. *mora* and *mūhā*).

mora mūhār, the same as *mora mūhā*, q. v.

mora muri, adj., v. m. Weak, feeble, half-dead, withered; become do. *Ponea m.m. mihū menakkotiña*, I have four weak and lean pieces of cattle; *barea pēa m.m. horo menaktalea*, we have a couple of withered paddy fields (paddy half dead); *m.m.gele samtaoketa*, we gathered (the crops) half-dead as they were; *reñgečteko m.m.yena gai*, the cattle have become weak and lean through lack of food (v. *mora*; H. *mari*).

mora sereñ, the same as *morna sereñ*, q. v.

morasi, the same as *murasasi*, q. v. (rare).

mordha, adj. Decrepit, emaciated, withered; v. m. Become do. *Rua m. akanae*, he has become emaciated through fever; *m.mara kađa*, a poor wretched buffalo (cf. *mora* and *morot*).

more, second part of a compound verb, adding a meaning of indifference, disgust, etc., to the verb. *Gidi m.kakme*, throw it away; *jom m.katae*, he ate it such as it was; *tahē m.kokme, alom dāra*, stay, as best you

can in the circumstances, don't run away; *dohō m. akatañ*, I have kept it as it is (cf. use of *dapor*; cf. *mare*).

more, v. a. Keep back, stow away, keep to oneself. *Adi boge hōr kanae, jinise bae m.kaka*, he is a very good person, he will stow things away; *kathae ahjōm m. akata*, he has kept the matter he heard to himself (has not divulged it); *inā hō bam m. dapeata*, were you unable to keep even this thing to yourself (without telling); *itqi dōhō m. akata*, he has kept the seed stowed away (does not let anybody get it) (cf. *mare*).

more, v. m. Lean on or against. (C.)

morea, adj. Decrepit, wretched (about equal to *mordha*, q. v.; abuse).

more more, equal to *mare mare*, q. v. *M.m.ake emadiña, tis reak cōñ*, he gave me some old, old stuff, who knows how old.

morgot, adj., v. m. Decrepit, weak, feeble; become do. *Bhage moṭae tahkane, netar dōe m.ena*, he was in fine condition, now he has become lean and weak. (About equal to *mordha*, q. v.)

morhak, v. *morhak* (the common pronunciation).

morjad, the same as *marjat*, q. v. (H. *maryād*; Muṇḍari *morjad*.)

morjat, the same as *marjat*, q. v.

morjadi, the same as *marjati*, q. v.

morjati, the same as *marjati*, q. v. (cf. H. *maryādvatī*).

morji, the same as *murji*, q. v.

morjha, the same as *marca*, q. v. (C.; cf. *mordha*.)

mormor, adj. Handsome, silent. *M.e durup akana*, he is sitting silent; *adi mōñj m.e ṅelōk kana*, he looks very beautiful and fine; *m.e dāhri akana*, he has put on a handsome turban.

mormorao, v. a. m. Be intent on, eager for, lust after. *Sukri goje lagite m.ē kana* (or *m. baṛae kana*), he is eager to kill the pig; *kicriče m.aē kana*, he is intent on getting the cloth; *phalna kuṛiye m.ae kana*, he is lusting after so and so girl.

morna, n. Death. *Harna hiloḳ m. hiloḳ*, the day of decease, the day of death (in *caco chaṭiqr binti*) (cf. H. *marnā*, to die).

morna, adj., v. m., equal to *mora*, q. v. (deprecatory). *Am m. dō, oḥom kāmī dapelea*, you weak wretch, you will never be able to do (it); *ruṭeye m.yena*, he has become decrepit through illness.

morna eneč, n. Dance at the *mora karam*, q. v.

mornaha, adj., v. m., equal to *morna*, v. *mora*. *M.geae, alope bhariā ocoyea*, he is weak and feeble, don't make him carry it (on his shoulder).

morna karam, the same as *mora karam*, q. v.

morna sereñ, n. A dirge, lamentation song. *M.s. dō bhaṇḍanreko sereña*, they sing dirges at the last funeral ceremonies (v. *morna*; *mora sereñ* seems nowadays to become the more common expression).

morol morol, adv. Staringly, intently, with eyes riveted on. *M.m. in seče beṅgel akata tarup*, the leopard is staring intently at me; *daka seč m.m.e ṅeljoñ kana*, he has his eyes riveted on the food (cf. *merel merel*).

morrao, the same as *mormorao*, q. v. (C.)

morubi, the same as *murubi*, q. v.

mōrā, n., v. m. Offset, a number of shoots from the root; multiply from one grain, become a tuft. *Nes m. dō banuka, cel lekañ rohoelaka, enkage tahēyena*, there are no shoots from the root this year, it has remained as I planted it; *horo khub m. akana*, the paddy plants have multiplied very much (cf. *infra*).

mōrā, n. A kind of seat or stool, made of split bamboo, reeds, etc. (more or less like a sand-glass), the seat itself being made of the bark of Palmyra palm leaves. *M. māci Dōmko teña*, Doms make the round stools. (H. *mōdha*; also used about shoots or sprouts of sugar-cane.) Also pronounced *mora*.

mōrgoç, the same as *monḍgoç*, q. v.

mōrgot, the same as *monḍgot*, q. v.

morhao, v. *merhao*.

mormorao, v. a. m. Detain, keep back, in custody. *Mohajone saḥ m. akadea, bae bagiae kana*, the money-lender has taken hold of him, he is not letting him off (is always demanding his money); *sipahiko m. ketkoa*, the peons kept them back (did not let them go).

mosal, n. A torch, light (especially used at festivals). *M. jeredpe, nūt aikauk kana*, light a torch, it feels dark. (A. H. *mashal*; rare.)

mosao, v. a. m. Dissipate, squander, do away with, be lost. *Nunaḥ dam reaḥ jinisgem m. gidiketa*, you have done away with what costs so much (i. e., sold for nothing); *mohajonaḥ dher takae m. akata*, he has dissipated much money of the money-lender's (not paid him); *aema riniñ baḥsaulaka, m. ena*, I lent out much money, it has been squandered (lost). (H. *mosnā*, steal, rob, defraud; C., *jom mosao* is not heard here, where *jom dubqu* or *jom unum* is used about taking money and giving nothing in return when "selling" a bride.)

mosaphir, n. Traveller, itinerant, stranger. *Okaren m. coko dera akana*, some itinerants from who knows where have camped (here); *rahi m.*, an itinerant stranger. Especially used about religious mendicants. (A. H. *musāfir*.)

mosil, the same as *muḥsil*, q. v.

mosjid, n. A mosque. (A. H. *masjid*; v. *maḥjid*.)

moskil, the same as *mushil*, q. v.

mosodi, n. Head agent, who has entrance to a raja or zemindar, chief minister.

mosra, adj. Lean, thin; slow, unwilling to work, sluggish. *Noa jel dō m. gea, itil banuka*, this meat is lean, there is no fat; *nui daṅgra dō alope joraoea, m. geae*, don't yoke this bullock (to the cart or plough), it is unwilling to work.

mostajir, n. The headman of a village (commonly called *mañjhi*). (Desi *mostajir*; A. H. *mustājir*, a tenant, farmer.)

motabek, the same as *matabel*, q. v.

motabel, the same as *matabel*, q. v.

motaen, v. *motean*. (C.)

motam of, n. A kind of mushroom, edible; given to small-pox patients to eat as it is believed to bring eruption.

motean, adj., v. a. m. Ready, at hand; make, be do., fix. *Gada then m. takenpe*, be ready at the river (in readiness); *jom m. menaka joto*, all food-stuffs are at hand (nothing to be brought); *daka utuko m. akata*, they have the rice and curry ready (to be served); *hor'ko m. ketkoa*, they brought people together to be in readiness (for some purpose); *joto m. ena, dhuraukpe*, all has been made ready, start work (v. *mutiān*).

moti, n. Head, mind. *M.kharap akantaea*, he is off his head (both about insanity and the state of drunkenness). (H. *mati*; not common.)

moti, n. A pearl. *M. mala*, a pearl necklace. (H. *moti*.)

moticur, n. A variety of the paddy-plant. (H. *moti-cūr*.)

moticur, n. A kind of fine cloth (used by women and also men). Not seen nowadays. (H. *moti-cūr*.)

moť, v. *moť*.

moťa, adj., v. a. m. Thick, fat, stout, coarse, hoarse, low (note or tone), gruff, wealthy; make, become do. *M. dare*, a thick tree; *m. hor*, a fat man, a wealthy man; *noa atore eken m.m. hor menakkoa*, in this village there live only well-to-do people; *m.m. mala*, a necklace of large beads; *m.e rořa*, he speaks gruffly (has a deep voice); *tirio m. sađe kana*, the flute has a deep sound; *noa tamak m. sađe kana*, this kettle-drum has a low-pitched sound; *m.m. ko em maraňakope*, serve the principal people first; *m.mon hor*, a haughty, arrogant person; *noa baber dope m. keta*, you have made this cord too thick; *khet pinđhepe m. keta*, you have made the rice-field ridge too broad; *daňgrae m.yena*, the bullock has become fat. (H. *moťā*.)

moťa bir jhuňka, n. A common shrub, *Crotalaria calycina*, Shrank.

moťa bhiđi janatet, v. sub *bhiđi janatet*, *Urena sinuata*, L. Thread is made from the bark.

moťa god, v. sub *god*.

moťa gundli, n. A millet, *Panicum Helopus*, Trin.

moťa gundli araķ, n. A plant, eaten in curry, etc. *Cyanotis axillaris*, R. S. (cf. *gundli araķ*).

moťa hatkan, n. A plant common during the rains, *Leea macrophylla*, Roxb. Tuber used in Santal medicine against pneumonia (v. *hatkan*).

moťa hemca araķ, n. A wild potherb, *Limnophila conferta*, Benth. (v. *hemca araķ*).

moťa jubhi araķ, the same as *moťa hemca araķ*, q. v. (C.)

moťa lač, n. The guts, intestines, the colon (animals, people). *Sukri reak m.l. khub leka saphaepe, ič tahena*, clean the pig's colon very well, excrements will stay there (v. *lač*).

- moŋa mū*, n. lit. thick nose, (fig.). Tiger, leopard (used when in the forest, as the mentioning of *kul* or *tarup* is believed to bring the animal there). *Men yoi, m.m. ape seŋe calak kana*, look out, you there, the thick-nose is going in your direction (v. *mū*; also called *khaŋo mū*).
- moŋa muŋi*, adj. Stout, large, wealthy, principal (more than one; women may be included). *M.m. hoŋ emalepe*, give us principal people (here may also mean the grown-up ones opp. children); *m.m. laipe*, tell the principal facts (as opp. details); *m.m. geako, gidra banukkoa*, they are grown-up ones, there are no children (v. *moŋa* and H. *moŋi*).
- moŋa pusi loa*, n., the same as *pusi loa*, q. v.
- moŋa soŋa*, adj. Stout, fat, large (people, animals). *M.s. gidra*, a chubby child; *m.s. seta*, a fat dog; *bes m.s.le heŋkede*, we saw him (e. g., a prospective bridegroom) a big, well-proportioned man (v. *moŋa*; *soŋa* likely a jingle).
- moŋa theŋga*, n. A thick stick; fig. the *goŋet*, q. v.
- moŋa uliŋ alaŋ*, n. A small plant, *Portulaca oleracea*, L., eaten in curry.
- moŋa uriŋ alaŋ*, the same as *moŋa uliŋ alaŋ*, q. v. (C., not here.)
- moŋeam*, v. a., v. m. d. Appropriate, annex, take. *Bahui daŋketa, baŋiko, kicriŋko, poesako joŋge m. idketa*, the daughter-in-law ran away, she appropriated brass cups, clothes and money and took it all along with her; *guti sapape m.keta*, the servant took the implements for himself; *gidra reak daka*, he appropriated the child's food (? cf. H. *muŋhiānā*, grasp; cf. *muŋiqu*).
- moŋeao*, v. a. m., equal to *moŋeam*, q. v. (C. *moŋiao*).
- moŋka*, adj. Stout, corpulent, thick (people, animals, tree, stick). *M. theŋga*, a thick stick; *m. daŋgra*, a bullock in prime condition; *maran m. hoŋ kanae*, he is a big corpulent person (v. *moŋa*; cf. H. *moŋki*).
- moŋka*, n. A large earthenware jar (for storing rice, etc.). (H. *maŋkā*; rare, heard among Eastern Santals.)
- moŋka muŋki*, adj. Stout, corpulent, thick, principal (several, of both sexes, also trees). *M.m. hoŋ hoŋakoŋe galmarao laŋiŋ*, call the principal men for a talk; *phalnaren m.m. gai daŋgra menakkoa*, so and so has cows and bullocks in fine condition; *noa birre m.m. dare menaka*, in this forest there are big trees (v. *moŋka*).
- moŋko*, adj., v. m. Fat, fattish, corpulent, thick, big; become do. (about equal to *moŋka*, q. v.). *Gidra do neŋare m.yena*, the child has now become fat; *m. baŋhiq*, a fat castrated pig; *m. gai*, a fat cow; *m. joŋdra phoŋ*, a thick Indian corn cob.
- moŋkori*, n. Small gravelly stones, gravel (but not of quartz or white stone like *kakor*). *M. dhiri do kaŋiŋ kaŋiŋ guŋmagea ar poŋkagea*, the small gravelly stones are small and round and soft. (Muŋdari *moŋkuri*.)
- moŋkuri*, v. *moŋkori*. (C)
- moŋtra*, n., v. a. m. A bundle, bale, baggage; make into a bundle, tie together. *M. raraetam, joŋmegebo*, open your bundle, let us eat; *aema*

m.e agu akata, he has brought many bundles (much baggage); *cetem m. akata*, what have you made into a bundle; *khajariñ m. akata*, I have made a bundle of parched rice; *caole dō m.yena, dāl buluñ m.lekhange delabon*, the rice has been tied up, as soon as we get the split peas and the salt tied up, let us start; *phalna bahu dōe m.keta*, so and so's wife has made up a bundle (i. e., she is with child, pregnant). (H. *moṭrā*.)
moṭra joṭra, v. *moṭra jhoṭra* (the more common form).

moṭra jhoṭra, n., v. a. m. Bundles, packages, parcels; make into bundles. *M.jh. samṭaokateko calaoena*, they collected their bundles and went; *dakako, caoleko, dāl buluñkoko m.jh.keta*, they tied the boiled rice (to be eaten on the way), the rice, the split peas and salt up in bundles (cf. *moṭ jhoṭ*; v. supra).

moṭra muṭri, the same as *moṭra*, q. v. (about a number of bundles). (H. *muṭri*, a small bundle.)

mowāsi, n. Cattle, live-stock. (A. H. *mawāshī*; C., not heard here.)

mō, adj., v. a. m. Swollen; swell, swell up. *Mō mētāhā*, a swollen face; *mō jaṅga*, a swollen leg; *laṭ mō akantaea*, his stomach is swollen (he suffers from ascites); *hoṭok mō akantaea ḍaṅgra*, the bullock has got a swollen neck; *mō akan leka moṭa*, thick (fat) as if he had become swollen; *dāl mōkedeako*, they beat him so that he became swollen. (Muṇḍari, Birhoṛ, Ho mo.)

moc duba, adv. Exceedingly well (eat). *Phalnae nōotaketlea, khuble jom nūketa m.d.*, so and so invited us, we ate and drank exceedingly well (lit. flooding the beard; H. *moch*; v. *dubā*).

moc moc, adv. Creaking (sound of shoes, of tearing off grass-grazing). *M.m. sadēk kana panahi*, the shoes are creaking; *m.m.ko qitiñ kana*, they are grazing, making a creaking sound. (H. *mac mac*; onomat.)

moc moco, adj., v. m. Sulky, pouting; be sulky, pout, be quiet when offended. *M.m.e teṅgo akana*, she is standing there sulky; *bahu dō ceka cōe m.m.kokgea, baṇḍo lajaote baṇḍo botorte m.m.e thirkoḱgea*, our daughter-in-law somehow or other keeps silent like sulking, whether from shame or from fear she is quiet, pouting (cf. supra; cf. H. *macmacānā*, creak, become full, excited).

mocqika, n., v. a. m. Security, personal recognizance, a bond; give or bind to security. *M.bae emlenkhan babon galmaraotakina*, if he does not give a security (promise to pay in certain eventualities), we shall not talk over their matter; *mōrē ṭakako m. akadea*, they have bound him to an agreement to give five rupees; *jan then calak lahareko m.ka, jāhāerege dōs nūroḱ unige mōrē ṭaka lagaoea*, before they go to the witch-finder, they bind themselves, whosoever is found to be guilty, he shall have to give five rupees. (Turki, H. *mucalka*.)

mocqōñ, n. Snout (animals, contemptuously also of human beings). *Sukri m. judare dohqeme*, place the pig's snout separately; *m. thapayepe, qḍiye*

roreta, slap him on his snout, he talks a good deal; *jahaj m.*, the stem of a ship (cf. *moca*).

mōč mōč, the same as *mōc mōc*, q. v.

mōč mōč, adj., v. m. Dejected, downcast, sad, down in the mouth; become do. *M.m.e teŋgo akana*, he is standing there downcast; *kočē dāŋgra leka m.m.e ŋeloŋ kana*, he is looking miserable like a bull that has been emasculated; *bohōk hasoteye m.m. akana*, he has become dejected due to headache; *ruhef m.m.kelkoako*, they scolded them so that they became down in the mouth (cf. *mōc mōc*).

mōč mōč, n. Beautiful things (only in children's language instead of *mōh* *mōh*, q. v.). *M.m.akkoko agu akata*, they have brought nice things.

mōd, n. Intoxicating drink, beer, liquor. Here used principally about beer (*hāŋdī*) and in the combinations mentioned below. (B. *mōd*.)

mōdet, v. *mōdot*. (C.)

mōd khur, adj. Addicted to drink. *M.kh. hōr kanae*, he is a drunkard (v. supra; B. *khōr*, addicted to).

mōd matal, adj., the same as *mōd khur*, q. v.

mōd mataliā, adj., the same as *mōd khur*, q. v. (v. *matal*, *mataliā*).

mōdōd, v. *mōdot*. (C.)

mōdōr muli baha, n. (fig.) Human excrements (smelling). *Okare cōn m.m.b. menaka, sō kana*, somewhere there is a Basil flower, it smells. This euphemistic use is the common one here; otherwise it is the name of the *Ocymum Basilicum*, L., var. *thyrsiflorum* (v. *mōdōr muli baha*).

mōdot, n., v. a. d., v. m. Helper, assistant, ally; assistance, help; to help, assist, be a helper. *M. juŋaukom, tobem dareka*, get helpers, then you will be able to manage; *kāmire m.ko emadea*, they gave him assistance in the work; *m.aepe, eskarte dō qhōe kāmī darelea*, help him, he will not be able to do the work alone; *uniak mamlareye m.ena*, he became an assistant in his (another's) court-case. (A. H. *madad*; B. *mōdōd*.)

mōdhe, the same as *modhe*, q. v. (not commonly used).

mōela, n., adj., v. a., equal to *māila*, q. v. (*mōela* is frequently used about excrements). *Okōe nōndeye m. akata*, who has passed stool here.

Mōera, n. A Hindu caste of confectioners and traders. (B. *mōyrā*.)

mōgoj, n. The brain. *M. lolō akantaea*, his brain has become hot (i. e., more or less crazy); *m.an hōr kanae*, he is a man with brains (sharp, intellectual). (P. H. *magz*; B. *mōgoj*; not common.)

mōgon, v. *mōhgon*. (Not considered correct here.)

mōhē, v. m. To bud (about flowers); n. A bud. *Sarjōm m. akana*, the sal trees are in bud; *ul m.k kana*, the mango is budding; *m.re bahae dō bañ (thik ŋeloŋa*, to adorn oneself with a bud does not look well. (Muṇdari, Ho *moe*, *moi*.)

mōhjid, n. A mosque (v. *mosjid* and *māhjid*).

mōhjōr, v. *mōhjōr*.

mōhkuma, the same as *mohkuma*, q. v.

mōhlao, v. *mohlao*.

mōhlom, n., v. a. An ointment (against swellings, etc.); make, apply do., rub in. *Ojore m. lagaoepe*, apply an ointment to his boil; *m.pe*, prepare an ointment; *hormoreko m.adea*, they applied an ointment to his body; *deareko m.kedea*, they applied ointment to his back (at the same time) giving him massage. (B. *mōlmo*; P. H. *marham*.)

mōhlōn, the same as *mōhlom*, q. v.

mōhlōp, v. a. m., the same as *mōhlōt*, q. v.

mōhlōt, v. a. m. Postpone, grant a respite; n. Respite, postponement, application for do. *Sakhiko ruāk kante m.ko khōj kana*, they are asking for a postponement because the witnesses are ill; *m.e atānketa*, he (the judge) received the application for postponement (agreed to postpone); *hakime m.kettalea*, the magistrate postponed our case. (A. P. H. *mōhlat*.)

mōhūjam, v. *mōhūjam*.

mōhūjor, n., adj. Difficulty; difficult. *Adi m.te orāk duar hoeok kana*, a household is prepared with great difficulty; *adi m.te qōk parhao cedogok kana*, writing and reading is learnt with great difficulty; *adi m.gea noa kāmī dō*, this work is very difficult.

mōhōk, n. Odour, scent, fragrance; v. m. Smell pleasant, be fragrant. *Tehēn gapa bir bahate pereč akante baha reak m. adi jut qikquk kana*, as the forest in these days (just now) is full of flowers, the fragrance of the flowers is felt very pleasant; *gulāb baha dō adi jut m.ok kana*, the rose smells very pleasant. May also be used about a bad smell; *barič m. hijuk kana hante khon*, a bad smell is coming from that direction. (H. *mahak*; v. *mahkao*.)

mōhōl, n. A large house, the house of a king, palace. *Tirio grōn grōnte m.te gōn boloyen*, playing the flute, O mother, I entered the palace (from a Sohrae song); *raj reak m.*, a zemindar's palace; *lō mōhollān nēl ocomea*, I shall make you see the burnt palace (i. e., bring you before the *lō bir*, burnt forest's council). (B. *mōhol*; v. *mahal*.)

mōhōn mala hōrō, n. A variety of paddy (v. *mohan mala*).

mōhōr, n., v. a. m. Seal, impression of a seal, stamp; to seal, stamp. *Katre m.ko kuṭam akata*, they have stamped the timber (to show origin, etc.); *ciṭhiye m.afa*, he stamped the letter (put the date stamp on in the post office); *parwanare hakim reak m. menaka*, the stamp of the magistrate is on the written order; *ciṭhiye m. akawafa*, he has sealed the letter (put his seal); *m.poeta*, a string to which the seal is attached. (P. H. *mohr*; B. *mōhōr*.)

mōhōr, n. A gold coin, a gold-mohur (originally of Rs. 16 value) (v. *supra*).

mōhōr, n. The truth, reality. *M.ge rōrme, qurīak dō alo*, speak the truth (what it really is), not what is false (or what has nothing to do with the matter) (v. *mōhōr*).

mōhōr chap, n. Seal, stamp, impression of a seal; v. a. m. Seal, stamp. *Dak reak m.ch. menaka*, the date-stamp of the post office is on it; *ṭaka*

reak m. ch. metaolenkhan bañ calaka, if the stamp (king's head and lettering) is blotted out on a rupee it will not be current; *kañko m. ch. akawata*, they have stamped the timber (v. *chap*).

mohor ke mohor, adv. Everything, perfectly, completely, faultlessly, intact, nothing being lost. *M. ke m. le aguketa*, we brought everything (not leaving anything); *kañate m. ke m. sika*, with buffaloes the ploughing is perfect; *m. ke m. e adai akata*, *mit poesa hō bañ dubqu akantaea*, he has recovered all, not a single pice has been lost for him; *horo biñda m. ke m. dghokakme*, put the paddy sheaves all there (not letting anything be squandered) (v. *mohor*). *mohor marao*, v. a. m. Finish, obliterate. *Kathako m. m. keta*, they finished the matter (v. *marao*; v. *infra*).

mohor meñao, v. a. m. Obliterate, destroy, lay waste, do away with, finish, eradicate, no trace be left. *Kathako m. m. keta*, they finished the matter (settle); *dañte horoe m. m. keta*, the water (flood) destroyed the paddy; *phalna dō adai kisāre tahēkana*, *nitok dō sanam m. m. entaea*, so and so was a very wealthy man, now all his wealth has been lost; *gusñiko m. m. ena*, the whole family has been eradicated (all are dead) (v. *meñao*).

mōj, the same as *mōñj*, q. v.

mōj gut, adj., v. a. m. Beautiful, nice; make, be do. *Noa nahel dō khube m. akata*, he has made this plough very fine; *m. orañe benao akata*, he has built a beautiful house (cf. *mōñj*).

mok moko, adj., v. m. Sulky, sullen; be do., sulk, be cross, pout; v. a. Keep in the mouth. *M. m. e thir akana*, she has become silent sulky; *eggerkedeteye m. m. akana*, she has become sulky because she was scolded; *simičem m. m. akata*, *onate bam roret*, have you got a hen's dropping in your mouth, and for this reason do not speak (cf. *moc moco* and *mōs mōso*; *Muñdari mok moko*).

mok mōkor, the same as *mok moko*, q. v.

mokordoma, v. *mokordoma*.

mokorñ, v. a. m. Finish, make an end of; cease, leave off, discontinue, have enough of, have to satisfaction, be tired of. *Kamiye m. keta*, he finished the work; *kamiye m. ena*, he left off working; *kamiye m. kede*, he dismissed him from the work; *m. enae*, he has had enough of it (also: died); *orakteye m. calaoena*, he went home having finished (or being tired of); *auriko jom m. oka*, they have not as yet finished eating; *japit m. enañ*, I have done sleeping; *duruñ m. enae*, he got tired sitting; *sereñ m. enae*, he ceased singing (or, was tired of singing); *nitok dō m. gen aikaueta*, now I feel that I have had enough.

mokordoma, n., v. a. A lawsuit; sue in a court of law, carry on a lawsuit. *Phalna uparte m. e calaoeta*, he is carrying on a lawsuit against so and so; *jāhāe bes hor dō bako m. ea*, *ato salisreko cabaea*, any good people will not sue in a court of law, they will finish the matter in a village council; *m. dinena*, the court case was postponed; *m. kharijena*, the lawsuit was struck off. (A. H. *muqaddama*.)

mokordom, adj. Stout, big, stalwart (men, male animals). *M. kule odokena*, a tremendously large tiger came out; *m.e. ñelok kana*, he looks very big and strong; *m. kaða*, a very strongly-built buffalo. (Word has special reference to large neck and shoulders.) (A. H. *muqaddam*, superior.)

mokordoma, v. supra.

mokostø, v. a. Commit to memory, learn by heart, repeat, master. *Sereñe m. akata*, she has learnt the song (or to sing a melody); *pak done m. keta*, he has learnt to perform the sword dance: *teheñ parhaoak dō gapa m.eme*, repeat to-morrow what you have read to-day; *nahel beknaoe m. akata*, he has learnt to make a plough (he does not need to get any instruction). (B. *mukhostø*.)

mokor, v. *mokror*.

mokthe(te), adv. Gratis, for nothing. *Duniare oka hō m.te dō bañ hamoka*, in the whole world nothing is to be had for nothing (v. *møstø*).

mql, n. Toe-rings worn by certain Hindu women. (Word rare.)

mqlmql, n. Fine cotton cloth, muslin. *M. kicriçe deñga akawana*, he has put some muslin cloth on for his loin-cloth. (H. *malmal*; Desi *mqlmql*.)

mqlmulia, n., the same as *mqlmql*, q. v. *M. kicriç kişār hořko bebohara*, wealthy people use muslin cloth.

mqlom, the same as *mohlom*, q. v.

mqlon, n. The forehead, brow; (fig.) fate, fortune. *M.re gheora menaktaea*, *ras tanageae*, she has a swirl on her forehead, she attracts wealth to herself (women or men who have a swirl in front are believed to be unfortunate for others, they are not permitted to enter the threshing-floor of other people); *m.reye khoda akana*, she has been tattooed on her forehead; *m. dak jorple eneç daka dō hoeoka*, only when the forehead water (sweat of the brow) runs down will there be food; *nui dō m. sojhegetaea*, *onateye kişār akana*, this one has a straight forehead (i. e., his fate is good), therefore he has become wealthy. (Muñdari *moloñ*.)

mom, n., the same as *mom*, q. v. (wax; *m.bati*, a candle).

momlot, the same as *momlot*, q. v.

momomoc, adj., v. m. Dejected, downcast, sad, feeble; become do. *M.e duruñ akana*, he is sitting there dejected; *dañgra dō m.e ñelok kana*, *bae qtiñ kana*, the bullock is looking miserable, he does not graze; *ruqteye m. akana*, she has become feeble though illness (v. *moc moc*; cf. *momoyot*).

mōmōr, distrib. num. Each five, by fives. *M.takakate emakom*, give them each five rupees; *m.kate hañinakom*, divide and give them each five; *m.gelkateko uñhquena*, they started in parties of fifty. (Also pronounced *momor*; v. *mōrē*.)

mōn, n. A maund, a weight of forty seers (82 lbs. avoirdupois). (H. *man*; B. *mōn*). *Pē m. kqela*, three maunds of coal.

mōn, n. The mind (the seat of perception and passion), spirit, heart; v. a. m. Decide, make up one's mind. *Kami reak m. banuktaea*, he has no mind (wish) to work; *jōm reak m. heçaeckhan açtegeye khoja*, when he gets a

wish (feels inclined) to eat, he will himself ask for food; *hijuk reak m. menaktaea*, *bae opsorlena*, he wishes to come, he could not find the leisure; *mit m.te kaniye*, work with your whole mind (undivided); *goŋa m.te*, with your whole mind, unreservedly; *goŋa m.te laime*, *alom botoroŋa*, tell unreservedly, don't be afraid; *goŋa m.teye emadea*, he gave him with an undivided mind (only pleased); *goŋa m.teye patiquena*, he believed it with his whole mind; *anŋuŋ m. banuktaea*, he has no mind to excuse himself (he is willing to do what is asked of him); *phepra mon banuktaea*, he has no unscrupulous mind (is straightforward); *m.re rebedme*, keep it in your mind (don't forget); *calake m.keta*, he made up his mind to go; *kaniye m.keta*, he decided to work (start something); *iskulte calake m.akawana*, he has got his mind made up to go to school; *m.badāokate roŋme*, speak openly (fearlessly); *m.in namkeltaea*, I found out what his mind is; *m. baŋaiok kantaea*, his mind is becoming haughty (he feels himself unwilling); *m. baŋientaea* his mind has been spoilt (i. e., he is grieved, not cheerful); *m. coŋcolentaea calak laŋit*, *alope manayea*, her mind has become impatient to go, don't remonstrate with her; *m. biŋau ke legayem*, ask him to find out his mind; *m.biŋau leka ne legawaeme*, just offer him to find out what he thinks (also equal to pretendingly); *m. bhaŋgayentaea*, his mind was broken (he lost all wish, pleasure in); *sereŋre m.e gaŋaoketa*, he fixed his heart on the song (or, on singing); *hamal m.*, a heavy, unwilling mind; *m. hamalok kantaea*, his mind is becoming heavy (he is disinclined for work, lazy); *m. hicaŋ qikauketa*, I felt very pleased; *m. lagaome amak kamire*, apply your mind to your work; *m. lagaokede a ona kicriŋre*, he got a mind to get that cloth; *m. lok kantaea gidraŋ goŋentaete*, her mind is burning (she feels her heart breaking), because her child died; *m.murukkate kamime*, work energetically (with your whole soul); *m. oŋŋkateye kami kana*, he is working dispirited (without joy); *m.purumentina*, I am extremely pleased; *netar do m.pheraoentaea*, now his mind has become altered (formerly he was a bad character, now he is good; apparently not used about altering from good to bad); *raŋgao m. rakaplentina*, *nitok do boŋe m. hoeyentina*, I became angry, now my mind is normal again; *m. rophayentaea bahu*, our daughter-in-law's mind has become settled (she will not run away); *m.tuŋquentaea*, he became dispirited (lost hope of getting); *m. uŋasentina*, I have become dispirited (anxiously afraid, being in imminent danger).

Mon qur, n., v. a. m. Conversion; turn one's mind in another direction; be converted. *M.q. nelok kantaea*, his altered mind is seen; *oraŋ seŋ m.q.tam*, *efak seŋ mon alom seŋ ocoetama*, turn your mind towards your home, don't let it go in another direction; *m.q.entaea*, *gidraŋ disakethoa*, his mind has been turned (has been otherwise directed), he has remembered his children. *Mon qur* has been adopted for conversion in its special meaning.

Mōn duk, n., v. a. m. Grief; cause, get do. *M.d.teye perečena*, he was filled with grief; *m.d.kedeako, cel hō bako emadea*, they caused him sorrow, they did not give him anything; *m.d.enteye ruqrena*, he returned grieved.

Mōn dhoka, n., v. m. Doubt; to doubt. *M.dh. iqte bae sapraolena*, he did not make himself ready on acc. of his doubt (being in doubt); *m.dh.katen agu akata*, I have brought it being doubtful (as to success).

Mōn haso, n., v. a. m. Heartache, pain in mind; cause, get do. *M.h.e nam akata, bako dulqre kante*, she has got heartache, because they do not show her affection; *eger egerteko m.h.kedea*, they gave her pain by constant abuse; *m.h.yentaete bae tahēlena*, she did not stay because she became grieved; *m.h.yede kana*, she is feeling heartache, hurt.

Mōn khafo, adj., v. a. m. Downhearted, dejected; make, become do.

M.kh.e qikqueta, he feels downhearted; *m.kh.kko doko laha akana*, the downhearted ones have gone in advance (have departed this life; a standing expression on ceremonial occasions); *m.ko kh.kettaea*, they hurt him, caused him pain.

Mōn monte, adv. In one's mind, inwardly. *M.m.ye edre akana*, he has become inwardly angry; *m.m.ye raketa*, she is crying quietly.

Mōn rebeŋ, v. a., v. m. Be fond of, in love with. *Phalnare m.e r. akata* (or *phalna m.e r.akawadea*), he has become fond of so and so; *noa qamire m.r. akantaea*, he is in love with this work.

Mōn subq, n., v. a. Device, intention, purpose, decision, will, determination; to determine, decide. *Ačak m.s. lekae qami kana*, he works (acts) as he himself likes; *m.s. akatale, gapa oŋaktele calaka*, we have determined to go home to-morrow; *m.s. bañ purqulentina*, I did not get what I had desired (could not complete what I had wished); *noaŋ m.s.yet kana, bañdō purqu dareak bañdō bañ*, I am desiring to do this, but do not know whether I shall be able to finish it or not. (B. *mōn*; H. *man*.) *mōnd mataliq*, the same as *mōd mataliq*, q. v.

mōndō, adj., v. a. m. Bad, vile, wicked; spoil, call bad; become bad.

M.geae nui hqr, this man is bad; *noa joñdra dō m.yena*, this Indian corn has been spoiled; *caoleye m.keta*, he called this rice bad. (B. *mōndō*.)

mōndor muli baha, v. *mōdor muli baha*. *M.m.b. oŋoe coe laraokel, so kana*, someone has moved the Basil flower, it smells (used about passing stool, breaking wind and touching excrements) (cf. H. *mandar*, one of the five trees in Indra's heaven; cf. H. *mūli* and *mauli*).

mōndot, the same as *mōdot*, q. v. *Ato hoŋko poŋrayede kante etak ato khon m.e agu akatkoa*, because the village people are bullying him he has brought helpers from other villages.

mōne, n., v. a., v. m. d. Mind, wish, determination; undertake, wish, think, determine, take into one's mind. *Inak m. dō khadbadaoentiña*, my mind is perplexed (upset); *m. reaŋ thik dō banuka*, there is no certainty as to one's mind (now pleased, now sad); *boge m. hoŋ colon dō bogegetakoa*, the behaviour of well-minded people is good; *m.re dōhoeme*, keep it in

your mind; *m.reñ goṭaketa*, I determined in my mind; *m. khentoyentaea nitoḷ dō*, now he has been relieved in his mind; *m.m.teye bhabnaḷ kana*, he is sorrowful in his mind; *calake m.keta*, he decided to go; *nonḍe khet benaoe m.akata*, he has decided to make a rice-field here; *katha m.akme*, mind the word (think of it, keep it in mind, pay attention to it); *kami bae m.ata*, he did not think of working; *celem m.joñ kana*, what are you thinking (determined to do); *m.akawanañ, teheñ noañ cabaea*, I have decided to finish this to-day; *oka m.khane sen akana, oka m.khan menae-gea*, if he thinks so, he has gone, if he thinks so, he is there (v. *mōñ*; B. *mōñe*).

mōñe joñ, n. Thought, emotion. *Uniaḷ m. dō bañ ṭhiktaea*, his thoughts are not good; *onkoak m. dō ceṭ leka coñ*, who knows what their thoughts are (v. *mōñe*).

mōñer mōṭo, the same as *mōñer mōṭon*, q. v.

mōñer mōṭon, adj. After one's heart, mind, wish. *M.m. lekanak bañ ṇam-laka*, I did not get what I wished; *nui dō m.m. bāhuge*, this girl is a daughter-in-law such as we wanted to have. (B. *mōñer mōṭo*.)

mōñhori, the same as *munihari*, q. v.

mōñtri, v. *montri*.

mōñco puri, n. The present world. (In a song; not ordinarily used.)

mōñj, adj., v. a. Beautiful, handsome, pretty, delightful; make do., beguile, cheat, dupe, make fun of. *M. oraḷ*, a beautiful house; *m.ḍaṅgra*, a fine bullock; *m. kuṛi*, a beautiful girl; *jāhānaḷge jut ṇeloḷ ona dō m.*, anything looking nice is beautiful (is called *m.*); *oraḷko m.keta*, they have made the house fine (look well); *kuṛi jāwāeko m.ea*, girls make fun of the bridegroom (play jokes on him); *m.kidiṇae*, he made fun of me. *Mōñj* is frequently used as second part of a compound, denoting that what the first word stands for is done to deceive or in a way that dupes or fools others. *Acu m.kedeako*, they put him to work in a frivolous manner (made him work and did not help him); *ere m.kedeañ*, I deceived him (using pleasant words; took him in); *jōm m.ketako*, they ate and enjoyed it themselves (did not give others present); *kami m. ocokedeae*, he made him work but did not give him any remuneration; *roṛ m.kidiṇae*, he used needless language to me (scolded me without any cause); *ruhet m.etkoe*, he is scolding them without any cause. (B. *mōñju*.)

mōñjok, adj., adv., v. m. d. Beautiful, fine, splendid; amuse oneself. *M.oraḷ*, a fine house; *nui kuṛiye sajlenkhan khub m.e ṇeloḷ kana*, when this girl adorns herself, she looks very fine; *aḍi m.ko seṛeñet kana*, they are singing very beautifully; *m.ko eṇeḷ kana*, they are dancing beautifully; *m.joñ kanae*, he is amusing himself (cf. supra).

Mōñgol, n. The planet Mars; Tuesday. *M.hiloḷ*, Tuesday. A common nickname for men born on a Tuesday. (B. *mōñgol*.)

mōñgol, v. *kusāl mōñgol*.

mōñgolbar, n. Tuesday. (B. *mōñgolbar*.)

mōngon, n., v. a. m. Delight, pleasure; to charm, delight; be charmed, cheerful, jolly, intoxicated with joy or wonder, amazed. *M.reak mucat dō bamuka porobre*, there is no end to the delight (merriment) at the festival; *jom hūteko m.kidiha*, they charmed me with their food and drink (that they gave me); *kicricko emadiñteñ m.ena*, I became glad by their giving me a cloth; *sereñ añjomteye m.utarena* he became extremely pleased (enraptured) by hearing the song; *galnaraoteko m.kedea*, they charmed him talking; *hañdi hūteye m.akana*, *orak bae disayeta*, he has become hilarious by drinking beer, he does not think of home; *añi jul sokidiha*, *hormoreñ m.utarena*, it smelt very pleasant to me, it charmed me extremely.

mōnd, n. The tail (of a snake, the part just below the anal shield, as distinguished from *coť cañdbol*, the end tail, also of lizards, cattle, pigs, dogs, but not of sheep or goats). *Jambro m.re sapkate bhugak khon ohom or toť darelea*, you will not be able to pull a rat snake out of the hole by taking hold of its tail; *torhoť m.*, the near part of the tail of a *torhoť*, q. v. (a large kind of lizard); *am dō bohok tuleme gqi, in dō m.re*, you lift the cow's head, I shall lift taking hold of the root of the tail; *seta reak dō m.tet menaktaca*, *coť cañdbolletko giriketlaea*, the dog has the root of its tail, they have cut away the end of its tail.

mōndok mōndok, adv., v. m. Smouldering; smoulder, burn without flame. *Bar pe din hōro m.m. loť kan tahēkana*, the paddy was smouldering for two or three days; *señgel m. mōndogok kana*, *bañ irijok kana*, the fire is smouldering, it does not go out; *jivi m.mōndogok kantiña*, my soul is burning within me.

mōndol, n. The headman of a Hindu village; the name of a couple of Hindu castes (Telis and Sunḍis). (Desi *mōndol*; H. *mañḍal*.) Among Santals in Assam, *mōndol* is used about surveyors (*añin*); the Mahles wish to be called so when they have acquired some property.

mōposol, adj., adv., v. a. m. Secret, private; secretly, privately, apart; decide privately, concoct. *M. katha menaktakina*, they have a private matter (unknown to others); *m.reko galnarao kana*, they are having a talk apart from others; *hare phare m. hōdpe*, decide quickly among yourselves (before anybody comes); *kathako m.keta*, they decided the matter secretly; *m.joh kanako*, they are having a secret talk together (concocting something). (? A. H. *mufaṣṣal*. Muñdari *mophsol*.)

mōpot, v. *mophot*.

mophosol, v. *moposol*. (C.)

mophot(te), adv. Gratis, for nothing. *M. dō okarem nama*, where will you get it for nothing; *m.teye emadea*, he gave it to him for nothing; *m.te daka okoko emama*, who will give you food without your doing something. (P. H. *muft*.)

mor, intj. of regret, surprise. Dear me, oh, do. *M. darme, tarup bam nele kana*, oh, run, don't you see the leopard; *m. emae*, do give him (why don't you); *am hō m. ragme*, you cry as well, why don't you;

- m. beretme se, tin gharin gitickoka*, O dear, get up, how long will you be lying down.
- morda murdi*, adv. Diligently, hard, exerting oneself vigorously. *M.m.ñ sen heçena*, I went and came back exerting myself; *m.m. kamile eneçem joma*, only when you work diligently will you have food (cf. P. H. *mur-dānā*, manly; B. *morda*, do.).
- morhak*, intj. equal to *mor*, q. v. *M. hirin otokatañ*, O dear, I forgot to bring it.
- mor jala*, intj. equal to *mor*, q. v. *M.j. sen ocoaeme*, do let him go, why can't you; *m.j. jomkokme, cedakem upaseta*, O dear, take food, why are you fasting.
- mormo*, n. Method, manner, inner meaning. *Sioķ reak m. bae baqaea*, he does not know how to plough; *oloķ reak m. bae baqaea*, he does not know the art of writing; *noa katha reak m.ñ laiapea*, I shall tell you the inner (real) meaning of this matter (word, story); *daka utu reak m. bae baqaea*, she does not know how to prepare food properly. (B. *mormo*.)
- mormor*, the same as *mormor*, q. v.
- mormor*, n. Marble. (B. *mormmor*; only in books).
- mor mōsola*, n. Spices of different kinds. *M.m. lagaome*, apply all (necessary, mixed) spices (v. *mōsola*).
- morōba*, n. Sliced and boiled unripe mangoes (rare with Santals). (A. H. *murabbā*.)
- moroč*, adj., v. a. m. Sour, acidulated; make, become do. *Noa utu do m.gea*, this curry is sour; *ghorko m.keta sebel ocoe lağıl*, they have made the butter-milk acid to make it taste well; *hola reak utu m.ena, jom m.kakme*, yesterday's curry has become sour, eat it sour as it is. Used added to *jom*, it conveys an idea of eating what is sour as best one can. The word may mean both pleasantly acid and unpleasantly sour, it depends on what is referred to; *bele m.ena ul*, the mango has become over-ripe and sour (C. gives a meaning of becoming dry before being ripe; not so used here) (cf. *jojo moroč*; cf. *mōč mōč*).
- moroč koļoč*, adv. Stingily, niggardly, in small quantities. *Daka m.k.e emoķ kana*, she is giving out food stingily; *mohajon m. k.horoe emadiña*, the money-lender gave me paddy in a niggardly way (cf. supra).
- morođ bhāora*, n., v. *bhāora*. Men, males (mostly used in the ceremonial talks during marriage; B. *morođ*). *M.bh.pe darana, alope etom koñea*, you men will wander about, don't turn away to the right or the left; *jāhān galmarao jokheč m.bh. dobon khojoka*, when there is to be any council talk we men are required.
- moroķot*, n. An emerald or carbuncle. (B. *moroķot*; only in books.)
- morom*, n., the same as *mormo*, q. v. (cf. H. *maram* and *marma*).
- moron*, n. Death; v. m. (fig.). Be unwilling, refuse. *M. seferentaea*, death has come for him (he is dying); *m.re okoe hō banukhoa sōngete*, in death (when dying) no one accompanies one; *kamiye m.oķ kana*, he is dying

- when asked to work (he is refusing); *tirele sikaḳ kana, jion moronle lekhaea*, we get burnt marks made on our arms (v. *sika*), we count "life, death, life, death" (it has always to be an uneven number so that the end may be "life"; to end in "death" would be inauspicious. In the same way when stringing a bedstead, the same counting is used; v. *sāk*). *Nia tutte m.geye aḳauefa*, he feels like dying by lifting this. (B. *moron*.)
- moron arak*, n. A kind of vegetable creeper; the Santals distinguish two kinds, *aṇḍia m.a.*, *Gymnema hirsutus*, W. & A., var. *Decaisneanum*, Wight, of which the leaves and fruit are eaten raw, and *eṅga m.a.*, of which the leaves and flowers are eaten, also without boiling. The tuber of the *aṇḍia m.a.* is also used in Santal vet. medicine (v. *supra*).
- moronia*, adj. Decrepit, weak, palsied (abuse). *Am m. cudi dō, dare dō loḳ kangetama*, you decrepit wretch, your strength is burning (v. *moron*).
- moronia koṭonia*, adj., the same as *moronia*, q. v. (abuse; cf. B. *koṭān*, to fade).
- moron soman*, adv. Like death, like dying, like grim death. *M.s. kamime, tobem joma*, work like grim death, then you will have food; *m.s.e egerkidiṇa*, she abused me so that I felt like dying; *m.s.in dipil aguketa*, I brought it carrying it on my head feeling like dying (v. *moron* and *soman*).
- morontō*, adv. Not at all, nothing of the kind. *Aḍiṇ koekedere hō m. bae emadiṇa*, although I asked him earnestly, he did not give me anything at all (cf. *moron*).
- morot*, properly *morot*, q. v. (C.)
- morot bhūi*, n. The dying world. (C., not here; Desi; cf. B. *morttyo* and *bhūi*.)
- morot*, adj., v. m. Lean, weak, lean and feeble; become do. *Nui ḍaṅgra dōe m.gea*, this bullock is lean and weak; *ruṭeye m.ena*, he has become lean and feeble on acc. of fever; *setae m.ena, hoponko munuede kante*, the bitch has become lean, because her pups are sucking her; *gidrai morodoḳ kana cet iqte coṇ*, the child is becoming lean for some reason or other (cf. Muṇḍari *morso*, fade away).
- morot*, adj., adv. Smelling noxiously (anything singed or burnt, not otherwise). *Simko roye kana, m.ge so kana*, they are singeing a fowl, it smells burnt (unpleasantly); *goḱ hoṛko rapakede kana, m. soḡe hijuḳ kana*, they are cremating a dead person, a fetid smell is coming; *sukriko roye kana, m.ge so kana*, they are singeing a pig, there is a bad smell.
- morot morot*, adj. Emaciated, attenuated, lean. *Nui m.m. hoṛ bejaeye dareana*, this emaciated fellow is awfully strong; *m.m. ḍaṅgrān kirinkedeā*, I bought an emaciated bullock (v. *morot*).
- morot sorot*, adj. Lean, feeble, inferior, remotely related. *M.s. gai reak jel kana*, it is the meat of a lean cow; *m.s. thamakur*, inferior tobacco (not pungent); *m.s. peṛa menaetalea noa atore*, we have a distant relative in this village (the reference is to the relationship, which may be only artificial, not to the poverty, etc., of the man) (v. *morot*; *sorot* likely a jingle).

morre, intj., the same as *mor*, q. v.

mortoman, n. A variety of plantain. (C.)

moryof, adj., v. a. m. Lean, lean and feeble; make, become do., emaciate.

Nui m. mara gidra, unak dakae jometre hō bae motaka, this miserable lean child, although it eats so much it will not put on flesh; *si site dangrako m. kedeā*, by constantly ploughing they emaciated the bullock; *reñgečteye m. akana*, he has become emaciated through lack of food (cf. *moryof*).

mōr, the same as *monđ*, q. v.

mōrā, v. *mōrā*.

mōrē, num. Five. *M.gel*, fifty; *gel m.* (or *gel khon m.*), fifteen; *m. sae*, five hundred; *m. akhariko enečana*, they danced five rounds. (Munđari *mōrea*, Ho *moia*, *moi*, Kurku, *monoiya*, *mono*.)

mōrēak, ordin. num. inanimate. The fifth; *mōrēič*, do. animate. The fifth.

mōrē gel-ak, -ič, ordin. num. The fiftieth.

mōrē hor, n. Five persons; the five, i. e., the village council, panchayat representing the village people or community, the public. *M.h. then laime*, bring it before the village council; *m.h. reak kathan anjoma*, I shall listen to (obey) the word (decision) of the village council; *m.h. ko duruřena*, the village council are sitting; *m.h. te ohoko tul darelea*, five people will be unable to lift it. (The term is possibly borrowed from the Hindi *pancāyat*; it has no reference to the number of village officials, but denotes any number of village men, not less than five; as a rule many more come together at the meetings, therefore also *dos* or *dos jona* is a common expression for the same institution. It is really a kind of court of arbitration or conciliation, the object being to remove any obstacle to the peace of the village community and restore normal peaceful conditions. The village council is called together by the headman through the *godet*; the headman presides, but anyone present is at liberty to speak. As a rule it is the council of one village; in cases where people of other villages may be implicated, the people of these may or will attend, in which case it is generally called *ađe pase mōrē hor*, the council of the people of the neighbourhood, and is presided over by the headman of the village where the meeting is held.)

Mōrēko turuiko, n. lit. the Five Six, certain Santal bongas so called. These bongas have a *than* (q. v.) in the sacred grove and are considered dangerous or easily offended. There is some traditional story that they are five brothers and one sister. They have only one common sacrificial place and only one sacrifice is made to them all, or rather the five, as the sixth is not included. Hence these are also frequently called only *Mōrēko*. As the old Kolean guru says: *Turuiko ōrhē dole ōrhēkoa*, *bonga do ar bale bongawakoa*, we praise the Six, but we do not any longer sacrifice to them (v. *mađ mōrē*).

mosjid, v. *mosjid*.

mōs mōso, adj., v. m. Silent, reserved; be do. (sulky or dejected). *M.m.e durup akana*, he is sitting there silent and reserved; *usaf hor lekam m.m. akana*, you are silent like a sulky person; *bhabnateye m.m. akana, gkoe tuluc hō bae rora*, he is silent and dejected through grief, he does not talk to anybody (cf. *mōc mōco, mōk mōko, kōs kōso*; Muṇḍari *mos moso*).

mōsqōdī, v. *mosodi*.

mōsqōkōt, n., adj., v. a. Difficulty; exert oneself. *M.te ḥamena*, it was found with difficulty; *m.let eneč oḍokena*, it was got out only after having had much trouble (cf. infra; A. H. *mashaqqat*, trouble, labour).

mōsqōkusi, n., v. a. Force, compulsion; compel, urge, press, take trouble or pains, endeavour, exert oneself. *M.te alom em ocoyea*, don't make him give against his will (by force); *qđi m.kateḥ agukedea*, I brought her importuning her very much; *ikakaeme, alom m.yea*, let him be, don't use force; *m.kateḥ oraḥ akata*, I have built a house taking much trouble; *qđi m.teye ramjaḥ akana*, with much persuasion he has agreed.

mōsqōla, n. Spices, ingredients, mortar. *Gerom m.*, spices used in meat-curry (*adhe, dar cini, loṇphul, elaci, tejpat*, qq. v.); *m.kom akana, iṭa baḥ gerok kana*, there is too little mortar, the bricks are not firmly fixed. (B. *mōsqōlā*; A. H. *maṣāleh*.)

mōsqōt, v. a. Leave off, desist from, finish, give up; v. m. Fade, be finished, given up. *Neṣ dō perak reakko m.keta*, they have given up the thought of having a marriage this year; *teheḥ noa katha dōle mōsqōda*, we shall finish this matter to-day; *khildujonkin m.keta*, they have left off flirting; *enečko m.ena reṅgečte*, they have ceased dancing on acc. of the lack of food; *baha m.ena, jōk laḡil neṭar*, the flowers have faded, it will commence to set fruit now; *setonte mōsqōdōk kana*, it is fading on acc. of the hot sun; *galmaraoko menlaḥ, menkhanko m.keta*, they had intended to have a talk (in council), but have given up the idea (cf. Muṇḍari *morso*, fade).

mōste(te), adv. Gratis, for nothing, freely; with difficulty, trouble. *M.te dō ohōṇ emlena*, I am not going to give it for nothing; *m.jōjom hor kanae*, he is a person who eats and does no work; *qđi m.teḥ jurqu akata*, I have provided it with great difficulty (cf. *mōphōt*).

mōsto, adj. Goodly, comely, bonny, wealthy. *M.juṇ kōra kanae*, he is a big young man; *m.mōṭa biṇe rakap akana gaḍare*, a big stout snake has come up in the river; *m.kisār kanae*, he is a very wealthy man. (B. *mōsto*.)

mōstoram, adj., v. m. Unconcerned, indifferent, careless; become do. *M.e durup akana*, he is sitting there unconcerned; *m.hor kanae, bae laraoka*, he is a careless fellow, he will not move (superior to work); *jōmketkhane m.ena*, when he had had his food he became careless (did not care to work); *m.enaē nitōk dō, ceṭ bhabna hō bae qikqueta*, he has become utterly indifferent now, he has no feeling of anxiety (v. supra).

mōt, n. Opinion, view, voice, assent, mind; combined assistance, system, method; v. a. m. Unite, make of one mind; v. a. d. Assist. *Ato hor*

mit m. menakkoa, manjihiye mit m.ketkoa, the village people are of one mind, the headman has made them to be of one mind; *kamire m.ko emketa*, they gave combined help in the work (all assisted); *mit m.ko kami kana*, they are working in union; *kami reak m. bae baqaea*, he does not know the way to do the work; *phaluae m.adea, onateye sat gotketa*, so and so assisted him, thereby he finished it quickly; *qan lagaye lagitko m.ena*, they all united to drive the witch away. (B. *mot*; H. *mat*.)

motlob, n. Intention, wish, method, desire, purpose, reason, mind, disposition; v. a. To wish, intend, purpose. *Goje reak m. tahkantaeta*, his intention was to kill him; *amak m. purume*, do what you desire to do; *jom reak m. banukliha*, I have no desire to eat; *m.re jut bae qikqueta*, he does not feel well in his mind (has been thwarted, etc.); *kicric kirinih m. akata*, I intend to buy a cloth (have got the wish); *nonde khet benaoih m.efa*, I intend to make a rice-field here. (B. *motlob*.)

moto, postpos. adj., adv. Alone, only, for oneself, confined to; v. a. m. (postp.). Do alone, for oneself alone; become alone, left. *Am m. hijukme, hor alom songe darakoa*, come you alone, don't bring anybody along with you; *am m. aloatama*, don't you go alone; *niq m.n aguketa*, I have brought only this; *jom m. dakaeme, barti do alo*, prepare food just as much as we eat, not more; *turui moka m.e emadiha*, he gave me exactly six cubits (of the cloth, nothing more); *nit m. emokme*, give me only now; *manjan m.n isin akata*, I have cooked the mid-day meal only (nothing more); *am m.te ban hocoka*, it will not be done by you alone (or with you alone present); *ad m.rebon kuliyea*, we shall ask him apart from others; *sukriko gockedea, ako m.ketako*, they killed a pig, they ate it among themselves; *onko m.yenako onde*, they were left themselves alone there (cf. B. *moto*; cf. *mot*).

moton, adj., adv., equal to *moto*, q. v. *Alah m.reh laiyama*, I shall tell you between our two selves alone (when we are alone); *ako m.ko hqinuketa*, they divided it among themselves alone (no others were present); *atoren m.ketako*, they did it for the village people alone (did not call in others).

motore, postp. adv. Among, from among, of. *Ape m. mit hor hijukpe*, come one of you; *noko m. mit hor bachaoem*, choose one among these; *ato m. cabaepe*, finish it inside the village (among the village people); *Deko m.n mit bar hor hohokom*, call a couple of people from among the Dekos; *ato m.ak galmarao kana*, it is a talk that is confined to the village (does not concern others) (v. *moto*; is also commonly used like *modre*, q. v.).

mot, n., v. a. m. The gross total, total; to total, add up. *M. nungk taka hoeyena*, the total amount of money came to so much; *horo m.kakme*, make up the total amount of paddy; *m.kate aguime kharqite horo binqa*, bring the paddy sheaves to the threshing-floor, having totalled them; *m.re nungk horako*, in all, they are so many people (altogether). (B. *mot*.)

mōt, n. A bundle, load; v. a. m. Make into a bundle, tie up. *Apan apin m. dipilpe*, take every one your load on your head; *kicričre m.kakme*, tie the cloth up into a bundle; *thamakur kicričre m.kakme*, tie the tobacco (leaves) up in your cloth; *raj reak m.e idiketa*, he carried off the zemindar's bundle (v. supra; v. *mōtra*; H. *mōf*).

mōt, adv., v. a. Forcibly, by force, of necessity; use force, force oneself on, thrust oneself on; v. m. d. Carry forcibly away, run away with. *M.geñ hijuk kana*, I am coming of necessity (had not thought of coming); *m.geye durup sogeyena jorok lagit*, he forced himself in among the others to warm himself at the fire; *m.geñ jomkak kana*, I am forcing myself to eat; *m.kidiñako, emok bañ menlaka*, they forced me, I had not intended to give; *kamiñ m.kak kana*, I am doing the work using force (on myself to get it done in spite of all); *inak kicričre m.ana*, he ran away with my cloth (cf. *jormōt*; cf. H. *mūth*, fist).

mōt jhōt, n. Bundles, bags, packages. *M.jh. hečlenkhan gođet hudqi paroma*, when any bundles come (to be forwarded), the gođet carries them to the next village; *m.jh.ko do sagayre ladekam*, put the bundles on the cart (v. *mōt*; Desi *mōt jhōt*).

mōt mariq, adv., v. a., equal to *mōt*, q. v. *M.m. kakmi hoeoka*, you will have to work willy-nilly; *m.m.ko idikidiña*, they took me along forcibly; *jom lagitko m.m.kedea*, they forced him to eat (cf. H. *mārñā*, to beat).

mōtoč mōtoč, adj., v. m. Without food, hungry, the mouth watering for food; be anxiously waiting for food. *M.m. menaklea reñgečte, em bareko emale khan*, we are here hungry, waiting for food, if they would only give us; *m.m.ko tql akadea merom*, they have tied the goat up without food; *jom lagite m.mōtojok kana*, his mouth is watering for food (v. *mōtrok mōtrok*; cf. *mōt*).

mōtor, the same as *maťor*, q. v. (both the pea and the motor). (B. *mōtor*, a pea.)

mōtre, adv. In all, altogether (v. *mōt*).

mōtrok mōtrok, the same as *maťrok maťrok*, q. v.

mōth, v. *mōt*. (C.)

mōthe, adv. In all, only, total, altogether. *M.mit kořa menaęetaea*, he has only one son; *m.thorae emadiña*, he gave me altogether only a little; *m.pea kađako sareč akana*, in all, three buffaloes have been left; *m.kin bar horęea, gidra banukkotakina*, they are only the two, they have no children. (B. *mōte*.)

mōthere, adv. In all. *M.bareageye emadiña*, he gave me in all only two; *m.mit horęeae kami hor*, there is all told, only one man working (v. supra).

mōth mariq, v. *mōt mariq*. (C.)

mōyō dañ, the same as *mēyō dañ*, q. v.

mū, n. The nose. *Cepe mū menaktaea, roťe obor akan leka*, she has a flat nose, like a frog lying flat there; *usul ar nanha mū do jut űelok*

kana, a high and thin nose looks fine; *carec mû*, a long and thin nose; *samtao mû*, do.; *thonga mû*, a tip-tilted and broad nose (the nostrils standing visibly out); *khafo mû*, a short nose; fig. a tiger or leopard; *moŋa mû*, a thick nose (about equal to *thonga mû*), fig. a tiger or leopard; *miru thonŋa mû*, an aquiline nose (Santals compare it with the beak of a parrot); *coelo mû*, a straight thin nose; *mûtele jomketa, mocate do bañ*, we ate with our nose, not with our mouth (we had the smell of the food, while others were eating).

Mû bhugak, n. The nostril. *Sahel bhugak menaktaea, mû do cepregetaea, en hõ makhriye horok akata*, she has a breathing hole, her nose is flat and low, still she has put on a nose-ring.

Mû makhri, n. A nose-ring (as a rule put through the left side of the nose). (Munŋari *mû*, *mûhû*, Ho *mua*; Tamil *muku*; Semang *muk*; *muh*, *mû*; Besisi and a number of Malaccan dialects *mû*, *mûh*; Annam *mui*; Khasi *khmut*; Nicobar *moah*.)

mucalka, v. *mocolka*. (C.)

mucal, n., v. a. m., adj. The end, termination, finish; the last, final; to end, finish, terminate, complete; cease, die. *M.re cel cõn hoeok, ohobon men darelea*, what it will come to in the end, we are unable to say; *babar m.re sabme*, take hold of the rope end; *hana m. khon soñme*, measure from that end; *orak reak mit m.khon jokha aguime*, measure from the one end of the house (its length); *bochor reak m.do Mag mas*, the end of the year is the month of Mag; *m. cando*, the end of the month (not the last month); *m. din seterentaea*, his last day has come (death); *m. khetre ehobokpe*, commence at the end rice-field; *irokle m.keta tehen*, we have finished the reaping to-day; *baŋlale m.keta*, we have finished the marriage (festival; or, there is no more marrying in the family or village); *kathale m.keta*, we have finished the matter (case, settled); *ŋanko m.kedea*, the witches have finished (killed) him; *galmarao m.kefako*, they finished the talk (settled the matter finally in council); *puthiñ parhao m.keta*, I have finished reading the book; *kami quri mucadoka*, the work is not as yet finished; *daka m.ena*, there is no more food (all is given out); *hola ayupe m.ena*, he died last evening; *katha do m.ena*, the matter has ended (broken off for good) (cf. H. *mũcnā*, shut, close).

mucel, now a very common pronunciation of *mucal*, q. v.

Muci, n. A Hindu caste, workers in leather, or cobblers. (H. *mōci*.) *M. do tumdaŋko daba*, the Muchis cover dancing-drums.

muci churi of, n. An edible kind of mushroom (so-called, because in form it is reminiscent of an implement used by the Muchis, a knife having the edge bent backwards). Smaller than the *muci of*.

mucilka, n., v. *mocolka*.

muci of, n. A kind of edible mushroom (v. *of*).

mucí phōk, v. a. m. Make, become utterly tired. *Asen asente ye m.ph.kidiña*, by taking me round (without giving food), he has utterly tired me out; *kami kamite ye m.ph.ena*, by constant work he has become utterly tired (cf. *mocnā* and *phōk*).

mū cora, v. *muh cora*.

mucu, n., v. a. A basket-like implement for catching fish; to catch fish in such an implement. The *mucu* is made of split bamboo or any suitable twigs; conical in shape and open at both ends. When used it is pressed down where a fish is thought to be, the wide end going into the mud. Thereupon the "fisher" puts his hand down through the narrow opening at the top and secures any fish that he may feel with his hand. The diameter at the wide end is generally about one metre, a little more or less, and at the top the opening is just large enough to let the hand comfortably through; the height is some 60 cm. It is a very common fishing implement in certain parts. In some places it is called *ṭapa*. *M.te moṭa hakoko sapkoa, gejer hako dō bañ*, in a *mucu* they catch big fish, not small fry; *cele hakoe m.kedea*, what kind of fish did he catch in the *mucu*. (Muṇḍari *mucu*.)

mucur, adj., v. a. Crisp, freshly-prepared; crunch, eat. *M. khajari aguime*, bring some freshly-prepared parched rice; *buṭ atae m.eṭ kana*, he is crunching parched gram (v. *maṭur*; Muṇḍari *mucur*; onomat.).

mucur mucur, adv., v. a. Crunchingly; to crunch, eat. *Taben khajari m.m.ko jomjoñ kana*, they are crunching flattened and parched rice; *khajariye m.m.eṭ kana*, he is crunching parched rice (v. *supra*; the sound heard is only slight; *mucur* is consequently not used about *joṇḍra ata*, parched Indian corn, or any other stuff that makes a cracking noise when chewed).

muč, n. An ant. The Santals distinguish the following species of ants:

Araḱ muč, a red ant, fairly large, a little larger than the *hao*, q. v. Does not bite.

Aṇḍi muč, possibly not a species; used in abuse, or in praise. *A.m. lekae gitid akana*, he is lying like a male ant (will not get up in the morning); *a.m. lekae kamia*, he is working like a male ant (i. e., uninterruptedly; naturally only used to men).

Bauri muč, a kind with a small body and long legs.

Bhūi muč, a black kind with broad head.

Čuṭu muč, a small black kind; they make their nest of cow-dung that they carry up and affix to a branch of a tree. The nest is used in Santal vet. medicine. It is said that if a nest with these ants is brought into a house the ants will drive all bugs away. Also called *čoṭo muč*.

Doḍa muč, the same as *ḍoṇḍa muč*, q. v.

Doṇḍa muč, a large black kind with large head. They bite ferociously, so that blood comes out.

Hao muč, v. *hao*. The *hao* is an ant, but the Santals here do not call them so.

Hende muč, a black ant (not a special kind, but any black ant).

Kamar muč, lit. Blacksmith ant, an ant so-called.

Karbuñ muč, a fairly large ant, reddish, living in the fields, having its nest in holes.

Konṭa muč, another name for *ḍonḍa muč*, q. v.; also called *khonṭa muč*.

Kolhe muč, lit. the Kolhe ant, an ant so-called.

Kharan muč, a species so-called.

Loboḱ muč, a small reddish ant, lit. the Flour ant. Seen in very large numbers in sugar and sweet things. *L.m.ko geger kana*, the Flour ants are biting (a constantly used expression for "I am hungry").

Lopon muč, a small ant seen in the *lopon*, q. v., trees and fruits.

Ramu muč, a black kind with a flat head. Smell badly when crushed.

Rol muč, a black kind, lives in trees. Bites.

Sadom muč, a reddish fairly large kind, resembling the *hao*, q. v., but have shorter legs. Ferocious biter.

Saheb muč, not here; acc. to C., introduced with rice brought from Burma during the famine of 1874.

Sḱ muč, another name for *ramu muč*, q. v.

Sunum muč, the oil ant, black. Seen running in columns like a long black string. They bite, causing swellings that itch.

Topot muč, a smallish kind, living in the ground. Bite people happening to sit near their hole.

Thonṭa muč, the same as *ḍonḍa muč*, q. v.

Up muč, an euphemistic name for lice.

Hor muč, an euphemistic name for *ormoč*, q. v. (bug).

Cel leka bam taramef, *muč hḱ bako gujuk kana*, how you are walking, the ants are not even dying (about very slow walk); *m. lekako jarwa akana*, they have crowded together like ants. (Muṇḍari, Ho mui.)
muč arak, n. A certain plant, *Polygonum plebejum*, Br. The whole plant, except the roots, is eaten in curry (v. supra and *arak*).

muč bhugak bolok enēč, n. lit. The game of entering an ant hole, a certain game, especially of cattle-herd boys.

muč chata, n. The nest of ants when in a tree (especially of the *cuṭuñ muč*, q. v.). *Kaḍae mḱ akana taren*, *m.ch. ḱam ḱgukate lagaoaeme*, the buffalo's neck is swollen, find and bring an ant's nest and apply it (v. *chata*).

muč daka, n. Ant's egg (so-called because it looks like boiled rice). *M.d. jomlekhan dakrea*, when one eats ants' eggs, it gives strength (the eggs of the *cuṭuñ* ants are eaten raw, not those of other ants); *m.d.ko atkiref kana*, *dake sor akata*, the ants are removing their eggs, it will soon rain (Santals consider this, when seen, to be a sure sign of rain coming) (v. *daka*).

- muč dhol*, n. lit. Ant-drum, fig. parched rice (*khajari*, so-called on acc. of the resemblance). *M.dh.ko ematlea*, they gave us ant-drums (parched rice) (v. *dhol*).
- muč oraḱ*, n. lit. Ants' house, ants' nest, especially used about the nest of the *karbuñ muč*, q. v., that bring up earth from their holes and deposit it round about so that it is seen they have their nests in the ground below (v. *oraḱ*).
- mud*, n. Joy, pleasure. Only heard in *dahar* song: *M.bahae guktu kan*, she is inserting (on a string) the flowers of joy. By many said to be another name for *hünd baha*, q. v. (H. *mūd*).
- mud*, the same as *mod*, v. *modre*.
- mudā*, v. *munda*. (Word uncertain; cf. H. *mudā*, joy.)
- mudqi*, the same as *modoi*, q. v.
- mudqli*, n. A defendant, accused (in a lawsuit). (A. P. H. *muddā'ā' alaih*; very rare; the common word being *badi*.)
- mudguč*, adj. Dirty. (C.; v. *mudguč* and *munḍguč*.)
- mudi*, n. A shopkeeper, merchant. *M.dokan*, a shop; *m.khana*, a merchant's store-house or shop. (H. *modī*.)
- mudra*, n. A coin, seal. (Very rarely used; H. *mudrā*.)
- mudre*, the same as *modre*, q. v.
- mudguč*, the same as *munḍguč*, q. v. (v. *muiguč*).
- mūga*, v. *muṅga*.
- mugdi hoṛo*, n. A variety of paddy. (Desi *mugdi*; cf. B. *mugi*.)
- mugji*, n. An ornamental border, hem, edging. (P. H. *magsī*; B. *mugji*; not common.) *Noa aṅgropre m.ko lagao akata*, they have made a border on this coat.
- mūhā*, n. The quantity of iron smelted at one time in the earthen furnace of the Kolhes; iron produced by the Kolhes and formed like a four-cornered piece a little pointed at each end; v. a. Produce do. *M.mērhēṭ*, iron smelted by the Kolhes and formed into an equilateral lump a little pointed at each end. Not seen any longer in these parts as there are no iron-smelting Kolhes left; formerly in common use. *Kolhe teheñ mērhēṭko m.akata*, the Kolhes have to-day produced pigs of iron.
- mūhā*, v. *roket mūhā*.
- mūhā*, n. Face; when attached to a word, is always used in a depreciatory sense, as an abuse. *Dan m.*, witch-faced; *jhalki m.*, lewd-faced; *kukur m.*, dog-faced (abuse of scolding person); *khonta m.*, face with a protruding mouth; *lelha m.*, idiotic, fool-faced (cf. H. *mūh*, face).
- mūhā mūhī*, adj., adv. Face to face, facing one another, opposite; v. a. m. Place do. *M.m.liñ ṇapamena*, we met face to face; *m.m.teṅgo dapram-katekin galmaraokefa*, they had a talk having met, and standing facing one another; *uni m.m.ñ sen sorlena*, I went near, opposite to him; *ale duar m.m.onkoak oraḱ menaka*, their house is opposite to our door; *kadi badike m.m.ketkina*, they confronted the defendant and the plaintiff;

taruṭṭilīnīn m.m.yena, the leopard and I met facing each other; *ale ar onko dōle m.m.gea*, we and they live opposite to each other (cf. H. *mūh-ā-mūh*, face to face).

mūhāṭ, n., v. a. m. Direction, form, shape; turn to, head towards, start.

Oka m.teye lagakethoa, in which direction did he drive them (the cattle); *utor m. duṛ*, a door facing the North; *hōe m. khīrki bondine*, shut the window facing the wind; *miṭ m.kin ūelōk kana*, they are looking alike; *bir seḷko m. akata*, they have taken the direction towards the forest; *pera hōrōkko m.ena*, they have started to go on a visit; *hōro iroḷko m.ena*, they have started reaping the paddy (cf. *mūhā*; cf. *mohṇḍa*).

muh bōro dōro, adj., equal to *muh dōrō*, q. v.

muh ceba, n., the same as *māhla*, q. v. (C., not here.)

muh ceba, n., adj. A taste; who tastes, discriminates, regards. *M.c. thamakur emānme*, give me some tobacco just a taste; *m.c. hōr kanae*, he is a person who respects persons. (Desi *muh ceba*; cf. B. *cibān*, chew.)

muh cora, adj. Timid, bashful, reserved, reticent. *Nui m.c. dō hōr samānre bae rōr dareaka*, this reticent (timid) person is unable to speak before people. (H. *mūh cor*.)

muh dōrō, adj. Bold, fearless (to speak), braggart. *Phalna dō khub m.d. hōr kanae*, so and so is a very fearless person (is never afraid to speak) (cf. *dīrō*).

muher joban, n. Conversation, talk. *Aiso bāisote m.j.te bese purunketlea*, he pleased us well by asking us to sit down and by friendly conversation. (Desi *muher joban*; v. *mukher joban*.)

muhim, the same as the more commonly used *mūhīn*, q. v.

mūhīn, n. Danger, peril, distress, difficulty. *Marān m.khōnīn bañcaena*, I was saved from a great danger; *jāhātīn marān m.rele paṛaokre hō sendra dō bale bagia*, whatever great dangers we may fall into, we will not give up hunting; *maejūko reaḷ m. dō gidra hoeokre*, *ar herel reaḷ m. dō sendra karkare*, the women have their danger when children are born, the men have their danger during the hunt; *qāi m.ūn ūel parom akata*, I have seen many difficulties passed. (A. H. *muhim*, exploit, dangerous expedition.)

muhjud, the same as *mohjut*, q. v.

muhjut, the same as *mohjut*, q. v.

muhkup, v. a. m. Postpone, delay, defer (equal to *māhkup*, q. v.). *Baplako m.keta*, they have postponed the marriage.

muh khōro, adj. Bold, rough (speaking), quick to speak. *M.kh. hōr kanae*, *ēkkalteye rōr ruṛa*, he is person quick to speak, he will at once answer (both about insolence and thoughtless speaking) (cf. *muh dōrō*; cf. *khōro*).

muhni, n., v. a. m. Magic, charm, spell; enchant, bewitch, cast a spell on. *M. bīdīqī baḍaea*, he knows the "science" of magic; *m.te hōrko dīpukoa*, they induce people to go to tea-gardens by magic (hypnotize them); *kombro dō cet m. cōko baḍaea*, thieves know some kind of charm

(to prevent people from hearing them); *cet m. coko jem ocokede, onate calak sanakede*, who knows what kind of charm they made him eat, whereby he got a wish to go; *sim mit ghuriteye m.kedea*, he cast a spell on the fowl in a moment (by giving it something); *gunidar do sanam hore m. cabaketkoa*, the sorcerer utterly bewitched them all; *dqn' noa opakrenko m.ketkoa*, witches cast a spell on the inhabitants of this house; *m.yente bako disqetkoa kombro*, they did not become aware of the thieves because a spell had been cast on them. (H. mohani.)

muhnidar, n. A magician, enchanter, sorcerer. *M. kanae, thamakur alope jomtaea, mit ghuriteye muhnikopea*, he is a sorcerer, don't eat his tobacco, he might enchant you in no time (v. supra + dar).

muhñjut, the same as *mohjut*, q. v.

muhri, n. A king-post, an upright post resting on the tie-beam to support the roof top beam. *M. khunñi bape lagaolekhan par liro leroka*, if you don't fix a king-post, the roof beam will become shaky (cf. H. muhri).

muhri, n. The aniseed, Pimpinella Anisum, L. (v. *pan muhri*).

muhri, n. A clerk, writer, vernacular clerk (v. *muhril*, the common form here). (A. H. muharrir.)

muhridar, n., the same as *muhri*, q. v. *M.e kani kana*, he works as a clerk (*muhri* + dar).

muhril, the same as *muhri*, King-post, q. v. (probably only individualistic).

muhril, n. A writer, clerk, vernacular clerk; v. m. Be do. *Jāhāe māñji glok bae baḍae kankhan m. hotete khajna uṭṭakate ruside emakoa*, if any village headman does not know how to write, he collects the rent and gives a receipt using a writer; *ukilren m. menakkotakoa*, the pleaders have clerks (v. *muhri*).

mū huri, v. sub *huri*.

muhur muhur, adv., v. m. Pleasant (smell); exhale, omit odour, smell pleasantly (applied to the smell of a certain kind of paddy; v. *mohōr*). *Noa hore do m.m.ge soa, kombroko idilekhan bastege hamoka*, this paddy has a sweet smell, if thieves carry it away it will be found (discovered) by its smell; *noa hore do qdi jut m.m.ok kana*, this paddy emits a very sweet odour.

mūhūt, adj., v. m. Musty, mouldy, stale-smelling; become do. *Noa daka do m.gea, gidikakme*, this boiled rice is mouldy (smells), throw it away; *ulu do m.ena, alope joma*, the curry has turned bad, don't eat it (cf. *monde, mandhuq*).

mūhūt mūhūt, adv., v. m. Musty, mouldy, sour; become do. *Noa arak do palpalaoena, m.m.ge so kana*, these vegetables have gone bad, they have a mouldy smell (before being prepared); *noa itat daka do m.m.ena*, this left food (part of eaten food) has turned bad (v. supra).

mūigic, adj. Dirty, slovenly (person, clothes). *M.geae nui kuri do, suluc thokre mēlāhā hō bae saphaka*, this girl is slovenly, snot hanging down, she does not even clean her face (cf. *maegat moegot*; *muiguc*).

muiguc, adj., v. m. Dirty, slovenly, nasty. (About equal to *mūigic*, q. v.)

Nui m. do dake nam bachaoa, this dirty fellow, he selects water (reference to what kind of water he will drink).

muisil, the same as *moesil*, q. v. (Desi *moisil*.)

mujgut, the same as *mōjgut*, q. v.

mujlis, n., v. a. Assembly, conference, council; take counsel, debate.

M.ko durup akana, they are sitting in conference; *dapal reakko m.et kana*, they are sitting in council to decide a case of fighting (A. H. *majlis*; v. *muñjlis*.)

mujra, the same as *muñjra*, q. v.

mujuri, n. Wages. *M.teye kani kana*, he works for wages; *din m.*, daily wages (v. *muñjuri*).

muk muki, v. a. m. To buffet, strike with the fist; fight with the fist.

Khubko m.m.kedea, they gave him heavy buffets; *m.m.yenako*, they fought with their fists. (H. *mukkā*.)

mukqu, v. a. m. Buffet, strike with the fists, also with a stick. *Thir*

tahenme, bankhanlan m. pharnaomea, be quiet, else I shall buffet you and make you understand; *theñgateye m.kedea*, he beat him with a stick; *laga tiokkedete bahuttefe m.kedea*, having pursued and caught up with his wife he struck her with his fist (v. *supra*).

muk dorpho, the same as *muh dorpho*, q. v. *Khub m.d. hor kanae, bae pacoña*, he is a very dauntless person, he will not turn back.

muker, equal to *mukqu*, q. v. *Alom edre ocoña, bankhanlan m. sarmea*, don't make me angry, else I shall beat you flat (so that you become expanded).

mukosta, v. *mokostō*. (C.)

mukosto, v. *mokostō*. (C.)

muktā, n. Mother of pearl, a pearl. (H. *muktā*; only in books.)

muktā, n. Lump, mass, quantity; adv. In a lump, in quantity. *Buluñ sunum m. kiringe bogea, bankhanko ekrea*, it is good to buy salt and oil in quantity, else they will cheat you; *mil m. horo aguime, khendec bekrec do alo*, bring the paddy in one lump, not in small portions; *m.te halawaeme*, pay him back in one sum. (H. *muktā*.)

muktiar, n., v. m. A law agent, attorney; become do., act like do., try to be the chief speaker. *M. then dorkhas ol ocoeme*, make an attorney write an application; *m. akanae*, he has become an attorney; *uni hor nōndeye ukil m.ok kana, cetatre cetat ban dhejaea, are m.barae kana*, this fellow acts like a pleader and attorney, he is absolutely unable to manage anything, and he tries to be the chief speaker. (A. H. *mukhtār*.)

mukup, v. *muhkup*. (C.)

mukuph, v. *muhkup*. (C.)

mukur mukur, the same as *mokor mokor*, q. v. (also v. *makur makur*).

mukut, only used in connexion with *chut*; v. *chut mukut*. *Tehen khon nui horbon pera talakedea, chut m. sanam metaoena*, from to-day we have

- taken this man into society again, religious uncleanness has all been wiped out; *dharti lēbetkhange chuten m.ena*, when (the child) treads on the earth (i. e., is born), religious uncleanness is wiped out.
- mukut*, n. A crest, diadem, turban. (B. *mukut*; seen in a book.)
- mukharot*, v. *mukharat*.
- mukha*, n. Mouth. *Uniak m. khonin anjom akata*, I have heard it from his mouth. (H. *mukh*; rare.)
- mukha mukhi*, adv., v. a. m. Face to face; confront. *M.m.le galmaraokefa*, we talked together face to face (there was no secret); *m.m. napam*, meet face to face; *mōrē hōr samāhrele m.m.ketkina*, we confronted them in the village council. (Equal to *mūhā mūhī*, q. v.)
- mukhar*, n. Face, presence. *In m.reye rōr akata*, he has said it before me; *ac m. khone idikedeā*, he took her away from his presence (cf. supra).
- mukhar*, n. The cross stick to which the fish-trap *toroḍan*, q. v., is attached. (C., not here.)
- mukharat*, n., adv., v. a. m. Presence, face; face to face, in the presence of; confront, meet face to face. *In m.rem dalkedeā*, you beat him before me; *khusi leka nonka m. dō bale helledeā bahu*, we did not see the (prospective) bride so face to face (near by) so as to be pleased; *m.lin napamena*, we met face to face; *banar seḥrenko m.ketkoa*, they confronted both sides; *balaeakin m.ena*, the fathers of the married couple met (cf. *mukhar*; ? also cf. A. P. H. *muḡārabat*, proximity).
- mukhar*, n., the same as *jalkhar*, q. v. (rare) (v. *mukhōr*).
- mukher joban*, the same as *muher joban*, q. v. (B. *mukher* and P. H. *joban*.)
- mukhia*, n., adj., v. a. m. Chief, leader, spokesman; principal, leading; make, become do. *Orākren m.*, the head of the house; *bhoj m.*, the superintendent of the feast; *pargana dō disom m.*, the pargana is the country-chief; *atoren m.m. hōr hohgakoḥe*, call the principal men of the village; *galmarao laḡit phalnako m.kedeā*, they made so and so the spokesman for their talk; *neṣ nuigeye ato m.yena*, this year this one has been appointed village chief. (H. *mukhya*.)
- mukhi sgru*, n. A variety of the Taro plant, *Celocasia antiquorum*, Schott (v. *sgru*).
- mukhmol*, adj. Thin (cloth) (cf. *molmol*; word uncertain).
- mukho*, adj. Ignorant, illiterate (who does not know how to read), oral (accounts) (v. *mukhu*, the more common form).
- mukhoro*, adj. Eloquent, rhetorical, ready speaker. *Ale atore phalna dōe m.gea*, in our village so and so has the gift of the gab; *m. hōr dō carat capat algateko rōr goda*, garrulous people easily and quickly speak roughly (loudly). (B. *mukhoro*.)
- mukhōr*, the same as *mukhoro*, q. v. (B. *mukhōr*.)
- mukhōr*, n. A muzzle. *Bodmas ḍaṅgra dō m.ko lagaoakoa*, they put a muzzle on unruly bullocks. (B. *mukhos*; also *mukhōr*; rare.)

mukhu, adj. Illiterate, ignorant (but not foolish), oral (accounts). *Eken m. hor menakkkoa noa atore*, in this village there are only illiterate people; *m.teye karbaref kana*, he does business without written accounts; *m. hor do thutile hisab goda, ape do puthipe nela, tobe enecpe laia*, we illiterate people quickly make oral accounts, you look in a book, then only you will tell (what it is); *m. hisab*, oral accounts. (H. *mārkhā*; B. *murkhā*.)
mū khurq, n. Foot and mouth disease. *M.kh. saf akadea nui gai*, this cow suffers from foot and mouth disease. (H. *mūh*; v. *khurq*.)

mul, n., adj. The root, principal; original, real, fundamental. *M.tet alom maga*, don't cut the principal root; *m.tet emaimme, sud do bañ nam kana*, give me the principal (amount lent), I do not ask for interest; *nui do m. gai kantiñae*, this one is my original cow (the one from which the others have descended); *m.geye bindarena, qar pat tin din babon tahena*, the principal has fallen down, we branches and leaves, how long may we remain (the old head of the family and his descendants); *m. orak kantalea*, it is our original (first built) house; *m. dare*, the original tree (first); *m. qar goçena*, the principal branch has died; *m. hutum*, the original, real name (as opposed to the ordinarily-used nickname); *m. hutum do Dasmataea, gidrare ađiye rakel tahēkan iate Kandnako bahnakedeā*, his real name is Dasmāt, because while a child he cried much, they nicknamed him Kandna (cry-baby; v. *as kandna*; the real name is not generally used); *m. katha laime*, tell the real, original fact; *m. khet reak hořo do bañ gujuka*, the paddy of the principal rice-fields (low-lying *baihar*) will not die; *m. dare menaka, qar ko hešeketa*, the tree itself (the trunk) is there, they have cut away the branches. (H. *māl*.)

mulq, n. A radish, *Raphanus sativus*, Willd. *M. da*, the radish. The Santals distinguish:

Ato mulq, the cultivated radish.

Bir mulq, the wild radish.

Dud mulq, the same as *bir m.*, used in Santal medicine (eaten) against cessation of secretion of milk.

Ṭaṇḍi mulq, the same as *bir m.*

Eaten raw or in curry; occasionally cultivated (v. *supra*; B. *mālā*).
mulq arak, n. The leaves of the radish plant, used as a vegetable in curry (as opposed to *mulq da*) (v. *arak*). Also used as a name for the whole plant.

mulq habad, the same as *mulqan*, q. v.

mulqan, adv., v. a. m. Radically (destroy); destroy, lay waste; eradicate, die. *Sukri gachi m.ko jomketa*, the pigs ate up all the seedlings (destroyed all); *kombro hořoko m.keta*, thieves have laid the paddy waste (cut all); *sanam m.ena*, everything was destroyed; *kombro m.geko idiketa*, thieves carried everything away leaving nothing (v. *mul* and *han*).

mulai, n., v. a. Appraisalment, valuation; to fix the price by guess, at random (without counting or weighing), estimate. *M.te beṅgare qkrinketa*,

he sold the egg-plant fruit uncounted (at random, a rough guess); *khac-lakre matkome m.keta*, he estimated (the price of) mahua in the basket. (H. *mulāi*.)

mulaiya, the same as *mulai*, q. v. *M.te daṅgrāḥ agu akatkina*, I have brought the two bullocks at an estimated price (for both, not for each separately); *arke m.keta*, they estimated the value of the straw-sheaves (without counting); *sauri goḍareko m.keta*, they valued the thatching-grass as it stood in the field.

mulakāt, v. a. m. Make to meet, confront; meet with. *Hakim theṇe m.ketkina*, he confronted them before the judge; *hatreko m.ena*, they met at the market place. (A. P. H. *mulāqāt*.)

mulapha, v. *munapha*.

mulau, v. *molao*. (C.)

mule habad, equal to *mulahan*, q. v. *Noko guṣṭi doko m.h.ena*, this family has all died out (has become extinct); *m.h.ko jom cakaketa*, they ate and spoilt everything.

mule sude, n. Principal and interest. *M.s.jotoṇ emkattaēa*, I have paid him back everything, principal and interest; *m.s. dubquentiṇa*, principal and interest was all lost for me. Also *sude mule* (v. *mul* and *sud*; Desi *mule sude*).

mulin, adj., v. m. Dejected, downcast, sad; become do. *M.geye ṇelōk kana, cel cōe bhabnak kan*, he looks downcast, who knows what his grief is; *ruhetkedeteye m. akana*, he is dejected, because he was scolded; *botorteye m. akana*, he is dejected through fear. (H. *malin*.)

mul muliā, the same as *mol muliā*, q. v.

muluč, v. a. Smile. *M.ketae nasenak*, he smiled a little.

muluč muluč, adv., v. a. Smiling; to smile. *M.m. landa dō eken mocageko meskoč barāea, saḍe dō baṇ oḍokoka*, when smiling they only make their mouth cheerful, no sound comes out; *m.m.el kanae, ač moto cel cōe raṣakā kan*, he is smiling, he has some joy by himself.

muluṇcu, adv. Only, alone. *M. miṭ goṭeḍgetiṇae hopon*, I have only one son (child); *m. niage menaka, baṅkhan cabayena*, I have just only this, otherwise all is used up; *m. pe din somge menaka*, there is only three days' time (left). (About equal to *moṭhe*.)

mun, v. *mul* (*nutum*). (C., not here.)

mun, n. An inspired saint, semi-divine person, seer. *Baṇ dōṇ m. kan, onateṇ baḍae daram dareak*, am I a seer, that I should be able to know beforehand; *Ram Lōkhon m.kin tahēkana*, Rama and Lakshmana were semi-divine beings; *oka khon cōṇ mitleč m.e heč akawatlea, aḍi leka haharāe kami kana*, a wizard has come to us from somewhere, he works many kinds of wonders. (H. *muni*.)

munai, n., v. m. The head of a boil; ripen; come to a head; v. a. (fig.). Commence, put in motion. *M.re soeme, bogojoka nahak*, prick (the boil) at its head, it will open presently; *ojo m.ok kana*, the boil is ripening;

bapla reakko m. akata, they have commenced to arrange for a marriage (e. g., have made the parties look at each other) (cf. H. *moni*, tip; v. *kunqi munqi*; cf. Muṇḍari, Ho *munu*).

munqpha, n., v. a. m. Profit, gain, surplus; to gain, profit. *Pe ṭaka m. hoeyntiṇa*, I had a profit of three rupees; *ḍaṅgraṇ ḍkrinḱedete m. baṇ ṇamlaka* (or *baṇ m.laka*, or *-ana*), I had no profit by selling the bullock; *ṇes ḍo cas reak mit bāṇiṇ m.wana*, this year I gained one paddy-bundle in my agriculture (more than in other years). (A. H. *munāfā*.)

mund, postp., the same as *mod*, q. v.

mundq, v. a. m. Close, shut up. *Duqrko m.keta, eṭaḱ seḱko duqrketa*, they shut up the door and made a door facing another direction; *bhugaḱ hasate m.kakpe*, close the hole with earth; *ḥor m. akana*, the road has been closed; *bhitri khon silpiṇko siṇ m. akata*, they have closed the door from inside. (H. *mūdṇā*.)

mundq, v. *ḍhesa mundq*.

mundam, n. A finger-ring, toe-ring; v. a. m. Give, get do. *Gahna m.*, a toe-ring made of iron during an eclipse of the moon (generally of iron that has been hammered a little at the time; believed to be a protection against lightning when used by a person born with a caul); *bapla m.*, a wedding-ring; *baj m.*, a finger-ring consisting of two to four rings intertwined; *ḥopṇerat ruṇa reakke m.kedea*, he gave his daughter a ring of silver; *aḱeye m.ena*, she got herself a finger-ring; *m. ḥorokaeme*, put the ring on her. (Ho *mundam*; cf. H. *mūdṇā*.)

mundam kaṭuṇ, n. The ring finger (especially the fourth finger of the right hand, but also of the left; old custom).

mundau, v. a. m., equal to *mundq*, q. v. *Mū bhugaḱ m. akantiṇa, baṇ saḥet ḍareak kana*, my nostrils are filled, I cannot breathe; *ceka coe m. akan, bae iḱ ḍareaka*, somehow (the child) is constipated, it cannot pass stool; *moca m. akantaea*, her mouth is closed (sulky); *kaḍae ciḍireṭ taḥḱkana, rante m. akantaea*, the buffalo was suffering from diarrhoea, medicine has stopped it.

mundil, n. A temple (Hindu) (v. *mondil*).

mundir, v. *mundil*. (Rare.)

mundnq, n. The ridge of a roof (v. *mundhan*, the more commonly used word).

mundhṇini, the same as *mondhaeni*, q. v.

mundhan, n. The ridge of a roof. *M. pqr raputena*, the ridge-pole has become broken; *m. bata*, cross-laths to keep the thatch in position on the ridge; *m.ko maraoketa*, they finished the thatching of the roof-ridge. (Muṇḍari *mundhna, mundhni*; Ho *mual, mutul*; cf. H. *mūdhnā*, to close, cover).

mundhi, n. The lowest part of a leaf-stalk, or of a fruit-stalk; the nipple (of a woman's breast). *Bhiṭuḱ reak m.*, the lowest part of the leaf-stalk; *taher reak m. geṭ giḍikakme*, cut away the end of the stalk of the cucumber; *m. ghao akantaea, gidra bae nunu ḍareak kana*, there is a sore

on her nipple, the child cannot suck (? cf. *mundhan*; cf. *Munđari mundhni*; cf. *muthni*).

mundhnq, the same as *mundnq*, q. v.

mundhni, n., the same as *mundhi*, q. v.

mundhni, n., equal to *muthni*, q. v. (Peak, highest top of a hill.)

munga, n. The Horse-radish tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, Gaertn. Commonly planted. Leaves, flowers and fruits eaten. The bark, crushed and moistened, is applied to the head against headache; the bark is crushed and mixed in water, thereupon the water is poured into a hole where a snake is; this is said to bring the snake out. The root is crushed and mixed with *jīoti* (q. v.) thrown into water to poison fish. (H. *mūgā*.)

Bir munga, n. A wild tree, ? *Hedysarum sennoides*, Willd.

munga arak, n. The leaves of the *munga* tree (v. *munga*). Eaten in curry.

munga mutak, n. A stick of a *munga* branch (or of another light wood, as, e. g., of the *Ricinus* tree). Thick and up to 2 m. long. Taken to the *pata*, hook-swinging, festival, for fun. The bearers call out *ehe mutak*, m. m., *kedeč kedeč aha hahahaha*, look here a stick, a Horse-radish stick, bobbing, bobbing, ha ha ha ha. Not otherwise used (v. *mutak*).

munga sufi, n. The fruit of the *munga*, q. v. Eaten in curry (v. *sufi*).

munib, n. Employer, master. *M. bankhan noa kami do ohole hukum dare-lepea*, without the master's consent we should not be able to order you to do this; *orakren m.*, the master of the house. (A. H. *munib*.)

munihqri dokan, n. A shop where fine goods are sold (especially also goods imported). *Horte do bale rora, adoko nutum akatte ale hō m.d.gele metaka*, we do not have it in the Santal language, but as they have used such a name we also call it a "fine-things" shop. (H. *manhiyārī*; B. *moni-hārī*, a shop for toys, knick-knacks, jewellery.)

munis, n., v. a. m. A day labourer; employ do. (males). *Tinak m. menak-koa*, how many day labourers are there; *jon m. nawalem*, get hold of some labourers for us; *orak benao lagile m. akatkoa*, he has employed labourers to build his house; *m.okieko asulok kana*, they support themselves by working as day labourers. (Deśi *munis*; cf. A. H. *mūnis*, companion.)

munsali, n. A variety of paddy.

munsali, adj. Belonging to a *munis*, q. v. *M. binđa*, a sheaf given daily to a *munis* during harvest; *m. khet*, land given to a *munis* as part of his wages; *m. ŭaka*, a sum of money given on loan to a *munis*; this money bears no interest, but until it is repaid the *munis* cannot cancel his agreement to work for his master. (C.; *munsali* is not used here; acc. to C. *munis* is also only a male, farm servant; here it is any day labourer.)

munsi, n. A writer; v. a. m. Appoint as do., become do. *M. kami hor kanae*, he is a person whose work is to be a writer; *dokanreko m. akadea*, they have appointed him to be a writer in the shop; *gidra parhaoko*

lagite m. akana, he has become a teacher to teach the children. (A. H. *munshi*.)

munsi, adj. Each individually, one by one. *M. pepe anakate emakom*, give each individually three annas (cf. H. *manush*; cf. *jonahi*).

muntri, the same as *mantri*, q. v.

munucal, n., v. a. m. End; to end. *Ona reak m. do okare*, where is the end of it; *kathae m. keta*, he finished the statement (*munucal* with infixed *n*; it is equal to *mucal*, q. v.; it may perhaps denote the uttermost end).

munucel, the same as *munucal*, q. v.

munjgut, adj., v. a. m., the same as *mōjgut*, q. v. *Oyak doko m. keta*, they have built a nice house.

munjil, n. A stage, a day's journey. *Kos mos bañ baḍaea, setak khon ayup dhabicin calakkhan inq do miñ m. in metaḱa*, I don't know anything about miles, if I go from morning until evening I shall call this much one *munjil*; *tingk m. hoeoka*, how many stages will it be. (Meaning somewhat uncertain; many will take *munjil* to be a distance that may be walked from morning to noon; A. H. *manzil*.)

munjlis, n., v. a. Assembly, conference, meeting; sit in do., deliberate, consult. *M. ko durup akana*, they are sitting in council together; *m. re idiyem*; take him to the council; *cel coko m. et kan*, who knows what they are talking together about. (Word is not commonly used now; A. H. *majlis*.)

munjra, n., v. a. Total, the full amount, entirety; to total, pay (in full), count up. *Nuiak kamī reak m. qhom nelletaea*, you will never see any finished work of his; *oka m. hō bae emoka nui mohajon*, this money-lender will not give any full amount (not all at one time); *nui horak m. banuka*, there is no certainty with this man (he will not remain for sure anywhere); *manjhi then khajnaḱo m. keta*, they have paid their rent in full to the headman; *hisab m. ime, tingk taka hoeyena*, total the account, how many rupees it has come to; *horo reak m. bale namlaka*, we did not find out the total amount of paddy (earned, because it was eaten as it was reaped) (cf. A. P. H. *muḱrā*).

munjur, v. a. m. Approve; consent, agree, accept. *Hakim lalise m. keltaea*, the magistrate accepted his complaint; *emoke m. keta*, he agreed to give; *noa katha do m. gea, khusigeale*, this matter is agreed on, we are satisfied; *dorkas do bañ munjurlentaea*, his application was not accepted. (B. *moḱjur*.)

munjuri, n. Wages; adj. Who receives daily pay. *Hapta kurai hor doko thoragea, din m. kogeḱo dhera*, those who get weekly pay are few, those who receive daily pay are many; *din m. do pon anakateko nama*, they each get four annas for a day's work. (H. *majūri*; P. H. *muzdūri*.)

mun, n. A certain kind of pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*, Willd., var. *Max*. Commonly cultivated. *M. dal do adi sebel, algate leka*, Mung split peas are very savoury, they dissolve easily. (H. *mūg*.)

munḱa, v. *munga*.

muṅga, the same as *muṅga lumam*, q. v. *M. dole akriṅketkoa, laria do menakkogea*, we have sold the large cocoons, the small ones are there. (Desi *muṅga*.)

muṅga lumam, n. The cocoons of the univoltine individuals of the silk-worm. They are large. *M. l. lekam moṭawa*, you are fat like a large cocoon.

muṅga mala, n. A necklace of long, red beads. Now rare. (H. *mūga*, red coral.) The same as *pāola mala*, q. v.

muṅgar, n. A mallet. *Sal m.te kantha sagar reak paṭile kuṭam jalada*, with a wedge-mallet (*sal* stands here for the wedges joining the parts of a solid wheel) we hammer the outside plank of a solid wheel firmly in; *heṇḍe kahu poṇḍ bāk sal m. huṇhak*, a black crow, a white paddy-bird, a wedge mallet, all at once (an expression used at the Sakrat; a young man lies down on his back, a number of men present put their little finger (right hand) under the man lying down and saying this, lift him up). (H. *mūgrā*.)

muṅgiṇ pathra, n. A kind of soap-stone. Stone plates and cups are made of this. (H. *mūgiyā*, of the colour of *mūg*, green, also coral-red; v. *pathra*.)

muṅgra, n. A log tied to the neck of a buffalo, bullock, etc., to prevent the animal from running away. It is a fairly heavy piece of wood long enough to drag on the ground when tied to the neck; there are a few inches between the neck and the top of the log. It is used on cattle that have a tendency to stray and to enter crops to eat (cf. H. *mūgrā*; the most common word for it is *hoḍgor*). Also used, although rarely, equal to *muṅgar*, q. v.

muṅgur sutuḥ, adj. Dirty, slovenly (mostly women and children). *M.s.e tahena, bae saphaka*, she is always slovenly, she does not clean herself.

muṅret, the same as *muṅgra*, q. v. (C., not here.)

muṇḍ, n. Head (fig.). Strength, exertion. *Mōṛē m. gai menakkotaea*, he has five heads of cattle; *in m.teṇ bahuadea*, I procured him a wife by my efforts; *aḥ m.teye kisār akana*, he has become wealthy by his own exertions. (H. *muṇḍ*; cf. *diṛamuṇḍ*.)

Muṇḍa, n. A brother tribe to the Santals, living in Chota Nagpur. Name said to be connected with H. *muṇḍ*, denoting a headman. Also cf. H. *muṇḍā*. A name given by outsiders. *Larka Muṇḍa*, the Hos; *Kol Muṇḍa*, the Kolhes (in these parts).

Muṇḍa, n. The Saurias of the Rajmahal hills, a Dravidian tribe, Paharias. *M. lekae ṇeloḥ kana, bae saphaka*, he looks like a Paharia, he does not clean himself; *raj do M. do sadoman catomante . . ko nīr barae, hojor baraea*, the landlords, the Mundas with horses and umbrellas . . run about, hurry about (from an address to a possessed person) (cf. H. *muṇḍā*; v. *Mar muṇḍa*). Likely the same as supra.

muṇḍa, n. Head end. *Mag mas m.re*, at the end, in the month of Magh (from headman's ceremonial talk; it refers to the end of the year, not

of the month); *kulhi m.re hōr aqur akana*, the road has turned at the end of the village street. (H. *munḍā*.)

munḍa munḍ, adv. Continually, without break, straight ahead, all over the same. *M.m. noa sorok sen akana ekkalte Rampur*, this road runs without a break straight to Rampur; *m.m. nonkate calakime, adq ona atom nama*, go straight along in this direction, then you will find that village; *jōṇdra m.m. hoe akantaea*, his Indian corn has grown equally well all over; *m.m. osar ar jeleñ*, equally broad and long (cf. H. *munḍā*).

munḍa munḍi, adv., the same as *munḍa munḍ*, q. v. Also equal to *munḍha munḍhi*, q. v.

munḍga, the same as *munḍguḥ*, q. v.

munḍguḥ, adj., v. a. m. Close-clipped (hair), polled, branchless (tree); cut short, bare. *M.geae nui hōr dō ar uniren gai hōko m.gea*, this man has his hair close-clipped (or shaved off), and his cattle are also polled; *m. dare*, a tree the branches of which have been cut off; *gai gachiko jom m.kela*, the cattle have eaten the seedlings, so that only the stumps are left; *hōyo m.kedae*, he shaved his head bare; *dare m.ena hoete*, the tree lost its branches through the storm (v. *monḍgoḥ munḍra*; *munḍgur*, *munḍguḥ*; cf. H. *munḍnā*, be shaved).

munḍur, equal to *munḍguḥ*, q. v. *Mihū doko m.m.gea*, the calves are as yet hornless.

munḍgut, equal to *munḍguḥ*, q. v.

munḍghos, n. A species of small deer. (C., not known here.)

munḍghusiā, adj. Reticent, retiring, unsociable. *M.geae, hōr tuluh bae gateka*, he is unsociable, he does not mix with people (is not chummy) (cf. H. *munḍ*; cf. *ghusau*).

munḍla, the same as *munḍra*, q. v. (not common).

munḍla panahi, v. *munḍra panahi*.

munḍla munḍli, the same as *munḍla*, q. v., but about several and both sexes. *Onkoren gidra doko m.m.gea*, their children are all close-clipped.

munḍli, the same as *munḍri*, q. v. (not common).

munḍ moron, adj. Disinclined, unwilling, lazy. *Kami ocoyekhan m.m.geye gikqua, ar jom jokheḥ dōe laha lahaḥa*, when he is told to work, he feels disinclined (thinks it very hard), but when there is food he is in advance of others (v. *munḍ* and *moron*).

munḍpat, the same as *mūrpat*, q. v.

munḍra, n. The distance from the elbow joint to the root of the middle finger with fist closed, used as a measure. *Bar moka mit munḍra hoeyena, pe moka dō bañ*, it came to two cubits and one closed-fist cubit, not to three cubits (v. *infra*).

munḍra, adj., v. a. m., equal to *munḍguḥ*, q. v. *M. dare*, a lopped tree; *m. hōr*, a person having his hair cropped or shaved; *m. dañgra*, a hornless bullock; fig. a leopard or tiger; *tejo sakamko jom m.kela*, larvae have eaten the tree bare of leaves; *apat mocareye seṅgelade tayomko*

m.kedea, they shaved his head after he had put fire to his (dead) father's mouth; *bāndi m.yena*, the paddy bundle became knotless (when a paddy bundle is ready and the *sikol*, thin straw rope, is bound round it, the *sikol* as a rule is longer than needed; the surplus part of it is then tied into a knot called *sul*, the name for a hair-knot; if there is nothing left of the *sikol*, it is just fastened, and the *bāndi* is *munḍra*, having no knot) (v. *munḍ* and *munḍguḥ*).

munḍra badha, n. A wooden sandal, fashioned alike in front and at the heel, and generally kept in position with string instead of the *baula*, toe-peg (v. *supra* and *badha*).

munḍra ḍāṅgra, n. A polled bullock; fig., a tiger or a leopard.

munḍra panahi, n. Shoes without the turned up toe-point (called *kurbāṇ panahi*, common in India) (v. *panahi*).

munḍri, adj. f., v. a. m., equal to *munḍguḥ*, q. v., but used only about females. *M.gai*, a polled cow; *kuriko m.kedea*, they have shaved the girl's head (in disease).

munḍruḥ, adj., v. a. m., equal to *munḍguḥ*, q. v. *M.dare*, a lopped tree; *m.ḍāṅgra*, a polled bullock; *ramae hoyo m.akata*, he has pared his nails to the quick; *korae m.ena*, the young man had his hair shaved off (or cropped). *Munḍruḥ* is not used about females. *Jonḍrako jom m.keta*, they (cattle) ate the (small) Indian corn plants, so that only the stumps were left.

munḍte, v. *munḍ*.

munḍu, n. A thicket, wood, copse. *Goṭa m.n̄ nam barakedea*, I sought him all over the wood; *m.te idikope gai, palako jom laḡit*, take the cattle to the jungle that they may eat leaves; *m.te calak̄*, fig. go to pass stool; *m.pakar̄in dārāketa*, I walked about in the copses and thickets; *gaḍa m.i dak̄keta*, it rained excessively (flooding all); *ale herel dō m.i hor̄ho kana*, our man (i. e., my husband) is watching the copse (i. e., silk-worms); *goḍa dō m.yena*, the highland field has become jungle. *Munḍu* is less than *bir*, both in extent and as to size and number of trees.

munḍu bapla, n., v. m. lit. A copse marriage, illicit intercourse, a runaway match; have illicit intercourse, live together without having been properly married. *Akintekin ṇapam akana, m.b. hor̄ kanakin*, they have come together themselves (without the assistance of society), they are jungle-married persons; *m.b.yenakin, nitok̄ dōkin laḡhai kana*, they had a runaway match, now they are fighting each other. As a rule, such people will afterwards go through a regular marriage ceremony (v. *bapla*).

Munḍu Baske, n. A sub-sept of the Baske sept.

munḍu dhuṅgiā, v. a. lit. Jungle smoking, sacrifice to the Abge in the forest. *Teheṅko m.dh.yeta phalna dō*, so and so have a sacrifice to their Abge to-day (the smoke of the cooking of the sacrificed animal is seen) (v. *dhuṅgiā*).

munḍu lač, n. The small entrails of fowls. *Alope mesala m.l.*, *giḍikakpe*, don't mix the small entrails (with the rest of the fowl), throw them away.

M.l. is a part of the entrails to which the end entrails are joined.

Munḍu Pauriā, v. *Munḍu Pauriā*. (C.)

Munḍu Pauriā, n. A sub-sept of the Pauriā sept.

munḍha, the same as *munḍhaṭ*, q. v. *M. paṛagpe*, *sahan baṇuka*, chop a log, we have no firewood.

munḍha, adj., v. a. m. Blunt, without edge; make, become do. *Noa holaf do m.gea*, this razor is blunt; *baṣlai m.keta*, he has blunted the adze; *taṅga dhar m.yena*, the edge of the axe has been blunted (cf. B. *murā*, folded).

munḍhak, the same as *munḍhaṭ*, q. v. *Noa m. do alope sahana*, *nahel hoeoka*, don't use this log for firewood, it will do for a plough.

munḍha munḍhi, adj., adv., v. m. Equal, of the same size; head for head, in equal proportions, equally; be equal. *Bahu jāwāe dōkin m.m.gea*, bride and bridegroom are matched (of same height, etc.); *ḍaṅgrate kaḍaṅ bodolketkina*, *m.m.te*, I exchanged a bullock for a buffalo, head for head (no difference paid); *m.m. goda ar khetkin bodolketa*, they exchanged a highland field and a rice-field upon even terms; *nukin ḍaṅgra dōkin m.m.yena*, these two bullocks are equal (cf. *munḍ*; cf. B. *murā mūrī*).

munḍhaṭ, n. A log, block. *Ḍarke dōle sahaṅketa*, *m.ṭeṭ do menakgea*, we have used the branches as firewood, the log is here; *m.lekae gitič akana nū bulkate*, he is lying like a log, drunk; *joṇḍra do m. leka phoṭ akana*, the Indian corn has got cobs big like logs (cf. *munḍ*; cf. H. *muddhī*, a log of wood).

munḍhaṭ citri, n. The black partridge, *Francalinus vulgaris*.

munḍhet, the same as *munḍhaṭ*, q. v.

mūphuriā, adv. Plainly, straightforwardly, candidly, to one's heart's content; adj. Who speaks plainly, outspoken, fearless. *Jāhān katha bae ṇel goda*, *samaṇrege m.i roṛa*, he does not let any word pass, he will at once speak plainly before the other part; *m. hoṛ kanae*, *ekkalleye roṛ ruṛa*, he is an outspoken man, he will at once answer (cf. H. *mūh*, mouth; and H. *phuriā*; cf. *phoṛ*).

muphut, the same as *mophoṭ*, q. v.

mur, the same as *mul*, q. v. *Nui mohajon do murgeye hataoketa*, this money-lender took the principal (back). (Very rare; H. *Munḍari mūr*.)

mur, n. Myrrh. (A. H. *murr*; only in books.)

murād, n. Worth, esteem, estimation, importance, respect, honour, ability, faculty, strength, will, intention. *Nahak do m. baṇuktaea*, he has no respect at present (no one esteems him); *qimai unak m. hō baṇuktaea*, he has not even so much ability as a woman; *nui kaḍa reak m. baṇuktaea*, *gujuḱae*, this buffalo has no strength, it will die; *noa kaṭ reak do m. baṇuka*, there is no strength in this wood; *m. bae dōhōlettina*, he did not show me any respect; *kicrič reak m. baṇuka*, there is no strength (left) in the cloth;

m.dō menakgetaea, ekkalte eken ti dōe bañ kana, he has ability (means to keep his position), he is not absolutely empty-handed. (A. H. *murād*.)
murai, n., v. a., v. m. d. A store-house, granary, barn; make do. *Mit m. hořoko arjao akata neš*, they have this year had a rice crop sufficient to fill one granary; *m. awala hoř*, a man who has a store-house (i. e., wealthy); *hořo lažite m. akata*, he has built a store-house for his paddy; *kisār akanae, m. akawanae*, he has become wealthy, he has built store-houses for himself. (B. *mōrāi*.)

murai araķ, v. *mula araķ*. (C., not here; Muṇḍari *murai*.)

murat, v. *murad*.

murqa, n., v. a. Rampart, line of entrenchment; build ramparts, fortify. *Rapajko m.ko benaolaka*, the kings built ramparts; *m. akatako*, they have built ramparts. (H. *mūrcā*; very rare.)

murqa, n., v. m. Rust; to rust, corrode. *M. sapēna, onate bañ lasera churi*, it has become rusty, therefore the knife is not sharp; *banduk m.lenkhan orejoka*, if the gun becomes rusty it will burst. (H. *mūrcā*; not common.)

murculu, adj., adv. Nice, neat, prim; primly, nicely. *Putul dō m.i hełok kana mōñjge*, the doll looks nice and fine; *nui gidra behal m.i hełok kana, moca hō kačič kačič ar lutur hō kačič kačič*, this child is looking extremely nice, its mouth is small and its ears are also small; *m.i durup akana* (the girl) is sitting neatly (not spread out).

murculuñ, equal to *murculu*, q. v.

murcha, v. *murqa*. (C.)

murchau, v. a. m. Cut off, cut round and off the top or end, dress end by paring. *Sate thenak sener giri m.pe, bañkhan takkiča*, pare the ends of the eaves-rafters, or they will hurt by people butting against them; *thenğa m. mit sāome*, pare the end of the stick and make it neat; *gai gachiko jom m.kefa*, the cattle ate the paddy seedlings, so that all looked neatly cropped off. (Muṇḍari *murchao*, cut off.)

murchi hořo, n. A variety of paddy.

murdar, n. A corpse (human). *Okaren m. coe qtu agu akadea gađa*, the river has brought the corpse of someone from who knows where, drifting here; *m. sahanle idiyet kana*, we are taking firewood along to cremate a dead person; *m. lekae giłič akana*, he is lying like a corpse (women's abuse). (P. H. *murdār*; not common.)

murga, n. A cock. (C.; not used here; P. H. *murgā*.)

murga, n. A fairly large tree, *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, Roxb. Excellent wood. *M. mājām*, Murga blood, the juice of the Murga tree, that looks like blood.

murgan, n., v. a. d. Medicine, drugs; give do. and take care of. (Here generally preceded by *ran*). *Ran m. lagaoaepe*, apply medicines to him; *okoe hō bako ran m.adeteye gočena*, he died because no one gave him medicines and took care of him (? cf. H. *mūr*, root, v. *ran rehet*; ? cf. H. *murgān*, fowls, referring to the sacrifices of healthy fowls during illness).

murguč, adj., the same as *muiguč*, q. v. (Dirty.)

mur guluč, v. ad *cur guluč*.

murgut, v. *morgot*.

murhuč, v. a. Devour, strip, as locusts, caterpillars. (C., not here; v. *murguč*.)

murhuč jom, n., adj. Leprosy; leprous. *M.j.te ti janga khačoktakoa*, by leprosy people's hands and legs are shortened (i. e., joints fall off); *m.j. rog*, the disease of leprosy; *m.j. hor*, a leper; *engam apumem daletkina, papet kanam, m.j. hammea*, you are striking your parents, you are committing a sin, you will get leprosy.

murhut, n. An image, idol. *M. lekae durup akana*, he is sitting (immovable) like an image; *Deko do hasa reak m.ko sewawaka*, The Dekos worship images made of earth. (H. *mūrat*; C. *murhut*, possibly a misprint.)

muri, v. m. Die (preceded by *goč*). *Goč m.yenae*, he died. (H. *marnā*.)

muri, v. a. m. Preserve, keep with care. *Muri*, is especially used about making a small bundle for keeping seed-grain with *guchi* (straw) alone and without *bor*, straw-rope. *Ita horo do m.katele počom dohokaka*, we wrap the seed-paddy up in a straw-bundle and keep it (the straw is tied together at both ends); *pon pai gan bae m.kakme, bahrere takenkhanbon jomkea*, preserve about four half-seers (of seed) in a bundle, if it stays outside, we might eat it; *den inih jom m.kaka, alope gidia*, give me, I shall eat it and prevent its being lost, don't throw it away; *oka theč coh bae m. akata poesa*, I have hidden the money away somewhere (cannot find it) (cf. supra; cf. H. *murnā*).

muri khučti, the same as *muhri*, q. v. (*muhri khučti*).

muri muri, adv., v. a. Carefully preserving; keep carefully, fondle, caress, pet. *M.m. baekakge hocoka*, it will be necessary to keep it carefully, preserving it; *am lačiti m. m. akata*, I have kept it carefully for you; *gidra m.m.yede kana*, she is fondling the child (by always having it near her, on her hip, etc.) (v. *muri*).

murjat, the same as *marjat*, q. v.

murji, n., v. a. d., v. m. Favour, pleasure, assent, choice, intention, will, present, gift; regard with favour, treat, prove agreeable (to); like, be pleased. *M. menkateko emadea, hok do bañ tahēkantaea*, they gave it him as a favour (gift), he had no right to get it; *uni emae lačit m. banukitaea*, he has no wish to give him; *guti do tahe m. banukitaea*, the servant has no wish to remain (as servant); *jāwāe then tahe m. banukitaea bahu*, the wife has no intention of staying with her husband; *kicrič bae m.ala*, she was not pleased with the cloth; *bañ m.ako hor do bako emakoa*, they do not give to people whom they do not like; *amem m.lenkhanbon emaea*, if it pleases you we shall give him (also *m.lekhan*); *m.kate dela-waeme*, be pleased to call him (invite him). (A. H. *marčt*.)

murkhu, adj. Ignorant, illiterate, who does not know how to read and write; equal to *mukhu*, q. v. (H. *mürkhh*.)

murli, n. A fife, pipe blown at the end (with three or six finger-holes). *Mat reak m.ko benaoa*, they make fifes of bamboo; *moŋa m.*, a thick fife (about as thick as a flute, *tirio*); *nanha m.*, a thin fife; *bhērē m.*, a fife with a hole on the under-side (besides those on the opposite side) producing a peculiar sound (something like *bhērē bhērē*); *Bhūiq m.*, Bhūya fife (in which the mouth-piece is pointed, while in the others it is not.) (H. *murli*.)

Murmu, n. One of twelve Santal septs, a member of this sept. *M.ko dō sedae khon naekeko tahēkantalea*, *M. Thakurle metakoa*, the Murmus were from olden times our priests, we were calling them M. Thakur; *M.ko dhiri cauḍal tahēkantakoa*, the Murmus had a marriage palanquin of stone (for this statement that occurs in a *dōn* song, cf. H. *murum*, broken stones). The name is possibly totemistic, as the *murum* (q. v.) deer is sacrosanct to them; they do not eat or kill the Nilgae and if they hear that a Nilgae has been killed by others, they bathe and have their clothes washed (v. sub *paris*).

Murmu Thakur, v. supra.

mursin̄ barsin̄, n., adv. A few days, a short time, for the present. *M.b. tahē hatarokme*, remain for a few days in the meantime; *m.b. dhartirebon taken kana*, we stay for a few days in the world (live); *niq m.b. dō bogege menaklea*, for this present time we are well. Expression is especially used when Santals meet and they ask each other how they are (v. *sin̄*; cf. *ursin̄ barsin̄* and *musin̄ barsin̄*; *mur* here equal to *mil*, q. v.).

murubi, n. An old man, venerable old man, elder, sage. *Nahak dō disomre m. horge banukhoa, ekenko cēn curiagea*, at present there are no old men in the country, there are only greenhorns; *dē baba m., amge celem meneta*, please, you venerable old man, what do you say; *m. hōr hōhōakope*, call the elderly persons. (A. P. H. *murabbi*; Desi *murubi*.)

muruk, n., v. a. Vigour, might, strength, perseverance; decide, determine, make up one's mind, be tenacious, energetic, steadfast; v. m. Act strongly, be strong. *M.te kamime, tobem arjaoa*, work energetically, then you will get crops; *ač m.teye capalkedea, jaṅgae capat rapukhettaea*, he threw (something) at him with all his might, he threw and broke his leg; *calak m.me, bam m.lekhan cekatem calaka*, make up your mind to go, if you do not make up your mind, how will you go; *m. akae takenme, atom botrokka*, be steadfast (e. g., to stay alone), don't be afraid; *m.kate sahaome*, endure it steadfastly; *mōn m.kate tulme*, lift it, having made up your mind (tenaciously); *ma lebēl murukme*, do step vigorously (said to one who has pain in his foot, so that walking is difficult); *ti baṅ m.ok kantiha, mackao akanah*, my hand will not be active (is powerless), I have got it sprained.

murum, n. The Nilgae buck, *Portax tragocamelus*, now practically extinct in the Santal Parganas. Taboo to the Murmu sept. (Munḍari, Birhōr *murum*.) The cow is called *sosam*.

murum, adj. Reddish (colour of cattle, horses). *M. daŋgra*, *m. gai*, *m. sadom*, bullock, cow, horse of the colour of a Nilgae (v. supra).

murum, v. *hawal murum* (a snake).

murum ot, n. A certain mushroom. Edible. Taboo to the Murmu sept.

murup, n. A small tree, *Butea frondosa*, Roxb. Fairly common. The Lac insects are put on these trees. The seeds are an effective anthelmintic. The bark is used in Santal medicine. The flowers are sucked by Santals, except by the *Nij Murmu* sept, to whom they are taboo; the same do not use the wood for firewood and do not eat from plates made of *murup* leaves. In full blossom the trees present a striking spectacle, like fire on the horizon.

Ponḍ m. (por), the same as *por murup*, v. infra.

Nārī murup, n. A large climber, *Butea superba*, Roxb. The bark is used in Santal medicine. The fibre is used as a rope.

Ot murup, n. A small shrubby plant, *Flemingia nana*, Roxb. (C.)

Por murup, n., the same as *ot murup*, q. v. (*Muṇḍari*, *murud*; *Ho mur*.)

murup goḍo, n. The mould rat or mouse, *Nesokia indica*. Eaten by Santals (v. *goḍo*).

murup nārī, the same as *nārī murup*, v. sub *murup*.

murupī, n. A veiled name for cholera. (Very rare; cf. *H. marorī*, writhing.)

murut, n., the same as *murhut*, q. v.

murut, the same as *murup*, q. v. (Both pronunciations are heard, *murup* is the common one.)

murut heṇḍe hasa, n. A kind of black stiff soil. (C.)

murwad, the same as *murqad*, q. v.

mūr, n. Head, (fig.) strength, exertion. *Apnar m.te kāmime*, work acc. to your own head (as you understand); *m. guntibonme*, *tiṇḱbon heḍ akana*, count our heads, how many we have come; *aḥ m.teye oraḱ duar akata*, he has procured house and property by his own exertions. (*H. mūr*; v. *muṇḍ*.)

mūrāhan, adv., v. a. m. Utterly (ruined); ruin, lay waste, devastate, make havoc, destroy. *M. raput caba akana hoe dakte*, it has been broken to pieces by the storm; *kombro m.ko idikeḥtaea*, thieves carried everything he had away; *areḥte hoṛoe m.keta*, hail ruined the paddy; *oraḱ m.entaea*, his house was ruined (broken down by storm); *casko jom m.keta*, (the cattle) ate and destroyed the crops (cf. *mūr*; v. *han*).

murguḥ, the same as *muṇḍguḥ*, q. v.

mūr gunti, adv., v. a. In all, altogether; count, count together, find the number. *M.g. lekhaḱom*, *iṇḱ daka haṭiṇime*, count them how many they are, serve out the food in accordance with their number; *m.g.ketkoe*, he counted them all (v. *mūr* and *gunti*).

murgut, the same as *murguḥ*, q. v.

mūr ghos, the same as *mūr ghusia*, q. v.

mūr ghusiq, the same as *munḍ ghusiq*, q. v.

mūr ghusni, adj., the same as *munḍ ghusiq*, q. v., but applied to women.

murhāt, the same as *munḍhāt*, q. v.

muri, n. A measure of land of varying quantity. (C.; not here; cf. H. *marī*, a small patch of sown ground.)

mūrī, n. A maund, a measure of 40 seers, 82 lbs. avoirdupois. *Bar m. hōro*, two maunds of paddy; *m. khāclākre pon suli sahōboka*, a maund basket holds four *suli* (q. v.; v. sub *khāclākre*) (v. *mōn*).

mūrpaṭ, n., adj. Leader; leading. *Noa atoren m. dō phalna kanae*, the leading person of this village is so and so. (Not common; H. *mūr* (*munḍ*) and H. *paṭ*.)

mūrpaṭka, the same as *mūrpaṭ*, q. v.

mūr ṭhūṭka, n. Head-rapper (expression used in a folk tale; v. *mūr*; cf. H. *ṭhāṭhānā*, beat).

Musa, n. Moses (as used by some; A. H. *Mūsā*).

musq, n. A rat. (H. *mūsā*; the Santal name is *goḍo*; C.)

musq gābhīn, adj., v. m. Pregnant (just visible); become do. (animals). *M.g. menaea sukri*, the sow is visibly pregnant; *gaiye m.g. akana*, the cow is pregnant (v. supra and H. *gābhīn*; the expression refers to the foetus, that is formed as big as a rat; it is used about the time when pregnancy becomes visible, in cattle about the fourth month, in other animals not quite half-way on).

musqk, v. *gundur musqk*.

musqphir, n. Traveller, wayfarer. (A. H. *musāfir*; not regularly used by Santals in these parts.)

Musqr, v. *Mushqr*.

musqri, n. A mosquito-net. (B. *mōshāri*; very rare with Santals.)

Mushqr, n. A certain low caste of Hindu. (H. *musahar*, a wild man.)

musil, the same as *moesil*, q. v.

musim barsiñ, the same as *mursiñ barsiñ*, q. v.

musiñ, adv. A short time, one day. *M. din thiropke*, keep quiet for a short time. (Possibly equal to *miñ siñ*; very rarely used alone; Munḍari *musiñ*.)

musiñ barsiñ, the same as *mursiñ barsiñ*, q. v. (Munḍari *musiñ barsiñ*.)

muskil, n., adj., v. a. m. Difficulty, hardship, strait, dilemma, intricacy; difficult, hard, intricate; make, become do., bring into difficulties. *Adi m.reñ paṛao akana*, I have got into great difficulties; *m. katha kana noa*, this is a difficult matter; *m. hōr*, a difficult road; *adi m. jaega kana*, it is a very difficult place (to stay in, on acc. of lack of water, etc., because of thieves, etc.); *mohajone m. akadiña*, the money-lender has put me in a difficulty; *m. rog*, *m. ghao*, a difficult disease, a difficult sore (that will not yield to treatment); *ḍaṅgrae goḍenteye m.ena*, he has got into difficulties by a bullock of his dying. (A. H. *mushkil*.)

Musla, n., adj. A Mussulman, Mohammedan, Muslim. *M. dō jat bānukitakoa*, the Mohammedans have not caste (i. e., may marry anybody); *M. qimai*,

- a Mohammedan woman. *M. gocoe dōho akafa*, he has a beard like that of a Mohammedan (cf. A. H. *muslim*).
- mus musqu*, equal to *mas masao*, q. v.
- musnq*, n., adj. Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*, L., linseed; linen. *M. cas menaktakoa*, they cultivate flax; *m. sutam*, linen thread; *m. kicrič*, linen cloth; *m. reakko sunuma*, they prepare linseed oil; *m. sunum*, linseed oil. Used in Santal medicine. (H. *masinā*.)
- musraq*, n. The pestle of a *đhiñki*, husking-machine. *M. do khatoyena, etakak lagaome*, the pestle has become too short, replace it by another. (H. *mūsāl* and *mūsar*.)
- musraq*, adj. m. Dusty, dirty, fat, stout. (C.)
- musri*, adj. f., the same as *musraq*, q. v., applied to females. (C.)
- musuč*, adj. Quiet, reserved. *M. geae, bhage bae rora hor samaire*, he is quiet, does not speak much before people. Used as a nickname (cf. *masač musuč*).
- musur hoŋo*, n. A variety of paddy.
- musur musur*, adv. Crunchingly; v. a. Crunch. *Khajari m.m.e jomjoñ kana*, he is crunching and eating parched rice; *joñdra atae m.m.e kana*, he is crunching parched Indian corn (onomat.; v. *masar masar*; cf. *muřur muřur*).
- mutak*, n. A club, thick stick. *Tereł m. benaoañpe, hoŋečin dala*, make me a heavy stick of ebony wood, I shall "beat" (thrash) *hoŋeč*, q. v.; *murga m. emañme, kicrič sokbotiñ idia*, give me a thick stick of *murga* (q. v.) wood, I shall carry clothes (hanging from both ends of the stick carried on the head) away to wash; *kađa gupi m.*, a thick stick used when herding buffaloes; *bhurni pařup m.*, a stick to lift the door (used by young men who want to get in secretly) (cf. A. H. *mutakkā*, prop, pillar).
- mutau*, v. a. Urinate. *M. oco mealan*, I shall cause you to pass water (i. e., do you in). (H. *mutānā*; rare.)
- muti*, the same as *moti*, q. v. (both in the meaning of head, and pearl). *M. kharap akantaea*, his head is bad (off his head); *m. mala*, a pearl necklace.
- mutiān*, n., adj., v. a. m. Chief, head, leader; chief, leading; make, become a leader. *Kqmiren m. kanae*, he is the chief of the work; *phalnako m. kedeā*, they have made so and so the leader (? cf. H. *mafi*, mind; *mutiān* is also used like *motean*, q. v.).
- mutka*, the same as *mutak*, q. v.
- mutluñ*, n. The top. *Coř m. reye ap akana kuriř*, the kite is perched on the top (of tree or post); *buru m. tele dečena*, we climbed to the top of the hill; *m. re bhugak akana orač*, the house has got a hole at the top (v. *mutul*).
- mutul*, n. The end or gable of a house. *Adom hor do m. sečko duqra*, some people make their door at the end of the house; *m. duqra*, a door at the gable end of a house; *jhañti eřet m. duqra menaktakoa*, they have

- a door at the gable end of the house closed with branches (they are poor people); *gora m.re daŋgra celanko aka akata*, they have a vessel in which ox-beef is cooked, hanging at the end of the cowshed (a vessel in which the meat of oxen or cows is cooked cannot be taken inside their houses); *m. khunŋi*, the posts (three) at each of the gable ends of a house (where the roof rests on posts). (Muŋdari, Ho *mutul*, roof-ridge; Birhoŋ *mutul khunŋa*, central post of a house.)
- mutul qar*, n. The main branch of a tree, the upper part of a tree. (C.; not here.)
- mutul kaŋuŋ*, n. The middle finger (now very rarely heard; generally *tala kaŋuŋ*).
- mutha*, n. A certain grass, *Cyperus rotundus*, L. Pigs root and eat the tubers. (H. *mothā*; cf. *biŋdi mutha*.) Also called *sukri mutha*.
- muthna*, n. The ridge of a house, top (of hill, tree). *Coŋ m.re cērēye duruŋ akana*, a bird is sitting on the ridge (v. *muthni*, the commonly used word).
- muthni*, n. The top, summit, peak. *Buru m.re dare ŋelok kana*, a tree is seen on the summit of the hill; *coŋ m. qarre kisniye tuka akata*, a maena has made its nest on a top branch; *cuŋa m.tet*, the spire top (cf. *matha*).
- muthrau*, v. m. Be filled, full-fed (eating). *Jom jomteye m.ena*, he became full-fed by continuing to eat; *jom m. akanan, ado ban dareaka*, I have eaten myself full, I am unable to take any more.
- muthrin*, n., the same as *muthni*, q. v. (Word doubtful.)
- mut*, n. A fist, a fistful, handful. *Mit m. caole emaeme*, give him a fistful of rice; *m.e udukadea*, he showed him his fist (threatening). (H. *mūth*.)
- mut*, n. A handful of seed. *Ruhnire mit m. baŋe aphorme, barti bam dareak khan*, during the Ruhnri (q. v.) do sow one handful (of paddy), if you are unable to do any more; *m. tehenin hataoketa*, I took the handful today (to sow). It is considered seasonable to sow during Ruhnri (one week commencing with the 13th of Jhet, i. e., end of May); if they are unable to do so, they will for the sake of luck sow at least one handful of paddy at this time (v. supra).
- mut*, n., v. a. Handle (of weapon, not of implements), hilt (of sword); seize, clutch. *Tarware m.*, the hilt of a sword; *dhup m.*, the handle of a rapier; *caŋbol m.kedete gaiye or beretkede*, seizing her tail he pulled the cow up on her legs; *ŋeŋgae m.keta dadal lagit*, he took the stick in his fist to strike; *hakoe m.kedea*, he seized the fish in his hand. (H. *mūth*.)
- muŋi*, n. A handle, part that is taken hold of. *Jonok m.*, the handle of a broom; *qr m. seŋ dalakme, paset ban hūr caba akan*, strike the straw-bundle towards the part that you grasp, all (grain) has possibly not fallen down. Seems ordinarily not to be used except as shown, and not about a handle of an implement; in a *karam* song, however, occurs

- sonē m. churiya*, a knife with a golden handle; but this is not Santali (v. *muṭhi*).
- muṭi*, v. m. Be razed, spoilt. *Noa gachi m.yena, bañ jivedoka*, this paddy-seedling has been spoilt, it will not live. Expression is used about paddy seedlings being torn, the root remaining in the earth, when they are pulled out for transplanting (cf. H. *maṭiyānā*, be razed, extinguished).
- muṭiqu*, v. a. Take hold of, collect together, appropriate. *Adak saname m.keta are calaoena*, he collected all belonging to him and went; *ṭaka poesa beste m.me, jāhārem nūrhakea*, keep the money well tied up, you might otherwise let some fall down somewhere (v. *muṭhiqu*).
- muṭkuri*, n. Small stones like gravel (of easily crushed stone, not of quartz or feldspar). *M. hasa*, soil mixed with small stones (cf. H. *maṭṭi*, earth; cf. *muṭ*; v. *moṭkori*).
- muṭur muṭur*, adv., v. a. Crunchingly; to crunch. Equal to *maṭar muṭur*, q. v. *Jopdra atae m.m.et kana*, he is crunching parched Indian corn (onomat.).
- muṭur muṭur*, adv. Staringly, with eyes fixed. *M.m.e beṅget akala, bae ror dareak kana*, he is looking staringly, he is unable to speak (an ill person); *kulqi m.m.ko ṅehela*, hares gaze staringly.
- muṭh*, v. *muṭ*.
- muṭha*, n. A handful, as much as one can grasp, also of food. *Khet picha miṭ m.kate dohgeme, ona dō ir arpa hoeoktama*, leave in every rice-field one handful, this will be your harvest allowance; *miṭ bar m. jom toraepe*, take a couple of handfuls of food before you go; *m. ṭakale emeta, m. dakale jometa*, we give a handful of money, we eat a handful of food (pay rent to support ourselves). (H. *muṭṭhā*.)
- muṭha muṭhi*, n. Handful into the bargain. *M.m. bae lagaoak kana, eken son ḍaṭope emok kana*, he does not add even a handful extra, he gives only the exact measure (v. *supra* and H. *muṭṭhi*).
- muṭhan*, n. Form, likeness, looks, picture, figure, shape. *Apat m.e agu akata*, he has inherited his father's looks (resembles his father); *eṅgat m. lekae ṅelok kana*, she looks like her mother; *bhitre taruṭ m.ko ol akata*, on the wall they have painted a picture of a leopard; *hor m.ko benao akata*, they have made a picture of a Santal; *Deko m.angeae*, he looks like a Deko; *boṅga m.ko benaoa*, they make pictures representing bongas (i. e., Hindus); *gorhon m.*, a sculpture (representing spirits), idol.
- muṭhi*, n., equal to *muṭha*, q. v., also to *muṭi*, q. v.
- muṭhiqu*, v. a. m. Seize, grasp, clutch, take hold of. *Hakoṅ m. oḍokkedeā*, I seized the fish and brought it out; *tireye m. goṭkidiṅa*, he suddenly seized me by my hand; *ṭheṅga m.kakme*, grasp the stick tightly; *kicricre m.kokme gaḍalaṅ paromokre*, take hold of my cloth when we cross the river; *jambro mōṇḍ m.kate or todeme*, grasp the rat-snake by the tail and

pull her out. *Muṭhiṇu* is especially used about grasping with both hands. (H. *muṭhiyānā*.)

muṭhu, adj. Large, big, important. *M.geae, bae huḍiṇa phalna hoṇon koṛa dō*, he is big, he is not small, so and so's son; *m. hako*, a large fish; *m. dare*, a large tree; *m. hoṛ babar joṛo emakope*, give the important men two portions each; *m. hoṛbo eneṇa, gidṛa babon gatekoa*, we grown-up ones shall dance, we shall not let the children take part (cf. *moṭa*; cf. *muṭ*).

muṭhu, n. A children's game. (C.)

muṭhu muṭhu, adj. Large, strong, important. *Atoren m.m. hoṛ hoṇo agukom*, call the important men of the village here (v. *muṭhu*).

N.

n the dental nasal. Articulated by placing the point of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth; an interdental articulation is also seen. As a rule voiced.

In Santal songs it has been customary to prefix a consonant to words having an initial vowel; the common prefixed consonant is *n* (also *v. t* and *y*). With education this practice is getting out of vogue. See Mat. I., par. 122. (*N/enre hōe mēna, nui (n)era bañ dohoyea*, still he says, I will not keep this wife.

-n, suffixed to a word having final single vowel, making the word function as an adjective, a verbal noun or a neutral verb. *Eton*, adj. Fit to be broken in (*v. Mat. II, par. 57, et seqq.*)

na, a postpos. particle used in calling or addressing a girl who stands in the relationship of a younger sister or of a daughter of the speaker or is a friend of equal age; a husband may address his wife with *na*. Women may even address an elder sister with *na*, provided there is no great difference in age; some men may do the same, but this is not considered regular. *Na* is not used to strangers (in this case *māi* is used). *Notē na hijukme* (or *notē hijukme na*), come over here, my girl; *durupme na*, sit down, my girl; *nē na*, take it, my girl; *E na, henda na*, listen, my girl; *E dāi na*, O my elder sister (cf. *nōi*; *Muṇḍari na*; corresponds to *ya* in addressing younger males).

na, inanim. dem. element and pr. This (only in the sing.). *Na sa*, this side; *hana nae roṛeta*, he is speaking this and that (incoherently); *hana nateye banden kana*, she is dressing herself in this and that cloth (is not satisfied with one set); *hana nae khoj kana jom*, he asks for this and that food (other than what is placed before him) (cf. *nāi*; *v. nah* and *nha*; possibly *na + a*). Also animate in dual and pl., *nākin* and *nako* (cf. *nāi*, q. v.).

na, a particle signifying negation or uncertainty. Nor, or, neither . . . nor. Postpositional. *Daka na ulu, cef hō bako emaflea*, they gave us nothing, neither rice nor curry; *poesa na ṭaka bānuktiṇa*, I have nothing, neither pice nor rupees; *gāi na kaḍa bānukkotakoa*, they have neither cows (cattle) nor buffaloes; *jiniṣ na jiniṣ, okam nam kana, lai bhōṇme*, this or that thing, what is it you want, say it plainly; *hōhō nam hōhōkef*,

okoe com hohgade (note, also *hohgal* is said), you certainly called, who knows whom you called (or, what name you meant). (H. *nā*, no, not.)
na, a negative or privative prefix (in borrowed Aryan words), corresponding to non-, in-, un-, dis-, -less. *Nacar*, helpless; *nasqbud*, unproven; (separately prefixed) *na khâyā na dâyā kami kanale*, we are working without getting food or anything (forced labour). (P. H. *nā*.)

nabab, v. *nobab*. (A. H. *nawwāb*.)

nabalok, n., adj. A minor; under age, immature (both sexes). *N.gae*, *guriye haraka*, he is under age, he is not as yet grown up; *n. kuriye bahu akadea*, he has married an under-age (immature) girl. (B. *nābālek*.)

nacao, v. a. Plague, worry, vex, annoy, persecute. *Nui qimqiye n.edin kana*, this woman is worrying me; *nui gidrai n. hamkidina*, this child has caused me annoyance; *sauko n.kidina, okaren tahena*, the money-lenders have vexed me, where shall I stay (cf. H. *nacānā*, cause to dance.)

nacar, adj., v. m. Helpless, without resource, destitute, miserable; become do. *Aḍi n. hor kanae, jom iū kicri khāḍuqk banuktaea*, he is a very destitute man, he has no food or drink, no clothes or clothing; *n.reko parao akana*, they have become helpless (are in distress); *n.ko jometa*, they have poor food; *n. catom*, a poor (broken, holey) umbrella; *kisārko tahēkana, nitok doko n.ena*, they were rich, now they have become destitute; *kami hor banukkotele n. akana*, we are badly situated because we have no working people. (H. *nācār*; cf. *lacar*.)

nacaria, adj. Destitute, resourceless, poor. *N.tele nalha barayeta*, we are working for wages because we are without resources (v. *nacar*).

naconi, n., the same as *nacniq*, q. v. (also *naconiq*).

nacra nacri, adv., v. a. Abundantly (fallen down in all directions, crops); luxuriantly; throw down, bend or twist in all directions. *N.n. horo hoe akana*, the paddy has grown luxuriantly, being bent down in all directions; *n.n.ko tapamena*, they quarrelled (fought) bending and twisting each other; *n.n.kedae*, he threw him down (fighting) (v. *nacrao*; cf. *kacra kacri*).

nacrao, v. a. Pull off, tear off, rip off. *Mit khacraq siṅ arake n. aguatlea*, she plucked and brought us a basket full of *siṅ* (q. v.) leaves; *hoete dāre n. rapulketā*, the wind tore off the branch; *taruṣ gaiye n. bindarkedea*, the leopard threw the cow down, twisting her (cf. *kacrao*).

nādan, the same as *nandan*, q. v. (now very rare).

nādan kādan, adv. In poverty and weeping. *N.k. din calak kantalea*, we pass our days in poverty and weeping. (Rare; v. *nandan kandan*.)

nadhao, v. *nandhao*.

nae, v. *nae napae*.

naeke, n., v. a. m. A Santal village priest; make, become do.; (fig.) lie on the floor. Every Santal village has two priests, the *naeke*, also called *ato naeke*, and the *kuḍam naeke*, lit. the house-back priest, or field priest. The *ato naeke* worships and sacrifices to the national bongas on behalf of the village community, except to the *Pargana bongā*, to whom the

kuḍam naeke sacrifices. The *kuḍam naeke* does not otherwise perform sacrifices, but scatters rice and offers *bul māyām* (q. v.) to the spirits of the outskirts and forests, when the *ato naeke* works. Both have formerly had some rent-free land belonging to their position (called *naeke man* and *kuḍam naeke man*); there is no longer any rent-free land in these parts; but the village people pay them a small sum yearly. *Rum boṅga n.ko bachaojoṅa*, persons possessed by bongas choose a priest for themselves (the whole matter is naturally more or less decided beforehand, but the village people themselves do not appoint anybody to be a *naeke*; the bongas are supposed to do it; the village people may refuse to be served by a *naeke* who does not perform his work properly, and a new one is appointed; if a *naeke's* son takes up the work after his father, no fresh appointment by possessed persons is needed). *Boṅga phalnako n.kedea*; *uni gockate hopontete n.yena*, the bongas appointed so and so to be a priest, after his death his son became priest. *N.ak̄*, what belongs to the priest, the priest's work; *n.iṭhulak̄* (or *n.uṭhulak̄*), the priest's share in game killed in the hunt (flesh along the backbone is cut off and formed into the shape of a fire-place and given to the *naeke*; v. *iṭhulak̄*); *parkom banuk̄te teheṅ doe n.ḷ kana*, as there is no bedstead he is lying on the floor to-night (a priest has to lie on the floor the night before performing a sacrifice) (cf. H. *nāik*).

naeke era, n. The priest's wife.

Naeke khil, adj. Every Santal sept has a sub-sept called *Naeke khil*; thus: *N.kh. Baske*, *N.kh. Besra*, *N.kh. Cōrē*, *N.kh. Hāsdaḷ*, *N.kh. Hembrom*, *N.kh. Kisku*, *N.kh. Mqr̄yḍi*, *N.kh. Murmu*, *N.kh. Pguriq*, *N.kh. Soreṅ*, *N.kh. Ṭuḍu*. The *Naeke khil* sub-septs perform their sacrifices in a sacred grove separate from the village one.

naenam, n. Trace, remembrance, known particulars. *Uniaḷ n. baṅ ṇamok̄ kana* (or *aṅjomok̄ kana*), no trace is found of him (or, nothing is heard of him). (Rare; ? cf. H. *nā* and *nām*.)

nae napae, adj., v. m. Well, harmonious, friendly; become friendly again, be reconciled, make peace. *N.n.geale*, we are well (in all respects); *n.n.te* (or *n.te n.te*) *tahenpe*, live nicely (in harmony); *jhograḷ kan tahēkanako*, *nitok̄ doko n.n.yena*, they were quarrelling, now they have made peace (are on friendly terms again); *n. bare n. barele tahen ma*, may we live well, in peace (from an incantation) (? cf. H. *nay*, behaviour; v. *napae*).

naeyiḍ pahariḍ, n. The leading man in worship. Expression heard in the formal talk of a village headman during the Magh ceremonies (v. supra; for *pahar* cf. the use of *buru* for mountain spirits).

nag, the same as *nak*, q. v. (possibly a mis-spelling).

naga, v. *naṅga*.

nagad, v. *nogod* (the more common form). (A. H. *naqd*, also *nagad*.)

nagar, n. A city or large town (smaller than *naṅgraha*) (v. *nogor*; H. *nagar*).

nagar bhuli, v. *naṅgar bhuli*.

nagar kiari, n. The name of a bonga.

nagar kisni, v. *naṅgar kisni*.

nager caker, v. *naṅger caker*.

nagle, v. *naṅgle*.

nag naḡin, n., the same as *lag laḡin*, q. v. Also invoked by the ojhas.

nago dana, n. A certain plant, *Artemisia vulgaris*, L. (In books. B. *nago dānā*.) Also a bonga, invoked by the ojhas.

nagos, v. *naṅgos*. (Muṇḍari *nagos*.)

nagoyak, v. *naṅgoyak*.

nagraha, v. *naṅgraha*.

nah, inanimate dem. pr., the same as *na*, q. v.

nahak, adv. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly; v. a. Disregard, disobey; v. m. Be in vain, useless. *N.geṇ senlena, eḡen laṅga haron*, I went in vain, had only the fatigue and worry; *n.gele kamiketa, baṅ hoelena jondra*, we worked uselessly, the Indian corn came to nothing; *n.geṇ kamiketa, kuṛai bae emadiṇa*, I worked in vain, he did not give me any pay; *noa mat dō n.ena, hutiko jomketa*, this bamboo has become useless, insects have eaten it; *iṇak kathae n. keta*, he disregarded my order. (P. H. *nāhaq*; B. *nāhok*.)

nāhāk (also *nahāk*), adv. At present, just now, presently; n. The present time or age. *Hape n.iṇ emamgea*, just wait, I shall give you presently; *nē n.e hijuka, miṭ ghuri tayom*, he will come presently in a moment; *n. jug*, the present age; *n. jug dō cas baṅ hoeok kana*, at the present time (opp. to years ago) the crops come to nothing; *sedae ar n. dō judage*, olden times and the present time are different (cf. Ho *na*, now; Muṇḍari *na-ah*; Kurku *naka*).

nahan, v. *tel nahan*. A ceremony in connexion with a dead person five days after death.

nahan sinan, v. m. Bathe and wash (preparing to perform a sacrifice). *Teheṅko n.s.ok kana, gapako boṅgana*, they are bathing and washing themselves to-day, to-morrow they are to have a sacrifice. The one who is to perform the sacrifice and the woman who prepares the sun-dried rice for the sacrifice, have to go through this bathing on the day before the ceremony; other members of the family may bathe, but must not. It is ordinary bathing; the head is cleaned with *narkan hasa* (q. v.), whereupon the bather takes the plunge. (Not commonly used; H. *nahān* and *asnān*.)

nahar, n. A canal, a large open drain. (C., not here; A. H. *nahr* or *nahar*.)

naharni, n. A small implement made of iron, containing a pair of tweezers, a small nail-cutter and needle for extracting thorns, etc., in a cover consisting of two spoon-like parts. It is carried tied to the loin-string. This is called *oko naharni*; when there is no cover, it is called *ciṁṭa naharni*. (H. *naharni*.)

nahas, v. *tahas nahas*.

nahel, n., v. a. m. A plough; make do. The Santal plough is made by the Santals themselves of a solid piece of wood, a little bent; it is cut so that the under and back sides are flat, while the front side tapers towards the middle. An iron ploughshare (*pal*) is fixed in a groove (*pal orak*) cut along the middle front top. A plough-beam (*isi*) is inserted just above the bend and a handle is fixed at the back. The different parts of the plough have separate names; *nahel bohok*, the plough head, is the top back in which the handle is fixed; the part below this (in front) is the *nahel koram*, the plough breast; the bottom bending part is the *nahel deke*, the plough fundament also called *nahel penda*; the two sides of the front part are called *nahel bulu*, the plough thighs, and the front with the *pal*, ploughshare, is called *nahel toda*, also called *nahel sesa*. The handle is called *kārba* or *kāmba*, q. v. This has different forms mentioned under *kārba*, and the ploughs are styled accordingly *kārba n.*, *ṭir kārba n.*, *gār boṭa n.*, *roḱ* (or *roṭok*) *kārba n.* One kind of plough is called *des nahel* or *pela kārba nahel*, a plough in which the handle is nailed to the *nahel koram*; this kind has its name from *des*, the Bengal country, and is supposed to be superior to the others. *N. joraome*, yoke the plough; *tikin jokheṭ n. ko araga*, about noon they loosen (the cattle from) the plough; *peale n. akala*, we have made three ploughs (or, we have three ploughs in use); *ponea n. acuroḱ kantalea*, we have four ploughs turning round (i. e., in use); *bar n. reaḱ jumi menakṭalea*, we have two-ploughs' rice-land (land that requires two ploughs for cultivation, a common expression stating the amount of land a man has; one-plough's land amounts to about twelve bighas, i. e., about four acres of land, rice-land and other agricultural land included). (Muṇḍari, *Ho nael*; cf. *H. hal* and *nāgal*.)

nahel gaḍa, n. A furrow. *N.g. ota acurme*, plough a deep furrow round (expression used about ploughing a deep furrow round a field in which seed has been sown for seedlings (*aphor goḍa*); the furrow is to draw the water from the seedlings) (v. *gaḍa*).

nahel gaḍa daḱ, n. Furrow-water, fig. rice-beer. *N.g.d. añjeṭena*, the furrow-water has dried up (there is no beer left) (v. *supra*).

nahok, the same as *nahak*, q. v.

na honeṭ, adv. In that case. *N.h. bañ agu darakea*, in that case should I not have brought it along (if you had told me). (*Na* may be either negation, as *bañ* may be used instead, or dem., as *ne honeṭ* is also said; v. *honeṭ*; equal to *na honeṭ* the following are used: *na honañ*, *na hunēṭ*, *na hoteṭ*, *na huteṭ*, *na hutam*, *na hutkeṭ*, *na hutkam*, and in every case *ne* for *na*.)

najar, v. *najer*. (A. H. *nazar*; C., not heard here.)

najer, n., v. a. Sight, vision; see, look. (C.; v. *supra*; here *noñjor* is used.) *N. bond*; v. *noñjor bond*.

najer, n. An example, instance, a case in point. *Den etak thai reak n. aguanpe, toben emoka*, bring me an instance from another place, then I shall give. (A. H. *nagir*.)

najhar, adj. Busy, no time for anything else, filled full, fully occupied. (C., not here; cf. *laujhar*.)

nakara, adj., v. a. m. Filthy, loathsome, defiled, polluted, dirty, bad; make, become do. *Noa jaega do qdi n.gea*, this place is very filthy (caused by all kinds of dirt or filth); *noa gadig reak dak do qditet n.gea, gai alope nu ocoakoa*, the water of this pool is very offensive, don't let the cattle drink it; *n. hgr kanae*, he is a dirty fellow; *racako nakata*, they have dirtied the courtyard; *nui qimai doe n.yena*, this woman has become filthy. (H. *nakara*; cf. *nekra*.)

nakarar, v. a. Deny. (C.)

nakas, v. m. Come to (one's senses, after having been possessed by a spirit), equal to *akas*, q. v.

nakatig, v. *nakatio*.

nakatio, n. Rascal, scamp; adj. Rascally (especially used in satirical songs about bride or bridegroom upon marriage). *Chio chio n., amar biñi na chuyore*, fie, fie, the scamp, don't you touch my daughter (from a marriage song in corrupt Bengali); *phalna qdi n. hgr kanae*, so and so is a great rascal (? cf. H. *nak katna*; H. *nikhattu*).

nakqbul, v. a. Deny, not admit. *Nel kanae, bankhan purgi dusi kangea*, he is not admitting it, otherwise he is fully guilty. (H. *naqabul*.)

nakatig, v. *nakatio*.

nak badho, v. *kat badho*. C. says that this is said by a mother to a child when it sneezes; not so here. Here the expression is used by a mother stretching the left arm and right leg and thereupon the right arm and left leg of her child and oiling them, saying; *n.b., kat badho, kan badho naki badhu*, may your nose grow, may the wood grow, may your ear grow, may your nose grow. This is supposed to prevent *hadi*, muscular pain. (H. *nak*; v. *badhao*.)

nak badhu, the same as *nak badho*, q. v.

nak dandi, n. The bridge of the nose (upper part where the nose joins the forehead). *N.d. sukri daleme, goe godokae*, strike the pig on the upper part of its nose, it will die quickly; *n.d. thapayeme*, slap him on the bridge of his nose. (H. *nak*; v. *dandi*.)

nake jhulau, v. a. Afflict, give pain, cause trouble. *N.jh.kettleae*, he gave us trouble (also expenses); *hapelan n.jh.mea*, wait, I shall make you feel it. (H. *nak*; v. *jhulau*.)

nake kandao, v. a. Afflict, cause to cry. *N.k.mealan*, I shall make you cry (v. supra; v. *kandao*).

nak kata, v. a. m. Cut off the nose, disgrace, dishonour, bring shame upon. *Apa barem n.k.ketkoa*, you have dishonoured your father and brothers;

acerege dos nūrente alegele n.k.yena, as he himself was proved guilty we (his relatives) were disgraced. (H. *nāk kāpnā*.)

nako, v. *nai*.

nakor, v. *nokor*.

nakpa, v. *napka* (the more common form).

nakpan, v. *napkan*.

nak risa, n. Bleeding from the nose due to a polypus (a disease). (H. *nāk*; v. *risa*.)

naksa, n., v. a. m. A picture, illustration, photo, sketch, map, chart; make do., picture, take a photo. *Puthire n.ko dōhg akata*, they have put illustrations in the book; *disoni n.*, a map of the country; *jumi n.*, a map of the rice-land; *hōrko n. akatkoa*, they have made pictures of Santals; *jumi jaega jōtoge n.yena*, all the agricultural and other lands have been mapped. (A. P. H. *naqsha*.)

nakta, adj. m. Noseless, who has the bridge of his nose broken or fallen in (as in tertiary syphilis). *N.geae, ror hō bañ pustanktaea*, he is noseless, he does not speak distinctly either. (H. *nakā*.)

nakwal, v. a. m. Ruin, disgrace, deem of no account. (Word uncertain.)

nakha, n. Direction. *Utor n. khone hōeyel kana*, it is blowing from the North; *noa n. seč menaka*, it is in this direction; *etom n. qacurokme*, turn to the right; *kōng n. hasoyedin kana*, my left side pains me; *dakhin n. e bijliyeta*, there is lightning to the South; *sojhe n.geye calaoena*, he went straight ahead; *ato n.ge calakme*, go in the direction of the village.

nakhe mukhe, n., adv. Countenance, face. *N.m. dōe boagea, colon dō cel leka, ohobon mēn darelea*, as to her face, she is good-looking, how her behaviour is, we are unable to say; *n.m. dō baričgetaea, guči rog namledea*, his face is bad-looking, he had an attack of small-pox. (H. *nāk* and *mūh* or *mukh*; expression refers only to the face.)

nakhraj, adj. Rent-free (land). *Deko reak n. jumi menaktakoa*, some Dekos have rent-free rice-land. (A. H. *lākhirāj*.)

nal, n. Horse-shoe, bullock-shoe, toe or heel-plate (of shoes). *N.ko tōl akattaea sadom*, they have shod the horse; *n. panahi*, shoes with iron plates; *dañgra khura n.ko tōl akattaea*, they have shod the bullock's hoofs; *nal band*, a farrier (H. *na'iband*; very rare here). (A. H. *na'l*.)

nal, adj. Prepared, old (land that has been long under cultivation, opp. *khārti*); v. a. Occupy, take possession of (land). *N. jumi dō thoragetina*, I have only a little rice-land that has been under cultivation for a long period; *nonde khon alegele n. akata*, from here we have taken possession (? cf. H. *nalānā*).

nal, n. Tube, pipe. *N. hukā*, a hookah having a long flexible tube; *kūire n.ko baissu akata*, they have fixed a pipe in the well (to raise water). (H. *nāl*; v. *nol*.)

nala, n., v. a. m. A ditch, channel, ravine, brook; make, become do. *N.n.te dañ qtu calak kana*, the water runs following the ditch; *khet n.*

- esetkakpe, dake thireta netar*, close the rice-field channel (over-flow channel in ridge), the rains are ceasing now; *buru n.*, a hill ravine (or valley; not a large valley between hills, but a depression in the hill-side, generally with a stream); *hañde khonko n. agu akafa*, they have dug a channel from there to this place; *sorokre dakleye n. keta*, the rain made a ditch in the road; *sarim n. yentalea*, our roof has got grooves (leaks); *kulhi n. yena*, the village street has been guttered. (H. *nālā*.)
- nala*, n. The pulse. (Desi *nala*; the ordinary word is here *nari* or *naṭka*.)
- nala jola*, n., equal to *nala*, q. v. (channel, ditch). *N. j. esetkakpe*, close the channel (v. *jola*).
- nalha*, n., adj., v. a., v. m. d. Work for wages; who works for wages, day-labourer; to work for wages. *Noakore n. dō bañ namok kana*, there is no work for wages to be had in these parts; *n. kamiteko qsulok kana*, they support themselves by working for wages; *n. hor*, a day-labourer; *Deko thenko n. yeta*, they are working for wages with the Deko; *n. disomko sen akana*, they have gone to the country where work for wages is to be had (here used about Lower Bengal); *enga hoponko n. joñ kana*, the whole family support themselves by working for wages. (Ho *nala*, Muṇḍari *nalani*.)
- nalsa nalsi*, the same as *lalsa lalsi*, q. v. (cf. P. H. *nālīsh* and *nālīshī*).
- nama*, n. A written document, a deed, used only attached to a previous word. *Ekrar n.*, a written agreement, contract, written obligation or undertaking; *karar* (or *korar*) *nama*, a written undertaking (to pay, etc.); *hukum n.*, a written order or authority; *ukil n.*, a power of attorney. (P. H. *nāma*.)
- namaj*, the same as *nemaj*, q. v.
- namal*, n., adj. Low-country, Eastern. *N. muslako heč akana tuṛi kirin*, low-country Mohammedans have come to buy mustard; *n. teko calaoena*, they went off to the Eastern parts (cf. B. *nāmo*, lower part; B. *nābāl*, lying low; cf. use of *cetan*).
- namani*, n., adj. A fatal disease, especially cholera; steep. *N. teye gočena*, he died from cholera; *noa qahar dō qdilet n. gea*, this road is very steep (also, up and down) (cf. B. *nāmān*, bring down).
- nam cinta*, n. Knowledge, remembrance, thought (always with a negation); adv., under (no) circumstances. *Kombro reak n. c. bañ baqaea*, I have absolutely no knowledge of the theft; *uni hor reak n. c. baṇuṭkanañ*, there is no knowledge of that man; *n. c. bañ jom akafa, alope bodnamiña*, I have under no circumstances eaten it, don't blame me; *n. c. bañ roṛ akafa*, I have never said so; *n. c. bale napam akana*, we have never met. (H. *nām*; v. *cinta*.)
- namḍak*, adj., v. a. m. Renowned, famous, celebrated, notorious; make, become do. *Aḍi n. hor kanae, noakore nui dōe n. akana*, he is a very famous man, in these parts he has become renowned; *bodmas mente nuiko n. akadea*, they have made him notorious as a rascal; *n. ojha kanae*, he is a renowned ojha. (H. *nām*; v. *ḍak*.)

nam gāo, n. Name and place, address. (H. *nām* and *gāo*.)

nam hāni, v. a. m. Defame, give a bad name. *N.kedeako*, they gave him a bad name (lowered him in people's opinion). (Rare; H. *nām*; v. *hān*.)

nam jādi, adj., v. m. Famous, celebrated; become do. *Sedae dō noa ato ađi n. tahēkana, kisāpte ar kuři korate uđi bariē n.len tahēkana*, formerly this village was very famous, it had become exceedingly renowned owing to its wealth and its young people. (About equal to *namdāk*, q. v.) (Rare; H. *nāmzad*; B. *nāmojāda*.)

nam jōs, n., adj., v. a. m. Fame, renown; famous, celebrated; make, become do. *Ađi maraň n.e hq̄r akafa*, he has acquired very great renown; *n.hq̄r*, a celebrated person. (H. *nām*; v. *jōs*.)

nam nim, adv., v. a. Quietly, tranquilly, no trace of, not at all; reconcile, appease, settle a dispute or quarrel, make an end of. *N.n. qikauk kana, jotoko japiť akafa*, it feels quiet, all are asleep; *ona katha atorele n.n.keta*, we settled that matter in the village; *n.n. caba utarena*, there is absolutely nothing left; *n.n. alope ror baraea*, (be) quiet, don't mention it at all; *n.n. baň bađaea in dō*, I have no knowledge at all (of the matter).

namona, v. *nomona*.

namor, v. *nombor*.

namor, v. m. Become quiet, soften, be submissive. *Mit hq̄r bakin n.lenkhan katha dō baň cabaka*, if one of them (note the dual) will not give in, the matter will not be finished; *paňil dō ađiko ātoť kan tahēkana, nitōť doko n.ena*, at first they were very persistent, now they have become quiet (cf. *nemor*; cf. H. *namar*).

namta, n. The multiplication table. *N.ko parhaoeta* (or *celjoň kana*), they are "reading" (or learning) the multiplication table. (B. *nāmtā*; in schools.)

namtam, n. Arithmetic (v. *supra*; only in books).

nam thikan, n., the same as *nās thikan*, q. v.

nana, n. Father's sister, paternal aunt (both older and younger). *Maraň n., itala n., huđin n.*, the eldest, middle, youngest aunt; *n.tikinkin heč akana*, our paternal aunt and her husband have come. *Nana* is recently introduced; the old and common name is *hatom*, q. v. (Muňdari *nana*, maternal grandfather and elder sister.)

nana, adj. Different, various, manifold (used prefixed to another word; v. *infra*; H. *nānā*).

nana bond, adj., v. a. Different, various, of great variety; make all kinds of scheming, use all kinds of pretexts. *N.b.e benao akafa*, he has made it variegated (of an elaborate pattern); *n.b. baha akana*, there is a variety of flowers (of different colours or shapes); *n.b.e egerkedeae*, she abused her in different ways (calling her a witch, a thief, etc.); *lalis lalisteye n.b.kidiňa*, by constantly bringing lawsuits he has worried me in many ways; *n.b.kateye aguketa*, he brought after much scheming (or, using all kinds of pretexts). (H. *nānā*; cf. B. *bondho*.)

nana bondhe, the same as *nana bond*, q. v.

- nana bondhej*, the same as *nana bond*, q. v. (v. *bondhej*).
- nana bondhek*, the same as *nana bond*, q. v. (v. *bondhek*).
- nana boron*, equal to *nana hunqr*, q. v. *Rae kakarbak lekae n.b.oka*, he changes his colour in many ways like a chameleon (v. *boron*).
- nana bhagin*, n. Paternal aunt and her daughter (v. *bhagin*).
- nana bhagna* (ñ, -m, -t), n. My (etc.) paternal aunt and her son (v. *bhagna*).
- nana chutar*, v. *nana hunqr*. (C.)
- nana hunqr*, adj., adv. Varied, variegated, of many kinds, of great variety; in various ways; v. a. m. Treat in different ways. *N.h. kicrič*, clothes of different kinds; *n.h. kathako roren kana*, they are scolding me in various ways (calling me many things); *n.h. jinis*, goods of different kinds; *n.h. kedeako*, they handled him in many ways; *n.h. enae hijuk jokheč*, he had a number of accidents when coming (e. g., a drunken person, stumbling, falling, etc.) (v. *nana bond*; cf. P. H. *hunar*, skill, dexterity).
- nana hunqr*, the same as *nana hunqr*, q. v. (B. *hunqr*.)
- nana parka*, the same as *nana hunqr*, q. v.
- nana parkal*, the same as *nana hunqr*, q. v.
- nana parkan*, the same as *nana hunqr*, q. v.
- nana parkand*, the same as *nana hunqr*, q. v.
- nana parkar*, the same as *nana hunqr*, q. v. (H. *parkar*.)
- nana porkar*, the same as *nana hunqr*, q. v. (B. *prokar*; Muṇḍari *nana-porkar*.)
- nana porkan* (or *n.porkon*), the same as *nana hunqr*, q. v. *N.p.ič kanae, alope gateka*, he is a person of various moods (you will not know where you have him), don't keep company with him.
- nandan*, adj., v. m. Impoverished, impecunious, indigent, resourceless, destitute; become do. *Aḍitel n. hor kanae, jom nūak, kicrič khaṇḍuqk cel hō banuktaea*, he is an utterly impoverished man, he has nothing to eat or drink, no clothes or rags; *paḥil dō kisār ṅōkko tahēkana, nitokko n. cabayena*, formerly they were fairly well-to-do, now they have become utterly destitute; *ṭuar amar doko n.gea*, orphans are resourceless (Muṇḍari *nandan*).
- nandan kandan*, equal to *nandan*, q. v. (poor and crying; v. *kandna*).
- nānd*, the same as *nandwa*, q. v. (H. *nānd*.)
- nandwa*, n. A wide-mouthed earthenware vessel for boiling milk in, or for cattle to eat from; also a stone trough (shaped somewhat like a flower-pot). Some write it *nandoa*. *Mit n.kateko toayeta bitkil*, the buffalo cows each give one large pot of milk; *n.re chaṇiko emakoa gai*, they give the cattle chopped straw in a trough. (H. *nandwā*.)
- nandhao*, v. a. m. To begin, commence, engage in. *Ḍar laḡitko n.akata*, they have commenced to run away from this village; *gujukko n.keta*, they have commenced to die; *jojomko n.ena*, they have commenced to eat; *horo irokko n.ena*, they have commenced to reap the paddy. (H. *nādhnā*, begin.)

- nanha*, adj., v. a. m. Thin, fine, slim, slender; sharp, high (tone); make, become do. *N. sutqm*, a thin thread; *n.sui*, a fine needle; *n. dare*, a thin tree; *hortet doe n.gea*, the man himself is thin; *n. rarteye sereheta*, she sings in a high tone; *n. tirio*, a thin flute (with a high pitch); *noa theŋga dom n.kefa*, you have made this stick (too) thin; *n. mû*, a high, thin nose; *n. mēfāhā*, a long and thin face; *deal do n.yena*, the wall has become too thin; *aŋgrop n.yena*, the coat has become too tight. (H. *nanhā*.)
- nanha bāriā kaṇḍhum*, n. A small bush, *Phyllanthus multilocularis*, Mull. Arg. (v. *bāriā kaṇḍhum*).
- nanha biṇḍi mutha*, n. A certain sedge, *Fimbristylis monostachya*, Hassk. Used in Santal medicine. Also without *nanha*; the *nanha* refers to the leaves (v. *biṇḍi mutha*).
- nanha bir jhun jhuni*, n. A certain plant, used in Santal medicine (v. *jhun jhuni*).
- nanha bodhari*, n. A certain fern, *Cheilanthes tenuifolia*, Sw. Common during the rains.
- nanha dudhi loṭa*, n. A small creeper, *Asclepias pseudosarsa*, Roxb. Roots used in Santal medicine (v. *dudhi loṭa*).
- nanha duḍhi ghās*, n. A common grass, *Andropogon Schoenanthus*, L. (v. *duḍhi*).
- nanha hemca araḱ*, n. A certain plant, *Limnophila gratioloides*, R. Br. Leaves eaten in curry (v. *hemca araḱ*).
- nanha horo*, n. A variety of paddy.
- nanha jubhi araḱ*, n., the same as *nanha hemca araḱ*, q. v. (v. *jubhi*).
- nanha jhunka*, n. A small plant, *Crotalaria prostrata*, L. (v. *jhunka*).
- nanha laḱ*, n. The small intestines. *Sukri reaḱ n.l. paṛaḱkate gruṇ saphaepe*, cut the small intestines of the pig open and clean them. Animals' small intestines are eaten (v. *laḱ*; opp. to *moṭa laḱ*, q. v.).
- nanha pusi toa*, n. A small plant, *Euphorbia thymifolia*, Burm. Used in Santal medicine (v. *pusi toa*).
- nanha uliḱ alaṇ*, n. A certain plant. Eaten with *dal*.
- nanha uriḱ alaṇ*, n. A small plant, *Portulacca quadrifolia*, Willd.
- na nindhān*, the same as *nāhī nindhān*, q. v.
- nanka*, dem. adv. Thus, in this manner. (Rare.)
- nankar*, n. An allowance of land or money to zemindars, etc., for subsistence, land granted to servants for their maintenance. (C., not so used here; H. *nān-kār*.) A part of the south-eastern part of the Santal Parganas is named *Nankar*.
- nañjer*, the same as *najer*, q. v. (example).
- nañjer*, the same as *noñjor*, q. v. (C.)
- nañjom*, n., adj., v. a. m. A witch, witchcraft; proclaim a witch; be bewitched. *Dqn n. kanae, n.e baḍaea*, she is a witch, she knows witchcraft; *n.geae*, she is a witch; *phalna rinicko n.kedea*, they have proclaimed so

and so's wife to be a witch; *janke n.ok kantalea*, our millet is being bewitched (will not set ears).

nañjom, in songs for *añjom*, q. v.

nañjom duk, n. Marasmus, wasting of the body. *N.d. do daka jom tuhuc osok rokhora*, the wasting-away disease makes one emaciated and thin even when taking food (v. *duk*).

nañjom ghās, n. A kind of weed, especially seen in millet fields (v. *nañjom*).

nañjom rehet, n. A plant so-called; also the roots of the *nañjom ghās* (v. *rehet*).

nañjom rog, the same as *nañjom duk*, q. v.

nañ, n. Remote time (or honour or shame). Only heard as shown below. *N. leka jug leka katha apañjontalan ma*, let us hear of each other for ever and always; *n.re jugre*, in the remotest antiquity; *dhañre dhiñre jug balanko*, *nañre jugre nahak balanko*, my former co-parents-in-law were big and well-to-do, my present co-parents-in-law are in honour or shame for ever (from a song). The meaning of *nañ* is uncertain; some have taken it to mean "remote antiquity;" it seems also to give a meaning like that of the P. H. *nang*, that may mean both honour and disgrace. In Muṇḍari the word *nañ* is used about a remote time.

nañga, n., adj. A naked and besmeared ascetic; dirty (like a *nañga*); v. m. Become dirty. *Koejon n.ko hec akana*, naked devotees have come to beg; *n. jugi*, a naked devotee or ascetic besmeared with ashes; *nui qimqi doe n. akana, tis hō bae saphaka*, this woman has become awfully dirty, she never cleans herself. (H. *nāgā*; B. *nāgā*; word is also used by some about the Naga hills or country.)

nañgar, n. A city, town, the town or village in which the raja or zemindar of a large estate lives. (C.; not so here; where *Nañgar* is used as the name of a certain town or country; v. *Jae nañgar*; H. *nagar*.)

nañgar bhulā, n., adj. m. Wandering, vagabondish, dirty lazy wretch. *Nui n. bh. do okakoteye daran kana*, where is this dirty lazy wretch wandering about; *n.bh.geae, kami banuktaea*, he is a vagabond, he has no work (v. *nañga* and H. *bholā*).

nañgar bhuli, adj. f., the same as *nañgar bhulā*, q. v., but applied to women. (H. *bholi*.)

nañgar jugi, n. A wandering ascetic, the same as *nañga*, q. v.

nañgar kisni, n. A certain kind of maena, the same as *care kisni*, the Pied starling, *Sturnopastor contra*. So-called because they are believed to be from the *nañgar* country (v. *kisni*).

nañger caker, n. Area of a village, a large house; v. a. Build a large house. *Mañjhiak n.c.*, the area of the headman's village (or, the large house); *khuh marañ n.c.tae ho*, he has a very spacious cluster of large houses; *khuh marañ n.c. akala*, he has built a very large house (generally a cluster of houses) (cf. H. *nagar* and *cak*, wheel).

- nañgle*, n. The yoke-thong, usually of leather, nowadays often only a rope. The *nañgle* is the thong which binds the plough-beam to the yoke (on both sides of the *mahadeb*, q. v.). *Pal n. aguime, siokbon joraoa*, bring the ploughshare and the yoke-thong, we shall yoke the plough; *mare n. rapak rəngokate raureko lagaoa*, burning an old yoke-thong to ashes they mix it in medicine (cf. H. *nāgal*, a plough; Muṇḍari *nangali*).
- nañgos*, n., v. a. Pretence; pretext; to pretend, sham, malingering. *N. teye gitič akana*, he is lying malingering (giving, e. g., illness as a pretext); *ceť n. hū banuktaea nui dō, ekkalteye hijuka*, this one never makes any excuses, he comes at once; *nui ɖaŋgra dōe n. ɛta*, this bullock is shamming (pretends to be unable to work); *ikdiye n. ɛta*, he pretends being unable to carry it (e. g., saying it is too heavy) (cf. Muṇḍari *nagos*, to hate).
- nañgosia*, adj. Shamming, malingering, unwilling. *Nui n. dō alope ɖu barayea*, don't put this shamming fellow to any work; *nui n. dō ɛɛ ɛɛye udureť kana*, this shamming fellow is pretending to snore (*nañgos* + *ia*).
- nañgoyak*, the same as *nañgoyak*, q. v.
- nañgraha*, n. A town, city. *Raj n.*, a capital city. (H. *nagar*.)
- nañ nañgin*, n. A dragon (used as a translation of dragon, by some, but now apparently given up; v. *nag nañgin*).
- nañde*, dem. adv. Here, used attached to *hañde*; *hañde nañde*, here and there. (Muṇḍari *nāre*; *nañde*.)
- nao*, n. A boat, ship. (Not regularly used here; H. *nāo*; cf. *lauka*.)
- nāo gāo*, n. Name and village. (Not common here; v. *nam gāo*; H. *nāw*.)
- naokar*, n. A servant. (P. H. *naukar*; v. *nokor*, the form used here.)
- naokari*, n. Service. (P. H. *naukari*; v. *nakri* or *nukri*, the forms used here.)
- naokor*, v. *nokor*. (C.)
- naokori*, v. *nakri*. (C.)
- nao thikan*, n. Particulars of residence, address, name and address. *Okaren kan cōe, n. th. dō bale baɖaea*, who knows from where he is, we do not know his name and place. (H. *nāw thāw*; v. *thikan*.)
- nap*, v. a. m. To measure. *Horoko n. keta*, they have measured the paddy; *n. kate theŋga girime*, cut the stick having measured it; *jumiko n. haťinketa*, they divided the rice-land, measuring it. (H. *nāp*.)
- napae*, adj., adv., v. a. m. Nice, neat, tidy, well; nicely; to do well, reconcile; become well, be reconciled, at peace. *N. geale*, we are well (in health, or at peace); *thari baťi dō n. gea, ma jompe enkatege*, the brass plates and cups are clean, please eat as it is; *raca dō n. gea*, the courtyard is clean; *ťukuc dō n. gea, dať banuka*, the earthenware pot is empty, there is no water in it; *phalna dōe n. gea, bae baɦu akawana*, so and so is neat, he has not got a wife (fig., he has had no food); *racabon joť n. a, dakabon joma*, we shall sweep the courtyard clean (fig., brush our teeth), we shall have food; *ti ɖbuk n. me* (or *n. okme*), wash your hands clean; *gapabon boŋaka, tehehre joťo hoťbon um naťka n. koťka*, to-morrow we shall have a sacrifice, to-day we shall bathe and clean our heads

and make ourselves nice; *billaha horko n.kethoa*, they made the outcasted people well (took them into society again); *boehako n.kethoa*, they reconciled the brothers; *n. ye rorketa*, he spoke nicely; *n.te tahenme, n.te kamime*, stay nicely (behave well), work properly; *n.okošte baekakme*, put it aside nicely; *n.okošte daka emakom*, give them food properly (so that all get enough); *n.okošte gidrai hoeyena*, the child was born without any difficulty (v. *nae napae*; Muṇdari *napae*).

naparok, adj., adv. Helpless, unable; by force. *N. reñgeč hor kanae*, he is a helpless poor man; *n.e kami kana*, he is working of necessity (either because he must work, or lazily); *n.le jometa*, we are eating as best we can (being unable to get anything better) (*na + parok*; B. *parok*, getting through).

nap jok, v. a. m. To measure (what will be needed). *Orakle n.j.keta*, we measured the house (before building); *añgroč reak kicrič n.j.ena*, the cloth needed for the coat was measured off (v. *nap*; H. *nāp jokh*).

napor, adj. Horrid, annoying, contemptible. Used by women. *N.akge, bañ dipil dayeak kana*, the horrid thing, I am unable to carry it on my head; *n.ičge, alom hohoača*, the horrid wretch, don't call out to her (cf. *nepran*).

napor, used in compounds, as second part, conveying a meaning of indifference or no choice: No matter, let it be, be the consequences what they may, there is an end of it. About equal to *dapor*, q. v. *Heč n.enañ, cel hō bako emadiña*, I came away, they did not give me anything; *jom n.ketañ jondra dak mañdi*, I ate the Indian corn gruel as there was nothing better; *giđi n.ketañ daka*, I threw the food away bad as it was; *goč n.enaē*, he died, poor fellow. Expression used mostly by women (v. *nepor*; v. supra).

napor sate, v. *napor*. (C.)

napor soč, v. *napor*. (C.)

naprak, adj., v. a. m. Great, big, large, high; wealthy; make, become do., too big. *N. dhiri latarre lagrope*, put big stones below; *n. hor samahre parkomre bako durupa*, they do not sit on a bedstead in the presence of big people (e. g., husband's elder brother, or wife's elder sister); *orakko n.keta*, they have built the house very large; *jel kuči n.ena*, the meat pieces have been cut too big. (Equal to *haprak*, q. v.)

napha, n., v. a. m. Gain, profit; to gain, make a profit. *N.ge bañ hoelena*, there was no gain; *pon ŭakañ n.keta*, I gained four rupees; *neš dō bañ n.lena cas dō*, there was no advance this year in connexion with the crops (less than in other years). (A. H. *nafā*.)

nara dhura, adj., v. m. Afflicted, visited by sickness, sores, etc.; be do. n. Affliction. *Ađi n.dh.le nam akata teheñ gapa dō*, we are suffering a good deal at present; *n.dh. hor kanae*, he is a constantly ill person; *duktele n.dh.yena*, we were afflicted by disease (e. g., by someone of theirs dying). (Muṇdari *nara dura*.)

naraj, adj., v. a. m. Helpless, depressed, displeased, miserable; make, become do., distress, plague, oppress, crush, ill-use, ruin; be put into a miserable condition, be powerless, paralysed. *N. her*, a poor fellow; *n.ok kanañ, ðaŋgra emañme*, I am getting helpless, give (lend) me a bullock; *n.ok kanañ, ikakañpe*, I implore you being helpless, let me off (don't fine me); *ðanðomkedeteko n.kedea*, they made him miserable by fining him; *məñjhi ato hore n.ketkoa*, the headman oppressed the village people; *n.kateye ruqrena*, he came back dissatisfied. (H. *nārāz*.)

narak, n., v. a. m. Excrement, filth; to pass stool, make filthy (people, pigs). *N.ko qñuadea ðan iate*, they made her drink excrements, because she was a witch; *okoe cəñ nonðeko n. akata*, somebody has made the place filthy (passed stool here); *n.ena noa thāi do*, this place has become full of filth; *n. kəmi her reak dam bako dohgea*, they do not keep back the pay of a person who works with filth (about midwives). (H. *narak*, hell; v. *norok*; v. infra.)

narak kūñd, n. A heap of filth. *N.k. thāi kana*, it is the place where night-soil is collected. (H. *narak kūñd*; is not here used about hell, like *norok kūñd*.)

naram, v. *norəm*. (Not generally used here; P. H. *narm*.)

Naran, n., v. *narayon*. Naran is a common Santal name.

narañgi, n. An orange. (H. *nārāgi*; C., not here.)

nara pira, equal to *nara dhura*, q. v. *N.p. saŋge hamelle kana*, illness is constantly attacking us (cf. B. *nārā* and *pirā*).

narayon, n. An epithet of Vishnu, a member of the village council. *Apege dəs jon, dəs n., ja lekañgepe*, you are the ten, the ten gods (i. e., the infallible village council), whatever you may do to me (however you may punish me I have nothing to say). (B. *nārāyon*.)

narba kharba, v. a. m. Waste, squander. *Caoleko n.kh.keta*, they wasted the rice (it was not boiled enough to be eatable); *sahanpe n.kh.kak kana*, you are wasting the firewood; *toa n.kh.yena*, the milk was spilt (? cf. *kharap*).

narca, adj., v. m. Unfertile, exhausted, barren; become do. (C.; not here; v. *marca*.)

narda, n. A variety of paddy.

narkada, n. The leg from the knee to the ankle (in front), the shin. *N.reye ghao akana*, he has got a sore on the shin; *n. jañ*, the shin-bone, tibia. The calf of the leg is *cofo jel*. (H. *narhar*.)

nar jor, v. *nar jor*.

nar kaŋaoni, v. *nar kaŋaoni*.

nar kaŋani sar, n. The arrow-head with which the umbilical cord of a male babe is cut. This arrow may afterwards be used by the child's father, but not by any other person (v. supra).

narkol, the same as *narkōr*, q. v.

narkor, v. *narkōr*.

narma, the same as *norma* or *norom*, qq. v.

narañgi, v. *narañgi*. (C., not here.)

narta, n. The ceremony when a child is given its name and becomes a member of humanity. Usually, in the case of a male child, five days, and in the case of a girl, three days, after birth (also called *janam chañiar* or *nim dak mañdi*). *N. chañiarok kanako teheñ*, they are having the name-giving festival to-day; *n. hiloñ chañiar hiloñ, harna hiloñ morna hiloñ*, the day of being made a member of humanity, the day of dying (from a *binti*). Up to *narta* the household where the child is born is *chut*, socially and religiously unclean. On the day of *narta* all go to bathe, whereupon *nim dak mañdi*, rice-gruel with nim in, is prepared. The "midwife" sprinkles water, in which flour is mixed, on all present; all men have the lower part of the head shaved; then the whole head of the child (whether boy or girl) is shaved clean. Now the "midwife" brings the child out and informs all present of the name given to it. Finally, the nim gruel is eaten. Now the family is "clean." (H. *naratā*, human state or condition.)

nārā, v. a. m. Leave behind, unnoticed, pass over; v. a. d. Leave behind purposely for a gleaner, leave a remainder. *In doko n.kidiña, bako hohoadiña*, they left me unnoticed, they did not call me; *sakom sakomankoko boloyena, in doñ n.yena*, those who have wristlets (i. e., the important ladies) went in, I was passed over; *tumal jom hor mit bar budako n.wakoa*, they leave a few stalks for those who eat gleanings (it is customary to leave a little paddy uncut or Indian corn for poor people); *rañdi dukhi hor n.wakope*, leave something for widows and afflicted people (cf. H. *nārā*, stubble).

nara (or *nārā*), n. A kind of ear ornament. (C., unknown here.)

nara pira, equal to *nara pira*, v. *nara dhura*.

narca narci, the same as *nacra naci*, q. v.

narcao, the same as *nacrao*, q. v.

nare jore, adv., v. a. Collecting from different sources; get together, collect different kinds or from different sources, find with difficulty, hunt up, raise (money from different persons). *N.j. poesañ jarwa akata khajna lagit*, I have got money together from different persons to pay the rent; *bariare n.j.kate noa kami dole sat akata*, with great difficulty raising the necessary money from different persons we have finished this work (matter, e. g., a marriage); *n.j.kate eneñ peñale isinatkoa*, only having collected the necessities from different sources did we prepare food for the visitors (cf. *jorao*; cf. B. *nārā*, put in motion).

narha jorha, n. Relatives by marriage, husband's or wife's relatives. (C.)

nar jor, n., v. a. m. Marriage ceremony, marriage, relationship by marriage; to marry, arrange for a marriage. *N.j.ko joraoeta, balaeak lagitko*, they are joining in marriage, they are about to become co-parents-in-law; *ma ho sumdhi, nōkōe n.j.bon lagaoketa*, now then, my co-parent-in-law,

as we see, we have had the marriage (from ceremonial talk); *jāhākore baḥuko* (*thikōk khan n.j.alepe*, if a bride can be found somewhere, arrange for a marriage for us; *n.j.ketkinako*, they married them (v. *jorṇar*; Muṇḍari *narjor*).

narḥa, v. a. m. Rub in the head (hair) with a kind of soapy earth, wash one's hair. *Gidrā n.kaeme*, rub in and wash the child's hair (using soapy earth); *uṣ jaṣa akantama*, *n.ṭaṇḍikōkme*, your hair has become tufted, wash your head clean using soapy earth; *phalnawaḥ iṭe n.kme*, wash your head with so and so's faeces (scolding of lazy boy, pointing to another whose behaviour is good); *n.hasa*, v. *narḥan*. (Ho *naka*; Muṇḍari *narḥa*.)

narḥan, adj., v. n. Soapy (earth); wash one's hair with soapy earth. *Tehenko um n. kana*, *gapako boṅgaka*, to-day they are bathing and washing their hair, to-morrow they will have a sacrifice; *n.hasa*, soapy earth used for washing one's hair (a kind of soft clay in which no sand is found, used for rubbing in and cleaning one's hair) (*narḥa* + *n*).

nas, n. The under-side of the knee, part between the thigh and the calf of the leg (in humans); the hock (in animals); v. a. Tie the hock. *N.reko makkedete bae tarām dareak kana*, he is unable to walk, because they have cut him under the knee; *gai bae duḥu ocoak kana*, *n.tolepe*, the cow will not let herself be milked, tie her hock; *gaiko n.kedea*, they tied the cow round the knee (just above); *n.sir*, the tendons on the underside of the knee; *n.sir taruṣko ger topaglakoa*, the leopards bite the hock tendons (of animals) through (cf. H. *nas*, sinew, nerve).

nas, v. a. m. Ruin, destroy, waste, annihilate, spoil. *Aḍi bhage jinise n.keta*, he spoiled a very good thing (valuable); *ḍaṅgrae n.kedea*, *thoṛa damteye ematkote*, he threw the bullock away, selling it for very little; *hoḍe dakṭe oṛaḥ n.kettalea*, the storm ruined our house; *roḡteye n.ena*, he was lost through disease; *hoṭe sanam jo n.ena*, all the fruits were spoiled by the storm. (H. *nāś* and *nās*.)

nasa, n. Snuff. (Very rare; H. *nās*.)

nasao, v. a. m. Destroy, throw away, waste, spoil, ruin. (Equal to *nas*, q. v.) *Oṛaḥ duḡre n.giḍiketa*, he spoilt and ruined his household; *roḡtele n.k kana*, we are being lost through disease (die). (H. *nāsnā*.)

nas biṅas, n. Loss and waste. *N. alo biṅas alo*, may there be no loss, no waste (from a *bakhṛ*). (Not used outside a *bakhṛ*; v. *nas*; H. *binās*.)

nase, adj., adv. Untrue, false, in vain. *Saṛi se nase kana*, it is true or false; *n.alom roṛa*, don't speak falsely; *uniak lai do n.gea*, what he tells is false; *n.dhej*, equal to *nase situr*, q. v. (? B. *nā* and *se*, that; cf. H. *nāsti*).

nase, adj., adv. A little, very little; slightly. *N.geye dakḥeta*, it rained a little; *n.geye roṛeta*, he speaks very little; *n.ye jomketa*, he ate a little; *n.geye ṇel okrom kana*, he is only slightly recognizing people (only half conscious); *n.geye ṇḥel kana*, he can just see a little (half blind) (? cf. *supra*).

- naseak*, adj. A little. *N.e emadina*, she gave me a little; *n.e hehel kana*, he sees a little (*nase + ak*).
- nasenak*, the same as *naseak*, q. v.
- nase nase*, adj., adv. A little, slightly. *N.n. pera kanae*, he is slightly related to me; *n.n.ye hoeyet kana*, there is a slight breeze; *n.n.h anjom akata*, I have heard a little; *n.n. doh badaegea*, I have a slight knowledge (of the matter) (v. *nase*).
- nase sari*, adj. Incomplete, not quite true. *N.s. kathatem patiquena*, did you believe it, hearing a half true statement; *n.s. katha alom ror baraea*, don't speak what is not quite the fact (v. *supra*).
- nase situr*, adv. In vain, to no purpose. *N.s.in senlena*, I went to no purpose; *n.s. noam benao keta*, you have made this uselessly (did not manage to do it properly); *n.s.akem ror barayeta, bam purqua nahak*, you are talking nonsense, you will not be able to prove your word (about boasting) (cf. *mer situr*).
- nase suturak*, the same as *nase siturak*, v. *supra*.
- nason*, v. m. Be afflicted, maimed, diseased, bewitched. *Malhan do n.entalea, joge bah jok kana*, our beans have been bewitched, there is no fruit at all; *phalna doe n.ena, gujuk kanae*, so and so has been afflicted by a (fatal) disease, he is dying. (H. *nāsan*; B. *nāshon*.)
- nason ghao*, n. A kind of festering sore, especially on the legs, but also elsewhere; may be gangrene, also tertiary syphilis. *N.gh. qtiñ calak kana*, the festering sore is spreading (v. *supra*).
- nason ghās*, n. A kind of weed (when growing in a *janhe*, millet, field, the *janhe* will not set ears, and even dies, when near it); v. m. Be destroyed by do. *N.gh.te janhe bariçena*, the millet was spoilt by the destroying weed; *janhe n.gh.ena*, the millet plants were destroyed by the weed (v. *nason*).
- nasoni*, v. m., the same as *nason*, q. v. *N.yenae*, he suffers from sores. (Rare; H. *nāsanī*.)
- nasta*, v. a. Waste, squander. (Word uncertain; cf. *nasao*; cf. *ngsto*.)
- nat*, n., v. a. m. A nose-ring (in the septum); bore a hole in the septum of the nose to put in a string (as in cart bullocks) or a nose-ring; put on, get a nose-ring. *N.e horokketa rupq reak*, she has fixed a silver nose-ring in her septum; *dañgrako n.ketkina*, they have bored a hole in the septum of the two bullocks and put in a string; *phalna hoponerat doe n.ena*, so and so's daughter has got a nose-ring. (H. *nāth*.)
- nata*, n., v. m. d. Relationship, kin (artificial or entered into for the occasion, for the purpose of addressing each other); establish do. *Phalna tuluc nonka n. menaktalea*, we have such (as mentioned) relationship (artificial) with so and so; *mamoyako n.wana*, they have established the relationship of maternal uncle and nephew between themselves. The Santals will always establish an artificial (if no actual kinship exists) relationship with people with whom they live in constant contact, not only with Santals, but

also with people of other races. The object is said to be to make it possible to address each other like people belonging to the same family. (H. *nāā*.)

nata, n. Kind, genus, the shadow, name of (with negative). *Sim n.ge bānukkoa*, there is not the shadow of a fowl here; *bele n. bānukitalea*, we have not the trace of an egg; *hoꝛ n. bānukkoa noa atore*, there is not a single Santal in this village; *poesa n. bānuka*, there is not a single piece of money; *boḍa biñ reak bis n. bānuklakoa*, the pythons have no trace of poison in them (v. *supra*).

natea, v. *hatea*. (Not considered proper pronunciation among the Santals; *natea* is the form used by Muṇḍas, etc.)

nata sulq, n. Relatives, relationship (artificial). *Noa atore n.s. peꝛa menakkoa*, in this village I have artificial relatives; *uni tuluc̣ n.s. bānuktiṇa*, I stand in no kind of relationship to him (v. *nata*).

nath, v. *nat*.

nat, n. A dancer; dance, fun; a kind of gypsy, juggler. *N.ko lagao akata*, they have started a dance (hired professional dancers to appear, as Hindus will do); *balok n.*, a professional boy-dancer; *n. dō sadōmanteko hijuka*, *ar jāhānakgeko ḥamko luṭ paṭ idia*, the Nats come riding on horses, and whatever they may find they will pillage and take away; *ale then senkate n.e lagao akata*, having come to us he has started some fun (so that people laugh and forget to work). (H. *nat*.)

nat, v. a. Inform against, plague. *Phalna dōe n.kedea*, so and so informed against him; *n.elbonae*, he is telling tales about us. (Rare; v. *supra*.)

naṭer guru, n. A dancing-master, instructor in music and play; fig. mischief-maker, fomenter of strife (so mostly). *Pak donren n.g. kanae*, he is the instructor in sword-dance (the leader); *phalnawaḳ mōkordomare nui kangeae n.g. dō*, in so and so's court-case this one is the secret instructor; *n.g. dō nuige, nuigeꝛe jhogra ocoyetkoa*, this one is the mischief-maker, this one makes them quarrel. (B. *nāṭer* and v. *guru*.)

naṭ kḥaṭi (or *naṭ kḥaṭia*), adj. Never quiet, troublesome, naughty (children) (v. *naṭ*).

naṭwa, n., v. a. m. A reel, on which thread is wound from the spindle of the *ṭaku*, preparatory to winding the thread on the *sutām* or *carḥhi*. The *naṭwa* is a piece of thin split bamboo (or any other suitable twig), bent, with a stick running through a cross-piece between the two ends and the centre of the bent piece; v. a. m. To wind thread on the winder. *N.te sutām samṭaome*, wind the thread up on the reel; *n.kateko lātia*, after having wound (the thread) on the reel they make it into skeins (cf. H. *naṭwā*; cf. B. *nāṭān*, wind thread).

nawa (also *nāwā*) adj., v. a. m. New, fresh, recent; make, become new, renew; renovate, restore. *Noa oraḳ dō n. leka ḥeloḳ kana*, this house looks like new; *n. casle jom tiolḳketa*, we have reached eating the fresh crops; *n. q̣t barge*, fresh highland fields and homestead fields (cultivated after

clearing); *n.tege calaoena nes do noa khet*, there were no crops on this rice-field this year, because it is new (not formerly cultivated); *n. dokan*, a freshly-started shop; *n. dhar kana*, it is a new edge (just sharpened); *n. sqrim kana, quri baqsuka*, it is a recently-thatched roof, the thatch has not as yet settled down; *n. pera*, a new friend (i. e., a child just born); *n. perako heč akana*, new friends have come (i. e., a child is born); *khetko n.keta*, they have made the rice-field new (enlarged it); *kadako n.ketkoa*, they exchanged buffaloes for new ones; *itako n.keta*, they made the seed new (i. e., they just got crops equal to what they had sown, not more); *orač n.yena*, the house has become renewed (repaired to be like new); *nes dole n.yena, bale caslaka bhage do*, we are new-comers this year, we did not have good cultivation; *khet n.yentalea*, our rice-field is freshly reclaimed (made). (H. *nawā*.)

nawab, v. *nobab*. (A. H. *nawwāb*.)

nawan, the same as *newan*, q. v.

nawanač, n. A new one (inanimate). *N.e emadiña*, he gave me a new one, something new (*nawa + n + ač*).

nawanič (-*kin*, -*ko*), n. A new one (animate). *N. kanae daŋgra*, the bullock is a new one (*nawa + n + ič*).

nawatur, adj. Newly reached one's prime, fully developed, just full-grown, in prime vigour. (C.; *nawa + tur*; apparently not used in these parts.)

naya, n. (pl.). Friends who are of the same sept and eat the offerings to the gods together. *Gutiako n.ko bamukkotalea*, we have no friends (relatives) belonging to the same sub-sept with whom we could eat offerings. (Rare and formal.)

Naya, n. A low caste of Hindus, so-called. *N.ko Bhūiako*, Nayas and Bhunyas (used in *binti*).

nayar, v. m. Pass the night on the floor (the priest before performing a sacrifice next day). *Teheh naekeye n.oka*, this night the priest will sleep on the floor (v. *niar*; v. *neo dhorom*; Mundari *near*).

nayeb, n. A deputy, manager (of a zemindar). (A. H. *nayab*, v. *lab*.)

nayo, n. Poetical form of *ayo*, q. v.

nabi, n., v. a. A prophet; to prophesy. *N. katha*, the word of a prophet, a prophecy; *n.ketae*, he prophesied. (A. H. *nabī*; in Santali used in the Bible and language derived therefrom; word common among the local Mohammedans.)

naqbhuq, v. *laphuq*. (C., not here.)

naçniq, n. A female dancer (both professional Hindu dancers and Santal girls). *Khub n. kanae*, she is an enthusiastic dancer. (H. *nacniyā*.)

naçu, n. A small square bamboo basket (i. e., square at the bottom, and round at the top). *N. tuplač*, a small square basket (used for carrying seed to be sown, for keeping things in, etc.); *n. tuŋki*, a square basket, a little larger. (The *naçu* is made by Doms, not by Mahles; is also, although rarely, called *qcu*.)

nacu, the same as *acu*, q. v. (also heard outside poetry).

nacur, the same as *acur*, q. v. (heard also outside poetry). *N.n.teko nacu mangalkedea*, by constantly (making the cattle) turn they have made him (the boy cattle-herd) work and shamed him.

nadi, n. River (in marriage song; H. *nadī*).

nadi nala din, n. The time when the rivers and ditches are full, the rainy season. *N.n.d. dō bako darana, ente gaḍa soḍoḍ dō bagahika*, during the rainy season people do not wander about, because rivers and rivulets are liable to be dangerous. (H. *nadī*; v. *nala* and *din*.)

nāḍri, the same as *nandri*, q. v.

nagi, n. A variety of paddy.

nagi gaṇḍo daḱ, n. Reddish-looking water (in springs, near forest, etc.). *N.g.daḱ nūlekhan pila rog nahama*, if you drink reddish-looking water you will get spleen. The local Santals ascribe the colour to the effects of rotting leaves (cf. H. *nāgī*; v. *gaṇḍo* and *daḱ*; v. *nāṅgi gaṇḍo daḱ*; Muṇḍari *nage da*).

Nagin dhari, n. The name of a female bonga (of the ojhas). (H. *nāgin*.)

Nagin koelo, n. The name of a female bonga (of the ojhas).

nāhī, adv., used instead of the finite *a* added to the Anterior tense of the verb, also to the Indeterminate, the Perfect, the Simple Past, the Present, as a preliminary argumentative (expostulative or persuasive): only when, only if, only in case. *Kombrom saḍle n.m. tolea*, only when you catch the thief will you be able to tie him; *isinket (or akat) n.ko loama*, only when they have cooked the food, will they serve you; *dar dareak n.ye dara*, only if able to run, will he run; *anjomet n.ye gohmea*, only when hearing will he answer you; *senlen n. thor (or tho) em nama, oraḱre gkeḱo aguama*, only when you go, will you get it, who will bring it to your house. (H. *nāhi* and *nāhī*.)

nāhī chai, adv. Not at all; v. a. m. Not to do at all. *Hē n.ch. kana, etagaḱ kana*, it is not that at all, it is something else; *sen n.ye ch.lena, ekene ajare barajon kana*, he did not go (there) at all, he is only going round gossiping; *hurun n.ye ch.laka, ekene teṅgo barae kana*, she does not husk at all, she is only standing there (v. *supra* and *chai*).

nāhī nindhān, adv. Not quite, somewhere near, not at all. *N.n. mōrē ṭaka bam emāṅkhan miḱ ṭakare hō emāṅme*, if you will not in any case give me five rupees, at all events, give me one rupee; *n.n. baē dareakḱhan jāhāebo acukoa*, if he is not at all able to do it, we shall put someone to do it; *n.n. bam ruar dareakḱhan onḍe takenme*, if you are quite unable to return, stay there; *nonḍe pon kos baṅ hoeokḱhan n.n. pē kos dō hoeoka*, if it is not four kos (eight miles) from here, it will be somewhere near three kos (v. *nāhī* and *nindhān*).

nai, dem. pr. (animate). This. (In dual and pl. *nakin*, *nako*). *Uni dō baṅ, n.ṭak joraoem*, yoke this one, not that one. (Not very commonly used, about equal to *nui*, q. v.)

nâi, n. A large river, now especially the Damuda river. *Gañ n. dō pereçena, guru ho, Sora n. dō coṛañena, guru ho, cekatelañ parom calaka*, the Ganges river is full, O Guru, the Sora river is overflowing, O Guru, how shall we be able to get across (from a song); *N. gaḍa*, the Damuda river; *N.teko sen akana jañ baha idi lagiñ*, they have gone to the River (Damuda) to take the bones of the dead one there. *Nâi* in the meaning of river is heard in connexion with the Ganges, the Soṛa (? Sone) river and a river called *Giru nâi*; otherwise *gaḍa* is generally used for river, however large. *Nâi* is at present treated as the name of the Damuda, the river where the bones of cremated Santals are taken and set afloat; *perako gutiako n. parom gaḍa parom nēota akatko barte akatkoale*, we have invited relations from the other side of the river (cf. H. *nadi*; we have in the Santal Parganas a river called *Bāsnâi*, lit. the bamboo river.)

nâib, v. *lāb*, also *nayeb*. (Santals cannot pronounce a diphthong in a closed syllable.)

nâihār, n. A wife's parents' home; v. a. d. Procure a wife for. *N.reye sen mifena*, he has gone to his father-in-law's home to stay there (it sometimes happens, but is not considered quite as it should be); *n.teko sen akana jel daka jom*, they have gone to his father-in-law's house to eat meat-curry (especially during the Sohrae, when the daughter and her husband are invited to participate in eating the flesh of sacrificed animals); *n. hirlai sen akana*, he has gone to live with his parents-in-law; *nes dō marañ korako n. akawadea*, this year they have procured a father-in-law's house (a wife) for the eldest son; *ato n., buca cilim, satge nūroka*, father-in-law's house in the (same) village, a broken hookah-bowl, it falls quickly down (Sant. prov.). (Also written *nâihār*; H. *naihar*.)

nâihār boṅga, n. The spirit of one's father-in-law's home, believed to follow a daughter to her husband's home, much feared; also called *acraele boṅga*, q. v. *N.b.ko raṅgaolenkhan bariçgeko jojoma*, when the bonga from the father-in-law's house becomes angry he will "eat" awfully (cause disease and death, they therefore sacrifice to him or get him with much trouble and expense to return to his old place).

nâinu, n. Fresh, unsalted butter. *N. rakapēna, oarme*, the butter has come up, take it out; *n. cherlekhan gotom hoēoka*, when butter is melted it becomes ghee (clarified butter) (cf. H. *navant*; Furrukhabad H. *nainū*).

nâirit, adj. South-western (side of the *kōṇḍ*, where a sacrifice is to be made). (H. *nairit*; may be used by oḥas, but is understood to be a foreign word.)

Nâiya, n. A semi-Hinduized caste of aborigines. C. writes: "In many Hindu villages priests of this caste are employed to propitiate the aboriginal deities who are still supposed to occupy the place from which their original worshippers have been ousted." Acc. to Risley they are a small Dravidian caste.

nâiyali man, n. A piece of rent-free land given to the *Nâiya* priest of a village. (C.)

najir, the same as *najer*, q. v.

nak, n. A naik, corporal, a bridegroom's paternal sept. The word is heard in some of the formal talks at marriage; *okoe nak okoe gomstako banij kan bepar kanako*, which headman, which deputy, is buying, trading? *Nak* here stands for the sept of the bride-groom's father, and *gomsta* for the sept of his mother. (H. *nāyak*; known to very few Santals.)

nakič, n., v. a. m. A comb; to comb, comb oneself. *N.ko benaoa uŋ cikāroŋ laŋit*, they make combs to smooth the hair; *sekō n. toletkoā*, they comb the lice out; *nakijokme, rap rapa uŋ ŋelok kan tama*, comb yourself, your hair is standing out in all directions; *rot n.kateye calaoena*, she went away after having combed herself and tied her hair up in a knot. The Santals make a lice-comb, called *kakri n.* or *sar nakič* (qq. v.); *kundar n.*, the same as *kakri n.*, worn tied to the loin-string. Wooden combs are made by the Korngas; they are called: *kaŋ n.*, a wooden comb (any shape); *kundag n.* (or *rebet n.*, also *koŋa n.*), a wooden comb with long teeth and a rounded back, used by men, stuck in their hair-knot (now very rare). Further, *dereŋ n.*, a comb made of horn (made by Hadis). (Muŋdari, Ho *naki*.)

nakič, n. A banana-comb, the fruits of the banana, not the whole bunch or single fruit, but the fruits in a whorl; a small stone of the Palmyra palm fruit that has no kernel; v. m. Form fruit (banana); be abortive (Palmyra palm fruit). *Bar n. belek ehopena kaera*, two whorls of the banana have commenced to ripen; *joŋ laŋit nakijok kana kaera*, the banana is forming fruit-whorls; *goŋa jaŋ alope emāna, n.tet emāŋpe*, don't give me the whole stone, give me the abortive one (the fruit of the Palmyra palm has generally three stones; sometimes one of these is very small and contains nearly no kernel; this is the *nakič*); *noa tale jo do n.ena*, this Palmyra palm fruit has got one abortive stone (v. supra). *nakič ghās*, n. A kind of sedge, *Fimbristylis miliacea*, Vahl. If the water is let out of a rice-field, this weed is liable to grow and damage the paddy plants (v. *nakič*).

nakin, dual of *nai* (dem. pr.), q. v.

nakli, adj., v. a. Spurious, counterfeit; false; make do., forge. *N. loŋ*, a false note (money); *n. ŋaka*, a counterfeit rupee; *dolelko n.keta*, they forged the document. (A. H. *naqli*; cf. *nokol*, v. *nukli*.)

nakri, n. Service. *Dumkare n. menaktaea*, he has (paid) service in Dumka. (H. *naukri*.)

nakŋi, adj. f., the same as *nakŋa*, q. v., but applied to females. (H. *nakŋi*.) *Tale tale achimeta nui n. do*, she is constantly again and again sneezing, this noseless girl (abuse).

nākŋi, dem. pr. intensified (animate). This very. *N. nonde menaetaŋea gidra*, look here, here is your child (only sing., from *nai*, q. v.).

nali, n. A ditch, ravine, a small stream; v. a. m. Make, become do. *N. magpe, dakbo idia hana khette*, dig a ditch, we shall bring the water

- to that rice-field; *n.gadare gaiye sombotena*, the cow fell stumbling into the ditch; *dakteye n.keta* (or *n.yena*), the water made a ditch. (H. *nālī*; less than *nala*.)
- nāli*, n. A pipe, water-pipe, the barrel of a gun. *Dak nāliko baisau akata*, they have fixed a water-pipe; *bānduk n.*, a gun barrel; *bar* (also *du*) *n. bānduk*, a double-barrelled gun (v. supra).
- nālīs*, v. *lālīs*, the common form here. (P. H. *nālīsh*.)
- nālta paṭ*, n. The dried leaf of a jute plant. (Found in a book; B. *nālītā pāṭ*.)
- nāmī*, adj., v. a. m. Late, tardy; cause to be late (in season), delay; be late. *Neṣak barsa dō n.gea, onate cas n.k kana*, this year's rainy season is late, therefore the crops are becoming late; *hopo rokhoḡele n.keta dake n.kette*, we delayed planting the paddy, because the rains were late; *noa kaṇṭhar dō n.gea*, this Jack fruit is late. (Desi *nāmī*.)
- nāmuna*, v. *nomona* (the more common form).
- nān*, n. A boundary (between estates, or, to bar, e. g., cultivation); v. a. Make do. *N.ko makṭ idi akata buru are arete*, they have cut a border-line along the foot of the hill (to show that no cultivation is allowed inside this line); *buru phed phedṭeko n.keta*, they have made a boundary along the foot of the hill.
- nandīq*, n. River; only in a *chāṭiār* song: *n. tirere sosam paṇja*, on the river bank are tracks of the Nilgae hind. (H. *nādī*.)
- nandī gandī*, the same as *nandī gundī*, q. v.
- nandī gundī*, v. a., v. m. d. Think over, reflect, ponder, consider, deliberate. *Tehen hinda gitičkate qđi goṭaṇiṇ n.g.ana*, lying last night I was thinking much on different matters; *duṛuṭ jarwakate cel coko n.g.yel kan*, they are sitting together and deliberating something or other; *n.g. baraketaṇ, bāndōn calakṭ bāndō baṇ*, I was considering whether I should go or not.
- nandī nala dīn*, the same as *nādī nala dīn*, q. v. (the rainy season).
- Nandūqara*, n. A town so-called, mentioned as the place (in Sikar), where the first money-lender of the Santals lived.
- nandhan*, v. *nindhān*. (C.)
- nānuqar*, adj. Beautiful, pretty. (C.)
- nāṅgi dakṭ*, the same as *nāṅgi gaṇḍo dakṭ*, q. v.
- nāṅgi gaṇḍo dakṭ*, v. *nāgi gaṇḍo dakṭ* (reddish-looking water).
- nāṅgin*, n. A female snake (only in comp.; H. *nāgin*).
- nāṅgin dhiri*, n. A dark-coloured stone (fabulous). Believed to move by itself and to be used by the witches. *N.dh. reakṭ ol ṇḡloḡ kana dhurire*, the mark of the Nāgin stone is seen in the dust (its track); *n.dh. pathriko calaoa ḍan*, witches use the Nāgin stone to throw a spell (on people).
- Nāṅgin koelo*, n. An oja's bonga, so-called.
- nāṅgrauta*, n. A kind of reed, ? *Cyperus rotundus*, L. (cf. B. *nāgor-muthā*).
- nāṅrata*, v. supra. (C.)
- nāṇḍri*, n. The throat, windpipe, gullet. *N. roḡoreṇṭiṇa bhabnate*, my throat has become dry from grief; *bhiṭuḡḡko taram paṛomlekhan n. haḡsoa*

dosar hilok, if they walk past a leaf-stalk (thrown down when stitching leaf-plates), they will get a painful throat the next day (the discarded stalks are to be swept together and thrown away); *n. alom limbodea*, *n. dō jivi hor kana*, don't throttle his throat, the throat is "a soul's-way" (it is dangerous to life to hurt the throat). (H. *nāri*; H. *narri*.)

Boko nandri, n. The openings of the heart chambers where the blood enters and leaves.

Im nandri, n. The gall duct.

Nandri khol, n. The gullet.

Nandri sūnd, n. The uvula.

Nandri hutum, v. a. To gargle (more commonly *gar garao*, q. v.).
napit, n. A barber. The same as *lapit*, q. v. (H. *nāpit*.)

napit, adj., adv. (postpositional). As much as, enough for, suitable to, in proportion to; proper, due, suitable. *Biñ n. emame*, give him sufficient to become satisfied; *bela n.re manjan idiakom*, take the noon-meal out to them at the proper time; *din n.re pera hijukpe*, come to visit us at the proper time (agreed on); *korar n.re khajna taka emokme*, pay the rent at the fixed time; *jarur n. emame*, give me just what is necessary (not more); *kami n. hor agukom*, bring people fit (or, as many as needed) to do the work; *thik n.n.te emakom*, give them every one alike (? cf. *nap*).

napit, v. *napit*. (C.)

napti, v. a. To measure. (C.; v. *nap*.)

naphua, v. *laphua* (the more common form).

nar, n. The umbilical cord, the navel (v. *infra*; H. *nāl*; H. *nāri*).

nar betha, n. Umbilical hernia. *N.b.teye gočena*, he died from umbilical hernia (v. *nar* and *betha*).

nargi dare, n. An orange tree. (H. *nārigi*; not planted by Santals.) Also a forest tree (? wild orange).

nargi ghao, n. A kind of spreading sore, especially on the head of children (seborrhoea or impetigo capitis); v. m. Get do., suffer from do. *N.gh.reak garan dak atu idilengkhan ghao idika*, if the pus of the seborrhoea sores runs, new sores will form; *n.gh.icren mamottet robibar hilok setakre deŋgan kicriče lohof aguia quriye racatek seye taŋditekcre*, ar *bohokreye bočōcaea*, the maternal uncle of the child who suffers from seborrhoea brings on a Sunday morning, before he has passed water or gone to stool, his loin-cloth that he has dipped in water, and squeezes it on the head of the child; *n.gh.enaē*, he has got seborrhoea (cf. *supra*). Three different kinds of *nargi ghao* are distinguished by the Santals:

Koca nargi, something like *poca nargi*;

Poca nargi, a form where the running pus sets up immediate sores (v. *poca*);

Phoka nargi, a form where the running pus sets up blisters (v. *phoka*).

nari, n., v. a. m. A spool on which the thread is wound, placed in the shuttle for weaving; make a spool for weaving, wind thread on. *N. kačēč*,

the spool-tube (on which the thread is wound; the Santals use a piece of bamboo, the stalk of a ricinus-leaf, the stem of the mustard plant, a bit of reed, etc.); *n. bodolme*, *n. cabayena*, change the spool, the spool is empty; *n. sutam aguime*, bring a ready-made spool; *kicrid ten jokheč sutamko n.a.*, when weaving they wind thread on a tube. (H. *nari*, a weaver's shuttle.)

nari, v. *nari* (the form used in these parts; C., H. *nāri*), the pulse at the wrist.

naria paria, n., adv. Everything, with the whole family. *N.p. jotō idikel-koa*, he took the whole family along with him; *n.p. jotō mohajone sōn idikela*, the money-lender measured and took everything (all paddy) away; *n.p.i calaoena*, he went taking everything with him (chattels, wife and children) (cf. H. *nāri*, woman).

nari thuri, adj. Single, only, sole; adv. Entirely, all. *N.th. mittečgetina kora hopon*, I have one son, my only one; *n.th. mit gočēle sareč akala bandi*, we have left one single paddy-bundle; *mitteč gai menaetalea n. th.*, we have one single cow; *n.th. cabayentalea jomak*, our food is all finished. (About equal to *jhari jhuri*, q. v.)

nar kaṭaoni, n. Cutting the umbilical cord; a perquisite for do. *N.k. sakom*, a wristlet given to the midwife for cutting the umbilical cord (this was formerly given together with a cloth and paddy; nowadays one anna is given with eight annas for the other work; v. *baha*). (H. *nāri*, tube, etc.; v. *kaṭao*.)

nar kaṭani, the same as *nar kaṭaoni*, q. v. (also pronounced *nar kaṭauni*).

nar kōl, n., the same as *nar kōr*, q. v.

nar kōr, n. The cocoanut, the cocoanut tree, *Cocos nucifera*, L. *N.huka*, a hookah the bowl of which is made of an empty cocoanut shell; *n.suum*, cocoanut oil. (B. *nārikel*.)

nar khunṭi, n. The posts which support the roller on which the cloth is wound while being woven. (C.; here *tur khunṭi*, q. v.)

nar mi, adj. f., the same as *norma*, q. v., but applied to females. (Rare.)

nar ngi, v. *nar gi* (*ghao*). (C., not here.)

nar ri, the same as *nar dri*, q. v.

nar ca, n. Two kinds of plants, viz., *Cas n.*, *Corchorus capsularis*, Willd., and *ṭanḍi n.*, *Corchorus olitorius*, Willd. Both are cultivated for the fibre. *N. reak sutam dō jote, barahi, parkom baber laḡitko uha*, they twist the thread of the Narca for making yoke cord, rope and bedstead-string.

nari, n. The pulse at the wrist. *N. dabraoentaea*, his pulse has become weak (so as not to be felt). (H. *nāri*.)

nā ri, n., v. m. A creeper, climber, a twining or scandent plant; grow (about creepers). *Kohṇḍa n.*, the pumpkin plant; *seton dō jae n. hesel n. hōe goja*, the heat of the sun will kill even the Jae creeper and the Hesel creeper (the thin branches of do.); *malhan n.yena, jhaṭawakpe*, the bean creeper has grown into a creeper, fix branches in the ground

- for it to grow on. *Nārī* is prefixed to a number of names of trees and plants to signify that it is a creeper species (cf. H. *nārī*; Muṇḍari *nari*, *naṇḍi*; Ho *naī*).
- nārī ghās*, n., a kind of grass, *Panicum vestitum*, Nees. It creeps along the ground (v. *ghās*).
- nārī hoṛo*, n. A kind of paddy that is sown in standing water (not transplanted) (v. *hoṛo*).
- nārī kasi*, n. A kind of *kasi* (q. v.), that creeps along the ground.
- nārī koḷma*, n. A variety of paddy.
- nārī muruṣ*, n. A large creeper, *Butea superba*, Roxb. Bark used in Santal medicine (v. *muruṣ*).
- nārī saṇ*, n., the same as *saṇ nārī*, q. v.
- nārī siris*, n. A large climber, *Dalbergia volubilis*, Roxb. (v. *siris*).
- nāsib*, the same as *nusib*, q. v. (A. H. *naṣīb*.) *Khub bhage n. menakṭaea*, he is very fortunate (by destiny); *n.re bānukḥhan okarem ṇama*, if it is not your fate, where will you get it.
- nāsir*, n., v. m. A Nazarite; become do. (In the Old Testament; especially see Num. VI; Hebr. *nāzīr*.)
- nastī*, v. a. m. Annihilate, destroy, blot out, treat as non-existent, extinct. *Mōrē hoṛak kathaē n.keta*, he treated the decision of the village council as non-existent; *kathaē n.keta*, he refused to heed the matter; *noa katha dō n.yena*, this matter has been made null and void. (H. *nāstī*, non-existence.)
- nastik*, n. An atheist. (In books; H. *nāstik*.)
- ṇatī*, n. A grandchild. *Dela*, n., *hijukme*, come here, my grandchild; *n. koya*, *n.kuri menakḥotiṇa*, I have grand-sons and grand-daughters; *aja n. hoṛ kanakin*, they are grandfather and grandchild. (H. *nāṭī*.)
- ṇatī natkoṛ*, v. *ṇatī natkār*.
- ṇatī natkār*, n. Grandchildren. (Heard in *bakhēr* and *binti*; some explain it as grandchildren and great-grandchildren) (v. *supra*).
- ṇatī pātī*, v. *ṇatī putī*.
- ṇatī putī*, n. Grandchildren (more than one). *N.p. kantiṇako*, they are my grandchildren (v. *ṇatī*; H. *poṭī*, son's daughter; B. *nāṭī putī*, sons and grandsons).
- ṇatiya*, n. Grandparent and grandchild (*ṇatī* + *ea*).
- ṇatkār*, n. A grandchild, grand-daughter (only used coupled with *ṇatī*).
- ṇatum*, v. *lātum*. (C., not here.)
- ṇathī*, n., v. a. m. File of papers, records, a bundle of papers; to file, record, thread together. *N.re ṇutum menakṭaea*, his name is in the record; *saheb hoṇon dō n.puthi menakṭakote onareko n. dōhokaka*, ar *hoṛ hoṇon dō moca mocategele n. akata*, the Europeans have record books and write the records in these, we Santals have made our records orally; *katha dō n.yena*, the matter has been filed. (H. *nathī*, the thread with which a file of papers is strung together.)

nāthi, n. Habit, custom, usage. (C.)

nāthni, n. A nose-ring; v. a. m. Fix do., give do. *N.ye horok akawadea*, he has given her a nose-ring to put in; *gārīye n. akadea*, he has fixed a ring in the nose of the monkey. (H. *nāthni*.)

nāthu, n., v. a. The septum of the nose (especially of animals), the tip of the nose (animals); fix a string through the septum. *N.re alom dalkoa, gogoda*, don't strike them on the nose-tip, it kills; *qāīye rorok kana, nyem*, (the bullock) is constantly butting, fix a string through its nose (cf. H. *nāth* and *nāthnā*).

nāthu phorao, v. a. m. Bore the nose (of an animal) and put a string in it. *Kada n.ko ph.kedea*, they pierced the nose of the buffalo and put a string through. Very rarely done by Santals (v. supra; v. *phorao*).

nāthu phorao, v. a. To snort. *Tarupe qikuede kante n.i phoraoeta bitkil*, the buffalo cow is snorting, because she is feeling the presence of a leopard (v. supra).

nāthu phurau, the same as *nātu phorao*, q. v. (both).

nātika, v. *nātkā*.

nātin, n. A loose woman, prostitute; also used as an abuse of girls. *Nui n. dō mīl darangeye tahēna, jāhā seḡge korā ontēge*, this immodest girl, she is always wandering about, wherever the boys are, there she goes; *sac n. mara sim*, away with you, you immodest wretch of a hen. (H. *nātin*.)

nātkā, n. The pulse at the wrist. *N. tunumtaeme, hijuk kana se bañ*, feels his pulse, whether it is coming (can be felt) or not. (Desi *nātkā*.)

nātkhaṭ, adj., v. a. Naughty, mischievous, impish, roguish; act naughtily, etc. *Adi n. hor kanae*, he is a very mischievous person; *phalna dō qāīye n.eta, hore jhogra ocokoa*, so and so acts very mischievously, he makes people quarrel. (H. *nātkhaṭ*.)

nātkhaṭi, adj., v. a., equal to *nātkhaṭ*, q. v. (H. *nātkhaṭi*.)

nātkhaṭiā, adj., equal to *nātkhaṭ*, q. v. *N. hor kanae, jaoge hore kaphariāu ocokoa*, he is a mischievous man, he is constantly making people quarrel.

nātuā, n. A male dancer (dancing *ḍom engē*); v. m. To dance (*ḍom* dance). *N. emakom daka, bariatokko calaka*, give the dancers food, they are going in the bridegroom's party; *khubko n.k kana*, they are eagerly dancing (the *Dom* dance). (H. *nātuā*.)

nāu, n. A barber; v. a. Shave (in *bintī*). *N.le banij agu akadea*, we have brought a barber, paying him; *nōkōe teheñle n.keṭ dhubiketkoale, umen nar kayenale*, as you see, to-day we have shaved them and had their clothes washed, we have bathed and cleaned our heads (from *bhañḍan bintī*). (H. *nāu*.)

nāu, n. A certain insect of the Mantis class, *Hierodula tectifomis*, Sauss. They have got their name from the peculiar way in which they move their front legs, reminiscent of a barber. It is taboo for those who watch silk-worms to mention this name, therefore they call them *kātruā*, q. v. (v. supra).

nāuāi, v. *nāwāi*.

nāu enē, n. A certain movement (playing) of the arms like the movements of a barber.

nauka, n., the same as *lauka*, q. v. (H. *naukā*.)

naukri, v. *nakri*. (C., form not Santali.)

nauwāi, v. *nāwāi*. (C.)

nāwāi, v. a. m. To offer the first-fruits of certain crops; partake for the first time of any crop. The offering of first-fruits is made in connexion with *gundli* (a millet) and *baihar horo* (the heavy rice). The village priest cuts a handful of the crops mentioned and places a few plants at the foot of each tree, sacred to one of the bongas, in the sacred grove; he pours a little milk on and makes an invocation (*bakhēr*); thereupon the villagers cut a little of the crop and offer this to their *orak bonga* (house-god), pouring a little water on the straw and uttering an invocation as they do so. This is done in each family, either in the cow-shed or inside the house. They will not eat of the fresh crops until this is done. It should be noted that no first-fruit of the light rice is offered. As regards *matkom*, mahua flowers, the village priest offers some mahua in the sacred grove, just like the *gundli* and *horo*, pouring milk on the flowers and uttering an invocation to each bonga represented there. This is always done at the *baha*, flower-festival. Some village people may offer *matkom* to their house-god somewhere in the field; but apparently all do not do so, the performance by the village priest being deemed sufficient. Santals, however, will not eat mahua flowers until the *baha* festival is past. There is no *nāwāi* in connexion with other crops or eatables. There is a kind of *nāwāi* in connexion with *sauri*, the thatching-grass. Some of the villagers cut a little *sauri* on the same day that they have had the *Mag sim* (q. v.); here, where the offering has been made, they take some sticks or leaf-less branches and split these at one end; in the cleft thus made, a little *sauri* is put in and tied, so that the grass stands out to both sides. Some boys then take hold of the sticks and drag them along to the entrance of the village street; the boys (called *kaḍa*, buffaloes) drag their sticks along first to the *manjhi than* (q. v.), where one stick is thrown on the roof, and thereupon the boys go to the headman's house and those of all the village officials, in each place throwing a stick with the grass on to the roof; if they have more sticks they will do the same at the house of some well-to-do villager. The grown-up people (the "cart-drivers") following the boys call out at each house that they have thatched the house and ask for straw for the "buffaloes"; some parched rice is thereupon brought out to the boys and the "drivers" are given beer. After this, the thatching-grass is cut. This custom is now getting out-of-date. *Horoko n.keta*, *mabon ira*, they have offered the first-fruits of the paddy, now we shall reap; *jonḍra daka jom n.tabonpe* (also *jom n.ok*), partake of our Indian corn (boiled) for the first time of this year's crop; *onko*

then senkate bengar utui jom n.ena, I went to them and for the first time this year ate egg-plant curry (cf. *nawa*; Munḍari *nawae*).

ne, dem. element; v. *ni* (heard in *nei*, and always in *neko*).

neae, equal to *neao*, q. v. (Rare; H. *nyāe* and *niyāy*). *N.ye bicarketa*, he judged right.

neao, n., v. a. Justice, right; decide, judge, settle. *N.bicarko bicarketa*, they gave a just decision; *bes thikko n.keta*, they settled it very well. Word rarely used in this sense; v. infra. (H. *nyāo* and *niyāo*.)

neao, n., v. m. Discord, strife, disunion; to fall out, be at variance, quarrel. *Okoe tuluc cef n. hō banukitaea*, he has no quarrel with anybody; *hōr tuluc alom n.ka*, don't quarrel with people; *haram budhikin n.ena*, husband and wife fell out (? cf. H. *niyān*, bad).

neao jhogra, the same as *neao jhogor*, q. v.

neao jhogor, n., v. m. Strife and variance, quarrel and dispute; to quarrel, be at variance with. *N.jh. menakitakina, besulukgeakin*, they have quarrels and disputes, they are at variance (have no peace) with each other; *mōrē siñ mōrē nindā enējōñ sulāñjōñape, n. alo jh. alo*, for five days and five nights you will dance and enjoy yourselves, let there be no strife, no quarrel (from the formal talk at the commencement of the Sohrae); *alope n.jh.oka, naete napaete tahentabonpe*, don't quarrel and fall out, be at peace and in harmony (v. *neao* and *jhogor* or *jhogra*).

nebra jebra, v. *nehra jehra* (word doubtful).

nehae, v. *nihai* (here the more common form).

nehal, v. a. m. Succeed, accomplish, manage, do (mostly ironically; meaning the opposite, be unable); favour, make happy. (Mostly women's language.) *N.kidiñam, am cidra dō*, you managed me finely, you dirty wretch; *n.ketae, tulketae*, he did it, he lifted it (i. e., tried but could not); *cefem n.a am eskarte dō*, what will you do, you yourself alone; *aemae bāndiketa, n.enaē nes dō*, he has made many paddy-bundles, he has been successful this year; *phalna dōe n.kadea, ale dō thoṛae ematlea*, he made so and so happy, to us he gave only a little. (H. *nihāl*, exalted, favoured, happy; Munḍari *nehal*.)

nehali, adj. Useless, worthless, inefficient, of no use. (Women's abuse.) *Nui n. herel dōe idikettalea*, this useless man carried our thing away; *nui n. gidra, miñ talaoe raga*, this miserable child, it will cry uninterruptedly; *nui n. herel dō noa hō bae dareata*, this worthless man, he was unable to do even this (v. *nehal*).

nehaliq, the same as *nehali*, q. v.

nehat, the same as *nihāt*, q. v.

nehra jehra, v. a. Entreat, urge, press, solicit, persuade. *Tinqk bam n.j.ede, bae jomkhan baeme tō*, how much are you going to entreat her; if she won't eat put it away (v. *nehrao*; a form *ahra jahra* or *ahra jahre* may be heard).

nehra nihri, equal to *nehra jehra*, q. v.

nehrao, v. a. m. Entreat, implore, solicit, urge. *Enan khonin n.e kana, bae anjomel kana*, I have been urging him for a long while, he is not listening; *daka jom lagite n. ocol kana*, she lets herself be implored to eat (stands upon ceremony) (cf. *nehör*; cf. H. *nihärnā*, watch, look at).
nejhar, v. a. m. Impede, obstruct, hinder; n. Impediment. *Mitçê n. menaka, onale chinçalege*, there is an impediment, we must first dispose of that; *kathako n.keta*, they made an obstruction in the matter (cf. *nehjhar*; word rare).

nek, adj. Innocent. Not used; found in a book. (P. H. *nek*.)

nekara, v. *nekra*.

nekin, v. *nikin* (dem. pr. dual).

neklaha, the same as *nekraha*, q. v.

neklahi, the same as *nekrahi*, q. v.

nek nam, n. A good name. *N.n. hor kanae*, he is a man of good repute (v. *nek* and *nam*; rare).

neko, dem. pr. pl. These same, these very (v. *ne* and *ni*). *N.akê*, or *n. reakê*, of these very (inanim.); *n.ren*, do. (animate).

nekra, adj., v. a. m. Filthy, loathsome, dirty, offensive; make, become do. *N. jaega*, a filthy place; *n. hor*, a dirty person; *gidrai n.kedea*, the child made her dirty (v. *nakara*; cf. H. *nyakkār*, contempt).

nekraha, adj. m., equal to *nekra*, q. v. (men).

nekrahi, adj. f., equal to *nekra*, q. v., but applied to females. *Nui n. qimai do, kicriê hō bae saphaka ar hormo hō bae saphaka*, this filthy woman, she does not wash clothes, nor does she wash herself.

nekti, v. *nikti*.

nemaj, n., v. m. Prayer (the prayers prescribed by the Mohammedan law, said five times daily); to pray, say one's prayers (Mohammedans). *Musla do n.ko parhaoketa*, the Mohammedans said their prayers; *n.ok kanako*, they are saying their prayers. (P. H. *namās*.)

neman, dem., adv. Hereabout. *N. hōk hijukme*, come near hereabout; *n.kore tahê hatarokme*, stay somewhere about here; *n.ren helledea*, I saw him about here (cf. *eman*, *noman*; not commonly used).

neman dara, equal to *neman*, q. v. *N.d.reye tahêkana*, he was somewhere hereabout.

nembrao, v. a. m. Appease; abate, relent, be reduced. *Edreko n.kettaea*, they assuaged his anger; *haso n.entaea*, his pain has been reduced; *thorae jomketkhan reñgê n.entaea*, when he had taken a little food, his hunger was allayed (v. *nembrot*; ? cf. H. *namra*, bending, mild, soft; Munçari *nemer*).

nemja nimji, v. a. m. Assuage, appease, allay, end, close. *N.n.katkoale*, we made peace between them; *hať n.n.k jokhecin seterena*, I arrived as the market was about to close (v. *nemjao*).

nemjao, v. a. m., equal to *nembrao*, q. v. *Tetañe n.kettaea*, he quenched his thirst; *bul n.entaea*, he has got over his intoxication.

nemjao nemjaote, adv. At intervals. *N.n.ye daketa*, it is raining at intervals.
nenka, dem. adj.; adv. Just in this way; such so (ref. to quality or manner).

N. takenme, stay like this (behave well); *n.te calakme*, go in this way;
n.re oloḱ parhaoe cetketa, he learnt to write and read in this state (when
 so old as shown); *n.jompe*, eat in this way (just so, not too much);
n.kamipe, work in this way. (Munḍari *neka*.)

nenka, v. a. m. To do or become like this, thus. *Phalna ḍoe n.keta*, so
 and so did it like this; *katha ḍo n.yena*, the matter turned out like this
 (v. supra).

nenka enka, dem. adv., v. a. Just thus and thus; do do.

nenka leka, dem. adv. Like this, so, in this way; v. a. m. Do, become
 like this. *N.l. emakom*, give them in this way; *mokordoma ḍo n.lyena*,
 the court-case became like this (v. *leka*).

nenka lekan, dem. adj. Like this (-aḱ, -iḱ, etc.)

nenkan, dem. adj. Such as, just like (-aḱ, -aḱkin, -aḱko; -iḱ, -kin, -ko). *N. hoṛ
 bañ iḱel akawana*, I have never seen a man like this; *n.iḱ merom*, a goat
 like this one; *n.aḱ catom kirin aguime*, buy and bring an umbrella like
 this one (*nenka* + *n*).

nenkan enkan, dem. adj. Thus and thus, like this and this.

nenkan leka, dem. adj. Like this.

nenkan lekan, dem. adj. Like this.

neñjhar, v., v. a. m., the same as *nejhar*, q. v.

neñghao, v. a. m. Dishonour, despise, disregard, slight. *Alom n.lea, am
 hō miḱ din ḍom reñgejokgea*, don't despise us, you will yourself some
 day become poor; *nui koṛa ḍo eñgat apate n.etkina*, this boy disregards
 his parents (does not obey); *hapramko reak qn qriko n.et kana*, they are
 despising the laws and rules of the ancestors; *inaḱ katha n.entina*, my
 word was disregarded (cf. *nindqu*).

neñka, v. *nenka*.

neñḍa, v. a. m. Fix, appoint a time (or place); adj. Fixed (time). *N. tiokena,
 calakabo*, the fixed time has come, we shall go; *n.din*, the fixed time;
baṇla reakko n.keta, they have fixed the time for the marriage; *dam emok
 laḡitko n.wadea*, they fixed a day for him to pay; *bare dare then jarwakko
 n. akata*, they have fixed the assembly to take place at the Banyan tree;
noa burure sendrae laḡitko n. akawana, they have fixed a time for hunting
 on this hill; *bahako n. wana*, they fixed the time for the flower festival.
 (Munḍari *neḍa*, *neñḍa*.)

neñḍa gonḍa, v. a. m., equal to *neñḍa*, q. v. *Mañjhi ato hoṛe jarwakoa
 sohrae n.g.jon laḡil*, the headman calls the village people together to fix
 the time for the Sohrae; *pata reakko n.g. akata*, they have fixed the time
 for having the *pata* festival.

nepoṛ, the same as *napoṛ*, q. v.

nepra, adv., v. a. m. Disgustingly, catch me doing it; to do, manage,
 accomplish (sarcastically, a term of defiance; used by women). *N.ñ idia*

catch me taking it away; *n.ñ khusika*, you may be sure, I shall never be pleased (agree); *n.ñ takena*, catch me staying; *n. ketam*, *tulketam*, you did it, you lifted it (were unable); *gur n.yenae*, he fell, the wretch. (Used about like *nehal*, q. v.)

nepran, adj. Horrid, contemptible, odious; the wretch. *N.koge*, *emako kana*, *abo motogebon nūia*, those wretched fellows, they are getting it, we shall drink it among ourselves; *n.iēge*, *in dō bañ khusilena*, the horrid man, I was not pleased with him; *n.akige*, *bañ hataoa*, the horrid stuff, I will not take it (*nepra* + *n*; women's language).

nepro, the same as *nepra*, q. v. *Au n.*, *cel con lebetket*, oh, what horrid thing did I tread on.

nērak, v. *ñorak*. *Tikin n.ena*, it is a little past noon (cf. Muṇḍari *nera*, *neḍa*).

newaj, the same as *nemaj*, q. v.

newan, adj., v. a. m. Bent, curved; to bend, curve. *Noa deal dō n.gea*, this wall is curved; *sorok ato thenko n.keta*, they have made the road make a bend at the village; *gaḍa n.ena*, the river has made a bend. (H. *nawānā* or *nīwānā*.)

ne, dem. element and pr. This (inanimate, pointing to what is near and singling out). *Ne uḍi*, this little; *nekin khaciqk*, these two baskets; *neko khet dō khub bhage hoṛo akana*, these rice-fields have got a splendid crop. (Muṇḍari, Ho *ne*.)

ne, intj., v. a., v. a. d. Take it, please; to offer; offer to. *Ne hataome*, here, take it; *ne jomme*, take it and eat it; *ne idime*, take it and go with it; *neya*, *atañme*, here, you, take it; *ne na*, here, take it (to girls); *ne ho*, please, take it; *ne baba*, take it, father; *ne go*, please take it, mother; *dakae neketa*, he offered food (said it was ready); *bae nelaka*, she did not offer anything; *nealleae*, he offered us (e. g., food); *ne legawaeme*, *jomae seye baña*, offer it to him (to see) whether he will eat or not (v. *supra*).

ne, dem. pr. (animate). Such like, one like the speaker. *Ne hoṛ dō bae beñgetama*, he will not look at one like myself; *onko leka ne hoṛ dō bako eṛe dareaka*, people like us are unable to cheat like them. (Rare.)

ne, dem. adv. Just, about to, presently, a short while ago. *Ne ye gujuk kana*, he is just (on the point of) dying; *ne nahaḱe tioketa*, he is presently (in a short while) reaching (the place); *ne nōḱe calaoena*, he went just now; *ne nōḱreye heḱ akana*, he has come a short while ago; *negeye dale laḡit*, *adole manakedeā*, he was just on the point of striking him, when we warned him not to; *ne negeye heḱ akana*, he has come just now; *ne machae jom akata*, he has had food a short while ago (v. *ne*).

nēao, v. *nēao*.

ne betar, adv. Nowadays, at the present time, at this time. *N.b. qḍi rabañ kana*, at the present time it is very cold; *n.b. sim rak khon kami hoeok kana*, at present we have to commence to work from cock-crow; *n.b. dakḱ din dō bañ kana*, it is not the rainy season at the present time (v. *ne* and *betar*).

neč, a particle used by individuals, as a suffix to a finite verb, also to a few other words. Not translatable. *Am dō n.bam bhagea*, you are not any good; *amge n.em hečena*, you have come; *hečenako n.*, they have come; *dalkedeae n.*, he struck him. The use of this particle is not common language; Santals may laugh at it (cf. *aneč*, *eneč*, *honeč*, *oneč*; Santals may be heard saying *mit talaoe neč nejok kana*, he is constantly saying *neč*; in certain villages the people seem to have got into the habit of using this particle).

nēhōr (also *nēhor* and *nehōr*), n., v. a. d., v. m. Supplication; to entreat, beseech, implore, request. *Uniak n. anjomtaeme*, listen to his supplication; *jom laḡitiñ n.adea*, I implored her to give me food; *n.okte jaṅga sabeme*, *khalaskamgeae*, take hold of his foot and implore him, he will let you off; *n.kateñ metam kana*, I say this imploring you; *setae n.ok kana*, the dog is beseeching (you); *n.ok kanaan, ikakatiñme*, I implore you, forgive me. (Muṇḍari *nehor*.)

nēhōr sēhōr, v. a. d., v. m., equal to *nēhōr*, q. v. *Adiye n.s.adea, bae anjomlettaea*, he implored him earnestly, but he did not listen to him (*sēhōr* is a jingle).

nehot, n., v. a. m. Transgression; to disobey, transgress. *Inak kathae n.kettiña, delawadeañ, bae hečena*, he did not obey what I said to him, I called him, he did not come; *kisārak hukum alom n.a*, don't disobey the master's order (cf. *nihāt*).

nekti, v. *nikti*.

nek, dem. adv., about equal to *ne*, q. v. Just, about to. *Ne gurok kan tahēkana*, he was just on the point of falling; *n.geye heč akana*, he has just come.

nēkē, intensified dem. pr. (inanimate). This very, just this thing you see here; v. a. Do so much as this (defiance); dem. adv. Look here, here. *N.n aguketa*, look here, I have brought it; *n. niage menaka, adō banuka*, just this here is there (existing), there is nothing more; *n. nēṇḍe khon dō aleak kana*, just from here it is our property; *n.tam theṅga*, here is your stick; *n.ko ninaḡle bandi akata nes dō*, you see these here, we have made so many paddy-bundles this year; *n.kidiñam*, so much as this you did me (generally accompanied by showing the thumb; an expression of contempt and defiance) (v. *ne* and *nek*).

ne khante, adv. Just at present, just now. *N.kh. dō bae calaka*, he will not go just at present; *n.kh. bae baplaḡa*, he will not have the marriage just now; *n.kh. horo gujuk kana*, the paddy is dying just now (cf. *ne betar*; v. *ne* and *khan + te*).

nem, n., v. a. Rule, religious observance; to observe certain prohibitions previous to offering sacrifices. *Niḡ atore nonkan n. menaka*, in this village there is such and such a custom; *boṅgak reak naekeye n. akata*, the village priest has observed the abstinences previous to sacrificing. (H. *nem*; v. *niḡm*; v. *nēo dhorom*, the expression generally used here.)

nembō, n., the same as *lēmbo*, q. v. (*Citrus media*, L.)

nembrot, v. a. m. Allay, appease; diminish, abate, decrease, subside, be reduced, assuaged. *Ranko lagaokette hasoko n.keta*, they reduced the pain by applying medicine; *edreko n.kettaea*, they soothed his anger; *pahil aḍiye bhakayel tahēkana*, *mit kathategeye n. utarena*, at first he was bragging a good deal, then he was utterly brought down by one word; *nitok dō jhogra n.entakoa*, now their quarrel has become less (or, stopped); *edre n.entaea*, his anger has cooled down; *reṅgeḍ n.entina*, my hunger has been allayed (cf. *nembrao*).

nem dhōrom, v. *nēo dhōrom*. (C., not here.) *Nemaḥ dhōromaḥ*, v. *nēoaḥ dhōromaḥ*. (C.)

nemor, adj., v. a. m. Soft, mild; reduce, appease, relent, abate, soften down. *N.geae*, *edre banuktaea*, he is good-natured, he has no anger; *rua n.entaea*, his fever has gone down; *kaphariku n.kettakoa*, they have softened down their quarrel. (Used about equal to *nembrot*; here not used in the meaning of despising, slighting, delaying; Muṇdari *nemar*.)

nemos, equal to *nemor*, q. v. (H. *namas*.)

nemrot, the same as *nembrot*, q. v.

ne nahak, dem. adv. Presently, just before or after. *N.n.e gujuk kana*, he is on the point of dying; *n.n.ko heḍena*, they have just come (v. *ne* and *nahak*).

ne nerōn, dem. adv. Presently (in the circumstances); conj. In case. *N.n.em aḱḱua nahak*, you will presently come to feel it; *n.n.engan bareye takenkhan*, *n.n. apuṇ bareye takenkhan*, *gel bar kos khone banij agukina*, if my mother were living, if my father were living, he would fetch me from twelve kos distance (a Santal song) (v. *ne*).

nenhak, the same as *ne nahak*, q. v. (C.)

nenheḍ, adj., v. a. m. Very thin, slim, fine; make, become do. *Aḍi n. rar*, a very thin (high) note; *n.geae uni kuri dō*, the girl is very slim; *theṅgam n.keta*, you have made the stick too thin; *noa babar dō n.ena*, this rope is too thin. (A little more than *nanha*, q. v.)

ne niq, dem. pr. Just this (offered). *N.n. hataome*, here, take this (v. *ne* and *niq*).

ne nōk, dem. adv. Just a while ago, in a little while. *N.n.reko calakā*, they will go in a little while; *n.n.ko heḍena*, they came a little while ago (v. *ne* and *nōk*).

nenḍe, dem. adv. Here, this very place, just here. *N.geye tahēkana*, he was just here (on this very spot); *n. khon alom calakā*, don't go away from this spot; *n.renko lekhaḱom*, count those of this place; *n. reak kana noa dō*, this belongs to this place; *heṇḍe n.ye duruḥ barae kana*, he is sitting now there now here (cf. *enḍe*).

nenḍen, dem. adj. Of, belonging to this place (animate or inanim.). *N. hor kanae*, he is a man of this place; *n.iḍ* (-kin, -ko), who is (are) of this

place (animate); *n.akē*, what belongs to this place (inanim.); *n.akēgeye idijon kana*, she is taking along with her what belongs to this place; *n.akēye kisār akana*, she has become wealthy by what is here (having been married into a wealthy family) (*nēde* + *n*).

nēde oko, adv. Exceedingly (angry, pleased, satisfied). *N.o.e raskak kana*, he is exceedingly pleased; *n.o.e jom akata*, he has eaten exceedingly much (v. *nēde*).

neo, n. Foundation. (C.; H. *neo*; not used here.)

neo, n., v. a. Sense of shame or propriety; to respect or behave in the presence of certain relatives (*bahonhar* or *ajhhar*). *Bahonhartet samahre n. banuktaea*, she has no sense of propriety in the presence of her husband's elder brother (cf. *nem*; now rarely used alone; v. *neo nica*, *neo sorom*).

nēo, n., v. a. Religious abstinence; observe do. *Naekeye n. akata*, the village priest has observed religious abstinence (v. *supra*; v. *nem*; *nēo dhorom*, the common expression).

nēo dhorom, n., v. a. Religious abstinence; observe do. After the evening meal when going to sleep the man who is to perform a sacrifice next day must not lie on a bed, but on the floor; he must not approach his wife; he must not eat or drink (not even water), until he eats the hash made of the head of the sacrificed animal (*bōhok sure*) or, in the case of fowls, "a cake" (*pūha*), made of the head (if very thirsty he may, after the sacrifice, drink some beer). The wife of the sacrificer (or if she is not there, the woman who prepares the sun-dried rice for the operation) has to be equally abstinent and also sleeps on a mat or some straw on the floor. The day previous to the sacrifice the whole household have their clothes washed; the sacrificer bathes in the morning before commencing operations. In some, but apparently not all, households, all males present observe this abstinence (sleep on the floor) the night before a sacrifice is offered to the *abge* or the *orak boŋga*. *Noko do n.dh. bako manao akata, cet cōn hoekitako*, these have not observed religious abstinence, who knows what will happen to them; *teheh hinda naekeye n.dh.a*, this night the priest will observe religious abstinence (v. *supra* and *dhorom*).

nēo jhogor, the same as *neao jhogor*, q. v.

nēo nica, v. a. Observe religious abstinence. *N.ket n.ketale*, we have observed religious abstinence (v. *nēo dhorom*).

neo nica, n., v. a., equal to *neo*, q. v. (sense of shame). *N.n. banuktaea*, she has no sense of shame.

neo sorom, the same as *neo nica*, q. v., v. *neo* (v. *laj sorom*, v. sub *laj*).

nēota, n., v. a. m. Invitation; to invite. *Bapla n.le agu akata*, we have brought the invitation to the marriage (v. *gira*); *jel daka jomko n. akallea*, they have invited us to eat rice and meat-curry; *bhandan jomle n. akana*, we have been invited to the last funeral ceremonies' feasting. (H. *newta*.)

ne parom, adj., adv. Of, on this side. *N.p. hōr*, a man of this side (of a river) (v. *ne* and *parom*; now getting obsolete here).

nepēōta, v. recipr. of *nēōta*, q. v.

nes, n., adv. This year. *N.ren guti kanae*, he is a servant taken on this year; *n. dhabicīn tahēna*, I shall stay up to the present year; *n.ak cas dō besge*, this year's crops are good; *n. din dō muskilte calak kana*, the present year is bringing much difficulty; *n.geye janamēna*, he was born this year (cf. Muṇḍari *neskan*).

nes kar, n., adv., equal to *nes*, q. v. *N.k. din ikakāme, kalomīn hala cabaetama*, let me off this year, next year I shall pay you all; *n.k. dinem tahēna*, you will stay this present year.

nesok, adv. This year. *N. dō cet leka cōe sāwāe*, who knows how the crops will be this year; *n. dō boge bogetebon paromēna*, this year we have come through in good health (*nes* + *ok*).

nēt, n., v. a. m. Deference, respect; have respect (for persons), make distinction between this and that, be fastidious, particular, pay deference to. *Nuiaḥ n. bānuktaea, sanamko reake joma*, this one does not make any distinction, he eats anybody's food; *amaḥ n.īn ḥelkeftama*, I saw your behaviour (towards people); *hōr bae n.koa*, he does not respect people; *daka aḍiye n.ak kana*, he is very fastidious as regards food; *noa dō n.ēna*, this has become such as not to be eaten (cf. H. *niyat* and A. P. H. *niyat*).

netar, adv., the same as *ne betar*, q. v. *N.e seton akafa*, it is hot at present; *n.ko chuḥi akana*, they have got holidays at present.

nete, dem. adv., v. a. m. Here in this direction, just hereabouts, just to this place; draw, move in this direction. *N. hijukme*, come near here; *n. samamme*, turn in this direction; *n. bolokme*, come in here; *parkom n. gotkakme*, move the bedstead over here; *n.ī ḥelledea*, I saw him somewhere hereabouts; *n.ḥōgokme*, come a little nearer hereto (*ne* + *tē*).

neten, dem. adj. Of, belonging to this side, just hereabout (anim. and inan.). *N.akko khet dō inak kana*, the rice-fields here to this side are mine; *n.ak daka abo emabonme*, give us (yourself included) the food standing on this side; *n.ič dō bahu kanae*, the one on this side is the daughter-in-law (*nete* + *n*).

nete okoč, adv., equal to *neṇḍe okoč*, q. v.

netere, dem. adv. In this place, just hereabouts. *N. takenme*, stay hereabouts; *n. dohokakme*, put it down somewhere here; *qurim tiogre n. gaḍa then jomme*, eat somewhere on this side, at the river, before you reach there; *n.nko*, those on this side (*nete* + *re*).

netete, dem. adv. In this direction (especially fig. on this side, related). *N. hō pera, entete hō perage*, a relative both on this and on that side (both on husband's and on wife's side); *n. dō jāwāe seḍren pera kanako*, on this side (e. g., sitting) are the relatives of the bridegroom (*nete* + *te*).

neteten, dem. adj. Of this side. *N.ko dō aleren pēra kanako*, those on this side are our relatives (*netete* + *n*).

net puri, adj. Brought by invited guests at a marriage (beer and musicians). *N.p. hāṇḍi kana, oraḱ reak dō bañ kana*, it is beer brought by guests, it is not brewed in the house; *n.p. dōm kanako*, these are Doms (musicians) brought along by guests invited to the marriage (cf. *nēota*; P. H. *puri*, filling).

nē uḍi, dem. adj. This little, so many, so much (only). *N.u.ye jomkela*, he ate just a little; *n.u. hoṛko tahēkana*, they were just a few people (*nē* and *uḍi*).

ni-, a negative or privative prefix. (H. *ni*; cf. *nir*, *nis*.)

ni, dem. element, v. *infra* and *niq*.

ni, dem. pr. (animate). This very one, this same, just this one here (close by); dual *nikin*, pl. *neko*. *Ni hoṛ bar lekae rōrefa*, this same man speaks in two ways (now this, now that); *nige idiyem*, take this one away; *nigele aḱrine laḡit*, we are going to sell this one (not others); *ni cando dō aḍi rabañ kana*, it is very cold during this month; *ni boṅga ni buru manaokom*, worship these particular spirits and mountain spirits (name being mentioned); *neko hoṛ*, these same people. (Muṇḍari, Ho, Birhoṛ *ni*; contracted from *nii* or *nei*.)

ni, intj. (animate). Take this, here this; v. a. d. Offer to. *Ni hataoem*, here, take him; *ni hgoeme gidra*, here, take the child on your hip; *niadeae, bae atañledea*, she offered her (asked her) to take (the child), she did not take it (cf. *supra*; v. *nē* for inanimates).

niq, dem. pr. (inanimate). This very. *N. khēt*, this particular rice-field; *n.kin dare magme*, cut these two trees; *n.ko din dō besge bujhaḱ kana*, these days one feels well; *n.ko jaegare dō sedaere aḍi āt hoeyena*, in these places the crops were formerly very rich; *n. bela*, this time (of the day); *n. din*, this exact day (mentioned); *n. serma*, this year; *n. dhaoñ ikakam kana*, this time I am letting you off (forgiving you); *n. ber*, this time; *n.ṭaḱ emañme*, give me this one; *n.koṭaḱ jo*, these particular fruits; *n.koren hoṛ*, people of these parts; *n.reaḱ kuṭrawañme*, cut off a piece of this and give me (*ni* + *a*; Muṇḍari, Ho *nea*).

niq cuṇḍi, adj. This small (piece of land). *N.c. jaega emañpe oraḡ laḡit*, give me this small piece of ground to build a house on; *n.c. joṇḍra bam po caba daṛeaḱ kana*, are you unable to hoe this small bit of Indian corn land (*niq*, ? cf. *cuṇḍi*).

niā, postp. Through, by means of, owing to, on account of. *Mañjhi hō rayot n.*, *rayot hō mañjhi n.*, the headman is there owing to the tenants and the tenants owing to the headman; *heṛel n.ge aimaṛiye tahena*, the woman stays owing to the man; *am n.te noañ ṇam akata*, owing to (through) you I have got this; *mōṛē hoṛ n.tele gabnarao akata*, we have talked over the matter (settled) by means of the village council. (Desi *niye*; cf. H. *liye*.)

niq leka, dem. adv. Like this. *N.lte*, like this; *n.ln*, adj., like this (v. *niq* and *leka*).

niqm, n., v. a. m. Rule, regulation, law, covenant; Testament; make, become rule, etc. *Niškore nonkan n. menaka bapla selet*, in these parts there is such and such a rule in connexion with marriages; *Mare Niqm*, the Old Testament; *Nawa N.*, the New Testament; *mit bar atore do sukri gočko reakko n. akata*, in a few villages they have made it a rule to kill (transgressing) pigs. (H. *niyam*; cf. *nem*; except as the name of the Scriptures, here in these parts *niom* or *niyom* is more commonly used.)

niqr, v. a. d. Tie to; v. m. Lie on the floor religiously abstinent. Only heard in songs as shown. *N.oaere do, nayo, urmāl pāigan*, tying to him, O mother, bells (at the loin), and hollow anklets (from a *caco chaqar* song); *tehen do naeke do jařireye gitič kana, jařireye n.ok kana, liř piņđā lipir piņđā*, this night the priest is lying on a mat, is observing religious abstinence on a mat, the hard verandah, the verandah of abstinence (from a *baha* song, sung when they are on the way to the sacred grove; otherwise not used; v. *nayar*; cf. Muņđari *near*, Ho *niar*).

niqate, postp., v. *niq* (by, through, due to this).

nibasi, n., adj. Residence; resident. *Amak n. do okare*, where is your residence; *phalna atoren n. kanañ*, I am a resident of such and such a village. (B. *nibasi*; not considered Santali.)

nibōs, the same as *nirbōs*, q. v.

nibōstor, adj. Naked, without clothes. *N. menaea ađi harkhet*, he is without (proper) clothes, a great hardship. (B. *bibostor*; Desi *nibōstor*.)

nibu, the same as *lembō*, q. v. (H. *nibū* or *nimbū*.)

nibha, v. *nimbha*.

nibhaq, v. *nimbhaq*.

nic, adj. Low, vile, mean, inferior, small; v. m. Make oneself small, humble. *N. jat kanako noko do*, these are of an inferior kind (caste); *sukri do n. janwar*, pigs are a low kind of animal; *uni khon doe n.gea*, he is inferior to him (as to age, or position, or wealth); *n. hōr kanae*, he is a low person (vile, or of low caste); *ačeye n.ok kana*, he is making himself low (by bad behaviour, or humbling himself, or making himself younger than he is). (H. *nic*.)

nicq, v. a. Practise abstinence before sacrificing (v. *nēo nicq*; H. *nicā*).

nicak, v. *icak* (in songs only, a number of combinations, *n. arak*, *n. banda*, etc.).

nicind, adj., v. m. Unconcerned, heedless, thoughtless, reckless, secure, indolent, regardless of consequences, unwary; be, become do. *N.e gitič akana*, he is lying (sleeping) unconcerned; *n. menaea, cel bhabna hō banuktaea*, he is unconcerned, he has no anxiety; *n.geae, kami bae disqeta*, he is thoughtless, he does not remember that there is work to be done; *n. akanae, khajna hō bae emoč kana*, he has become regardless of consequences, he does not even pay his rent. (H. *nicint*.)

nicit, the same as *nicind*, q. v. (C., not here.)

nico, adj., v. a. m. Low, mean, base, despicable, discreditable; to slight, disdain, disparage, despise, look down upon, have contempt for, outgrow. *N.geae, bako manaoedea*, he is a low fellow, they do not respect him; *n.gea note do*, it is low(-lying land) here; *nui daŋgra do huni khone n.gea, bakin jurika*, this bullock is lower than that one, they will not be a pair; *n. katha alom metakoa*, don't use despising language to them; *horiko samahreye n. gotkidina*, he used slighting language to me in the presence of people; *hudiŋ hor do maraniŋe n.kedea*, the younger one outgrew (grew taller than) the elder one; *galmaraoreye n.yena*, in the (council) talk he was slighted; *niq oraŋ do hanaŋak khon n.yena*, this house is lower than that one (v. *nic*; B. *nico*).

nicol, adj., v. m. Solitary, uninhabited, lonely, deserted; become do. *N. jaega*, a lonely place; *noa hor do n.gea*, this road is lonely; *n.re taheŋ do eskarge qikauka*, it feels lonely to be in an uninhabited place; *nitok bir n.ena, delabon*, now the forest has become deserted (all people have left), come along; *n.re taruŋe jomkedea*, the leopard ate him when there was no one there. (H. *nicālā*, still, quiet.)

nicp, the same as *nico*, q. v.

nicol, the same as *nicol*, q. v.

-nič, suff. to words having single final vowel, in a few combinations conveying an idea of bad. *Ađi n. kanae nui do*, he is a very bad one, this man; *uđi nič*, do.; in pl. *ađinko kanako*, they are bad ones (*n + ič*, *n + ko*).

nichan, adj. Bothersome, provoking, odious, horrid. (C.)

nichanaha, v. *nichnaha*. (C.)

nichanahi, v. *nichnahi*. (C.)

nichnaha, adj. m. Provoking, odious, low, careless, immodest. *Nui n. herel do oka hō bae kami purqua*, this provoking man, he never finishes any work. (Abuse.)

nichnahi, adj. f., the same as *nichnaha*, q. v., but applied to females. (Abuse.)

nichok, adj. Mean, low, base. (Rare; about equal to *nico*, q. v.; B. *nichok*, pure and simple.)

nichora, adj., adv. Unmixed, unalloyed, pure; totally, entirely, perfectly.

N. sona, unalloyed, pure gold; *n. tilmiŋ*, unmixed sesamum (all either black or white); *n.turi sunum*, pure mustard oil; *n. hendē*, totally black; *n. boŋga hor*, solely heathen, pure spirit worshipper; *n. boge hor kanae*, he is a perfectly (unmixed) good man; *n. dārē*, a perfect sacrificial animal (either of one colour, or without sore or blemish) (cf. *nikhora*, *nikhar*).

nichura, the same as *nichora*, q. v. (C.)

nidandi, v. *nirdandi*.

nidra, v. *nindra*.

nidhān, v. *nindhān*.

nidhāruq, adj., v. m. Without debt, free from debt; become do. *N. hōr kanae*, *qkōeak hō bae dharaotakoa*, he is a man free from debt, he does not owe anybody anything; *nese n.ena*, this year he has become free from debt (*ni* + *dhāruq*).

niqāngiriq, v. *niqānguria*. (C.)

niqānguria, adj., v. m. Having no cattle; be without cattle (poor). *Noko doko n.gea*, *cele bae rebenakoa*, these are people without cattle (destitute), who will agree to them (agree to be married into the family); *n. hōr lekae gitič akana*, he is lying like a person who has no cattle (has no need to get up in the morning); *n.yenae*, he has become without cattle (lost them) (*ni* + v. *qāngra*).

nigidra, adj., v. a. m. Childless; rob of one's children; become childless. *N.geae*, he (she) is childless; *qan iateko n.kedea*, they robbed her of her children, because she is a witch; *qanko n.kedea*, witches have made her childless; *n.yenae*, she has become childless (either all have died, or, she has never had any) (*ni* + *gidra*). Not to be confused with *ni gidra*, this child.

nihat, adj., v. a. m. Resourceless, destitute; make, become do. *N.geae*, he is destitute; *mohajonko n.kedea*, the money-lenders made him destitute (robbed him of all he had); *nes bae daklettele n.ena*, we became destitute, because there was no rain this year; *n. nipatenae*, he has become resourceless (*ni* + *hat*).

nihatpat, the same as *nihat*, q. v.

nīhāi, n. An anvil. *Kamar salre kač cetanre n.ko bida*, they fix an anvil in a piece of wood at the blacksmith's working place; *qatka n.*, a round anvil (the common form); *qar pōhol n.*, a four-sided anvil; *siŋghi n.*, a European-shaped anvil. (H. *nīhāi*.)

nihali, the same as *nehali*, q. v.

nihaliq, the same as *nehaliq*, q. v.

nīhāt, n., adj., adv. A trifle; insignificant; totally, positively; v. a. m. Despise, treat as of no account, slight, set at nought, disparage. *Ne emadiña*, he gave me a trifle; *n. hōr kanae*, he is an insignificant person; *n. huđin gidra kanae*, *qhoe gupi darelea*, it is an absolutely (too) small child, he will not be able to herd cattle; *n. lehageae*, he is entirely a fool; *n. huđin qāngra*, an altogether too small bullock; *n.kidiñae*, *hōr menak bae metadiña*, he despised me, he did not treat me as a human being (*menak* equal to *metak*); *nunak hōr khon in dōe n.kidiña*, *tarōf muñdhat lekae rawalkidiñ dō*, he treated me as of no account among so many people, he made me light like a log of *tarōf* (q. v.) wood; *nahak dōe n.ena*, at present he has become of no account (poor); *qdi n.ko jometa*, they are having poor food; *niq khēt dō hana khon n.ena*, this rice-field has become of less account than that one (crops poor) (cf. *ngēt*; *Muñdari nihait*; ? cf. A. P. H. *nihāyat*, end, extremity).

nij, adj., v. a. m. Oneself, own, self, special, original; make, become one's own. *N. hatomiñ kanae*, she is my real aunt (my own father's sister); *añ n.e gupi kana*, he is himself herding the cattle; *añ n.ren ðaŋgra*, his own bullock; *n. jot kana*, it is his own settled land; *n. bocha*, one's full brother (or sister); *n. ajiñ kanae*, she is my own elder sister; *n. orañ noa atore menak̄talea*, our real house (home) is in this village; *gidrañ n.kedea*, he made the child his own (adopted); *nitok̄ ðo noa jumiye n.keta*, now he has made this rice-land his own; *agu ðara gidrañko n.ena*, the children brought along (by the formerly married woman) have become his own (given the rights of own children). (H. B. *nij*.)

Nij, adj., added to a sept-name. Original. Every Santal sept has a sub-sept styled *nij*, thus: *N.Baske*, *N.Besra*, *N.Cōrē*, *N.Hāsdañ*, *N.Hembrom*, *N.Kisku*, *N.Marñdi*, *N.Murmu*, *N.Pauria*, *N.Soren*, *N.Tuðu*. These sub-septs are deemed to be descendants of the original sept, from which all the other sub-septs have sprung (v. *supra*).

nij, v. *jhar nij*. Only heard in *ojha*'s mouth, when exorcising (v. *jhar* and *jharñi*); the Santals explain it as "quenching."

nijāt, adj., v. a. m. Casteless, outcasted; to outcast. *Nia atore mit orañ n. hōr menak̄hoa*, in this village there is one family of casteless (out-casted) people; *neško n.ket̄hoa*, they outcasted them this year (*ni* + *jāt*, also *bejāt*; cf. H. *ni* and *jāt*).

nijau, v. a. Throw off the effects of fever, liquor, narcotics; recover one's senses. (C.; v. *ninjhau*.)

nije, the same as *nij*, q. v. *Ale n. kangeale*, we are ourselves (of the same stock); *n.teye tarām aguketa*, he has come by his own strength (walking, not carried); *ako n.geko kami kana*, they are working themselves.

nije, the same as *nij*, q. v.

nije nij, the same as *nij*, q. v. *N.n.tegeye mañ akana*, he has cut himself (it is his own fault); *n.n.e agu akata*, he has brought it himself.

nijgut, adj., adv. Own, one's own; personally, by oneself, for certain. *Añ n.reañ kana*, it is his own property; *n.iñ añjom akata, lai katha ðo bañ kana*, I have heard it myself, it is not what has been told (me); *n.iñ nel aguketa*, I have seen it personally coming here (v. *nij*; Muṇḍari *nijgut*).

nijōjor, adj. Causing weakness (v. perform. of *nijor*, q. v.; rare).

nijor, n., adj., v. a. m. Weakness; weak, feeble, infirm; make, become do. *N. qikauk̄ kantaēa*, his weakness is felt; *q̄d̄ite n.gea, ruq̄teye n.kedea*, he is exceedingly weak, fever has made him feeble; *n.iñ qikaueta*, I am feeling weak; *jom bae ñametteye n. akana*, he has become weak because he does not get food (*ni* + *jor*).

nijuān, adj. Pubescent. (C., not here; cf. *ne juān*; Muṇḍari *nijuan*.)

nijut, the same as *nijgut*, q. v.

nijut, n. A million. (Only in books; B. *nijut*.)

nijhau, v. *ninjhau*.

nijhor, adv. Heavily, peltingly (rain). (C.; here *Nijhor* is a village name.) (cf. H. *nijhar*, a waterfall).

nijhuliq, adj. Weak, feeble. (C.)

nijhum, adj., v. a. m. Still, calm, quiet, silent, no wind; make, become do. *N.ge qikquk kana*, it feels close (no wind); *n.e seton akata*, it is hot (sun) and close; *n. akatae*, it is calm (no breeze); *nitok do n.ena*, now it has become quite calm; *bapla orakre n.ko qikquk kana*, they are felt to be quiet in the house where there is a marriage.

nik, v. a. Make well, exorcise, only heard in ojha's exorcism *jhar nik*, equal to *jhar nij*, q. v. (P. H. *nik*.)

nikai, adj. Sinless. *Okpe ho n. dobon ban kana*, we are none sinless. (Rare; by Santals understood as *ni + kai*; ?cf. P. H. *nikai*, good.)

nikarkhar, adv. Entirely, totally, wholly, completely, altogether; adj., v. m. Well, in full health; become do. *N.e bogeyena*, he has become completely well; *n.in halakettaea*, I paid him back absolutely all; *n.e jobabeta*, he is saying absolutely no (he is wholly unwilling); *setak khon n. bae jom akata*, since morning he has eaten nothing at all; *n.geae, rog banuktaea*, he is in full health, he has no disease; *ruq khone n.ena*, he has entirely recovered from his fever.

nikas, n. Outlet, exit, draught, current of air, breath; v. a. m. Make an outlet, break wind; get an outlet. *N. bondentaea*, his breathing has ceased (he is dead; also, he cannot break wind); *n. bondate paromoke*, pass through holding your breath; *nase nase ho n. ban hijuk kana*, there is not the least breath coming (no wind at all); *kudite dak odokok lagit n.ake*, make an opening with a kodali for the water to get out; *khut reak dake n.keta*, he let the water of the rice-field out; *n.ketae, nitok doe aosanoka*, he has broken wind, he will be eased now; *dak lagit n.ena*, the water has got an outlet. (H. *nikas*.)

nikas, n., v. a. m. An account; render account. *Mohajon then n. qurile nama*, we have not as yet got a statement of account from the money-lender; *n. aguketan, ninak taka lagaoana*, I have brought a statement of account, I shall have to pay so many rupees; *phalnae n.kattiha* (or *n.adiha*), so and so made up my account; *joto n.ena*, all has been entered in the account (v. supra).

nikas baki, v. a. m. Make up an account seeing what is owing. *Gel takale n.b.keta*, we had the account made up showing that we owe ten rupees left to be paid; *n.b.yena, netar dole emaea*, the account was made up showing how much we are owing, we shall pay him at the present time (v. supra and *baki*).

niki badi, n. Enemy, adversary; adj. Good and bad. *N.b.ko dherentaea*, his enemies have become many; *n.b. menakkotege bae besok kana*, he is not getting well, because there are enemies (i. e., witches) (cf. P. H. *neki-o-badi*, good and evil; words may be used equal to "good and bad").

nikin, dem. pr. dual. These two here (v. *ni*).

nikind, v. *nicind*. (C., not here.)

nikoḍa, adj. Worthless, useless; v. m. Become do. *Nui ḍaṅgra ḍe n.gea, jaṅga raputentaete ye n.yena*, this bullock is useless, it became useless by getting a leg broken; *noa barge ḍo ḍitēl n.gea*, this home-stead field is very worthless (v. *okoḍa*).

nikti, n. A steel scale beam, used for weighing cotton, fish, etc. *N. tulāte kaskomko tulqia*, they weigh cotton with a steel scale beam. (H. *nikti*, small scales, used by goldsmiths, etc.; *nikti tulq* may also be heard used by Santals in this meaning, but such scales are not used by them.)

nikṭi, v. *nikti*.

nīkī, dem. pr. intensified. This very, this one here, just this one (animate and only sing., from *nī*). *N. nīṭak kanae jāwāe ḍo*, just this one here is the bridegroom; *n. aboren gai ḍo*, this one here is our cow.

nikhar, adj. Pure, clean. *Noa hoṛo ḍo n.gea*, this paddy is pure (nothing mixed in). (Rare; H. *nikhrā*; cf. H. *nikhārā*.)

nikhar, adj., v. m. Empty, destitute; become do. (C.; ? cf. supra.)

nikhar, v. *nikqkhar*. (C.)

nikher, adj. Pure, clean, healthy, strong, free of weeds, free of debt, unmixed with others, spotless, stainless, immaculate; v. m. Become well, healthy. *Noa hoṛo ḍo n.gea*, this paddy is clean (no weeds); *n.geae, rin bānuktaea*, he is free, he has no debt; *n.geae, cele tuluc jak joṭel kai eman bānuktaea*, she is pure, she has no intercourse or sin, etc., with anybody; *nui gai ḍe n.gea*, this cow is in her prime; *ruālenae, nitok ḍe n.ena*, he had fever, now he has become well (cf. *nikhar*).

nikhora, v. *nichora*. (C.; not here.)

nil, the same as *lil*, q. v.

nilaj, n., adj. Shamelessness; shameless, immodest, brazen. *Onkan n. ḍo bañ ṅel akata*, I have never seen such shamelessness; *n. hoṛ kanae, maejiu samānre hō bae lajaoka*, he is a shameless fellow, he has no shame even before women; *n.e roṛa*, he speaks shamelessly. (H. *nilajj*.)

nilajja, adj., adv. Shameless, lost of all shame; shamelessly, immodestly. *N. hoṛ*, a shameless person; *nui qimāi ḍo n.i roṛa*, this woman speaks shamelessly (v. supra).

nilam, v. *lilam*.

nilamāni, n. A sapphire. (H. *nīlmanī*; only in books.)

nilar, adj. Untouched, intact (forest, girl) (cf. *larcar*; word uncertain).

nilkanto, n. A sapphire. (B. *nīlkanto*, only in books.)

nil kaṭhi, v. *lil kaṭhi*.

niloj, the same as *nilaj*, q. v.

nīm, n. A common tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, L. (*Melia indica*, Brandis.) The leaves are used in gruel as a tonic (v. *nīm ḍak mṛṇḍi*); the bark is used in Santal medicine; an oil is extracted from the fruit (kernel). It gives a very bitter taste. (H. *nīm*.)

nimək haram, v. *nimu kharam* (the ordinary Santal pronunciation).

nimək harami, v. *nimu kharami*.

nimbu, n., the same as *lembu*, q. v., *Citrus medica*, L. (H. *nimbū*.)

nimbhə, v. *nimbhəu*.

nimbhəu, v. a. m. Close, end, finish, cease, be over. *Sohraeko n.kefa noa atore*, they have finished the Sohrae in this village; *bapla n.ena*, the marriage is over; *məkordəmae n.kefa*, he has finished the court-case; *kamile n.kefa*, we have finished the work; *haŋ n.ena*, the market is over; *jotə korəŋ bapla n.ketkoə*, I have married all my sons (none left); *hinda bhore daklaka, setakkhangeye n.kefa*, it rained the whole night, when it became morning it ceased; *reŋgeč n.ena*, the hunger has ceased (i. e., they have reached a new crop). (H. *nibhanā*.)

nim dak mənđi, n. Rice-gruel mixed with Neem-leaves; the name-giving festival so-called, because all present are given this gruel (v. sub *chaŋiər*). *N.d.m.le nūia aphər hečkate*, we drink rice-gruel with Neem on coming back after having sown the first paddy (it is customary for all the members of the house to drink this just after the sower has come home; if it is not done, flies will "drink" (spoil) the ears; it is believed that the ears will be bitter, so that the flies will not touch them); *teheŋko n.d.m.kefa*, they had rice-gruel with Neem to-day (had a name-giving festival). It is given as a tonic or medicine when they have some stomach-trouble, especially due to worms (v. *nim* and *dak mənđi*).

nimin, dem. adv. So much, just so much, so big. *N. tiriŋko hara akana*, they have grown so big; *n. tiriŋko emadea*, they gave him just so much (*ni + min*; v. Mat. II, para. 168).

nim nam, adv., v. a. m. Settle a dispute, make peace between parties; cease. *N.n.geako, cəŋ hō baŋ aŋjomok kana*, they are peaceful, nothing is heard; *n.n.ketkoale*, we have made peace between them; *bapla reaŋko n.n.akata*, they have ceased talking about having a marriage. (Equal to *nam nim*, q. v.)

nimok haram, v. *nimu kharam*.

nimon, adj., adv., v. a. m. Good, sound, well-finished, strong, excellent; make, become do. *Khub n.ko benao akata ŋəŋəč*, they have made the axe very good; *utu khube n. akata*, she has prepared the curry excellently; *khub n.e glefa*, he writes an excellent hand; *khub n.e galmarao dəreaka*, he speaks very well; *uni kuŋi də n.e sereŋ dəreaka*, that girl can sing nicely. (H. *niman*.)

nimu kharam, adj., v. m. Ungrateful, unfaithful, perfidious, disloyal, disobedient, wicked; false to one's master, treacherous; be, show oneself do. *Phalna də n.kh. hōŋ kanae, hukum bae bataoa ar gun bae manaoa*, so and so is a disloyal person, he does not obey and he does not thank; *n.kh.enaē, setoŋ dinle qəulkədea, kəmi din etək kisəŋ ŋene ucqrena*, he showed himself ungrateful, during the hot season we supported him, when the working time came, he went over to another master. (P. H. *namak-haram*, untrue to salt; the Santal pronunciation is as shown.)

nimu kharami, n., adj., v. m. Ingratitude, perfidiousness; equal to *nimu kharam*, q. v. *N.kh. ye sodeŕettaea*, he is showing his ingratitude; *jāhāre sombof akan daŋgra caŋdɔl saŋkate tul beredeme*, *en hō n.kh. hōr dō alom beŋgetaea*, *ič seč borom beŋgedme*, take hold of the tail of a bullock that has stumbled and fallen somewhere and lift it to its legs, even if (doing) so, don't look towards an ingrate, rather look towards dung. (P. H. *namak-ḥarāmī*.)

nin, dem. adj., adv. So much, so many, so, just this much. *N. tiril*, so much (as shown); *n. hōrgeako*, they are just so many people; *n. din bogeye tahēkana*, so many days (so long a time) he was well; *n. dhābičū tahēvena*, I have stayed so long; *n. teŋ heč ruqrokka*, by this time I might have come back; *n. maraŋ*, so big; *n. udiye emadiŋa*, he gave me just as much (only a little); *n. udič*, just so much (so little) (cf. *in*).

ninqk, dem. adj., adv. So much, so many, just this much. *N. emaeme*, give him just this much; *n. hōrle heč akana*, we have come so many people; *n. dinre hala ruqme*, pay it back after so many days; *n. gan*, about so much; *n. te emaime*, give me so much (e. g., as from here to there a bit of land); *n. teŋ hataoketa*, I bought it for so much; *n. dhābič*, up to this time; *n. udi* (or *udič*), just so little (*nin* + *ak*).

ninqk inqk, dem. adj. So and so much, so and so many; v. m. Become, be made out do. *N. i. dinre heč ruqrokme*, come back in so and so many days; *n. i. hōrle tahēkana*, we were so and so many people; *bale diboam lagat*, *uđim n. inagoč kana*, we are not going to give you anything, you are constantly promising to pay back in so and so many days (v. *supra* and *inqk*).

ninqaŋ, the same as *ninqk*, q. v.

ninqaŋ inqŋ, the same as *ninqk inqk*, q. v.

nin dara, adv. Till now, so long, hitherto, heretofore, formerly, in the recent past. *N. d. e emok kan tahēkana*, *nitok dō bae emok kana*, formerly, he was in the habit of giving, now he does not give; *n. d. khon nes dō barti hoe akana*, it has become more this year than in former years; *n. d. dō nōndeye tahena*, *teheŋ dōe okayen coŋ*, hitherto he has been staying here, who knows where he has gone to-day; *n. d. dō sulukbon tahēkana*, *nitok dōbon cekayen coŋ*, heretofore we have been living in peace, now something has come in between us (*nin* and *dara*).

nindq, the same as *nindqu*, q. v. *Hōr n. dō baŋ bhagea*, *horo herege pečedanak*, *hōr dō babon pečea*, it is not good to speak evil of people, there is blighted grain in the paddy husk, we people are not blighted (however little, still there is something; Santal saying); *guru n. pita n. bae bhagea*, to despise a guru, to despise one's father is not good. (H. *nindā*.)

nindqŋ, adv., v. *nindhaŋ* (the more common form; by guess).

nindqu, n., v. a. m. Blasphemy, defamation; blame, find fault with, censure, defame, insult, revile. *Hōr n.*, reviling of people; *hōr alom n. koa*, *aṇnarrege*

paraoka, don't revile people, it will fall back on yourself; *jomake n.eta*, he is finding fault with the food (is also used in the meaning of denying getting food); *onko then Isore n.ena*, God was blasphemed by them (v. *ninda*; cf. H. *nindnā*).

nindi, adj. Untouched, pure, entire, intact (things, girls). (Word obsolete.)
nind nindau, v. a. Revile, find fault. *Kamikoe n.n. akako taheñ kana*, he is continually finding fault with the workers (v. *nindau*).

nind nindau, v. m. Be unconcerned. *Nun dinko n.n. akan tahēkana, teheñ dō uđi jhal lagaoketkōa*, so long a time they were unconcerned (did not think of moving), to-day they got it burning hot (started work; scolding). (H. *nīd*, sleep, *nīdnā*.)

nindo, intj., v. a. Hushaby; lull, hush to sleep. *N. biñi, n. biñi, japittinae, sim cupi papak, biñi*, hushaby, my girl, hushaby, my girl, my girl will sleep, roast (*papak* for *rapak*) a hen's tail, my girl (sung to children); *n. japitkaeme*, lull the child to sleep (cf. H. *nīdnā*; H. *nīdnā*).

nindu, the same as *nindo*, q. v.

nindra, n. Sleep, sleepiness. *N. bañ bhagao akantaea*, his sleep is unbroken; *n. bañ heñañ kana*, I don't feel sleepy; *mit din reak n. mōrē māhāte bañ mokoñōka* (the loss of) one day's sleep will not end in five days. (H. *nīdrā*.)

nindhān, adj., v. a. m. Poor, of low estate, humble, meek; to make, become do., slight. *N. hōr*, a poor (or humble) person; *n.re taheñ dō bogea*, it is good to be humble (in low estate); *parganako n.kedea*, they lowered the over-chief (either, they gave him a lower position, or slighted him); *n.okme, adom marañōka*, be humble, then you will become big; *pahil dō kisāre tahēkana, nitōk dōe n.ena*, formerly he was wealthy, now he has become poor; *qher bañre hō n. thōra ganre hō emahme*, if not much, give me just a trifle. (H. *nīdhan*.)

nindhān, adv. By a rough guess, likely. *Nināke hōeok kana, n. gel ser*, it will come to so much, roughly ten seer; *nitōk dō neñghaokatem calak kana, nāhi n. kalre nonđem hijuka*, now you are leaving despising (what you have here), some future day you will come here, I guess; *na n. mit isi hōrko tahēkana*, by a rough guess there was one score of people (? v. *supra*).

niniq niniyi, v. m. n. Feign poverty, pretend not to have. *N.n. barae kanae, menaktae tuluc kōe barayetae*, she is pretending to be poor, although she has, she is begging (v. *niniāu*).

niniāu, v. m. n. Feign poverty, pretend to be poor, be hypercritical. *Taheñ tulucē n.k kana*, although he has, he is pretending to be poor; *hōrak harkhet nēte ađ hōe n. barae kana*, seeing people's suffering, he also pretends to suffer.

ninte, adv. By this time. *N.n. heđ senkōka*, I might have gone and returned by this time (*nin + te*).

ninj, v. nij. (C.)

- niñjam*, n. Master, owner. (C., not here.)
- niñjam*, adj. Genuine, pure, unalloyed, important. (C., not here.)
- niñjhaq*, v. a. m. Finish, end, close, be over, diminish. *Baplako n.keta*, they have finished the marriage (festival); *mathom nurok do n.ena*, the falling of the mahua flowers has diminished (is near ceasing); *horo irokko n. akata*, they have finished reaping the paddy (cf. *nimbhrau* and *niñgrau*).
- niñgrau*, v. a. m. Drain off, finish, dry up, flow off, empty itself, cease. *Khet reak dakko n.keta*, they have drained off the water of the rice-field; *garan dak n.ena*, the watery discharge has stopped; *mâyâm n.entaea*, his blood is staunch; *bahako n.keta*, they have finished the flower-festival; *apla n.ena*, the marriage (festival) is over.
- niñgrau*, v. a. m. Finish the web in weaving. *Tenhoke n.keta*, he finished the weaving; *tenok n.ena*, the web is finished.
- niñgrau ni*, n. A present given to the weaver, when he has finished the weaving of a web (customary four *pai*, two seers, of rice, besides his wages; also sometimes beer). *Tenoki pon pai caoleye nama n.*, the weaver will get two seers of rice as a present for his having finished the weaving; *n.caole*, the rice present; *n.handi*, the present of beer given when the web is finished (not customary, only given as a pleasure) (v. supra).
- niñgha*, n. An axle, axle-tree, axis (of any kind of wheel). *Sagar n.*, a cart-wheel axle; *kat n.*, a wooden axle; *mēphēt n.*, an iron axle; *jatra n.*, the axle of the *hindo*, merry-go-round; *tena khunfi reak n.*, the axis of the lever for lifting water from a well; *dhinki n.*, the axis of a husking-machine. (Mundari *ningha*, Ho *niga*.)
- niñghar* v. a. Finish, complete, exhaust. (C., not here.)
- niñghraoni*, v. *niñgrau ni*. (C.)
- niñghrau*, v. *niñgrau*. (C.)
- niom*, the same as *niqm*, q. v. (B. *niyom*.)
- ni-on*, adj. Foodless, without food. *N.menaea*, he has not taken food (is fasting); *n.feye gočena*, he died because he was unable to take food (v. *ni* and *on*).
- nipat*, adj., v. m. Destitute, resourceless; become do. *N.hor kanae*, he is a destitute person; *nes doko n.ena*, *cas hō gočentakoa*, *mihū megom hō banukkotakoa*, they have become utterly destitute, this year their crops died, and they have no cattle. (Pronounced *nī-pat*; H. *nipāt*; v. *nihat*; Santals are liable to understand the word as "without leaves.")
- nipat*, v. *nipat*.
- nipat*, v. a. Spend, use up, exhaust. (C.; not here; v. *nipat*.)
- nipat*, adv. Exactly, completely, quite. *N.uni lekañ helkedeā*, to me he looked exactly like him; *phalna leka n.bae emoka nui hō*, exactly like so and so, this one will not give either; *n.uni lekae kami akata*, he has worked (made it) exactly like he (has done); *n.toyo lekañ helledeā*, to me it looked exactly like a jackal. (H. *nipat*.)

nipot, the same as *nipāt*, q. v.

nīptau, v. a. Settle, finish, bring to a conclusion. (C., not used here; cf. H. *nīptānā*, complete, end.)

nīpun, adj. Apt, skilful, expert, accomplished; v. m. Become do., get plenty of. *Nui dō sanamakteye n.gea*, this one is skilful in everything; *oloḷḷ parhaoreye n. akana*, he has become skilful in writing and reading; *chutar kamireye n.gea*, he is an expert carpenter; *kisārtēye n. akana*, he has got plenty of everything. (H. *nīpun*.)

nīpuñji, adj., v. a. m. Out of stock (cattle), having nothing, destitute; make, become do. *Nui jāwāe dōe n.gea*, this son-in-law is destitute (has nothing to live on); *mohajōnko n.kedea*, the money-lenders made him destitute (robbed him of everything); *n.yenae, cel hō bānuktaea*, he has become destitute, he has nothing (*ni + puñji*).

nīphor, adj., v. m. Not producing shoots from the root; get no root-shoots. *N. hōro kana*, it is paddy that does not produce root-shoots; *noa maḷ dō n.ena maraoḷḷ laḡiḷ*, this bamboo is getting no more root-shoots, it is going to die (*ni + phor*).

nīphuḷ, adj. Sound, perfect, flawless, without blemish; v. m. Become well. *N.e hara akana*, he has grown up sound (never had any disease); *nui ḍaṅgra dōe n.gea*, this bullock is sound (has no defects); *noa kaḷ dō n.gea*, this piece of wood is flawless; *n. tēṅgoḷ*, a flawless axe; *kasra tahēkantaea, nitōḷ dōe n.ena*, he had scabies, now he has become well (no trace left). (Muṇḍari *nīphuḷ*.)

nir-, a negative or privative prefix. (H. *nir*.)

nirā, adj. Pure, unalloyed, unadulterated. *N. ruṇa reaḷ sikri*, a chain of pure silver; *n. paṇṇa*, neat spirit; *n. arda haṇḍi*, unadulterated beer (that has not been drunk of and has had no water added); *n. tuṇi sunum*, pure mustard oil; *n. araḷ*, pure red; *n. poṇḍ ṇeloḷḷ kana*, it looks pure white. (H. *nirā*.)

nirāḍhar, adj., adv., v. m. Without having eaten, without anything; become do. *Setaḷ khon n. menaṇa*, I am without food (have eaten nothing) since morning; *n. daḷḷ bānuka noa khēt dō, cettēbon losoda*, this rice-field is absolutely dry without water, what shall we use to make it muddy; *n.e setoṇ akata*, there is a great heat of the sun without any rain; *n.enako, cel jom hō bānuklakoa*, they have become without food, they have nothing to eat (cf. H. *nir-ādhār*, without support; but v. *adhar*, to which the Santal expression refers).

nirāi, n., adj., v. m. Peace; without anxiety or care, secure; become do. *N. monete takenme*, live contentedly; *neḡ dōe n.gea, bhabna bānuktaea*, this year he is without care, he has no anxiety; *khube arjao akatteye n.yena*, he has become secure, because he has had splendid crops. (In these parts not common; v. *infra*.)

nirāite, adv. Freely, securely, confidently, at one's ease. *N.te jom nūime*, eat and drink (i. e., live) without anxiety; *n. takenme*, stay confidently; *n.ye emadiṇa*, he gave me freely (v. *supra + te*).

nirāla, adj., adv., v. m. Pure, unmixed, clear, well; become do., feel well.

N. kūṇḍi sunum, pure mahua oil; *n. gāi gotom*, pure clarified butter of cow's milk; *n.e terdeč akata*, it is clear moonlight (no clouds); *n.e beṅgeteta*, he sees clearly; *n.i qikqueta*, he feels well; *ruḷenae, nitoḷ doe nyena*, he was ill, now he has become quite well. (H. *nirālā*, pure.)

nirās, v. a. m. Make, become hopeless, disappointed, deprive of hope, despair. *Mohajonko n.kedea*, the money-lenders deprived him of hope (of assistance); *pharnaok reaṇe n.ena*, he lost all hope of getting well; *daka bako emadiṇṭeṇ n.ena*, I was disappointed by their not giving me food. (H. *niras*.)

nirbāh, n. Support, maintenance, livelihood. *N. baṇ calak kantalea nonḍe do*, we are not getting our livelihood here; *din n. baṇ hoeok kantalea*, we are not getting (enough for) our daily fare. (Not common. H. *nirbāh*.)

nirbāk, adj. Foolish, ignorant. (C.)

nirbis, n. A certain plant, ? *Arum bulbiferum*, Roxb. Used in Santal medicine.

nirbis, n. A spice resembling ginger. (C.; cf. H. *nirbisī*, *Curcuma Zedoaria*, Roxb., that in these parts is called *bir sasaṇ*, q. v.)

nirbis, adj. Poisonless. *Jambro doko n.gea*, the rat-snakes are poisonless (*nir + bis*; not commonly used).

nirbod, v. *nirbud*. (C. writes *nirbodh*.)

nirbōṇso, the same as *nirbōs*, q. v. (B. *nirbbōṇsho*.)

nirbōs, adj., v. a. m. Childless, without issue; make, become do., exterminate, annihilate. *N.geae, okoko jomtaea nuiak dhon do*, he has no children, who will "eat" (get) his property; *ḍanko n.kedea*, the witches have made him childless; *phalna doe n. utarena*, so and so became utterly without issue. (H. *nirbans*.)

nirbōs, adj., v. m. Weak, without strength; powerless; become do. *N.geae, bae dārā dareaka*, he is without strength, he is unable to walk about; *mit ti mit jaṅga n.entaea*, one arm and one leg of his have become powerless (paralysed); *ruḷteye n.ena*, he has become weak through fever. (H. *nirbas*.)

nirbud, adj., v. m. Ignorant, stupid, unintelligent; become do. *N. gidra do cefe baḍaea*, what does an ignorant child know; *qḍi n. hoṛ kanae, onate nonkae kṃmiketa*, he is a very stupid person, therefore he acted in this way; *n.ena, bae disalaka*, he lost all sense, he did not think (what he was doing). (H. *nirbodh*.)

nirbudhi, the same as *nirbud*, q. v. *Am n. do am eskarem calak kana herel soṅge*, you stupid one, you go alone with the men.

nirbuj, adj. Unintelligent, senseless, incomprehensible. *N. hoṛ kanae, ikakaepa*, he is an unintelligent person, let him be; *noa do n. katha kana*, this is a senseless (immodest) word (or, incomprehensible). (H. *nirbūjh*.)

nirbuli, adj., v. m. Powerless, unable to speak, famished; become do. *N.geae, alope kuliyea*, he is unable to speak, don't ask him; *ruḷteye*

- n. akana*, he has lost his speech through illness; *reñgečteye n. akana*, he has become famished and weak (*nir + buli*).
- nirbhq*, the same as *nirbah*, q. v.
- nirbhqe*, adj. Fearless, undaunted, daring. *N. taheñpe*, stay without fear; *kisq̄r then n. taheñ do bañ jutoka*, it will not do to stay with a master without fear (careless). (H. *nirbhay*.)
- nirbhuj*, properly *nirbu*, q. v. (C.)
- nirdae*, adv. Altogether, totally, utterly, at all, any amount, wholly, without thinking. *N. ye jomketeye puñiyena*, he ate immensely, whereby he got indigestion; *n. hořko jarwayena*, any amount of people came together; *n. hamale gokketeye hañiyena*, he has got muscular rheumatism, because he carried an extremely heavy burden; *n. ye japit akata*, he is fast asleep; *n. ko reñgečena*, they have become absolutely poor. (H. *nirday*, pitiless.)
- nirdand*, the same as *nirdandi*, q. v.
- nirdqi*, v. *nirdae*.
- nirdandi*, adj., v. m. Without care or anxiety; become do. *N. menaea jãwãeye gočentaere hõ*, she is without care, although her husband has died (she has no anxiety as to support): *n. ye gilič akana*, he is lying without care (will not get up to work); *gidraķo harayentaeteye n. akana*, he has become free from anxiety (as to support), because his children have grown up (*nir + dandi*).
- nirdosi*, v. *nirdusi*. (C.)
- nirdoe*, the same as *nirdae*, q. v.
- nirdom*, adj. Breathless; v. m. Become do. *N. in qikqueta*, I am feeling breathless; *nir hijukete n. ena*, he became breathless by coming running (*nir + dom*).
- nirdos* the same as *nirdusi*, q. v.
- nirdusi*, adj. Faultless, guiltless, innocent; v. a. m. Be do., deem do., declare do. *In doñ n. gea, bañ seletlena*, I am innocent, I was not a party to it; *mõrẽ hoř kombroreko n. kedeā*, the village council judged him guiltless in the theft; *dos bañ purqulentatete n. yena*, as his guilt was not proved he was declared to be innocent. (H. *nirdosh* and *nirdoshĩ*.)
- nirdhqtq*, adj., equal to *nirghqtq*, q. v.
- nirdhok*, adv. Boldly, fearlessly, resolutely, without restriction, at ease, securely, confidently. *N. e dalkedeā*, he beat him mercilessly; *n. e bħariketa, onate saġar rapulentaea*, he loaded without restriction, therefore his cart broke down; *n. e setoñ akata*, the heat of the sun is awful; *n. birteye boloyena*, he entered the forest boldly; *n. e hohoketa*, he called out all he could; *n. e emadeā*, he gave him without stint (cf. *dhoka*).
- niret*, v. a. To substantiate. (C., not here.)
- nirghat*, the same as *nirghqtq*, q. v. (B. *nirghāt*, very violent.)
- nirghati*, the same as *nirghqtq*, q. v.
- nirghqtq*, adv. With all one's might, mercilessly, without restriction, fearlessly. *N. i piñukedeā*, he beat him mercilessly; *kombro n. ko rečkedeā*,

the thieves robbed him fearlessly; *n. taruṣṣ gaiye jomkedeā*, the leopard ate the cow without restriction (left only a little).

nirghin, adj., v. m. Dejected, dispirited, woe-begone; be, become do., be pulled down. *N.e duruṣṣ akana*, he is sitting there (looking) dejected; *reṅgeṭeye n. akana*, he has become pulled down through lack of food; *ruhetkede iṭe n.e ṅelok kana*, she is looking woe-begone, because they have scolded her; *kami kamiteye n.ena*, by constant work she has been pulled down (cf. H. *nirghin*).

nirghoṇṭo, n. Contents, table of contents. (Only in some books; B. *nirghoṇṭo*.)

nirghim, the same as *nirghin*, q. v.

nirik, n., v. a. m. Rate, price, current price, allotted task, anything fixed, settled; fix, settle do. *N. dorte horoko akriṇeta*, they are selling paddy at the current price; *n. khajnako aguyellea*, they are taking from us the fixed rent; *n. katha agualeme*, bring us word, how much they will take from us (e. g., bride price); *dorko n.keta*, they fixed the price; *taken reak n. banuktaea*, he has no fixed abode; *jom reak n. banuktaea*, there is no certainty as to where he will get his food; *bapla reakko n. atlea*, they informed us of the date fixed for the marriage; *khajnako n.atlea*, they informed us of the fixed amount of the rent; *dormaha n.entaea*, his wages were fixed (at so and so much). (P. H. *nirikh* and *nirikh*.)

nirikh, v. *nirik*.

nirjau, n. The last few (two to four) days of the moon (last phase).

N.jokheṭko heṭena, they came during the last days of the moon; *cando n.n.ko baplayena*, they had the marriage some three to four days before new moon (v. *nirjau*, the more common form; cf. Muṇḍari *nirjan*).

nirjola, n., adj. Dry land; without water, parched, barren, having no water in the dry season. *Noa jaega do n.gea*, this place is without water; *n. jaegare dak baṅ ṇamoka*, in a desert place no water is to be found. (B. *nirjōl*.)

nirjhum, the same as *nijhum*, q. v.

nirmoli, n. A kind of fruit used to clear water. (C., not here; B. *nirmmol*.)

nirog, v. *nirog* (the more common pronunciation).

nirogi, v. *nirugi*.

nirola, v. *nirala*.

niron, v. *niron* (the more common pronunciation).

nirosa, the same as *nirōs*, q. v. (also *nirōsi* and *nirōsiq*).

nirōt, v. a. m. Stop, end, cease, be at an end; adj. Breezeless, calm.

Teheṇe n. akata, it has cleared up to-day (no rain); *rog baṅ n. akantaea*, his illness has not ceased; *ghao n.ena*, the sore has healed; *n. setoṇ*, heat of the sun without a breeze. (H. *nirvrit*, terminated, ended.)

nirōt, adv. At all, the least. *N.ge bae daketa*, there is no rain at all (v. supra).

nirōg, adj. Healthy, sound, not diseased. *N.geae*, he is healthy. (H. *nirōg*.)

nirōkko rekha, n. The equator. (Only in school books; B. *nirōksho rekhā*.)
nirōla, v. *nirāla*.

niron, n. The summer, hot season. *N.re orakle benaoketa*, we built our house during the summer time; *n. din seterena*, the hot season has come; *n.re guricle calaoketa*, we manured during the hot season; *n. din do Baisakh ar Jhet*, the hot season is the months of Baisakh and Jhet (middle of April to middle of June).

niropon, n., adj., v. m. Health, healthy, well; get well, recover. *N.re menaca*, he is in full health; *noa ato do n.gea*, this village is healthy (no disease); *ruq khone n.ena*, he recovered from the fever (cf. B. *nirōpay*, free from detriment).

niropon, v. a. Ascertain, determine. (C., not used here; H. *nirāpan*.)

nirōs, adj. Small, little, inferior in size. *Bahu khon kora doe n.gea*, the husband is smaller in size than his wife; *n. macha dāngraē kirin akalkina*, he has bought two fairly small bullocks; *aleak khon noa pai do n.gea*, this *pai* (measure) is smaller than our one; *noa sahan do bah jolok kana*, *n.ake tingipe*, this firewood is not burning, use smaller (thinner, split) wood (cf. B. *nirōs*, sapless, insipid, dry).

nirpuñji, the same as *nipujji*, q. v. *Mohajonko n.kedea*, the money-lenders have robbed him of everything.

nirugi, adj., v. m. Without disease, healthy, sound; become do., well, recover. *N.geae*, he is healthy (has no disease or infirmity); *kasralenae, nilok doe n.yena*, he suffered from scabies, now he has become well. (H. *nirōgi*.)

niruk, the same as *nirik*, q. v.

nirukh, v. *nirik*.

nirhi, n., the same as *lin̄dhi*, q. v. (used by a few individuals, especially women who feel ashamed to say *lin̄dhi*).

nīs-, equal to *nir-*, q. v. (H. *nīs*.)

nisā, n. An intoxicant, narcotic (beer, liquor, opium, ganja, etc.). *N. lagao akawadea*, he is under the influence of an intoxicant; *han̄di n. bhijau akawadea*, he is intoxicated with beer; *qphim n.i nū akata*, he has smoked the intoxicating opium. (P. H. *nīsā*.)

nisā khur, adj. Addicted to drink or the use of narcotics. *N.kh. hōr kanae, reñgeč borome sahaoa, en hō bin han̄di bae tahē dareaka*, he is a person addicted to intoxicants, he may rather stand being hungry, even so he is unable to be without beer (v. supra and *khur*).

nisan, n., v. a. Mark, target, butt, flag; make a mark. *On̄dē n.in̄ doho akata, dhirite sakamiñ ten akata*, I have put a mark there, I have put a leaf with a stone keeping it down (e. g., done by a girl on the place where she has had illicit intercourse, as a proof in case of pregnancy); *bōhokre n. menaka dal akade reak*, there is a mark on his head that he has been beaten; *n.ko rakap̄keta*, they have hoisted the flag; *pal̄ton n.ko*

nēda, the soldiers shoot at a target; *cel n.em doho akata*, what proof have you kept; *nonde n. menaka, tis jugre con horko tahkēkana*, there is some mark (sign) here, that people have been living here who knows how long ago; *nonde simana reakko n.akata*, they have made a mark here to show the boundary. (P. H. *nishān*.)

nisan, equal to *nistan*, q. v. (Sign, portent of coming evil; v. supra.)

nisana, the same as *nisan*, q. v. *N.n agu akata, taruf reak rama*, I have brought a token, the claws of the leopard (proof that he had killed it). It is customary when someone has died away from his home, that his companions bring along something belonging to the deceased, a wristlet, etc., as proof that the person has died; this is a *nisana*. (P. H. *nishāna*.)

nisanā, adj. Solid, flawless, not hollow. *Noa dare do kholgea, hanaṭak do n.gea*, this tree is hollow, that one is solid (flawless); *noa mat do n.gea*, this bamboo is solid (cf. H. *nisandhi*).

nisap, n. Estimation, opinion; v. a. estimate, judge, fine. *Ape mōrē horak n.re jāge hocok, onagen emoka*, whatever it may come to in the opinion of you, the village council, that I shall give; *mōrē sikaṭateko n.keta*, they fined them each five sika (five four-anna bits).

nisarthi, adj. Without relatives or protector, poor, destitute, having no property. *N. hor kanako, nalha bhorsa*, they are poor people, they have to rely on what they may earn by getting paid work (people having no land); *n. geae*, he has no relatives.

nisarthi, adj. False, untrue, without proof. *N. katha*, a false statement (v. supra; very rare).

nisas, n., equal to *nikas*, q. v. (mostly about breathing, rarely about wind).

N. bondentaea, his breathing has ceased (he is dead). (H. *nisās*.)

niscæ, v. *niscoe*.

niscoe, adv. Certainly, doubtlessly. *N.yih nel akadea*, I have certainly seen him; *n.yih calaka*, I shall without doubt go. (Not common; H. *niscāi*.)

nised, n., v. a. Prohibition; to forbid, stop. *Paura cukā reak n. menaka*, it is prohibited to distil liquor; *phalna hor reak dak daka alope joma, n. menaka disom hor reak*, don't take water or food with so and so, there is a prohibition by the people of the country; *enecko n.ketkoa*, they forbid them to dance; *ojha do bheḍa jel jomko n. akadea*, the ojhas have forbidden him to eat ram's flesh. (H. *nishedh*.)

nisera, properly *misera*, q. v.

niskapaṭ, adv. The least, at all (with negation); utterly. *N. cabayena*, it is utterly at an end; *n. bañ baḍaea*, I have not the least knowledge of it. (H. *niskapaṭ*, without deceit, honest, sincere; C. gives this meaning; this is not heard in these parts.)

niskopot, the same as *niskapaṭ*, q. v. (C.; B. *niškopot*.)

nisoāṇiā, adj. Powerless, strengthless. *N. kanae, cel hō bae tul dareaka*, he has no strength; he is unable to lift anything (*ni + soāṇiā*; v. *soāṇ*).

- nisokti*, adj. Weak, powerless; v. m. Become do. *N.geae reñgeçte*, he is weak through lack of food; *ruçteye nyena*, he has become weak through fever (cf. H. *nisak* and B. *shokti*).
- nisok*, adj. Weak, feeble. (C.)
- nison*, adj. Worn out, fatigued. (C.)
- nisoç*, adj., v. m. Dry, sapless, moistureless; become do. (C., not here.)
- nispatre*, adv. Aside. *N. idiyem*, take him aside. (Word doubtful.)
- nispeter*, n. Inspector (the Santal rendering of the English word).
- nisputi*, v. a. m. Decide, finish, settle, end (by an authority). *Hqkim mçkordomae n.keta*, the judge decided the case; *katha nyena*, the matter was settled (ended). (B. *nispotti*.)
- nisra nisri*, the same as *nisrau*, q. v.
- nisrau*, v. a. m. Upbraid, reprove, rebuke, reproach. *Bogeteye n.ketlea, kçmi bæ khusilena*, he reproved us a good deal, he was not satisfied with the work; *nçiharreko n. daramkedeä*, they met him (the son-in-law) with upbraidings in his wife's old home; *hanhartet ðene n.ena*, she was reproved by her mother-in-law. (C. gives a meaning: deride, ridicule, in the Middle voice; not so here.)
- nisrauna*, n. Reproof. *Bañ ðike kamikette n.e jomketa*, he got reproof because he had acted improperly (v. supra).
- nistar*, v. a. m. Finish, discharge. *Hoço rohgele n.keta*, we have finished planting paddy; *riniñ n.kettiña*, I have paid off my debt. (Rare; H. *nistär*.)
- nistça*, v. a. Make sure of, ascertain, prove. *Cetem n.keta*, what did you ascertain (or, get proved); *añjom n.lem, enkhantem sabea*, first make sure by hearing, thereupon you may catch hold of him; *kuli n.kedeañ*, I made sure by asking him. (H. *nishtha*, certain knowledge; Munçari *nistça*.)
- nistçan*, n. A sign, wonder, omen, an appearance contrary to the ordinary laws of nature, foreboding a future event, mostly evil; a proof. *N.em udukle nñhim kabu dæææä*, only when you show your proof will you be able to subdue him; *n.le ñelketa, çet çon hoeok*, we saw an omen, who knows what will happen; *bin hoçete ðar raput nürente n. udukena*, a foreboding sign was shown by a branch falling down when there was no wind (v. *nisçan*; or cf. supra).
- nisun*, adj., v. a. m. Still, desolate, without people, deserted, unoccupied, empty, vacant, untenanted; make, become do. *N. jaega*, an unoccupied place; *n. oraç*, an empty house; *gidra bçnukkote oraç n. qikquk kana*, the house feels desolate, because there are no children; *kulhiko n.keta*, they made the village street still (no song or dancing heard); *ato n.ena*, the village became still (no sound heard) *gidraç goçente oraç n. oçolaka*, the child died and left the house still (? cf. H. *ni + sün*).²²
- nit*, adv. Now, at present, just now. *N.e heçena*, he came now; *n.ge calakme*, go now; *n.geye japit akata*, he has just now fallen asleep; *n. ñokgeye calaoena*, he went a little while ago; *n. khon ehobokme*, com-

mence from now; *n. dhqbič menaegea*, he is here till now (still here); *n. ninda alom calaka*, don't go now at night; *n. engeč beret kana*, only now he is getting up; *n. lekan din ađi moskil calak kana*, a time like the present passes with much difficulty. (Muṇḍari *nit*.)

nitān, adj. Small, little, lesser; v. a. m. Despise, slight, treat as of no account; adv. Exceedingly. *N. kedae haram*, he slighted the old man (treated him as of no account compared with himself); *đher n. em emadiña*, you gave me exceedingly little; *in khon uni doe n. gea*, he is younger than myself; *in khon n. e baḍaea*, he knows less than myself; *n. ḍaṅgra*, a small bullock (cf. *infra*).

nitanta, the same as *nitantq*, q. v.

nitantq, adv. Downright, absolutely, exceedingly. *N. huḍingeae nui merom*, this goat is exceedingly small; *n. thoragea daka do*, the food (rice) is exceedingly little; *n. bañ hoelena cas neṣ do*, there were absolutely no crops this year. (B. *nitantq*.)

niteč, adv. Now only (probably a mispronunciation for *nit engeč*; v. *nit*).
nitge v. *nit*.

niti, n. Kind, the shadow of (with negative), nothing of the kind. *Hor n. ge banukkoa*, there are absolutely no people (or, no Santals); *on n. ge banuktaea oraḱre*, we have absolutely no food in the house; *kaḍa n. ge banukkotalea*, we have absolutely no buffaloes. (Used like *nata*, q. v.)

niti nitite, adv. Daily, constantly. (Rare; v. *lit lit*; cf. H. *nitya nitya*.)

nitok, adv., the same as *nit*, q. v. *N. geye calaoena*, he went now; *n. e hijuka*, he will come now; *n. nōk dakan jom akata*, I have had food a little while ago (*nit* + *ok*, less exact than *nit*; note: *nitok dhqbič*, *-khon*, *-engeč* not used).

nitoñ, the same as *nitok*, q. v.

niṭ, adj., v. a. m. Fixed, certain; to settle, fix, determine, define. *N. dam laime*, tell the fixed price; *n. katha royme, calakam sem baña*, speak definitely, will you go or not; *n. okteye hijuka*, he will come at the time fixed; *katha do n. gea, bañ etagoka*, the matter is settled (certain), it will not be altered; *baḍa reakko n. akata*, they have fixed the date for the marriage; *tahen reak n. banuktaea*, he has no fixed abode; *katha reak n. banuktaea*, there is no certainty in his speech (he says now so, now something else); *kathako n. keta*, they settled the matter; *katha reak man n. anme*, define the meaning of the word to me; *Ṭhākure n. akata, tin dinbon tahena*, Thakur has predestined how long we shall live; *katha n. aguipe*, go and bring certainty (certain knowledge about date, etc.); *sukul hiloḱ n. ena galmarao laḡiṭ*, Friday was fixed for the talk; *niḡ din hiloḱ calakiñ n. akawana*, I have decided to go on this day (cf. H. *nūh*, certain knowledge).

niṭe, the same as *niṭe*, q. v. (*niṭe* is the common pronunciation).

niṭ sahi, v. *niṭ sahiṭ*.

- niṭ sahiṭ*, adv., v. a. m. Exactly, truly; finally fix or settle a matter. *N.s.te laime*, tell the exact truth; *kathako n.s.kefa*, they finally settled the matter; *n.s.te todarotpe*, investigate it particularly; *n.s.ko cabaketa*, they made a final end of the matter; *baṭla reaḱ n.s.ena*, it has been finally settled in connexion with the marriage (v. *niṭ*; cf. *bhage sahiṭ*).
- niṭhur*, adv. Clearly, distinctly. *Khub n.e roṛeta*, he speaks very distinctly; *n.e sereṇa*, he sings clearly (has a fine voice); *tumdaḱ n. saḱeḱ kana*, the drum sounds clearly (beautifully). (H. *niṭhur*, coarse, hard.)
- nīuri*, n. A moderate-sized forest tree, *Elæodendron Roxburghii*, W. & A. Bark used in Santal medicine.
- niyaṛ*, v. *niṛ*.
- niyē*, the same as *niḱ*, q. v.
- niyoṛ niyoṛ*, adv. The cry of the peacock (imitative). (C.)
- noa*, dem. pr. (inanimate). This. *N. oraḱ*, this house; *n.kin dare*, these two trees; *n.ko khet*, these rice-fields; *n.ko katha dō baṇ baḱaea*, I don't know these matters; *n.re menaagea*, he is in this (inside); *n.te calakme*, take this way; *n. thenge takenme*, stay near this; *n. khon bogeaḱ*, something better than this; *n.taḱ hataome*, take this one; *n.reaḱ emañme*, give me of this; *n.ren maḱlik*, the owner of this; *n. sa*, this side. (Muṇḱari, Ho *nea*.)
- noa leka*, adv. dem. Like this.
- noan*, dem. pr. This, such as this (*noa + n*; used by Santals living in the South; here very rare).
- noan*, the same as *newan*, q. v.
- noa tur*, adj. Like this. *N.t. kicriḱ kirinañme*, buy me a piece of cloth like this (v. *tur*).
- noaṭaḱ*, v. sub *noa* (this very).
- nobab*, n. Prince, lord, great man, (satiric.) nabob. *Musla n.*, a Moham-medan prince (or governor); *n. kanam, onate bam reḱen kana*, are you a lord, since you refuse; *n. lekae duṛuḱ akana*, he is sitting there like a prince. (A. H. *nawwāb*.)
- nogda*, n. Cash, ready money. *N.damteṇ kirin akafa*, I have bought it paying cash; *n. tinḱ menaḱtama*, how much ready money have you (v. *nogod*; A. H. *naqd*).
- nogda nugdi*, n. Cash, ready money. *N.n.te ṇamoḱ kana, dharte dō baṇ*, it is to be had for cash, not on credit (v. supra; A. P. H. *naqdī*).
- nōi*, v. *ni* (possibly the old form).
- nōi*, intj. to girls and women younger than the speaker (somewhat more kindly than *na*, q. v.). Listen, my girl. *E n.*, listen, look here, my girl; *okayenape, n.*, what has become of you, girls (cf. *yōi* to boys and younger men).
- noklaha*, adj. m. Lazy, pretending to work, malingering. *N. kṇmi*, work that is only a pretence; *n. galmarao*, a pretence to talk (who will not go into the matter); *n. hoṛ*, a lazy, malingering person (? cf. A. H. *naqliyā*, a buffoon, an actor; cf. *nokol*).

- noklahi*, adj. f., the same as *noklaha*, q. v., but applied to females.
- nokli*, the same as *nakli*, q. v.
- noko*, dem. pr. pl. of *nui*, q. v. These (animate). *N. hor*, these people.
- nokri*, the same as *nakri*, q. v.
- noksa*, n., the same as *naksa*, q. v.
- noksan*, the same as *loksan*, q. v. (the more common pronunciation).
- nokhi*, n. Onycha. (B. *nokhi*; H. *nakhī*, a kind of perfume; only in Exodus.)
- nol*, v. a. Remove a bandage. (Word doubtful.)
- Nola disom*, n. A country so-called, to the south of the present country of the Santals; mentioned in the story of their wanderings.
- Nola Jhqria*, n. A country near the *Nola* country, where the Santals stayed for some time.
- nolao*, v. a. m. Estimate, calculate, inspect, examine, investigate and decide upon, select, look at in order to see whether the thing or person, etc., answers for a purpose. *Noa kañ n.kefa, nahelge hoeoka*, I have estimated this piece of wood, it will do for a plough; *n.ketale, jumi hoeoka noa jaegare*, we have investigated it, it will do for rice-land in this place; *bahu jāwāele n.ketkina, beskin jurika*, we have inspected the (prospective) bride and bridegroom, they will be a nice pair; *kaḍa n.kom, ohoeka jurika*, inspect the buffaloes and find out which will be paired (suit as to size); *joto hoṛtebon n.a, okarebon area*, we shall all of us investigate where it will suit to make an embankment.
- noli*, n., the same as *nali*, q. v.
- noman*, dem. adv. Hereabout, somewhere near here. *N.re* (or *n.kore*) *sedaere mitteḍ dare tahēkana*, formerly there was a tree somewhere near here; *n.ñḡkre mitteḍ oraḱ tahēkana*, there was a house somewhere hereabout; *n.korebon ḍeraḱa teheñ*, we shall stay for this night hereabouts (cf. *neman*, that has about the same meaning).
- noman dara*, adv. Somewhere hereabouts. *N.d.kore kulqi menaḱkoa*, there are hares hereabouts (v. supra).
- nomina*, the same as *nomona*, q. v.
- nomona*, n. Example, pattern, sample, type, form, muster. *Noa n. leka benaome*, make it like this sample; *aṅrop reaḱ n. geṭaṇme*, cut me a pattern (e. g., in paper) of a jacket; *onkoḱ culḡ reaḱ n.te benaome*, make a fire-place using their one as a pattern; *niḡ katha reaḱ n. bale ṇam dareḱ kana*, we are unable to find a case of this type. (P. H. *namūna*.)
- nona*, n. A variety of paddy (*n. hoṛo*) (v. infra).
- nona*, adj. Saline, brackish. *N. daḱ*, brackish water; *n. hasa*, saline earth; *n. khet reaḱ hoṛo ḍo bañ moṛaḱa*, paddy in saline rice-fields will not get many root-shoots. (H. *nonā*.)
- nonaṭiḡ*, adj., equal to *nona*, q. v. *N. daḱ ḍo rahaṇgea*, brackish water tastes saline.
- nonhot*, v. *ḡolhat*. (C., not here.)

nonka, dem. adj. and adv. Thus, in this way, so, such (ref. to quality and manner). *N. do bañ khusika*, I do not like it in this way; *n. colon*, such behaviour; *n. kurhiq do bañ hel akawana*, I have never seen laziness like this; *n.te hijukme*, come this way; *n.re bam qamilekhan tisem qamia*, if you do not work in conditions like this when will you work; *n.re bam etolekhan tisem etoyea*, if you will not break-in (the bullock) when it is like this, when will you do it; *n. dhabid qamime*, work up to an hour like this; *n.n.te calakme*, follow this way (cf. *nenka*).

nonka, v. a. m. Do so, thus; be done so, like this. *Inñi udukam kan leka n.eme*, do it in the way I am showing you; *nuiqeye n. akata, ale do bañ*, this one has done it like this (mismanaged it), not we; *mokordoma do nyena*, the court-case went like this (was not finished) (v. supra).

nonka leka, dem. adv., v. a. m. In this way, like this, so; do, become like this. *N.l. rorpe*, speak in this way; *kathako n.l.keta*, they decided the matter in this way; *uni hor doe n.l.yena*, the man became like this (generally understood about what is not well).

nonka lekan, dem. adj. Such as, like this (-ak, -ic, etc.).

nonkan, dem. adj. Such as, like this (-ak, -akkin, -akko; -ic, -kin, -ko). *N. hor kanae, bae bhagea*, he is a man of this kind, he is not good; *n. dinre okate coe bagiatle*, he left us and went 'who knows where at a time like this; *n. ror do bañ sahaoka*, such speech cannot be endured; *n.ak kicric*, a cloth like this; *n.ic kanae*, he is such (*nonka* + *n*).

nonkan leka, dem. adj. Like this.

nonkan lekan, dem. adj. Like this.

nonkan onkan, dem. adj. Such and such (generally about bad qualities).

nonka onka, dem. adv. Thus and thus; v. a. m. Do, become so and so. *N.o.e battlaoadina*, he instructed me in such and such a way; *jemone hukumadiñ n.o.ketan*, I did so and so, as he ordered me; *daka n.o.yena, bariçena*, the food became thus and thus, it was spoilt (v. *onka*).

nonjrao, v. a. See, see clearly, look carefully, recognize, aim. *Khub n.kate tuñeme*, aim carefully and shoot it; *n.kedean, phalna kangeae*, I saw him clearly, it is so and so; *khub n.em, tarup kanae se rupda*, look carefully at it, whether it is a leopard or a wild cat; *n.kedean, phalna kanae*, I recognized him, he is so and so (v. *nonjor*; cf. A. H. *nazar*).

noñka, v. *nonka*.

nonḍon, the same as *oḍok*, q. v. (The form *nonḍon* is heard outside poetry.) *Gutiye n.entalea*, our servant went away (left service).

noraj, the same as *naraj*, q. v. (rare).

nosib, the same as *nusib*, q. v.

noṭ, n., the same as *loṭ*, q. v. (Engl. note, currency note.)

no, dem. element and pr. This (inanimate). *On kuṭ no kuṭ*, that side, this side (of river); *no parom*, this side; *no sate hijukme*, come to this side; *no nakhabon calaka*, we shall go in this direction.

Nobodip, n. An islet near Krishnagar, the birth-place of Gauranga. (Only in a book; B. *nobodvip*.)

- nəchotor*, v. a. Spoil (a case by bringing irrelevant matters in). *Katha do mucatgea, phalna doe n. barayeta*, the case is finished, so and so is trying to spoil it by bringing other matters in (cf. infra).
- nəchotor*, n. A certain time, nine days from the commencement of *ruhni*, q. v. (B. *nə*, nine, + *chotro*; but cf. H. *nachattar*, a constellation).
- nəeras*, v. a. m. Make, become hopeless, despair. *N. kedeako*, they made him hopeless; *n. enae*, he lost all hope. (B. *nəerāsh*.)
- nəgod*, n. Cash, ready money. *N. in emoka*, I shall pay cash; *n. teñ qkriña*, I shall sell it for cash; *n. pe taka menaktiña*, I have three rupees in cash. (B. *nogod*; v. *nogda*.)
- nəgor*, n. A town (smaller than *nañgraha*). (B. *nogor*; Santals have no towns; the word applies to what they have seen or heard among the Bengalis.)
- nəhe*, v. a. Disregard, disown, disobey. (B. *nəhe*, is not; word very rare in these parts.)
- nəhək*, the same as *nahak*, q. v.
- nəjor*, the same as *nəñjor*, q. v. (*nəñjor* is the more common form; A. H. *nazar*)
- nəkol*, n., v. a. m. A copy; to copy, take a copy, imitate. *N. dohokakme*, keep a copy; *n. odokme bicar reak*, take out a (certified) copy of the judgment; *jabda n.*, a copy of a court-case (in its entirety, witnesses and all); *hukum n.*, a certified copy of the judge's order; *rai n.*, the same as *hukum n.*; *rusid n. me*, copy the receipt; *katha n. ena*, the matter was copied (may also mean, was kept in memory); *serehe n. gofketa*, she at once copied the song (sang what she heard). (B. *nəkol*; A. H. *naql*.)
- nəkol*, n., v. a. m. Imitation, (fig.) anything taken with beer; to sham, malingering. *N. aguitabonpe, eken hañdi bañ n. n. kana*, bring the "excuse" (i. e., parched rice, etc.), beer only cannot be drunk; *n. el kanae, bae ruqk kana*, he is shamming, he is not ill (v. supra).
- nəkor*, n., v. m. Servant; be do. (for monthly wages). *Phalnaren n. kanae*, he is so and so's servant; *hakim thene n. ena*, he has become a servant with the magistrate. (P. H. *naukar*.)
- nəkor cakor*, n., pl. Servants, domestics. (P. H. *naukar cākar*; B. *cākor*.)
- nəkuñ*, v. sub *nə*.
- nəkəñe*, dem. pr. intensified (inanimate). This very thing, this thing you see here. Dual *n. kin*; pl. *n. ko*. *N. jomme*, here it is, eat; *n. ko noako aboak khet*, these you see here, they are our rice-fields; *n. nonde menaka*, this here, here it is; *n. nonde khon*, just from here where you see; *n. tam kicrič*, here is your cloth; *n. tam amak colon*, here, this is your behaviour (as the example shown or referred to). (From an at present not used *nəe*; cf. *nə*.)
- nəl*, v. a. m., the same as *nolao*, q. v.; n. Estimation, judgment, opinion. *Amak n. re orañ nonde hoeko ka se bañ*, in your opinion might a house be built here; *amak n. re nukin dokin juriko ka se bañ*, in your judgment

would these two make a pair; *orak' dindako n.keta*, they have inspected the site for the house (and estimated it to be fit) (cf. B. *nol*, a reed, a measuring-rod).

nol, n. A pipe, tube. *N.ko baisau akata dak' agui lagit*, they have put down a pipe to bring the water in; *huka n.*, the pipe of a hookah (may be the wooden hollow stem of the ordinary hookah or the long flexible tubing of the higher class hookah); *bندوق n.*, the barrel of a gun. (B. *nol*.)

nol, adj., the same as *nal*, q. v. *N.jumi*, old cultivated rice-land.

nol jol, v. a. m., equivalent to *nol*, v. *nolao*. *Bahu jawāele n.j.ketkina, beskin jurika*, we have had a look at the (prospective) bride and bridegroom, they will be well paired; *n.j.kedeteye hataokedea, nitok doe bagiyede kana*, he took her (for his wife) after having seen her and deemed her suitable, now he is divorcing her (*jol* possibly a jingle).

nombor, n. Number; v. a. Bring a suit against, institute legal proceedings. *Pe n.*, number three; *ma n.iime, bañ emoka*, do bring a suit against me, I will not pay (e. g., the fine here); *pe dhaoe n.akadea, bae kabuk kana*, he has three times brought suits against him, he is not being subdued. (Engl. number.)

nombro, n. Leniency, mildness. *N.te hor bako kabuka*, people are not subjugated by leniency (v. *nemor*; B. *nomro*).

nomona, v. *nomona*.

nomor, adj., v. a. m., the same as *nemor*, q. v.

nond khond, v. a., v. m. d. Meditate, ponder, consider, reflect on. *Mone moneteye n.kh.ek kante* (or *n.kh. barajon kante*) *hako pako bae ror hoteta*, he does not speak quickly because he is considering (the matter) in his mind (v. *khond nond*; the same as *khond rond*; *nond khond* implies some anxiety).

nondok khondok, adv., v. m. Perplexed, anxious; feel do., be disappointed, annoyed. *N.kh.in qikqueta, batih atketa*, I feel vexed, I have lost a brass-cup; *rengēc jalatete n. khondogok kana*, he is anxious on acc. of the distress of lacking food (v. supra; v. *khondok mondok*).

nondo khondo, v. a., v. m. d., the same as *nond khond*, q. v.

nond phond, n., v. a. Calumny, evil-speaking; asperse, calumniate. *Phalna-wak do n.ph. do dhergetaea*, so and so has much slandering; *n.ph.adeae*, he aspersed him (v. *nundi phundi*).

nonjer, n. Palpable evidence, an example, a case in point. *N. aguahme, okare nonkanak bicar hoe akan*, bring me an example, where such a judgment has been passed (v. *najer*).

nonjor, n., v. a. m. Sight, eyesight, vision, ken, as far as the eye reaches; a gift (to a zemindar, etc.); see, look. *N. banuktaea*, he has no sight (is blind); *n. bankhan cekatem darana*, if you have no eyesight (cannot see clearly), how can you walk about; *n. tinak dhqbiē calak kana, un sanginiin calaka*, I shall go so far as my eyes reach; *raj then n. lagaok*

kana, you have to pay a gift to be permitted to enter before the zemindar (also called *n. salami*; the local landlords demand some money to permit a tenant to appear before them personally); *sangin khonin n.kedea, phalna kangeae*, I saw him from far away, it is so and so; *n. thikepe, toyo se tarup kanae*, look well and find out whether it is a jackal or a leopard; *siokkon n.etkoa*, I am looking at the ploughers; *am n.re noa do bariagea*, in your view is this bad; *n. adre durufme*, sit where you cannot be seen. (A. H. *nazar*.)

nənjər bənd, n., v. a. m. Custody, detention; detain (a suspected person), keep in custody (by police, before judgment is passed). *Kombro n.b.re menaea*, the thief is in custody; *quri bicar hocok dhqbičko n.b.koa ghaf akaf hor*, they keep under detention until judgment is passed people who have committed a crime (v. *supra*; A. H. *nazar band*).

nəndə, dem. adv. Here, at this place. *N. do besge qikquk kana*, it is felt well here; *n. hijukme*, come here; *n. ye tahəkana*, he was here; *n. khone calaena*, he went away from here; *n. dhqbič aleak kana*, up to here it belongs to us; *n. leka suk do banuka*, there is no happiness anywhere like here; *n. regeko tahəkana*, they were at this place; *n. ren (-ič, -kin, -ko)*, one of this place (animate); *n. reak (-kin, -ko)*, of this place (inanimate) (cf. *nəndə, ɔndə*).

nəndən, dem. adj. Of, belonging to here, this place (animate or inanimate), (-ak, -akkin, -akko; -ič, -kin, -ko). *N. gidra kanae*, it is a child from here; *n.ič kanae*, he belongs here; *n. akko kana noako jinis do*, these things belong here; *n. renko sen akana*, those of this place have gone; *n. ko kanako noko gai do*, these cows are of this place (*nəndə* + *n*).

nə parəm, n., adv. This side (of river, hill, etc.); on this side. *On parəm n.p. gađa pereč akana*, the river is full to the brinks; *buru n.p. pera banukkotina*, I have no relatives on this side of the hill; *n.p. ren hor*, people from this side (of the river); *n.p. teko ucarena*, they have removed to this side (of river, or hill) (v. *nə* and *parəm*).

nə rma, adj., v. a. m., the same as *nə rəm*, q. v. (P. H. *narma*; cf. *nərmi*.)

nə rmao, v. a. m. Cause to abate, to go slow, appease; abate, lessen, decline, be alleviated, become soft, less. *Rante ruqko n.kettaea*, they caused his fever to go down by medicine; *darahre sagarko n.keta*, they made the cart go slow at the steep incline; *gađa dak n.ena*, the river has gone down; *seton n.ena*, the heat of the sun has become less; *ruq n.entaea*, his fever has come down; *kisqr do netare n.ena*, the wealthy man has come down (has lost much) at present; *netarko n.ena, kaphariqu ban anjomok kana*, they have quietened down now, no quarrelling is heard; *dandomketkoteko n.ketkoa*, they quietened them down by fining them; *dakkette hasa do n.ena*, the earth has become soft through rain. (H. *narmānā*.)

Nə rmoda, n. The Nerbudda river (one of the seven sacred rivers of India). (Only in books; B. *nə rmmōdā*.)

- norok*, n., v. a. m. Excrement, filth, hell; to stool, make filthy. *Barič hor do n.teko calaka*, bad people will go to hell (v. *narak*; in these parts *norok* is the more common form).
- norok kũd*, n. A heap of excrements, hell. *N.k. jaega kana*, it is a place with heaps of filth; *n.k.reko khadleyena*, they were thrown into the heap of excrements (or, hell) (v. *supra* and *kũd*).
- norom*, adj., v. a. m. Soft, plastic; make, become soft, decline, become less. *Noa kicrič do n.gea*, this cloth is soft; *n.ko daka akafa*, they have boiled the rice so that it is soft (here not used in the meaning of cooking too little, as C.); *nui do bae n.a, phalna lekae kečedgea*, this one is not soft (of no importance), he is hard (i. e., wealthy) like so and so; *noa kač do n.gea*, this wood is soft; *kami do n.getaea*, his work is only so-so (indifferent); *piŋdheko n.keta*, they have made the ridge weak; *ojo n.ena*, the boil has become soft; *bohok haso n.entaea*, his head-ache has become less; *dak, n.ena*, the rain has abated; *pačil do qdiko jhukok kan tahēkana, tayomte akoteko n.ena*, at first they were very eager (to act), afterwards they of their own accord became placid. (B. *norom*; v. *norma*.)
- norom gorom*, adj. Placid, peaceful. *Disomre n.g. tahenge bogea*, it is good to live peacefully in the land (v. *supra* and *gorom*; here *gorom* is felt as a jingle).
- nošto*, v. a. m. Destroy, ruin, spoil, waste; die. *Poho gachiko n.kettalea*, the locusts destroyed our paddy-seedlings; *sukri jonđrako jom n.keta*, pigs have eaten and destroyed the Indian corn; *bae hečlente kamiye n.keta*, he spoilt the work by not coming; *hoete orake n.keta*, the storm ruined the house; *piŋdhe rapulente horo nyena*, the paddy was destroyed by the ridge being broken; *holae nyena*, he died yesterday. (B. *nošto*; cf. H. *nashť*.)
- not*, n. A nose-ring (used by Hindus); v. a. m. Bore a hole in the septum of the nose; give, put on a nose-ring. (The same as *nat*, q. v.; B. *noth*.)
- note*, dem. adv. Hither, to this place, to this part, in this direction. *N. hijukme*, come hither; *n. beŋgedme*, look in this direction; *n.le calak kana hako sač*, we are going in this direction to catch fish; *n. aňjomme*, listen here; *n.seče hijuk kana*, he is coming in this direction; *n. dhqbič hor menaka*, there is a road up to this place (and no farther); *n. aňjomok kana guhriq tamak*, drumming to inform about death (or accident) is heard in this direction (cf. *nete*).
- note*, v. a. m. Draw to this side. *Onten horko n.ketkoa*, they got the people of that side over to this side; *malike n.kidiha*, the master put me here; *n.kme*, come over here; *n.yenako*, they have come to this side (also fig., have joined us) (v. *supra*).
- noten*, dem. adj. Of, belonging to this side (animate and inanimate) (-ič, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko). *N. hor kanako*, they are from these parts; *n.akko dare khub jo akana*, the trees in this direction have fruited plenti-

fully; *n.ak cas dō besge bele akana*, the crops in these parts have ripened well (*note + n*).

noten onten, dem. adj. Of this and that side.

note onte, dem. adv., v. m. To this and that side; to purge and vomit (as in cholera); be undecided. *N.g. mon țanaok kantiņa*, my mind is being drawn to this and that side (undecided); *n.g. pasnaokpe*, spread in both directions; *n.g.k kanae, bañdōe bañcaok bañdō bañ*, he vomits and purges, who knows whether he will recover or not; *n.g.k kanañ, bañdōñ calak bañdō bañ*, I am undecided whether I shall go or not (v. *onte*).

notere, dem. adv. On this side, hereabouts, in this vicinity. *N. culhañon benaoa*, we shall make the fire-place here on this side; *n. tañenme*, remain near here; *n. jomme*, take your food here in this place (*note + re*).

notete, dem. adv. In this direction or relation. *Phalna dō n. pēra kangeae, ețak hōr dōe bañ kana*, so and so is related to us here, he is not a stranger (*note + te*).

noteten, dem. adj. Of this side. *N.ko dō ngihar sețren pēra kanako*, those on this side are relatives on the wife's side (*notete + n*).

noyanjuli, n. Gutter on both sides of a road. (Desi *noyanjuli*; cf. H. *nayan*, leading; B. *julī*, trench; word is what has been heard from road workers; cf. *dhālu gađa*, the common name.)

noyan kolma, n. A variety of paddy.

nui, dem. pr. sing. (animate). This, this one. (Dual *nukin*; pl. *noko*.) *N. hōr dō okaren kanae*, from where is this man; *n. dañgra dō iñren*, this bullock is mine; *n. țakiñ qkriñea*, I will sell this particular one; *nukin modre n.țakiñ khusiae kana*, of these two I like this one (pointed to); *n. lekan bōdmas dō bānułkoa*, there are no rascals like this one (*nu + i*).

nuin, dem. pr. (animate). This one, such a one as this. *N.gidra*, such a child as this one (*nui + n*).

nukin, dem. pr. dual (animate). These two (v. supra).

nukli, adj., v. a., the same as *nqłi*, q. v.

nukri, n., v. a. Service, servant; be in service. *N.ye señ akana*, he has gone to take service; *nui dō n. kanae*, this one is a servant; *phalna țhene n.yet kana*, he is in service with so and so. (P. H. *naukarī*.)

nukriq, n., adj. Servant, serving. *N.kanae*, he is a servant (v. supra).

nukri cākri, n., v. a. Service; be in service. *N.c.teye qsulok kana*, he supports himself by taking service; *n.c.yet kanae*, he is in service (v. *nukri* and *cākri*).

nuksan, the same as *noksan*; v. *loksan*.

nūkūi, dem. pr. intensified (animate). This one you see here, this very one (only sing.). *N. nonđe menaea*, here he is this very one; *n. nuițak kanae ațeren dō*, this one you see here, he is yours; *n.tam gidra*, here, take this child of yours (from *nui*, q. v.).

nuli, n., the same as *nqłi*, q. v. *Banduk n.*, the barrel of a gun; *dał n.*, a water trench.

numin, dem. adv. So much, to such a degree. *N. hqbič okarem tahčkana*, where did you stay up to so late an hour; *n.marañ diure cecak kan tahčkana*, what were you occupied with for so long a time (during the day); *n.marañ hinda okarem tahčkana*, where did you spend such a long time last night (v. *nimin*).

numinač, dem. adj. So much, so many. *N.in bačaelekhan ohon senlena*, if I had known so much, I should not have gone; *n.horre hō bape cabalaka*, even when you were so many, you did not finish it; *n.teye kirinketa*, he bought it for so much (v. *supra*; v. *nunqč*, the more commonly used word).

numu, v. *lumu*. (C., not here.)

nun, dem. adv., adj. (ref. to quantity). So, so much, thus, this much, to such a degree. *N.marañ*, so big; *n.serma khon menaha nui kisq̄r then*, I have for so many years been staying with this master; *n.din besgele tahčkana*, so long a time (or, so many days) we were well; *n.tiril le jometa*, we are eating so much; *n.jeleñ kicrič*, a cloth so long; *n.dhābičem roṛkidina*, so much you have scolded me; *n.moča kač*, a piece of wood so thick (*nu + n*).

nunqč, dem. adj., adv. So much, so many. *N.tahčkana, okayena*, there was so much, what has become of it; *n.daka dō bañ joma*, I will not eat so much rice (as this); *n.hor samañre*, before so many people; *n.tiril hoeyentalea*, ours came to so much; *n.sor dō alom duruṇa*, don't sit so near; *n.din khoniñ hel horketa*, I have waited so many days (so long a time) expecting to get (it); *n.n.emakom*, give them each so much; *n.teñ kirinkedea*, I bought it (the animal) for so much; *n.re dam hūr hamena*, the price fell down to so much; *n.te ināk kana*, up to this much it is mine (this is the boundary) (*nun + ač*).

nunqč unqč, dem. adj. So and so many, much. *N.u.loksanentiña*, so and so much was lost of mine; *n.n.in bāndi akata*, I have made so and so many paddy-bundles (v. *supra* and *unqč*).

nunqñ, the same as *nunqč*, q. v. *N.cedakem emae kana*, why are you giving him so much; *n.hor*, so many people; *n.le arjaoketa*, we get so much (crops). (Rare.)

nuncqha, adj. Saline, brackish (soil, water). *N.dač*, brackish water; *n.hasa*, saline soil. (Rare; H. *noncā*; cf. *raham* and *rehḍa*.)

nuncqhi, the same as *nuncqha*, q. v.

nunchaha, v. *nuncqha*. (C.)

nundi gundi, the same as *nāndi gundi*, q. v.

nundi khundi, the same as *nāndi gundi*, q. v.

nundi phundi, v. a. d. Tell tales about, asperse, calumniate. *Aurjakte inē n.ph.añ kana*, she is falsely aspersing me; *n.ph.hor kanae*, he is a person who goes about and tells tales about people; *n.ph.dō dhergetaea*, he does much slandering (v. *nōnd phōnd*; cf. H. *nandī* and H. *phand*).

nundni, v. a. d. Tell tales, asperse. (C.)

- nun gun*, n. Gratitude. *N.g. bam doholeftaea*, you did not show him any gratitude; *nui do n.g.e manaoeta*, this one is showing gratitude (v. *nun* and *gun*).
- nun juqn*, n. A kind of spice, salt and caraway. Used in curry, also in medicines. (B. *nun* and *yobāni*; v. *jawan*.)
- nunu*, n., v. a., v. a. d. The nipple of the breast; the female breast; to suckle, suck; to give the breast. *N.tefreye ghao akana*, she has got a sore on the nipple; *n. gidrai goč bagiadea*, she died and left a sucking child; *n. go* (or *n. ayo*), one's real mother; *n. bele akantaea*, she has an abscess of the breast; *mihū bae n. kana*, the calf does not suck; *n.aeme gidra*, give the child the breast; *gidrai n. hara akadea*, she has suckled the child so that it grew up. (Mundari, Ho *nunu*; cf. *nū*.)
- nunu bhuger*, adj., v. a. m. Plump by sucking; to suckle so that one becomes plump and fat. *N.bh. sukri hopon*, porklings that have become plump and fat, sucking; *gidrai n.bh. akadea*, she has suckled her child so that it has become plump and fat; *nukin merom hopon dokin n.bh. akana*, these two kids have sucked themselves fat (v. *bhugār*).
- nunu go*, n. Real mother. Also used in address (v. *nunu*).
- nunu ŋaka*, n. A present (generally one rupee, rarely two) given by the son to his mother when he is starting from home to be married. They go to the *mañjhi than*; near this a mat is spread on the ground; the mother sits here and takes her son on her knee. She gives him molasses in his mouth; then they wash his mouth and he pretends to suck his mother who puts her hand, palm upwards, near her breast. The young man has the rupee in his mouth and lets it fall down into his mother's hand. This is the *nunu ŋaka*, and has been considered a mother's right. *N.ŋe ulawadea*, he ejected the "sucking-rupee" to her (v. *ŋaka*).
- nunđi*, n., the same as *luñđi*, q. v. (C.)
- nurmi*, adj. f., the same as *norom*, q. v., applied to females (v. *norma*).
- nursiñ barsiñ*, adv. A couple of days; the same as *arsiñ barsiñ*, *ursiñ barsiñ* and *mursiñ barsiñ*, qq. v. *N.b. besge menaklea*, we are well at the present time.
- nusib*, n. Luck, fortune, fate, destiny. *N. do bhagegetaea*, her fate is good; *jāhā tināk bādiko teñgon*, *n.re menak khan dōe namgea*, however many adversaries stand up (against him), if it is his fate, he will get it. (A. H. *naṣīb*.)
- nusiban*, adj. Fortunate, lucky. *N. hoj kanae, jaoge bese arjaoeta*, he is a fortunate man, he always has good crops; *n. kanae, eken koṛa gidrakoe nametkoa*, he is a fortunate man, he gets only sons (mostly used about the man, but may also be said about the woman) (*nusib* + *an*).
- nusibjor*, n., adj. Luck, fate, lucky, fortunate. *N.teye namketa*, he found it by luck; *n.an horko namgea*, fortunate people will find it (v. *nusib* and *jor*).
- nuton*, adj. New, fresh, recent. *N. caole*, fresh rice (of last crop); *n.ḍaṅgra*, a new bullock. (B. *nuton*; word is sometimes used, but is known to be Bengali.)

Nh.

nh is the aspirated dental nasal. It is initial and heard only in demonstrative pronouns and adverbs, denoting that what is referred to is on the side of the speaker, to the left or the right side, and not in front or at the back. In rapid speech something like an aspirated *n* may be heard; in such cases it is the glottal fricative after the off-glide of the *n*, quite different from the aspirated *nh*. In the following, the words having initial aspirated *nh* are recorded; but, except for the cases where the present language has no corresponding unaspirated demonstrative, and a few special expressions, no examples are thought necessary. The meaning is the same as that of the unaspirated demonstrative, with the added sense that what is referred to, is on the side.

nha, laterally dem. pr. (inanimate). This on the side. *Nha sa*, this side; *nhatah*, this particular thing on the side; *nhakotah*, those things on the side; *hana nhae khoj kana*, he asks for that and this on the side; *nharen hor*, people of (the house) there on the side; *nhakin dare reak jo aguime*, bring the fruits of the two trees there on the side (v. *na*).

nhae tora, lat. dem. adv. Along there on the side. *Nh.torae idiketa*, there on that side he took it along.

nhākāe, lat. dem. pr. intensified (inanimate). This particular thing there on the side. *Nh. nhande menaka*, as you see, here it is this thing on the side; *nh.ko idime*, take away those things on the side (v. *nha*; no corresponding *nākāe*).

nhanaḥ, v. *nhanaḥ*.

nhanka, lat. dem. adv., v. a. m. Thus like that on the side; do like that on the side (at a distance). *Nh.eme*, do like that on the side. (No corresponding *nanka*.)

nhanka leka, lat. dem. adv., v. a. m. Thus, like that on the side; do do. (v. *supra*).

nhanka lekan, lat. dem. adj. Like that on the side (animate and inanimate) (-*aḥ*, -*akkin*, -*akko*; -*iḥ*, -*kin*, -*ko*).

nhankan, lat. dem. pr. (animate and inanimate). Like this or that on the side (-*aḥ*, -*akkin*, -*akko*; -*iḥ*, -*kin*, -*ko*).

nhanka, v. *nhanka*.

nhankan, v. *nhankan*.

nhandê, lat. dem. adv. There at a distance on the side, yonder on the side. *Nh.ye durup akana*, he is sitting yonder on the side; *nh.ren*, *nh.reak*, of, belonging to yonder. (No corresponding *nanđê*.)

nhandên, lat. dem. adj. (animate and inanimate). This, that yonder on the side (-*ak*, -*akkin*, -*akko*; -*ic*, -*kin*, -*ko*).

nhandêre, lat. dem. adv. There, yonder on the side, thereabouts (v. *nhandê*).

nhate, lat. dem. adv. Thither, hither, that way on the side; v. a. m. Take there. *Nh.hjukme*, come here on the side; *gai nh. idikom*, take the cattle over there on the side; *nh.re menakkoa*, they are there on the side; *hante nh.yê rorêfa*, he speaks sometimes so, sometimes so; *dormahae hante nh.yefa*, he spends his wages here and there; *hante nh.ye dârâ barae kana*, he is wandering about here and there. (No corresponding *natê*; v. *nha*.)

nhaten, lat. dem. adj. Of, belonging to this side (at a little distance) (animate and inanimate) (-*ak*, -*akkin*, -*akko*; -*ic*, -*kin*, -*ko*). *Nh.ko hor kanako*, they are people of that side.

nhatete, lat. dem. adv. In that direction on the side; in that relation. Used like *notete*, q. v. (*nhate* + *te*).

nhateten, lat. dem. adj. (animate and inanimate), equivalent to *noteten*, q. v. *Nh.ko do banê hel thiketkoa*, I do not see who those on the side there are (*nhatete* + *n*).

nhawa, lat. dem. pr. (inanimate). This on the side (at a distance). *Nh.tak do amak*, *nhiaqak do inak*, that there on the side is yours, this here is mine; *hana nh.le jomela*, we eat this and that (v. *nha*).

nhâi, lat. dem. pr. (animate). That one on the side (at a distance). (Dual *nhakin*; pl. *nhako*.) *Nh. do aleren dañgra*, that one over there is our bullock; *nhako do peya kanako*, those over there are relatives. (From a not heard *nâi*, cf. *nâkâi*.)

nhakin, *nhako*, v. supra.

nhâkâi, lat. dem. pr. intensified (animate). That very one over there on the side (only sing.). *Nh.ye hecena*, look here he has just come (from *nhâi*).

nhâkî, lat. dem. pr. intensified (animate). This very one on the side. *Nh.tin gidra*, look, there is my child, my own one (v. *nhâi*).

nhân, lat. dem. adv. So, so much, so many (on the side). *Nh. tiril*, so much; *nh. marañ*, so big. (From a not heard *nân*, corresponding to *nun*, q. v.).

nhânak, lat. dem. adj. This much, so many, so (refers to side). Used like *nunak*, q. v., but refers to what is on the side. *Nh.e emadiña*, he gave me so much (as shown on the side); *hanak nh.e khoj kana*, he asks for so and so much.

nheko, v. *nhi*.

nhemân, the same as *neman*, q. v., but ref. to the side. (Rare.)

nhenka, the same as *nenka*, q. v., but ref. to the side.

nhenka leka, cf. *nenka leka*.

nhenkan, the same as *nenkan*, q. v., but ref. to the side.

nhenka, v. *nhenka*.

nhēkē, the same as *nēkē*, q. v., but ref. to the side. *Nh.kidiham*, you did so much as this to me.

nhenḍe, the same as *nenḍe*, q. v., but ref. to the side.

nhenḍen, cf. *nenḍen*.

nhenḍere, v. *nhenḍe*. Somewhere here on the side.

nhete, v. *nete*. *Nh.re durupme*, sit somewhere here on the side.

nheten, the same as *neten*, q. v., but ref. to the side.

nhetete, cf. *netete*.

nheteten, cf. *neteten*.

nhi, lat. dem. pr. (animate), the same as *ni*, q. v., but ref. to the side. (Dual *nhikin*, pl. *nheko*.) *Nhikin kanakin juri dāngra dō*, these two here on the side are the pair-bullocks.

nhia, lat. dem. pr. (inanimate), the same as *niā*, v., but ref. to the side.

nhīkī, lat. dem. pr. intensified, the same as *nīkī*, q. v., but ref. to the side.

nhin, lat. dem. adv., the same as *nin*, q. v.

nhinaḱ, lat. dem. adj., adv., the same as *ninaḱ*, q. v., but ref. to the side.

nhinaḱ inḱ (or *inḱ nhinaḱ*), the same as *ninaḱ inḱ*, q. v., but partly ref. to the side.

nhinaḱn, the same as *nhinaḱ*, q. v. *Nh. uḍice emadiḱa*, she gave me just so much as you see here on the side (not more).

nhoa, lat. dem. pr. (inanimate), the same as *noa*, q. v., ref. to the side.

nhoko, v. *nhui*.

nhonka, lat. dem. adj., adv., v. a. m., the same as *nonka*, q. v., ref. to the side.

nhonka leka, cf. *nonka leka*.

nhonkan, cf. *nonkan*.

nhonka onka, cf. *nonka onka*. (Also *onka nhonka*.)

nhonka, v. *nhonka*.

nhōkōe, lat. dem. pr. intensified (inanimate), the same as *nōkōe*, q. v., ref. to the side. *Nh. jōmme*, look at this here on the side, eat it.

nhonḍe, the same as *nonḍe*, q. v., but ref. to the side. *Nh.ketae*, he moved it here to the side; *onḍe nh. barae kanae*, he is now here, now there; *nh.re*, somewhere hereabouts on the side; *nh.ren kanako*, they are from the house here on the side.

nhonḍen, the same as *nonḍen*, q. v., ref. to the side.

nhote, the same as *note*, q. v., but ref. to the side. *Nh. calakme*, go there on the side; *nh.ren ḱelleda*, I saw him here on the side.

nhoten, the same as *noten*, q. v., but ref. to the side.

nhote onte, cf. *note onte*. (Also *onte nhote*.)

nhotete, the same as *notete*, q. v., but ref. to the side.

nhoteten, cf. *noteten*.

nhui, lat. dem. pr. (animate), the same as *nui*, q. v., but ref. to the side.
(Dual *nhukin*, pl. *nhoko*.) *Nh. fak idiyem*, take this particular one here
on the side away.

nhuin, lat. dem. adj. This one, such a one as this on the side (v. *nuin*).

nhūkūi, lat. dem. pr. intensified (animate), the same as *nūkūi*, q. v., but
ref. to the side. (Only sing.)

nhun, the same as *nun*, q. v., but ref. to the side. *Nh. maraŋ*, so big as
the one here on the side; *nh. uŋiŋe emadiŋa*, he gave me just thus much
(not more) (as shown on the side).

nhunqk, the same as *nunqk*, q. v., but ref. to the side.

nhunqk unqk, cf. *nunqk unqk*.

nhunqŋ, the same as *nhunqk*, q. v.

N.

n̄ is the palatal nasal, produced by placing the tongue flat against the palate with nose-passage open, and finishing by releasing the mouth stop and bringing the tongue down. The tongue tip is kept loose and not pressed against the palate. It is not a compound sound (*n-y*). It might be noted that this sound is wanting in most of the other Munda languages, the velar or dental nasal being used instead.

n̄a, v. a. d., v. m. d. Find, seek, get. *N̄a* is a form of *n̄am*, q. v., used with indirect object, in the Active, in the Indeterminate or Future, the present and the Imperfect tenses, the Simple past and Anterior Pluperfect; and in the Imperative; in the Middle voice and the Passive in the Simple Past, the Anterior Pluperfect, the Anterior and Anterior Imperative. It is always followed by *w*, but this is euphonic (cf. *jo* used in a similar way for *jom*). *B̄ghuñ n̄awaea nes*, I shall procure a wife for him this year; *gutiye n̄awako kan tahēkana*, he was seeking a servant for them; *ṭakañ n̄awadea*, I got him some money; *caro ḍaṅgrañ n̄awade tahēkana*, *bae khusilena*, I had procured hired bullocks for him, he was not pleased with them; *kicriṭ n̄awaeme*, find a cloth for him; *rine n̄awana*, he got money on credit; *ruḡi n̄awana*, he picked up some fever; *ṭaka n̄awanme*, get first some money.

n̄abak̄ n̄ubq̄k̄, the same as *n̄ambak̄ n̄umbq̄k̄*, q. v.

n̄ac̄ n̄oc̄, the same as *n̄oc̄*, q. v.

n̄aham̄ n̄ahum̄, v. *n̄aham̄ n̄uhum̄*. (C.)

n̄aham̄ n̄uhum̄, adv., adj. At dusk, twilight; also, at grey dawn; v. m. Get dusk, be late (early). *N̄.n̄.ko seṭerena*, they came at dusk; *n̄.n̄.jokheṭ̄*, at dusk (after *ayup̄ tora* and before *m̄aci andhar*); *n̄.n̄.rem oḍoklen khan tikinok̄tem tioga*, if you start when grey dawn, you will reach there when it becomes noon; *n̄.ok̄ n̄.ok̄ (-re, -jokheṭ̄)*, when (it was) getting dusk; *n̄.n̄.en jokheṭ̄re oṛakiñ tiok̄keta*, I reached home when it had become dusk; *n̄.n̄.len jokheṭ̄reko oḍokena*, when it had become grey dawn they went out.

n̄ahāre n̄ohōre, the same as *n̄ahār n̄ohōr*, q. v.

n̄ahār n̄ohōr, adv., v. a. Clearly and sweetly, melodiously (sing, playing the flute); sing do., play the flute do. *N̄.n̄.ko seren̄el kana*, they are

singing clearly and sweetly; *ñ.ñ. tirioe grōhet kana*, he is playing the flute sweetly; *sakam heč senkate birreko ñ.ñ.ēf kana*, having gone to the forest to fetch leaves they are singing melodiously and clearly (onomat., v. *ññhōr ññhōr*; cf. *gahar gohor*; *ñ.ñ.* is applied to a high voice, like that of women; very rarely used about the singing of men).

ñak, v. a. Touch. *Nasenake ñ.lekhane tuñoka*, if it touches (the string of the set bow) a little, it is shot; *kicričēñ ñ.ñōkēledea*, I just touched her a little with my cloth.

ñak ñak, adj., adv. Jet black, deep blue. *Ñ.ñ. hende bahu dō alope aguāña*, don't bring me for a wife a jet black girl; *serma dō ñ.ñ. ñeloč kana*, the sky looks deep blue (may also be used about black clouds); *ñ.ñ. gai*, a jet black cow (cf. *ñalak*).

ñalak mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With an indistinct glimpse, in the twinkling of an eye. *Cele cōñ lahareye parom goten, ñ.m.ñ helledea*, some animal or other suddenly passed (across the road) in front, I had an indistinct glimpse of it; *ñ.m. merome mak topakkēdea*, he beheaded the goat in the twinkling of an eye (v. *infra*).

ñalak ñalak, adv. Indistinctly, dimly, faintly (seen); smoothly, finely (shave, pare). *Han hanče ñ.ñ. buru ñeloč kana*, there far away the hill is seen indistinctly; *ñ.ñ.ñ helledea*, I saw him indistinctly (could not see who it was); *ñ.ñ.e hoyokidiña*, he shaved me smooth (no stubs seen); *noa baslāte ñ.ñ. lagoč kana*, with this adze it is smoothly pared (? cf. *ñak ñak*; ? cf. *ñel*).

ñalok ñalok, v. *ñalak ñalak*. (Rare.)

ñam, v. a. m. To find, seek, get, obtain, want, wish. *Okarem ñ.keta*, where did you find it; *čakan ñ. akata*, I have got the money; *sahan ñ. aguime*, find and bring firewood; *ñ. baraketae kicrič, bae ñ. dareata*, she sought for the cloth, she was unable to find it; *ñ.ñ.te jotoko idiketa kombro*, they searched and took everything away, the thieves; *serehe ñ. cēngot akata*, she has acquired and sings a song; *khub bhage đanğrae ñ. cet akadea*, he has selected and acquired a very good bullock; *ñ. apat*, a step-father (generally *kaka apat*); *ñ. eñgat*, a step-mother (generally *kaki eñgat*); *ma ñ. ođok legaeme*, do try to find something out; *celem ñ. kana*, what do you want. *Nam* is frequently used as second part of a compound.

Anjom ñam, v. a. Receive information. *A.ñ.ketan, gočēnae mente*, I received information (by hearing from other people, not by a message sent), that he had died.

Hudis ñam, v. a. m. Think out, find out by thinking. *H.ñ.ketan, oñdeñ dōho akata*, I found out by thinking, that I had put it there; *kathan h.ñ.keta, ror akatan*, I remembered on thinking over the matter, that I have said this; *h.ñ.kate noañ benao akata*, I have made this by thinking over the matter.

Ror ñam, v. a. m. Find out by talking. *R.ñ.ketale, phalna hopon kořa hō kombro kangeae*, we found out by talking, that the son of so

and so is also a thief (i. e., has had intercourse with the girl). (Munđari, Ho *nam*; v. *ña*.)

ñamba ñumbak, adv. At dusk, in the gloaming, when dark; v. m. Become dark. *Ñ.ñ. jokhečko hečena*, they came at dusk; *nitok do ñ.ñumbagok kana*, now it is becoming dark. (About equal to *ñaham ñuhum*, q. v., both only used about evening dusk.)

ñamba ñumbq, v. supra. (C., not here.)

ñam cel, v. a. m. Find by choosing, select; happen to get. *Cele kombro coko ñ.c.kede*, what kind of a thieving (wife) have they got (by other people choosing her for him); *khub bhage kisqre ñ.c. akana*, he has happened to get a very good master (v. *cel*).

ñamea, n. The wives of brothers. (C.; not here; v. *ñatea*.)

ñamjak, v. a. m. Fix on, select, oppress, harass, treat with contempt. *N.kettleako, din hilokko dandomlea*, they have fixed on us for oppressing us, they fine us every day; *ruqi ñ.kidiña*, the fever has fixed itself on me (I constantly have attacks of fever); *uni gutigeye ñ.kedea kisqar*, the master has selected that servant for being treated with contempt and scolding (v. *ñam cel*; v. *jak*).

ñam ñamte, adv. Every one, all. *Ñ.ñ.ko heč akana hijukko do*, they have come every one who would come; *ñ.ñ.ko japit akata*, they have all fallen asleep; *ñ.ñ.ko ruqk kana*, they are every one of them ill; *ñ.ñ.ko jomketa, baki do banukkoa*, they have every one had their food, there is no one left (? cf. *ñam*).

ñandar ñondor, adv., v. a. m. Indistinctly; talk do. *Oraq bhitrre ñ.ñ.kin galmarao kana*, they are talking inside so that it is indistinctly heard; *ñ.ñ.e ruheteta*, he is scolding something that cannot be made out; *ñ.ñ.ok kanako sereñ*, they are singing indistinctly.

ñañam, v. perform. of *ñam*, q. v. *Bahui ñ. kana*, he is seeking to get a wife; *boqe dak ñuite khok manda ñ.a.*, by drinking muddy water one is liable to get a cough and cold.

ñañgal ñaňgal, adj., v. m. Dirty, filthy, soiled; become do. *Bogeteñ mqla akana ñ.ñ.*, I have become very dirty and soiled; *kicrič ñ.ñ. akantaea*, her clothes have become filthy; *orak do ñ.ñ.getakoa*, their house is filthy.

ñañgal ñiŋe, adj., v. m. Very dirty, filthy; become do. *Ñ.ñ.geae, mqla bañ chadaok kantaea*, she is filthy, the dirt on her is not (to be) removed. (About equal to and not less than *ñaňgal ñaňgal*; v. *ñiŋe*.)

ñaňgal ñuňgal, the same as *ñaňgal ñaňgal*, q. v.

ñaňgal ñūt, n., adj., adv., v. a. m. Pitch darkness; pitch black; in pitch darkness, be, become black, very dark. *Ñ.ñ.rele hečena*, we came in pitch darkness; *ñ.ñ.geae, hortel hō ar kicrič hō*, he is pitch black, the man himself and his clothes also (dirty); *ñ.ñ. akatae, ti hō bam ñel ñamtama*, it has become pitch dark, you cannot even see your hand; *ñ.ñ. do okatem calaka*, where will you go in this pitch darkness (v. *ñaňgal ñaňgal* and *ñūt*).

ñaṅgal hūta, the same as *ñaṅgal hūt*, q. v. *N̄n.reko taken kana, diṃhe marsal hō bānuk̄takoā*, they are in pitch darkness, they have not even the light of a lamp.

ñaṅgal hūtaḱ, the same as *ñaṅgal hūt*, q. v.

ñaṅgam ñaṅgam, adv., the same as *ñaṅgam huṅgum*, q. v.

ñaṅgam huṅgum, adv. In the dark. *N̄n.cetpe cekayeta*, what are you doing in the dark; *ññ.ko jojōm kana*, they are eating in the dark (inside without light) (cf. *ñaṅgal ñaṅgal*).

ñaṅgoyak̄, adj., v. m. Coal black; become so. *Okare nonka ñ. dom hendeyena*, where have you become so jet black; *ñ.geae, thoṛa hō bae marsala*, she is coal black, she is not even a little light-coloured; *koela kādre kamiteye ñ. akana*, he has become jet black by working in the coal mine (cf. *ñaṅgal ñaṅgal*).

ñañ ñuñ, adv., v. a. m. Whimperingly; to whimper, importune, growl. *N̄n.e kokoe kana*, she is begging whimperingly; *reṅgeṇte gidṛai ññ.ok̄ kana* (or *ññ.el kana*), the child is whimpering on acc. of hunger; *setako ññ. baṛaea*, the dogs are growling (at other dogs when eating) (v. *ñññ*; onomat.).

ñapam, v. recipr. of *ñam*, q. v. Meet, suit one another, agree, coincide. *Horre phalna tulučin̄ ñ.ena*, I met so and so on the road; *q̄kintekin ñ. akana*, they have come together by themselves (are living together without being formally married; also *kunḍel ñ.enakin*); *bapagkatekin ñ.ruq̄rena*, they have come together again after having been divorced; *ñ.ketkinako*, they made them come together; *katha bañ ñ. kantakina*, their words do not meet (i. e., they disagree, or, quarrel); *gohako reak̄ katha bañ ñ.lente mokordōma dhismisentaēa*, his court-case was dismissed because the statements of the witnesses did not agree; *nukin bahu jāwāe dō khub̄ thikkin ñ. akana*, these two, bride and bridegroom, suit each other excellently; *ḍaṅgra khub̄ jurikin ñ. akana*, the two bullocks make an excellent pair.

ñarač̄ ñuruč̄, n. Small children, brats, little ones; small young (of animals). *N̄n.ko tahēkanreñ̄ bōlo ñam akatkoā*, I have come in and found them when they were small children (said by a woman about the children of a former wife); *ññ. khōññ̄ haraketkoā, nitokko lagayedīñ̄ kana*, I have brought them up from their childhood, now they are driving me away; *ññ. meṛom̄ hōṇ̄ menakkoā, q̄kriñ̄ lek dō bānuk̄koā*, there are some very small kids, there is none fit to be sold (cf. *ñač̄ ñoč̄*; v. *ñuruč̄ ñuruč̄*).

ñarak̄ ñarak̄, adv., v. a. m. Pitifully, whimperingly, bitterly (cry); to cry, scream, howl, wail. *Reṅgeṇte gidṛa ññ.ko rak̄eta*, the children are crying pitifully, being hungry; *gidṛai goč̄entaete ññ.e rak̄eta*, she is crying bitterly because her child has died; *ññ.e hōhoyeta*, he is calling out loudly and constantly; *enañ̄ khōne ññ.el̄ kanae, q̄koe hō bako goṇae kana*, he has for a long while been crying, no one answers him; *herele goč̄entaeteye ñ.ñaragoḱ̄ kana*, she is wailing, because her husband has died (cf. *ñarañ̄ ñarañ̄*).

ńarań ńarań, the same as *ńarań ńuruń*, q. v.

ńarań ńuruń, adv., v. a. m. Whimperingly, whiningly; whimper, whine, importune, cry. *ń.ń.e kokpe kana*, she is begging whimperingly; *nonde hečkateye ń.ń.e kana* (or *ń.ń.ok kana*), he has come here and is whining (importuning to get something) (v. *ńań ńuń*; *Muńdari ńarań ńuruń*).

ńarań ńuruń, adv. Inharmoniously, out of tune, discordantly; v. m. Sound do. *ń.ń.e sereńeta*, she is singing inharmoniously; *kharen ńur akante tumdaķ ń.ń. saček kana* (or *ń.ń.ok kana*), the dancing-drum sounds discordantly, because the *kharen* (q. v.) has fallen off (v. supra).

ńargač ńurguč, equivalent to *ńarač ńuruč*, q. v. *ń.ń.ko gupi kana*, *bogeteke jom ocoyela cas*, small brats are herding the cattle, they let the crops be eaten a good deal (v. *jargač jurguč*, *jarač juruč*).

ńārādań, adj. Jet black, very dark. *Kańhu leka ń.e hendegea*, he is jet black like a raven; *ń. rimile rakapķeta*, very dark clouds have come up; *ń. hendeye ńelok kana nui kaķa*, this buffalo looks jet black (cf. *ńorom*; v. *ńarań ńarań*).

ńārādoń, v. *ńārādań*. (C., not here.)

ńāram, v. a. Lap, bolt, suck in (without chewing), mumble (only ref. to small quantities). *Chale ń. goķkaķme*, suck the cream and swallow it; *seta do dakae ń. goķķeta*, the dog bolted the rice (cf. *ńaķaķ*; ? onomat.).

ńāram caķam, adv., v. a. Munching; eat munchingly. *ń.c. cel em jomet kana*, what are you eating munchingly; *khajķariye ń.c.eta*, he is munching parched rice (cf. supra; about equivalent to *lerem ceķem*).

ńāram ńaķaķ, adv., v. a. Sucking, lapping; to lap, suck, smack. *ń.ń.e jal barayela*, he is licking and tasting this and that; *utui ń.ń. barayet kana*, he is smacking the curry (taking a little of this and that) (v. *ńāram* and *ńaķaķ*).

ńārā ńūrū, the same as *ńarań ńuruń*, q. v.

ńarań ńarań, adj., equivalent to *ńārādań*, q. v. *Nui kuři do ń.ń. hendeye ńelok kana*, this girl looks intensely black.

ńarań ńuruń, adv., v. m. Smouldering; burn low. *Divhe ń.ń. joloķ kana*, *sumum banuķte*, the lamp is burning low, because there is no oil; *seńgel ń.ń.ok kana ńrijoķ leka*, *roķor sahan ķhekaokpe*, the fire is smouldering like being on the point of going out, put on dry firewood.

ńarań ńuruń, adv., v. a. m. Low, inharmoniously; sing do. *ń.ń.ko sereńet kana*, they are singing low (or inharmoniously); *ń.ń.ok kanako*, they are singing inharmoniously (out of tune) (v. supra; v. *ńarań ńuruń*).

ńārādań, the same as *ńārādań*, q. v.

ńata (-ń, -m, -t), n. My (etc.) sister-in-law (husband's, brother's or cousin's wife); generally with *era* added. *ń.ń era hopon kanae*, he is a son of my husband's brother's wife; *ń.t eraren barettet*, the brother of her sister-in-law (of her husband's brother's wife).

ńatea, n., v. m. The wives of brothers or cousins; become do. *ń.kanako noko do*, these are the wives of brothers (or cousins); *ń.kin jhograk*

kana, the wives of two brothers are quarrelling (v. supra; *ñata* + *ea*; or cf. H. *gyātea*, affinity. It should be noted that the Santals take *-ea* as a dual or plural suffix).

ñatea gotok̄, v. *ñatea gotop̄*.

ñatea gotop̄, n. Relationship to one another of the wives of two or more brothers, sisters-in-law; v. m. Become do. *Ñ.g. bako sulukok̄ kanteke begarena*, because the wives of the brothers do not hit it off with one another they (the brothers) have separated (set up separate households); *ñ.g. mitteko tahena, etakko bako riakoa*, the sisters-in-law stay (go) together, they don't call on others to come along (e. g., when going to fetch firewood); *ñ.g. enako noko do*, these have become the wives of brothers (v. *ñatea*).

ñatea gotot̄, v. *ñatea gotop̄*.

ñatak̄, v. a. d., v. m. Stick to, adhere. *Cip̄ cip̄ ñ.adiña kicricre*, some burs of the *cip̄ cip̄* (q. v.) stuck to my cloth; *horo jañ kicricre ñ.ena*, the paddy grain stuck to the cloth.

ñatak̄ ñutuk̄, adv., v. a. Smacking with the lips; smack the lips in eating soft things, make a smacking noise (when mouth is dry during illness). *Kombro seta ñ.ñ. cel̄ cge jomet*, a thieving dog is eating something or other, making a smacking noise; *ulidak̄ rohorentaea, ñ.ñ.etae*, his saliva has dried up (mouth dry), he is making a smacking noise with his mouth; *cel̄em jomet kante mocam ñ.ñ.et̄ kan*, what are you eating, since you are smacking with your mouth (onomat.).

ñatap̄, n., v. a. A bit, a mouthful; take a little bit, taste. Used like *latap̄*, q. v. *Mit̄ ñ. h̄ bako emadiña*, they did not give me even a small bit; *ñ. qikume, buliñ ada akana se bañ*, taste it and feel whether it has been properly salted or not.

ñaw, v. ña.

ñawa satate, adv. Carefully, painstakingly (with negative). *Ñ.s.kate ror, -kam̄*, speak, work carefully. (Word uncertain.)

ñahum darum, adj. Shaggy, with thick hair (people, animals). *Ñ.d.e ñelok̄ kana*, he looks shaggy; *ñ.d. marañ ok̄ok̄ kule paromena*, a large tiger with a shaggy head and forequarter, crossed (in front of us). (Equivalent to *darum sarum*, q. v.; the word has special reference to the head and forequarter or breast; C., black and bulky; not here about blackness.)

ñahum darum, the same as *ñahum tagum*, q. v. (C.)

ñahum tagum, adv., v. a. Rapidly, hastily, greedily; devour; scold. *Ñ.t. dakae jomketa*, he ate his food greedily; *mit̄ gharite merome ñ.t.kedea tarup̄*, the leopard devoured the goat hastily; *ñ.t. daramkedee*, she received him, scolding him when he came.

ñahum tarum, the same as *ñahum tagum*, q. v. (cf. *harum tarum*).

ñahur, v. a. Snub, address harshly, fly at, fly into a passion with. *Sin̄ satup̄ guliye ñ. akako tahena*, he is all day long abusing his servants; *ñ. daramkidina*, she met me with scolding (cf. infra).

nqhur mqhur, adv., v. a. m., equivalent to *kahur mqhur*, q. v. *N.m.e jomketa*, he took his food, grumbling; *cef cqe dqssettaye n.m.kedea*, he scolded him because he had done something wrong.

nandur nandur, adv. With a cracked sound (of a dancing-drum). *Tumdak n.n. sadek kana kharen nurente*, the dancing-drum sounds discordantly, the *kharen* (q. v.) having fallen off (cf. *ndonor ndonor*, *ndandar ndonor*).

nqn nqn, adv., v. a. m. Whimperingly; to whimper, importune. *Sukri n.n.ko raga*, pigs cry whimperingly (when wanting to get hold of a delicacy); *jom lagit gidrai n.n.ef kana* (or *n.n.ok kana*), the child is importuning to get food (cf. *nen nen*; onomat.).

nen nen, the same as *nqn nqn*, q. v.

nece nec, adv., v. a. m. Bleatingly, wailingly; to bleat (kids), wail, cry (small children), whimper. *N.n. gidrai raketa rengece*, the child is crying piteously, being hungry; *merom hopon numu lagite n.n.eta* (or *n.hejok kana*), the kid is bleating to suck (cf. *nek nek*; *nqn nqn*; onomat.).

nece noc, n., adj. Little ones, brats; small young (of animals). *Eken n.n.ko kol akatkoa*, they have sent only brats; *n.n. gidra do cetko kami dayeaka*, what will small children be able to do; *n.n. sukri hopon menakkoa*, there are some small porklings (cf. *nac noc*, cf. *narae nuruc*; ? onomat.).

ned, v. *nef*.

nek, v. a. Moan, groan, grunt (goats, pigs, children). *Mit dhaoe n.kefa, tarupe atkirkede jokhecre*, it (the goat) moaned once when the leopard carried it off; *gidra parkom khon nurhayenteye n. maraoketa*, the child fell down from the bedstead and groaned (cf. *nece nec*; onomat.).

nek mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With one low moan, groan. *Merom hopon n.m.ye raketa toyoe atkir kedere*, the kid cried once with a low moan, when the jackal carried it off (v. supra).

nek nek, adv., v. a. m. Wailingly, crying; to wail, cry, bleat, whimper (goats, children). *Merom hopon n.n.e raketa ehgat uiharte*, the kid is bleating, longing for its mother; *rabahte gidraiko n.hegok kana* (or *n.n.ef kana*), the children are whimpering from the cold (cf. *nece nec*; onomat.).

nel, v. a. m. To see, look; be seen, appear, seem. *N.kedeam*, did you see him; *bar cando bae n. akata*, she has not seen it for two months (note, *nel* used as stated is the common way of referring to the menses); *bqhule nelkedea*, we saw the (prospective) bride (to see whether they were pleased or not); *dak leka n.ok kana*, it looks as if it is going to rain; *in bujre noa do thik ban n.ok kana*, in my opinion this does not look well; *khet n.le senlena*, we went to have a look at the rice-field; *pata n.ko calak kana*, they are going to attend the hook-swinging festival (v. *nenel*); *n.jon kanae*, he is looking for himself (is seeing without getting anything himself); *ma n.jonme*, look out for yourself (a common angry way of giving a servant, etc., his dismissal); *bqhui n. akawana*, he has seen his (prospective) bride and is pleased with her; *dakae n. akawana, durup rehelf akanae*, he has seen the food and is sitting there rooted to the

spot (wanting to get some himself); *dake n. akawana nui riŋa dō*, has this dirty wretch ever seen water (had a bath); *hōr bae n.akawana, mit beŋgetgeye ŋele kana*, has he never seen people, he is keeping his eyes staring at him; *hape baskeak n. toraeme*, wait for the morning cold meal before you go.

Nel at, v. a. m. Lose sight of.

Nel agu, v. a. m. Go and see and bring word back. *N.q.kedeān, besgeae*, I went and saw him, that he is well, and have returned; *horo n.q.ime*, go and see how the paddy is and bring us information; *jondra n.q.yena*, the Indian corn was seen and word brought about its state.

Nel boč tate boč, adv., v. a. m. Waiting patiently; wait, have patience for a while, bide one's time. *Mit magte rabañ dō bae dāra, n.b.t.b. nit dobon thir hatarōka*, the cold will not cease with one Magh (it will come back next year), we shall now be quiet, in the meantime biding our time; *n.b.t.b. akan taken kanae*, he is waiting with patience for his time to come.

Nel danaram, n. Something expected, presents brought along; presents (beer and oil) when meeting bride or bridegroom. *N.d. idi toraeben*, take some presents along (parched rice, etc., to give to the children; about what a couple take along when on a visit to the wife's old home); *n.d. haŋdi ar sunum sasañ emakope*, give them (the bridegroom's party, or the bride and party on return) welcome beer and oil and turmeric (on arriving at the village the party is met by those expecting them and treated) (v. infra).

Nel daram, v. a. m. To see coming. *Perale n.d.etko kana*, we are seeing the visitors coming (also, looking out for them); *kisqroŋ dō n.d.oka, reŋgejok dō bañ nel godoka*, when getting wealthy it is seen coming, when getting poor, it is not seen off (wealth is not said goodbye to); *hijukko, dobon n.d.koa, calakko dō babon nel gotkoa*, we see them coming, those who come (are aware of children coming), those who go we do not see off (we do not know when people die).

Nel qhilqu, v. a. m. Neglect, not look after. *N.qh.kedeako, gočenaē*, they did not look after him (did not take care of him), he died.

Nel erka, v. a. m. Mistake for another. *N.e.kedeān*, I mistook him for another; *n.e.yenañ, phalna doe bañ kana, dosra hōr kanae*, I was mistaken, he is not so and so, he is another person.

Nel etak, v. a. See changed, look otherwise. *Netariñ n.e.ede kana*, at present he looks changed in my eyes; *mupdrayen khone n.e. ena*, since he had his hair cut short, he looks like another man.

Nel got, v. a. m. Get a glimpse of; see off, accompany departing visitors a short distance. *Toyoñ n.g.kadea*, I just had a glimpse of a jackal; *candoe n.g.ena*, the sun (or moon) came into view (out, from behind clouds); *pera n.g.kakome*, see the visitors off; *n.g.katale, jotoe idiketa mohajon, uni laŋitgele arjaoluka*, we saw it off, the money-lender carried it away, it was for him that we got crops.

Nel hape, v. a. See without saying anything. *N.h.ketan, ban roy baralaka*, I looked quietly at it, I did not say anything (or did not mention it); *phabna then takae n.h.kata*, he saw money with so and so, but did not mention it.

Nel hender, equivalent to *nel herer*, q. v.

Nel herer, adj., v. a. m. Experienced; be accustomed to see, gain experience. *N.h.hor kanae, okare ho bae adoka*, he is an experienced person, he will not lose himself anywhere (both as reg. place and work); *disome n.h. akata*, he knows the country, having seen all of it; *mokordomae n.h. akana*, he has gained experience in having court-cases (v. *herer*).

Nel her, the same as *nel herer*, q. v. (v. *her*).

Nel hor, v. a. m. Look for, expect, await. *N.h.ketmeale, bam hec hodoik kana*, we expected you, you did not come quickly; *n.h. akako taken kanale, tinre bako seterok*, we are looking out for them, when will they come (v. *hor*; cf. *koyok hor*).

Nel hurur, the same as *nel herer*, q. v.

Nel na (-m, -e, etc.) *nel nam*, v. m. Be insignificant, of no importance. *N.nako nel namok kana, arko bhakayet kana*, they are of no importance, and they are bragging (they are barely seen) (v. *na*).

Nel nam, v. a. m. Get to see, catch sight of; be seen, visible. *N.n.kedeain*, I caught sight of him; *botkod cot khon aleak atom n.n.a*, from the top of the hill you will be able to see our village; *netar do hor lekae n.n.ok kana*, now she looks like a grown-up one (or, is seen to be grown-up); *pahil do adi rengcele tahk kana, nitok do oyakre n.n.ok kana bandiko*, formerly we were very poor, now paddy-bundles are to be seen in our house.

Nel orom, v. a. m. Recognize, know by sight. *Uni horin n.o.kedea*, I recognized that man; *noa dom n.o.eta, cel kana*, do you recognize this, what is it; *rua n.o.taeme, cel lekan rua kana*, find out about his fever, what kind it is; *ghaoe n.o.kettaea*, he saw what kind of sore he has; *netar doe n.o.ok kana*, at present she is seen to be pregnant; *n.o.n.o.teye emok kana*, she serves out food according to her knowledge (gives much to some and less to others) (v. *orom*).

Nel sahao, v. a. Bear the sight of, endure, put up with. *Nui bahu reakin n.s. agu akata*, I have endured up to now the behaviour of this daughter-in-law; *noa katha do ohon n.s.lea, sabgean*, I shall certainly not endure this, I shall take it up (v. *sahao*).

Nel tap, v. a. m. See through; be transparent. *Rogin n.t.kettaea, kurhni rua kantaea*, I have seen through this disease of hers, she suffers from the fever of laziness; *bitkile n.t.kedea, kada hopone busagea*, he has seen through the buffalo cow (seen inside), she will give birth to a male calf; *noa kicric do n.tabok kana*, this cloth is transparent (v. *tap*).

Nel tioik, v. a. m. "Reach seeing," descry, perceive, discern. *Kombroh n.t.kedea*, I descried the thief; *nonde khon do n.tiogok kana, adi sangin*

dō bañ kana, it is seen from here, it is not very far off; *phalna dōñ n.t.ledea, nitok dō banugican*, I saw so and so (was alive at the time to see him), now he is not living (v. *tiok*). (Muṇḍari, Ho *nel*.)

ñel boṅga ñel buru, n. Anything in connexion with the worship of the spirits. *N.n.ñ.b. jotoñ baḍaegea*, I know everything in connexion with the worship of the bongas; *ñ.b.ñ.b. cetge bañ baḍaea*, I am absolutely ignorant of everything in connexion with the worship of the spirits (v. *boṅga* and *buru*; also said *ñel buru ñel boṅga*).

ñele, n. A large bee, *Apis dorsata*, Fabr. *Hoponkole jomkoa chatare ñ.ko tañenre*, we eat the young bees when they are in the bee-hive; *ñ. rasa*, honey of this bee.

ñele ñele, adv., v. m. Looking, staring; look expectantly, yearningly, wistfully. *Dakako jojom kana, ñ.ñ.ye duruñ akana*, they are having their food, he is sitting looking wistfully at them; *reñgečteye ñ.ñ.k kana*, he is looking yearningly, being hungry. (About equivalent to *mele mele*, q. v.)

ñelgo heto, an expression heard in a song, sung by people (husband and wife), when during the Sohrae they go to drink beer in some neighbour's house. *Jharia paṭi mapañjiko ñ.h. darako kana*, the headmen of the Jharia paṭi country are coming "on a visit" (no Santal has been able to explain the two words; *ñel* is taken to be "look," *go* and *heto* are not understood, as *heto* in its ordinary meaning gives no sense).

ñelok qrsi, n. A looking-glass, mirror. *N.q.tē ñelokme, cet lekam ñelok kana*, look in the looking-glass, how you are looking (v. *ñel* and *qrsi*).

ñelok dhabič (or *-habič*), adv. As far as one can see. *N.dh.in beñget baraketa*, I looked about as far as I could see (v. *dhabič*).

ñeñel, v. perform. of *ñel*, q. v., used as an adj. Seeing, having the faculty of vision; or, where one sees; as an Infinitive, in order to see. *N. kanae*, he is looking at (something); *bae ñ. kana* he is blind; *ñinda bae ñ.a*, he cannot see at night; *ñ. tañdirele ñapamena*, we met at the "seeing" place (i. e., at a place where a festival is observed); *ñ.ko sen akana*, they have gone to attend a festival; *ñ. kicrič kirinañme*, buy me a piece of cloth to be used when going to attend a festival; *ñ. mētem bolo akana, unre gidra bam ñelletkoa*, you have come in with seeing eyes (when you became my, a widower's, wife), did you not see the children then.

Ñeñelak, n. The eye; a mirror, spectacles. *N.aguime*, bring the mirror; *ñ. kirinañme*, buy us spectacles.

Ñeñelič, n. One who sees, onlooker, beholder. *N. menaea*, there is one who has seen (or is seeing); *ñeñelkoko tañk kana*, there were people who saw it (witnesses); *noa kani lağıf miffen ñ. hoṛ dōhokaeme*, put an observer to watch this work.

Ñeñel dare, n. Faculty of vision, eyesight. *N.d. cabayentaea*, he has lost his ability to see.

Ñeñel tañdi, n. The place where one sees, looks (especially a place where a Hindu festival is observed).

ñeñe ñeñe, adv., v. a. m. Wailing, whimpering; wail, whimper, cry (used mimicking children). *Ñ.ñ.e raket kana*, *boe kami ocoak kana*, it is crying whimperingly, it does not let one work; *ñ.ñ.yet kanae* (or *ñ.ñ.k kanae*), it is wailing (cf. *ñek ñek* and *yeye yeye*).

ñeñget, adj. Bright red. *Khub ñ. ñelok kana*, it looks very bright red (cloth, flower, etc.); *ñ.ñ. arak baha*, a very bright red flower; *ñ. arak parlak*, a bright red border (in a cloth) (cf. *jeñget arak*).

ñepel, n., v. a. m. An interview, meeting; cause to meet; meet, seeing one another. *Bahu jãwãe ñ. hoeyena*, the confrontation of the (prospective) bride and bridegroom has taken place; *hañreko ñ.ketkina*, they let them see each other on the market-place; *ñ.entekin khupusiyena*, having seen each other they were both pleased (willing to be married); *pera soñgele ñ.heçena*, we have come having met the friends; *ñ. hewa hor kanako*, they are people who have been accustomed to meet; *ñ. hor bañ ñel hamletkoa*, *eken anarikoge*, I did not catch sight of any people I have met with, I saw only strangers; *candokin ñ.ena*, the sun and moon saw each other (used about the position of the sun and moon the day after full moon, when the sun rises before the moon sets). (Recipr. form of *ñel*, q. v.)

Ñepel apat, adj., v. m. Resembling one another so as to be mistaken for each other; lose sight of one another. *Ñ.a. kin ñelok kana*, they resemble each other so as to be mistaken for one another; *ñeñel tañdirele ñ.a.ena*, we lost sight of each other at the place of festival (v. *ñel at*).

Ñepel hapara, adj., v. m. Grown up together; grow up together. *Ñ.h. hor kanale*, we are people grown up together; *ñ.h. hor kin balacayena*, two persons who have grown up together have become co-parents-in-law; *ñ.h. akanakin nukin bahu jãwãe do*, this bride and bridegroom have grown up in the same place (v. *ñel* and *hara*).

Ñepel hepel, v. m. To have seen one another. *Bahu jãwãekin ñ.h. akana*, the bride and bridegroom have been acquainted with one another. (Rare; v. *ñel* and *hel*.)

Ñepel ñapam, v. m. See one another meeting. *Ñ.ñ. tora tarupe don gotketa*, as soon as they met and saw each other the leopard at once jumped (to attack); *ñ.ñ.enako hañre*, they met one another at the market (v. *ñel ham*).

Ñepel oprom, adj., v. m. Known to, acquainted; become acquainted. *Ñ.o. hor tuluce ruqrena*, he returned together with acquaintances; *sedae khonle ñ.o. akana*, we have been acquainted for a long time (v. *ñel orom*).

Ñepel tapaf, adj. Transparent. *Dak do ñ.t.gea*, *hako bhitrireko ñelok kana*, the water is clear, the fish are seen down in the water; *ñ.t. kicriç kana*, *sanam boñga buruko ñelok kana*, it is a transparent cloth, all the bongas are seen (the private parts) (v. *ñel taf*).

Ñepel ðipik, v. m. Recognize each other. *Setakenkhan pera soñgele ñ.th.ena*, as soon as it became morning we and the friends recognized each other (v. *ñel* and *ðik*).

Nepel umul, adj., v. m. Who looks at one's reflection, gaudy, giving oneself airs; look at oneself, give oneself airs. *N.u. bahu dō alope aguaña*, *khub qamikoge aguañpe*, don't bring me a wife who only thinks of her looks, bring me one who is an eager worker; *n.u.e dārā barae kana*, he is walking about giving himself airs; *n.u.e bandeka*, she dresses gorgeously; *n.u.ok kanae*, he is looking at himself (in a mirror, or at his clothes); *kami dō bañataea*, *n.u.ok dō khub menaktaea*, there is no work in her (or him), to dress gaudily, and to show her (him) self off is her (his) great occupation (v. *umul*; *Muṇḍari nepel umbul*, a mirror).

ṇepet, v. recipr. of *ṇēt*, q. v. To fight, now mostly used about the badinage of co-parents-in-law. *Ceteteke n. kana*, what are they using fighting; *niqāk carēc sarteke n.*, *murup baha kapiteke mapāk kana*, they are slaying each other with arrows made of the stalks of the *icaḳ* (q. v.), they are cutting each other with the battle-axe made of the flower of the Polas tree (from a *dōn* song).

ṇerec ṇerec, adv., v. m. Whimpering; to whimper, whine, cry, pule (small children). *Gitiḳ giḳi akadeako*, *n.n.e raketa*, they have put it down and left it, it is whimpering; *siṇ saṭupe n.ṇereioḳ kana*, it is puling all day long (v. *ṇec ṇec* and *infra*).

ṇereḳ ṇereḳ, the same as *ṇerec ṇerec*, q. v. (v. *ṇek ṇek*).

ṇere ṇere, the same as *ṇerec ṇerec*, q. v. *N.n. miṭ rakgeye tahena*, *ḥeokate hō bae thiroka*, it is constantly whimpering, it will not be quiet even when you take it on your hip.

ṇērēm ceṭem, adv., v. a., v. m. d. Munchingly; munch, chew. *N.c. ceṭ coe jomeṭ kan*, he is munching something or other; *piṭhai n.c.ḗl kana* (or *n.c. joṇ kana*), he is chewing a cake (mouth seen chewing). (Equivalent to *nāram caṭam*.)

ṇērē ṇērē, adv., v. m. Low, faintly (sound); flicker, glimmer, twinkle (fire). *N.n.ko sereñeta*, they are singing low; *banam n.n. saḍek kana*, the fiddle sounds faintly; *n.n. joloḳ kana divhe*, the lamp is burning low; *berel sahan iqte seṇḡel n.n.ḳ kana*, the fire is flickering because of the raw firewood (cf. *nūrūn nūrūn*).

ṇēt, v. a. m. Smite, strike, kill, fell, assault, bewitch, hit (mostly ref. to magic, or bongas). *Ḍanko n. bindarkedeo*, witches hit him so that he fell down; *n. goḳkedeako*, they killed him by witchcraft; *ojha biṅko n.koa*, ojhas bewitch snakes (so that they are unable to move away); *gunteye n.ena*, he was killed by magic; *boṅgako n.kedeo*, the bongas smote him (killed); *boṅga n.teye goḱena*, he died hit by a spirit (*boṅga ṇēt* is used about a sudden death, that cannot be naturally explained as being due to any previous disease, or anything, equivalent to a stroke; applied to human beings and especially to cattle; if an animal is found dead and something black is seen in the liver or lungs, it is deemed to be *boṅga ṇēt*; if there is any sign of its having been killed, they say *ṭaṅga ṇēt*, stroke of an axe).

n̄t̄l, v. a. Dye red. *Orakre sutqmle n̄akata*, we have dyed the thread red at home. It is done by boiling the bark of the *lodam* and the *cqili* (qq. v.) trees; when sufficiently boiled the barks are thrown out and the thread is immersed in the water.

n̄ik̄ir, adj., v. n. Driving away; drive away. *On̄de do alope calaka, ruhet n̄ako*, don't go there, they drive people away by scolding (v. *n̄ir*; rare).

n̄ilim n̄ilim, adj. Thin as a hair, fine. *N̄n̄.sui ar sutqm*, a very fine needle and thin thread; *n̄n̄.geye oleta*, he writes very fine (tiny letters).

n̄ilip̄ n̄ilip̄, adj. Very fine (eye of a needle). *Noa sui reak̄ bhugak̄ q̄ditet̄ n̄n̄. n̄elok̄ kana, sutqm cekate paromoka*, the eye of this needle is extremely fine, how will the thread get through (v. supra).

n̄inda, n., v. a. m. Night; detain until night; to become night, be benighted. *Mit̄ n̄. horrele tah̄ekana*, we were one night on the road; *teheh̄ n̄.*, this (coming) night; *teheh̄ calaoen̄ n̄.* (or only *calaoen̄ n̄.*), last night; *hola (calaoen̄) n̄.*, yesterday night; *gapa n̄.bon calaka*, we shall go to-morrow night; *n̄. n̄utle set̄erena*, we arrived when it was dark night; *sin̄ n̄.i dakketa*, it rained day and night; *goṭa n̄.i geraṇeta*, he has been groaning the whole night; *mit̄ n̄. lāce oḍokok̄ kana*, he has been having diarrhoea the whole night; *sin̄ lae n̄. laeye eḡar ak̄ae tah̄ena*, all day and all night she is abusing; *n̄.kettleako*, they kept us until night; *horrele n̄.yena*, we were overtaken by night on the road. (Muṇḍari, Ho *nida*.)

n̄inda cando, n. The moon.

n̄inda k̄ōk̄, n. A certain paddy-bird, *Nyctecorax griseus*; name due to its habit of feeding at night (v. *k̄ōk̄*).

n̄inda payar, n. Night time. *N̄p.e roreh̄ kana*, he is scolding me when it is night (v. *payar*).

n̄indir, n., v. a. m. A kind of white ant, ? *Termes bellicosus*; the kind of white ant found in houses, also outside on trees, but which are not believed to build white-ant hills; to destroy, be destroyed by white ants. *N̄. puthiko jomketa*, the white ants ate (destroyed) the book; *caole b̄andiko n̄.keta*, white ants attacked (destroyed) the rice-bundle; *kicrīc̄ n̄.ena*, the cloth has been spoilt by the white ants; *sos̄o dare reak̄ n̄. hasa aguime ar ghaore iletaeme*, bring some termite-earth from a marking-nut tree and apply it to the sore; *n̄. hasa* is the earth that the white ants bring up to have as a cover when moving above ground; they cannot stand daylight. (Muṇḍari *nindir*, Ho *nidir*.)

n̄indir bhuku, the same as *n̄indir*; v. sub *bhuku*.

n̄ir, v. m. Run, run away, be off, leave a place, emigrate; change (the moon), wane; v. n. m. Change (moon); v. a. d. Run, put on speed. When used as second part of a compound, the verbal suffixes are governed by the first word. *Noa ato khonko n̄.ena*, they have left this village (emigrated); *n̄. hor̄ non̄deko berel̄ akana*, people who have left their original abode have settled here; *n̄. calaoen̄ae*, he went off running; *n̄.en cando*, last month; *gapa candoe n̄.a*, to-morrow the moon will dis-

appear (before change of the moon); *cando n.n. jokheč*, the time when the moon is going to change; *n.enaē cando, bae rakaplena*, the moon disappeared, it did not rise (before change); *n.ate calakme*, run along; *n.akme, tarante dō alom calaka*, run, don't go walking; *n.atae*, he moved running; *n.me*, be off, get away; *ato khonko laga n.kedea*, they drove him away from the village.

Nir bagi, v. a. d. Run away from. *Era hopone n.b.atkoa*, he went away leaving wife and children (unprotected).

Nir bol, adj., v. m., the same as *nir bolō*, q. v.

Nir bolō, adj., v. m. A woman who has installed herself as a wife; to run in; to instal oneself in a man's home as his wife. *Orakteye n.b.yena*, she ran inside the house; *phalna orakre bahui n.b.yena*, she installed herself in so and so's house as (especially a son's) wife. If a young man and a girl have been living together and it looks as if he will not marry her, the woman may forcibly enter to establish herself there. If they agree to keep her, she commences to work and they go through a regular marriage with her. If they will not have her, the matter is taken before the village council; the girl gets three rupees, the parents on both sides are fined one rupee and four annas each, and the girl is taken to the *Jog manjhi*, who takes her to her parents. It is not a very common occurrence. Such a woman is called *nir bol* or *nir bolō bahu* (note, not *nir bolok*, as this would mean that she would instal herself later on) (v. *bolō*).

Nir haparao, v. m. Run a race. *N.h.enako, dare udug lagit*, they ran racing each other, to show their ability (v. *haparao*).

Nir heč, v. m. Come running, run up to, come to be new settlers. *In the ne n.h.ena*, he came running to me; *n.h. hor kanako*, they are people who have come from elsewhere and have settled here; *din kalomko n.h.ena*, they came and settled here last year (v. *heč*).

Nir kečēč, adj., v. m. Big (strong) enough to be able to move easily about (about a child a year or a little more old); to become do. *N.k. gidra*, a child big enough to move easily about; *caco got akanae, quriye n.kečē jōka*, it has just learnt to toddle, it is not as yet able to move about easily. Also used about young of animals (v. *kečēč*).

Nirme, intj. Be off, away with you. *N., nonde alom tahena, adi kharap qimqi kanam*, away with you, don't remain here, you are a very bad woman.

Nir nam, v. a. m. Get food or drink accidentally on a visit. *Jel dakan n.n.keta* (or *-ana*), I accidentally got rice and meat-curry when going there (did not know about it beforehand) (v. *nam*).

Nir oreč, v. a. m. Run away without telling anybody, away from liabilities. *Mahajon botorte tin hindare conko n.o.keta* (or *-ena*), fearing the money-lender they ran away some time during the night; *tarup botorte apan apinle n.o.keta*, fearing the leopard, we ran off in all directions (without thinking of what happened to the others) (v. *oreč*).

Nir phor, v. m. Break away, leave without telling, take French leave. *N.ph.enako*, they went away without telling (against the wishes of the people where they were) (v. *phor*).

Nir sehget, v. m. Run oneself dead tired. *Botorteye n.s.ena*, he ran himself dead tired, being afraid (v. *sehget*).

Nir sop, v. m., equivalent to *nir sehget*, q. v. (word doubtful).

Nir sopot, v. m. To run in fear, out of breath.

Nir sombot, v. m. Running fall forwards. (Animals; v. *sombot*.) (Muṇdari, Ho *nir*, Kurku *niri*.)

nire hojor, the same *nire hojore*, q. v.

nire hojore, adv., v. m. Rapidly, partly running, partly walking; be quick, hurry, hasten. *N.h.ye hečena*, he came hurrying along; *tiokko lagile n.h.k kana*, he is hurrying along to catch up with them (cf. Muṇdari *nir hujul*).

nirjao, n. The last (two to four) days of the waning moon. *N. jokhecin heč akana*, I have come a few days before the change of the moon; *n.kote kamile cabaea*, we shall finish the work during the last days of the waning moon (v. *nir*; cf. H. *jau* or *jānā*; v. *nirjau*; Muṇdari *nirjan caṇḍu*).

nirjau, the same as *nirjao*, q. v. *N. dela diliye gočena*, he died a little before the *nirjao* (a couple of days after *kunqmi kečak*, q. v.); *dhertel n. okteko baplaka*, they mostly have marriages during the last few days of the moon.

nitā, the same as *niṭe*, q. v.

niṭe, adj., v. a. m. Dirty, greasy, smudged, filthy; make, become do. *Kicrič do n.gea*, the cloth is dirty; *gidra kicriče ič n.kefa*, the child has made the cloth filthy by dirtying it; *dhuritem n.kefa*, you have smudged it with dust; *uṣ n.yentiha*, my hair has become dirty; *noa churi do n.yena, bañ lasera*, this knife has become rusty, it is not sharp; *ḍaṭa n. akantaea, bae ḍatqunič kana*, his teeth have become dirty, he does not use a tooth-brush.

niṭhe, v. supra.

ṇokor, n., v. a. m. St. Vitus' dance, paralysis agitans, the trembles; shake the head; be palsied, tremulous. *N. rog menaktaea, onateye n.ok kana*, he suffers from "the trembles," therefore his head is tremulous; *bəhoke n.el kana*, he (involuntarily) shakes his head; *n. hoṭ ti jaṅga hō n.ok takoa*, also the arms and legs of people suffering from St. Vitus' dance tremble; *eṅgam apum alom bhesaokoa, ṇokkora*, don't mimic your parents, it will give you "the trembles."

ṇokor, n. A small bird, red under the wings and the tail, ? *Arogetes sachatilis*. Said to be eaten by oldish people, but not by young people, as the eating will give "the trembles" (*ṇokkora*). Name due to the trembling movements of the bird (v. supra).

ṇondrao, v. m. Whimper, grumble, growl; v. a. d. Growl at. *Cetem n.k kana, jomme*, what are you grumbling for, eat; *setae n.adina*, the dog growled at me. (About equivalent to *ṇondor ṇondor*, q. v.; cf. *gondrao*.)

nōŋga, adj., v. a. m. Dark, swarthy, dark-skinned, black; make, become black. *N.grae*, he is dark, swarthy; *kicrič ŋolhatteye ŋ.keta*, she made her cloth black by letting soot stick to it; *ʔukuč ŋ.yena*, the (cooking) vessel has become black (v. *ŋaŋgoyak*; cf. *ŋuŋgi*; *Nōnga* is a not uncommon nickname for men).

ŋopoʔ, v. a. m. To soil, become dirty; adj. Grey, not white and clean. *Dhurite kicrič ŋ.entaea*, his cloth was soiled by dust; *ceʔ leka cope saphaket*, *ŋ. ŋelok kana*, how have you washed (the clothes), they look grey. (Rare.)

ŋōraʔ, n., v. m. Past the meridian (position of sun or moon), about 1 p. m., or one hour after midnight; be past the meridian. *Tikin ŋ.e seʔerena*, he came at about 1 p. m.; *nitok doʔ tikin ŋ.ena*, now it has become about one o'clock; *ŋinda candoe ŋ. akan tahēkanre gahna sapkedeā*, there was an eclipse of the moon when it was a little past the meridian.

ŋōč, n. Youngster, chit, stripling, brat. *Noko ŋ.ko doʔ cakem kol akatkoa*, why have you sent these striplings; *noko ŋ. mara doʔ celko kami dayeaka*, what will these brats be able to do (cf. *ŋač ŋōč*).

ŋōg, v. *ŋōk*.

ŋōhōre ŋōhōre, the same as *ŋōhōr ŋōhōr*, q. v.

ŋōhōr ŋōhōr, adj., adv. Harmonious, sweet, melodious; sweetly, beautifully (sound). *N.ŋ.ko serehet kana*, they are singing sweetly; *noa tirio reak sade doʔ ŋ.ŋ.ge*, the sound of this flute is beautiful; *ŋ.ŋ.e banameta*, he plays the fiddle sweetly; *ŋ.ŋ.e raketa*, she cries (sings lamentation songs) melodiously (cf. *ŋāhār ŋōhōr*; cf. *Muṇdari nohor nohor*, grumble).

ŋōhōt, v. a. Barely touch, graze, brush slightly against. *Kicricteye ŋ.kidiŋa*, he just touched me with his cloth (in passing); *bihe ŋ. idikidiŋa*, *bae gerli-diŋa*, the snake barely touched me in passing, it did not bite me; *nasenakiŋ ŋ. ledeteye raketa*, I just touched him a little (with my hand), therefore he is crying (cf. *ŋak*).

ŋōk, postp. adv. A little, slightly, somewhat, faintly, rather. When added to a word functioning as a verb (this is very common), the suffixes are governed by the verb. *Dher ŋ. emahme*, give me a fair quantity; *nete ŋ. hijukme*, come a little nearer here; *maran ŋ. oraʔ*, a fairly large house; *āt ŋ. daleme*, give him a fairly strong thrashing; *thorae roʔ ŋ.keta*, he spoke just a little; *ŋel ŋ. ledean*, I just saw him (for a short time); *netar doʔ lolq ŋ. akana*, it has become fairly hot at present; *kamile caba ŋ. akata*, we have nearly finished the work; *daka isin ŋ. akana*, the food is nearly ready (a little left to be ready); *note ŋōgokme*, come a little nearer here; *oraʔte bolq ŋ. lenme*, come inside for a little while. (*Muṇdari noge*.)

ŋolhat, n., v. a. m. Soot; blacken (also fig.), become sooty. *N.te korako aenqm akadea*, they have smeared soot round the eyes of the young man (to make fun of a man who sleeps during day-time); *ŋ. mesalkate aenqmko thuma*, they prepare black eye-paint, mixing soot in it; *ŋ.kediŋam*, you have blackened me with soot (also, given me a bad name); *sapha kicricreye ŋ.adiŋa*, he smirched my clean cloth with soot; *ŋ.enaē*, she has got soot

smirched on her; *quriakte n-ko laŋkooadiŋa*, without any cause they have given me a bad name. (Muṇḍari *nolad'*.)

ṇondor ṇondor, adv., v. a. m. Whimpering, grumbling; grumble, nag; whimper, cry for something, importune. *Mit ṇinda ṇ.ṇ.e roref kana* (or *ṇ.ṇ.ok kana*), *jel utu bale dohqadete*, he has been grumbling the whole night, because we did not put some meat-curry aside for him; *ṇ.ṇ.ediṇ kanae*, he is grumbling at me; *daka ṇam lagite ṇ.ṇ.ok kana*, he is whimpering to get food (v. *ṇondrao*; cf. *gondor gondor*; cf. *ṇor ṇor*).

ṇoṇg, the same as *ṇōk*, q. v., only used added to verbs and when it is followed by a vowel that has stress. *Ror ṇ.eme*, scold him a little; *durup ṇ.okme*, sit a little while.

ṇor ṇor, adj., v. m. n. Sulky, silent, cross, peevish; be do., sluggish (mostly women). *ṇ.ṇ.e durup akana*, she is sitting silent and sulky; *ruq ruq qikquettete ṇ.ṇ. akana*, she has become silent and out of sorts, because she is feeling feverish; *tehen cel iate coe ṇ.ṇ. barae kana*, for some reason or other she is to-day cross and silent (cf. *mor mor*; cf. *ṇondor ṇondor*; v. infra).

ṇoro ṇoro, v. a. m. Whimper, fret, be peevish; adv. Whimpering. *ṇ.ṇ.e gerahet kana*, he is groaning whimperingly; *hasoteye ṇ.ṇ.yeta*, he is whimpering on acc. of the pain; *ruqete ṇ.ṇ.k kana*, he is fretting on acc. of fever (cf. *ṇere ṇere*; v. supra; mostly about children).

ṇōrak, v. *ṇōrak*.

ṇorom ṇorom, adj. Glossy, shining black. *Sumum biṇ leka ṇ.ṇ.e ṇeloḱ kana*, he looks glossy black like an oil-snake (v. *sumum biṇ*, Typhlops braminus); *so bele leka ṇ.ṇ. rimile rakap akata*, clouds black like ripe *so* (q. v.) fruits have come up; *kaḍa do ṇ.ṇ.e hendegea*, the buffalo is glossy black. (C., sweet and juicy, beautiful, pleasant to sight, taste or hearing; not so here.)

ṇoron ṇoron, adv. Sweetly (sound). (C., not so here; cf. *soron soron*; cf. *ṇurun ṇurun*.)

ṇū, v. a. m. Drink, to smoke; v. a. d. Drink a little of, taste by drinking. *Toa ṇūme*, drink milk; *rane ṇūketa*, he drank the medicine; *ro hoṇoko ṇūketa*, flies drank (spoil) the paddy (ears); *ca do ṇūyena*, the tea was drunk; *ca ṇūakme*, *ada akana se baṇ*, taste the tea, whether it has been sweetened or not; *nim daḱ maṇḍi ṇūle senlena*, we went to drink nim-gruel (to attend a name-giving festival); *daka jomkate toa ṇū argoeme*, when you have eaten the rice, drink the milk; *ṇūjoṇako*, they will drink; *hukai ṇūia*, he will smoke the hookah; *cuṭiye ṇūketa*, he smoked a cigar.

Nūak, n. What has been drunk or tasted. *Noa do ṇūak kana, qiṭhagea, gidikakme*, this is something that has been drunk of, it is something left (defiled), throw it away.

Nū bul, v. m. Make oneself drunk. *Haṇḍiteye ṇ.b.ena*, he made himself drunk on beer; *alom ṇū b.oka*, don't get drunk (v. *bul*).

Nū bhuter, v. m. Be tipsy. *Paurateye n. bh. akana*, he is tipsy; having drunk liquor (v. *bhuter*).

Nū hañ, v. a. m. Give, get less than satisfies of drink. *N.h.ko emadiña*, they gave me less than satisfied me of drink; *haññ n.h.keta* (or *n.h.ena*), I drunk beer, but less than I wanted (v. *hañ*).

Nūiak, n. Drink, what is to be drunk or is drunk. *Jom nūiak*, food and drink.

Nūi dak, n. Drinking-water.

Nū laser, v. m. Drink so as to be slightly intoxicated. *N. l. akante khube sereñefa are roreta*, he has drunk, so that he is slightly intoxicated, therefore he sings and talks a good deal.

Nū lolo, v. m. To warm one's stomach, have just enough to live. *N.l.k do menakgetalea*, we have just enough to warm our stomach; *n.l.k kangeale, bale upas akata*, we are having enough to eat, we have not been fasting (v. *lolo*).

Nū oton, v. m. d. Drink and pass away, drink for the last time. *Dake n. o.ana, adoe goçena*, he had a last drink of water, then he died (v. *oton*).

Nū tañgar, v. m., equivalent to *nū laser*, q. v. (also *nū tañgar matua*) (v. *tañgar matua*).

Nū tuwel, v. m. Get drunk (so as not to have lost sense). *N. t. akanae, bae teño dareak kana*, he is dead drunk, he is unable to stand (v. *tuwel*).

Nū ñila, v. m. Drink to satisfaction, as much as one can take. *Khubko emadiña, n. ñyenañ*, they gave me exceedingly much, I drank as much as I could (v. *ñila*). (Muñdari, Ho, Kurku nu; Tembi nyo, Sakei ngun; Senoi nyuk; Churu nu; Nicobar onyushe; Japanese nomu.)

nubak, the same as *numbak*, q. v. (Ho nuba.)

nugum nugum, the same as *nañgam nuñgum*, q. v.

nūhum, n., adv., v. m. Twilight, dusk, gloaming; when getting dark; become dusk. *N. jokheç orañke tiokketa*, we reached home when it was twilight; *n. torage bariatokbon calaka*, just when it becomes dusk we shall start to take the bridegroom along; *nitok do n.ena, orañtebon boloka*, now it has become dusk, we shall go in; *n.ok dela dili*, just before getting dark. *Nūhum* is the time between *gai ader* and *maci andhar* (qq. v.). (Muñdari nudum.)

nūhum nūhum, adv., v. m. When commencing to get dark; commence to get dark. *N.n.le seferena*, we arrived when it was commencing to get dark (v. *supra*).

nulok nulok, equivalent to *ñalak ñalak*, q. v.

num, v. a. m. To name, call by name, make mention of, praise, laud. *Menañ tuluc bae n.efa*, although he has, he does not mention it (denies having); *n.n.te hoñgakom*, call them by name; *gidra do okpeko n.kede*, who was the child named after; *phalna añiko n.kede*, they praised so and so much; *kudum n.me*, name the riddle (when a riddle is given, it

is always ended by saying *numpe*, tell what it is); *celeko n.kedea*, what name did they give him (her); *uniak kami do ban n.ogok kana*, his work is not mentioned; *uni do bae n.lena*, he was not mentioned. (Muṇḍari *num*, Ho *numu*; Sakai *inu*; Senoi *mu*; Mon *yemu*; Kurku *jumu*.)

Num ceṅgot, v. *ceṅgot*. *Gorontel leka n.c.e bebohara*, he acts like his namesake after whom he has been named (nickname); *kurhiako n.c.akadea*, they have nicknamed him Lazy after his namesake (also *n.ceṅget*).

Num nam, v. a. m. Mention, happen to name. *Phalnako n.n.akadea*, they have mentioned so and so (remembered him); *ran n.n.ena*, the medicine was remembered and mentioned.

numbak, n., v. m. Dusk, twilight; become dark (after nightfall). *N. jokhecle seṭerena*, we arrived at dusk; *n. hāriḍe kamiketa*, we worked until dusk; *n.gotente bale kami idi dareala*, as it became dusk, we were unable to continue work (v. *ayup numbak*).

nunum, n. Drink. *Jonom n. gateh banuktalea*, food and drink we have none, my companion. (In a Sohrae song, *jonom*, being *jom* with infixed *n*; *nunum*, being *num* with infixed *n*. Santals explain it as stated; it would seem more correct to translate as "food to be mentioned" or something similar; a variant is *jonom jonom*, etc.)

nūnū, v. perform. of *nū*, q. v. *Dak maṇḍiye n. kana*, he is drinking rice-gruel; *n.ak*, a drinking-vessel; *bhāri n.iḍ kanae*, he is a heavy drinker (i. e., the opposite, used about children).

nūngi, adj. f., the same as *noṅga*, q. v., but used about girls. A nickname for girls.

nūngli, adj., the same as *nūngi*, q. v. *Mēfāhāko hormokoe n.gea*, she is swarthy in her face and body. A common nickname for women.

nūngum nūngum, adv., equivalent to *naṅgam nūngum*, q. v. Some explain it as referring to the sound heard of people eating in the dark. The word is used about people who have no light, and especially about those who steal food and eat in the dark.

nupak, the same as *numbak*, q. v. (Rare.)

nupum, v. recipr. of *num*, q. v. Call on one another by name. *Bahu jāwāe bakin n.a*, husband and wife do not call on one another by name. Santals do not like to use the real names in addressing each other; in certain cases some relatives are forbidden to mention each other's name. (See author's "On Taboo and Customs connected therewith among the Santals," J. A. S. B., Vol. LXVII, Part III, 1898.)

nūr, v. a. m. Fell, drop, fall (also fig.). *Bohoklan n.tama*, I shall cause your head to fall off; *ul beleye capat n.keta*, he caused a ripe mango to fall down by throwing something at it; *dake n.keta, diṣom rearena*, it rained, the country has become cool; *arele n.el kana*, it is hailing; *kūṇḍi bele n.aṁme*, throw some mahua fruits down to me; *qhaka n.kedae*, he pushed him, so that he fell down; *dak n.ok kana*, water is falling down (or, it is raining); *parkom khone n.ena gidra*, the child fell down from the bedstead;

ti jaŋga ṅ.entaea, he lost heart (courage, hope, despaired; he lost all strength); *bicarreye ṅ.ena*, he fell in the judgment (was convicted, lost his case); *kaireye ṅ.ena*, he fell into sin; *dare ṅ.entaea bhabnate*, he lost his strength through anxiety; *katha bae ṅ.ocoak kana*, he will not admit the force of what is said (the truth); *uṗ ṅ.entaea*, he has lost his hair; *ḍaṭa ṅ.entaea*, he has lost his teeth (cf. *gur*; Muṇḍari *nur*).

ṅurha, v. a. m. Cause to fall down, throw off, down, fling into, fell, fall down (from a height). *Dake ṅ.keta*, it rained (commenced to rain); *puṭhiye ṅ.keta*, he let the book fall down; *hoete sakame ṅ.keta*, the wind caused the leaves to fall down; *ul bele ṅ.gotkakme*, throw some ripe mangoes down; *matkom ṅ.k kana*, the mahua flowers are falling; *gidrai ṅ.kedea*, she let the child fall down (e. g., from her hip); *kisāre tahēkana, nitok dge ṅ.yena*, he was wealthy, now he has come down (become poor); *kadrui ṅ.yena*, the buffalo calf fell down (into a pit, also, was born); *kṗire biṇe ṅ. akana*, a snake has fallen down into the well; *bicarreye ṅ.yena*, he was sentenced (or, lost his case) (v. *ṅūr*).

ṅuruc, adj. Emaciated (children, young animals). *ṅ. gidraḱo heḱ akana*, some emaciated children have come; *noko merom hoṗon doko ṅ.gea*, these kids are emaciated; *ekenko ṅ.gea, bale akrinkoa*, they are all thin and emaciated, we shall not sell them (v. *infra*).

ṅuruc ṅuruc, equivalent to *ṅaraḱ ṅuruc*, q. v. *ṅuruc ṅuruc* may imply emaciated, but not necessarily (v. *supra*).

ṅurun ṅurun, adv., v. a. m., equivalent to *ṅaraṇ ṅurun*, q. v. *ṅ.ṅ.e kokoe kana*, he is begging whimperingly; *daka ṅam laḡite ṅ.ṅ.ok kana*, he is importuning to get food.

ṅūrāḱ, n., v. m. Hiccough; to hiccough. *ṅ. sap akadea, baṅcaoḱ cge baṅ cōṇ*, he has got the hiccough, it is doubtful whether he will recover (about a certain kind of hiccough); *ṅūrāḱoḱ kanae*, he is hiccoughing (to cause hiccough to stop, they try to frighten, especially children; a very common saying is *maṅjhikoak dahem kombro akata*, you have stolen the headman's curds) (onomat.).

ṅūrūḱ, n. A certain tree, Cassia Fistula, L. The flowers are eaten in curry; the fruit is used in Santal medicine.

ṅūrū ṅūrū, the same as *ṅurun ṅurun*, q. v.

ṅurun ṅurun, adv., v. m., the same as *ṅaraṇ ṅurun*, q. v. *Seṅgel ṅ.ṅ. menaka*, there is a smouldering fire; *angra seṅgel ṅ.ṅ.ok kana*, the live coals are smouldering (on the point of going out).

ṅūt, n., adj., v. a. m. Darkness; dark; to darken, become dark. *ṅ.reyeḱ duruṗ akana*, he is sitting in darkness; *ṅ.gea*, it is dark; *ṅ.kana bhitri seḱ, nonḍe marsalre taheṇme*, it is dark inside, stay here in the light; *ṅinda ṅ. dō alope daṛana, jāhāṅkope lebētkoa*, don't walk about when it is darkness of night, you might tread on some (snakes); *nitok dge ṅ.keta*, it has become dark now; *divhe idiketṭeye ṅ. kedea*, he made it dark for him by taking the lamp away; *ṅ.geye ṅeloḱ kana, kicriḱ bae saphaea*,

she is looking black, she does not clean her cloth; *ñ.aguyetae, hōe dak hijuk kana*, it is becoming dark, a thunderstorm is coming; *ñ.ok kana*, it is getting dark; *ñ.geye beñgeteta*, he is looking black (angry); *mōn ñ. akantaea*, his mind has been darkened (lost power of seeing or understanding); *ambabasiñ ñ.*, the darkness at the change of moon; *karañ karañ ñ.*, pitch darkness. (Muṇḍari nuba, Ho nuba; cf. *ñumbakē*.)

ñuta, n., adj., v. a. m., equal to *ñut*, q. v. *Ñ.re alom tahēna*, don't stay in the dark; *ñinda ñ.*, the darkness of night (but not *ñ. ñinda*); *ambasok lagite ñ.yeta*, it is becoming dark as it is nearing the change of moon; *ñilok dō ñ.yena, delabon orakite*, it has become dark now, come let us go home (v. supra; *ñuta* is not used fig., and is not so common).

ñutāt, n., v. a. m. The time of the waning moon (from some time after full moon until new moon, when the moon is not seen); to be waning. *Ñ.re taruṣ reak aḍi botor*, when there is no moon there is great danger (fear) of leopards; *ñ.re bapla hoeko*, the marriage will be held at the time of the waning moon; *netare ñ.el kana*, it is becoming dark now (no moon); *ñ. idik kana*, it is gradually becoming dark (the moon on the wane) (v. supra; the word refers to darkness at night when there is no moon).

ñutum, n., v. a. m. Name; to name, give a name; mention; be famous, prominent, praised; v. a. d. (animate) Call or name after; (inanimate) be grateful, recognize a kindness, praise. *Ato ñ. ñumme ar hor ñ., aḍo ḡom adoka*, mention the name of the village and of the man, then you will not be lost; *nim dak mṇḍi hilok okako ñ.e, ona ñ.ge tahēna*, what name they give him (her) on the day of nim-gruel (the name-giving festival), that name will remain; *mul ñ.* (also *latar ñ.*, or *asol ñ.*), the real name; *cetan ñ.* (or *bahna ñ.*), the nickname, surname, second name (very few Santals are mentioned by their real name which is considered something exclusive; generally a second name is used, perhaps the nickname of the namesake, or a name due to some quality observed in the person him (her)-self; such names are never considered defamatory; e. g., a brother of the headman in the village Mohulpahari is never called anything else than *Koñka*, i. e., mad; *Kandna*, cry-baby, *Jalpa*, one who has a hollow stomach, etc., are very common names); *aḍi marañ ñ.an hor kanae*, he is a very renowned man; *kakat reak ñ.ko dḡhokettaea*, they named him by the name of his father's younger brother; *ḡorḡadeañ, bae ñ.laka*, I helped him, he did not mention it (did not thank me); *jomak bae ñ.afa*, he did not call that he got food (did not say thanks); *khubko ñ.attaea*, they praised his work greatly; *begarok jokheḍ jumiko ñ.attakoa*, when the (brothers) were separated they named their rice-lands (said that the separate rice-fields belonged to so and so); *khetko ñ.adea*, they called the rice-field his property (put his name to it); *mamottetko ñ.adea*, they gave him his maternal uncle's name; *disomreye ñ. akana*, he has got a name in the country (good or bad); *ñ.tefe jomketa*, he ate the name

(i. e., just touched, expression used about a person who just touches his food, or about a leopard, etc., which has killed, but not eaten or only just a little of the killed prey). (From *h̄um* with infixed *t*.)

h̄utuman, adj. Named, called, having a name, famous (animate or inanimate; -*ak*, -*akkin*, -*akko*; -*ič*, -*kin*, -*ko*). *Jilpit' h̄utuman mit̄en maejiu*, a woman called Jilpit' (nickname due to her blinking eyes); *biñ gerre h̄.anač ran*, a medicine well known against snake-bite; *h̄.ič h̄or kanae*, he is a man with a name (famous) (*h̄utum* + *an*).

h̄utumte, postp. In the name of, for the purpose of, for the sake of. *Phalna h̄. koeyeme*, ask him in so and so's name; *ghat̄ h̄. mōr̄ē sikako dand̄omkedeā*, they fined him five four-anna bits for his fault; *bhañdan h̄. gaiko kučamkedeā*, they felled a cow in connexion with the last funeral ceremonies; *bhoj h̄utumte bađhiqi emkedeā*, he gave a castrated pig for the purpose of the feast; *calač h̄. dakaē jomketa*, he took food for the purpose of going (*h̄utum* + *te*).

h̄utum tutum, n. Name. *N̄.t. bañ bačaea, celeae coñ*, I don't know any name, who knows what his name is (*tutum* is a jingle).

h̄uṭuk̄ h̄uṭuk̄, adj. Very sweet, delicious, sweet as sugar. *Noa piṭṭa do h̄.h̄.gea*, this cake is very sweet; *dumur rasa leka h̄.h̄. heṛemgea*, it is sweet like honey (? onomat.; cf. *hačak̄ h̄uṭuk̄*).

h̄ūyač, v. *h̄ūiač* (v. sub *h̄ū*).

Ṇ.

ṇ is the velar nasal, the same sound as that of *ng* in Engl. king, long.

There is no *g* in this sound; if this is found written, it is to be distinctly pronounced. It is not initial in Santali, but medial and final. E. g., *bañ*, *baña*, *koñka*, *eñga*, *ḍaṅgra*, *goṅgha*, *lañṭa*, *gheñne*, *ghinñi*.

N̤.

n̤ is the cacuminal nasal, articulated by closing off the air by putting the inverted tongue tip against the palate (very much in the same position as when pronouncing *ḍ*) and letting the soft palate down, so as to permit of the air partly escaping through the nose. It is in Santali a voiced sound. It is found only before the cacuminal *t*, *ṭh*, *ḍ* and *ḍh* and is not found following any single consonant, except when prefixed to another cacuminal, apparently only *ḍ*. A cacuminal *n̤* is not found standing alone, for which reason some writers never mark it. E. g., *kañṭa*, *binṭhi*, *aṇḍiḥ*, *gaṇḍke*, *oṇḍga*, *kuṇḍlañ*, *muṇḍhaṭ*, *kohṇḍa*, *bharṇḍo*, *phupṇḍa*, *bhosṇḍo*.

n̤ is not found initial or final, only as shown, a medial prefix to another cacuminal.

O.

o is the mid-back-narrow-round or the mid-back-wide-round vowel sound, something like the sound in "note." The lips are not much protruded.

oajib, n., adj., v. a. m. Estimation; right, due, just; to estimate, investigate; be right, due. *O. barē rōrme*, speak right; *bes o.e dam akadea*, he has put a just price on it; *o. rōr dō alom edreka*, do not get angry when one says what is right; *amak o.re dō cet kana*, what is it in your estimation; *o.ketan, oho hoelena*, I made an estimate, it will not do; *mōrē ſaka dam dō o.akana*, five rupees is a just price. (A. H. *wajib*.)

oakhep, n., adj., v. a. m. Experience, circumspection, intelligence, sense; experienced, sensible, intelligent, circumspect; think, ponder, consider, learn, be, become experienced, etc. *Onteye senlen khan dō khub o.e nam akawana*, since he went there he has got great circumspection; *o.an hōr*, a sensible person; *nui gidra dōe o.gea*, this child is circumspect; *o.lōk parhaote khube o.ena*, by learning to read and write he has become very sensible; *o. dōhoēpe noa*, have this in your mind for the future; *jōtō katha o.iabonpe*, think over all that is said; *jōtō onae o.keta*, he learnt all that. (A. H. *wāqif*.)

ōā ōā, adv., v. a. m. Crying *ōā ōā*; cry (babes). *Ōā ōāe raketa gidra*, the child is crying; *cele cōe ōā ōāwatlea*, somebody or other cried *ōā ōā* to us (supposed to be a *bhut*); *ōā ōāeae* he will cry (cf. *kōā kōā*; onomat.).

oar, v. a. m. Take, or pull out of (water, a pit, etc.), save, rescue, deliver; skim off (cream, etc.). *Hōrō o.me*, take the paddy out (of the soaking water); *seſer o.me*, take the rafters out of the water; *gachi o. rakap hawēdme*, take the seedlings up and allow them to dry; *rōe o.kedea*, he took the fly out (of the food); *gaḍa khone o.kedea*, he pulled him out of the river (rescued him); *atuk khone o.akadea*, we have rescued him from being carried away by the river; *leṭha khone o.ena*, he was rescued from the difficulty; *chale o.me*, skim off the cream; *ōkōarič*, a rescuer; *hurhaḱ kan tahēkanae*, *hopontetko doko o.kedea*, he was falling (into difficulties), his sons rescued him. (Mundari *oar*, skim, Ho *oiar*, swim.)

oaris, n., v. a. m. Owner, heir, relative; claimant; make, become heir, etc. *O. menakkotaea*, he has heirs (inheriting relatives); *nui gairen o.ko*

totena, those who have the right to this cow have come; *nui maejiuren o. do banukkotaea*, this woman has no male relatives; *nui horren do uniko o.kedea*, they made this one the heir of that person; *o.ok kanae*, he is standing up as heir. (A. H. *wāriṣ*.)

Oaṛa Murmu, n. A sub-sept of the Santal *Murmu* sept. (C., cf. *poaṛa* and *koaṛa*.)

obidhan, v. *ubidhan*.

ocko coṅgot, v. *oco coṅgot*.

oco, causative and permissive verbal suffix, with direct object causative, with indirect object permissive. *Em o.adeaṅ*, I allowed him to give; *heṭ o.aeme*, let him come; *atu o.akme*, let it go with the stream; *em o.kedeaṅ*, I caused him to give; *heṭ o.yem*, cause him to come; *goṭ o.kedeaṅ*, we caused him to die, or be killed; (or, if the verb has another object; caused him to kill) (also used when anybody dies, in spite of all care); *sukrile goṭ o.kedea*, we caused him to kill the pig; *balanṅe sukrile goṭ o.kedea*, we caused my co-parent-in-law to kill a pig (or, generally, we caused a pig to be killed for him); *perale jom nū o.ketkoa*, we gave the friends to eat and drink, treated them; *uni hoteteye goṭ o.yena*, he was caused to be killed by him (but through others); *uni thene goṭ o.yena*, he was killed by him (personally); *Paṇḍu dṛe dadal kana*, or *Somae dṛe (Paṇḍu then)e dal o.k kana*, Paṇḍu strikes, and Somae is struck (by Paṇḍu) (a frequent expression, when a Santal wants to make it clear who is the subject, and who is the object).

Oco is always affixed to a verbal stem, never singly, and is followed by the verbal tense suffixes. In compound verbs *oco* follows the last verb, the only exception being some compounds where *dare*, be able to, is used; viz., in the cases when *dare* refers to *oco*.

Baṅ sen dare o.adea, I could not allow him to go; *baṅ sen o.dareadea*, I could not cause him (prevail upon him) to go. (Muṇḍari, Ho *ici*.)

oco coṅgot, adj., adv., v. m. Crowded, confined, close, limited, cramped; feel it confined, etc. *O.c. menakkōa*, *orak rapulentako iate*, they are living in a confined space, because their house has fallen down; *o.c.ko durup akana*, they are sitting crowded together; *aḍi o.c.le qikqeta*, *qhōle tahē darelena*, we feel it very confined (there), we cannot remain; *o.coṅgodok kanae*, he feels it confined (and tries to get a better room) (cf. *ocko coṅgot*).

ocof, n. The hump (of a bull, or a camel); the knob or pommel (of a fire-place, or other things); small mound; v. a., v. a. d. Make a knob or pommel. *Daṅgra o.*, the hump of a bull; *ūt reaḱ o. do deare*, the hump of camels is on their back; *o.an*, having a hump; *culḡa o. do peagea*, a fire-place has three pommels (round the opening to keep the cooking-vessels steady and let air pass); *culḡa o.le eṅḱ ācōka*, only when you put pommels on a fire-place, you get heat; *theṅgako o. akawata uṭi piche*, they have made the knobs on the stick at every joint; *noa kaṭ do aḍi*

- utarko o.akata, bako miŕ são akata*, they have left many humps on this wood, they have not made it even; *khetre miffet' o. bako marao akata*, they have not levelled off an unevenness in the rice-field.
- ocha*, n. Straw from which the grain has been trodden out by cattle, and afterwards so drawn out as to lay it lengthwise. It is then tied up into small bundles. (C., not here, v. *guchi*, Desi *occha*, H. *gacchā*.)
- oda*, adj., v. a. m. Moist, wet, damp; make, become moist, moisten. *O. ot*, moist ground; *o. sahan dō eken dhūāka*, moist firewood only makes smoke; *hasa dō o.gea*, the earth is moist; *o. hōrmo*, lit. wet body, the state of the body of a woman after child-birth; *puruq hōete qte o.ea*, east wind makes the ground damp; *o. kicriete alope oyoka*, do not cover yourself with damp clothes; *ot o.yena*, the ground has become moist. (H. *odā*.)
- oda bad*, the same as *oda badi*, q. v.
- oda badi*, n., adj., v. m. Enmity, hatred; hostile, at variance; be at enmity; contend, strife. *Nokoteko dō adi o.b. menaktakoa*, these are very hostile towards each other; *o.b. calak kantakoa*, they live in enmity; *o.b.geako, bako sulukoka*, they are at variance, and do not become friends; *casrekin o.b.k kana*, they are contending who can get most out of their cultivation. (Desi *odbad*; P. H. *adāwat*.)
- oda demba*, adj. Half ripe (crops). *Niaŕak barqe reak dō o.d.tele jom cabaketa*, we finished the crops of this field by eating them half ripe; *o.d.reko irketa*, they harvested it while half-ripe (v. *oda* and *demba*).
- odam*, n. The Indian otter (*Lutra nair*, and *Lutra leptonych*). Found now and then along rivers. (H. *ūd*.)
- oda moda*, adj. Moist, wet, damp, half ripe. *Enka o. m.tegele soŕi daporadea*, we measured it out him, poor fellow, it being moist and damp; *o. m.tele huruŕketa*, we husked it while it was still damp (v. *oda*; *moda* likely a jingle; Muŕdari *oda moda*).
- oda monda*, the same as *oda moda*, q. v.
- odan*, adj., the same as *odak* (v. *oda*). Getting damp, moist, liable to do. *Noako dō satge o.a*, these are liable to become damp (*oda* + *n*).
- odaŕi podan*, adj., v. a. Wasteful, improvident, a spendthrift; to waste, squander. *O.p. hōr*, an improvident person, a spendthrift; *adwatepe huruŕette adipe o.p.eta*, you waste a good deal by husking (the paddy) sun-dried; *o.p. goŕa bāndiye caba goda*, she quickly finishes the whole paddy-bundle by her wasteful behaviour.
- oda suka*, adj. Suitably moist, what is moist and dries up at the right time. *O.s. khetre moephāl hōro beleka*, the *moephāl* (q. v.) paddy ripens in suitably moist fields (v. *oda* and H. *sūkhā*, dry).
- oda sukhq*, v. *oda suka*.
- odga*, adj. Stout, fat (used as a nickname) (cf. *lodga*).
- odgak bidgak*, v. *odgak bodgak*. (C.)
- odgak bodgak*, adv., v. a. Making heavy foot-marks, sinking down, making a big hole in; make a hole in, take deep into. *O.b.e taŕam idiketa*, he

walked along making heavy foot-marks; *o.b.e lapetketa*, he took big mouthfuls making holes in the rice; *bar pe dhaoe o.b.keta, bagiafae*, he dug into it twice or thrice, then he left off; *bar pe kudiye makketa o.b.*, he made two or three deep cuts with the kodali (cf. *bodgak bodgak*).

odgar bodgar, the same as *odgak bodgak*, q. v.

odgel, v. a. d. (only used as second part of a compound, and always with indirect object). With zest or pleasure, congenially, indefatigably, nimbly, briskly, actively (often with an implication that what is pleasant, ceases, when in full swing). *Jom o.ak leka gikauk kana*, it feels like being possible to eat any amount of it; *kami o.atae*, he worked with zest (but stopped as there was nothing more to do); *num o.ae mabon*, let us recite more (of the same kind) to him; *gitic o.atah*, I slept pleasantly (and wished to sleep more).

odgor, adj., v. m. Sleek, fat, plump; (when about human beings) fat and half naked; become do. *O.e nelok kana*, he looks plump; *o.enae netar do*, he has become fat now (cf. *odor odor*; cf. *godhro*).

odgorae, the same as *odgor*, q. v. *O.o.kin juri akana*, the two corpulent ones are well mated.

odgor odgor, the same as *odor odor*, q. v.

odrao, v. *odhrao*. (C.)

odra udri, v. *odhra udhri* (cf. *odhrao*; C.).

odrok, v. *odhrok*. (C.)

odron, the same as *ondron*, q. v.

odhikar, n. Authority, power, sovereignty, lawful property. (H. *adhiḥār*.)

odoe balbal, adv., v. m. Perspiringly; become hot and perspire. *O.b.ko kami kana*, they work, so that the perspiration flows down; *o.b.ko enec kana*, they dance and perspire; *niq iditem o.b.ena*, did you become so perspiring by taking this away (cf. *odoe padoe*, and *balbal*).

odoe duiger, adv., v. m., the same as *odoe balbal*, q. v.

odoe mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. In a cloud (of dust, smoke, ashes, etc.) (v. *podoe mante*).

odoe padoe, adv., v. a. m. Blowing or puffing out smoke; wastingly, squanderingly; waste, squander. *O.p. cutiye nuŷeta, onkate joto thamakure cabayeta*, he smokes cigars puffing out the smoke, in this way he finishes all the tobacco; *ni maejiu do joto bandiye o.p.keta*, this woman squandered away all the rice-bundles (cf. *odan podan*; cf. *podoe podoe*).

odoe podoe, the same as *odoe mante*, q. v.

odor podor, adj., v. a. m., equal to *odor potak*, q. v. (cf. *podor podor*).

odor potak, adj., v. a. m. Uneven, rough, cut up, torn up (ground, floor); tear up, cut up, become rough. *Kharai do bogete o.p. akana*, the threshing-floor has become very much cut up; *orakko o.p.keta*, they have made the house (floor) very rough (by trampling on it); *nonde do phobon giticlena, qdilet o.p.gea*, we shall not be able to lie here, the ground is very rough (v. *potak*).

odor odor, adj., v. m. Sleek, fat, plump, fat and half-naked; in prime condition; become sleek, fat. *O.o.e moṭa akana*, he has become sleek and fat; *o.o.e ṅir oḍokena*, he ran out from the house fat and half-naked; *o.o.e dārā barae kana*, he walks about sleek and half-naked; *sukri bādhiq nētar dōe o.o. akana*, the hog has now become plump and fat (v. *odgor*).

odhrao, v. a. Half finish, get through half; v. m. Become thin, lean, abate, subside; peel off, detach. *Kamiko o. akata*, they have got through half the work; *ruṭeye o.ena*, he has become lean through fever; *dare baklak o.ena*, the bark of the tree has been peeled off; *daḱ o.ena*, the water has subsided (cf. H. *adhurā*).

odhra udhri, v. a. Half-finish, get half through; v. m. Be half-finished, abate, subside; peel off, detach. *Bāndiko o.u.kata*, they have half-finished the paddy bundle; *daḱ o.u.yena*, the water has subsided (v. *odhrao*).

odhṛao, the same as *odhrao*, q. v.

odhṛa udhri, the same as *odhra udhri*, q. v.

oḍ, the same as *aḍ*, q. v. (C.)

oḍao, v. a. m. Set, spread (a trap, snare, net); turn to; make a screen. *Pasiye o. akata*, he has set a snare; *laṭhae o.keta*, he spread the bird-lime; *jhālī o.me*, set the net; *kicriḍ o.me*, set the cloth as a screen; *kati o.me*, put the *kati* (q. v.) in position; *ti o.me*, set your hand (to shut up, e. g., fish in a hole); *deae o.adina*, he turned his back to me; *nuiak lutur dōe o. baraetaea*, he is an eavesdropper; *bes leka lutur o.tape*, listen attentively; *horreye o. akana*, he is spread on the road (blocking the road); *aḱge laha lahae o. barae kana*, he is placing himself in the front (preventing others from seeing). (Desi *oḍai*; cf. H. *ornā*.)

oḍao kati, n. A game of pitch and toss (v. *kati*).

oḍe, adv., only used in compounds, v. *em oḍe*, and *katha oḍe*.

oḍgo, adj. Stout and a little bent (women's abuse). *O.e ṅeloḱ kana*, he is looking stout and bent; *o. dōe*, this dumpy crooked fellow.

oḍi, v. *qḍi* or *uḍi*. (C.)

oḍo, v. a. Porch, prepare (by roasting). *Jonḍra seṅgelreko o.ea*, they roast Indian corn in the fire. Almost always used in connexion with *ata* (v. *ata oḍo*).

oḍok, v. a. m. Take out, bring out, extract, expel; put out; issue forth, come out, go out; start; have diarrhoea. *Oṛak khone o.kedea*, he took him out from the house (or, expelled him); *ṭakae o.adea*, he took money out to him, or, stood surety for him for some money; *kaṭko o.keta bir khon*, they brought timber out of the forest; *oṛak khon quriko o.oḱa*, they have not as yet come out from the house (or, started); *ḍaṭa o.katiṅne*, pull out my tooth; *laḱe o.oḱ kana*, he is suffering from diarrhoea; *daḱ o.oḱ kana*, water is coming out; *hola khon mit o.ge menaṅa*, I have been out (from home) without intermission since yesterday; *o.oḱ hor*, way out (v. *oḍon* and *onḍon*; Muṇḍari *oḍon*; Ho *onḍon*; cf. Kurku *od*). When *oḍok* is

the first word of a compound, it means that the action of the second word starts with taking, coming, etc., out (in this case *oḍok* is always first).

O. calak, v. m. Go out (i. e., come out and go);

o. hijuk, v. m. Come out;

o. agu, v. a. m. Bring out;

o. idi, v. a. m. Take out and away.

When second part of a compound, *oḍok* gives the result of the action of the first, out, finish.

Sapha oḍok, v. a. Clean out (i. e., clean the whole house);

or o., v. a. m. Pull out; *dal o.*, v. a. m. Beat out;

thelao o., v. a. m. Push out; *ruhet o.*, v. a. m. Scold out;

tiqk o., v. a. m. Lead out; *kami o.*, v. a. m. Work out, finish work, working to get out; *niq bānditele kami o.kefa*, living on this bundle (paddy) we got through the work; *irci potao o.*, finish the smearing and plastering of a house (from inside and out).

oḍok bolo, v. m. Go out and in. *O. b.k kanae*, he is going in and out;

o. b.k hor, way of egress and entrance (v. *oḍok* and *bolo*).

oḍok, adj. Dumpy, podgy, dwarfish (but stout). *Aḍitele o.gea*, he is very dumpy.

oḍok oḍok, adj., adv. Dumpy, podgy, fat and short, stout and short;

v. m. Waddle. *O.o.e ṅelok kana*, he is looking dumpy; *o.o.e dārā barae*

kana, she is walking about, waddling; *o.o. barae kanae*, she is waddling about.

oḍoñ, the same as *oḍok*, q. v.

oḍhoñ, v. *aṇḍhoñ*. (C.)

oga biga, adv. Deeply (ploughing, footprints of tigers and leopards).

Nonkate tarupe pahja akata o.b., this way a leopard has left a deep footprint; *o.b. lagaok kana teheñ dō*, *ohobon si darelea*, (the plough) goes deep to-day; we shall not be able to plough.

ogni ban, n. A fiery arrow. *O.b.teko gockedea*, they killed him with an arrow of fire (i. e., magic). (H. *agni ban*, arrow of fire, rocket.)

ogor, v. *ugur*.

ogor ogor, adj., adv., v. m., the same as *agar ogor*, q. v.

ograo, v. m. Stick to a place, take root in a place (ironically), hover about, hang about, lie in wait for. *Cetem o. akana nonḍe dō*, what are you sticking to this place for; *gidra heo ocaye botorte haṇḍeye o. akana*, she is sticking over there fearing that she shall be ordered to carry the child; *nui ṇame lagite o. barae kana*, he is hanging about to meet him.

ogra ogri, the same as *ogra ugri*.

ogra ugri, adj., v. m. Stick to a place (lazy person); hang about. *Menaegae o.u.*, she is sticking there; *o. u. barae kanae*, he is hanging about (v. *ograo*).

ogur ogor, properly *ogor ogor*, q. v.

oh, v. *oh*.

ohdar, n. A zemindary official who assists the *ḍihdar* in his work among the villages. (C.; unknown here.) (A. H. *ohda-dār*.)

ohdar, adj. Big (belly), big-bellied (abuse). *Nui o. dō bi hō bae biāa*, this big belly, he never gets enough.

oh ho, interj. (of pain or regret). Alas, dear me! *O.h., thoṛa bañ joslaka*, alas, it wanted only a little, that I hit it; *o.h., nonkan hoṛ kanae*, dear me, is he such a person; *o.h.hoho ho, qđi hasoyediñ kana*, dear me, it pains me very much (v. *oh* and *ho*).

oh hoho ho, v. sub *oh ho*.

ohjao, v. *ohjao*.

ohjar, adj. Big-bellied, pendant (stomach). *Ađi marañ o. laētae uni dō*, he has a very big stomach (cf. *ohdar*; abuse).

ohma, the same as *ohma*, q. v.

ohman, v. *ohman*.

oho, interj. (of remonstrance). Take care. *O. nem barija*, take care, you are spoiling it (cf. H. *oho*). (Muṇḍari *oho*.)

ōhōk, the same as *ūhūk*, q. v.

ohomao, v. *ohma*. (C.)

ohra, v. *ohrao*. (C.)

ohrao, v. *ohrao*.

ohre, interj. (of regret). Dear me, Oh! *O., katha dōbon kharapketa*, Oh! dear me, we have spoilt the matter; *o. durre, cet lekam ṇelōk kana*, Oh, dear me! how are you looking (*oh* + *re*).

ohṭao, v. *ohṭao*.

oi, interj. (answering to call or remonstrance). Yes, what is it; take care, v. a. Say *oi* (answer). *O., cetem cekayeta*, take care, what are you doing; *o., notere menaṇa*, yes, I am here on this side; *miṭ dhaoe q.keta*, *adōe okayen coñ*, he answered once, then he disappeared somewhere; *hohōaepe, adōe o. goda*, call out to him, then he will answer at once (cf. B. *oi*).

oi oi, interj. (answering). Yes, what is it, take care (mostly used to children); v. m. Answer (to call). *O.o., cetem ṇam kana*, yes, yes, what do you want; *o.o., cetem cekayeta*, be careful, what are you doing; *enañ khone q.q.yok kana, okore hijuk kana*, he has been answering for a long while, still, as you see, he is not coming (v. *oi*).

oja, n. Substitute, exchange. (C., unknown here; cf. *oj*.)

ojgo, adj. Stout and a little bent. *O. hoṛ*, a stout and a little bent person.

ojmao, equivalent to *osmao*, q. v.

oyo, n. A boil, an abscess; fig. difficulty; v. a. d., v. m. Get a boil. *O. reak dar*, the inflamed, hard parts round a boil; *deare o. janam akawadiña*, I have got a boil on my back; *goṭa hoṛmoreye o. akana*, he has got boils all over his body; *hatlakre o. adea*, he got a boil in the armpit; *o. posakentaea*, his boil burst (or, fig. he got out of his difficulties); *o. bele akantaea*, his boil has matured (or, fig. he is in the midst of difficulties). (Ho *uju*.)

oyođ, v. *oyođ*. (C.)

ojra, adj. m. With a hanging, paunchy, fat abdomen; pendant; v. m. Get a pendant belly (abuse). *O. lač do, bi hō bae bika*, that hanging belly, he never becomes satisfied; *nahaḱ doe o.yena*, now he has got a pendant belly. (C., carelessly dressed; this is here *bojra*, q. v.)

ojra ujri, adj., the same as *ojra*, but about both sexes, and several. *Buru disomren kuṛi koṛa jōtoge o.u.ko ṇelōḱ kana*, the boys and girls of the hill country all look big-bellied; *eken o.u.ko heč akana*, only people having pendant bellies have come (v. supra and *ujri*).

ojha, n. A medicine man, charm-doctor, exorcist; midwife; v. a. Fetch to act as a medicine man, midwife; v. m. Become a medicine man, etc. A Santal *ojha* proposes to work (1) by divination (v. *khari*), (2) by strewing rice (v. *caole er*), (3) by biting or exorcising (v. *ger* and *hunḁa*), (4) by digging out bongas (v. *boṅga lala*), (5) by driving away the bongas (v. *boṅga huḱsit*), and (6) by giving medicine. According to the Santal traditions they have learnt their profession originally from one *Kamru guru*. An *ojha* (oppos. a *raranič* or *kubraj*) will always work dealing with the supposed supernatural causes of the disease; he also made vows and sacrifices to the *saket boṅga* (q. v.), when the patient has recovered. *Ruḱḱ hoṛ ran(t)e bako phariḱḱ khan atoren hoṛ o.ko khari ocoyea*, when a sick person does not recover by medicine, the village people will cause an *ojha* to make divination; *mōṛē goṭečle o.ketkoa, enre hō bae phariḱlena*, we got hold of five *ojhas*, still he did not recover; *o.ḱ do Kamru guru thenle cet akata*, we have learnt to become *ojhas* with Kamru guru; *phalna buḁhile o.kedea*, we fetched such and such an old woman to act as midwife. (H. *ojhā*.)

ojha, n. A piece of rope used to keep the straw (*guchi*) together, when making a *bāṇḁi* (q. v., paddy-bundle). For this purpose a *jote*, q. v., is always used. To make a *bāṇḁi* the procedure is: First a part of the straw-rope (v. *boṛ*) is coiled on the ground and straw (v. *guchi*) is put on it radiatingly; then a little paddy is poured out on this and a basket is put on it and filled with paddy. Now one end of the *ojha baber*, as it is also called, is either allowed to be buried in the paddy of the basket, or it is fixed to a twig put down in the basket. The *guchi* is thereupon gradually bent upwards along the sides of the basket, and the *ojha baber* is run round this; when all the *guchi* is bent in this way, the end in the basket is drawn out and the *ojha baber* tied. Then some more of the straw-rope is coiled round the straw, and more paddy is filled in. In this way the bundle is gradually filled. The *ojha baber* is first gradually slackened, till the centre of the *bāṇḁi* is reached, after which it is again gradually tightened. It is kept round the *guchi* (which is gradually lengthened by being drawn out as required) and not taken off till the bundle is ready for being closed. This is done by the *guchi* being bent inwards over the paddy, the *guchi* finally being covered by straw-rope, the end being stuck in, in the top centre. The bundle is

next tied by strong ropes, and, during this operation, beaten by a piece of wood (*gudnā*), to make it compact. To store small quantities of grain this is very serviceable.

ojha, n. A piece of cord with a knot, or a branch of bamboo, used to keep the net-work of a bedstead in place while being woven (one *ojha* for each *jelen pareare*; the cords go round the *pareare* four together; and the knot is so placed that the four cords are kept together by it; when the first four are brought up, the knot is drawn a little further to steady the next four cords, and so on to the end). *O. dō alom arakaka dher dō, sāk qđi pharakoka*, do not let the steadying cord move too far, or the four cords will become very far from each other; *mat o.*, a bamboo branch used for the same purpose as the cord (v. *supra*).
ojha, n. fig., the same as *dōra*, the waist-string of the Santals. *Hape, o.ñ dñilakrege*, wait, let me first slacken my waist-string (v. *supra*).

ojha bod, n., v. a. d., equivalent to *ojha*, q. v.; to use the services of an *ojha*. *Balē o.b.adea*, we did not call in an *ojha* to cure him (v. *ojha* and *bod*).

ojha budhi, n., v. a. m. A midwife (more commonly called *daḱ dul*, or *dñai budhi*); call to act as midwife; become do. *O.b. hohō aguyepe*, call a midwife; *phalna engatko o.b.kedea*, they called the mother of so and so to act as midwife; *o.b.yenae*, she has become a midwife (v. *ojha* and *budhi*).

ojha dōra, n. A waist-string with a loop at each end. This kind of waist-string is joined by a separate string drawn through the loops. This form is very rare nowadays (v. *dōra*).

ojhan, adj. Acting as, doing the work of an *ojha*. *Onko orakrege o. kana*, he is doing the work of a medicine man in their house (*ojha* + *n*).

ojhrao, v. m. Relax, slacken, contract, go down; lose flesh. *Laḱ o.entaea*, his stomach has become slackened; *reñgeḱ jokheḱ laḱ dō o.ka*, when one is hungry, the stomach is contracted; *nahakḱ dōe o.ena, sedaere dō qđi moḱae tahḱkana*, now he has become somewhat thinner, formerly he was very fat (cf. *ohrao*).

oka, inter. pr. (inanimate). What, which, where; (used as a relative pr.) that, which; v. a. m. Put where, bring where; become what; do what with. *O. hortēñ calaka*, what road shall I go; *o. orakre menaea*, in which house is he living; *o.m kulikidiñ, ona dō bañ lai dareaka*, I cannot tell that which you asked me about; *o. dō aboakḱ*, what is ours; *o.m dukana*, where did you go; *netar dō o.m kāmī kana*, what are you working at, at present; *gai dōm o.kedea*, where have you left the cow; *baḱi dōm o. akata*, where have you put the cup; *o.yenae*, what has become of him; *nui theniñ dñho akata, o.ḱ bañ*, I have left it with him, what should happen to it; *nonḱe khon noa disom dō o.ka*, what country is it from here (i. e., which zemindar's division, etc.); *o. hasakape*, to which zemindar does your land belong; *o. ghariḱ dōe besgea, o. ghari dō miḱ ruageye tahena*,

sometimes he is well, at other times he has continual fever. (Mundari *oko, okoa*; Ho *okan*; Kurku *tone*.)

Oka + an, inter. adv. What, where. *Nondegen' d'oholaka, nonde khon d' o.an*, I put it here, what has become of it; *o.ko an aleak d'o*, which ones are ours (also *o.ko anko*) (*oka + an*).

Oka anañ (-*aneč*), the same as *oka an*, q. v.

Oka ba(ñ), inter. pr. What (with negative answer); why, not (always without the finite (*a*)). *O. bañ idi*, what shall I take away (i. e., why, I am not going to take anything away); *o. bam ror*, what will you say (i. e., you have nothing to say); *o.bam haññ*, what have you to divide (nothing) (v. *ba*).

Oka bate, adv. (lit. by what not), (1) (with Past tense) How quickly, how is it that (expression of surprise); (2) (with Future) at what (uncertain) time, when at last. *O.b.m isinketa*, how quickly you have cooked it; *o.b.m heč g'otena*, how is it that you came so quickly; *o.b. coe erekidin*, how quickly he deceived me (I did not perceive when); *nui g'ai d'o o.b.ye busqgoKa hapen*, at what time will this cow at last calve (v. *ba + te*).

Oka bhag, pr. adv. By what chance, who knows whether, it is uncertain, very doubtful whether. *O. bh.ge tehen doe hijuka*, it is very doubtful whether he will come to-day; *o. bh.e bañcaoka*, who knows whether he will be saved (v. *bhag*).

Oka bhag khan, adv. Peradventure, possibly. *Jāhānak o. bh. kh.e nam akafa*, he has possibly got something; *o.bh.kh.e sečeroKa*, peradventure he may arrive (v. *supra* and *khan*).

Oka bhagte, pr. adv. By what chance, fate, fortune. *O.bh.ye bañcaoenā*, by what chance was he saved.

Oka dara, n., adv. What direction. *O.d.re Karikador menaka*, in which direction is Karikador (v. *dara*).

Oka d'o, pr. adv. Sometimes, occasionally. *O.d.e hijuka*, he comes occasionally; *o.d. namoka*, *o.d. bañ*, sometimes it is to be had, sometimes not. (Note, not to be confused with the inter. pr., e. g., *o.d. aleak kana*, what is ours) (v. *d'o*).

Oka dhabič, pr. adv. Up to where, how far, till which place; v. a. m. Do up to where, how far, go, be how far. *O.dh.em senlena*, how far did you go; *o. dh.ko em akawatpea*, up to which place have they given you; *o. dh.ketam sioK*, how far did you do the ploughing; *o. dh.ena noa ato reak sima*, how far does the boundary of this village go (v. *dhabič*).

Oka dharič, the same as *oka dhabič*, q. v.

Oka hačič, the same as *oka dhabič*, q. v.

Oka hārič, the same as *oka dhabič*, q. v.

Oka hō, pr. adv. Sometimes, now and again. *O. h.e men, calakgeañ*, sometimes he says, I shall go (v. *hō*).

Oka hō, (followed by negation) indef. pr. Not anything, nothing. *O. h. bae senoak kana*, he does not listen to anything; *o. h. bae joma*, he eats

nothing, no kind of food; *o. katha h. bae okoea*, he does not hide anything; *o. te h. bae senlena*, he did not go anywhere; *o. h. alom rora*, do not say anything.

Okakin, dual of *oka*, q. v.

Okako, pl. of *oka*, q. v. (with suff. *-re*, *-reak*, *-then*, *-seg*, etc., as *oka*). *O. dare*, which trees; *o. re menaea*, about where is he; *o. reakem roreta*, what are talking about. (Note, *okako* has frequently an indefinite sense; *o. tem senlena*, about where did you go.)

Oka khač (*oka khan*), adv. Likely; how should it be, how is it possible. *O. kh. tehen do bae tiokleta*, *horreye gitič kana*, he will not likely reach his destination to-day, he is passing the night somewhere on the road; *o. kh. bako emae kana*, *onate bae hijuk kana*, they are not likely giving him, therefore he is not coming; *o. kh. uni do orakreye oko akana*, *bako lqiledea*, he is likely hidden in his house, they did not tell that he is there; *kami hoe hoflen khan o. kh. doe heč godoka*, if the work is quickly finished he is likely to come soon; *o. kh. e heč godoka*, *sangingeae*, how should he come soon, it is far away; *hormore bañ jutiñ gikqueta*, *o. kh. don ruqka*, I feel unwell in my body; very likely I shall have fever.

Oka khan — *oka khan*, adv. Likely — likely; either — or. *O. kh. jotge idiketa*, *o. kh. adhae bagi ofoafa*, either he took all away, or he left half of it; *o. kh. e hijuka*, *o. kh. e tahena*, he will either come, or remain (as it may be).

Oka khon (or, *oka khqč*), inter. and rel. pr. Wherefrom, from which, from what, whence. *O. kh. em hijuk kana*, from where are you coming; *ona ato o. kh. em calaoen*, the village from which you went; *o. kh. noa rog do janamena*, from what did this disease arise; *o. kh. ič* (person) from where (*-kin*, *-ko*) (anim.); *o. kh. ak*, (a thing) from where (*-akkin*, *-akko*) (inanim).

Oka leka, inter. pr. How, in what way, in what manner (connected with Past tenses frequently in a deprecating sense); v. a. m. Do how, etc., become how, (in Past tenses frequently equivalent to mismanage, spoil). *O. l. m siketa*, how did you plough (i. e., you mismanaged it); *o. l. n kamia*, how shall I work; *o. l. n calaka*, what way shall I go; *o. l. ketam noa do*, how did you do this (i. e., so that you spoilt it); *o. l. keah noa isi do*, *khapakan se bañ*, how shall I do this plough-beam, shall I put a notch on it or not; *o. l. yena*, *bañge jutok kana*, how has this become, it does not fit; *o. l. yenako*, how what has happened with them (v. *leka*).

Oka leka hō, pr. adv. (with negation). In no way, not in any way, in no way, whatsoever. *O. l. h. bañ jutoka*, it will not do in any way; *o. l. h. alom layaoka*, don't move in any way, not at all.

Oka lekan, inter. adj. What kind of, what manner of, like what. *O. l. hor kanae*, what manner of man is he; *o. l. hor kana*, what kind of road is it; *o. l. ič* (*-kin*, *-ko*), what kind of being (anim.); *o. l. ak* (*-akkin*, *-akko*), what kind of thing (inanim.).

Oka lekate, inter. adv. How, in what way, or manner, by what way; v. m. Be, become how, in what way. *O. l.m calaka*, what way will you go (what road, or by what means); *o. l.m dheja*, in what way will you manage it; *o. lyena noa parkom do*, how was this bedstead placed; *o. laak (-kin, -ko)*, what kind of (e. g., *caole*, is it boiled, or sun-dried); *o. l. n* inter. pr. adj. Of what way, manner, kind, (anim.), *-ic, -kin, -ko* (inanim.); *-ak, -akkin, -akko*; *o. l. nak kana noa utu do*, what kind of curry is this.

Oka lekate ho, pr. adv. (with negation). In no way whatsoever, by no means. *O. l. h. alom calaka*, do not go on any account; *o. l. h. ban asul dareak kana*, I cannot in any way get a living.

Oka ma, pr. adv. Sometimes (with or without the finite *a* in the verb). *O. m.e namok, oka ma ban*, sometimes he is to be met with, sometimes not.

Okan, interj. adj., adv. Which, belonging to what; where. *O. ko do aleak*, which ones are ours; *oka benet do o. ak kana*, to what belongs which stopper; *o. em dukana*, where did you go (rare); *noa dhaknic do o. a*, what does this cover belong to (*oka + n*).

Oka oka, interj. and rel. pr. Which, what (distributive; inanimate); v. a. m. Put where (distributive). *O. o. pe senlena, onde onde idibonpe*, take us to the places where you went; *o. o. te con tapen*, it passed through somewhere; *katha dope o. o. keta*, how did you settle the different points of the matter; *o. o. kinpe maranketa*, what did you do first of those two things; *o. o. ko do okayena*, what became of what in what places; *o. o. yena katha do*, what became of the matter (how did you settle it?).

Okare, interj. and rel. pr. Where, in what place; there where; v. a. m. Put where, leave where. *O. m namkedeo*, where did you find him; *ona atote calakme o. kamar menakko*, go to the village where blacksmiths are living; *o. ketam*, where did you put it (more frequently *okaketam*); *noa bhari do o. yena*, where was this cart-load put (left, taken).

Oka rean (or, *o. reak*), interj. and rel. adj. Of what, of which, whence, belonging to which, from where (inanim.). *O. r. kana noa sener do*, to which does this rafter belong (or, from where is it, or, of what is it); *ona hor o. r. em laiadin*, the road about which you told me; *o. r. sagarko aguyeta*, from where is the cart they are bringing; *o. r. dakpe loyeta*, of what place is the water you draw.

Okare ho, adv. Anywhere (always with negation), i. e., nowhere. *O. h. ban neleta*, I do not see it anywhere; *o. h. banukkoa*, they are nowhere; *o. h. alom tahena*, do not remain anywhere.

Okaren, interj. and rel. adj. Of, from which, or, what place; whence, wherefrom, whose (anim.); v. a. m. Make, find out to be, belong to what place. *O. hor*, a person from where; *o. kanako*, wherefrom are they; *okakoren*, from what places; *mitet orak o. malike karage*, a house whose owner is blind; *o. ic*, a person from where (*-kin, -ko*); *o. kedeako*

jel dō, what place did they make the deer out to belong to; *o. enae*, what place was he made out to belong to; *o. hō bañ agu akatkoa*, I have not brought any from anywhere.

Oka renak (or *o. renāñ*), the same as *oka reak*, q. v. (not common, used as an adj.).

Oka sen (or *oka seč*), inter. adv. Whither, in what direction, whereto, which way; v. a. m. Put whither, take whereto; go, move in what direction. *O. s.e calaoena*, which way did he go (i. e., in what direction); *o. s.e udquna*, in what direction did it fly away; *nonđenak tukuč dōm* *o. s. kefa*, whereto have you taken the pot usually here; *Padum dōe* *o. s. ena*, whither has Padum gone.

Oka sen khon, inter. adv. From what direction, side, from which part. *O. s. khem hečena*, from what direction did you come.

Oka senre, inter. adv. In what direction, part; whereabouts. *O. s. menaea*, in what direction is he.

Oka sente, inter. adv. In what direction. *O. s. n calaka*, in what direction shall I go.

Oka tanak, inter. pr. Which, what (among several, uncertain). *O. t. coe aguyet nahak*, which one may he be bringing now; *o. t. koe idiketa*, which ones may he have taken away (v. *tanak*).

Okate, inter. adv. Whereto, whither, to what place, where; v. a. m. Bring, take whither; take where, go whereto. *O. ye calaoena*, whither did he go; *oka o. pe hečena*, along what places did you come; *o. m aguyeta*, to what place are you taking it (remonstrating); *am then bañ dōhoketa*, *o. kefam*, I put the cup with you, where have you taken it; *amem bagiañ khan in dōn o. ka*, if you leave me, where shall I go (what will become of me); *o. ak (-akkin, -akko)*, that which is to go where (inanim.); *o. ak hōr kana*, where is this road going; *o. ak kana noa dō*, where is this to go; *o. yič*, which is to go where (anim.) (-kin, -ko), for what place, bound to where; *o. yič hōr kanae*, what place is that person bound for.

Okate hō, adv. Anywhere (always followed by negation), nowhere, to no place; by nothing, with nothing. *Okatem calak kana*, *o. h. bañ*, where are you going, nowhere; *o. h. bako sen akana*, they have not gone anywhere; *o. h. bañ toñta akana*, I have not been in want of anything; *o. h. bako tioklidina*, *dakate hō bañ*, *utute hō bañ*, they did not reach me with anything, neither with rice nor with curry.

Okaten, inter. adj. Bound, destined for where; v. m. Be bound for where, become what of. *O. hōr kanae*, for what place is that person bound; *o. oka noa sagar dō*, what is to become of this cart; *o. enae*, what became of him; *o. ak (-akkin, -akko)* (inanim.), bound for where; *o. ak kana noa hōr dō*, where is this road going; *o. ič (-kin, -ko)* (anim.), bound for where; *o. ič kanae uni hōr dō*, where is this person bound for.

Oka tora, adv. How, by which way. (C., the expression is not used here by Santals, but by Kolhes and Mahles.)

Okaŋa, v. *okaŋak*.

Okaŋak, inter. and rel. pr. Which, what, which one; which particular one, that which, (inanim.) (-*kin*, -*ko*); v. a. m. Fix, agree upon what, settle what. *O. bhagea*, which one is best; *o. em hataoa*, which are you going to take; *ona ŋaka o. in ematme*, the rupee which I gave you; *katha dom o. keta*, what did you agree on (settle); *hɔr dɔ o. ena*, what road was agreed upon; *o. se bam kamia, jɔtɔgelaŋ kami ocomea*, you do not wish to do anything, I shall make you do all kinds of work. *Okaŋak* takes the same postpositions as *oka*.

Okaŋaŋ, the same as *okaŋak*, q. v.

Oka ŋoŋha, n. What region, what neighbourhood; adv. In which direction. *O. ŋ. bon calaka*, in which direction shall we go (v. *ŋoŋha*).

Oka then (or *oka thec*), adv. At which, what place; v. a. m. Put where. *O. ŋ. sahaniŋ dohɔea*, where shall I put the firewood; *o. ŋ. ketam puthi dɔ*, where did you put the book; *o. ŋ. ena ona kaŋ*, what place was that piece of timber put; *o. ŋ. ak*, something at what place, of what place (inanim.) (-*akkin*, -*akko*); *o. ŋ. ak kana noa dɔ*, of what place is this; *o. ŋ. (-ic, -kin, -ko)*, of what place (anim.); *o. ŋ. khonem aguketa*, from where did you bring it; *o. ŋ. repe apatena*, where did you lose sight of one another.

Oka utar, inter. pr. Exactly what, what particular; v. m. Become absolutely what, be altogether lost. *O. u. em senlena*, what particular place did you go to; *uni hɔr dɔe o. u. en cɔŋ*, that person has been altogether lost; *ŋɛŋgɔc dɔ o. u. ena*, what has altogether become of the axe.

okaluti, n. Function of a solicitor, or agent. *O. ye kami kana*, he practises as a solicitor. (A. B. *okālōti*.)

okil, v. *ukil*.

oklatnama, n. A power of attorney. *O. dɔrkasme*, put in a power of attorney (that the vakil may conduct your case). (A. P. H. *wakālat-nāma*; B. *okālōtnāmā*.)

oko, n., adj. Hiding; concealing, secreting; hidden, concealed, secret; v. a. m. Hide, conceal, keep secret, suppress, secrete. *Kicricɛ o. keta*, he concealed the cloth; *kombroko o. kedea*, they concealed the thief; *kathako o. keta*, they kept the matter secret; *ɔrakreye o. k kana*, he is hiding in his house; *caoleye o. joŋ kana*, she is concealing rice for her own use; *o. kathako sɔdorketa*, they revealed a hidden matter; *o. poesa*, hidden money; *o. re*, in secret, in hiding, secretly, privately; *o. re dɔ alom joma*, do not eat in hiding (or, secretly); *o. re kaŋe maketa*, he is cutting timber secretly; *o. re menaea*, he is in hiding; *o. re laiaeme*, tell it to him secretly; *o. te*, in a secret way; *o. te emaeme*, give him secretly; *o. te dɔrme*, run away secretly; *o. ak*, what is hidden (concealed); *o. ak dɔ cedakem oɔoketa*, why are you bringing out a hidden thing; *o. kaŋ*, what is to be concealed. (Munɔari, Ho, Kurku uku.)

oko koko, v. a. m., the same as *oko*, q. v. *Cedakem o.c. barae kana*, why are you keeping yourself hidden (in the background).

oko danañ, n., adj. Hiding and concealing; hidden and concealed (place), secret; hidden and concealed, hiding and concealing; v. a. m. Hide and conceal. *O.d.re in do ban rora*, I will not speak in secret (behind one's back); *o.d.re nehelič*, he who sees what is hidden and concealed (or, when hidden); *o.d. do banukanec*, it can neither be hidden nor concealed; *nin din do o.d.ben epemena*, so long you lent each other in secret, privately; *o.d.kedeako*, they hid and concealed him (v. *oko* and *danañ*).

oko enec, v. *oko oko enec*.

okon, adj. What is to be, can be concealed; what can be hidden in; hiding; v. n. Hide oneself. *O.me, okokme*, hide yourself; *o.kanae*, he is hiding; *noa katha do o.a*, is this a matter that can be kept secret; *o.jaega taken nāhīm o.a*, only when you have a hiding place, can you hide yourself; *o.reye taken kana*, he is in hiding; *o.ak nāhīm okoea*, only a thing which can be concealed, can you keep secret; *o.ič doe okayena*, what has become of the one who is (in the habit of) hiding (*oko* + *n*).

oko oko, adv. Secretly, privately. *O.o.e hečena*, he came secretly; *o.o.teye paromena*, he passed secretly (hiding) (v. *oko*).

oko oko enec, n. Hide and seek (a Santal children's game). Mostly played during the hot season, also during the rainy season when it does not rain, but not during the cold season. Small children play during the day-time; boys and girls (grown-up ones) play after sunset, also when quite dark. The one who is to find the ones hiding, is made to sit somewhere, whilst another (*bebetic*) sits at his back with his hands shutting the eyes of the seeker (*nanamič*). When the *bebetic* sees that all have disappeared, he releases the seeker who goes to find those hidden, who may hide anywhere round the houses of the village, but not inside, and not in the field. When the seeker finds any of the players, he tries to touch him, whilst the one hiding starts to run; if he can reach the *bebetic*, who remains at his post, and touch him before he is touched by the seeker, he is free (saying: *bam gočlidiña*, you did not kill me). Otherwise, the first one touched by the seeker becomes seeker during the next turn of the game. As soon as those hidden see their way, they start to reach and touch the *bebetic* before the seeker can catch them. In case the seeker cannot touch any of the hidden ones, he has to be the seeker the next time as well.

If anyone does not wish to become seeker, he says, when touched, to the seeker: *niq dhao do gidi kuritte calaoentiña* (or, *tama*), i. e., this time it went to the vultures and hawks. If he answers *gidi kuritte ban sen ocoaka*, i. e., I will not allow it to go to the vultures and hawks, the one caught must become seeker; as a rule, however, he is allowed to have his will. All goes in silence till one is caught, when the seeker cries out.

Old people frequently object to this game for the reason that they are inconvenienced, something may be broken, etc. (v. *eneč*).

okor, inter. adv. Why, where; how, in what manner (objectingly, remonstratingly when a person does not see or find what is said); v. a. d. with gen. Not to be willing (to do). *O.e hečena*, why, he did not come; *o.em senlena*, why, you did not go; *calač dō o.atae kana*, why, he will not go; *o.ataea emoč dō*, why, he will not give (lit. where is it his to give); *o.attakoa calač dō*, they went, did they.

Okor (-ič, -kin, -ko), inter. pr. Why, where (anim.). *O.ič, nit hō bae heč akana*, why, where is he, he has not come even now; *o.ičtako apat hōr dō*, why, where is their father (I do not see him); *o.ič* (-kin, -ko) *an*, the same as *okorič*; *o.takoan bahu hōr dō*, why, where is their daughter-in-law (show her to me).

Okoran, inter. pr. Why, where (inanim.) *O.okare*, why, where is it (I do not see it); *o.tako katha dō*, why, where is their word; *okortako an katha dō*, do.; *o.takoanañ onkoak khet*, why, where is their rice-field (I do not find it).

Okor anañ (-aneč), the same as *okoran* (inanim.). *O.a. oka thečem nēl nam akata*, why, where have you caught sight of it; *o.tako anañ orač dō*, why, where is their house (you must show it to me).

Okor qnič, the same as *okorič qnič*, q. v.

Okorič anañ (-aneč, -qnič), inter. pr. Why, where (anim.). *O.a. oka theč menaea*, why, where is he (I do not see him); *o.tae a. gidrātae dō*, why, where is his child (also *okorič anečtae*).

Okor okare, inter. pr. Why, where. *O.o. menama*, why, where are you; *o.ič o.*, *o.kin o.*, etc.; *o.kin anañ o.*

okot, n. (1) The craw, crop (first stomach of birds); (2) Adam's apple when abnormally large (seldom used); v. m. Get goitre. *Sim o. dō katič nōkgetakoa*, the craw of fowls is rather small; *Mec dō jharaka o. menaktakoa*, the Meches have all of them goitre; (*Hōr*) *o.*, Adam's apple when abnormally large; *ca disomreye o. akana*, he got goitre in the tea-country. (Ho *uŋuŋoa*.)

okot cotot, adj. Dwarfish (girl or woman) (foul abuse). *O.c.grae*, she is a dwarf; *enđege o. enđege c.*, the Adam's apple and cunnus are in one place (v. supra; v. *cotot*).

okot, v. *oŋkao*. (C.)

okrot, adj. Short-necked, bull-necked (abuse), chock-full. *O.e nēlok kana*, he looks bull-necked; *jōm o.enaē*, he has eaten himself chock-full (cf. *okot*).

okta, n., adj. Scandal; slandering; v. a. d., v. n. Slander, calumniate, backbite, speak evil behind one's back; make scandal about (always behind one's back). *Marañ okoč miltēč o.ko janam akata*, they have raised a great scandal; *o.katha dō alom rōra*, don't speak slandering words; *hōrak* (or, *reak*) *e o.kana*, he is backbiting people; *o.waŋ kanaē*, he is speaking evil about me behind my back; *iñak kathae o.kana*, he

is slandering me (note, not what I have said) (cf. H. *vaktā* and *ukta*; Mundari *ukta*).

okta cinta, n., adj. Backbiting, slander; slandering; v. a. d., v. n. Slander, backbite, calumniate, seek slander (the difference between *okta* and *okta cinta* is that *okta cinta* involves that a person tries to find out what may be used as slander). *O. c. bānuktaea ale bāhu reak dō*, there is no slandering to be heard with our daughter-in-law; *o. c. hōr*, a backbiting person; *alom o. c.ia*, do not backbite; *o. c.wae kanae*, he is slandering him (v. *cinta*). *okta ode*, adj. Slandering; v. a. d., v. n. Slander, find fault with (also ironically, praise). *Dherkaete o. o.alepe*, speak every evil about us (i. e., praise us as much as you can); *nui hōr dō bae o. o.a*, this one does not slander; *o. o. katha dō bānuktaea*, she never slanders (v. *ode*).

okurič, v. *ukurič*, or *okorič*, q. v. (C.)

-ok, verbal suffix of the Middle or Passive voice Indeterminate and Infinitive (Kurku *-yu*).

okde, v. perform. of *ode*, q. v. (v. *katha okdeyič*).

ol, adj. Musty, mouldy, fusty (the condition induced in moist vegetable matter when air is excluded); v. a. m. Become musty, etc., fade. *O. hōro*, fusty paddy; *o. bele dō bañ sebela*, artificially ripened fruit is not savoury; *o. hasa enēč hōro hoeoka*, only when you have mouldy earth (in which grass, etc., has mouldered), will paddy grow well; *noa hōro dō cakere o.ena*, this paddy became fusty when ricked; *hasa o.ena*, the earth has become mouldy; *itā dō o.gea*, the seed grain is musty; *sakam o.ena*, the leaves are faded; *arake o.keta, bañ sebel kana*, the vegetable (leaves) are faded, they are not savoury; *dal o.kedae*, he struck him, so that he became swollen. (Mundari *ul*.)

Ol bele, adj., v. a. m. Ripened (by keeping after plucking); ripen, mature (by keeping, artificially). *O. b.ak kana, dare beleak dō bañ*, it is a fruit plucked and kept till ripened, not ripened on the tree; *kaerako o. bele akafa*, they have cut the plantains and ripened them by keeping.

Ol nūr, v. a. m. Fall down faded. *Sakam o. n.ena*, the leaves fell down faded; *joto jōe o. n.keta*, all the fruits withered and fell down.

ol, v. m. Lie down (for the night). *Teheñ niakorebon o.oka*, to-day we shall lie down in these parts; *nonde bare o. angakpe*, pass the night here; *horrele o.laka*, we lay down on the (road for the night) (v. supra).

ol, n. A plant, *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, Blume. The same as *ato pinḍa*, q. v. (H. *ol*.)

olahēt, adj. Damp, moist (ground, place). *O. jaega*, a moist place (v. *ol*).

olañ locaṇ, equivalent to *locaṇ luciṇ*, q. v. (v. infra).

olañ mocaṇ, adj., v. m. Greedy, covetous, given to eating anything and everything, voracious, ravenous; be greedy, etc., be dainty-mouthed, junket. *O. m. ḍaṅgra*, a voracious bullock; *uni lekae o. m.ok kana*, he is becoming greedy like that one; *aḍiye o. m.gea*, she is very dainty-mouthed; *uni then daka babon dohōea, aḍi o. m. hōr kanae; jōtēt maṅgalata-*

bonae, let us not put our food close to him, he is a very greedy person, he will have a try and soil our food (cf. *moca*).

olañ mocañ apak, n. A kind of vegetable. The leaves are used in curry (v. supra).
ola pāli(te), adv. By turns (equal to *pāli pāli*, q. v.; v. *ora pari*). *O. p.te kamipe*, work by turns.

olāt, adj. Moist, damp, cool (place). *O. jaega*, a moist, cool place (cf. *H. olā*, cold (as hail)).

ōlāt, adj. Lonely.

olat, n. Two small-sized forest trees (*Grewia vestita*, Wall., and *Grewia tiliæfolia*, Vahl). Also v. *jañ olat* (*Grewia asiatica*, L.) and *poska olat* (*Kydra calycina*, Roxb.).

oldha uldhi, adv. On the ground, rooted; v. a. m., the same as *oldhao* (but about many). *O. u.ko dōhoketlea*, they kept us rooted there; *hāṇḍi nūteko o. u.ketkoa*, they felled them to the ground by drink (v. *oldhao*).

oldhao, v. a. m. Fell to the ground, bring down; fall down, take ground; lie on the ground. *Okareye o.ena*, where did he remain (lying); *lauka o.ena*, the boat took ground; *hāṇḍi nūteko o.kedea*, they made him dead drunk (so that he was lying on the ground); *mit sarten (tuh) o.kedea*, I felled him with one arrow; *otreye o.k kana*, he is lying on the ground; *kati o.entina*, my *kati* (q. v.) took ground.

Oldhao is frequently used as second part of a compound meaning down, to the ground.

Dal o., v. a. m. Strike to the ground; *nū o.*, v. a. m. Make dead drunk; *tuh o.*, v. a. m. Fell. (Desi *oldhai*, cf. *ol*.)

ole bole, v. *gle bole*.

olhan, v. *qlhan*.

olko polko, v. *ulkhu pulkhu*.

olo, the same as *orlo*, q. v. (Desi *ollo*; *H. ullu*.)

olo, n. A kind of monkey (cf. *olo baṇḍa*; Desi *ollo*; *B. ulluk*).

olo baṇḍa, n. (1) A kind of monkey (tail-less, not in this country, but in Assam and Chittagong). (2) Fool, idiot. *Nui dō qāḍiye o. b.gea*, this one is a great blockhead; *o. b. dō Asam seḍre menakkōa*, the *olo baṇḍa* monkeys live somewhere in Assam (the male is said to be dark, the female brown; they make an awful noise) (v. *orlo* and *olo*; v. *baṇḍa*).

olo colo, v. a. n. Be restless, moving about, wavering, doubtful, fitful. *Mon alom o. c. etama*, do not keep changing your mind (cf. *colo colo*).

olo combol, v. m. n. Hide, conceal, secrete oneself, hide about, lurk. *Cet laḡile o. combodok kana*, why is he hiding himself (why is he lurking about); *botortele o. c. barae kana*, we are hiding from fear (cf. *elhe celhe*).

oloe gotoe, adv. Close after each other, in a swarm, heap, flock, multitude, gang; a whole flock (mostly about animals, but also about human beings). *O. g.ko hara akana khikrī hopon*, the young of the fox have grown up, a whole flock; *o. g. ko calak kana*, they go, the one after the other, close together; *o. g. mitteko qina*, they are feeding together, a whole swarm.

olom colom, adv. Hanging about (watching for); v. a. m. Hanker after, pry about for, hover about. *Celem o. c.æ kana, enañ khoniñ ñeletmea*, whom are you prying about after, I have seen you for a long while; *o. c. enañ khone qcur baræ kana*, he is hanging about here for a long while; *o. c. o. k kanae okoe lagit cõn*, he is hovering about for somebody or other; *ul beleye o. c. a. k kana*, he is hankering after mango-fruit (cf. *elem celem*).

olon, n. A plumb-line, v. *sahul*. (Only in a book; B. *olon*.)

oloñ coloñ, adj. Thievish, long-fingered, light-fingered (cf. *olom colom*).

oman, dem. pr. That there, that there about. *Îñ dõ nõndõñ tahẽkana, ar uni dõ o. re*, I was here, and he about so far away; *o. dhqbiẽ dõ uni raj reak sima*, so far as there, is the boundary of that zemindar; *o. khone hãndrau aguketa tarup*, the leopard came roaring from somewhere about there; *o. kore khon dake hamketlea*, we got rain (on the road) from about there (*o + man*, or *on* with infixed *ma*).

oman dara, n., adv. That region, such a place; thereabouts. *O. d. re ñelme*, look thereabouts; *o. d. kote dõñ dãrã akata*, I have walked about to those parts (*oman* and *dara*).

omba, v. *ombẽ*.

omba omba, v. sub *ombẽ* (cf. *homba*).

ombak, v. a. Bend down on all fours; v. m. Fall on the hands and knees, (fig.) hang about, wait upon (abuse). *Dal dalteko o. kedea*, they struck him continually, so that he fell down on all fours; *o. enae*, she kneeled and bent forward supporting herself on her hands; *cet nõndẽ dõm o. baræ kana*, what are you hanging about for here (abuse); *celem o. akawadea*, whom are you waiting upon (abuse); *dalen hqbiẽ bah o. am kante*, because I do not remain on all fours before you until you strike me (said by a woman to her husband); *un hqbiẽ dõ o. koka*, should he remain so long as that (abuse); *o. kateye joharadea*, she saluted him, bent down on her hands and knees (abuse); *o. o. teye o. dok bol kana*, he is going in and out on all fours (crawling); *tuñ o. kedea*, he shot him so that he fell on all fours.

ombak ikrum, adv. Bent down and kneeling (i. e., energetically, with all one's might). *O. i. e ruru kana*, he is drumming kneeling and bent down; *o. i. ko kami kana*, they are working, now kneeling, now on all fours (v. *ombak* and *ikrum*).

ombak japak, adj., v. m. Crawling, learning to walk; crawl about (only about children who are learning to walk). *O. j. gidra*, a child who is learning to walk; *o. japagok kanae*, he is crawling about (i. e., now on all fours, now leaning (against anything) (v. *ombak* and *japak*).

ombok ombok, adj., v. m. Gasping, gaping; gasp, gape (fish, drunkards). *A. di bariẽ matala, o. o. mĩt bulgeye tahena*, he is a bad drunkard, he is continually gasping, being drunk; *hakoko o. ombogok kana*, the fishes are gasping (cf. *ambak ombok*).

on, dem. element; dem. pr. That (mostly used as a prefix). *O. jokheč*, v. *un jokheč*, that time; *o.re*, v. *unre*, then; *o. ona*, *o. onka* (note, as a prefix *on* is used before pronouns with initial *o*, corresponding to *on* before pronouns commencing with *o*, *en* before *e* and *in* before *i*. The vowel of *on* is really a resultant *o*, and nowadays when used as a regular pronoun it is almost always changed into *un*. *O. aneč*, v. *un aneč*; *o. ena*, v. *un ena*; *o. anañ*, v. *un anañ*; *o. enañ*, v. *un enañ*; *o. eneč*, v. *un eneč*; *o. tiril*, v. *un tiril*.

ona, dem. pr. That, that there, it (-*kin*, -*ko*) (inanim.); v. a. m. Make, become that; settle thus. *O. aguime*, bring that; *o. oraķ*, that house; *o. ko katha*, those words, matters; *o. geye rorķeta*, he said just that; *okaķaķ in metatme*, *o. dōm onka akata*, have you done what I ordered you; *bicqr doko o.ķeta*, they settled the matter in that way; *katha dō o.yena*, the matter became that, i. e., was settled in that way; *o. wak*, -*reañ*, -*reak*, -*renak*, -*ren*, of that; *o. reañ laiañme*, tell me about that; *o. ren maķik*, its owner (*on* + *a*).

Ona batarič, v. *ona batarič*.

Ona batarič, adj. Likely about equal to that; v. m. Become about equal to. *Oka serma uniye janamen*, *o. b. kanae uni dō*, in the year that he was born, about of the same time is this one; *nui mihū cel lekabon ñele kan*, *o. b. enae inren mihū hō*, my calf has become about equal to the calf we are seeing (v. *batarič*).

Ona hō, dem. pr. Even that, also that. *O. h.e laķiketa*, he told also that; *o. h. bañ*, not even that, not that either; *o. h. alom ror baraēa*, do not talk about that either; *o. reak h.*, also of that.

Onakate, adv. Then, thereupon, thereafter, after that, having done that, next; since that. *O. dō bañ ñel akadea*, since then I have not seen him; *paķil dō mañjhi thenle senlena*, *o. dō paranik then*, first we went to the village chief, thereafter to his deputy (*ona* + *kate*).

Onako, pl. of *ona*, q. v. Note, the pl. often gives an indefinite sense. *O.re ñel baraēme*, look somewhere there; *o.rele tahē aņgayena*, we remained over night in those parts.

Ona leka, adj., adv., v. a. m. Like that, so, thus, such; make, become like that. *O. l. ñelok kana*, it looks like that; *o. l. dare*, a tree like that; *o. l. kanime*, work thus; *uniye rogen leka aleren koŗa hōe o. lyena*, such a disease as he got, our boy has also got (*ona* + *leka*).

Ona [lekan, adj. Like that, such (-*ič*, -*kin*, -*ko*; -*aķ*, -*aķkin*, -*aķko*). *Mit dinteye sen heč dareaķ*, *o. l. hoŗ ñameme*, find such a person as will be able to go and return in one day; *o. Lič miŕten hoŗ*, a person like that; *o. l. ķhet*, such a rice-field; *o. ko Laķ noŗde dō banuķ anañ*, there are here no such things as those (*ona leka* + *n*).

Ona lekate, adv. In that way, manner, thus. *Nuiaķ hoŗ sečte o. Lñ dadawama*, following his way (i. e., my relationship to him) in that way

I shall call you my elder brother; *nonḍebon giria*, o. l. *hō jutoka*, let us cut it off here, it will do also in that way (*ona leka + te*).

Ona mente, adv. For that purpose, with this purpose; for this reason, therefore. *Nui sonḡete idiye o. m.ñ heč akana*, I have come to take this one with me; *am hōr qāim emako*, o. m.ñ *heč akana*, you give much to people, for that purpose I have come; *ruqk kanam mente*, o. m.ñ *baḡiama*, shall I leave you, because you are ill (v. *ona* and *mente*).

Onan, dem. adj. That, it. *O.ko kangea aleak dō*, those are ours; *o. dharæ qikauk kana*, he seems to be of that sort (*ona + n*).

Onate, adv. By that (cause or means); for that reason, therefore; thereby. *O. dō bae hanoḡa*, he will not be hurt by that; *o. ye hečena*, he came by that (e. g., carriage, or road), or, therefore; *o. bae sen dareata*, therefore he could not go (*ona + te*).

Ona tēron, adv. On account of that, therefore. *Ruqk kan tahēkanan*, o. t. *bañ hečlena*, I was ill, therefore I did not come (v. *tēron*).

Onaṭak, dem. pr. That particular one (inanim.). *O. kana amak dō*, that one is yours; *onakoṭak then ŋelme*, look near those there (*ona + ṭak*).

Onaṭan, v. *onaṭak*.

ondron, adj. Sleek and fat, fat and half naked; thick, big, uncovered.

O.e gitič akana, he is lying without a covering; *kaḡa khub o.ko moṭa akantakoa*, their buffaloes have become very well conditioned; *o.e la tolketa maraṇ utar miṭṭeč saṇ da*, he dug out an immense big *saṇ* (q. v.) tuber; *khub o. kaṭko ŋamketa gaḡare*, they found a big thick piece of timber in the river (cf. *odor odor*, *andraṇ andron*, cf. *kondron*).

ondron kondron, the same as *ondron*, q. v.

oni, v. *uni*.

onka, dem. adv. Like that, so, thus; in that manner; v. a. m. Make, be do. *Pahilin metafme, o.m kamia*, you shall work thus as I first said to you; *pahil leka o. menaea*, like before, so he is; *o.eme*, do like that; *haṇḍenaḡ leka o.yena noa hō*, like that of that place so this has also become (*on + ka*).

Onkage, dem. adv. So, in that manner, thus. *O. menaea*, he is in the same condition (*onka + ge*).

Onka leka, dem. adv., v. a. m. So, thus, in such a manner, in like manner as, like that; make, become do. *Haṇḍenaḡ leka*, o. l. *benaome*, make it like that over there; *pahil ḡakim cel leka o. l. uni hō*, as the first magistrate was, so is this one also; *uniye oraḡket leka ale hēle o. l. keta*, as he built his house, so did we also build (*onka + leka*).

Onka lekan, dem. adj. Such as, of that kind (inanim.); -*ak*, -*akkin*, -*akko*; (animate) -*ič*, -*kin*, -*ko*. *O. l.* or, *o.n l. hōr*, a person of that kind; *o. l. oraḡ*, a house of that kind; *o. Lak dō alom kiriṇa*, do not buy a thing like that; *o. Lakko in then hō menaḡa*, such things as those I also have; *o. Lič ḡaṅgra*, a bullock of that kind; *o. lko dō alom hataokoa*, do not take such (animals) as those.

Onka lekate, dem. adv. In manner, way, direction like that, thus. *O. l.le heč idiyena*, in such a way we came along; *o. l. calakme*, go in such a direction; *o. l. do qhom namlea*, you will not get it like that (also, for nothing).

Onkan, dem. adj. Such, like that, of such a kind (animate and inanim.) (-ak, -akkin, -akko; -ič, -kin, -ko). *O. hor*, such a person; *o. orak*, a house like that; *o.ak do alom roga*, don't speak like that; *o.ak dare cedakem makketa*, why did you cut a tree like that; *o.akko*, such things (*onka* + *n*).

Onkan lekan, the same as *onka lekan*, q. v. *O.ič dom thapakedeā*, you struck such a person; *o.ko -l. merom*, goats of such a kind.

Onkan nonkan, dem. adj. Such and such (as stated). *O. n. hor*, such and such a person (as described); *o.ak n.ak*, such and such a thing; *o.ič n.ič*, do. a person.

Onka nonka, dem. adv. So and thus; in this way and that way; v. a. m. Do, become do. *O. n.e rogeta*, he says so and so; *o. n.ketae*, he did so and so.

Onka nhonka, equivalent to *onka nonka*, q. v.

Onka onka, dem. adv. About like that. *O. o. do menakkoa*, there are those about like that (v. *onka*).

Onka onkate, dem. adv. In that direction, way, manner; thus. *O. o. doho sardiketa*, going on in that way they got into full swing; *o. o.ye calaoena*, he went along in that direction.

Onkare, dem. adv. Thus, in such cases; in such a state. *O.ko barijoka, bela paromkate jomte*, thus they become ill, viz., by eating after the accustomed time; *o. irme*, cut it in this condition (reap it such as it is); *o. idiyem*, take him away in such a condition (e. g., at such an age) (*onka* + *re*).

Onkate, dem. adv. So, thus, in that manner, way, direction; v. m. Go in that way. *O. dom kahil ocoyea*, in that way you will cause him to become ill (or bring him to submission); *o. calakme*, go in that direction; *o. emaeme*, give him in that way; *o.ye emadiña*, he gave it me for nothing (*onka* + *te*).

Onkatege, dem. adv., the same as *onkate*, q. v. Note, *onkatege* is frequently used in answering, equal to "without any special reason, it so happened or, well, so it is," when the person cannot or will not give a reason. *Cekate noa dom kamiketa*, o., how could you do this? It so happened; *cekate nonde dom hečena*, o., why did you come here? Oh, without any special reason (*onkate* + *ge*).

onko, pl. of *uni*, q. v. *O. anko tora onko do*, there, those are going away.

onkon, pr. dem. Those, they. *O. hor kanako*, they are those persons;

noko hōko o.gea, these are also persons belonging to them (*onko* + *n*).

onkhan, v. *un khan*, q. v.

ono, adv. In small bits, in a small quantity. *Adi o.e emoka thamakur*, he gives tobacco leaves in small bits (cf. *on*).

onoḍon, n. Exit, egress, place of egress; outlet, passage out; v. n. Egress, go out. *Munḍu o. thene duruḥ akana*, he is sitting at the place of egress from the forest; *duḥ o. tetrem doho akata*, you have put it just at the door passage; *chaṭka o.*, place of egress from the courtyard to the street; *simṭ reaḥ o.*, the outlet of the border; *uniye o. takre*, at the moment he comes out; *noṇḍeye o. bola*, here he has passage in and out (*oḍon*, with infixed *n*).

onoli, v. *ṇoli*. (C.)

on ona, dem. pr. Just that (shown). *O. o. hortem calaka*, you shall go by that road there; *o. o. ato*, that village there; *o. o. then*, just there (shown); *oṇ alaṇlaṇ gabnaraoket o. o. ko thikketa*, they arranged just what we two spoke about.

on onka, dem. adv. Just like that (pointed out); v. a. m. Do, become just like that. *O. o. benaome*, make it just like that; *o. o. hoeokime am hō*, become like that you also; *o. o. ketako*, they did it just like that; *o. o. reko nūroka*, just in such cases people fail.

On onkan, dem. adj. Just like that (*-iḥ*, *-kin*, *-ko*; *-aḥ*, *-akkin*, *-akko*).

O. o. ḍaṅgra, a bullock just like that; *o. o. akko*, things just like those.

On onka leka, dem. adv. Just like that.

On onka lekan, dem. adj. Just like that (*-iḥ*, *-kin*, *-ko*; *-aḥ*, *-akkin*, *-akko*).

On onka lekate, dem. adv. Just in that way.

On onkate, dem. adv. Just in that way (shown or mentioned). *O. o. ko kabuyetkoa hor*, just in that way they bring people into submission.

ono ono, adj., adv. Various, of different kinds; in small bits, a small quantity. *O. o. jat menakkoa*, there are various kinds; *ḍhertet o. o. e emadiṇa*, he gave me mostly only small bits; *o. o. e em ɛreatmea, bae emoka*, he gave you a small quantity for show, he will not give (v. *ono*; Desi *unu unu*).

onor, n. Beginning, source, starting-point. *Noa gaḍa reaḥ o. ḍo okare*, where is the source of this river; *katha reaḥ o.*, the beginning of this matter. (From *or* with infixed *n*.)

onosar, n. Width, breadth. *Ona reaḥ o. (teḥ) ḍo pon moka*, the breadth of it is four cubits; *o. (teḥ) reaḥ ḍag*, latitude (only in geographical books) (*osar* with infixed *n*).

onof, n. Palisade wall, wattle and daub wall; dam; barricade (also of earth or stone), wall, bank; v. a. m. Make a wall by placing poles, etc., on end and daubing it; dam. *Sedaere ḍo eken o. oraḥ tahḡkantalea*, formerly we had only houses with palisade walls; *o. bhit*, a palisade wall; *o. hasa cḡṭiḍena*, the daub of the palisade wall has peeled off; *o. bindḡrena*, the palisade wall fell down; *hako o.*, a dam to shut in and catch fish; *o. talare busuḥ menaka*, there is straw in the midst of a daub wall; *o. ko biḥ aḥurketa*, they made a palisade round it; *bhitḡr o.*, a wattle and daub wall to separate the *bhitḡr* (q. v.) from the other part of the room; *oraḥko oknot kana*, they are making a house with a wattle and daub wall; *berhae oraḥko o. aḥurketa*, they have made a wall round the house; *busuḥko*

o.keta, they walled the straw up; *dareko o. qurketa*, they have made a fence round the tree; *hakoko o.ketkoa*, they have dammed up the fish; *o. hañketako*, they made a division with a wall. *Onof* is frequently used in compounds, especially as the first word, and signifies the way in which the second word is effected.

O. orañ, v. supra, n., v. a.; *o. bhit*, v. supra, n., v. a.;

o. bhitar, n., v. a. A *bhitar* having a wattle and daub wall;

o. qur, v. a. m. Surround by an *onof*;

o. gsel, v. a. m. Shut up with an *onof*; *o. haññ*, v. a. m. Divide with an *onof* (*of* with infixed *n*).

onof arañ, n. A plant so-called. Eaten both raw and as a curry.

on parom, v. *on parom*.

onre, v. *unre*.

ongra poñgra, n. Kindred, relatives, kith and kin; the whole nest, breed; all of one kind (people, animals, trees, etc.). *Nui ren o. p. do banukkotaea*, this one has no kindred; *onñe do cele joto o. p. ko la maraoketkoa*, there they have dug out and exterminated the whole nest of them (e. g., rats); *sedaere qñi tahēkana, nahañ do joto o. p. ko mañ maraoketa*, formerly there was a great deal of it (e. g., some medicinal shrub), now they have cut and destroyed all of it. (Desi *ongra poñgra*; cf. *onso bonso*.)

onka, v. *onka*.

onñeol, adj. Stupid, silly, foolish, dotish, idiot, imbecile (abuse). *Nui o. do bujhañ hñ bae bujhañeta*, this idiot, he does not even understand; *am o. okate onñe dom calañ kana*, you stupid, where are you going in that direction (cf. *aññeol onñeol*, and *onñe*).

onñga, n. One who kills, or kidnaps and kills human beings, to sacrifice the blood to some spirit; v. a. m. (1) Kill as a sacrifice; (2) Employ an *onñga*. *O. ko heñ akana*, those who kill human beings have come. The *onñgas* are supposed to come especially during the hot season, or in *Bhadra*, q. v.; they lie in wait and catch children or grown-up people, cut their throats with a sharp knife called *onñga churi*, and catch the blood in a hollow piece of bamboo called *onñga ñonga*. They then take the blood away, and this is libated to some *bonga*. Generally the *onñgas* are not supposed to act for themselves, but to be sent by some *raja* or other who tries in this way to get the help of a *bonga* to become rich, or who wishes to secure the stability of some building or bridge. It is a common belief that in order to make a big house and especially a pukka bridge secure, they sacrifice a human being to the spirit who might otherwise be displeased. There is no doubt such things have happened formerly; and now and again people are frightened by rumours of *onñgas*. As late as 1903, some of our preachers, when encamped on a river bank to take some food, narrowly escaped being shot by people who took them to be *onñgas*. When the Hardinge bridge over the Ganges was built, Santals and others living so far away as

in Assam and parts of the Santal Parganas, were in constant fear of *onḍgas*. *Mitṭeḍ gidraḱo o.kedeā*, they killed a child as a sacrifice; *o.kedeāko*, they employed him as an *onḍga*; *o.yenae*, he was employed as an *onḍga*. (Muṇḍari *onḍka*.)

onḍga, v. m. Be perverse, prevaricate, quibble, break one's word. *Mit ḡḡaritem ṭ.ḱ kana*, you break your word in a trice; *alom biswāsaēā*, *algateye o.ka*, do not believe him, he easily quibbles (v. supra).

onḍgan, adj. Prevaricating, perverse. *O. ḡḡr*, a prevaricating person (*onḍga + n*).

onḍo, the same as *onḍeol*, q. v.

onḍoṇ, the same as *oḍoṇ*, v. *oḍok*. (Ho *onḍoṇ*.)

onḍoṇ konḍoṇ, the same as *konḍoṇ*, q. v.

onḍor onḍor, adv. Staringly, with wide open eyes; v. m. Stare, gaze, gape about. *O. o.e beṇḡeteta*, he is staring about with big eyes; *tis khon coṇ nui laḡife o. o.lena*, he was staring out for this one for a long time; *nū o. o. akanako*, they are half drunk (v. *aṇḍar onḍor*).

onḍyol, v. *onḍeol*. (C.)

opar, v. *bepar opar*.

opat, n. Sapling, shoot, a small-sized tree; v. m. Grow to a sapling. *Sarjom o.*, a sal sapling; *mitṭeḍ o. darereye takicēna*, he stumbled in a tree sapling; *ul dare o. akantiṇa*, my mango tree has grown into a sapling; *nenka o. khonge joḱ kana*, it has been bearing fruit in this way from the time it was a sapling; *jari khub dare akana enkan o. leka*, the hemp has grown a good deal to be like small-sized trees. (Muṇḍari *opad*.)

opota, v. recipr. of *ota*. Wrestle, press one another down. *O. kanako*, they are wrestling; *khildu khildute o. kin ḡḡoḱketa*, as they were playing they commenced to wrestle.

oprom, recipr. from of *orom* (only in compounds as second word, e. g., *ḡepel oprom, bapaḍae oprom*).

ora bara, v. a. Commence, begin, set to work. *Nit ḡḡ bape o. b.yet do*, are you not commencing even now; *o. b.yetiṇ aṇjom oḱokatkoa*, before I left, I heard them setting to work (cf. *oram* and *arombo*).

orad, v. *grad*.

oral, n. A certain bird (probably a wader, said to be as big as the *garur*, q. v.; its cry resembles that of children; very seldom seen in this country). *O. lekae garjaeḱeta*, he is howling like an *oral* bird.

oram, v. *oram*.

oran, v. *uran*.

orao, v. a. d. Prepare for, offer to. *Dakam jom khan do ḡoromme era doe o. ama*, if you need some food, your grandmother will let you have some (cf. *ora uri*).

ora paḱi, v. *ora pari*.

ora pari, n. Exchange, interchange (only used adv. *-te*). By turns, alternately; v. a. m. Exchange, alternate, take one another's place; change,

cause to change. *O. p.tekin kami kana*, they work by turns; *o. p.teko joma*, they will eat by turns; *daka jom dope o. p.ketkina*, have you caused them to take their food by turns (or changed their turn of eating); *gupi o. p.kben*, watch the cattle by turns, alternatively. (Desi *ola pali*; cf. H. *or*; v. *p̄ari*.)

ora p̄arin, adj. Taking one another's place by turns. *O. p. kanakin*, they are taking one another's place by turns (*ora p̄ari + n*).

ora sora, adj., adv. Equal, equally; v. a. m. Make, become equal, a match. *Nukinikin dōkin o. s.gea*, these two are equal; *ona atoren hor do o. s.ko kisāra*, the people of that village are about equally wealthy; *o. s.kin ngelōk kana*, they are looking about equal; *nukin dōbon o. s.ketkina*, we have made these two equal (in wealth); *lqhāgireko o. s.yena*, they became equal, were a match for each other in the fight. (Desi *ola sola*.)

ora uri, n. Enticement, incitement, instigation, prompting, persuasion, lure. *Gate o. u.teye calaoena*, he went enticed by his friend; *o.u.teye hečena*, he came lured; *ato hor cas nel o. u.teye casketa*, he did some cultivation, instigated by seeing the crops of the village people (cf. *or*).

ore, only used as second part of a compound, giving a meaning of "aside, away, to no purpose" to the verb to which it is added. *Hatao o.*, v. a. Take for no purpose; *bae o.*, v. a. m. Lay aside; *topa o.*, v. a. m. Bury away; *gidi o.*, v. a. m. Throw aside; *mare o.*, adj. Old worn out (cf. H. *or*).

oreao, v. a. m. Thatch without tying down the grass with laths (only about repairs); put straw loosely on a roof (cf. *dalop*). *Bata bañtele o.keta oṛak*, as we had no laths, we only thatched the house loosely; *mit sqrim do o.ena*, one roof was thatched without laths. (Desi *uri*; cf. H. *oṛhna* covering.)

oren, v. *ore* (*ore + n*).

orlo, n., adj. Fool, stupid, blockhead, idiot; ignorant, dull (stronger than *lelha*). *Nui o. dō katha hō bae bujhaua*, this blockhead, he does not even understand what is said; *o.geae*, he is stupid. (Desi *ollo*.)

orlo, n. A kind of monkey. (C., here *olo* is used.)

orlo porlo, adj. Dusty, covered with dust; with clothes, hair, etc., disarranged; out of countenance; v. a., v. a. d. Do in a hurry and carelessly (about food), prepare improperly, disarrange, make dusty; unsettle; v. m. Be covered with dust. *Alom soroka, o. p.geam*, don't come near, you are covered with dust; *hako pako o. p.e beret gotena*, he arose in a hurry without arranging his garments; *o. p. jāhā lekateye rapakadea*, she roasted it for him carelessly (i. e., allowed ashes, etc., to remain on it); *ceka leka o. p.ket cōe, bhage gadarin n̄awadea*, somehow she mismanaged the roasting, I got her a good Indian corn pod; *thamakure o. p.kefa*, he mixed the tobacco leaves improperly; *daka hako pakoe o. p.adea*, in a hurry she cooked him some food somehow; *o. p.yenae*, he became covered with dust; *bqriq o. p.n̄ bañcao akana*, I have with great difficulty come through the illness (while still unsettled); *jotoko bagiatlea, o. p. ale do menaklegea*, all have left us, we remain as we can; *hoeye o. p.ketlea*, we were covered

with dust by the wind; *ruqtele o. p. akana*, we have become unsettled by fever; *siñ saṭuṭko o. p. k kana gidra*, the children are all day long rolling in the dust. *Orlo porlo* used as second part of a compound gives the result of the action of the first word. *Dal o. p.*, v. a. m. Beat so that one rolls in the dust; *capat o. p.*, v. a. m. Throw at, so that one rolls in the dust; *ruhel o. p.*, v. a. m. Scold out of countenance.

orlo porlo, n. The Santal name of the Hindu Ceres festival in Aghar, v. a. m. Celebrate do. *O. p. ko basanketkoa*, they threw the *onno purna* images into the water; *o. p. yenko*, they celebrated the *onno purna* festival. (B. *onno purnā*.)

oroj, v. *aroj*. (C.)

orom, v. a. m. Perceive, recognize, find out, know (by sight, taste, etc.); recognize the state of. *Khub o. me, cel kana*, look well at it, and find out what it is; *katha o. me*, be certain of the matter; *kārā hōr dō tunumteko o. koa*, blind people recognize others by touching; *o. kedean*, I recognized him; *soṭe o. ok kana*, it is found out, recognized by its smell; *netar dōe o. ena*, now she is seen to be what she is (e. g., pregnant); *o. o. te bañ oromleta*, I tried to find it out, but did not succeed. *Orom* is frequently used in compounds, both as first and second word; when first part it means, perceiving to do anything; when second part, doing anything to find out. *O. thik*, v. a. m. Find out what it exactly is; *o. agu*, v. a. m. Finding out bring; *o. thir*, v. a. Finding out be quiet; *aikau o.*, v. a. m. Feel out, recognize by feeling, tasting; *anjom o.*, v. a. m. Find out by hearing, hear out; *hel o.*, v. a. m. Find out, recognize by seeing; *baḍae o.*, v. a. m. Find out by knowing, know, recognize; *amdaḷ o.*, v. a. m. Approximately find out, find out by estimating. (Ho *urum*.)

orop, n. A jungle plant, *Costus speciosus*, Sm. The root is used medicinally as an external application in *puni*, q. v.

orop, v. a. m. Pile up (on the fire). *Dher nōk sahan o. kakpe* (or: *orobpe*), pile up a good quantity of fuel on the fire; *joṇḍrape o. ket dō, seṅgel īṛēna*, you piled up the Indian corn (pods for roasting), the fire was extinguished.

orop koṭop, n. The plant *orop*, q. v. *O. k. babrē bohok*, *orop* plant, brahmin head (said by children carrying the plant about) (v. *koṭop*).

orop koṭop, adv. Every bit. *O. k. ko idi cabaketa*, they took away every bit (v. *orop* and *koṭop*).

orpo, v. m. Scorch, burn oneself, singe (by falling into fire); (women's abuse) warm oneself (at a fire). *Mit talaoe o. akan tahena*, he is constantly warming himself by the fire; *ma o. kokme, kam kaj dō alom disqia*, sit warming yourself, don't remember the work; *seṅgelreko o. ocokedea*, they made him scorch himself at the fire; *bursi seṅgelreya o. yena*, he burned himself on the warming-pan.

orsa arak, v. *orṣa arak*.

orsōr, n. A plant so-named. (C.; ? cf. *orsgren*.)

orto gōrē, adv., adj. On the bare ground, in the dust; covered with dust; v. m. Be covered with dust; roll in the dust. *O. g.ye gitič barae kana*, he is lying about in the dust; *o. g.ye ŋelok kana*, he looks dusty all over; *o. g.yenae*, he became covered with dust; *o. g. barae kanae*, he is rolling in the dust (cf. *gōrē*).

orto gōrēn, the same as *orto gōrē*, q. v.

orwal, n. Curtain, screen, awning, v. a. m. To curtain off, hang a cloth before, screen; cover with cloth, lay a cloth over (ends hanging down). *Cauḍal reak o.*, the curtain of a marriage palanquin; *dolako o. akata*, they have curtained the palanquin; *jāwāeko o.kedea*, they screened the bridegroom with a cloth (when he changes clothes); *jatra boṅgako o.koa māyāmkō ŋūi jokheč*, they screen the *jatra boṅgas* (i. e., the person possessed by the *jatra boṅga*) when they drink the blood; *sindradan jokheč kicričo o.a.*, at the essential part of the marriage ceremony (v. *sindradan*) they hang a cloth (between bride and bridegroom); *daura dakako o.a.* they cover food in a basket (when it is to be carried away) with a cloth.

or, n. Origin, beginning, outset, starting-point, source, rise, v. a. m. Make a beginning, start; get in hand; bring to one's bearings, to one's senses; subject, punish. *Noa reak o. dō bañ ṇam dareak kana*, I cannot find the beginning of this (i. e., cannot make head or tail of it); *o. khon lqialeme*, tell it us from the beginning; *o. khon dō bañ tahēkana*, I was not present from the beginning; *uniak o. dō banuktaea*, there is no beginning with him (nothing settled; or, he has no settled place); *o.re onḍele tahēkana*, originally we were there; *mič o.geye dhorao akata*, he sticks to his first statement; *o. dō thikgetaea*, his starting-point is all right; *gaḍa reak o.tēf dō hana buru nalare*, the source of the river is in that hill-ravine; *sutām reak o.*, the end of a thread; *cas reak mormo dōe o. akata*, he has learnt how to cultivate; *nonḍe khone o.keta*, he made a start from here; *nonḍe hečkatēye o.keta, bañkhan pahil dō cet hō bae baḍaelaka*, after having come here he made a beginning, otherwise he did not know anything at first; *bale o. dareata*, we could not manage it; *bañ o.ok kana sutām*, the end of the thread is not to be found; *onḍe khon o.ena*, it started from there; *o. mealan*, I shall bring you to your bearings; *o.ketkoan*, I brought them to their senses. (Desi *or*; cf. H. *or*.)

ora, n. A kind of paddy sown in *ahar* (low-lying rice-land) (cf. *uri*).

orak, n. House, home, family, abiding place; place in which anything is; column (of an account book, etc.); mesh (of a net); place where anything is inserted (especially in a plough), square (formed by lines or strings), pigeon-hole; mark (on a scale-beam, etc.), v. a. m. Build a house, make a house, column, mesh, hole, square, mark; become settled. *Panḍu o.ren ṇelletkoa*, I saw them in the house of Pandu; *o.re menaea*, he is at home; *o.teye boloyena*, he went into the house; *hor dō aspl bar lekako oraga, metakme catom o. ar baṅgla o.*, Santals build their houses really in two ways, viz., houses with four-sided roofs (pavilion-roofed) and houses with

two-gabled roofs; *kuñkal* o., the house of a potter, or, the nest of the *kuñkal* wasp; *kañkom* o. in *la nam akata*, I have by digging found a crab-house (place where a crab is); *isi* o. *dhilena*, the place where the plough-beam is inserted (in the plough) has become loose (too large); *pal* o., the place where the ploughshare is inserted; *kāmba* o., the place where the plough-handle is fixed; *nui dō sim* o. *sukri* o.e. *dařana*, this one walks to fowl-houses and pig-sties (i. e., he looks into every nook and corner); *kārā mara herel dō* o. o.ko *bomboñ barae kana*, these blind wretches of men, they pry into every house (women's abuse); *noa jal dō qđi marañ hoeōka*, *qđi utar* o. *menaka*, this net will become very large, there are a great many meshes; *jal reaķ* o.ko *marañketa*, they have made the net meshes (too) large; *řaka* o.re *dō řakage*, *ana* o.re *dō anage olme*, enter the rupees in the rupee-column, and the annas in the anna-column; *niq* o.re *tulqime*, weigh it at this mark (of a scale-beam). (Note, *ser oraķ*, etc., however, is not said); *buluñ tulqı* o. *dō noa* o.re, *tulam tulqı* o. *dō noa* o.ge, salt is weighed at this mark, and this is the mark for weighing cotton (the first *kaçi*, and the other *paķi*, qq. v.); *pea khurpi* o. *menaka*, there are three pigeon-holes; *sohqr* o.em *marañkette sohqr pařlak bañ napamlena*, you made the end-part of the cloth too big, therefore the cross-lines did not meet (when sewing two cloths together); *maku* o.em *hoponketa*, *onate nqri bañ sahopř kana*, you have made the shuttle-opening too small, therefore there is not room enough for the spool; *maķ* *oragme marañ nōķ*, *eñde eñeç pař sahopa*, cut a fairly big hole, then only will the *pař* (q. v.) get room; *noa* o. *dō cekate marañena*, how has this interstice become too great (about the interstices between the *sāķ* (q. v.) of a bedstead); *koņa jhōřko dō biñ* o. *kana*, the agave thickets are the abiding places of snakes; o. o.ko *jhograķ kana*, the families are quarrelling; o. o.ko *hapařin kana*, the members of the family are dividing (something) between themselves; o. *mořoreko cabaketa*, they made it up within the family; o. *regeko qguketa jan pachankate*, having gone to a witch-finder they brought it to the house (i. e., found the witch to be a female member of the family); *hōř taheñ* o., a dwelling-house; o. *biķil hopon*, a calf of a buffalo cow belonging to the house (not bought); *nes dō* o. *jomtegele puraua*, this year we shall get through with the food of the house (without buying); o. *ita dō cabayena*, the seed of their own ran out; o. *gidra kange-tabonae*, he is a child of our house (no stranger); o. *gupikogeko jotonkoa*, herds belonging to the house take care of the cattle; *bareae* o. *keta*, he has built two houses; *noñde dō kuñkalıko oraga*, here the *kuñkal* wasps will make their nest; *buka seç dō kařid kařid oragme*, make the meshes small towards the centre (of the net); *řaka lařit noñdeko* o. *akata*, they have made a column for rupees here; *isi lařit oragme*, make the hole for the plough-beam; *tulare mōřē gořeķko oraga*, they make five weighing-notches on the scale-beam; *kañkomko* o. *akata*, crabs have made their hole here; *bhukuko* o. *keta*, the white-ants have made their house here; *parkom*

reakko o. keta laṭu nōk, they have made the interstices between the bed-cords a little too large; *adi jut o.ena*, it has become a very beautiful house; *ale māi doe o.keta nahak*, our daughter has become settled now (she remains with her husband); *nel nēlebon nel o.kedea*, we have been seeing him make himself a house (i. e., become wealthy); *noa ghao dō o.ena, ohō boge hōllena*, this sore has become indurated, it will not get well quickly; *o. akawanae*, he has built himself a house; *in o.le bidal khub jutin oraḱkea*, if I built a house myself I should make it fine. *Kad oraḱ, koṭha o., kuriṭ o., khapra o., khaprol o., guḍi o., gudri o., girja o., catom o., thana o., dakka o., datka o., dolan o., duṭra o., ran o., baṅgla o., mela o., sauri o., paka o., ṭin o., khunṭi o., kaṭ o., onot o., ṭa o., ḍhinki o., sadom o., hasa o., hudra o., boṅga o., aṇṭa o., tala o., qq. v. (or + ak, lit. the beginning, origin; Muṇḍari oraḱ, Ho oak).*

oraḱ qimāi, n. Wife (not an honorific expression). *O. q. dō menaēgetaea*, he has a wife (v. *oraḱ* and *qimāi*).

oraḱ boṅga, n. The house god; one of the Santal bongas supposed to reside in the *bhitār* (q. v.) different acc. to septs; (fig.) wife. *O. b.ko reṅgejok kantama*, your house god is becoming poor (hungering); *o. b. dō adiye āṭṭaea*, his wife is very strict. The names of the *oraḱ boṅga* are kept secret like that of the *abge*. Sacrifices of fowls (black or speckled), pigs and goats are made to these at the *sohrae*, *baha* and *erok* festivals, generally in the cow-shed (v. *oraḱ* and *boṅga*).

oraḱ duṭr, n., v. a. House and possessions, homestead, home; to get a house and possessions, become wealthy. *O. d.re cel hō bānukṭaea*, he has nothing at home; *o. d. dō bānukṭaea*, he has no homestead; *o. d.ketae*, he has got himself a house and possessions, has become well-to-do; *hōpōnerat dō o. dan hōr ṭheḱko jāwāekedea*, they married their daughter into the house of well-to-do people; *o. d. rapuṭentaea*, he has become poor; *o. d. nēlko sor akata*, they will shortly go to have a look at the homestead (of the father of the person to be married) (v. *duṭr*).

oraḱ eṇē, n. A children's game. It is played by small children. Small girls make small enclosures with dust, gravel or stones (to represent the walls); a door is placed at one spot. Inside the rooms they place small heaps of dust (which represent the paddy-bundles, *bāndi*). Then another heap is put as *culḥa* (fire-place); small stalks, etc., are used as firewood and an old leaf-cup serves as cooking-vessel; a leaf does service as a winnowing-fan; dust serves as *daka* and *utu*, etc.; all the manipulations of cooking food are gone through. Some small boys are kept to plough in the vicinity; i. e., they thrust a stick along in the dust, all the while crying out (like ploughmen) *harjak harjak, ṭhāe ṭhāe* to the imaginary ploughing-cattle. Then the girls take food out to them, i. e., dust, which they eat (i. e., take up to the chin). The girls proceed to plant paddy (grass) and to reap it. During the rainy season they use mud of which "ploughs" etc.,

are made. Another kind of *orak ened* played by small boys, is to make a small house of sticks with roof, etc. (v. *ened*).

orak girni, n. Mistress of the house. *O. g.rege kol do guti kamri reak*, all rests on the mistress of the house as regards the servants (v. *orak* and *girmi*).

orak gomke, (-*n*, -*m*, -*t*) (*tel*), n., v. a. m. (My, etc.) wife, mistress of the house; make, become a wife. *O. g.n kanae*, she is my wife; *phalnaren o. g.ttel*, the house-wife of so and so; *adrene o. g.kedea*, he made her his wife; *kamri kuriye o. g.tena*, a servant girl became the mistress of the house (v. *gomke*).

orak hon, n. The common house-rat (v. *hon*).

orak hor, n., v. a. m. Spouse, mate (wife or husband; mostly, however, about the wife); a member of the family; a relative; make, become a spouse. *O. h. dge gocentaea*, his (her) mate died; *etak horin girawakoa*, am mam *o. h. kan*, bin *girate hijukme*, I shall invite strangers by sending a string with knots, you belong to the family, come without formal invitation; *o. h.geko badiyena*, the members of their own family became adversaries; *o. o. h.geko jojom kana*, the members of the related families eat each other (i. e., are quarrelling); *phalnae o. h. kedea*, he made such and such his wife; *unirene o. h.ena*, she became his wife (v. *hor*).

orak na sirap, adv. Unseemly, stupidly (talk). *Cetem roreta, o. n. s.*, bam *baqaere hom roror kan*, what are you talking so unseemly, you talk even when you do not know (cf. *orak na sirak*).

orakren, adj., v. a. m. Of a house, home (animate); make, become a member of a household. *O. hor*, a member of the house, family; *uni o.icpe lekha-kedea*, have you counted the one of his house; *okoe o. merom kanae*, to whom does the goat belong; *o. ko*, the people of the house, the family, the members of the household; *orak o.ko*, members of different households; *uni o.kedeako*, they made him a member of his household (*orak + ren*).

orait, n., adj. Beginning, commencement; original. *O.re am dom tahk kana*, were you there at the beginning; *o. katha inin baqaea*, I know the beginning of the matter; *jhogra reak o.*, the commencement of the quarrel; *o.renko kanako*, they are the original ones (e. g., settlers); *o. khon menaea*, he is here from the very first (v. *or*).

or dhej, n., v. a. Discrimination (mostly with negation); manage to make a start, (not) make head or tail of. *Nuiak o. dh. do banuktaea, sanamkoak itate jometa*, he has no discrimination, he eats what is left by anybody; *sentenale, cel ho bale o. dh. dapeata*, we went, but we could not even manage to make a start (v. *or* and *dhej*).

or dhoñ, n. Ability, efficiency. *Uniak do cel o. dh. ho banuktaea*, he has no ability at all (v. *or* and *dhoñ*).

ore or, adv. From the beginning to the end, completely, thoroughly, minutely, to the bottom. *O. o. laianme*, tell me everything from beginning to

end; *o. o.e kulikedeā*, he questioned him minutely; *o. o.e pañjaketa*, he investigated it to the bottom (*v. or*).

ore ore, adv., the same as *ore or*, *q. v.* *O. o.ko kulikedeā*, they questioned him minutely.

ore orpat, adv. Minutely, in all details. *O. o.e disayeta*, he remembers it in all details; *o. o.e laikattakoa jan guru*, the witch-finder told them their story minutely (*v. ore or*).

oreo poŋeo, adv., *v. a.* Quickly, smartly, expeditiously; (in comp.) rolling, tumbling (causing do.); be quick, expeditious. *O. p.ko isinatlea*, they cooked us some food in a hurry; *mitteŋ kulaiyih capat o. p.kedeā*, I threw something at a hare so that it rolled round; *daka utuko o. p.atlea*, they prepared us food expeditiously.

oreo soŋeo, adv., *v. a.*, the same as *oreo poŋeo*, *q. v.* (cf. *soŋeo poŋeo*).

oroe oroe, adj., *v. m.* Steaming hot, intense, lurid (heat); to steam. *Ō. o. setonle heŋena*, we came in intense heat; *o. o. dakape lo akawadiña*, you have put before me steaming hot food; *dak do basanena, bam heŋeta*, *Ō. o.ok kana*, the water is boiling, don't you see, how it steams; *o. o. hasoyediñ kana*, I suffer intense pain (cf. *arae oroe, uruŋ puŋuŋ*).

orgo porgo, adv. Inefficiently, in a futile way, unsatisfactorily, ineffectually; head over heels; topsy-turvy; again and again; *v. a. m.* Have a try at; try unsuccessfully, do ineffectually. *O. p.e iir rakapena*, he ran up head over heels; *phogra hor do o. p. jelko togoŋ uda*, toothless people chew meat inefficiently and swallow it; *hor heŋte dare khon o. p.e ārgoyena*, seeing people coming, he came topsy-turvy down from the tree; *nes do enkatele casketa o. p.*, this year we did our farm work as best we could in an unsatisfactory way; *o. p. siok doe ganokgea hor tayomre do*, he is fit to plough somehow, following others; *kulaiyih capat o. p. kedeā*, I threw (a stick) at the hare so that it tumbled over (but got away); *ona ghulu nes do uniye o. p.yeta*, he is this year having a try at cultivating that embankment; *beredok lagile o. p.yena*, he tried unsuccessfully to stand up (cf. *oreo poŋeo*).

orpat, *v. m.* Die and float up (fish). *Hako bogeteko ormadok kana nawa dakre*, a great many fish die and float up in new water.

or na dhej, adj., *v. a.* Unfit for anything, useless, having neither head nor tail, muddled; not manage. *O. n. dh. nglok kana, noam kikriñ kana*, it looks unfit for anything, and this you are buying; *o. n. dh.em benao akata*, it is absolutely useless, what you have made; *o. n. dh.em roŋeta*, you speak what has neither head nor tail; *o. n.e dh.a, aŋgeye ruhu ŋuhu barae kana*, he cannot manage anything, still he is putting himself to the front (*v. or dhej*).

or na dhoñ, the same as *or dhoñ*, *q. v.*

or na pagar, adj., the same as *or na paghar*, *q. v.*

or na pagha, the same as *or na paghar*, *q. v.*

or na paghar, adj., adv. Unseemly, as a scarecrow, scandalous, shameless, nonsensical. *Bhageye ñelok kana o. n. p.*, he looks fearful, neither man nor monkey; *o. n. p.e sereñeta*, he sings unseemly (v. *or*; cf. *Desi paghar*).
or na pathan, adv. Unintelligibly, confusedly. *O. n. p.em rořeta*, you are speaking confusedly (v. *or*, *Desi ol na pathan*).

or na phed, adj. Neither head nor tail. *O. n. ph.em bađaea, cet noa katha dom ehop barayeta*, you do not know anything about the matter; what are you starting this matter for (v. *or* and *phed*).

or na sat, adv. Unintelligibly, muddled, confused, vague. (C., v. *or* and *sat*.)

or na sor, adj., adv. Muddled, confused, vague; improperly, awkwardly, disorderly. *Oka lekam rořeta o. n. s.*, how are you talking all in a mess; *oka thenem duruřena, o. n. s.*, where are you sitting improperly (in the way); *o. n. s.e gitić akana*, he is lying awkwardly; *o. n. s.em ñelok kana*, you are looking improper (v. *or sor*).

ornga, v. *ondga*.

oroe tombak, v. *oroe tombat*.

oroe tombat, adv. Steamingly hot. *Enegeko em akawadiña, o. t.iñ hññu kana*, they have just given me, I am drinking it steamingly hot (cf. *oroe croe*).

orok na siřok, adv., the same as *orak na siřap*, q. v. Unseemly, stupid (talk).

or or, adv., v. a. In succession, regularly, in order, pertinently, suitably, for each occasion; try to tell the facts from the first. *O. o. lqime, bañkhanlan thapamea*, tell it in order, else I shall beat you; *o. o.adiñae, bae or dareata*, he tried to tell me the facts of the matter, but he could not make head or tail of it; *o. o. sereñ menaka*, there are songs for the several occasions; *bejāe ðike tahena o. o.ge*, he is sure to be present on every occasion (v. *or*; cf. *ore or*).

oro soso, adj., adv. Bitter, intense (cold), shivering (cold). *O. s. rabañediña*, I feel it bitterly cold; *o. s. rabañrele um rakapena*, we came up from bathing in bitter cold (cf. *oroe oroe*; *soso* is onomat., the sound made by the mouth when quivering from cold, cf. *susu susu*).

or phed, n. The beginning, the real fact, the ins and outs. *Katha reak o. ph. bañ bujhqueta*, I cannot understand what is the real fact of the matter; *o. ph. lai bujhquañme*, explain to me what is at the bottom; *nui do joto o. ph.e bađaea*, he knows the ins and outs of it (v. *or* and *phed*).

orsa arak, v. *orsa arak*.

or sor, n., adv. Discrimination; with forethought, carefully (mostly with negation). *Nuiak o. s. do bañaktaea*, he has no discrimination; *o. s. kate do bae rořeta*, he does not speak with any forethought (v. *or na sor*; *sor* likely a jingle).

osar, adj., v. a. m. Broad, wide; to make broad, wide or too broad (frequently so when without statement of measure). *O. piñdhe*, a broad embankment; *orak do mōřē moka o.a*, the house is five cubits broad; *tokta do pon kařuř in o.keta*, I made the board four fingers broad; *noa dom o.keta*, you have made this too broad; *ađi o.ena*, it has become

very broad (too broad); *koram o.ena jaṭi leka*, our breast has been widened like a mat (expression used at the time of marriage). (H. *osār*.) *osartet*, n. Breadth, width (the same as *onosar*, q. v.). *O. dō komgea*, the breadth is too small.

osmao, v. a. m. Reduce, make thin, poor; become lean, lose flesh, abate, go down. *Dher kisār khočko o.kedea*, they have reduced him in circumstances, so that he is not very rich any longer; *gaḍa o.ena*, the river has gone down; *ruḡ o.ena*, the fever has abated; *kāmi kāmīteye o. akana*, he has lost flesh by constant work (cf. *osoḱ*).

osoč osoč, v. *usuč usuč*. (C.)

osoḱ, adj., v. a. m. Thin, lean, gaunt, emaciated, pulled down (a result of disease, hunger, etc.); make, become thin, etc., waste away, be reduced (in body or wealth), fall, go down (river). *O. hoṛ*, a gaunt person; *o.geae*, he is emaciated; *mokordoma mokordomateko o.kedea*, by constantly bringing lawsuits against him they made him lean (both lit. and poor); *jom o.kedeako*, they have eaten him poor; *o.lenae*, he became lean (but is in normal state again); *cekate bae osogok kan se paseṭ jāhān rog menakṭae*, how is it that he is becoming thin, or perhaps he suffers from some disease; *nitok dō gaḍa osogok kana*, now the river is falling; *o. o.e nglok kana*, he looks very gaunt. (Muṇḍari, Kurku usu.)

osor, v. a. impers. Feel a call of nature, be constrained, in want of, be inclined. *Ṭandite, ṭandī seč, dakṭe, dak seč o.edea*, he feels a call to stool; *racate baṇ o.e kana*, he does not feel a call to pass water; *iṇ dō cel hō baṇ o.ediṇ kana, lai doṇ laia, cekaṇ bam*, I have nothing to constrain me, never fear, I shall inform against you, what can you do to me; *roṛoṛ o.e kana*, he must absolutely speak.

osra, n. An open verandah joined to a house (cf. H. *usārā*).

osrao, v. a. m. Begin, commence, start, take in hand. *Bapḷako o.keta*, they have commenced the marriage ceremonies (or, preliminaries of a marriage); *hoṛo rohoeko o.keta teheṇ* they started rice-planting to-day; *kam dō o.ena*, is the work taken in hand.

ostad, n. Adept, expert (about *ojha*, *raranko* and *gunidarko*). *Khub maraṇ o.e tahḱkana*, he was a very great adept. (P. H. *ustād*.)

ostadiq, adj., the same as *ostad*, q. v.

ota, v. a. m. Press down, throw, cast down, or under; subject, underlay, acquire (a language). *Nahel o.eme*, press the plough down; *karham o.yeṭ tahḱkana, reṅgečetmea*, had you hard work with pressing the *karha* (q. v.) down, do you feel hungry (women's abuse); *o.kedae*, he threw him down; *ṭaruṭ dō gaiye o.kedea*, the leopard threw the cow down; *o.waṇme sener*, press the rafter down for me; *uniak aṛante joṭo hoṛak rare o.kettakoa*, his voice is heard above all the others; *kathateko o.oco akana*, they have become subdued by (their) word; *sereṇ khube o. akata*, he has learnt very well to sing (and many songs); *hoṛ paṛsiye o. akata*, he has learnt the Santali language; *apat reaḱe o. tiok akata*, he has acquired his father's

(power, e. g., of judging, speaking, etc.); *hako o.ko sen akana*, they have gone to catch fish (with the hands), (Muṇḍari, Ho *ota*.) In compounds when *ota* is the first word it signifies the manner of performing the action of the second word, or the second word gives the result of *ota*.

O. gitič, v. a. m. Press down into a recumbent position;

o. bindar, v. a. m. Throw down, tumble down;

o. thir, v. a. m. Keep down quiet;

o. jalaf, v. a. m. Press down close to;

o. taber, v. a. m. Press down on hands and knees, or knees and elbows; *o. tabere tāpāk akana*, he is lying in wait on all fours.

ota hole, v. *otha hole*.

ota huli, v. *otha hole*.

otor, v. a. m. Pull down, break down, break up, dismantle, demolish; finish.

Oyakko o.et kana, they are breaking down the house; *jhaṇṭiko o.keta*, they broke down the hedge; *bandiko o.keta*, they finished the paddy-bundle; *jom o.kedeako*, they ate up everything he had in the house; *goḍo bhugāk titeye or o. idiyeta*, he is breaking up the rat hole with his hand; *simako si o.keta*, they ploughed the boundary down; *jhaṇṭi o. akantalea, ohole sen darelana*, our fences have been dismantled, we shall not be able to go (i. e., we have no clothes); *bhoj daka mit paras-regele o. gotketa*, we finished the festival food in one turn; *mit khetrepe o. kel dō gachi*, you finished the seedlings in one rice-field; *daḥ pinḍai o. idiketa*, the water washed the embankment away (*or* with infixed *t*).

ot, n. Mushroom, toadstool (most fungi are called *ot*, some are excepted, and these are considered animate); v. m. Spring up (mushrooms). *O. bogete omon akana*, a great many fungi have come up; *baṛiḥ āte huḍureta netar*, *o. omonoka nahāk*, it is thundering much these days, mushrooms will come out presently (Santals believe that thunder causes the sprouting of fungi); *mitṭeḥ bunumih ṇelketa, khub o. akana*, I saw a white-ant hill, where a great many mushrooms have sprung up; *o. baṛe omonkoḥ ma kuḍamte satete*, may mushrooms come up at the back of the house and at the eaves (*gai cumqura at sohrae*; i. e., may the cow cause the owner to become rich for a long time). For the different kinds of fungi distinguished by the Santals, v. *Araḥ kaṭ o., araḥ tormar o., eroḥ puṭka (ot), oṭeḥ o., ot o., or toḥ o., uṭka o., haṭi o., hasa o., heṇḍe kaṭ o., hoṛ puṭka o., huruṭ o., kaṛuṇa puṭka o., kakra o., kisni o., kod o., gopha o., gundri gopha o., guriḥ gopha o., tormar o., tumbā o., daḥ maṇḍi o., ramot o., roṭe o., roṭe puṭka o., ruhni puṭka o., lil o., piṣka o., ponḍ kaṭ o., ponḍ tormar o., bunum o., busuṭ o., maṭ o., motam o., mucī o., murum o., sagaḥ o., seta o., seta puṭka o., sim o., sisir o., sisir huruṭ o., biṇ o., biṇ tormar o.* (Muṇḍari, Ho *ud'*; cf. Kurku *od, ot*, go out.)

of, v. a. Dam up (especially with the hands), mould; make small heaps. *Pinḍhai o.keta*, he dammed up the ridge with his hands; *culḥa benao lagite o. acureta*, she makes a round mould to make a fire-place; *sot dokhol*

- bar pe thene o.akata*, he has at two or three places made small heaps to take possession of a place for making a rice-field.
- ot aḍa*, n. A place where mushrooms grow (only used about *motam ot*). *Okare motam ot omōnōka*, *ona dō o.a.ko metaka*, the place where *motam* mushrooms grow, they call *ot aḍa* (v. *aḍa*).
- ot araḱ*, n. Mushroom vegetable. *Netar dō bogete o. a.ko jometa*, at present they eat a good deal of mushrooms; *bogetele jomketa hako jel o.a. leka*, we ate any amount of fish, like mushroom vegetable (i. e., so plentiful); *o.a.gem rikakat*, *dam dō bañ lagao akante kichu*, you made it to be mushroom vegetable (so plentiful), as if it cost nothing (v. *ot* and *araḱ*).
- ot are*, v. a. m. Prepare land, clear land and make boundaries round it. *Apnarte o.a. akawanae*, he has himself cleared land and taken possession of it (v. *ot* and *are*).
- ot bhoṭōḱ*, n. Mushroom-head (of a globular kind). *O.bh. lekako dahyi akana*, they have turbaned themselves, so that they look like mushroom-heads (v. *ot* and *bhoṭōḱ*).
- ot itat*, n. Resentment, soreness, animosity, ill-will; v. a. d., v. n. Take to heart, care for, mind; resent, take offence, take in ill part. *Nui dō cet o.i. hō bamukitaea*, this one does not harbour ill-will; *onḍeniḱ māñjhi dō bae o.itada*, the headman there does not take it in ill part (e. g., if you do not inform him); *qḍi dine o.i.ata*, he harboured ill-will for a long time (v. *ot* and *itat*).
- ot puṭka*, n., v. m. Mushroom and puff-ball (a collective name for fungi); to spring up (dō.) (constructed animate, v. *puṭka*). *O. p.ko omōnōḱ kana*, mushroom and puff-balls are springing up; *netar dō noa birreko o. p. akana*, at present mushrooms and puff-balls have come out in this forest (v. *ot* and *puṭka*).
- otha hole*, adv. Again and again, repeatedly. *O.h.le dukena*, we suffered distress again and again; *o. h.ye dakketa*, it rained repeatedly; *o. h.ko jeretketkoa*, they set fire to their house again and again. (Desi *otha holi*.)
- oṭaḱ*, v. a. m. Uncover, discover, expose, divulge, open; remove (a lid, etc.). *Haṭake o.keta daka khōḱ*, she removed the (covering) winnowing-fan from the food; *kicriḱe o. kedea*, he uncovered him (removed the cloth); *ṭukuc oṭagme*, uncover the pot; *puṭhi oṭagme*, open the book; *noa katha dō akotegeko o.keta*, they have themselves divulged this matter; *bqhu kuriye o.kedea sindurae laḡil*, (the bridegroom) uncovered (the head of) the bride to apply *sindur* to her; *sime o.ena*, the hen was uncovered; *oraḱ dō hoete o.ena*, the house was unroofed by the wind; *dhiri oṭagme, hakobon sapkoa*, remove the stone (over the hole), we shall catch fish; *puṭhi oṭaḱ barae oṭaḱ barae o. ḥamketan*, turning over the leaves (i. e., opening the book here and there) I at last found the place; *dhiri oṭaḱ barae oṭaḱ barae kaṭkom in o. ḥamkedea*, removing stone after stone I at last found a crab (cf. *oṭan*; cf. B. *oṭhan*, raise; Muṇḍari *oṭa*).

oṭak ṭaṇḍi, v. a. m. Uncover, lay bare. *Japil horko o. t.kedea*, they uncovered the sleeping person; *hoete joto o. ṭyena*, all was laid bare by the wind (v. *oṭak* and *ṭaṇḍi*).

oṭaṇ, v. a. m. Carry away (by the wind), waft, blow away, scatter. *Tulame o.kefa*, he (i. e., the wind) carried the cotton away; *hoete sapime o.keta*, the roof was blown away by the wind; *sakam o.okṭ din*, the season when the leaves are blown away (also, *nūrokṭ din*); *dhupi o.ena*, the dust was blown away; *etkae o. ana*, he has got *etka* (q. v.) blown upon himself; *o. anae*, he made himself scarce; *jivi o.entaea*, his soul was carried away (he lost all courage); *sanam dhon o.entaea*, all his wealth is scattered; *rimil o.ena*, the clouds were driven away. (Muṇḍari, Ho *oṭaṇ*.) In compounds *oṭaṇ* is generally the first word, and signifies the manner in which the second word is effected.

O. gidi, v. a. m. Throw away by blowing;

o. calakṭ, v. m. Go away by the wind; *o. hijukṭ*, v. m. Come by the wind.

oṭaṇ polañ, adj., v. a. m. Bare, dreary; make, be bare, dreary; scatter; raze. *Horēd surgujako samṭao cabaketṭ khan o. p. qikquṭṭ kana*, as they have harvested the *horēd* (q. v.) and *surguja* (q. v.) it feels bare; *birko makṭ ṭaṇḍiketa*, *o. p. ge ṇelokṭ kana*, they have cut down the forest, it looks bare and dreary; *haṭ ṭaṇḍi o. p. ṇelokṭ kana*, the market place looks dreary (e. g., the sheds having fallen down); *rimil o. p. ena*, the clouds have scattered; *noa disom dō o. p. qikquṭṭ kana*, this country feels bare and dreary (i. e., without forest or villages); *birko o. p. keta*, they have razed the forest; *sanam dhon o. p. ena*, all the wealth was scattered (v. *oṭaṇ*).

oṭkao, v. *aṭkao*, and *aṭok*.

oṭkoe, n., adj. A small protuberance, elevated spot, knob, knot (ground, wood); knotty, uneven, rugged. *Khētre barea pēa o. menaka*, there are two or three elevated spots in the rice-field; *isire o. menaka*, *onate baṇ urijokṭ kana*, there is a knot on the plough-beam, therefore it will not become tight; *nonḍe dō o. gea*, *giticṭ hō baṇ ganoka*, it is rugged here, it will not be possible to lie down; *noa kaṭ dō o. gea*, this wood is knotty. (Muṇḍari *oṭo*; H. *oṭ*, a lump.)

oṭkoe oṭkoe, adj. Rugged, uneven, elevated, knotty. *O. o. qikquṭṭ kana*, it feels rugged; *cel leka noa isim lakṭ akata o. o.*, how have you pared this plough-beam, it is uneven; *o. o. lēbet calakṭme*, walk on the raised spots (during the rainy season) (v. *supra*).

oṭṇ gao, v. *oṭṇ gao*. (C.)

oṭo, an affix, only used in conjunction with a verb, conveying the idea that the actor does a thing and leaves. Note, in the active always followed by the Intentional, or Dative forms of the suffixes. (Do) and depart, and leave behind. *Bagi o.akṭme*, leave it behind; *doho o. kakṭme*, put it there and leave it; *idi o.kañme*, take me there and leave me; *lai o.aeme*, tell him and come; *ruhēṭ o. kadeañ*, I scolded him and came away; *doho o.yena*, it was put down and left; *em o. adeañ*, I gave him and left.

oṭhāonde, v. m. n. Set to (work), go to do, go in for; apply oneself to; put oneself forward. *Nui dō cetre hō bae o.ka*, this one does not apply himself to any work; *horo irok quriko o.ka*, they have not as yet commenced to harvest paddy; *aḡeye o. barae kana*, he is putting himself forward; *henda na, nun din dō bam o. lena, inin hecen khan baričem o. godok kana*, listen girl, so long a time you did not go in for any work; since I came, you are putting yourself very much forward.

oṭhāre, the same as *oṭhāonde*, q. v.

oṭhkao, v. *oṭkao*.

oṭhngao, v. a. m. Prop up, under, rest something on, lean upon, steady on. *Dhinkiye o. akata*, she has propped up the rice-pounder (raised end by putting something under); *theṅgareye o. akana*, he is leaning on his stick; *silpiṅ o. akme gaṇḍote*, put the stool at the door to keep it open; *dabire bānduk o. kateko caka*, they aim with a gun steadying it on the shoulder; *siri o. akana beṭhik ṭhāire*, the ladder is leaning (to the wall) in an improper place; *horreye o. akana*, he is propped up on the road (i. e., waiting); *duṛre dō alom o.ka*, don't lean on the door (hinder people going and coming). (H. *uṭhaṅnā*.)

oṭhor pothor, the same as *ether pothor*, q. v.

oṭhrāo, the same as *oṭhngao*, q. v.

owara, adj. Cheap. (C., not used here.) (Desi *oyara*.)

owaris, v. *oaris*.

oyo, intj.; the same as *aijo*, q. v.

oyo, v. a. m. Cover, wrap up (with a cloth, etc.); cover oneself, wrap oneself (more especially the upper part of the body). (Note, the word is not used about putting on a coat, etc., only about the loose wrapping up with any kind of sheet, etc.). *Gidra o.yem*, or, *o.kaeme*, cover up the child; *sadomko o.kedea*, they covered the horse (with a sheet); *kićićeye o.yena*, he wrapped himself in a cloth. (Muṇḍari, Ho *uiu*, *uiyu*.)

oyo ārgo, v. a. m. Cover, wrap up down to the feet. *O. ā.kaeme gidra*, wrap up the child down to the feet (v. *oyo* and *ārgo*).

oyo ayap, n., v. m., the same as *oyo labre*, q. v.

oyo bande, v. a. m. Clothe, wrap in; cloth oneself, dress (about women, and as a common name for the dressing of men and women). *Bahuko o. b.kedea*, they dressed the bride; *dandikate alope meṇa, cetele o. b.ka*, say not in anxiousness, wherewith shall we clothe ourselves (v. *oyo* and *bande*).

oyo banden, adj. Clothing (women's or men's and women's); v. n. Dress oneself. *O. b.ak* or *o. b. kićić*, a woman's cloth, (or generally) clothing; *mit kićićteko o. b.a*, they use one cloth for clothing themselves (*oyo bande* + *n*).

oyo deṅga, n., v. a. m. Clothes (of a male), upper garment and loin-cloth; clothe, dress (males). *O. d. bānuktaea*, he has no clothes; *o. d. kedea*, they clothed him; *arak kićićeye o. d.yena*, he dressed himself in red cloth (*oyo* and *deṅga*).

oyo dɛŋgan, adj. Upper and loin (cloth); v. n. Dress oneself (males).

O. d. kanae, he is dressing; *o. d. kicriɕ*, upper and loin cloth; *o. d. akko emadea*, they gave him upper and loin-cloth (v. supra).

oyo ɛsɛf, v. a. m. Cover, wrap up entirely (both living beings and things).

O. ɛ. ketkoae, he wrapped them up entirely; *o. ɛ. enae*, he wrapped himself up entirely; *botol o. ɛsedme*, cover the bottle up (*dapal* is, however, more commonly used about things) (*oyo* and *ɛsɛf*).

oyokak, the same as *oyonak* (v. *oyon*).

oyo labre, n., v. m. Covering (of indifferent quality); wrap oneself (for want of something better). *Alom gidia*, *o. l. lagit do ganoka*, don't throw it away, it will do for occasional covering; *niɔ gendrakteye o.l.ka*, he will wrap himself in this rag (for want of something better); *o. l.n kanae*, he is wrapping himself with these rags (v. *oyo* and *labre*).

oyon, adj. Covering (male); v. n. Cover oneself. *O. kicriɕ*, a covering cloth (for the upper part of the body); *o. kanae*, he is covering his upper body; *rabah din pe moka gan pañci tahentakoa o. lagit*, during the cold season they have about 1½ yd. *pañci* (q. v.) cloth to cover their shoulders; *o.ak*, a covering cloth (to cover the upper part or the whole body) (*oyo* + *n*).

oyoñ, v. a. Peep, look into, look down, look out (and down); peer. *Baksa o.me*, look into the box; *baksare o.me*, look in the box; *bhit mucat khone okyon kana*, she is peeping from the end of the wall; *jhañti bhugak khone o. kedeā*, he looked out upon him from the hole in the fence; *khirki khone okyon kana*, he is looking out from the window; *bhugake o.eta*, he is looking into the hole; *rane o.eta*, he is looking (on the ground) for medicine (roots); *sendrare kulqi ar guñdrile o. etkoa*, when hunting we peep (under branches, etc.) for hares and quails; *teñgo teñgote perabon o. torakoa*, we shall look up the friends for a short while, when passing; *delabon, baba, budhi kumbabon o. aguia*, come, sir, let us go and have a peep at the old woman's hut (said about the mother of the bride's mother, come to her daughter's house at a marriage).

oyoñ conðok, v. a. n. Pry, sneak about, peer. *Noakoreko o. c. bara kedeā*, they were prying for him hereabouts; *o. c. barae hoɔ*, a prying, sneaking fellow (i. e., a thievish person); *ɖan qimaiko o. c. ketkoa*, the witches sneaked about for them (v. *oyoñ* and *conðok*).

oyo potom, v. a. m. Cover up, wrap up entirely (both anim. and inanim.).

O. p.em, wrap him up all over; *o. p.enteye gitiçena*, he lay down having covered himself up entirely; *bañiye o. p.keta*, he wrapped the cup up; *o. p.okak*, a cover, wrap (v. *oyo* and *potom*).

O.

o is the low-back-narrow-round, the low-mixed-narrow, or the low-back-wide round sound, long or short, like in Engl. law, or not.

o-, a privative particle, like English in- or un-; exclusively found in words of Aryan derivation, as *odhorom*, unjust; *obiswas*, unreliable, etc., cf. *a*.

o, interj. of anger, defiance, compassion, or understanding: Oh, alas, well! *O bachatin*, oh, my dear son; *o hae*, oh, dear me, alas; *o, onam meneta*, oh, it is that what you mean; *o sari ona dolan hipinket*, oh, certainly, that we have forgotten; *o lan thapamea*, well, I shall beat you.

ōā ōā, the same as *ōā ōā*, q. v.

obgun, the same as *abgun*, q. v. (B. *obgun*.)

obidhan, adj. Unaffected by adverse supernatural influence. (C.) (v. *o + bidhan*).

obiswas, n., adj. Want of confidence, distrust; distrusting, faithless, not to be trusted; v. a. d., v. m. To distrust, not believe, disbelieve. *Adi o. do dhergetaea*, he has much distrust; *o. hor*, a distrusting person, or a person not to be trusted; *o. adinae*, he distrusted me; *o. enae*, he distrusted, did not believe; *jotqe o. kettina*, he disbelieved all I said. (B. *obishwās*.)

obiswasī, adj., the same as *obiswas*, q. v. (B. *obishwāsī*.)

objos, the same as *abjos*, q. v. (B. *objos*.)

obola, the same as *abola*, q. v. (B. *obolā*.)

ob ob, adj. Excessively fat; like a log (abuse); v. m. Stick to, be rooted to (a place). *O. o. e durup akana*, he is sitting like a log of wood; *o. o. e ngelok kana*, he looks extremely fat; *o. o. barae kanae lae qimai leka*, he is sticking to his place like a woman with child; *jom o. o. akanae*, he has eaten himself so full that he cannot move (cf. *eb ebe*, *ib ob*).

obok obok, adj. Sleek and fat, thick and heavy; adv. Extremely (fat). *Khub o. o. e ngelok kana*, he looks very sleek and fat; *o. o. e moqa akana*, he has become extremely fat (cf. *ibok ibok* and *ib ob*).

obor, v. a. Sit on eggs (birds); fell to the ground; v. m. Lie down, fall in, fall flat down, collapse; sit on eggs; stick, become fixed. *Beleye o. eta*, she is sitting on eggs; *sime o. akana*, the hen is sitting on eggs; *sukriko o. oka*, pigs lie flat down; *kulai gadireko o. oka*, hares lie down in their lair; *dangra do lqotreye o. ena*, the bullock lay down in the mud; *jarkaote*

orak̄ o.ena, the house collapsed, the walls becoming saturated with water; *dare dō hoeye o.keta*, the wind felled the tree; *lauka dō gitiṛe o.ena*, the boat stuck in the sand; *sagar o.ena niṅgha rapulente*, the cart collapsed, because the axle-tree broke; *alaṅ o.entaea*, his tongue became fixed (cleaved to the palate) (both lit. about not being able to move the tongue in severe illness, and fig. about not being willing to speak); *parkomreye o. akana*, he is sticking to his bed (abuse).

In compounds when *obor* is the second part, it means "to the ground," the result of the act of the first verb. *Dal o.*, strike so that one falls to the ground; *tiṅ o.*, fell to the ground by throwing stones; *or o.*, draw to the ground; *hoē o.*, (by wind) fall to the ground. When *obor* is the first part, it signifies that the act of the second verb is performed "lying." *O. hape akanae*, he is lying quiet; *o. sāohayenae*, he remained lying there. (Muṇḍari, Ho *obor*.)

Obor, lying down, is used prefixed to a Santal sept-name as a name for several sub-septs. These are *O. Baske*, *O. Besra*, *O. Hāsdaḥ*, *O. Hembrōm*, *O. Kisku*, *O. Marṇḍi*, *O. Murmu*, *O. Pāuriā* (or, *Pauliā*), *O. Soren*, and *O. Tuḍu* (*O. Cōrē* is not known). The *O. Murmu* sub-sept Santals make their women when in labour lie down on the bare ground, and do not allow the mother and the child to lie on a bedstead until after *janam chaṭiār*, the name-giving festival.

obor jhobor, v. *obor jhobor*.

obor jhobor, adj., v. a. m. Detaining; to detain, occupy one's time. *O. jh. kqmi menaktiṅa*, I have work that will keep me occupied; *perako o. jh. kidiṅa*, visitors detained me.

obos, adj. Unruly, ungovernable; powerless; v. m. Become do. *O. geae nui daṅgra dō*, this bullock is unruly; *jojom ti dō o.getaea*, his right hand is powerless; *ti jaṅga o.entaea*, his arms and legs became powerless; *sadome o.ena*, the horse has become unruly. (B. *obosh*.)

oboso, adv. Certainly, assuredly. *O. e hijuk̄gea*, he will certainly come; *o. e ror akafa*, he has certainly said so. (B. *oboshyo*.)

obosta, the same as *abosta*, q. v. (B. *obostā*.)

obra, adj. m. Having a pendulous stomach, big-bellied. *Khub maraṅ o. hoṛe tahēkana*, he was a man with a big pendulous stomach; *o. laḍ*, a pendulous stomach; *o. daṅgra*, a big-bellied bullock (cf. Muṇḍari *obra ubri*).

obhag, n. Ill-luck, mischance; adj. Unfortunate, one who does not succeed, or does not get; luckless. *Sendrareye o. gea*, he is a luckless hunter; *uniaḥ o. dō nenkangetaea*, his ill-luck is of this kind (*o* + *bhag*; B. *obhāgyo*).

obhidhan, v. *ubidhan* (the regular Santal pronunciation).

obhok, adj. Not right, improper (cf. B. *obhokti*).

obhok̄ obhok̄, the same as *obok̄ obok̄*, q. v. (cf. *ibhok̄ obhok̄*).

ochapit, the same as *achapit*, q. v.

ocok̄, v. a. m. Move away, remove; v. a. d. Remove to make place for.

O.me, move away, flit yourself; *ocogok̄me*, move away, flit yourself (the

more polite expression); *parkom ocogme*, remove the bed; *kami khonko o.kedea*, they removed him from the work (also, dismissed); *nui dobon o.aea*, we shall make place for this one; *simbon o.akoa*, let us make room for the fowls (to pass in); *dañgra dal ocogem*, give the bullock a rap to cause him to move away; *o. ocokedeako*, they caused him to be removed; *o. ocoadeako*, they allowed him to move away; *o. ucarenae*, he removed to another place; *o.ñõgokme*, move away a little. (? cf. H. *ucaknā* escape, slip away; Muṇḍari *oca* and *oco*).

ochok, adj. Mischievous, scampish; a scamp. *Cünd dō qđi o. jat kanako*, the musk-rat is a very mischievous kind of animal; *qđi o.æ uni gidra dō*, this child is very mischievous; *nui o. dō manaye hō bae anjoma*, this scamp, he does not heed even when he is warned.

ōč, v. a. Grunt (buffaloes), call (a certain owl). *Ontere okoe cōe ō.keta, bañ dōe kaḍru kan*, someone grunted over there, probably it is a buffalo-calf; *lať kōkore ō.keta*, the owl called (onomat.).

ōč ōč, v. a. m. Grunt (buffaloes); call (*lať kōkōr*). *Ō. ō.enae*, he grunted; *ō. ō.ateye dārketa*, it ran away grunting (v. supra).

od bad, n. Enmity, variance (mutual); adj. Who is at variance; v. m. Be at variance, be enemies; v. *od badi* (cf. B. *bād*).

od badi, n. Enmity, variance (mutual); adj. Who is at variance; v. m. Be at variance, enemies; contend, strive (to get the upper hand, etc.). *Ō. b. iateko jeretketmea*, they set fire to your house from enmity; *hōrko tuluč dō alom o. b.ka, ohom badaelea*, don't get at variance with people, you do not know what might happen; *o. b.geakin*, they are at variance. (Desi *od badi*; cf. *badi*.)

odol bodol, adv., v. a. m. In exchange, by turns; to change, exchange, change place. *Ō. b. kamiben*, work by turns (or changing each other's work); *cak dō o. b.ena*, the wheels have been changed; *dañgra o. b.kinme, miťak dōe lañgayena*, change the bullocks, this one has become tired; *andhateye o. b.keta noa řēñgōč*, he changed this axe by mistake (gave this instead of the right one); *o. b.te kaḍrukoe jurauana*, he got himself young buffaloes by exchange (giving a full grown one for two calves, etc.) (v. *bodol*; B. *odol bodol*).

odol thopor, the same as *odor thopor*, q. v. (Word uncertain.)

odor bhor, adv. One's fill, as much as one can get into one's stomach.

Ō. bh.e jomketa, he ate his fill. (B. *udor*, belly; v. *bhor*.)

odor thopor, adj., adv. Bespattered, besmeared, dirty; crowded, too thickly (planted); v. a. m. Bespatter, besmear, cover with dirt, mud or anything moist adhering; do any plastering unsatisfactorily; plant too thickly; finish planting hurriedly. *Ō. th.ko jomketa*, they ate dirtily (mixed curry and rice); *o. th.ko lōsōť akana*, they are bespattered with mud; *gidra dō goťa racako o. th. keta*, the children have bespattered the whole courtyard; *gruťkakpe noa kuđi dō, bogete o. th. akana*, wash this kodali, it is covered all over (with mud); *bako jutlaķa noa bhit dō, eķenko o. th.keta*, they did

not do this wall well, they only bespattered it; *o. th.ko rohoeketa noa khet dō*, they have planted this rice-field too thickly; *khetko o. th.keta*, they planted the rice-field too thickly; *tehen dō jāhā lekatele o. th.keta ona sokra*, to-day we somehow finished the mudding up and planting of that low valley of rice-fields (cf. *thopram*; *eder theper*).

o dhōd o dhōd, adj., adv., v. m., equivalent to *idhōd o dhōd*, q. v.

o dhōk o dhōk, adj., adv., v. m., equivalent to *idhōk o dhōk*, q. v.

o dhroḱ, the same as *lōdhroḱ*, q. v.

oḱ oḱo, adv., v. a. m., equivalent to *oḱ oḱo*, but is also used in the meaning of crack (earth), fissure. *Pak hasa o. o.ka*, alluvial soil will crack.

oḱor, v. *oḱor*.

og, v. *oḱ*.

ogorji, adj., the same as *ogorojia*, q. v.

ogoroj, n., adj., v. m. Disinclination, dislike, aversion; having no desire for, disinclined; feel disinclination, etc., not want to. *O.geñ gikqueta*, I feel disinclined; *calak reak o.m gikqueta*, I feel disinclined to go; *haktaoe o.ena*, he did not want to take it; *o.geae abo hutumte apum dō*, your father has no desire for us (said by a mother to her children when she feels her husband wants to leave her) (*o + goroj*).

ogorojia, adj. Who has no desire for, disinclined, averse to, fastidious. *Onkan o. hor dō cet bam ne barawae*, what would you offer such a fastidious person (v. supra).

ogor bogor, n., adv. Odds and ends, promiscuous, mixed things, sundries (the best things excluded), hash; v. a. m. Bring into disorder, break off. *O. b.le jometa, nui rugi dō qhōñ idilea*, we are eating now this, now that, I will not take this ill one away; *o. b.te mit cando dōle lagaketa*, we got over one month by eating indifferently (anything except rice); *katha o. b.ena*, the matter was brought into disorder; *cetko coko roret o. b.*, they are talking who knows what, now this, now that (cf. *agar bagar*; H. *agar bagar*).

ogrom bogrom, the same as *agrom bagrom*, q. v. (H. *agram bagram*.)

oguru, n. Aloe. B. *ogūrū*.

oghe, v. n. To ask, demand dues (as chowkidars, blacksmiths once a year). (C.)

oghe oghe, adv. On every possible occasion, using anything as a pretext.

O. o.m jometre hō darem dō lōk kangea, sanam kanḱae raput cabaketa, though you eat at every meal, your strength is being burnt up, she has broken every water-pot to pieces (scolding a girl); *o. o.ve sidiketlea*, he asked us to pay on every possible occasion; *bochorre mit dhaole emama, o. o. dō qhole em darelema*, we shall give you once yearly, but certainly not on every possible occasion (festivals, etc.) (v. supra).

ogher, v. a. m. Make, become unconscious, insensible; spread over. *Ruq-teye o.kedea*, he became insensible from the fever; *niq rogte hapene idiyea, goḱae o.kedea*, this disease will finish him some time, it (the sores, etc., e. g., of leprosy) has spread all over his body; *nisateye o.gofena*, he

became unconscious from drunkenness; *mirgiteye o. goṭkedeā*, he became suddenly unconscious from a fit of epilepsy.

o h, interj. of regret, pain or annoyance. *Oh, dear me, alas! O. hani toraṇ paskaokedeā*, Oh, dear me, there I let him run away; *o. abo seṭko mohṇ-ḍayena nahak*, dear me, they are coming towards us now; *o. goḍ gidiyēnāe*, alas, he died and is lost; *o. qḍiṇ laṅgaṭ akana kicriḍ seḷet*, dear me, my clothes are falling into rags. The *h* is distinctly pronounced.

o hae, interj. of regret, pain, sorrow or surprise. *Oh, dear me, alas, to think! (used by women). O. h. goḷkedeāe nahak*, Oh, dear me, he has killed him now; *o. h. boḡete hasoyediṇā*, dear me, it pains me very much; *o. h. cel' iṇ cekaea*, alas, what am I to do; *o. h. uni gidra dḡ mase ṇelepe*, *nonhae dḡ dareak*, only think, look at this child, how it can run; *o. h. nui kanaeye*, just think, is it he? (*o* and *hae*).

o hae hae, interj. of pain or sorrow. *Oh, dear me, alas! (used also by men). O. h. h., nunaḱe koṣṭok kana*, Oh dear, she has such hardship; *o. h. h., nunaḱ sud dḡ baṇ baḍaelaka*, dear me, such interest I did not know of (v. supra).

o h d a r, v. *ohdar*. (Muṇḍari *ohdar*.)

o h i r l a, adj., v. a. m. Without shelter, defenceless, without refuge, homeless; make, become do. *Nui gidra dḡe o. gea*, this child is without a refuge; *baḡuko o. kedeā*, they made their daughter-in-law homeless; *jāwāeye goḍ baḡiadeteye o. yena*, her husband died and left her and she became defenceless (*o* + *hirla*).

o h j a o, v. a. m. Prove, make evident (especially an accusation). *Noa katha o. katiṇme*, prove this matter against me; *kombroe o. kedeā*, he proved him a thief; *jan gurui o. atkoa ḍaṇ reak*, the witch-finder proved it to them that a witch was at the bottom of the matter; *qḍi seḷ khonko o. adeā*, *eṇḍe eṇeḷe kaḡulena*, they proved it to him (i. e., brought evidence against him) from every side, then only he confessed (cf. *joḡao*).

o h m a, n. Inference, guess, suspicion, surmise; adv. (-te) Inferentially, at a guess; v. a. m. Surmise, infer, deduce, guess; v. a. d. Suspect. *O. teye usqṭ akana*, she has become sulky on account of a surmise (suspicion); *eken o. kana, ṇelak dḡ baṇ kana*, it is only a surmise, not what has been seen; *o. teye roḡeṭa*, he is speaking by inference; *o. yetāṇ, unige kombro kanae mente*, I surmise, that he is the thief; *perakoṇ o. wathoa, baṭi aṭen ṇutumte*, I suspected the visitors of having something to do with the loss of the cup; *phalna dḡ naṭer gurui o. k kana*, such and such is suspected (surmised) to be the mischief-maker; *iṇ dḡṇ o. keṭa, haḱim kanae mente*, I inferred that he was a magistrate; *o. kathate dḡ alom saba*, don't act on what is only suspicion (cf. *oṇman*).

o h m a n, adj., v. n. Suspicious; be do. *Satḡeye o. a, nui oraḱte dḡ alope calaka*, he is very quick to suspect, do not go to his house (v. *oḡma* + *n*).

o h o, neg. part. (emphatic, assuring). No, not, by no means, certainly not (generally followed by the Anterior, but also by the Future); v. n. To

be nothing of the kind; v. a. Say no; v. a. d. Say no to, not care to; not at all do. *Q.e hečlena*, he will certainly not come; *q.e gujuka*, never fear, he will not die; *q.n menlea*, I cannot say (I have no knowledge); *q. unak dō bae daga*, nothing of the kind, it will not rain so much; *alom boroka, bae cekkawa, q.a*, don't fear, he will not hurt you, nothing of the kind; *q.a se, onde dō alo*, by no means, not at all there; *nit bam calaka? Bañ, q.atih kana, enaire dō cel hō bako menlaka*, won't you go now? No, I don't care to, a while ago they did not say anything; *jāhātege q. atihā*, I shall certainly not go anywhere; *bae q.ea*, he will not say no; *q.kefae*, he said no; *q.atleae*, he said no to us; *tisre hō bae q. akawaltihā nin din dō*, up to this he has never said no to my request; *qhobon q.letaea*, we shall certainly not say no to him.

qhōč, n. Potsherd, a piece of broken earthenware, used for various purposes (bigger than *kelhat*); v. a. m. Make a potsherd of. *Ata q.* or *akta q.*, an earthenware pot with a hole in the side through which the stirring rod is put, used for parching purposes; a potsherd for parching or roasting grain, etc.; *hako areč* (or, *akreč*) *q.*, a large potsherd used for baling out water prior to catching fish; *seŋgel eč* (or *ekēč*) *q.*, a large potsherd used for bringing live coals from somebody's house, and for putting under a bedstead to keep a person warm; *lohta q.*, the lower half of an earthenware pot, used for fowls to lay eggs in, or for keeping live coals in; *note parakena, noa kaŋda dohon qhoja*, it has got a crack here, we shall make this pot into a potsherd; *q. lekae ŋelok kana*, he is looking like a potsherd (i. e., very black, said about black-skinned people).

qhōč arak, n. A small creeper, *Boerhaavia repens*, L. The leaves are eaten as curry. The root is crushed and heated, and applied externally to the lower part of the abdomen in cases of *siŋka* (q. v.) (v. *qhōč* and *arak*).

qhōe, v. a. Wipe off, away (water and dirt from a water-pot filled with water, prior to lifting it up on one's head; the pot is kept on the knee during the operation; a little water is taken in the hand from the filled pot to do the wiping). *Q. akat tahēkanāe, unre posakena*, she had wiped off the water, then (the pot) burst; *q.kateko dipila*, they put (the water-pot) on their head after having wiped it.

qhōe, n. A kind of jungle corn, ? *Panicum miliaceum*, L. Cultivated as *iri*, q. v., but very rarely.

qhōe hōro, n. A certain kind of paddy (with husk black) (v. *qhōe* and *hōro*).

qhōe iri, n. A certain kind of wild millet (v. *qhōe*).

qh oh, interj. of regret, annoyance or pain. Oh, dear me, alas! *Q. q.*, *noaŋ hiŋihketa*, Oh dear, this I have forgotten (to do) (v. *qh*).

qh qhō, interj. of regret. Oh, dear, alas, what a pity! (the last *hō* may be repeated several times). *Q. q. thōra bañ jōsledea*, what a pity, I just missed him; *q. q. hōhō, neyih barija*, dear me, it was just going wrong for me (v. *qh*, cf. *uh uh*).

- qhor jug*, adv. Leisurely, at ease, slowly, tardily; an age; v. a. Tarry, linger (an age). *Q. j. pohor jug adi enecko bidayetlea*, they are bidding us farewell very late, having kept us waiting an eternity; *q. j. pohor jug hel hortele mokoñena*, we are tired of looking for them all day long; *q. j. pohor jugko hijuk kana*, they are coming slowly (take an age coming); *en hiloñ dō enka q. j. pohor jugtele tahēyena*, that day we remained there lingering in such a way; *niq kañiñ calañ katha lagitko q. j. pohor jugketa*, for the sake of this insignificant matter they tarried such a time (v. *aharjug paharjug*; B. *qhor*, a day, and v. *jug*: v. *pohor*, cf. *lohor pohor*).
- qhōtēf*, neg. part., the same as *qho* (but still more emphatic). Absolutely not. *Q. geh emlena*, I will absolutely not give it (*qho + tēf*).
- qhrao*, v. a. m. Slacken, reduce, abate, diminish; ebb, subside, lessen, decrease. *Ak q.me*, slacken the bow; *divheye q.keta*, he lowered the lamp; *tumdañ dō sisirte q.ena*, the drum was slackened by the dew; *ṭamak q.me, adi carhao akana*, slacken the *ṭamak* drum (by moistening), it has become very tight; *qhgle q. keta*, he slackened the drum (by slackening a cord); *nahelko q.a itā er jokheñre*, when sowing seed they prevent the plough from going too deeply (by fastening the plough-beam to the yoke lower down, shortening the distance between plough and yoke); *gaḍa dō quri q.ka*, the river has not gone down as yet; *udri q.entaea*, his dropsy has subsided; *edre dō bañge q.kṭaea*, his anger will not abate; *nuiañ arañ dō tisre hō bañ q.kṭaea*, his voice never gets hoarse; *ruq q. akana*, the fever has subsided; *ṭamak q. akantaea*, fig., his drum is slackened, i. e., he is hungry. (H. *uharnā*; B. *qhorān*; Muṇḍari *ohrao*.)
- qhṭao*, v. m. Diminish, decrease, abate, subside (mostly used about heat or cold, rain and water). *Setoñ q.ena*, the heat has decreased; *q. dinre adi setoñ adi dañ ar adi rabañ dō banuka*, during the spring season there is not much heat, not much rain and not much cold. (Note, *qhṭao din* is found only in school books as a translation from Beng.); *rabañ dō Phagun candore q.ka*, the cold subsides in the month of Phalgun; *dañ dō q. akana*, the water has subsided (or the rain has diminished) (cf. *qhrao* and *qhṭao*).
- qj*, n. Equivalent, equal amount, return, calculation, price (i. e., what is given for a certain amount); v. a. Calculate (roughly, taking into consideration the several aspects), ascertain; v. a. m. Equalize, make equal to (always as second part of a compound). *Haniak q.le tulamko hataoketa*, they bought the cotton at the same price as he; *en serma dō niq q.re buluñle hataoketa*, that year we bought salt at this price; *ona q. dō em purquañme*, give me the equivalent of that; *ina q.geye emadiña*, he gave me the same amount (me as much as you); *oka q.iñ agulaka, ona qjiñ halakattaea*, what amount I got, that amount I have returned him; *oka q.tem hataokettalea, ona baṛe bujhqualeme*, explain to us, according to what calculation you have taken it from us; *q. baraketale, bogegele metala*, we made an estimate, we thought (the price) fair; *bajra cet dorko hataoket ona q.ketale raheñ hō*, at what price they bought the *bajra*, the same price

we fixed for the *raher* also; *nin dara oka o.le jonḍra akrinok kan tahē-kana*, *neṣ dō horoge ona ojēna*, the price at which the Indian corn used to be sold, that has become the price of paddy this year. (Desi *oj*; cf. *ojon*.)

ojan, the same as *ajan*, q. v. (B. *ojān*.)

ojat, adj., v. a. m., the same as *ojatiq*, q. v. (B. *ojāt*.)

ojatiq, adj., v. a. m. One put out of caste, outcaste; to outcaste, put out of caste. *Nui dōe o.gea*, this one is an outcaste; *disom horteko o.ketkina*, the whole people outcasted these two; *o.yenako gharohj sudha*, the whole family has been outcasted. (Desi *ojātiya*.)

oj maphik, adj., adv. According to what is reasonable, fair (not too much). *Aḍi dō alom bulunaka, o. m. bare*, don't put in much salt, only a fair amount; *o. m. tearme kuḍi*, make the kodali of a fair size; *o. m. bharime*, load reasonably (v. *oj* and *maphik*).

oj maphit, the same as *oj maphik*, q. v.

oj napit, equal to *oj maphik*, q. v.

ojoi, adj. Not hitting, ineffectual, luckless, unlucky (hunters, hunting or fishing implements); v. a. m. Make, become unlucky, etc. *Noa sar dō o.gea*, this arrow is unlucky (does not hit); *seta dōe o.gea*, the dog is ineffectual; *qimqiko tarām paromketa, onate ak dō o.yena*, women have walked across it, therefore the bow is ineffectual; *qpqri o.yena, bukaḳo gelat iqte*, the arrow-head has become non-hitting, because they cut the umbilical cord with it; *sendrako o.keta, dihiri boṅgare bae thiklette*, they made a luckless hunt, because the hunt-priest did not perform the sacrifices properly; *cekate teheṅ dobon o.yena, cele coko hel goḱatbon*, how is it that we have become luckless to-day, somebody (i. e., witches) has seen us off (*o + joi*).

Ojoe gaḍa, n. The Ajai river. It has its sources in Hazaribagh, runs through the Santal Parganas to the east of the Chord line of the E. I. Railway, into Birbhum, joining the Bhagirathi at Katwa. The Ajai forms the north-eastern boundary of what the Santals call *Sikhṛ*, q. v. *O. g. dō alope paroma, ar okoko paroma, onko dō laḱren gidra hō ititḱ gḱakope, ente onḱe dō Turuk disom, bhāṇḱ disom*, do not pass the Ajai river, and for they who will pass, you shall destroy, even the child in the womb, for there is the country of the Turks, the land of uncleanness (an order mentioned in the Santal traditions). (B. *ojoy*.)

ojok, v. a. d., v. m. d. Rub in (especially with oil), anoint, apply ointment, spatter oneself with, besmear with; v. m. d. (fig.) Blame oneself (by exaggeration); v. a. (with direct object) Anoint (in connexion with some special occasion); adj. For anointing, for ointment. *O. ran*, ointment (medicine) (also: *ojog* and *ojogok ran*); *noa dō ojogok ran, ar niq dō jom (ogok) ran*, this is ointment medicine, and this is medicine to be taken; *o. sunum*, oil for anointing; *gidra sunum o.aema*, rub the child in with oil; *bohokre sunum ojogme*, put oil in your hair; *deare ranko o.adea*,

they rubbed his back in with medicine (also *uniak deareko o jekketa*); *sunum sasahe o.ena*, he anointed himself with oil and turmeric; *bahu jawāeko o.ketkina*, they anointed the bride and bridegroom; *raj hutumteko o.kedea*, they anointed him king; *dhuṛiye o. akawana*, he has spattered himself with dust; *ojha dō dārēko pheraoko lagit boṅga husitko jokheṭ hoḷoṅko o.akoa*, *hendēko khaṭ*, *ar poṇḍko khaṭ dō ṇolhaṭko o.akoa*, in order to change the sacrificial animals, when they are driving away the bongas, the ojhas smear flour on them if they are black, soot, if they are white; *sakam o.akme*, anoint the leaf (i. e., perform *sunum boṅga*, divination in a leaf); *antem o.joṇ kana*, *ale dō bale ror akata*, you are besmearing yourself, we have not said so (i. e., falsely telling that somebody has said so and so about oneself); *sareṭak o.kam*, anoint yourself with the rest of the oil; *sunumpe o. aguketa*, have you been and anointed yourself (at the house where a marriage is going on); *o. idi*, anoint oneself and go away (cf. H. *añjan*, a collyrium; Ho *ojo*).

o jōk jalat, v. a. d., v. m. d. Drag into, mix somebody or oneself up in; incriminate, blame, fix upon. *Aṭeḡeye o. j. joṇ kana*, he is incriminating himself (falsely giving out that somebody is blaming him); *ceṭ iḡe uni dō noa kathape o. j. akawadea*, why are you fixing this matter on him (cf. *o jōk japak*; v. *o jōk* and *jalat*).

o jōk japak, v. a. m. Splice together, join, marry two divorced persons, shove two together; drag into a thing, mix somebody or oneself up in; (with indirect object) incriminate, blame. *Bahu jawāeko o. j.ketkina*, they married the two divorced persons together; *iṇ dō cedakpe o. j.ediṇ kana noare dō*, why are you dragging me into this; *qurīakḡeko o. j.adea*, they incriminated him without cause; *o. j. joṇ kanae*, he is incriminating himself (i. e., giving out that somebody is blaming him) (v. *o jōk* and *japak*).

o jon, n. Weight, heaviness, capacity, measure, equilibrium; fig. ingredient (especially the principal part of a medicine); a small quantity; spices (for preparing food); v. a. m. Weigh, ascertain the quality of, judge. *Paki o.*, standard, full weight (i. e., 80 tolas to the seer), standard weight; *kaci o.*, kacha weight (i. e., a weight less than the standard, 72, or 64, or 60, etc., tolas to the seer; the weights vary everywhere, and to distinguish the different kinds it is customary to speak about *qsi o jon* (lit. 80 weight) *saṭ o jon* (lit. 60 weight), etc., the Bengali numerals giving the number of tolas in the seer; v. sub *ser*, *pai*, *pawa*). *O. miḡe qikauḡ kana*, it seems to be of the same weight; *ona reaḡ o. dō bar mūrī*, its weight is two maunds (or, its capacity); *o.teṭ dō qurīṇ ṇama*, I have not got the proper measure as yet (or equilibrium, e. g., the middle point in making a yoke); *ran reaḡ o.teṭ dom emata*, have you put in the principal ingredient of the medicine; *o. leka barḡ lagaome*, put in a small quantity (lit. according to weight); *aema utar o. menaka*, *qurīṇ ṇam cabaea*, there are a great many ingredients, I have not got all as yet; *noako kaṇḍa dō miṭ o. kangea*, these pots are of the same capacity; *noa dō o.reko komketa*, *onateḡe qasil*

kəmaəna, in this (rice beer) they have put in too little of the principal (fermenting) ingredients, therefore the strength of it has become less; *jel utu isin reak* *o. lakgao dher hor do bako baəaea*, there are many who do not know how to put in the proper spices for cooking meat-curry; *o. ko jastiketa*, they have applied too much spices; *tulamko o. keta, mōrē pawawa*, they weighed the cotton, there is 5 pawa; *mit ser buluŋko o. adea*, they weighed one seer of salt out to him; *noa matkom do o. ena*, these mahua flowers have been weighed; *o. pheraome*, change the weight (espec. remove the thread to another notch on the beam); *nukin doŋ o. kethina, mit āhrekin carhaoka*, I have weighed these two, they stand in the same notch (i. e., are equally bad); *kathan o. kettakina*, I judged their statements. (B. *ojon*; A. H. *wazan*, or *ujan*.)

ojoniā, adj. One who weighs, apt at making a guess (about, weight, quality, etc.). *Khub o. hore tahəkana*, he was a person, very apt at making a true guess; *okayentapeae o. do*, what has become of your weigher (*ojon* + *ia*).

ojon kora, adj. Weighed, by weight, according to weight. *O. k. buluŋ hatao do bogea*, it is best to buy salt by weight; *o. k. baŋkhan bae joma*, he does not eat except according to weight (i. e., daintily, a little); *o. k. kana joto noa do*, these are all weighed, of a certain weight (*ojon* and *kora*).

ojor, n. Excuse (for postponement), apology; v. a. m. Postpone, delay, belate; excuse oneself, object. *O. dohqeme, pasel babon hijuk setak bela do*, leave an excuse, in case we should not be able to come in the forenoon; *o. ko dohqeketa*, they accepted their excuse; *tehenko o. keta, gapaketako*, they postponed it to-day and fixed it for to-morrow; *din hilokgeye o. oka*, he is late every day; *calak reake o. eta*, he objects to going; *o. adeam noa nutumte*, did you excuse yourself to him in connexion with this. (B. *ojor*.)

ojor apoti, n. Objection, excuse (for not doing), claim for delay; v. a. Raise an objection. *O. a. jāhānak menaktam khan laime*, if you have any objection, say so; *sorokko benaore porjako qdiko o. a. keta*, when they were going to make the road, the rayots raised many objections (v. *ojor* and *apoti*).

ojor, adj. Unpaired, mateless; v. m. Become unpaired, lose one's mate, be widowed. *O. geae nui daŋgra do*, this bullock is unpaired; *o. enae nesge*, he lost his mate this year; *o. o. le juri akatkina nukin kaḍa*, we have paired together these two mateless buffaloes (*o* + *jor*).

ojos, n. Disgrace, shame; adj. Disgraceful; v. a. m. Put to shame, set at nought; disgrace. *Beste kamime, jemōn o. alo hoeoktabon*, do it properly, that we may not be disgraced; *noa katha do o. ko metaktabona*, they will call this matter of ours disgraceful; *kathako o. kettaktabona*, they set our case at nought; *hoponiŋ doe o. kidiŋa*, my son disgraced me. (B. *oyosh*.)

ojpher, v. a. m. Exchange, change place. *Ma o. lenben*, you two change place; *daŋgra o. kinpe*, change the bullocks (the left one to the right and

vice versa); *batkara o.ena*, the weights were changed (to the opposite scale) (v. *oj* and *pher*).

ojut, n. Ten thousand (only used by literate Santals). (B. *oyut*.)

okaj, n., adj., v. a. m. Worthlessness, uselessness, unproductiveness, unprofitableness; unfit for use, useless, worthless, unprofitable, unserviceable; make, be, become useless, etc., spoil. *Ona orak reak o.tet nit hō bam bujha akata*, have you not even now seen the unserviceableness of this house; *o. nahel*, a plough unfit for use; *lajae rean o.*, the uselessness of saying anything to him (v. *okajuq*; B. *okaj*).

okaji, the same as *okajuq*, q. v.

okajuq, n., adj., v. a. m. Worthlessness, uselessness, unproductiveness, unprofitableness; useless, unprofitable, worthless, unserviceable; make, become useless, etc., spoil. *O. guti*, a useless servant; *o. kať*, useless wood; *nui dañgra doko o. kedeā*, they have spoilt this bullock; *nahel o.yena*, the plough became unserviceable (v. *okaj*; Desi *okajuā*).

okoda, adj., v. a. m. Worthless, useless, not fit for anything; make, become worthless, etc. *O. hor*, a worthless person; *o. hasa*, worthless earth; *tī jañga borocentaete uni hor doe o.yena*, that person has become useless, because his hands and feet became lame; *nahelko o.kefa*, they have spoilt the plough; *jom sim kasiye o.yena*, the castrated goat intended for the *jom sim* (q. v.) sacrifice has become unfit. (Desi *okopā*.)

okod, (exclusively used affixed to another word, especially in connexion with adjectives signifying a number, quantity or quality, emphasizing the meaning of the word). Very, especially, really (frequently not translatable). *Ađi o. horko tahēkana*, there were a great many people; *ađi o. kidinam, ohon caba darelea*, you gave me very much, I shall not be able to finish it; *đher o. řaka*, a great deal of money; *aema o. hakole sapketkoa*, we caught a great quantity of fish; *napae o.teko dōhoyede kana*, they are keeping her well; *bes o.te takenpe*, live well (i. e., especially in peace and comfort); *maran o. miltan orak*, a really great house; *maran o.akko bare aguime, kařicať do alo*, bring big ones, not small ones; *noko doko thora o.a*, are these only few (the very opposite); *thora o.em damefa*, do you call it cheap (just the opposite); *din o.te doe kisāroka*, in time he will become rich; *din o. din okodte maran bajar hoe akand*, in the course of time it has become a great town; *baric o. uni doe idiketa*, he took away a great quantity; *heran o.em metan kana, unak don dareaka nahať*, you charge me to do a great deal, do you think I shall be able to manage so much; *ote o.ko calak kana*, listen, there they are going; *nete o.e edreyena*, he became so angry (to such a degree as stated); *neyde o.e damefa*, he prices it so highly.

okoe, inter. and relative pr.; v. a. m. Who, which (animate); make out to be, become who, belong to which sept, be what kind of relative. *O. kanam*, who are you; *o. kantamae*, what relative of yours is he; *o. hopon kanae*, whose child (son) is he; *o. jat* (or, *hormo*, or *māla*) *kanam*, what sept

do you belong to; *o. kin*, which two, who (dual); *-ak̄, -reak̄, -reañ, -ren*, whose; *o. ko*, which, who (pl.); *ak̄, -reak̄, -reañ, -ren*, whose; *o. ok̄eko hečena*, who where those who came; *o. ko noa dope em akata*, which one of you has given this; *o. kinben jomlaka*, which*two of you ate it; *o. yem khusia kana*, which one do you like; *nui dope o. kedea*, whom did you make this one to be (i. e., since you did not mind him, fear him, etc.); *o. ok̄ae uni dō*, what sept does he belong to; *uni harām dōe o. yentapea*, what kind of relation of yours did that old man turn out to be (or, what position among you had he); *o. ko hečatbona, abo se onko*, who came to us, we or they (i. e., what child is born, one of our sex or one of their sex, expression mostly used by women); *o. antem senlena*, with whom did you go; *miffen hor o. noae kami dareak̄*, a man who can do this; *o. theč thečko hamketa ona dō*, with whom (several) did they find that (the same as *ok̄oe ok̄oe then*); *o. reañ reañ noa dom roreta*, about whom (several) do you say this (the same as *ok̄oe ok̄oe reañ*); *o. dom etagea, jologo apnar*, whom will you treat as a stranger (i. e., not invite), they are all our relatives; *o. bañ cefem metae, jotoke enkangea*, which one will you scold, they are all alike. (Muṇḍari, Ho *ok̄oe*.)

Ok̄oeak̄, inter. and relat. pr. Whose (*-kin, -ko*) (inanim.); v. a. m. Make, become whose, allot to whom. *O. oraḱ*, whose house; *o. baṭi*, whose cup; *o. ketako ona khet dō*, to whom did they allot that rice-field; *o. ena noa dare dō*, whose did this tree become; *uni hor o. oraḱ landurentae*, the man whose house fell down (*ok̄oe + ak̄*).

Ok̄oeañ, the same as *ok̄oeak̄*, q. v.

Ok̄oeič, inter. pr., the same as *ok̄oeren*. Whose one. *O. kanae uni dō*, whose one is this (*ok̄oe + ič*).

Ok̄oe dō -ok̄oe dō, indef. pr. Some others. *O. d. nonka, o. d. hanka*, some thus, others in that way; *o. ko d. ko hečena, o. ko d. ko tahēyena*, some came, others remained (v. *ok̄oe* and *dō*).

Ok̄oe hō bañ, indef. pr. None, no one, not any. *O. h. bako hečlena*, none came; *o. taḱ h. bako hamletkoa*, they did not find any one; *o. ak̄ (-reak̄, -reañ, -ren) h. b. kana*, it does not belong to anybody (v. *ok̄oe + hō + bañ*).

Ok̄okekin, inter. and relat. pr. dual. Who, which (two) (v. *ok̄oe*); v. a. m. Make, become who. *O. -ak̄, -añ, -reak̄, -reañ, -ren*, whose; *o. ketkinako*, which two did they make out (for punishment, or anything); *o. enakin balaea dō*, which two were made out to be the co-parents-in-law; *o. taḱ*, which two ones (*ok̄oe + kin*).

Ok̄okeko, inter. and relat. pr. pl. Who, which; v. a. m. Make, become who, which (v. ad *ok̄oe* and *ok̄okekin*). *Onkoñ helketkoa, o. reañ noa kathako ror akat*, I saw those about whom they have said this; *o. -añ, -ak̄, -reak̄, -reañ, -ren*, whose; *o. taḱ*, which ones (*ok̄oe + ko*).

Ok̄oe ok̄oe, inter. pr. distrib. Which ones, who; v. a. m. Make, become which one, fix on which. *O. o. ko hečena*, which ones came; *uni*

dō o. o. ye metae kana, whom is he saying it about (also *metae kana*); *o. o. ketkoape hante calak dō*, which ones have you fixed on to go there; *o. o. yenako dusi dō*, which ones were found to be the guilty ones (v. *okoe*).

Okoe reak, inter. pr. poss. Whose, which one's (inanim.) (the same as *okoeak*, q. v.); v. a. m. Make, become whose; allot to whom. *O. r. kana noa khet dō*, whose is this rice-field; *o. r. ketako noa barge dō*, whose did they make out this rice-field to be (v. *okoe* and *reak*).

Okoe rean, the same as *okoe reak*, q. v.

Okoren, inter. poss. pr. Whose, which one's (anim.); v. a. m. Make become whose. *O. dangra*, whose bullock; *o. kedeko merom dō*, to whom did they make out the goat to belong; *o. akanae nui maejiu nahak dō*, whose (wife) has she become now, this woman (v. *okoe* + *ren*).

Okotak, inter. and relat. pr. Which one, who (animate); v. a. m. Make, become which one, fix on which one; decide for which. *O. em akrinkede*, which one did you sell; *o. ko idikedea*, which one did they take away; *o. e hecena, kuliyepe*, which one (*bonga*) has come, ask him; *uni o. in helkede*, *uni dōe okoe kana*, who is the one whom I saw; *o. ak, -an, -reak, -rean, -ren*, whose, of whom; *o. kin*, which two (dual); *o. ko*, which (ones) (pl.); *o. kedape*, which one did you fix on (e. g., for a bride); *o. enae jawae dō*, which one became the bridegroom; *o. okotakpe bachao akatkoa*, which ones have you chosen; *uni o. in khoje kan*, the one whom I am wanting (*okoe* + *tak*).

Okotan, the same as *okotak*, q. v.

okoe tora, the same as *okon tora*, q. v.

okon, the same as *okod*, q. v. (comparatively seldom used) (*oko* + *n*).

okon tora, adv. At once, immediately, just one. *O. t. n sen hijuka*, I shall go at once and return; *o. t. n saprao hodoka*, I shall make myself ready at once (v. *okoe tora*, and cf. *jai tora* and *jan tora*; *okon* + *tora*).

okor, v. *okor*.

okorma, adj. Useless, inefficient; incapable (mostly about people and cattle). *Aditete o. gea, oka kamre hō bae joaoka*, he is absolutely worthless, he is not of any use in any work. (B. *okormmā*.)

okot, v. *okte*, the more commonly used form.

okta, *okta*.

okte, n., adv. Time, season; at the time, at the proper time or season; v. a. m. Pass the time to; become the time of (as a verb, only in comp.).

Sim rak o., at the time of the cock-crow; *goromiñ haram o. re*, at the time of my grandfather; *jonbra belek o.*, at the time when the Indian corn ripens; *gai ader o.*, (at) the time when the cattle are brought in; *seterok o. dō hoeyentakoa*, the time for their arrival has come; *inak o. dō auriaka*, my time is not yet; *daka jom o. somgere*, just at the time of the meal; *nondebon anga o. keta*, we have allowed the time to pass here till dawn; *kedok jom o. yena*, it became the time of eating supper. (A. H. *waqt*; Desi *okot*.)

o kte macha, n., adv. About the right, proper time; in due time. *O. m.re bako samtaolaka*, they did not gather it together at the proper time; *daka isinok o. m.reye heçena*, he came about the time when the food was getting ready; *auri o. m.reye sefer gotena*, he came before the due time; *ne hara satoth o. m.reye goçena*, he died about the time when he was just growing into manhood (v. *o kte* and *macha*).

o kte napit, n., adv. The right, proper time; at the right, proper time, at a fixed, certain time. *O. n.geko raga marak*, the peacocks cry at a fixed time; *o. n. jomge tikrpita*, to eat at the proper time gives satisfaction; *o. n.re do bae heçena*, he did not come at the proper time; *daka jom lagil o. n. kana*, it is just the time for eating (v. *o kte* and *napit*).

o kte o kte, adv. At times, from time to time, at fixed times, seasons. *Sim saqdi o. o.ko raga*, the cocks crow at certain times; *o. o.ye daga*, it rains at certain seasons; *o. o. emakope potamko do*, give the doves food from time to time (v. *o kte*).

o kulān, n., adj., v. m. Want, deficiency; wanting, lacking, deficient, not provided with; want, lack, have too little of, be short of, be deficient. *Nia kana o.tel do, kicriç bamuktaea*, this is his deficiency, he has no clothes; *takateye o.gea, jomak do menakgetaea*, he is wanting ready money, he has food; *jumi jaegateko o.gea*, they are deficient as regards land; *ututele o.ena*, we had too little of the curry; *joto tundi purage joyena, menkhan nunde do o.ena*, it grew into full fruit everywhere, but on this spot it has become deficient. (B. *o kulān*).

o k, v. a. m. To smoke, smoke out; burn, be burned (about food sticking to the pot when being cooked); smoke (tobacco), steam. *Tarupko o.kedea*, they smoked the leopard (out, in a den); *rengotko o. odonethoa*, they smoke out the *rengot* (q. v., in toothache); *udri horko o.koa*, they smoke dropsy people; *dakae o. ocoketa*, she burned the rice (allowed it to stick to the pot when cooking); *dhūateye o. goçena*, he was killed by smoke; *utu o.ena*, the curry is burned (i. e., some of it stuck to the pot, and what is eaten smells of it); *de se, in hō thorañ o.lenge*, please, let also me get a smoke (of a *curut*, q. v.); *hor rapakkate kulhi mucatre dhūatele ogoka*, when, having cremated a dead person, we smoke ourselves at the end of the village street with the smoke of the resin (of sal); *durre, adiletpe o.kettle do*, dear me, you have smoked us very much; *sedaere do nir bofo bahuko o.elko tahēkana thamakur khada ar maricte*, formerly they smoked a run-in bride with the smoke of tobacco stalks and pepper. *O k* is resorted to in order to smoke out animals from holes, etc., sometimes tobacco, pepper, etc., is burned together with straw, in order to make the smoke more unbearable. *O k* is further used against caries of the teeth (which according to Santal belief is caused by small worms, v. sub *rengot*); against convulsions (the person is put on a bedstead, and the smoking ingredients, viz., stalks of *hotol* or *jhinga* and pig excrements, are put in a *bursi*, potsherd, ladle, etc., and placed below);

also against dropsy and anæmia (in this case the person is put on a bedstead, covered with a cloth and steamed).

In compounds, *oġ* being the first word, the second word gives the result of the smoking, or *oġ* describes how the act is performed, viz., by smoking.

O. arak, v. a. m. To smoke red (about the look of hair of animals exposed to smoke); *o. oġok*, v. a. m. To smoke out, drive out by smoke; *o. hendē*, v. a. m. To smoke black, blacken by smoking; *o. gōc*, v. a. m. To suffocate, kill by smoking; *o. gorla*, v. a. m. To make speckled by smoking (specially arrows, of *raher*, made for children; also fishing rods, etc.). (Munḍari *oġ*, vomit.)

-*oġ*, v., -*oġ*. So pronounced with open vowel preceding.

oġ, adj. Smoked, used in connexion with a sept-name, to signify certain sub-septs of the Santals; people belonging to these sub-septs do not go out during *baha* and *sphrae* before they have eaten animals sacrificed in the house. They may go out to fetch water, firewood, etc., but do not mix with other people. The sub-septs so-named are the following:

O. Baske, the *O.* sub-sept of the Baske tribe;

O. Besra, the *oġ* sub-sept of the Besra tribe;

O. Cōrē, the *oġ* sub-sept of the Core tribe;

O. Hembrom, the *oġ* sub-sept of the Hembrom tribe;

O. Kisku, the *oġ* sub-sept of the Kisku tribe;

O. Murmu, the *oġ* sub-sept of the Murmu tribe;

O. Pāuria, the *oġ* sub-sept of the Pauria tribe;

O. Soren, the *oġ* sub-sept of the Soren tribe;

O. Tuḍu, the *oġ* sub-sept of the Tuḍu tribe.

oġbor, v. perform of *oġor*, q. v.

oġ hōtor, adv. Exclusively, perpetually, diligently (used mostly about women, and frequently in a deprecatory sense); v. n. (*barae*). Stick to, be nailed to; hover about. *O. h. oṛakreye kāmī kana*, she is perpetually working in the house; *o. h. jomak reaṅgeye kurumuṭuia*, she perpetually concerns herself about the food (preparing); *o. h. barae kanae onakore*, he is nailed to that place (v. *oġ*).

oġ kodro, v. *oġ kodroġ*. (C.)

oġ kodor, v. *oġ kodroġ*. (C.)

oġ kodroġ, adj., v. a. m. Smoky and bitter (about cooked food, rice-beer), burned; stifling, unbearable; make, become smoky, burned (about food cooked in too little water, and hence sticking to the pot). *Noa haṇḍi dō o. k. qikauk kana*, this rice-beer feels smoky and bitter, has a burned taste (the rice having been burned); *o. k. ketako noa utu dō*, they made this curry smoky; *beste isinme, alom o. kodroga*, cook it properly, don't let it become smoky; *qḍitel noa daka dō o. k. en dō*, this rice has been very much burned; *durre, bejae o. k. dhūā kana*, dear me, there is a stifling smoke (v. *oġ* and *kodroġ*, cf. *koġ-kodroġ*).

oḱ lutur, adj. With a smoke-filled ear, deaf (women's abuse). *Cekate bam anjoma o. l. do*, why don't you hear, you smoke-filled ear (v. *oḱ* and *ludur*).

oḱ oḱ, adv. Smoky, burned (smell). *O. o.ge soḱ kana*, it has a smoky smell (v. *oḱ*).

oḱ oḱ, v. a. m. Vomit (referring to the sound of vomiting). *Hantere okoe o. o.el* (or, *-oḱ ogoḱ kan*), somebody is vomiting over there (onomat.; cf. *hoḱ hoḱ*).

oḱ oḱ, v. a. Make the sound of *oḱ oḱ*, snort, snuff (bullock in heat) (onomat.).

oḱroṇ, v. perform. of *oroṇ*, q. v. Blow, play a wind-instrument. *O. kanae*, he is blowing (a flute, etc.) (mostly in a deprecatory sense; ineffectually); *o. teak banuklalea*, we have no wind-instrument.

oḱroṇak, n. The mouth-piece of certain wind-instruments (*mandanbher*, *pēprēl*, *ram siṅga* and *bhere bhere*). *O.ko at akata*, they have lost the mouth-piece (*oḱroṇ + ak*).

oḱtoṇ, v. perform. of *otoṇ*, q. v.

okhaḍ, adj. Shelterless, forlorn. (Desi *okhaḍ*; *ohirla* is the common Santal word.)

okho, n. Axis (only used in books; B. *okho*).

okho rekha, n. Latitude (only used in books; B. *okho rekha*).

okhulan, adj., v. m. Misproportioned, under-proportioned; ugly, mis-shapen; be do., not be developed. *Note seḱ noa kaḱ do o.gea*, towards this end this piece of wood is under-proportioned (e. g., too thin); *ti jaṅgateye o.gea*, his arms and legs are under-proportioned; *mēlāhā o.getaea*, *mū qditel khaḱogetae*, his face is ugly, his nose is much too short; *jaṅga do o.entaea*, his legs have not been developed (*o + khulan*).

ol, n., v. a. m. Mark, figure, writing; make (long) marks, figures, draw, delineate, write. *Gora duarre atnak sakam lohol dakte holohateko o.a*, they draw figures at the door of the cow-shed with water in which leaves of *Terminalia tomentosa* and flour have been soaked (*sohrae* custom); *kulgateko o.a ojha*, the *ojhas* make figures with charcoal dust; *bhitre mitṭeḱ hoṛko o.akadea*, they have drawn a man on the wall; *mitṭeḱ ciṭhiye o. kela*, he wrote a letter; *o.oḱ kanae*, he is writing; *o. akawadean*, I have written to him; *o.ketkoe*, he wrote them (entered, i. e., their names) down; *amaḱ hutum o.akme*, put your name to it; *onare mitṭeḱ o. menaka*, there is a mark on that. (Muṇḍari, Ho, Kurku *ol*.)

ol ader, v. a. m. Inscribe, enter (the same as *ol carhao*, q. v.) (v. *ol* and *ader*).

olaḱ, n. Something drawn, written; writing. *Okpeak o. kana*, whose writing is it (both anything written and handwriting); *mitṭeḱ o.ko emadiña*, they gave me something written; *o. sakam*, a written paper (*ol + ak*).

ol bandki, n. Mortgage; v. a. m. To mortgage. (Rare; v. *bhorna*; v. *ol* and *bandki*.)

ol bandhi, n., v. a. m., the same as *ol bandki*, q. v. (C.; v. *ol* and H. *bandhi*.)

- ol carhao*, v. a. m. Insert, enter (in writing), write down (in a list, etc.).
Uniak' nutumko o. c. kettaea, they entered his name; *tirioreko olkidin*,
kagojreko o. c. kidina, *ambal ganjal patareko donkaokidin*, they drew my
 picture on a flute, they wrote me down on a paper, they called out my
 name at the *ambal ganjal* (q. v.) (from a song used at the time of *bitlaha*);
khatare o. c. ena, it was entered in the accounts (v. *ol* and *carhao*).
- ol donda*, n., adj., the same as *ol khoba*, q. v. (Desi *ol dōrā*.)
- ol dondaha*, n., adj., the same as *ol khoba*, q. v. (Desi *ol dōrāhā*.)
- ole bole*, the same as *ote bole*, q. v. (the *l* is probably caused by assimilation
 with *bole*).
- olek*, adj., v. a. m. Unfitting, unworthy, not yet fit; make, be unfit; mis-
 manage. *O. geae, quriye haraka*, he is unfit, he is not grown up as
 yet; *o. jo do alope kharapa*, do not spoil fruit not yet fit for eating;
noa kami dom o. keta, you mismanaged this work (*o + lek*, Desi *olayek*).
- oleg*, adj., v. a. m. Custom-breaking; acting, being without or against
 custom; act, be against custom. *O. geae, cet dustur hō bae badaea*, he
 acts against precedent, he does not know any custom; *kami doe kamiyeta*,
menkhane o. eta, to be sure he does it, but he does not do it according
 to custom (*o + leg*, v. *leg*).
- ol goroj*, the same as *ogoroj*, q. v. (C.)
- olhan*, n., adj., v. m. Moisture, humidity; moist, damp (mostly about earth),
 humid; be, become moist. *Nit dhābič adom adom buru nalakore o. menaka*,
 even now (in the hot season) there is moisture in some mountain valleys;
ona disom do o. ge qikauk kana, that country feels moist (and cool);
o. jaega, a moist place; *nondeko gadiaket khon noa jaega do o. ena*, since
 they made the dam here, this place has become moist. (Desi *olhan*.)
- olho duho*, adj. Friendly, amicable. (Desi *ālhā duhā*, friendly; cf. H. *alhānā*.)
- oljol*, the same as *onjol*, q. v. (Desi *oljol*.)
- ol kobaha*, v. *olkhobaha*. (C.)
- olkhoba*, n., adj. Idiot, fool; one who does not know anything else than
 eating; blockhead; foolish, ignorant, imbecile, stupid (mostly women's
 abuse); *o. dom joma*, you idiot, are you going to eat; *o. do bam helela*,
 you fool, don't you see; *o. herel do*, that imbecile man. (Desi *ol khobā*;
ol the same as *on*.)
- olkhobaha*, the same as *olkhoba*, q. v. (Desi *olkhobāhā*.)
- olog*, n., v. a. m., the same as *alag*, q. v.
- olok*, v. m., adj. To write; writing. *O. ič*, a writer; *o. orač*, a writing
 house, i. e., a school; *o. il*, a quill (*ol + ok*).
- olok parhao*, adj., v. m. Literate, who knows how to read and write; to
 read and write, learn do., go to school (only used in the Indeterminate,
 Future, and Present). *O. p. horbon jāwāe gomkeyea*, let us get a literate
 person for a son-in-law; *o. p. k kanae*, he is learning to read and write,
 goes to school; *o. p. e cet akata*, he has learned to read and write
 (v. *olok* and *parhao*).

olom jholom, the same as *olon jholon*, q. v.

olondaj, adj. Hollandish, Dutch (only in books). (Corr. for Hollandish.)

olon, v. a. m. Fret, despond, distress oneself; be sad, dissipated, down-hearted, disconsolate; disinclined (in Active always about *jivi*). *Jivi alom o.a. khub khatirte takenme*, don't be downhearted, be absolutely secure in mind; *o.kateye jometa, ona iateye rohorok kana*, he eats disinclined, therefore he gets thin; *jiviye o.kettaea*, he distressed himself; *jivi o. hor algateko kahiloka*, dissipated people easily get seriously ill; *o.enae onte calak*, he became disinclined to go there; *alom o.oka*, don't be down-hearted.

olon jholon, n., adj., v. n. Swaggering, strutting, lounging, tomfoolery, dandyism, foppery; idling, strutting, dandy, idler, swell, sluggard; idle, loiter. *O. jh. do dhergetaea, kami seč do bahtaea*, there is much foppery in him, of work there is nothing; *nonka o. jh. do ikakam, amrege sajaoka*, leave off such tomfoolery, it may fit you (but not with us); *o. jh. gunakieye rehgeč akana*, he has become poor on account of his lounging; *o. jh. kora doko michagea, kamire bako isina*, swell boys are of no worth, they are not thorough in their work; *o. jh. e dāra baraea*, he walks about swaggering; *sin satupe o. jh. barae kana*, he is loitering all day long.

olonka, n., v. a. m. Ornament, finery; get oneself ornaments, etc., become fine, adorned. *Khub o.e sajae akana*, she is decked with ornaments; *o.wan kuri*, a girl with finery; *nahak doko o.kela, sedaere do onka do bako tahēkana*, nowadays they have got themselves fine things, formerly they were not thus; *o.yenae*, he has become fine, adorned. (B. *olonkār*.)

olon olon, n., adj. Division (of time and labour); different (for different purposes). *-re*, by division; in departments, at certain times; *nui rajren o. o. hor menakkotaea*, this zemindar has different people for the different work; *o. o. ko car beohara*, they perform different ceremonies at the different fixed times and places; *joto o. o.re menakkoa*, they are all occupied in their different work; *noako kanča do o. o.reko larčara, din hilok do bañ*, these vessels they use at certain times, not every day.

olon pholon, the same as *olon jholon*, q. v.

ol pota, n., adj., the same as *olkhoba*, q. v. (Desi *ol potā*.)

ol potaha, n., adj., the same as *olkhoba*, q. v. (Desi *olpotāhā*.)

ol sil, v. a. m. Write irrevocably, irreversibly, settle do. *Atoko o. s.kela*, they fixed the village rent once for all; *jumiko o. s. ena, adō jāhāe okoe ohom em darelekoa*, the rice-lands were settled once for all, you will not in the future be able to give it to anybody; *joto uni hakim dōe o. s.keta, chuṭi banukanañ*, this magistrate has written everything irreversibly, there is no escape from it (v. *ol* and *sil*).

ol sil alet sil, n., v. a. Doom, fate; to doom (used about witches only, who are supposed to write people's fate or doom on leaves, etc.). *Inarege uniak o. s. a. s. tahēkana*, in that his doom was; *ḍan do uniko o. s. a. s.kedea*, witches doomed this one (v. *ol sil* and *alet*).

ombē, v. a. Bellow (calf), call (do.); bellow like a calf (begging, etc.).

Mihū leka notereye o.yeta, somebody like a calf is calling on this side; *o. o.k kanae*, it is calling; *gai dukhau jokheč mihūko uciū gočleko khan mahra dō o. o. teko kpea*, if at the time of milking they strike a calf dead, the *mahra* will beg bellowing like a calf; *duqr duqrko o.yeta*, they bellow like a calf at every door (begging) (onomat.; Muṇḍari *omba*).

ome, n. A large forest tree, *Saccopetalum tomentosum*, H. f. and Th. (C.; *Miliusa velutina*, H. f. and Th.). The Santals distinguish two kinds of *ome*, v. *seta ome* (? *S. tomentosum*, H. f. and Th.) and *hoṛ ome* (? *S. longiflorum*, H. f. and Th.). The fruit of both is eaten. The timber is used for yokes, rafters, pillars, etc.

omne, adv., adj., v. a. m. Gratis, for nothing; of no consequence; superficially; without food; take, give for nothing; go for nothing, be spoilt. *O.h emadea*, I gave it to him for nothing; *o. dō alom ṇameṇa*, do not think me a person of no consequence; *o.tem ṇam kana*, you want it for nothing; *o.teye erekidiṇa*, he cheated me; *o. omnegeko galmarao baraketa*, they talked the matter over superficially; *en hiloč dō sara din o.geye tahēyena*, he remained the whole of that day without food; *aḍi utare o.kettaea*, he took a great deal from him for nothing; *mit suli caoleṇ o.adea*, I gave him ten seers of rice for nothing; *o. joṇe menoana*, he thought to get it for nothing; *noako dō o.yena*, these things went for nothing (were spoilt). (Desi *omne*; B. *omoni*; cf. Muṇḍari, *omni*, giver.)

omōn, v. a. Bring forth (mostly fig.); v. m. Come up, spring up, sprout, germinate; fig. come out, leak out. *Joṇdra o.ena*, the Indian corn has come up; *puṭhako o.o.k kana*, the puff-balls are springing up; *mitteč katha o. akana*, a matter has come up, leaked out; *en entere dač rimil o. akana*, over there rain clouds have come up; *noa parkomre cele coko o. akana*, in this bedstead some (i. e., bugs) have appeared; *netar dō hao khon sikričko o.o.k kana*, at present the mosquitoes are coming into existence from the red ants (one of the Santal ideas about the origin of certain mosquitoes); *aḍi goṭen rog o. akana*, many kinds of disease have appeared; *ona khon arhō dosra kathako o.kefa*, from that they brought forth still another matter; *hoṛoko er o.kefa*, they have sown paddy which has germinated; *aphor o. hara akana*, the sown paddy has germinated and grown up. (Muṇḍari, Ho *omon*; Kurku *umun*.)

omōnom, n. Beginning, start. *Noa katha o. hiločre cedač bam roṛlača*, why did you not mention it on the day when this matter came up; *porthom o. dareko*, the trees which came out first of all (cf. *omōn*).

omōr, adj. Undying, immortal, perennial, wealthy; always having a sufficiency of moisture so that crops do not die. (C.; B. *omōr*.)

on, dem. element. That (not used alone, always as a prefix); v. *on onḍe*, *on onṭe*, *on leka*, *on kuṭ*, *on parom*, *on batarič*, *on mahyḍer*, etc. (cf. *ona*, *uni*, *onṭe*).

on, n. Food, victuals (of vegetables); grain (of all kinds, cooked and raw); v. a. m. Give food; get food; v. a. d. Furnish with victuals. *Uniak hq̄more o. banuktaea*, there is no food in his body (i. e., he is on an empty stomach); *ni-o. teye gočena*, he died without food (i. e., without being able to eat); *nawa o. ko tiokketa*, they reached the new food (i. e., got new crops of the year); *dokan khon o. le aguyeta*, we bring grain from the shop; *mathomgetalea o.*, our food is mahua; *hq̄rak o. nelte barič sanayede*, he feels it hard to see the food of other people (also, in the fields); *tis khon con bae o. akan tahēkana*, *ado alegele o. kede*, he had been without food for some time, then we gave him to eat; *bariarele o. adea mahajon then khon*, we got him victuals with great difficulty from a money-lender. (Desi *on*; B. *onno*.)

on batarič, the same as *on batarič*, q. v.

on batarič, adj., v. m. Likely about equal to that (shown; about size or age); become about equal to. *Inren gidra do nonkateye calaonič o. b. e tahēkana*, my child was very likely about equal in size to the one who went this way; *netar inren dāngra do uniren o. b. enae*, my bullock has now very likely become about as big as this one (v. *on* and *batarič*).

oncol, v. *oncol*. (C.)

on cun, the same as *on fol*, q. v. (C.; v. *on* and *cun*.)

on dak, n. Water mixed with a little food (e. g., *q̄rič dak maṇḍi*, water used to wash a cooking-pot, in which a little food is mixed); dish-water; liquid food. *O. d. do alope giḍia, nūiañ*, do not throw away the food-mixed water, I shall drink it; *o. d. nui khajuk aloe bāgi bae cekaka*, if he only does not leave off eating a little, he will recover; *o. d. sukri emakope*, give the water in which the grain has been washed to the pigs (*on* and *dak*).

ond kup, the same as *onkup*, q. v.

on dhon, n., v. a. m., the same as *one dhone*, q. v. (Desi *on dhon*; H. *an dhan*.)

onēao, n., adj., adv., v. a. m. Injustice, wrong; unjust, unrighteous, unfair; deal unjustly, etc., do injustice. *Aḍi marañ o.*, a very great injustice; *o. bicar*, an unjust judgment; *o. kate alom hataotakoa*, do not take from them their things unjustly; *khatokkoe o. ketkoa*, he treated his debtors unjustly; *uni gai selet (-re, -reañ, -iutumte) aḍiye o. keta*, he dealt very unjustly in connexion with that cow (*o* + *nēao*, cf. *anēao*; H. *anyāo*).

one, dem. pr. That; that there; now you see, there (inanim.); v. n. (only Indeterminate with the finite *a*). Be that there, v. a. Do that (frequently satirically). *One* takes dual and pl., and determinative suffixes. It refers to what is seen and what is evident, to known or demonstrated facts and to a statement of fact, often followed by a sentence that functions like a kind of apposition to the demonstrative. *One* is further used in combination with a personal, demonstrative or interrogative pronoun to function corresponding to our relative pronouns. It is frequently pre-

fixed to another demonstrative. *Q. dō cel kana*, what is that there; *q. hēlme*, look there that; *q.m metadiñ onagen agu akata*, I have brought what you told me; *q.m hečen hilok*, the day on which you came; *q. hēlme, bañ manalefmea*, there now you see (the result), did I not warn you; *q. lañ hapamlen then*, at the place where we met; *q. kin*, those two (things) there; *q.ko*, those there (things); *q.koa dare dō*, those which are there are the trees; *q.kidiham*, that you did me (i. e., you did not trouble me a bit); *q. thoe onewatpe, darsakatepe senlena*, there you see, that he did for you, you went in great hopes; *q. enañak*, that (mentioned, etc.) a while ago (*on + e*; cf. *ene*).

oneak, the same as *onean*, q. v. (*one + ak*).

onean, (-ak, -añ), dem. pr. Which is there, that there, look there (inanim.), v. n. m. Be that there. *Q.ko*, look those things there; *q. uniak sagar*, that there is his cart; *q.tae uniak khargi*, that there is his threshing-floor; *bañ dō q.oktakoa onkoak cas*, is it perhaps their fields which are there; *bañ dō q. kantako onkoak orač dō*, is this perhaps their house here; *q.a uniak orač*, that there is his house; *q. katha reak ortet dō*, that is the origin of the matter (*one + an, -añ, -ak*).

one anak (-anañ), dem. pr. That there; there it is. *Q. a. ona katha dō*, that is the matter (so it is); *q. a. abo thenak ul dare dō*, that there is the mango tree at our place (*one + anak, or anañ*).

one anañ, (-aneč, -ena, -enañ, -eneč), dem. pr. There first, now first that.

Q. a. ona jat dare doñ heleta, there first I see that kind of tree.

one bhala, dem. adv. Well, there you see that (especially women's expression). *Q. bh.e onkayedih kan*, well there you see what he is doing to me; *q. bh. cel kana, qđi jut nelok kana*, that there, well what is it, it looks very nice; *q.ko bh.e agu ođo akat*, well, there you see those things which he has brought and left (*one* and *bhala*).

one co(ñ), dem. adv. Why, don't you see, there you are. *Q. c. katha dom bađaeyet*, why, you know the thing; *q. c.m añjomket*, there you see, you heard it; *q. c. onđege*, why, don't you see, there (it is) (*one + coñ*).

one dō, dem. pr. Why, that, there (remonstrating). *Q. d.e laiket*, why, he told it (then); *q. d.e puruketa ač hisqite dō*, there you see, he finished it, according to his own thought (*one + dō*).

one dhone, n., adj., v. a. m. Food and wealth, grain and cattle, competency; wealthy (in every respect); gather wealth, get do. *Q. dh.te dōe purungea*, he has abundance of food and wealth; *khub q. dh. kisq̄r kanae*, he is very wealthy in every respect; *khube q. dh. akata*, he has gathered great wealth; *nahak dōe q. dh. akana*, nowadays he has got wealth (v. *on dhon*; Desi *one dhone*, cf. *aneč dhanēč*).

onen, dem. adv. When, at what time; dem. pr. He, she, there, that there (shown or mentioned) (takes the same suffixes as *one*; is both anim. and inanim. according to suffixes). *Q.e ematme unre honañem sapkea noa katha dō*, when he gave it to you, then you should have taken up this

matter; *q. dō cef kana*, that there, what is it; *q. ič dōe apenič kanae*, he there (whom we met), is he one of yours; *q. ač*, (-an, -an), that there; *q. anan* (-aneč, -ena, -enan, -eneč, the same as *qne anan*, q. v., dem. pr., adj., anim., and inanim.); *q. co(ñ)*, the same as *qne co(ñ)*, q. v. (anim. and inanim.); *q. ič tanič*, pr. dem. He there or somebody; *q. dō*, the same as *qne dō*, q. v.; *q. tora*, the same as *qne tora* (*qne + n*).

qne oka, rel. pr. That which (-te, -re, -khon, -seč, etc.). *Q. o.ñ kuliyetme, ona bare ror ruqrahime*, answer me what I ask you; *mitteč disom q. o.čakre horoko caseč*, a country where they cultivate paddy (*qne + oka*). *Qne okatak*, rel. pr., the same as *qne oka*.

qne ona, dem. and rel. pr. (1) That there, just that; (2) which, (-khon, -te, -re, -reak, -seč, etc.); v. a. m. Do, be done just that, make to be just that. *Q. o.ge*, just that there; *q. o. aguime*, bring just that (shown or mentioned); *ona orak q. o.re hor menakko*, that house in which Santals are living; *q. o.ketako katha dō*, they made the matter out to be just that (*qne* and *ona*).

qne onka, dem. adv. Thus (as shown or said); v. a. m. Do, be done thus.

Q. o.ko meneta, thus they say; *q. o.n*, of that kind such (-ak, -akkin, -akko; -ič, -kin, -ko); *q. o.ketako*, they did it thus (as shown or said) (*qne + onka*).

qne onka leka, dem. adv. Thus, in that manner (as shown or said); v. a. m.

Do, be done thus. *Cef leka uniye ror akač q. o. l. qamime*, do it thus as he has said; *q. o. l.n*, of that kind (-ak, -akkin, -akko; -ič, -kin, -ko); *q. o. l.yena*, it went thus, so was the result (*qne onka + leka*).

qne onko, pl. of *qne uni*, q. v.

qne okoe, rel. pr. Who, which. *Mitteč hor q. o.ren cele hō banukkotae*, a person who has no family (or relatives) (*qne + okoe*).

qne qne, dem. pr. That there, do you see! (eagerly, intensively). *Q. o.cekak kana noa parkom dō*, there, there what is the matter with this bedstead; *q. o. arhōkin jhograk kana*, there, don't you see, they are again at loggerheads (v. *qne*).

qne qnen, dem. adj. The one there (-ič, -kin, -ko). *Q. o.kin dō okōekin tahēkana*, those two there, who were they (*qne + qnen*).

qne qnte, dem. adv. Thither, over there (shown) (-te, -ten, -re, -ren, -seč, etc.); v. a. m. Make, get thither. *Q. o. bon calaka, adō dakbon hama*, we shall go over there, then we shall find water; *q. o.re menaka*, it is over there; *q. o. seč bare nehme*, look over in that direction there; *q. o.ketako katha dō*, they settled the matter in that way (*qne + qnte*).

qne qnde, dem. adv. There, just there, over there (showing); just so. *Q. o. hasoyediñ kana*, just there it pains me; *q. o. inak orak dō*, over there is my house; *q. o. kana mantel dō*, just so is the meaning; *q. o.re baričena*, in that spot (shown, or mentioned) it was spoilt (*qne + qnde*).

qne sari, dem. pr. That there, of a truth, verily (mostly used by women).

Q. s. nehme, cef kana, of a truth, look at that there, what is it; *q. ko s.m nūr ocoket*, those things there, of a truth, you let fall down; *q. s. jo*

- akan, barea utar*, verily that there has set fruit, two whole ones (*one* and *sari*).
- one se*, dem. pr. That there, look there please. *O. s. onka lekaeme*, look there please, do it in that way; *o. ko s. nelme*, those (things) there, look (*one + se*).
- one tanak*, dem. pr. That there (or something like it, when doubtful about identity). *O. t. pasel ona kange*, that there, perhaps it is that (*one + tanak*).
- one tora*, dem. pr. That there (seen along in succession). *O. ko t. panjatae*, there along are his tracks; *o. ko t. e laiketa*, there you see, he told it in succession (*one + tora*).
- one toran*, dem. adj. That along there. *O. t. tae sagar*, that passing along there is his cart (*one tora + n*).
- one toranak*, dem. adj. That (along) there. *O. t. do mqñjhikoak*, that moving along there belongs to the village headman; *o. ko t. do onkoak casge*, that along there is their agricultural land; *o. t. ko uñauk kana*, look at those things flying along there (*one toran + ak*).
- one uni*, dem. and relat. pr. (1) That one there (shown); (2) who, which. *O. u. nelme, cel lekae kami kan*, look at him there, how he is working; *uni hor o. u. ren gidrai darhet*, the man whose child ran away (*one + uni*).
- one unkin*, dual of *one uni*, q. v.
- one unre*, dem. and relat., adv. (1) Then, at that time; (2) when. *O. u. hijukme*, come at that time (just as said); *mitel' din seteroka, o. u. noam bujhau*, a day will come, when you will understand this (*one + unre*).
- on jol*, n. Food and drink; food, sustenance; v. a. Give food and drink; v. m. Partake of food, eat. *Bochor reak o. j. menaktaea*, he has enough food to carry him through the year; *tehen do alege o. j. le emadea*, to-day we gave him food and drink (or, *tehen do alegele o. j. kedeas*); *mitlegele o. j. ena*, we ate and drank together; *o. joak lagit do menaktaea*, he has enough to eat (v. *on* and *jol*. B. *onno jol*).
- onkup*, n. Guess, surmise, estimation; v. a. m. Guess, surmise, estimate. *Ihak o. ren bujhaueta, ban hoeoka mente*, according to my surmise I think it will not do; *anjomak dom roreta, se amak o. reak*, do you speak what you have heard, or is it only your surmise; *o. re*, about, by guess, at a guess, at a surmise; *noa katin o. eta, nahel hoeoka se ban*, I am estimating this piece of wood, whether it will do for a plough or not; *o. kedean*, I made a surmise (as to its price).
- on kut*, n., adv. That side, that shore. *O. k. no kut peret akana gada*, the river is full to both its embankments (v. *on*).
- onlea*, adv. Unjustly, unrighteously; v. a. m. Commit injustice, wrong, wickedness, unrighteousness; treat unjustly. *Adi marane o. keta, apattete dalkedete*, he committed a great wickedness by striking his own father; *o. ko bicarketa*, they judged unrighteously; *o. uni dahngrae idikedetina*, he took my bullock away without any right; *hainureko o. kidina*, they treated me unjustly when dividing; *noa do arhobon nela, bankhan do*

abonbon o. kana, we must look up this matter again (i. e., appeal), otherwise we shall suffer injustice (cf. *onēao*).

on mahnder, n. The fourth day, counting backwards including to-day; three days ago; v. m. Become three days ago. *O. m.e dakketa*, it rained three days ago; *o. m. hiloḱ*, the day three days ago; *aṅgalen khan o. m.oka nahak*, when it becomes morning, it will become three days ago (*on* and *mahnder*).

onman, n., v. a. m. Estimation, guess, inference, conjecture, appraisement, calculation, circumspection; estimate, calculate, guess, infer, investigate, take the bearing of; form an opinion. *Ḥnak o.re noa do khet hoeoka*, according to my estimation this will be (fit for) a rice-field; *ḥnak o.re unak do ohqe damlena*, according to my calculation it should not be priced so much; *o. do banuktaea cel hō*, he has absolutely no circumspection; *nukin o.kinme, jurikakin se bañ*, have a (searching) look at these two, whether they are fit to be a pair or not; *dak o.lem, enḍe enḍebon paromoka*, investigate the water (in the river), then only we shall cross; *noa kathale o.keta*, we have inferred this matter; *katha do o.ena*, the matter has been guessed (got by inference). (Desi *onman*; B. *onumān*.)

on muk, n., v. m., the same as *on jol*, q. v. (C.)

on mukh, v. *on muk*. (C.)

on ona, dem. pr. Just that (shown), that there (with suffixes, *-khon, -te, -re*, etc.). *O. o. aguime*, bring that there; *o. o. then kulko goḱkedeā*, just at that spot they killed the tiger (*on* and *ona*).

on onka, dem. adv. Just thus, in that manner (with suffixes); v. a. m. Do just thus. *O. o. nāḥiñ khusika*, only when it is thus, I shall be pleased; *o. o.te calakme*, go just in such a way (direction); *cel leka hanḍe o. o.ketako nonḍe hō*, as there, just so they did it here also; *dingeye o. o.ṅgea*, he treats me just so every day (*on* and *onka*).

on onka leka, dem. adv. Just thus, in that manner; v. a. m. Do just thus. *O. o. Le helok kana*, he is looking just thus; *o. o. Lemē*, do just thus. (*on onka* + *leka*).

on onka lekan, dem. adj. Just thus, such (*-iḱ, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko*). *O. o. l. hasa nāḥi cas do hoeoka*, only when you have such soil, you will get crops; *o. o. lak kicriḱ*, a cloth of just that kind (*on onka leka* + *n*).

on onkan, dem. adj. Thus, such (just) (*-iḱ, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko*). *O. o. geae uni hoṛ do*, just such is that man; *o. o.ak theṅga*, just such a stick (*on onka* + *n*).

onol, n. Stripe, ruled line, long drawn mark; adj. Striped. *O. o.te bare orejme*, tear it along the ruled line; *o. tirio*, a striped flute (*bīn onol tirio*); *toṛ o.*, squirrel stripes; *o. anae*, he is striped; *aḍi ṭhik talare miṭṭeḱ o. menaka*, in the midst there is a stripe beautifully placed; *khiruq do o. gea*, the water-melon is striped. (From *ol* with infixed *n*; Muṇḍari, *Hō onol*.)

onol bonol, n., adj., v. a. m. Stripes, streaks; striped, streaked, chequered; make striped, etc. *Noare do adi jut o. b. menaka*, there are beautiful stripes in this; *kul harta do o. b. gea*, the skin of a tiger is striped; *doal kicrič do o. b. gea*, the *doal* (q. v.) cloth is chequered; *kicričko o. b. keta*, they weaved the cloth striped (or chequered) (v. *onol*).

onol gonol, v. *onol bonol*. (C.)

on onđe, dem. adv. Just there; v. a. m. Do just so, put just there. *O. o. bar pe khacłqk hasawakme*, put two or three baskets of earth just there; *o. o. ye baričketa mokordoma do*, just there (in that connexion) he spoilt the court-case; *o. o. re*, just there; *o. o. kelako bicar do*, they decided the matter just in that way (*on* and *onđe*).

on onđen, dem. adj. Of just there (-ič, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko). *O. o. hor*, a person of just that place; *o. o. ič*, do.; *o. o. ak dare magme*, cut down the tree of that place (*on onđe + n*).

onosar, v. *onosar*.

on onte, dem. adv. Just thither to that place, in that direction (shown) (-te, -re, -khon, -seč, -rean, -ren); v. a. m. Move, thither, etc. *O. o. durupme*, sit down just over there; *o. o. re helme*, look just in that place; *o. o. te sabme*, take hold of it in that place; *o. o. khon tuheme*, shoot him from over there; *nahel doko o. o. keta*, they moved the plough in that direction (*on + onte*).

on onten, dem. adj. Of that place, from that direction (-ič, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko). *O. o. Deko*, Dekos of that region; *o. o. ak dak*, water of that place (*on onte + n*).

on parom, n., adv. That side, the other side, on the other side, beyond (especially used in connexion with water); v. a. m. Bring permanently on the other side. *Gađa o. p.*, on the other side of the river; *nią ato o. p. re łandim nama*, beyond this village you will find open land; *raj reak simako buru o. p. keta*, they extended the boundary of the zemindary to the other side of the hill; *gađa o. p. enako noko hor do*, these people moved to the other side of the river; *gađa o. p. te bese daketa*, it rained well along the other side of the river (*on* and *parom*).

on pani, n. Food and drink, sustenance, eating and drinking, taking food. *O. p. ye bagiketa, bhorsa do banuk anan*, he has left off taking food, there is no hope (of recovery); *jāhākore o. p. do janič jutauka*, somewhere food and drink are likely to be got (sustenance); *bochor rean o. p. menaktakoa*, they have food to last them for the year. (Desi *on pani*; H. *an pāni*.)

onte, dem. adv. Thither, to that place, over there, in that direction; v. a. m. Move, take, go thither, etc. *O. ye daketa*, it rains over there; *o. idiyem*, take him over there; *o. ko rorketa*, they spoke on that side (in favour of that party); *o. bēngedme*, look that way; *sahan o. me*, move the firewood over there; *o. kme*, move over there; *jotoko o. yena*, they all moved to that side (lit. and fig. about going over to somebody's party); *men am do o. kamime*, take care, get on working over there (*on + te*).

onte khoč (-khon), dem. adv. From that side. *O. kh.e hoeyefa*, it blows from that direction (*onte + khoč*).

onten, dem. adj. Of that place, from over there, of that direction, yonder (-ič, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko). *O. hor*, people of that place; *o. orakrele gitičena*, we slept in the house over there; *o. ko doko hečena*, the persons from that place came; *o. ak dare*, the tree from over there; *o. akko jo*, the fruits of that region; *o. ičkedeako*, they made him out to be of that place (*onte + n*).

onte notę, dem. adv., v. a. m. Hither and thither, everywhere, round about, at both ends; put hither and thither, etc., separate, divide. *O. n. ye beŋgetefa*, he looks hither and thither; *o. n. calak kantaea*, it goes for him at both ends (e. g., he vomits and has diarrhoea, as in cholera); *o. n. ye dakęfa*, *ale seč dę baŋ*, it rains on both sides of us, but not with us; *o. n. dę alom rora*, *miŋ seč bare*, do not speak now this, now that way, stick to one party; *o. n. le casęfa*, we cultivate fields here and there; *bicarko o. n. kefa*, they gave judgment against both sides; *sęręwak dę o. n. me*, *alom miŋ seja*, put the big ones (e. g., fruits) to the several sides, don't put them in one place; *phędteŋ o. n. me*, put the root-ends to both sides (e. g., in loading a cart with wood); *sakhiko o. n. yęna*, the witnesses went hither and thither (gave contradictory evidence); *noa bir dę o. n. yęna*, this forest was divided between two villages; *onę seŋer-katele o. n. yęna*, having reached there we separated; *horę o. n. kakme*, bend the paddy hither and thither (e. g., in walking through) (*onte* and *notę*).

onten notęn, dem. adj., the same as *onte notęn*; (if inanim., the suffix has to be added to both words, as *ontęnak notęnak*). *O. n. hor*, people from here and there (v. *ontęn* and *notęn*).

ontęn nhotęn, the same as *onte notęn*, q. v.

onte notęn, dem. adj. Of here and there, from both (or more) sides; a go-between (-ič, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko). *O. n. ko dole hečena*, we from the several (or both) places have come; *nuięe o. n. ič*, this one is the go-between (e. g., marriage-broker); *o. n. ak dę ohon sambraolea*, I shall not be able to manage both sides (*onte notę + n*).

onte nhotę, the same as *onte notę*, q. v.

onte nhotęn, the same as *onte notęn*, q. v.

onte onęe, dem. adv. In that direction (along, or distributive); v. a. m. Move in that direction (iterat. or conative). *O. o. dalme*, *ęnęe ęneč somanoka*, strike along in that direction, then only will it become equal; *o. o. ye dakęfa*, it rained along in that direction; *o. o. re caba ofokakme*, finish it over there (in the several places); *o. o. renko hečena*, the people from the places over there came; *o. o. adeae*, he tried to bring it over to him; *o. o. anaę*, he repeatedly helped himself over there (v. *onte*).

ontęre, adv. dem. Over there, in that direction, in that region, thereabouts; v. a. Put over there (i. e., hush up). *O. menaca*, he is somewhere over

there; *o.ye jumiketa*, he has got fields in those parts; *katha o.kakme*, *alom sodora*, put the matter over there (i. e., hush it up), don't make it known (*onte* + *re*).

onte reak (*rean*), dem. adj. Of that part, of those parts, from over there (-*kin*, -*ko*) (inanim.). *O.r. do alom laia*, do not tell anything from there (*onte* and *reak*, *rean*).

onteren, dem. adj. Of that side, of those parts, from over there (-*ic*, -*kin*, -*ko*; -*ak*, -*akkin*, -*akko*). *O. hor bare sapkom*, get hold of some people of those parts; *o.akko reane laiyeta*, he is telling about the circumstances of those parts (*ontere* + *n*).

onte seč (-*sen*), dem. adv. To that side, in that direction; dem. adj. Of that side, part, region (-*ic*, -*kin*, -*ko*; -*ak*, -*akkin*, -*akko*). *O. s.e calaoena*, he went in that direction; *o.s.ic hor kuliabonne*, ask for us the person from those parts; *o. sak sambad do cel leka*, how is the news from those parts (*onte* and *seč*, *sen*).

ontete, dem. adv. On, to that side, direction, in that part; v. m. Be moved to that side, be set apart for do. *O. sabme*, take hold on that side; *o.kak do banukitalea*, we have nothing to be taken over there (e. g., food for eating on the road) (*onte* + *te*).

onteten, dem. adj. Of that side, direction, part (-*ic*, -*kin*, -*ko*; -*ak*, -*akkin*, -*akko*). *O. ic doe ruqrena*, is he back, who was sent over there; *o.ak do okako kana*, what are the things to be sent over there; *o.akko do atena*, the things sent over there were lost; *o.okak*, what is to be sent to that side (*ontete* + *n*).

ontor, n. The inside, interior, heart, mind. *O.re ban jut in qikqueta*, I feel unwell in my interior; *o. lok kantiina*, my heart is burning (filled with sorrow); *o. katha laime*, tell what is in your heart; *o.re dghokakme*, put it in your heart (remember it); *o. selet in bhabnak kana*, I feel sorrowful in my mind; *bhitri o. sasap hor*, a person who gets hold of one's innermost mind. (B. *ontor*, interior.)

ontorip, n. Cape, promontory (only used in books). (B. *ontorip*.)

onurag, n. Affection, fondness, attachment (only in books). (B. *onurag*.)

oncol, n. Quarter, tract of land; neighbourhood, vicinity; part of; direction.

Noa o.re Deko do banukkoa, there are no Dekos in this neighbourhood; *ona ato o. gotan darā akata*, I have walked about everywhere in the neighbourhood of the village; *ina o. gota bare arsalme*, light up everywhere in that quarter; *ina o. o.teye arel idiketa*, it hailed along in that direction. (B. *oncol*.)

on, n. Breath, blowing; v. a. (1) Breathe on, blow (with the mouth); (2) blow, drive away (forcibly, only in comp.). *Seṅgel o.me*, blow the fire; *bai akanae, o.eme*, he has got convulsions, blow on him (cf. *jhar*); *o. saphaeme*, blow it clean; *bihe o.adea*, the snake breathed on him (also, *o.kedea*); *dakṭeye o. gadaketa*, the water made a big hollow; *hasae o. idiketa dakṭe*, the water carried away the earth; *cale o. bhugakketa*, the wind

made a hole in the roof; *daka* *o. rarecaeme*, blow the food cool (for the child); *lo ghao o.kataeme*, blow on his burnt sore. *On* is resorted to as a remedy (1) in convulsions and *aha* (q. v.), when they blow in the ears, or on the body; (2) against sores, from burns cuts, etc., mostly accompanied by *mantar*; (3) to prevent rain. *Uniak o. do khub in patiqu akawattaea*, I have a firm belief in his blowing; *okoepe badae khae noa dak o. darampe*, if any of you know, blow against this rain (to prevent its coming). (Mundari, Ho on.)

on gra pongra, v. *ongra pongra*.

onsa bōnsa, the same as *aosa baosa*, q. v. (also v. *onso bōnso*).

onso, n. (1) Share, lot, part, shareholder; (2) agnate descendant, lineage, kindred (cf. *onso bōnso*); relative; v. a. m. (1) Divide, lot out (always about property), share out, separate, (2) make, be, become someone's kindred; adopt. *Mit o. do gočena*, one part died; *noa disomre adha o. menaklaea*, he has a half share in this country; *adi o. menakkoa*, there are many shareholders; *phalna haramak jumiko o.keta*, they have divided (into lots) the fields of so and so old man; *gai kadako o. iričekkoa*, they have lotted out every one of the cows and buffaloes; *hoponkoko o.yena*, the sons have been separated (got their several shares); *o. begarjonabon*, we shall divide and take our several shares; *manjhiko o. kanae*, he is a relation of the family of the village chief; *o. banukkotaea*, he has no relatives; *okoe o.kam*, whose relative are you; *paranik o. kedeako*, they made him belong to the family of the *paranik* (i. e., *bōnga talakedeako*; i. e., the *paranik* adopted him); *onko o.yenae*, he was adopted into their family. (B. *onso*.)

onso bōnso, n., the same as *aosa baosa*, q. v. (Desi *onso bōnso*.)

onsodar, n. Shareholder, partner, joint-owner; v. a. m. Make, become do. *Noa birre bar hor o. menakkina*, there are two shareholders in this forest; *adi o.ako noa dhonre*, there are many joint-owners of this property; *peako o. ketkoa*, they made three shareholders (divided between three, or, made out to be three). (Desi *onsodār*.)

onsodari, n., the same as *onsodar*, q. v. *Adi o.ko tofena*, many partners came out.

onsoh, n., adj., v. m. Intimacy (not used about the relation between, e. g., husband and wife); intimate, bosom friend, close companion; become intimate, etc. *Adi o. menakkkoa*, they are very intimate; *o. takenpe*, live in absolute harmony; *unkinak o. do tinre hō ban chapaqoaktakina*, their intimacy is never broken; *o. gate*, intimate friend (-*menakkina*, they are); *khubko o. akana*, *epem kanako*, *goporo kanako*, they have become close friends, they give (lend) each other and help each other (cf. *soh*, *sotasoh*).

ondē, dem. adv. There (showing, or about a place mentioned); in that place, connexion, thus; v. a. m. Put there, decide, catch there, in that connexion; treat thus, obstruct in the way (as stated), pose, put off. *O. nelme*, look there; *aton senlena*, *o. do banugican*, I went to the village,

he is not there; *o. do erem rorketa*, there you lied; *rər dom rorɛlgea*, *menkhan o. do bañ kana*, you are speaking (about it), but it is not thus; *nondən hor doko o. kellea*, they moved us of this place over there (or: obstructed us thus); *onako rorket khan don o. ketkoa*, when they said that, I put them off thus; *bariat kora donko saplena*, *ona karonteko o. kellea*, the followers of the bridegroom were caught dancing *don* (q. v.), therefore they caught us (fined us) in that connexion; *katha do o. yena*, the matter was decided thus (*on* + ?*di*).

onde anañ (-*aneč*, -*ena*, -*enañ*, -*eneč*), dem. adv. There only, then only, (cf. *ende anañ*, which is the more common expression). *Amtette kulijonme*, *o. a. em dhirpuroka*, ask yourself, then only you will be satisfied.

onde moto, dem. adv., v. a. m., the same as *ende moto*, q. v. (*onde* and *moto*).

onden, dem. adj. Of that place (-*ič*, -*kin*, -*ko*) (animate). *O. hor doko bairigea*, the people of that place are inimical; *o. ič mən̄jhi*, the chief of that village; *o. ko doko dar̄keta*, the people of that place ran away; *o. motoko*, the people there alone; *o. renko heč akana*, those of that place have come; *o. reak*, the same as *ondenak* (*onde* + *n*).

ondenak, dem. adj. Of that place (inanim.; -*kin*, -*ko*). *O. dare do gočena*, the tree there died; *o. koñ agu cabaketa*, I have brought all the things of that place (*onden* + *ak*).

ondenak nondenak, adj., the same as *onde nondenak*, q. v.

ondenak nhondenak, adj., the same as *ondenak nondenak*, q. v.

onden nondenak, adj., the same as *onde nondenak*, q. v.

onden nhonden, adj., the same as *onde nonden*, q. v.

onden nhonden, adj., the same as *onden nonden*, q. v.

onden nhondenak, adj., the same as *onden nondenak*, q. v.

onde nunde, dem. adv. Here and there, round about (cf. *ende neude*); v. a. m.

Put here and there, obstruct in several ways; compound, fix fault on both parties; put in different places. *O. n. ko caseta mən̄jhiko do*, the family of the village chief cultivates land here and there (i. e., in different villages); *o. n. ye jometa*, he is eating here and there; *o. n. ko durup akana*, they are sitting here and there (round about); *pahil doko o. n. kellea*, *nitok doko sojheyena*, at first they obstructed us in several ways, now they have become straightforward; *gachi o. n. kakme*, *kombro botečkeako*, put the paddy seedlings in different places, somebody might steal of it; *kathako o. n. keta*, they compounded the matter (finding fault on both sides) (v. *onde* and *nunde*).

onde nonden, dem. adj. Of this and that place, of several (mentioned places) (-*ič*, -*kin*, -*ko*; -*ak*, -*akkin*, -*akko*). *O. n. hor̄ko jarwayena*, the people of this and that place came together; *nui do o. n. ič kanae*, *mił theč do alope lekheyena*, this one is of several places, do not count him in only one place; *o. n. ak kač doko idiketa*, they have taken away the timber of the several places.

oṇḍe nḥoṇḍe, dem. adv., the same as *oṇḍe nonḍe*, q. v. (*nḥoṇḍe* is lat. dem.; here on this side).

oṇḍe nḥoṇḍen, dem. adj., the same as *oṇḍe nonḍen*, q. v.

oṇḍe oṇḍe, dem. adv., v. a. m., the same as *eṇḍe eṇḍe* (with this difference that *eṇḍe eṇḍe* gives the idea of somewhat closer together).

oṇḍere, dem. adv. There, in that place, spot, in that case. *O. baričena, baṅkhan jotogem bes agulaka*, there it went wrong, otherwise you had spoken well up to that point; *o.geko reṅgeč belaketa*, in that place they remained till meal-time; *o.sem bujhaua, nit ma cel hō bam metak kan*, then you will understand, now you do not think it anything (*oṇḍe + re*).

oṇḍe reak (-reaṅ), dem. adj. Of that place (inamin.); (-kin, -ko). *O. r. daḱ*, the water of that place.

oṇḍere anaṅ (-aṅeč, -ena, -enaṅ, -eṇeč), the same as *oṇḍe anaṅ*, q. v.

oṇḍeren (-ič, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko), dem. adj. Of that place. *O.ič doe nuiṭak kana*, this one is the person of that place.

oṇḍete, dem. adv. By (being, doing) there, in that place, at that time. *Nonḍe hijukme, eṇḍekhanem nama, o. do baṅ jutoka*, come here, then you will get, by being there it will not be possible; *noa sa kulhi mucatre oragme, o. do bargem loksanoḱa*, build your house at this end of the village street, by doing it there you will not get (a good) homestead field; *baro bajayena, o.le chuṭiyena*, it became noon, then we were given leave (*oṇḍe + te*).

oṇḍete anaṅ (-aṅeč, -ena, -enaṅ, -eṇeč), dem. adv. Then first, then only; in that case. *Simko rakḱeta, o. a.le jomketa bhoj do*, the cocks crowed, then only we ate the feast.

oṇḍe utar, dem. adv. There only, then only. *O. u.ko jomketa*, then only they ate.

oṇḍor, v. a. d. (1) Cause to smell, stink (about musk-rats touching anything), (2) touch a little (working, eating). *Cunde o.ata noa sakam, cund cundge soḱ kana*, a musk-rat has made this leaf stink, it smells of musk-rat; *oḱoe nonḍe doe o. oata, bae purqulaka, cedak*, who has touched this, he did not finish it, why; *din hiloke o. oak o.oak, mit ghari rean kamiye pe pon dinet*, every day he touches it a little, he uses 3—4 days on the work of a moment; *oḱoe noa dakaē o. akawata*, who has touched this food (*oḱor*).

oṇḍroč, v. a. Grunt, bellow (buffaloes, especially when calling out for their mates); adj. Grunter, one who does not understand, and cannot make himself understood; greenhorn, unintelligible; stranger (children and Paharias). *Kaḱae o.eta, baṅ do jurilete topak akan*, the buffalo is grunting, perhaps his mate has broken loose; *o. ko do okatepe kol gidikak-koā*, where have you sent the greenhorns away; *noa burure eken o.ko menakkoā*, there are only grunters (i. e., Paharias) on this hill (cf. *ōč*, onomat.).

- o o*, v. a. To cry oh! *Hantere okoe coe o. o.yet*, somebody is crying oh, oh! there (onomat.; v. *o*).
- opoman*, n., adj., v. a. m. Contempt, insult, disgrace; insulting, disgracing, disgraceful; to insult, disgrace, act disgracefully. *Onka o. do alom roga*, do not use such insulting language; *o. katha*, insulting word; *aditete o. keta*, he acted very disgracefully; *alom o. ina*, do not insult me; *hor samahreye o. ena*, he was disgraced before the other people. (B. *opoman*.)
- opomon*, n., adj. Beginning, origin, place of nativity; first, original, native. *O.re noa atoreh tahk kana*, at first I was in this village (was born here); *hantelinah o. do mi thengetalina*, his and my original abode are at the same place; *inah o. ato*, my native village (from *omon*).
- oponom*, n. A shoot (from a root). *Dare o.*, a straight shoot springing from a tree.
- oponom*, n. A certain plant. *Angelica glauca*, Edgew., (grows straight like a shoot, hence the name). The plant is used for making flutes; the root is eaten boiled and is also used as a ferment for rice-beer. Used in Santal medicine (v. *supra*).
- opoton*, v. recipr. of *oton*, (lit.). Follow one another; be in heat (animals); adj. In heat. *O. gai*, a cow in heat; *o.ok kana*, they are in heat.
- opor*, v. recipr. of *or*, Tug, pull draw mutually, pull against one another, in different directions. *Bahu jawekin o. kana*, the husband and wife are pulling each other (one wishing to go, another to remain); *katha o. kantakina*, their statements do not agree (they gainsay each other); *sir o. kantaea*, his sinews are pulled in different directions (inwards and outwards); *mon o.entina*, my mind was drawn in different directions (i. e., I was uncertain); *katha o.tegele dinketa*, we let the time go, wrangling.
- opor jopor*, adj., adv., v. m. Equal (in age or size), like, about like; well-matched (age and size); about the same time; be, become equal, etc. *Nokotele do o. j. mitgele tahk kana*, *oka bate coe haram goten*, we and these were of equal age, somehow he has quickly grown old; *o. j. mitgele calaoena*, *thora bale nepellena*, we went almost exactly at the same time, it wanted only a little, that we did not meet each other; *ona bajar ar noa bajar do o. j. gea*, that town and this are about of the same size; *nukin kora dokin o. j.ok kana*, these two boys are growing equally (v. *opor* and *jopor*).
- opjos*, v. *objos*. (C.)
- oprad*, the same as *aprod*, q. v.
- opradi*, adj. Guilty, criminal; transgressing. *O. hor kanae*, he is a transgressing person. (B. *opradhi*.)
- opsor*, n., v. m. Opportunity, leisure, spare-time; get an opportunity, leisure. *Calak lagit o. banukitina*, I have no leisure to go; *mit ghari hu bae o.ok kana*, he has not a single moment's leisure; *bae o.lena*, he did not get leisure. (B. *opsor*.)
- opton*, the same as *opoton*, q. v.

ophsor, the same as *opsor*, q. v. (Desi *ophsor*.)

or, n., v. a. m. Draught with net; draw, drag, pull, infatuate; draw away, inhale, absorb; subside, abate, evaporate; put up the warp for weaving; have convulsions, have sexual intercourse with. *Mit o.re aema utarle sapketkoa hako*, we caught an immense number of fish in one draught; *sagarkin o.eta*, they are pulling the cart; *jaŋgae o.ettaea*, he drags his foot (but may also mean: he has convulsions in his legs); *qher khon o. akantaea mō dō*, his swelling has subsided somewhat; *setohte dake o.keta*, the heat has evaporated the water; *baihar dō dake o.eta*, *horo ohō belelena*, the low paddy-land absorbs the water, draws the water away from the higher fields, the paddy will not ripen; *kūi reak dak pukhriye o.eta*, the tank draws away the water of the well; *hormo reak māyām hamuse o.eta*, the anæmia thins the blood of his body; *sutqmko o.eta*, they are pulling up the warp of the web; *enah gaḍa dō nunakte perē akan tahēkana*, *nitok dōe o.keta*, a while ago the river was full of water up to this, now it has run low; *hana disomreye akalsete bhao o.ena*, the price has gone up, because of a scarcity in that country; *uniak pai dō qdi maraṇ*, *qdi utare o.keta*, his seer is very big, it took off a great deal; *naihar boṅgae o.e kana*, the boṅga of his wife's home draws him (he wishes to live there); *lač oḍokte ti jaṅgae o.kettaea*, his legs and arms are drawn (in convulsions) by cholera; *baghut boṅga gaiye o.e kana*, the *baghut boṅga* (spirit of tigers) draws the cow (to the forest); *pilāteye o.e kana*, the spleen is drawing him (making him lean); *koṛa dō phabna kuriye o. kedea*, the boy pulled such and such a girl (i. e., committed fornication); *uni kuṛi dō aleren koṛae o.e kana*, that girl is drawing our boy away (i. e., infatuates him). In compounds *or* is generally the first word, the second word giving the result of the drawing, etc.

O. oḍok, v. a. m. Pull out; *o. ruqr*, v. a. m. Pull back;

o. tap, v. a. m. Pull through; *o. oreč*, v. a. m. Pull to pieces;

o. ārgo, v. a. m. Pull down; *o. unum*, v. a. m. Pull under (water).

(Muṇḍari, Ho, Kurku *or*.)

orad, n., v. a. m. Estimation, calculation, guess; approximate amount; about as much as; guess, estimate, consider; look over, carefully at; infer. *O. banuktaea qami reak cet hō*, he has absolutely no estimating power with regard to work; *jāhānakge emaeme*, *unqk dō bae o.eta uni dō*, give him something, he does not go so far into the matter; *haktao jokheč bae o. laka*, he did not look carefully at the thing when buying it; *idiketae abobo agulet o. dō*, he took away about as much as we brought (from him); *noa kaṭ in o.keta*, *nahel hoeoka mente*, I have taken an eye-measure of this piece of wood that it will do for a plough; *nahel hoeok o. dōe kuṭṛa dohoketa*, he cut off and kept about as much as will do for a plough; *mit hor biḱ o. dōle bagiafa*, we left about sufficient for one person getting his fill; *gaḍaṇ o.keta*, *dak dō banuka*, I have had a look at the river, there is no (deep) water; *mit dhaobon sen hečena*, *ado*

noa hōr dō o.ena, we went and came back once, so that we have got an idea about this road (how long it will take to go and come); *ape o.re tināḡ hoeoka*, how much will it be in your estimation. (Desi *orād.*)
or ader, v. a. m. Pull, draw in; especially also used about a man forcibly taking a girl to his house to bring about a marriage with her; draw by secret power. *Goḡo dō hōroe o. a.eta bhugāḡite*, the rat draws paddy into its hole; *tāruḡ dō ḡaiye o. a.kedea*, the leopard dragged the cow in (to its den); *bāhui o. a. atlea*, he dragged a daughter-in-law into our house; *baghut boṅga uni hōre o. a.kedea birte*; the tiger bonga drew that person into the forest (v. *or* and *ader*). *O. a.* is resorted to by a Santal man when he has doubts about the parents of a girl agreeing to his marrying her; sometimes it is even done on the spur of the moment to force a girl to marry. The man takes the girl by the hand, saying he will keep her (as his wife) and takes her to his father's house, where she is made to sit down and then do some house-work. The relatives of the girl are then informed; a village council is called together and the bride-price is fixed. There are no fines to be paid (provided the girl is willing) with the exception of food to the *mōrē hōr* (q. v.). If there is a first wife living, the girl will get some money as compensation; but if the girl is engaged or married, heavy fines are inflicted (double bride-price, *bohāḡ bañcao* (q. v.), etc.). When everything is settled, the marriage ceremony is performed, mostly in the house of the boy; if the parents of the girl have no objection, they take the girl home with them, and the marriage is celebrated in the regular way.
oral, v. *oral*.

oram, v. a. m. Begin, commence; start, undertake, put one's hand to. *Tāṇḡi puḡako o. talea nes dō*, they will undertake the field-sacrifice (i. e., *jom sim*, q. v.) for us this year; *band ḡamiko o. akata*, they have commenced work at the tank; *ona katha o. ena arhō*, the matter has again come up (cf. *arombo*).

oran, v. *oran*.

ora sora, v. *ora sora*.

or qsiḡ, n., v. a. m. A noose, running knot, loop, bow-knot, snare; pull, draw in a noose, etc., draw tight do. *O. q.te toḡme*, tie it with a running knot; *pasi dō o. q.te tahena, enḡe eneḡko pasika*, the snare must be like a noose, then only they will be snared; *orāḡ toḡre hō o. q.teko tola*, also when a house (i. e., the saplings of the roof) is tied, they tie with a noose (through which the sapling goes); *tol o. qsidme* (or, *o. q. ḡotkakme*), draw in the tie (i. e., unfasten the knot); *o. q. kakme*, draw the running knot tight (v. *or* and *qsiḡ*).

orbud, n. A hundred millions (only in books). (B. *orbūd*.)

or buruḡ, v. a. m. Pull off (the loin clothes of a man); pull out. *Bhagwae o. b. kedea*, he pulled his loin-strip off; *alom o. buruḡtiṇa deṅganak*, do not pull off my loin-cloth; *tol toṅge o. b.ena*, what was tied to, was pulled out (v. *or* and *buruḡ*).

or bhandur, v. a. Pull off (the clothes off a woman). *Bae taken kan iate ac bahu kicriče o. bh.kedea* (or *kettaea*), he pulled the clothes off his wife because she does not stay with him (v. *or* and *bhandur*).

or bhuri, v. a., the same as *or bhandur*, q. v. (v. *or* and *bhuri*).

or bhuruc, v. a. m., the same as *or buruc*, q. v.

or dak, v. a. To catch with the snare called *or dak pasi*, q. v.; catch with a slip, noose. *Titirhiče o. d. kedea*, he caught a lapwing with a loop-snare (v. *or* and *dak*).

or dak jal, n. A kind of net used to catch birds. When birds have entered, the top is drawn tight (v. *supra* and *jal*).

or dak pasi, n. A kind of snare used to catch lapwings with; v. a. Catch with do. The snare consists of a string, some 20 yards long; at one end a bit of catgut is generally fixed. It is handled as follows: close to the nest of the bird a peg is put in the ground and the catgut bound to it. The catgut is arranged as a noose, which is placed round the nest and this end is entirely covered with sand or earth. The fowler sits at the other end of the string in a leaf-hut made for the purpose. When the bird is sitting on the eggs, the man pulls the string quickly, the bird thus being caught by the legs. The man then ties his end of the string to a peg and goes to take the bird. This kind of snare is used exclusively to catch two kinds of lapwing. *O. d. p.ko odao*, they set the loop-snare; *titirhiče ar kuri tukuc cęręko o. d. p.koa*, they catch the big and small lapwing with the loop-snare (v. *supra* and *pasi*).

oreč, v. *rengęc oreč*.

oreč hořok, adj., v. m. Having a thin neck; become thin-necked. *Nui kuri do benao dęe benao akangea, menkhane o. h. gea*, this girl is, to be sure, full-grown, but she is thin-necked; *khicęreko kořęckedete dęęgra dęe o. h.ena*, the bullock has become thin-necked because they emasculated it before it was full-grown (v. *hořok*).

oreč seřep, n. A small kind of deer with two small horns (v. *seřep*).

ore teven, adv. Dragging and carrying, with difficulty, hardship. *O. t.e idikethoa jhaęgae pořae*, he took the whole family away, dragging them along (about a person with big and small children); *bařiqreń aguyela o. t.*, I am bringing it with great difficulty, dragging and carrying (cf. *or* and v. *teven*; cf. *ore řikore*).

ore řikore, adv. With difficulty, hardship; hurriedly, topsy-turvy (now dragging, now carrying on the shoulder, under the arm, now pushing, etc.). *Bařiqreń seřer akata o. t.*, I have brought it here with the greatest difficulty; *mańjhikoak çatka o. ř.h paromena*, I passed the courtyard of the village chief with great difficulty; *gađa perejok bęortę o. ř.le paromena*, we crossed the river hurriedly fearing it would swell up (cf. *or*; cf. *ore řikur*; cf. *řikor tokor*).

ore řikur, v. *ore řikore*. (C.)

or jal, n. A drag net. This kind of net is made of thick string, the meshes being large; it is furnished with weights (of iron or stone) at the bottom, and floats (of wood or straw-bundle) at the top. It may be as deep as 3-4 yards, and rather long; it is used in big tanks and dragged through the water, the lower part running along the bottom to catch fish which it is otherwise difficult to get. Very seldom found with Santals, sometimes with Hindus (*or* and *jal*).

orjon, the same as *arjon*, q. v. (B. *orjon*.)

orjon birjon, the same as *arjon birjon*, q. v.

orjonia, the same as *arjonia*, q. v.

or lotha, v. a. m. Include, admit; drag a person into, inveigle; implicate (also falsely). *Niarege manjhi paraniktebon o. lkoa*, let us include the village chief and his deputy and their families in this; *nuiyege o. l. akadea, bankhan ač dō bae seglelana*, this one has inveigled him, otherwise he did not mix himself in it; *kombroreye o. lyena*, he was inveigled in the theft (induced to go with) (v. *or* and *lotha*).

orlok, v. a. m. Roast a little, half-roast, underdo. *Beste rapagme, alom orloga*, roast it well, do not underdo it; *Deko dō nase naseko o. kōa, ađo gitilreko topa gidikakoa*, the Dekos roast (their dead ones) a little, then they bury them in the sand and are done with them; *o. ena noa jel dō, heverge qikauk kana*, this meat has been underdone; it feels bitter.

oroc, adj. Disgusted, displeased, unwilling; without appetite, unable to retain food; v. a. d., v. m. Be disgusted at, displeased with, not like. *O. geae uni hutum dō*, he is unwilling to marry her; *hako ulu rasereye o. gea*, he is without appetite for the gravy of the fish-curry; *o. atae, onate bae jomlaka*, he did not like it, therefore he did not eat it; *o. enae, onate bae jiraulaka*, he was disgusted with it, therefore he did not retain it (*o + roc*; cf. B. *oruci*).

orok (-ič, -kin, -ko), n. Beast of draught (about bullocks and buffaloes); cattle (mostly used in the pl.). *O. ko banukkotaea, bankhan dōe kisārgae*, he has no draught-cattle, otherwise he is rich; *o. ko joloکو lahayentaea*, all his draught-cattle have gone in advance (i. e., have died) (v. *or*).

orok thenga, n. A stick used for guiding the thread when setting up the warp of the web. (It is about a yard long, and either cleft or furnished with an iron ring at the end through which the thread runs.) *O. th. te sutamko ora*, they set up the warp with the help of a guide stick (v. *or* and *thenga*).

orommo, v. *arombo*.

oron kosfo, adj. Lacking food, suffering distress for want of food; v. a. Cause to suffer from want of food; v. m. Be in want of food. *Nui tuar gidra dō o. k. teye hara akana*, this orphan has grown up suffering distress due to want of food; *gaiko o. k. yede kana*, they allow the cow to suffer from want of food; *o. k. yente khub bae benaolena*, he did not grow to any great size because he suffered from want of food. (Desi *oron kosfo*.)

oroh, n. Blowing, playing (a flute, wind instrument); v. a. Blow, play a wind-instrument (a flute, horn, trumpet, etc.). *O. do judagetakina*, their playing (the flute) is different; *tirioko o.eta*, they are playing the flute; *sakwa reak o.ko ahjomketa*, they heard the blowing of the horn; *mit akhar o.aleme*, play us a tune. (Probably from *oh* with infixed *r*.) (Mundari, Ho *oroh*.)

oronfo, the same as *aronfo*, q. v.

orpher, n. Exchange; v. a. m. Exchange, interchange. *Mit dhao o. ph.lem noa tulā do*, exchange these scales once (i. e., exchange the weights and things weighed); *o. ph.te jom aguiben*, eat in turns (one working whilst the other eats); *dañgrakin o. ph.ena, ona iate uni do bae oreta*, the bullocks have been interchanged, therefore this one does not pull (cf. *erpher*, *herpher*).

orsoren, n. A plant, Zingiber Cassumunar, Roxb.

orsorin, v. *orsoren*.

or sutam, n. The warp of a web (before putting it in the loom; cf. *otor* and *lūnd*). *O. s.ko tiē akata*, they have stretched out the warp (v. *or* and *sutam*).

or tot ot, n. A kind of edible mushroom (called *or tot*, because the whole length of it is drawn out of the ground). It is found in July and August, rather plentifully, and is much relished by the Santals. Eaten raw or boiled in oil (as curry) (v. *or*, *tot* and *ot*).

ortho, n. Meaning, sense, signification; v. a. m. Explain the meaning to. *O. baissuame*, explain the meaning to him; *seren reake o.allea*, he explained to us the meaning of the song. (B. *ortho*.)

ore, n. The bush-quail, *Perdica asiatica*. *O. gahi*, a decoy-quail. *O. khanca*, a quail-cage (made long, with several compartments, in each of which one decoy-quail is kept; the bottom is of wood, in the form of a rectangle; the walls and roof are made of split bamboo, with a small opening for each compartment at the bottom. *O. jhali*, quail snare; *o. pasi*, do., made like *kumbet pasi* (q. v.). *O. sobok cabhi*, a net to catch quails (a bamboo stick is cleft in four at one end for about 60 cm, and the split ends are bent out; at the split end is fixed a ring of bamboo to which a circular net is attached, its end being bound to the bamboo stick. This implement is used at night when the quails are sleeping many together on the ground; the stick with the net is put over them. *O. tepok*, a quail trap, made of bamboo, somewhat like a low, bottomless box; it is set by the help of some thin sticks that raise the one side from the ground; when these are touched, the trap falls down; at the top is a hole, just big enough to put the hand through and take out the trapped birds; when being set, the trap is covered by a flat stone, which also serves the purpose of making the trap heavier. *O. gahi, potam gahi lekabon jarwayena*, we came together like decoy quails, decoy doves (said at *chatiar* and *bhandan*). When going to look out a

place for founding a new village (in the forest), it is considered a bad omen to see an *ore* fly away (the village will ultimately be deserted). (Malto *ore*; Muṇḍari *ore*, Ho *oe*.)

ore adar, n., adj. Quail-cock; fig. Small-sized, but strongly built (person, or bullock). *Hani o. a. do bariče jhūka*, see that quail-cock, he is very energetic; *o. a. ḍaṅgra*, a small-sized, energetic bullock (always snorting) (v. *ore* and *adar*).

oreč, v. a. m. To tear, rend, split, burst; harvest (Indian corn). *Kicriče o. kettaea*, he tore his clothes; *sakame o. keta*, he tore leaves (to divorce a woman, v. *sakam oreč*); *o. sakam laṭum sakam, bacayae bondae, inq hōñ bujhauket kandhaoket*, a torn leaf, a folded leaf, she chokes (for doom), she shuts up (to prevent recovery), that also I understood and found out (from a *binli*); *ot o.ena setoñte*, the ground was fissured by the heat of the sun; *harta o.entaea*, his skin burst (e. g., in dropsy); *kagoj o. tebon potoma*, we shall wrap it in a bit of torn paper; *gai do goṛa khonko o. oḍoñena*, the cows broke out of the cow-shed (i. e., through the fence, and not through the door); *o. o. mitleč kicrič bare emañme*, please give me a piece of tattered cloth; *joṇdrako o. keta*, they harvested the Indian-corn (i. e., tore off the ripe pods). As second part of a compound *oreč* gives the result of the first word. *Kicričko or oreja*, they will tear the cloth asunder; *dal o. meako*, they will thrash you to pieces; *ḍar o. ketae*, he ran away; *ñindirko joṇ o. keta*, the white ants ate it to pieces. (Muṇḍari *orej*, Ho *oe*.)

oreč moreč, adj. Something torn, rags. *Pahil do o. m. kicričeye bande barae kan tahēkana, juṛḡuanae neṭar do*, formerly she used to cover herself with rags, now she has got herself proper clothes (v. *supra*; *moreč* a jingle).

oreč soṛeč, adj., the same as *oreč moreč*, q. v. (*soṛeč* a jingle).

ore orpat, v. *ore orpat*.

ōrhē, v. a. m. Make mention of in song; recount one's deeds (good and bad) in song; praise, sing in praise of (also ironically). *Bahu jāwāeko ō.yetkina*, they are singing the praises of the bride and bridegroom (also ironically); *māṛēkoko ō.yetkoa*, they are singing the praises of the five (*boṅga*); *ō. sereñ*, a song of praise.

orśa araḱ, n. A plant with white flowers. The leaves are eaten as curry.

orśeč, v. a. Draw in, contract the stomach. *Lač orśejtam, toḅe nāhīm purauka ḍorate*, contract your stomach, then only the loin-girdle will go round you; *lač haso iṭe lače o. barayefa*, he is drawing in his stomach on account of a stomach-ache. (Muṇḍari *oed*.)

ōrśeč, v. *orśeč*.

osad, the same as *osadhi*, q. v.

osadhi, adj., v. a. m. Impossible, incapable, helpless, impracticable; make, become helpless, etc. *O. hoṛ dom cekayea*, what can you do with an incapable person; *joṭoko rečekedeteko o. kedea*, they made him helpless by

robbing him of all; *nitok dōbon o.yena*, now we have become helpless; *o. kami*, an impracticable work. (B. *osādhyo*.)

oskōk, adj., v. a. m. Cooked a little; cook, steam; cook a little (used about preparing half-ripe paddy (or other grain, except Indian-corn) brought from the field to get some food in need; also about the *piskā* root. A little water is poured on, the cooking-vessel is covered with anything heavy, and a good fire is maintained; the cooking-vessel is shaken during the operation; the grain is afterwards dried and husked. *Piskā oskōgpe*, cook the *piskā* root a little; *horoko o.keta*, they have cooked the paddy a little; *o. horole jōmeta*, we are eating steamed paddy (cf. *orlōk*).

osmao, v. *osmao*.

osne, adv. Utterly, exceedingly, tremendously. *O. kuthiā hor then uni kuribon jāwākedea*, we married this girl into the house of an utterly stingy person; *o. ketēc ka*, exceedingly strong wood; *o. marān dake unqu aguyeta*, a tremendous rain is coming up; *o. dallān dalmea nahak*, I shall give you a tremendous thrashing; *o. pagol hor*, a cheat of the first water.

osnek, the same as *osne*, q. v.

osne osne, adv., adj., the same as *osne*, q. v. Huge, large, enormous, gigantic. *O. o. dāngra kirin akatkoa*, he has bought some tremendously big bullocks; *o. o. usul buru*, a tremendously high mountain; *o. o. sālisisoe jarwa akatkoa*, he has assembled renowned arbitrators (i. e., people of fame and position); *o. o. ko harayentaea uniren hōponko dō*, his children have grown to a huge size.

osotea, the same as *osot*, q. v. (*o + splea*).

osombhag, v. *osombhog*.

osombhog, adj., adv. Astonishing and frightful; dreadful, frightful, terrible, appalling, awful; wonderful, unexpected, strange, unexplainable, enormous, tremendous, huge; v. a. m. To astonish, amaze, dumbfound; be taken aback, be at a loss, at one's wit's end, distracted. *Uniak jom dō adi o. tae*, his taking food is very strange; *mittec o. in nelketa*, I saw a wonderful thing; *o. akko laiatlea*, they told us an awful story; *eskarge noa burure menaea, adi o. in nelkedea*, he lives alone on that hill, he looked wonderful to me; *cekate cōn mit ghayiteye gočen, adi o. le aikuketa*, he died somehow in a moment, we felt it awful; *ona burure o. o. kul (jel) menakkoa*, there are enormous tigers (deer) on that mountain; *ona disom reaṇ laiaeteko o.kedea*, they dumbfounded him by telling him of that country; *uniak kami nelteṇ o.ena*, I was amazed seeing his work (cf. B. *osombhog*; ? cf. B. *o + sombhog*; cf. B. *osom* and *bhog*).

osomoe, n., adj., v. a. m. Time out of season; unseasonable, unwonted, inopportune, unfavourable, unsuitable (time); to cause to be unseasonable, out of time, belate; to be late. *O.reye jomketa*, he ate at an unwonted time; *o. cas*, unseasonable cultivation; *o.reye casketa*, he did his farm work out of season; *o. hoeyena, ikakak mabon*, it has become an unsuitable

time, let us leave it (not take it in hand); *hijuk hijukleko o. keta*, they used so long a time coming that they were belated; *horreko o.yena*, they were belated on the road. (B. *osomoy*.)

ōs *ōs*, adv. Sleeping unconcernedly, heavily, soundly; snoring (also used in a deprecatory sense); v. a. m. Pant heavily in sleep, snore. *Ō. ō.e gitič akana, kāmī bae disayeta*, he is lying sleeping unconcernedly, without remembering that there is work to do; *teheh dō bañ hasoyede kana, ō. ō.e japit joñ kana*, it does not pain him to-day, he is sleeping soundly; *sukri bādhiā ō. ō.e gitič akana*, the hog is lying snoring; *okōe cōe ō. ō.e*, somebody is panting heavily in sleep; *ō. ō.ok kanae*, he is snoring (onomat.; cf. *ās ūs, usuč usuč*).

osot, adj., v. a. m. Untrue, false, unreliable; deal falsely, be false. *O. hor*, a false person; *noa dōe o.keta nui goha dō*, this witness acted falsely in this; *o.e bicarketa*, he gave an unreliable false judgment; *nahak bongako doko o.ena*, nowadays the bongas have become unreliable. (B. *osot, osotyō*; v. *sot*.)

osot̄ha, adj. Unbearable, shameless. (Very rare.)

osrao, v. *osrao*.

oste, adj., adv. Slowly, gently, gradually, low; v. a. m. Slow down, go slowly, become slow. *O. rōrme, adi āt dō alo*, speak low, not so very loud; *o. sen ocoaeme*, allow him to go slowly; *gađiko o.keta*, they slowed the cart down; *am banukmete kāmī netar dō o.yena*, because you are not here the work has become slow (goes slowly) at present. (Desi *oste*; B. *āstē*.)

oste oste, adv. Slowly, gradually. *O. o. jom jarwaeme*, eat gradually; *o. o.leye kisārok kana*, he is slowly becoming rich (v. *oste*).

ostō, adv. Wholly, downright, outright, entirely (only used about bad qualities, etc.). *O. lelhageam*, you are an unmitigated fool; *o. dak noa dōpe em akawadiña*, it is out and out only water that you have given me; *o. lajao noako sereñ dō*, these songs are downright shameless. (Desi *ostō*; cf. B. *āstō*.)

ostōk, adv. Wholly, entirely. *Am dō o. kairem janam akana*, you are wholly born in sin; *o. lelha*, downright foolish. (Desi *ostōk*; v. *ostō*.)

Ostriā, n. Austria (only in books; Engl.).

ostō ghari, n., adv. Always, continually, unceasingly, unremittingly. *Onđe dō alope moelaea, o. gh. hor̄ko durufa*, do not soil that place, people continually sit down there; *o. gh.ye hijuk kana*, he is continually coming. (Desi *ostō ghuri*; cf. *ostō pohor*.)

ostō ghuri, v. *ostō ghari*.

ostō pohor, n., adv. Unceasingly, unremittingly, all day and night. *Relre dō o. p. ko kāmī kana*, on the railway they work all day and night; *o. p.e hijuk kana*, he is coming unceasingly. (B. *ostō prohor*.)

osuk, n., adj., v. m. Indisposition, seediness, feeling of being out of sorts; indisposed, seedy, unwell, out of sorts, perturbed; be, become indisposed,

etc. *Hormo reak* *o. iate daka bae jometa*, he does not eat owing to being indisposed; *mgn reak* *o. iate bae japit dareaka*, he cannot sleep, because he feels perturbed in his mind; *o.e aikqueta*, he feels indisposed; *pe pon din khone* *o. akana*, he has been indisposed for the last three or four days. (B. *osukh*.)

osusar, n., adj. State of being short-handed, insufficiently provided; short-handed, insufficiently provided (with workers, food, means, etc.), resourceless, in straits; v. a. m. Make, be, become do. *Kamireko* *o. gea*, they are short-handed in their work; *kamikoteko* *o. ena*, they became short-handed as regards workers; *o. khon in susarketkoa*, I provided them with the necessary workers and helped them out of their straits; *jāhānaktepe* *o. len khan lai godpe*, if you become insufficiently provided in any respect tell it at once; *daṅgrae reketkoteye* *o. ketkoa*, he took their bullocks away and made them helpless (*o* + *susar*, Desi *osusor*).

ot, n. The soil, cultivated soil (especially rice-fields), the earth (opposite the sky); the ground, floor (of a house); adj. Bare ground (i. e., bare, without trees, applied to hills); v. a., v. m. d. Prepare soil, i. e., procure fields; v. m. Become cultivated soil; disappear into the earth, descend to the ground. *O.re dōhokakme*, put it on the ground; *ako cotre, in dō o.ren gitičlena*, they themselves were lying high (i. e., on bedsteads), I on the floor; *noa* *o. dō olhangea*, this soil is watery; *adi* *o. menaktaea*, he has much soil (i. e., a big property, many rice-fields); *noa dō eken* *o. gea*, this is only bare ground; *baṛgetet dō menaktaea*, *o. dō bānuktaea*, he has his homestead field, but no rice-fields; *o. latarre dak menaka*, there is water below the surface (or ground); *o. somane areketa*, he has made the embankment up to level with the ground (e. g., when water has dug a hole); *o. cetanre*, above the ground; *o. muçat serma muçatko idi atkedeā*, they took him away for always to the end of the earth; *o. muçat serma muçatko daran kana poho dō*, the locusts travel to the end of earth and heaven; *sermañ koyog serma hō cotge*, *o. in oyoñ ot hō ketēge*, *okate bañ calak*, when I look to the sky, the sky is high up; when I look at the earth, the earth is hard, where can I go (Santal saying); *o. buru*, a bare, treeless mountain; *abon dō o.re menakbona*, we are on the earth (or, on the level ground opposite the hill); *neṣ dōe* *o. keta*, this year he has prepared agricultural land; *o. akawanae*, he has procured fields; *gutiye* *o. akawadea*, he has procured fields for his servant; *noa beda dō otoka hapen*, this riverside land will be cultivated soil in the future; *bañ dōe* *o. en*, *bañ dōe sermayen*, *neṣdegeñ nelledea*, whether he disappeared into the earth or went up to heaven, I saw him just here; *adom hor dō otoktabonpe*, let some of us sit down on the ground; *hasawan(ak)* *o.*, good soil (without stones); *hēnde* *o.*, black soil (fertile, alluvial soil); *khaṅgət* *o.*, dry, barren soil; *kakoria* *o.*, gravelly soil; *khornaṭiṭ* *o.*, barren soil; *koṭko* (or *kaṭka koṭko*) *o.*, uneven soil (with small knolls); *gitil* *o.*, sandy soil; *dhiri* *o.*, stony soil; *rodgo dhiri* *o.*,

gravelly soil; *lipindič* *o.*, mica-schist soil; *poska* *o.*, mouldering soil; *mit são* *o.*, level ground; *darsâr* *o.*, steep ground; *bel* *o.*, level ground; *sebel* *o.*, fertile soil; *goboriq* (or *gobrao*) *o.*, fertile soil (manured); *rehda* *o.*, saline soil; *ghogra* *o.*, moist soil. (Muṇḍari, Ho, Kurku *ote.*)

ot baha, n. lit. Soil flower, fig. Excrement. *O. b. sô kana*, there is a smell of excrements.

ot barge, n. Cultivated land, a farm comprising all kinds of land; v. a., v. m. d. Prepare, acquire, procure do. *O. b. doe purungea*, he has enough of cultivated land; *ona atoreye o. b. keta*, he got a farm in that village; *uniak o. b. re menaea*, he is occupying his (somebody else's) lands; *jãwãe gomkete o. b. wadea*, he procured a farm for his son-in-law (v. *ot* and *barge*).

ot botkoč, n. A bare, treeless hillock; v. a. m. Make, become do. (v. *ot* and *botkoč*).

ot buru, n. A bare, treeless hill or mountain; v. a. m. Make, become a bare hill. *Eken o. b. gea, cet botor hõ banuka*, it is only a treeless hill, there is nothing to fear; *sedae dõ bir tahẽkana, nahak ona doko o. b. keta*, formerly there was forest, now they have made it a bare hill (v. *ot* and *buru*).

ot duṅgri, n. A bare hillock, without forest; v. a. m. Make, become do (v. *ot* and *duṅgri*).

ot dhompo, n. A small perennial plant, *Lepidagathis cristata*, Willd. Used as a medicine, the root and plant being roasted, crushed, boiled in oil and then applied (against *kasra*, burns, etc.) (v. *ot* and *dhompo*).

ote, dem. pr., indeclinable, except as to number; referring to sound, or feeling or taste. That which is heard there; he who is heard there; it is heard, they say (used as interj. listen! hark! hear! there! feel! taste!) *O. ye hijuk kana*, there he is coming (or, listen); *o. ye daketa*, there, it is raining (or, listen); *o. anjomme*, listen, hear that; *o. cetem meneta*, don't you hear, what do you say; *o. ho, calakam se baṇa*, listen, will you go or not; *o. ya*, listen, boy; *o. na*, listen, girl; *sari o. noa ato doko dakuketa*, is it true, the rumour that they robbed this village; *o. saripe bagin kana*, is it true what is heard, that you are leaving; *sedae dõ o. noa birre aḍi marakko tahẽkana*, formerly, it is said, there were many peacocks in this forest; *sedae dõ o. ko mena, bir disom dõ tumdak leka jonḍra, tamak leka piskã, dedger leka kunam, ar tarware leka horeč, sakwa leka maric, hore leka ormoč, carkha leka sikrič, seta leka hão*, formerly, they say, in the forest country, the Indian corn was as big as a dancing-drum, the *piskã* as big as a kettle-drum, the *kunam* as big as a child's drum, the *horeč* like a sword, the pepper like a horn, the bug like a tortoise, the mosquito like a spinning-wheel, the red ants like dogs. *O. (-ič, -kin, -ko)*, who is (are) heard there. It may be noted that when *ote* has a suffix or postposition with initial vowel an euphonic *y* is frequently inserted (*ote-y-ič, ote-y-ak*, etc.). *O. yič tale aleyič dõ*, listen, there our one is heard; *o. yiča nit aneč*, listen, there he is only now; *o. yič eneč*, listen, there first he is heard; *o. yič an onḍege*, listen, there he is heard;

o.yidaktae uniak tirio dō, listen, there is that one's flute heard; *otē*, v. n.; v. a. imp. Be heard there, listen to what is heard there (always used interjectionally in the Indeterminate and Future with the exception of a few forms in the Present and Past tenses); v. m. Be heard (to move).

Q. ya (i. e., *otē* + *a* with euphonic *y*), listen, there it is; *o.yae*, listen, there he is (-*akin*, -*ako*) (mostly said about somebody moving); *o.yiča*, listen, there that one is (-*kina*, -*koa*) (mostly said about some people in one place); *o.yatae*, listen, there his (e. g., cart) is heard; *o.yatakoa*, listen, there theirs is heard; *o.attaea sagar dō*, listen, there his cart was heard.

Q. yaka ona sagar dō, *nit enecko lagayeta*, listen, there that cart (still) is, now only they are starting; *o.yalkko(a)*, listen, there they still are (inanim.); *o.yaktakoa*, listen, there their (thing) is heard; *o.yakkotakoa*, do. (pl.); *o.tae(a)*, listen, there his is heard (-*tako*, -*takin*); *o.yaktako onkoak arañ*, hark, there their voices are heard; *o.kanič dōe phalna misera kana*, she who is heard there is the sister of so and so (-*kankin*, -*kanko*); *o.kan dōe okoe kana*, who is he who is heard there; *bañ dō o.k tako onkoak sagar dō*, it is perhaps their cart which is heard along there; *o.yentakoko onkoren gai dō*, listen, their cows went along; *o.rearge coñ*, there, it is cold; *o.labilgea*, do you feel it, it is soft; *o.harhalgea*, feel, it is bitter (cf. *one*).

oteak (-*kin*, -*ko*), dem. pr. What is heard there; listen! (inanimate); v. m. Be heard there. *Q. onkoak arañ*, hark, there their voices are heard; *o.tako onkoak sagar dō*, hark, there their cart is heard; *bañ dō o.oktako*, is it theirs which is heard there; *bañ dō o.hanko (kantako)*, is it theirs which is heard, there; *o.a ona dō*, hark, that is still there.

otean (-*ič*, -*kin*, -*ko*), dem. pr. Who is heard there, listen there. *O.ič darae kana*, listen, there he is coming; *o.kin*, listen those two (dual); *o.ko*, hark, those there; *o.ko aneč*, hark, there only they are; *o.kotae*, hark, there are his ones heard.

otēanač, (-*anañ*), dem. pr. What is heard there, hark, listen there (inanim.). *Q. tae tirio dō*, hark, there his flute is heard; *o.ko (tako)*, *ɬamak dō*, listen, there the drums are heard; *o.uni cērē*, listen, there that bird is heard; *o.tako onkoak arañ*, listen, there their voices are heard.

otē aneč (-*ena*, -*enañ*, -*eneč*), dem. pr. There only (heard), listen, now first. *otēañ*, the same as *otēak*.

otē bole, n., adj. Hearsay, rumour; what is talked. *O.b.katha dō alom anjoma*, don't listen to hearsay; *o.b.dō dherin anjom akata, menkhan mukharat dō bañ*, I have heard much hearsay, but not from the person in question (v. *otē* and *bole*).

otē co(ñ), dem. pr. (about hearing or feeling). Why, listen, feel, there you are, don't you observe. *Q.c.menaege*, why, there he is (heard); *o.c.ñ*

- kofoqe*, don't you feel, I am without clothes; *q. c. sebelqe*, why, it tastes well (v. *qte* and *con*).
- qte do*, dem. pr. Listen there; which is heard there, why don't you hear. *Q. d., uni kangeae*, why, listen there, it is he; *q.ko d. darako kana*, listen there, they are heard coming (*qte* and *dq*).
- qte jogokk*, adj. (lit. ground being swept). Having long clothes; reaching to the ground. *Q. j.e bande akana*, she has put on her clothes so that they sweep the ground; *q. j.e denqa akana*, his loin-clothes sweep the ground (v. *qt* and *jokk*).
- qtekin*, dual of *qteyic* (v. *qte*).
- qteko*, pl. of *qteyic*, q. v. *Qtekoan*, *qtekoan*, *qtekoak*.
- qten*, (-ic, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko), dem. adj. Which is heard, listen there! *Q. dq cele kanae*, who is the one heard there; *q.ic dq aleic kanae*, he who is heard there is our one; *q.ko* those heard there; *q. ak dq cet ahjomok kana*, listen there, what is it that is heard (*qte* + *n*).
- qte okoc*, dem. pr. Who is heard, listen there, somebody is heard. *Q. q. onkoko calak kana*, listen there, they are going (v. *qte* and *okoc*).
- qte tan* (-ic, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko), dem. pr. Which or what is heard, listen there (when doubtful about whom or what). *Q. t.ic kane ban dq*, perhaps it is he who is heard; *q.t.ko paset onko gaige*, listen there, perhaps it is those cows; *q. t.ak paset ona tanak kan*, listen there, perhaps it is that; *q. t.ak kane paset uni kangeye*, listen there to that sound, perhaps it is he (v. *qte* and *tan*).
- qte tora*, dem. pr. Which is heard (moving along); listen there! *Q. t. ko calaoena*, listen, there they went; *q. t. eneko calak kana*, listen there, now only they are going (v. *qte* and *tora*).
- qte toran* (-ic, -kin, -ko; -ak, -akkin, -akko), dem. adj. Which is heard (moving along); listen there! *Q. t. onko hqr dq*, listen there, they are going those people; *q. t.ak onkoak sagar dq*, listen there, their cart is heard moving along; *q. t.ic dqe uni kangea*, he who is heard moving away, is the one; *q. t.ko anec*, listen there, now only they are there.
- qtel*, n. The base of a mountain, foot of a hill (or high place), the plain, as seen from an elevation; floor; v. m. Reach the base, etc. *Q. teye argoyena*, he went down to the foot of the hill; *q. re menakkoa*, they live on the plain; *buru q.re menaka ona ato dq*, that village is at the base of the mountain; *joto kat q.teko argoketa*, they have brought all the timber down to the plain; *sendra hqrko q.ena*, the hunters reached the plain (cf. *qt*).
- qt hilquk*, the same as *qt laraoak*, q. v. (v. *qt* and *hilquk*).
- qt kondro*, n. A small leguminous plant, *Cassia mimosoides*, L. (C.) (v. *qt* and *kondro*).
- qt kofo*, n., v. a. m. A knoll without trees, a bare knoll; to make, become do (v. *qt* and *kofo*).

ot kunami, n., v. m. The first day of the waning moon (as distinguished from *buru kunami*, the last day before full moon); be in the first day of the waning moon. *Teheñ candoe o. kyena*, to-day it is the first day of the waning moon. Expression is used about the moon rising just after sunset, and therefore corresponds very nearly to our full moon (v. *ot* and *kanami*).

ot khet, n. Cultivated land, a farm comprising all kinds of land (the same as *ot barge*); v. a., v. m. d. Procure land, etc., constructed like *ot barge*. *O. kh.an hōr sirianpe*, get me a person with lands (for a husband) (v. *ot* and *khet*).

ot larao, n., v. a. m. Earthquake; an earthquake occurs. *O. lte ruṣena*, it tumbled down through the earthquake; *o.e laraoleta*, an earthquake occurred; *o. laraoena*, do. (v. *ot* and *larao*).

ot murup, n. A small leguminous plant, *Flemingia nana*, Roxb. (C.) (v. *ot* and *murup*).

ot of, n. A kind of edible mushroom, the same as *hasa of*, q. v. (v. *ot* and *of*).

otomōn, n., adj. Beginning, origin; originated, which has origin, or beginning. *Noa katha reak o. dō nōṇḍe khonak*, the origin of this matter is from here; *ona dō inak o. ato kana*, that is my original village (where I was born); *noa disomren o. dōe bañ kana*, he has not his origin in this country (v. *omōn* with infixed *t*).

otoñ, v. a. Follow (close behind, within sight); follow in heat (cattle), pair with; v. m. Be in heat (about animals, females, also birds); tread, pair. *Uniak jaṅga alom bagiataea, o. barayem*, don't leave her alone for a moment, follow her; *siñ saṭuṣe o. edin kana*, he is following me the whole day; *o. laṅgayenañ*, I am tired of following him; *gaiye o.ok kana*, the cow is in heat; *cel etak herel dom o. barayetkoa*, what are you following other men for (abuse); *gaiye o. akana*, the cow is fecundated; *gharwako o.ok kana*, the sparrows are pairing; *oktoñ ḍaṅgra kanae*, it is a bullock for breeding purposes; *oktoñ kanae*, he is following (also specially in heat); *qaiye oktoña nui seta dō*, this dog is apt to follow people (away); *optoñ (opotoñ) ḍaṅgra*, a bullock in heat.

Note. On account of the special meaning of the word, some people object to its being used for "follow." (From *oñ* with infixed *t*.)

In compounds when it is the first word, *otoñ* retains its original meaning.

O. agu, v. a. m. Follow along (to where the speaker is); *o. idi*, v. a. m. Follow away; *o. hijuk*, v. m. Come having followed (used scolding); *o. al*, v. a. Loose following (*o.o.teñ atkedeā*); *o. ader*, v. a. m. Follow in; *o. ayup*, v. a. m. Follow till evening.

As second part of a compound it means, together with, as long as there is anything, or, it is possible, for the last time (v. separate words).

Jom *q.*, v. m. d. To eat after, i. e., together with, for the last time; *aben taken bhor dolih jom q. ange*, as long as you are, we shall wish to eat with you; *jondra gadarbon jom q. joña*, we shall eat the fresh Indian corn as long as there is any; *ñũ* *q.*, v. m. d. Drink for the last time; *kami* *q.*, v. m. d. Work together with for the last time; *eneč* *q.*, v. m. d. Dance together with for the last time; *landa* *q.*, *eger-*, *ruhet-*, *ror landa-*, v. m. d., laugh, abuse, dally for the last time.

otoñ dorom, adj. Mature, full-grown (female animals, not as yet having had young); v. m. Grow into maturity. *Q. d. phētār taruŋe jomkedetalea*, a leopard ate a full-grown heifer of ours; *neŋe q. d.oñ kan tahēkana pañi dō*, this year the female kid was growing into maturity (v. *otoñ* and *dorom*).

otoñ taenom, adv. One after the other, in succession, in Indian file; unevenly; v. a. m. Make to be, become do., one to get before the other, become uneven. *Q. t.ko calak kana*, they are going one after the other; *q. t.ko tonŋe akata baber*, they have joined the cords unevenly (i. e., the knots are not corresponding); *q. t.ko jomketa*, they ate in succession; *horreko q. tena*, they were separated on the road, so that some of them came before the others; *perakoko q. t. ketkoa, bako sahoŋ iate*, they caused the friends to eat in parties one after the other, because there was not room enough; *ađi q. t.le casketa, miŋ dhaotege beleyna*, we did our farm work some very early, some very late, it ripened at the same time (v. *otoñ* and *taenom*).

otoñ tayom, the same as *otoñ taenom*, q. v. (v. *tayom*).

otor, n. The warp of a web; the cords fixed lengthwise in any kind of weaving; v. a. Make into, use for warp. *Q. doko kulau akata*, they have had sufficient for the warp; *okgeak nanhakitako, onkoak doko q.a*, whose (thread) is spun thin, theirs they make into warp; *khuti teñ q.*, the warp of a bag-weaving web; *parkom q.*, the first cross-cords in the weaving of a bedstead, and the cords running in the same direction; *maçi q.*, the warp in weaving a stool; *jhaba q.*, the warp in weaving an earth-carrying ring; *pañiq q.*, the warp in weaving a *surā* (q. v.) mat. (From *or* with infixed *t*.)

otor baber, n. Cord made for the warp (of a bedstead, etc.). *Q. b. men-kateñ uñ akata*, I have twisted it for warp-cord (v. *otor* and *baber*).

otor carkhi, n. A reel, for reeling off the thread that is to be the warp. Generally made of a piece of bamboo which is cleft in four, except at the top. The cleft branches are kept extended by cross-pieces at the bottom, and a short stick goes through the crossing of these and the top of the reel. The thread is put on this, which is held in the left hand during the warp setting; the thread runs off as the person walks along (v. *otor* and *carkhi*).

otor gotor, adv. One after the other, in succession (with greater distance between than *otoñ tayom* (q. v.), so that the *otor gotor* people do not

see each other); about the same time; in detail; v. m. Complete growing, grow to the same size. *Q. g. mitte lekako seter akana*, they have come one after the other about at the same time; *q. g. ko calaoena*, they went one after the other; *noko dō q. g. noa atoreko berel akana*, they have settled in this village about the same time; *q. g. ko hara akana mitge*, they have grown one after the other to the same size; *kakaeako q. g. ok kana*, the uncle and nephews are growing to the same size (cf. *gotor*).

qtor kadec, n. A stick used for guiding the thread when setting the warp; it is either cleft or furnished with an iron ring at the end. *Q. kte sutamko bak idia orre*, at the time of setting the warp they hook the thread along (in the *sarae*, q. v.) with the guiding stick (v. *qtor* and *kadec*).

qtor khunṭi, n. A short stick or post fixed in the ground for setting the warp-thread on (one at each end). *Q. khunṭi dō banar mucat mucatge tahena*, the warp posts are one at each end (v. *qtor* and *khunṭi*).

qtor ombak, adj., v. n. Lurking about; hovering about, hanging about; lurk about, hang about, hover about (for some purpose). *Q. o. menagea nit hō, baṅgeye calak kana*, he is hanging about even now, he will not go; *uni tuluc nepela menteh q. o. barae kana*, I am hanging about here to meet with him (v. *ombak* and cf. *qtor*).

qtor sutam, n. Warp-thread (put aside for the warp, or set up); the warp, a thread of the warp. *Q. s. in lohot akafa*, I have put the warp-thread in water; *noa kicric reak q. s. dō nanhagea*, the warp-thread of this cloth is thin (v. *qtor* and *sutam*).

qtorec, n. The tearing off, harvesting (about Indian corn); place for tearing off, torn place (cloth). *Jondra q. jokhec in senlena*, I went there at the time of the Indian corn harvesting; *q. dō menakea, ondege kutraime*, there is a place for tearing off, rend the cloth off there; *q. thec bare kutra gidī gotakme*, tear the cloth off where it is torn (*qtorec* with infixed *t*).

qt otte, adv. Along the ground; on foot. *Q. q. nārī idi akana*, the creeper is running along the ground; *q. q. jo qcur akana berhaete*, it has set fruit all round along the ground; *q. q. ko calaoena*, they went on foot (not in a cart), (or, over the fields); *q. q. goṭa ṭandiko ṭundān kana noko haoko*, these red ants are running everywhere along the ground (opp. in the trees) (*qt + te*).

qt otten, adj. Who walks, walking person (temporarily, cf. *otten*). *Ape q. q. ko dō lahakpe*, you who walk, go on in advance (*qt otte + n*).

qt opoṇom, n. A straight shoot, growing out of the earth (used about the shoots from the roots of certain trees). *Q. q. dō theṅga laḡif khub bhagea*, shoots are very good for making sticks of (v. *qt* and *opoṇom*).

qt poraeni, n. A small aquatic fern, *Ophioglossum vulgare*, L. (C.) (? the same as *ṭandī* (or *bir*) *poraeni* (v. *qt* and *poraeni*).

ot serma, n. Earth and heaven, the world. *O. s.e ekgger kana, ipil hōe gōfethoa*, she scolds heaven and earth, she also plucks the stars; *o. s.e nūt aguyet kana*, it darkens heaven and earth (about heavy rain coming); *o. s.ren bebenaoiē*, the Creator of heaven and earth (v. *ot* and *serma*).
otte, adv. To the ground, earth; on foot. *O. nūrena*, it fell to the ground; *o.ye calaoena*, he went on foot (*ot* + *te*).

otten, adj. Who goes along the ground, on foot; walking; fig. snake. *O.iē dōe lahayena*, the walking person went in advance; *sagartenko dōko tayomena, o.ko dōko seferena*, those travelling in a cart are behind, those on foot have arrived; *mił hajar o. laqhāi hōr*, one thousand foot-soldiers, infantry; *o.kogeko botōra*, those moving on the ground (i. e., the snakes) are to be feared (*otte* + *n*).

ot tīpōē, n. A small bulbous plant so-named. The bulbs are eaten, and used (crushed) by the Muchis to repair the cracked earthen cylinder of a drum (v. *ot* and *tīpōē*).

ot ukīqaiē, n. A rooter of the soil, i. e., a pig. *O. u.bon jamea*, let us eat a pig (v. *ot* and *uta*).

othal, v. *othol*.

othol, adj., v. a. m., the same as *athol*, q. v. (*othol* is the most common form here) (*o* + *thol*. Desi *othol*).

oțēē, v. m. Burst open, violently open out, split open (with or without sound; in case of pods, always accompanied by sound); sputter, sparkle. *O. leka pōnda noa bānki dō*, this anklet is white like something burst open (e. g., Indian corn); *jōndra o. lekako donketa hako*, the fish jumped about like burst Indian corn (at the time of *ata*; looking white and jumping); *oțejok leka bohōk hasoyediñ kana*, my head aches as if it were going to split; *oțejok leka setōñ*, heat of the sun so hot that the body feels like bursting; *kaskom oțejok kana*, the cotton pods are bursting open (at ripening); *dalko o. ocoketa*, they have caused (by roasting) the pulses to split; *jōndra dō phōtre hō oțejoka*, the Indian corn bursts open also in the pod; *señgel oțejok kana*, the fire is scintillating; *terel sahan aditēt oțejoka*, ebony-tree firewood emits many sparks; *tobak jokheē bam o. ocoleta*, you did not make it sputter when you cauterized (i. e., did not use a hot enough sickle, or cauterized in a healthy place); *puțka netarko o.ena*, the puff-ball mushrooms have burst open now. *Ata o.*, v. a. m. Roasting to burst (Indian corn, etc.); *o. pasir*, v. m. Burst open (so that seeds spread about; about pods); emit sparks (cf. *oreē*; Muṇḍari *oțej*).

oțēē ot, n. A kind of mushroom. Probably because of its white colour. Used for curry; also eaten raw, but in a raw state is somewhat pungent. Mostly found in August; common (v. *oțēē* and *ot*).

oțēē señgel, n. Spark, a bit of glowing bark, etc., that has flown away from the fire. *O. s.e lebefana*, he trod on a glowing ember; *o. s. kufrate oraē loyena*, the house was set on fire by a spark (v. *oțēē* and *señgel*).

ototo, adv. Bursting up, peeling off; v. a. m. Burst up (ground); peel off.

Ot do ote o.keta, the mushroom burst up through the ground; *hasa o.yena setoñte (aphorte)*, the earth was burst up on account of the heat (by the seedlings); *kharaqí o.yena*, the plastering of the threshing-floor peeled off; *jereṛakpe lebet o.keta*, you trampled the plastering, so that it peeled off; *noa hasate babon jereṛa, aḍi o.ka*, we shall not plaster with this earth, it easily peels off; *hasa o. rakapena*, the earth burst up (pronounced *ot oto*; cf. *otec*).

othela, the same as *aṭhela*, q. v.

othikan, the same as *athikan*, q. v.

P.

p is the voiceless, unaspirated labial stop.

pa, n. Foot. *Tin saṅgiñ hābič pa dōpe baḍhao akata*, how far have you "manifolded" your steps (i. e., how far have you come; a formal question addressed by the people of the bride's village to the people of the bridegroom's party, inside the *maṇḍwa*, q. v.) (P. H. *pā*.)

pac, n., v. a. m. Mark left when a scratch or wound has healed up, scar, cicatrix; make an incision; leave marks (scratching, etc.). *Kaḍare arjan reak p.tet kana*, it is a mark left of the buffalo-goad on the buffalo; *ḍaṅgrako rok p. akadea*, they have butted the bullock, marks of which are left (there was a sore, that has healed); *geḷ p.kate siṅghako lagaoa barič māyām oḍok laḡif*, they make (numerous) incisions and use a horn to get the bad blood out (a kind of cupping); *dal p. akadeako ḍaṅgra*, they have beaten the bullock and marks of it are left; *bana dō loa dareko rabor p. akata*, bears have scratched the fig tree, so that marks of it are seen; *biñ ger thečko geḷ p.koa*, they lance them where a snake has bitten. (H. *pāch*.)

pāc, num. Five. (H. *pāc*; used sometimes, especially instead of *mōrē hor*; v. *pōc*.)

pacē pōcō, adj. Unsatisfactory, not up to the mark. *P.p. thamakure emadiña*, he gave me some unsatisfactory tobacco (weak) (v. *picō pōcō*, and *pōla pōla*).

pacak pucuk, adj., v. m. Restless, running about; to move restlessly about. *Am dō p.p. hor kanam, miḷ ghari bam duruḥ thir dareaka*, you are a restless person, you are unable to sit quiet for a short time; *p.p.ok kanae hante taḥ nhate taḥ*, he is moving restlessly about, now running through straight over there, now there on the side (v. *hacak hucuk*; *phacak phucuk*).

pacak, v. a. Make clots, spit out clots. *Gidra dō oṇḍeye p.keta*, the child has made a clot there (dirtied); *okgepe p.keta thamakur seḷet*, who of you has spit a clot here with tobacco in it; *bana horteye p.idi akata*, the bear has left clots of excrements along the road (cf. *lacak pacak*; v. infra).

pacak mante (-marte, -mente), adv. Making a clot. *P.m.ye thoketa*, he spat making a big clot; *sim p.m.ye icketa*, the hen made a disgusting clot (voided excrement).

pacak pacak, adv., v. a. Spitting out clots; spit out clots (all over). *P.p.e thoyeta qrisge*, he is spitting clots all over, it is a nuisance; *thamakure jom akata, p.p.et kanae*, he has chewed tobacco, he is spitting all over the place (cf. *lacak pacak*).

pacan, n., v. a. A rough fence of branches arranged on both sides of an opening where a net or snares are put, to make hares or quails go towards the opening; erect do. to catch, hem in. *Kulqi jhaliko lagit p.le dohq akata*, we have put a rough fence to catch hares in a net (this fence may be fairly long on both sides of a wide opening in which a hare-net is fixed; it is called *kulqi pacan*, to distinguish it from the *gundri pacan*, a quail guiding fence that is much smaller, with a small opening where a few snares are placed); *sauri godare gundrin nel akatkoa, dharwak petekatebon p.koa*, I have seen quails in the thatching-grass field, we shall break off some branches and make a fence to catch them; *gai jom akade the berhaeteko p. akata, ar duarke dohq akata tarupe bolok lagit*, where a cow has been eaten (by a leopard) they have erected a rough fence on both sides and left an opening for the leopard to go in. (This is nowadays very rare; the opening is in front of the place where the animal was killed, and a *bag dhinuk* (q. v.) is placed in such a way that the leopard should be shot before it passes through the opening.)

pacan, n., v. a. A narrow border of double threads of the warp; weave do. The *pacan* is woven on both sides along the rim of a cloth; instead of one thread two are taken up of the warp when weaving. Generally a number of this kind of thread arrangement is woven on both sides of the cloth with a short space (two or more threads woven in the ordinary way) between each *pacan*. The object is to strengthen the cloth. *P.ko lagao akata den banar se*, they have made borders of double threads on both sides; *p. akawatako noa kicri*, they have given this cloth double-thread borders (cf. supra; *Mundari pacan*).

pacao, v. a. m. Digest, bilk, defraud; escape with, carry away, do a thing with impunity, get off scot-free. *Batolak ho nit dhabicin jom p. akata*, I have up to this eaten and digested also what I have been forbidden to eat; *hanqin nu p. akata*, I have drunk beer and have felt no effects of it (am sober); *bar takae p. akattiha*, he has defrauded me of two rupees (lent to him and not paid back); *jel daka bae p.eta*, he does not digest meat-curry; *sukri do sare p.keta*, the pig ran away with the arrow (was hit, but not so as to be killed); *gonon ponle jom p.keta*, we have digested the bride-price (about the bride-price paid and not returned, when the husband has sent the girl away without her being at fault); *dal p.kedeako*, they beat him and escaped (were not taken to task); *rin*

p.entaea, what he had lent out was lost to him (not paid back); *janhe jom p.ena*, the millet was eaten and digested (without intoxicating). (H. *pacānā*.)

pacar, n., v. a. Wedge; to tighten with a wedge, make handle, etc., fast with a thin piece of wood. *P. bam lagaolekhan isi dō bojoka*, if you do not put a wedge there, the plough-beam will slip out (of the plough); *taŋga p. urijme*, make the axe fast with a wedge; *dhiŋki niŋgha p.akme*, tighten the axle of the husking-machine with a wedge. (H. *paccar*.)

pacar pocor, the same as *picor pocor*, q. v.

pacaŋi, v. a. Make a beginning with rice-planting. *Meŋgol hilok hōro rokhoŋe p.keta*, on Tuesday we made a beginning with our rice-planting. (Rare.)

pace, the same as *paŋet*, q. v. (Rare.)

pacek, v. *paŋet*. (C.)

pacer haŋ, n. A market held five days after the previous one (in the week). *P.h.re baŋu jāvāebon nepelkina*, on the market that comes five days after the previous one we shall let the (prospective) bride and bridegroom see each other. (B. *pācer hāŋ*; this and *tiner haŋ* are now commonly used to distinguish market days, e. g., when markets are held on Mondays and Fridays, the Monday market is *tiner haŋ* and the Friday one *pacer haŋ*; the expressions are also used in the ceremonial talk during the marriage.)

pāces, num. Twenty five. Only heard in address to possessed persons; *pāc lae pāces lae*, be it five, be it twenty five (disciples). (H. *pacčis*.)

pac kolma, n. A variety of paddy (v. *pac* and *kolma*).

pacnao, v. a. m. Distinguish, discern, discriminate, recognize. *Noa theŋgam p. dareaka, amak se okqeaŋ, se cel kaŋ reaŋ kana*, are you able to recognize this stick, whether it is yours or whose one, or of what kind of wood it is; *gidra dō akhōr auriye p.a*, the child has not as yet learnt to recognize the letters; *roge p.kettaea*, he diagnosed his disease; *uni hōr baŋ p. dareae kana*, I am unable to recognize the man. (H. *pahcānnā*, or *pachānnā*.)

pacna pacni, v. a. m. Recognize, identify; recognize each other, make known to. *Balaŋtekoŋe p.p.ketkoa*, we identified our co-parents-in-law and their relatives (got to know them); *p.p.yenale*, we were made known to each other (v. supra).

pacōn, n. A wooden goad, a small stick used when ploughing. (Desi *pacōn*; v. *pāerā*, the ordinary name for it.)

pac pac, adv. Coming forcibly out. *Ojo khōn bele p.p. oŋokoŋ kana*, the pus is coming in a mass out of the boil (cf. H. *pac pac*, splash).

pac pacao, adv., v. a. m. With force, en masse; press forth, forward, in upon; force through, force oneself in. *Perako p.p. hečena*, a large number of visitors suddenly came (were not expected); *p.p. kūiŋdi poŋōm icēna*, the wrapper of the mahua (kernels in the oil press) burst and the

contents came out (*ciđir* is also used); *orakteye bolo p.p.ena*, he went suddenly and forcibly in; *mit dinteko si p.p.keta*, they finished the ploughing in one day (working strenuously); *auri ayubokte gai do orakite p.p.agukope*, bring the cattle home before it becomes evening.

pac puc, adv. In fear and trembling. *P.p.le botqrok kana*, we are trembling from fear (v. supra).

pacra, the same as *paera*, q. v.

pacraŋgi, n. A certain plant and flower, ? *Impatiens Balsamina*, Willd. (v. *pāc* and *ron*, name due to its fine flowers). Also *aŋal p.*

pactao, v. m. Be sorry, repent. *Bam mongakkhan tayemtem p.ka*, if you don't heed it now, you will be sorry afterwards. (H. *pachtānā*.)

pāc pūc, adv., v. a. Sound of breaking wind; to break wind (onomat.).

pacha, v. a. Seek after, track, trace, follow up, prosecute (a search), pursue an enquiry, lay claim to, claim, seek redress. *Jumi jaegae pyela*, he is laying claim to (part of) agricultural lands; *nui do aleren hore tahākana, nite jāwāe ucqrenkhan gonon pon dole p.ea*, she belonged to us; as she has now gone away to another husband, we shall lay claim to the bride-price; *khūn hoelenkhan hakim do qđi ātko p.ea*, if a murder is committed the magistrate will eagerly make enquiries; *jañ hō jañ, torođ hō torođe akriŋketa, menkhan bohok māyām lutur māyām dole p.egea*, we have sold both bones and ashes, but we shall follow up head-blood, ear-blood (an expression used when the bridegroom takes his bride away after the marriage; the relatives declare that the girl now belongs to the bridegroom, or his family, until death, but they reserve to themselves to follow up and take action in case the bride is maltreated); *ma se p.etaleme, okpe bongae reŋgejok kana*, do make an enquiry and find out for us, which bonga is hungering (said to an oja in case of illness); *ape p.p.teñ heđ akana*, I have come following after you (cf. B. *pāchā*, the back of anything; (v. *pecha*).

pachan, v. a. m. Recognize, discern. *Bañ p.ledea*, I did not recognize him (make out who he was); about equivalent to *pacnao*, q. v. Also v. *jan pachan*.

pachen, the same as *pasen*, q. v. (Not common.)

pache pache, adv. Following after. *Uni p.p.teñ heđena*, I came following after him (v. *pacha*).

pachnao, the same as *pacnao*, q. v.

pachna pachni, the same as *pacna pacni*, q. v.

pachor, equivalent to *pacha*, q. v. (Very rare here.)

pachrao, v. a. m. Throw down, overcome (in fighting); fall down. *Tapam jokheđe p.kedea*, when they were fighting he threw him down; *leñjel p.enae*, he slipped and fell down. (H. *pachārnā*.)

pachra pachri, adv., v. a. m. Throwing down; to throw down repeatedly, shake, jerk backwards and forwards. *P.p.kin tapamena*, they fought throwing each other down (or, shaking each other violently); *p.p.kedee*,

he shook him repeatedly; *p.p.yenako*, they fought violently shaking each other, throwing each other down (v. supra).

pachtao, v. *pactao*.

padae podoe, equal to *podoe podoe*, q. v.

padaḱ mante (-*marie*, -*mente*), adv. With a jump; with a bound. *P.m.ye donketa*, she jumped (down) with a bound; *sagar khon p.m.ye ārgoyena*, he came down from the cart with a bound. (Word refers also to sound; especially used about women.)

padaḱ padaḱ, adv. With bounds, jumps; bounding, jumping along. *Okoe coñ p.p.e nīr paromena*, some one ran past bounding along (heard); *phalna bahu do hani tora p.p.e daret kana*, look there, so and so's wife is running bounding away (v. supra; refers both to sight and sound; cf. *Muḱdari pada*, kick in the air).

padañ padañ, adv. Quickly with fluttering clothes (women); with a rattling sound (of *dhinḱi*; especially in children's play). *P.p. hani torae calaḱ kana sahan sakam aḱgu*, look, there she is going, hurrying along to fetch firewood and leaves (the fluttering of scanty clothing) (cf. *hadañ padañ*; cf. supra).

padao, v. a. Break wind. (H. *pādnā*.)

pada padi, adv., v. a. Again and again breaking wind; to break wind continually (v. supra).

padar podor, adj., adv., v. a. m. Mouldering; hard; superficially, a few drops (of rain); make, become mouldering, do superficially. *P.p.e dakḱeta*, it rained a few drops (leaving the dust about as it was, about rain during the dry season); *p.p. keḱeḱe sik kana*, it is being ploughed when the soil is hard and dry; *p.p.le siketa*, we ploughed superficially; *noa kaḱ do p.p.ena, hutiko jomketa*, this piece of wood has become mouldering, the larvæ have eaten it (onomat.).

padna, adj. m. Addicted to breaking wind, (mostly about boys; abuse). (H. *pādnā*.)

paḱa, adj. m. Old (deer); v. m. Become old, over-mature. *P. saram*, an old Sambar stag (horns falling); v. m. used like *paḱga*, q. v. (Rare.)

paḱaḱ paḱaḱ, v. m. Be burnt so as to adhere to cooking-vessel. *Horo p.p.ena*, the paddy has become burnt and sticks; *jonḱra daka p. paḱagok kana*, the Indian corn is becoming burnt and sticking (in cooking).

pa ḱari, adj. Blissful (a place where there is no hardship of any kind). *Pilchu haram tikiḱ p.ḱ. jaegarekin tahēkana*, our first parents were in a blissful place (cf. P. H. *pā-daraz*, with feet outstretched, at ease).

paḱer, n. A large forest tree, *Stereospermum suaveolens*, DC. Leaves eaten by cattle; also used in Santal medicine. (H. *pāḱalā*.)

paḱga, adj., v. m. Tough, hard, old; become do. *P.geae, okoko khusiaea*, he is old, who will like him (to marry him); *noa p. aḱaḱ do tekete hō ghō lābitlena*, this tough and old vegetable will not become soft however much you boil it; *hotot haram p.yena*, the pumpkin has become old

and tough; *daṅguṭeye pyena*, he has become over-mature (too old) as a bachelor.

paḍgaḱ, the same as *paḍga*, q. v. *P. harame rukhet kana*, the old tough man is scolding.

paḍgaḱ, v. a. Bite, sting (insects; snakes; about the sudden pain felt).

Muče p.kidiṇa, an ant bit me; *biṇe p.kidiṇa*, a snake bit me.

paḍgaḱ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a sudden jump; with a sudden pain (of a bite). *P.m. kulaiye dṛketa*, the hare ran off with a sudden bound; *p.m. loṭoče gerkidiṇa*, the fly bit me, giving me a sudden pain.

paḍgaḱ paḍgaḱ, adv. Bounding, jumping along; making sudden painful bites, making deep tracks. *Jel p.p.e dṛ idiketa*, *p.p.e paṇja akata*, the deer ran bounding along, it has left deep tracks (in soft soil); *ormoḱ p.p.ko geger kana*, bugs bite giving smarting pain; *bae beret kana*, *p.p. itijem*, he will not get up, pinch him so it smarts.

paḍra, n. A wooden cage (for birds) with bars in front. (C.; not here.)

paḍra, adj., v. m., the same as *paḍga*, q. v. *Sor dinren hoṛge oka bate coe harām p. goṭen*, he is a young man, somehow he has suddenly become old to look at.

paḍraḱ, v. a. To break wind (cf. *padao*).

paḍraḱ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Breaking wind.

paḍraḱ paḍraḱ, adv., v. a. Breaking wind; to break wind repeatedly.

paḍraḱ poḍroḱ, the same as *paḍraḱ paḍraḱ*, q. v.

paḍraḱ puḍruḱ, equivalent to *paḍraḱ paḍraḱ*, q. v.

paḍraḱ, v. a., the same as *paḍraḱ*, q. v.; also the same as *poḍroḱ*, q. v. (the sound when smoking the hookah) (onomat.).

paḍraḱ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv., equal to *paḍraḱ mante*, q. v., and *poḍroḱ mante*, q. v.

paḍraḱ paḍraḱ, adv., v. a., the same as *paḍraḱ paḍraḱ*, q. v., and *poḍroḱ poḍroḱ*, q. v.

paḍraḱ puḍruḱ, adv., v. a., the same as *paḍraḱ puḍruḱ*, q. v.

pae, n. The twelfth of an anna, a pie. *Pae poesa baṇukṭiṇa*, I have neither pies nor pice (no money). (H. *pāi*; v. *pai*.)

paeda, n., v. a. m. Profit, gains; offspring; young; to profit, gain; bear, bring forth. *Cet p. hō baṇ ṇamok kana*, no gains are to be got; *uniren p. kanae*, he is a child of his; *nui merom khon dher p. hoeyena*, from this goat many young have issued; *cel hō baṇ p.laḱa*, I did not get any profit; *nui sukri dō turui goṭeḱe p.ketkoa*, this pig gave birth to six. (Word not common; P. H. *paidā*.)

paeda merom, n. A large kind of goat with large hanging ears. Animal not common with Santals (cf. supra).

paekan, n. pl. Armed militia or watchmen, runners. *Sido Kaṇhuren p.ko tahēkana*, Sido and Kanhu (the leaders of the Santal rebellion in 1855) had armed watchers (soldiers). (P. H. *paikān*.)

paeko, n. Owner, watchman. Heard in the *bakhēr* used to the cattle during the Sohrae; *am gomkem do p.m do*, your owner, your watchman. (P. H. *paik*.)

paemana, n. A measure. (C.; not used here; P. H. *paimāna*.)

paenḍao, the same as *paṇḍau*, q. v.

paera, v. m. To swim; v. a. To set afloat (especially used about the bones of cremated people set afloat on the Damuda river); float about, be lazy. *Gadareye p.k kana*, he is swimming in the river; *pereḍ gadae p. paromena*, he swam across the full river (*p. paromketa* is also said; he crossed by swimming); *kami jokheḥē p. barasa*, *jom jokheḥē doe hijuka*, when there is work to be done he swims about (does nothing), when there is food he comes; *jañ bahako p.keta nonḍege*, they put the bones (of the dead) afloat here (did not take them to the Damuda). (H. *pairnā*.)

paeraha, adj. m. Expert in swimming; lazy (applied to men).

paerahi, adj. f. Expert in swimming, lazy (women). *Nui kuri doe p.gea*, *kami taheñ tuluḥē ajare barajōña*, this girl is a swimmer, when there is work to be done she goes and gossips (v. *paera*).

pāerā, n. A wooden goad, a small stick used in ploughing. *Sioḥ p. benao-johme*, *eken tite do cekatem sia*, make yourself a wooden goad for ploughing, how will you plough without a stick in your hand; *arjan p.*, a wooden goad with an iron point (cf. H. *painā*).

pāerā dag, n., the same as *saṭ dag*, q. v.

pāerē, n., v. a. m. A vent, outlet, overflow channel; make, become do.; v. a., v. m. d. Take away, remove, hide away, pilfer, abstract. *Khetre p.ko 'doho akata* (or *arak akawata*), they have made an outlet for (the the water of) the rice-field (or, let an outlet remain); *band p.te hakoko dārketa*, the fish got away by the overflow channel of the water reservoir; *ahar p.ketae*, he has made a vent for the pond; *kaki enḡaṇ sanam jomake p. cabaketa*, my step-mother has (stealthily) removed all our food-stuffs (to another place); *bahuko p.kedetalea*, they have removed (and hidden) our daughter-in-law; *korage posesae p. joñ kana*, the young man is taking and keeping hidden for himself some money.

paesa, v. *posesa*. (H. *paīsā*, used by western Santals.)

paetar, n. Divination; v. a. Prognosticate, foretell (by divination, dreams, oracle). *Pre boṅgañ ṇame kantapea*, in the divination I am finding your bonga (as the cause of the illness); *daḥ reake p. akata*, *niṅḡḡ dinreye daga*, he has prognosticated about the rain, in so and so many days it will rain; *kukmūteñ p.et kana*, *phalna doe goḥēna*, I judge from a dream, that so and so has died; *hḡereko p.a*, *akalae seye sāwāea*, they foretell from the wind, whether it will be a bad or a good year; *kul hōko p.a jom ṇam laḡit*, tigers also make divination to get food (a tiger will scrape the earth with his paw, whereupon he starts straight for the place where he may kill) (cf. Muṇḍari *pae*, an ill-omen).

paetara, n. A good omen, auspicious. (C.)

Paethan, n. Pathan. (Desi *paethan*; H. *pathān*.)

paethan, n., v. *paethani* (the sores).

Paethani, adj. Of, belonging to Pathans.

paethani, n. Sores so called, possibly syphilitic; some say on the soles of the feet, others on the thighs, others all over the body; it is also used by some as a name for the sores of leprosy (on the body) (cf. P. H. *pāe*, foot).

pagae pugui, adv. Coming out (wind through a hole, felt, heard), with fluttering cloth (women), chewing (movement of mouth, especially of toothless people); v. a. Blow out (smoking). *Bhugak esedme, hoe p.p. hijuk kana*, shut up the hole, wind is coming in there (telt); *p.p.ye dhukquet kana*, he is blowing the bellows (tramping) letting wind come out through holes in the hide (heard; instead of shutting the holes with his feet); *p.p.ye calak kana*, she is walking along with a fluttering cloth scantily clad (so that parts of the legs are seen when she walks); *p.p.ye jometa*, he eats chewing (jaws seen moving); *cuŋye p.p.yeta*, he smokes, blowing the smoke out (does not swallow it) (? onomat., v. *pugui pugui, pigoe pigoe*).

pagal, v. *pagla*. (H. *pāgal*.)

pagar, v. *pogar*. (H. *pagār*, trench.)

pagar, only *or na pagar*, adv. Nonsensically, of no use. *Or na p.e roŋet kana*, she speaks nonsensically; *noa nahel do or na p.e benao akata*, he has made this plough so that it is of no use.

pagla, adj. m., v. m. Mad, demented, cheat, who tells stories, funny, silly. *Paglageae, alope patiquataea*, he is a story-teller, don't believe what he says. (H. *paglā*; in Santali the word is generally used about unreliable, cheating people, not so much about madness; v. *koŋka*.)

pagla khana, v. *pagol khana*.

pagol, adj., v. m., the same as *pagla*, q. v., but about both sexes; become mad, a cheat. *Nui doe p.ena, okoe hō bako patiquaea*, this one has become notorious as a cheat, no one will believe him (or trust him) (v. supra; B. *pāgol*). (C., v. a. Make proficient; not so here.)

pagol khana, n. A lunatic asylum. (H. *pāgal-khāna*.)

pagra, n. An ear-ring (worn in the lobe of the ear, small, of silver or gold or tin); v. a. m. Make, give, get do. *P. banuktaea, piŋugetaea lutur*, she has no ear-ring, her ear is bare of ornaments; *hoponerate p.kedea*, he gave his daughter an ear-ring; *kuŋye p.yena*, the girl has adorned herself with an ear-ring; *kamar do raŋ reakko p.ea*, the blacksmiths make ear-rings of tin. (Ho *pagra*; cf. *makri*.)

pagrao, v. a. Construct a water channel, lead water away. *Khet khon dakko p. idikela*, they led the water out of the rice-field by a channel (v. *pogar*, here the common word).

paghal, n. Steel. *P. mēŋhēt lagaoatiŋme taŋga dharre*, apply some steel to the edge of my axe. (H. *paghāl*.)

paghrao, v. a. m. Rainy clouds collect (ready to discharge), draw down the milk by sucking. *Dake p. akata, dingeye daga*, rain clouds have gathered, it will rain daily now; *daḥ p. akana*, rain is ready to fall; *mihū nunu p. ocoyem*, make the calf suck to bring the milk down; *purua hoete dake p.a.*, rain clouds are brought up by eastern wind; *mui bitkil dō kadrui munule eneč toa dō p.ktaea*, only when the calf first sucks this buffalo cow will her milk come down.

paha, n., v. a. m. A heap, ball, flock (of cotton); make do. The cotton is cleaned with a bow (*piktel ak*) and then divided into small heaps that are again made into small rolls (*piuri*) from which thread is spun. *Gel bar p.te luturbo tubeleta, adō jāhān katha huḍināḥ se maraṇāḥ babo mēl luturaka*, we are shutting our ears up with twelve balls of cotton, then we shall not see or hear (pay attention to) any matter, small or big (expression used at the commencement of the Sohrae); *bar p.le pitel akata*, we have cleaned two balls of cotton; *pitelkateko p.yeta*, having cleaned the cotton they are making it into large balls; *paha tulqm*, cotton ball. (H. *phāhā*.)

pahak, v. a. Clear away (as mist). (C.; not here; v. *phāk*.)

pahalwan, n. Athlete, wrestler; powerful. *Khub p. juṇ kanae*, he is an athletic young man; *p.ko aguketkina*, they brought two wrestlers. (P. H. *pahlwān*.)

paha poho, n., v. a. m. The first streak of dawn, day-break; become do. (when one can see a little). *P.p. khon kamiko ehoba*, they commence to work from dawn; *p. p.ketae, delabon*, it has become dawn, come along; *p.p.ena*, it is dawn (cf. H. *poh*).

pahar, n., v. *daṇḍ okoč pahar okoč*. Expression used in an address to a *rum* (possessed) person, and not understood by present-day people.

pahara, v. *pahra*. (C.)

Pahariq, v. *Pahriq*.

paha tulqm, n. A large ball of cotton, cleaned; fig. a hare (in *bakhēr*). *P.t. deawalepe, jemonle gočko*, be sureties for us (help us) in connexion with the cotton-balls (the hares), that we may kill some (used in *bakhēr* to *baha boṅga*, who has possessed some one during the Flower festival) (v. *paha* and *tulqm*).

pahaṭ, v. *pohot* (or *pahṭa*).

pahaṭ, v. *rahaṭ pahaṭ*.

pahlan, the same as *pahalwan*, q. v.

pahlao, v. a. Keep, support. *Aema hoṛe p.koa* (or *p. kana*), he is supporting a good many people.

pahla pahli, adv. For the first time. *P.p. daḥ tora joṇdra barge sime*, plough the Indian corn-field as soon as it rains the first time (in the spring); *neṣge p.p. jo akana*, it has this year had fruit for the first time (v. *pahil*).

pahlon, the same as *pahalwan*, q. v. (Rare.)

pahlwan, the same as *pahalwan*, q. v. (C.)

pah pahao, v. m. To become day (later than *paha poho*, q. v., but before sunrise). *Nitoĕ p.p.ĕ kana*, marsalena, now day is breaking, it is light.

pahra, n., v. a. Watch, guard; keep watch, guard. *P.ko doho akalkoa*, they have placed watchmen (there); *netar horobon rakapĕta kharĕite*, *p. etabonpe*, at present we have brought the paddy up to the threshing-floor, keep watch for us; *kombroko p.yetkhoa*, they are guarding the thieves. (H. *pahrā*.)

pahradar, n. A watchman, guard, sentinel. (H. *pahredār*.)

pahrao, the same as (the more common) *pahrau*, q. v.

pahṭa, n. Side, strip, direction. *Nhawa p. seĕ bebariĕ toyo menakkhoa*, there is an awful number of jackals in this direction (showing to one side); *mit p. do eken Deko menakkhoa*, *ar mit p. do eken manjhiko guṣṭi*, on one side (of the village street) there are only Dekos, and on one side only the relatives of the headman; *ale p. do bae daketa*, it does not rain in our parts; *kulhi hana sa p.re oraĕko benaoeta*, they are setting up a house on the other side of the street; *jojom p.re ale oraĕ menaka*, on the right side (of the street) is our house; *koram leŋga p. hasoyediĕ kana*, I have a pain on the right side of my breast; *noa p. nam barayepe*, try to find it (the animal) here in this direction.

pahṭao, v. a. Make roughly square, smooth surface. *Noa kaṭ do pon sirte p.me*, cut this log roughly square; *raj mistri dealko p. mit sāoa*, the masons make the surface of the wall smooth (v. supra).

pajao, v. a. Lead water away from its natural course. *Khette dake p. ader-keta*, he led water into the rice-field; *gaḍiā khon dak p. odokme*, *ar abo khet seĕ p. aguime*, lead water out from the pool and bring it to our rice-fields.

pajet, v. *pajhet*. (C.)

pajhar, n. Eagle. *Buru pajhar*, the hill-eagle, *Aquila imperialis*; *hako saṭ pajhar*, a fish-eating eagle (also called *dak p.*), ? *Spizaetus limnaetus*.

pajhet, n., v. a. m. Trouble, worry, distress; to trouble, harass, worry, plague, distress. *Aḍi p.re menaea*, *tinre hō thir bae takena*, he is in great trouble, he has never any quiet; *mohajonko p.kedea*, the money-lenders plagued him (v. *pojhot*, here the common form; Muṇḍari *phajet*).

pajhrao, v. *pajhrao*.

pajhrao, v. m. Become exhausted, prostrate, disabled, feeble, at death's door; v. a. Exhaust, prostrate. *Ruṭeye p. akana*, *bañcaok cōe bañ cōñ*, he has become exhausted through fever, it is doubtful whether he will recover; *dare khone nūr p.ena*, he fell down from the tree and became disabled; *dal dalle daṅgrako p. akadea*, they have made the bullock prostrate by constantly beating it (cf. *jharao*).

pāk, n. Alluvial deposit, silt. *Pukhri aṅjetena*, *p.bon rakaba khette idi laḡit*, the tank is dry, we shall take the silt up and carry it to the rice-field; *p. baṣqu akana*, silt has been deposited; *p. hasa*, alluvial deposit soil. (H. *pāk*.)

pāk, n., v. a. m. Twist, round, turn; to twist, twine, turn, pervert. *Mit p. baber p.me*, take the rope once round it; *jote bar p. acurme*, take the neck-rope twice round (the neck of the bullock); *bar p. nahele acur akata*, he has ploughed twice round; *mit p. dārā acurokme*, *amak cohodi bhor*, walk once round your boundary so far as it goes; *mit p.e acur ocokidiina*, he caused me to go and come once (before he attended to me); *baber bes leka p.me*, twist the rope well; *kathae p.ea*, he twists the matter (perverts, or opposes what others say); *ghuran p. hor*, a person who takes finished matters up again. (Desi *pāk*; v. *ghurpāk*.)

paka, adj., v. a. m. Ripe, settled, accomplished, efficient, solid, complete, sure, real, full, thorough; make, become do., settle, establish, confirm. *P. hor kanae*, he is an efficient (accomplished) man; *p. mērhēt*, first-class iron; *p. kaṭ*, excellent wood (also seasoned); *p. oraḱ*, a solid house (especially a house with masonry roof); *kkub p. kaḍa kanakin kami laḡil*, they are very excellent buffaloes for work; *p. guti*, an excellent servant; *kkub p. katha kantaea*, what he says is solid truth (cannot be broken down); *kkub p.ko jometa*, they are eating solid food (good, rich, food, not poor gruel); *paka ser*, a full seer (of eighty tolas); *p. mit sermae tahēyena*, he stayed one full year; *bahu reaṅ kathako p.keta*, they settled the matter of the bride (made sure that it should be so and so); *oraḱko p.keta*, they built a solid house; *phalna dō jomgeye p.ea*, *kami dō bahataea*, so and so makes eating the only sure thing, there is no work in him; *baplaḱ reaṅ p.yena*, it was settled in connexion with the marriage (time, etc.); *bicar p.yena*, *bae eranoka*, the judgment has been made final, he will not escape; *kombroe p.yena*, he was proved to be the thief (or, the one who had misbehaved with the girl). (H. *pakkā*.)

paka cūliq, adj. Mature, hoary, grey-headed. *P.c. hor agukom*, bring mature men (to judge); *eken kora kora hor kanako*, *p.c. dō banukkoa*, they are all only boys, there are no grey-headed ones. (B. *pākā cul*.)

paka paki, adj., adv., v. a. m. Real, solid, sure; thoroughly, completely; make, become sure, settle for good. *P.p. katha rorme*, speak what is the real matter; *p.p.ko bicarketa*, they judged carefully and soundly; *p.p.ko kamiketa*, *jāhā leka dō baṅ*, they worked thoroughly, not indifferently; *kathako p.p.keta*, they settled the matter fully; *bicar p.p.yena*, the judgment was thoroughly settled (v. *paka* and H. *pakki*).

pakar, n. Forest, jungle (always preceded by *bir* or *munḍu*). *Bir p. goṭaṅ dārāketa*, *baṅ namledea*, I walked all through the forest and jungle, I did not find him; *munḍu p.rekin napam kana*, the two are meeting each other in bush and jungle.

pakar, n. Round about a place. (C., not here.)

pakar, v. a. m. Seize, catch, catch hold of. *Kombroko p.kedea*, they caught the thief; *jaher dareye p.joṅ kana*, she is taking hold of a tree in the sacred grove (i. e., trying to get a husband). (Not common; H. *pakar*.)

pakare, n. A certain tree, *Ficus infectoria*, Willd. Fruit eaten. (H. *pākariyā*.)

pakare tejo, n. A kind of caterpillar (hairy and reddish; occur in great numbers, destroy crops; some say they are the caterpillars of the locusts).
pakas pukus, adj., v. a. m. Soft (to touch), silent; at one's wit's end; restless; put into difficulties; be restless. *Ojo do p.p. qikquk kana, beleyena*, the boil feels soft, it is ripe; *cele hō banukko leka p.p. qikquk kana*, it feels quiet, like no one being there; *p.p.e qikqueta, okare hō bae nam dareak kana poesa*, he feels at his wit's end, he is unable to get money anywhere; *dandom p.p.kedeako*, they made it hopelessly difficult for him by fining him; *p.p.ok kanae beredok lagit*, he is moving restlessly on the point of getting up (cf. *pukus pukus*).

pakas pukus, adv. Heavily (breathing). *P.p.e sahetet kana*, he is breathing heavily (sleeping people, tired animals).

pake sake, adv. Occasionally, now and then, sometimes. *Jāwāetel do p.s.ye hijuk kangea*, her husband is coming occasionally; *ale then hō p.s. daka doe jomgea*, he is now and then getting food also with us; *p.s.ye dakel kangea ale seē*, it is raining occasionally in our parts; *p.s. rane badaegee*, he knows certain kinds of medicine (? cf. *phāk*).

pāk lagao, v. a. Raise objections, make devices (to frustrate). *Nuige p.e lagaoeta, jotoko sojhegee*, this person is raising objections, otherwise all are straight-forward (v. *pāk* and *lagao*).

pakor, v. a. Twist, distort, misrepresent. *Kathae p.eta*, he is misrepresenting the matter (distorting it) (v. *pāk* and *infra*).

pakor, the same as *pakar*, q. v. (B. *pākōr*, seizing.)

Pakor, n. Pakaur, the name of the headquarters town of an Eastern subdivision of the Santal Parganas district, mentioned in the story of the Santal rebellion of 1855; a fight occurred here.

pakot, adj. Hard, mature, ripe. *Harta p.getaea*, the skin (of the pig) is very hard; *adi p. hor*, a very hard man (cf. *paka*; very rare).

pak pakao, v. m. Be intent upon, irritated, exasperated, excited. *Edre akanae, dadal lagite p.p.k kana*, he has become angry, he is excited and wants to hit; *eger lagite p.p. akana*, she has become intensely irritated and wants to scold.

pakre, v. a. m. Search for, look for, hunt for. *Gidra p. barayepe*, try to find the child; *baṭi okayen coṇ, goṭaṇ p. akata*, the brass cup has been laid aside somewhere, I have looked for it everywhere; *kulqibon p.yea*, we shall hunt for the hare; *orakkore p.yena, baṇ namlena*, it was searched for inside, but was not found.

pakrao, v. a. m. Seize, take hold of, occupy; settle down, stick to a place. *Orake p.keta*, he got hold of a house (to stay in); *parkome p.keta, phoe araklea teheṇ do*, he has occupied the bedstead, he will not give it up to-day; *tarupe p.keta bir*, a leopard has settled in the forest; *kisāre p. akawana*, he has got a master for himself (got service); *kombroe p.ena*, the thief was caught. (H. *pakrānā*.)

pakre, the same as *pakre*, q. v. (Rare.)

pakro, v. *pakrao*. (C.)

pakro, adj., v. m. Strong, hard, tough, mature; become do. *Nui daŋgra doe p.gea*, this bullock is strong (mature); *noa gachi do p.gea, rokhoē bañ calaka*, these paddy-seedlings are mature, planting will not go; *nukin bahu jāwāe dokin p.gea, bochor dintege phurukkin haruba*, these two, bride and bridegroom, are mature, in a year's time they will throw leaf-cups down (i. e., have a name-giving festival); *noa jel do p.yena*, this meat has become tough; *hotot do quri p.krele joma*, we eat the *hotot* (q. v.), before it becomes hard; *haqi p.yena, iskirte bañ labidoka*, the muscular swelling has become hard, massage will not soften it (cf. *paka*).

pakta pokto, adj., v. m. Strong, firm, solid, substantial, wealthy; become do. *P.p. hor menakkōa noa atore*, there are substantial people in this village; *p.p. daŋgra kirin̄kom*, buy strong bullocks; *pañil do reñgečko tahēkana, netar doko p.p.yena*, formerly they were poor, now they have become well-to-do (v. *pokto*; B. *pokta*).

pakta, v. *pokto*. (C., not here.)

pak, the same as *rapak*, q. v., used to children.

pak puci, adv., v. a. m. Everything finished; to finish, exhaust (used to children). *P.p. gunu pak, papukena*, every single bit has been swallowed.

pakha, n., v. a. A niche, a recess in the wall used as a shelf. *P.re poesa dohoeme*, put the money in the niche; *p.re sim hōko belea*, hens will also lay eggs in a niche. A *pakha* is anything from a span to a cubit broad and high, and about half a cubit deep; in a Santal house it is from three to five cubits above the floor. (H. *pākhā*.)

pal, n., v. a. d. Ploughshare; furnish with do. *P. quriñ lagaoa nahelre*, I have not as yet put a ploughshare in the plough; *nahel p. akme*, furnish the plough with a ploughshare. The *pal* is a piece of flat iron, some 40 cm. to 50 cm. long and some 3 cm. broad, fixed in a groove cut along the middle front top of the plough and kept in position by an iron staple. This *pal*, used by most Santals, is called simply *pal* or *nanha pal*; another kind is called *des pal* (lowland ploughshare) or *khonta pal*, a kind used by many Bengalis; broad in front and a little protruding from the wooden part. (H. *pāl*.)

pal, n. Flock, herd; v. m. Be in heat (cow, goat, etc., only about females), mate. *Gai do gai p.te, hor do hor p.teko calaka*, a cow will go to the cattle-herd, a man will go to the people-herd (i. e., seek company with those of the same kind); *bhiḍi p.*, a flock of sheep; *bitkile p.ok kana*, the buffalo cow is in heat (note *palok*, not *palok*, as might have been expected); *merome p.ena*, the goat has mated; *p. bhiṅgrakotape*, separate from the flock the animals of the different owners. (B. *pāl*.)

pal, n. A sail. *P. khuṇṇi*, a mast. (Only in books; H. *pāl*.)

pala, n. Power. *Aimqi p.rem paraolenkhanem bujhaua*, if you fall into the hands of women you will understand.

pala, n. Hoar-frost. Seen in places in Assam where Santals have settled.

P. nūr akana, jaŋga kan kanaok kana, hoar-frost has fallen, my feet ache from cold. (H. *pālā*.)

pala, n., v. m. Fresh leaves or shoots (that cattle or, in some cases, people, will eat); put forth new shoots; become (only) leaves (paddy). *Soso p. kaḍru aguakope*, bring fresh leaves of the *soso* (q. v.) tree for the buffalo calves; *atnak p. mak hurhame*, cut down some fresh leaves of the *atnak* (q. v.) tree; *munga p. le teke akata*, we have boiled the fresh leaves of the *munga* (q. v.) tree (eaten in curry); *sih arak p.*, the fresh leaves of *sih arak* (q. v.); eaten in curry; *munga p. yena*, the Munga has got fresh leaves; *horo p. yena, gele kaṭicena*, the paddy has become full of leaves, the ears have become very small; *kaḍru p., v. karke janum*; *p. dare*, a tree that has fresh leaves that will be eaten. (H. *pālā*, twig; B. *pāt pālā*; v. *palha*.)

pala cola, n. Soft green leaves (on the bushes). *Ghās banuka, mihū merom birte idikope, p. c. jom lagit*, there is no grass, take the cattle to the forest to eat fresh leaves (v. supra; cf. H. *colā*).

palac puluc, adv., v. a. m. Passing frequent stools; in fear and trembling; pass stools frequently (also unconsciously). *P. p. e iceta*, he is passing stools frequently (e. g., in dysentery; in small quantities; not as in cholera); *p. p. bariare birle paromena*, we came with difficulty in fear and trembling through the forest; *p. p. elae*, he is passing stools (unconsciously); *teheñ gapa gurmi seton kana, jotogeko p. p. ok kana*, at present it is a close heat, every one goes again and again to pass stools (v. *poloc poloc, puluc puluc*; cf. *pac puc*).

palac puluc, the same as *palac puluc*, q. v.

palac arak, v. *palan arak*.

palak parkom, n. A bedstead with straps (closely woven) instead of string as bottom. Very rare with Santals. *P. p. do raj rapajko kisarkoak kana*, a bedstead with a bottom of straps is found with princes and wealthy people. Also used about a bedstead the bottom of which is woven like the seat of a *maci* (q. v.). (H. *pālak*.)

palak polok, adv. Dimly, indistinctly; before anything can be distinctly seen. *Haram iate p. p. e nehel kana*, his vision is indistinct on acc. of his being old; *adi sanginre p. p. ngelok kana*, it is seen indistinctly very far off; *p. p. re kamiko lagaoena*, they commenced to work at grey dawn; *p. p. in disayeta*, I have an indistinct remembrance of it (v. *polok polok*; cf. *pah pahao*; cf. *payak poyok*).

palan, n., v. a. m. A saddle (especially of the Indian kind) on pony, elephant, donkey or pack animal; to put a saddle or cloth on the back of a pony or bullock, on which to sit or place loads. *P. sadom ladeame*, saddle the horse; *kicrič daŋgrako p. adea*, they put a cloth on the back of the bullock (as a pack-saddle); *sadome p. ena, ma dejokme*, the horse has been saddled, please mount. (P. H. *pālān*.)

- palan*, n. The part of a yoke that rests on the neck of the bullock (v. *supra*; v. *arār*).
- palaniā ghao*, n. Sores on the back (also syphilitic); v. a. d. Get do. *P.gh. janam akawadea* (or *p.gh. akawadea*), he has got ulcerating sores on his back (below the shoulder-blades) (v. *supra*).
- palan arāk*, n. A kind of vegetable, *Beta bengalensis*, Roxb. (or *Beta vulgaris*, Moq.). Cultivated, but not generally by Santals. (H. *pālānk*; B. *pālōh*.)
- palao*, v. a. m. Support, feed, nourish. *Goṭa setōh dinin p.kedea, nitōk doe dārketā*, I fed him during the whole hot season, now he has run away; *kakattēl dadatren gidrqi p.ekhoa*, the uncle supports the children of his elder brother; *ale then nun dīne p.ena, nitōk doe calaoena*, he was fed so long a time with us, now he has gone away. (H. *pālānā*; *palao* may also be used like *palon*, q. v.)
- pala palī(te)*, adv. By turns (equal to *pālī pālī*, q. v.).
- palato*, v. a. m. Treat as runaway; become ownerless (by owner going away). *P.kidinako, etāk hōrko baīsquketkoa*, they declared me to be a runaway from my land, they settled others there; *noa jumi dō p. akana*, this rice-land has become ownerless (v. *infra*).
- palatoka*, adj., v. a. m. Abandoned (land); treat as runaway, abandoned; become abandoned. *P. jumi*, rice-land abandoned (by people who have emigrated); *phalnako p.kedea*, they declared so and so to be a runaway; *jumiko p.keta*, they treated the rice-land as ownerless (abandoned). (H. *palātak*.)
- palat*, n., v. a. m. A change of clothes; give do., change one's clothes. *Jarge p.le kirinātkoa*, we both have clothes to have change during the rainy season; *jāwāe p. lagaoka baplare*, a change of raiment (loin-cloth) has to be given to the bridegroom at the marriage (given by bride's father; the bridegroom, before the *sindradan*, is washed by the *babrē kuri*, and a change of cloth has to be given instead of the wet cloth); *pāhrqūtare balaeako p.ko emakoa*, at the first feasting of one's co-parents-in-law they give these a change of raiment; *kāmriye p.kedea*, he has given the servant-girl a change of clothes; *lohōtenaṅ, p.okaṅ*, I have become wet, I shall change my clothes (cf. H. *palatnā*).
- pal bheñjan* (or *p. bhiñjan*), n., adv., v. m. Party, company; together, in a body; combine, be mixed up together. *P.bh.re menaea*, he is in the party (together with others); *p.bh.kate haṇḍi emakom*, give them beer having mixed the different brews; *p.bh.ko heḍena herēlko maejiuko*, they came in company together, men and women; *gaiko p.bh.ena*, the cattle (of different owners) were mixed up together (v. *pal* and *bheñjan*).
- pale*, conj. If, if ever, perhaps. (C., unknown here).
- palek*, adv. Almost, peradventure. (C.; not here; cf. *parlek*.)
- palha*, n., v. m. Leaf (fresh or old); get leaves, grow all to leaf. *P. har aguipe hōro teke laḡil*, collect and bring leaves to boil the paddy; *matkom*

p.yena, the mahua trees have got leaves (sprouted); *horo dō p.yena*, the paddy has all grown to leaf (v. *pala*; cf. Muṇḍari *palhao*).

palhan, the same as *pahalwan*, q. v. (rare).

pal jōk, n. A kind of leech (as big as a ploughshare) (v. *pal* and *jōk*).

palo, adj., v. m. Tough, old; become do. (vegetables, too hard for eating); ripen, turn yellow (paddy, etc.); become mature, oldish (especially girls when not married). *Noa arāk dō p.gea, gidime*, this vegetable is tough, throw it away; *siñ arāk p.yena, alope aguia*, the leaves of the *siñ arāk* (q. v.) have become too old, don't bring any; *sarjom sakam p.ena hūroḱ lagit*, the sal leaves have turned yellow about to fall off; *horo netar p.ḱ kana beleḱ lagat*, the paddy is at present turning yellow and is about to ripen; *hara p.yenae, okoe hō bako idiyede kana*, she has grown too mature (oldish), no one is taking her away (in marriage).

paloa, v. *palwa*.

paloī, n., v. a. A rick; make into a rick. The *paloī* is a circular rick, up to some 3 m. high and at the top covered by straw; a *paloī* is built when it is necessary to leave it for a month or more before threshing; the object is to prevent the paddy, etc., from being spoilt by rain. It is used for paddy, also for *ar*, q. v. and *sauri*, q. v. *Arko p. akata, daḱ jemon bhitrite alo boloḱ*, they have ricked the *ar* straw to prevent the rain-water getting in; *horo p.*, a paddy rick. (Desi, B. *paloī*; cf. *cake*.)

palon, v. *palon*. (C.)

palok, v. *pal* (to mate; note difference between *palok* and *paloḱ*).

palon, adj., v. a. m. Forbidden, contra-indicated (food); observe diet, prohibit, forbid. *Kaḍa bheḍa jel dō p.gea am lagit*, the flesh of buffaloes and rams is forbidden to you (in your disease); *kaera kañṭhar p.me*, don't eat bananas and Jack fruit (observe diet in connexion with); *niako ojḥako p. akadiña*, the ojhas have forbidden me to eat these things; *boar hako jojom dō p.ena*, it was prohibited to eat *boar* (q. v.) fish. (B. *pālon*, the act of preserving.)

palon, n. Scarcity, famine (used as second word in compounds). *Lukhi p. serma dō aḍi cas hoeyena*, the year of famine there were excellent crops (for the time coming; the expression has reference to a time shortly after the insurrection in 1855); *nun p. taliḱkana*, there was a scarcity of salt; *Deko hopon gidraḱo hoelenreko lukhi p.a*, when a child is born the Dekos observe a fast (v. *supra*).

palon arāk, n., the same as *palañ arāk*, q. v.

pal pal, adj. Numerous, flocks, adv. In the flocks. *Gidra p.p. menaḱkotaea*, he has flocks of children; *p.p. bhiḍi meṛom menaḱkotaea*, he has flocks of sheep and goats; *gai p.p. sendrayeme at miñū dō*, search for the lost calf in the cow herds (v. *pal*).

pal pal, adj., v. m. Stale, turning bad; turn bad, commence to smell (flesh, vegetables). *Noa jel dō p.p.gea, oho jomlena*, this meat is going bad, it cannot be eaten; *bale arāk miñ nindaḱ khaḱḱkre doho aṅgalenḱhan ona*

- dō p.p.oka*, if fresh vegetables are kept in a basket over night, they will go bad (? cf. H. *pulpulā*, soft, flabby).
- pal pal*, adv. Close, sweating. *P.p.in qikqueta, hoyōntēn odokoka*, I feel it is close, I shall go out where there is some air (v. supra).
- pal palao*, v. m. Be touched, rotten, decompose, go bad; spread, increase (sore). *Jel p.p.ena, bariċge sok kana*, the meat has gone bad, it smells badly; *ghao p. p.k kantaea, ghao idiċ kana*, his sore is festering, it is spreading; *nui goċ sim dōe sea p.p.ena*, this dead fowl is rotting (smelling badly) (v. supra).
- palso polso*, adj. Greyish, hazy (not bright) coloured. *Noa kicriċ dō p.p.gea, bañ poñlana*, this cloth is greyish (in colour), it has not become white (e. g., not properly washed); *p.p. arak*, reddish (not bright red) (v. *polso*).
- palta potol*, n. A kind of vegetable. *Trichosanthes dioeca*, Roxb., so-called when raised from cuttings. Not generally cultivated by Santals. (Desi *palla potol*; v. *potol*.)
- paltur*, n. Tradition, traditional lore. (C.; unknown here.)
- palṭon*, n. A soldier, an army; make a soldier. *P.ko rakapena*, the soldiers have come up here; *p.reye jāwāeyena*, she was married to a soldier; *p.reye bhurtyena*, he enlisted as a soldier; *p. erayenae*, she became the wife of a soldier; *phalnako p.kedea*, they made so and so a soldier (took him into the army). (H. *palṭan*, from Engl. platoon or peloton.)
- palwa*, n., v. a. The fresh leaves of the *jojo*, the tamarind (when fully developed called *jojo sakam*), do. pounded and used as a spice; prepare do. *P.ko hoċ aguketa*, they have plucked and brought fresh tamarind leaves; *p. hurunkate lobokiet uture erakme*, having pounded the tamarind leaves strew the (resulting) flour on the curry; *p.ketale, dak maṇḍire lagao lagil*, we have prepared pounded tamarind leaves to put in the gruel. (The preparation gives an acidulated taste; it is prepared from dried tender leaves; cf. *pala*; Munḍari *palwa*.)
- palwa kañji*, n. Water in which *palwa* (q. v.) has been mixed, used as a medicine in diarrhoea, also to quench thirst (v. supra and *kañji*, but it has nothing to do with ordinary *kañji*).
- palwan*, n., the same as *pahalwan*, q. v.
- pan*, n. The leaf of the Piper Betle, L. Mixed with lime and certain spices this is very commonly chewed by Hindus, rarely by Santals. The mouth becomes red, as though filled with blood; the chewed stuff is either swallowed or expectorated. Not common with Santals. *P. jom akal leka moca dō arakiġetaea*, her mouth is red, as if she had eaten betel-leaves; *poesa reak dō miċ khili p.ko emadiña*, they gave me one quid of betel-leaves for one pice; v. *bir p.*, *seta p.*, *pusi p.*, *roġe p.* and *pan dare*. (H. *pān*.)
- pan*, v. *poṇ*. (H. *pañ*; C., not used here.)
- pan*, n. Draught, time. *Miċ p. raniñ lagaoa*, I shall apply medicine once; *miċ p. ran hō bako lagaolaka*, they did not apply medicine even once (there was no time, the patient died so quickly). (B. *pān*, act of drinking; cf. B. *ek pān*.)

pana, v. *pana dak*.

pana dak, n. The juice of the sugar cane; water in which molasses have been dissolved. *P.d. leka ñelok kana arakge*, it looks red like water in which molasses have been dissolved; *p.d. leka heremgea noa hanđi do*, this beer is sweet like sugar-cane juice. (Muñđari *pana da*; H. *pannā*, a beverage; cf. B. *pānā*, solution; v. *dak*.)

panahi, n. A shoe, shoes, boots; v. a. m. Give, put shoes on. *Mit jor p.*, a pair of shoes; *p.ye horokketa*, he put on shoes; *p.bojme*, take your shoes off; *hopontete p.kedea*, he gave his son shoes; *p. akante catom akanteye dārā barae kana*, having put shoes on and having an umbrella over himself, he is strutting about; *catki p.*, slippers; *dhapi p.*, a shoe with a lappet behind with which to pull it on; *desi p.* (or *disi p.*), Indian shoes (locally made, heavy); *bilati p.*, European shoes (also *ingraji p.*); *kolkañia p.*, shoes made in Calcutta; *kurbāñ p.*, shoes with turned up toe (also *thonña p.*); *muñdra p.*, ordinary European shoes (with or without toe-cap); *topar p.*, high shoes (laced in front); *bot* (or *but*) *p.*, boots; *kicrič p.*, shoes of cloth; *robor p.*, goloshes. (H. *panhi*.)

panaska, n. The ball of foot (under the toes). *P.re janumiñ rok akana*, I have got a thorn in the ball of my foot (from *paska*, with infixed *n*).

pan dare n. A small forest tree, *Ehretia laevis*, Roxb. (?) (v. *pan*).

pande, n. The region over the symphysis pubis (in both sexes), the mons Veneris of females.

pandol, v. a. m. Put aside, pass, set aside, be left out, go to the wall, miss, lose. *Sure dakako p.kidiña*, they passed me when eating the hash (I was not present and they left nothing for me); *aleko p.kellea*, they left us out (did not invite us, or give us); *bae heč hollente kamiye p.ena*, he lost getting work, because he did not come in time; *sendrae p.ena*, he missed the hunt (was too late); *in iate p.ok lekae qikqueta*, because of me he feels like being forgotten.

pandorañ, the same as *sandorañ*, q. v. (uncovered, naked).

pandrahi, adj. Untidy, slovenly, slatternly, clumsy (women, abuse). *Bae jok saphaea mi p. do*, *ač hō bae saphaka*, she does not sweep and tidy, this slatternly woman, she does not clean herself either; *nui p. qimai*, *hola kañđan kirin agulet tahēkana*, *teheñ khačgeye raputketa*, *daretel lok kantaeta*, yesterday I had bought a pot, when it became to-day she broke it, this clumsy woman, her strength is being burnt up (abuse).

pan dandra, n. A certain water-plant, used in Santal medicine (the same as *cala bulā*) (v. *pani*; ? cf. *dhondra*).

pan duba, v. *pani duba*. (C.)

pan dundri, n. A certain plant, used in Santal medicine, the same as *gađa ičak*, q. v.

pango nārī, the same as *panjot nārī*, q. v. (C., not here.)

panhao, v. a. m. Bring milk into the udder or breast. *Mihūi p.keta*, *ma nitok do duhqume*, the calf has sucked the milk into the udder, now milk;

- gidra dō p.kateye arak̄ gid̄iketa*, *boge jorok̄ kana toa*, the child let the breast go after having made the milk come, the milk is flowing. (H. *panhānā*.)
- Panhar*, n. The name of a *Jom sim boŋga*.
- panhāiya*, v. *panhāiya*.
- pan jot*, n. A tall shrub, *Clerodendron phlomoides*, L. Used in Santal medicine.
- panjot nārī*, n. A climbing bush, *Porana paniculata*, Roxb. (C.)
- pan kokha*, n. The side (below the *ibil panjar kokha*) where the lowest ribs are (not below the ribs) (v. *kokha*; v. *pani kokha*; Muṇḍari *pan kokha*).
- pan muhri*, n. Aniseed, the seed of anise, *Pimpinella anisum*, L. Used in curry, also in Santal medicine (v. *pan* and *muhri*; Desi *muhri moṣola*).
- pan panao*, v. a. (with anim. object). Break the hymen; v. a. m., v. a. imp. Feel the need to urinate. *P.p.kedēae*, he violated her; *racate lagit̄ p.p.edin̄ kana*, I feel the need to urinate; *puphnau p.p. akatae*, he is holding the urine back being hard pressed; *p.p.ē kana*, it is pressing to urinate (note, subj. inanimate); *p.p. akatae* (or *p.p. akantaea*), he has felt the need to urinate.
- pan paṭa*, n., v. a. m. Agreement, appointment (on commencement of work); appoint, give work (on certain conditions). *P.p.ko emadea kirsani qami reak̄*, they gave him an appointment to work as a *kirsani*, q. v.; *kamarko p.p.kedēae*, they appointed the blacksmith to work for the villagers (promising him a certain pay); *guti menkateye p.p.yena phalna thec̄*, he was taken on as a servant with so and so (wages, etc., being settled); *in̄ dō p.p.in̄ sumjhauketa*, *ma dosra hor̄ heljoṇpe*, I have given up my appointment, look out for some other; *p.p.e sumjhauketa* may also mean, he died (cf. H. *pān*, getting, and H. *paṭṭa*.)
- pan serale*, n. A kind of waterfowl (v. *pani serale*).
- pan singha*, n. A plant common on the edges of tanks, *Dysophilla verticillata*, Bth. (C.)
- panta*, n. Row, line, rank; v. a. m. Place in a line. *Pre taheṇme*, *p. khon dō alom calaka*, stay in the line, don't leave the line; *jojomkoko p.kat̄-koa*, they caused the eaters to sit in a line; *den jom aguipe*, *p.yenako*, do bring the food, they have sat down in a line (beside one another); *noa p. seṭ̄ dope emketa*, have you served those in this line; *man̄jhi p.ren hor̄ kanae*, he is a man who can sit alongside the headman. (H. *pāt*; Muṇḍari *panta*.)
- panta panta*, adv. In a line. *P.p.durup̄pe*, *saguṭ̄ baguṭ̄ alope durup̄a*, sit down in a row, don't sit disorderly (v. supra).
- pante*, n., v. a. m., the same as *panta*, q. v.; adv. Alongside one another, in a row; v. m. Coincide, agree. *Preko durup̄a*, they will sit in a line; *ato pera miṭ̄ p.kope*, let the friends belonging to the village sit beside one another in one place; *p. khone begarena*, he separated himself from those sitting in a row; *p. durup̄pe*, sit in a row; *haram bud̄hi reak̄ katha dō baṇ p.ē kantakina*, what the husband and wife says does

not coincide; *ato hoṛak katha bañ p.lena*, the different statements of the village people did not agree; *uni kaḍa nonḍe laga pyem, nukin do bakin p.k kana*, drive that buffalo here, these two don't go together; *p.p.ko teṅgo akana palṭonko*, the soldiers are standing in a line (or, in lines). (H. *pāti*; Muṇḍari *panti*.)

pante bele, n. Testicles, *P.b. hukq teṇḍar, ona atoren kanale* (an obscene expression used to girls) (v. *bele*).

pante pilq̃l, v. *pante pitel*.

pante pitel, adv., v. m. Close together; sit, stick together (abuse). *P.p.kin duṛupkoḱa*, they will sit close together; *hoṛko samānrekin p. pitedok kana, bakin lajaoḱ kana*, they are sticking together in front of people, they are not feeling any shame (v. *pante*; ? cf. *pitel*).

panwar goco, n. A heavy moustache (constantly twisted, so that the ends are turned up). *Uni p.g.ge khube serehel lahḱkana*, that (man with the) heavy moustache was singing loudly (or much). (C., whiskers, not so here.)

pañc, v. *pāc*. (C., a Santal pronounces *pāc*, not *pañc*.)

pañca, n., v. a. A temporary loan (without interest); (v. a. d.) give do. to; (v. a.) take, get a temporary loan, lend, borrow. *P. irq̃l ana em hatarañme*, give me a temporary loan of eight annas; *baṣṣaṇ p.kettaea*, I borrowed his adze; *baplare hoṛoñ p.akata* (or *p.akatkoa*), I have borrowed some paddy for the marriage (or, borrowed from them); *bar ṭakañ p.wadea*, I gave him a temporary loan of two rupees; *ḍaṅgrañ p.kedea*, I borrowed a bullock (also, from him); *noa do eken jom p.kana*, this is only something we eat, expecting to be treated in the same way by the other party; *dhar p. epem q̃ḍi boḱe kana*, to lend to each other is very good (in case of necessity) (cf. H. *pañcā*; Ho *pañca* rent; Muṇḍari *pāinca*).

pañcahit, n., v. *pañcahit*, the more common form. (H. *pañcāit*.)

pañja, n., v. a. m. Footprint, foot-mark, trace; to trace, track, chase, pursue, seek, follow. *Nonḍe do hoṛ p. sēñ akana*, here the footprints of some person are seen passing along; *bana p.*, the foot-marks of a bear; *seta p., meṛom p., kul p., sukri p.*, the foot-marks of a dog, a goat, a tiger, a pig (etc.); *hapramko reak p.tele heḱ idik kana*, we are coming along following in the tracks of our ancestors (i. e., observing the same customs and ways); *kombro p.reñ lebeḱena*, I trod in the foot-marks of the thief (i. e., I am accused of being the thief); *bahui p.yede kana*, he is following after his (runaway) wife; *g̃aile aḱ akadea, p.yede kanañ*, we have lost a cow, I am seeking it, tracing it; *jelle tuñ akadea, p.yede kanale*, we have shot a deer, we are chasing it; *kathako p.yeta, ḍaṇ akadeako*, we are following up the matter, they have called her a witch; *dakko p.keḱa, okare ṇamoka*, they sought water, where will it be found; *kombroko p.keḱkoa*, they traced the thieves (tried to find them, or, to make out who they were); *rañ p. ṇamme*, search for and bring the

medicine; *p.yena, bañ namlena*, it was sought for, it was not found; *p. tiokkedean*, I followed and overtook him. *Pañja* is used when what is followed after, is at a distance or not seen; it is not regularly used about following close after, as it is used by certain people, because they object to *oton*.

Pañja gađao, v. a. Follow the track. *P.g. idipe, alope ada*, follow the tracks, don't lose them (v. *gađao*).

Pañja nam, v. a. m. Track and find. *P.h.epe*, track him and find him; *ona atoreye p.h.ena*, he was traced to, and found in that village (v. *nam*).

Pañja ten, v. a. Cover the tracks. *Sendrare jāhāe hōr jele sarlekhan, onđe uni jel reak p. dhirite sakamko t.a, adō hāri hārite pañjako gađao idia jel quriye guroķ dhābič*, when on the hunt someone hits a deer with his arrow they cover the track with a stone on a leaf (or a small branch is put on the foot-marks, kept in position by a stone), whereupon, calling out "hari" (calling out the name of the village of the hitter adding *hāri*, e. g., *Raṅga hāri*) they follow the tracks, until the deer falls down; *jāwāe sečrenko Jog mañjhi barea takako emaea, ona taka p.t.ko metaka*, the people on the bridegroom's side hand to the Jog Manjhi (of the bride's village) two rupees, this money they call "track covering." (It is done before the marriage, at the function called *taka cal* when part of the bride-price is paid; it means that from now the girl is to belong to them; they have the right to follow her up; the expression refers to what is stated above about the hunt; v. *ten*.)

Pañja tiok, v. a. m. Follow and reach, overtake (v. *tiok*).

pañjar, n. A rib. *Nui gai doe moṭayena, p. jañ hō esetentaea*, this cow has become fat, even her rib-bones are covered up (cannot be seen); *ibil p. theč hasoyediñ kana*, I have a pain where the ribs are close together (below the armpit; C., the fifth rib, not so here); *p.re alom dalkoa gai, algateko gujuka*, don't strike the cattle on the ribs, they are easily fatally hurt; *bala phāri mōrē goṭeč p. salak dōhoepe*, keep a shoulder (of goat, etc.) with five ribs to send with the friends; *mōrē goṭeče p.ana*, he (she) has five ribs (is merciful, liberal, open-handed). (H. *pājar* or *panjar*.)

pañjar ḡahar, n. The Milky-way, galaxy. Generally preceded by *haṭ ḡahar*. *Haṭ ḡahar p.ḡ. nēloķ kana netar*, at present the Milky-way is seen (v. *ḡahar*; *pañjar* is possibly to be connected with *pañja*).

pañjot, v. *pan jot*. (C.)

pañjot nārī, v. *panjot nārī*. (C.)

pañjra, n., the same as *pañjar*, q. v. *Mit p.e emadiña*, he gave me one rib (of killed animal); *okoyena p. netar dō*, the ribs have been hidden at present (they have got food and are in condition).

paṅga buluñ, n. White salt. (H. *pāṅgā*, sea-salt; v. *buluñ*; rare, mostly called *poṇḍ buluñ*.)

paṅgalo, adj. Vigorous, luxuriant, in good condition. *P. darek kana noa ul dō*, this mango tree is growing luxuriantly; *khub p. hōr kanae*, he is a very vigorous (looking) man; *phalnaren mihū dō bes p.ko harak kan-taea*, the calves of so and so are growing into fine condition.

paṅgao, v. a. To lop (branches). (C.)

paṅgas boar, the same as *paṅgas hako*, q. v.

paṅgas hako, n. A kind of fish. (B. *pāṅgāsh*; found in the Eastern parts and big rivers; considered bad for ill people.)

paṅgal paṅgal, adv., v. m. Tiredly, forcibly (eat); grow tired of eating, force oneself to eat, eat slowly (having had as much as one can eat; it has here no reference to what is insipid or coarse). *Enan khōne jojom kana p.p.*, he has been eating for a long while slowly (forcing himself to eat); *bhoj jom jomtele p.p.ena*, we kept on eating the feast until we could not eat any more; *taben jom jomten p.p.ena, bariaren cabaketa*, I ate *taben*, q. v., until I got tired, I finished it with difficulty; *ḍaṅgra ariṇ getatkina, menkhan p.p. jom hō bakin jom dareata*, I cut up straw for the bullocks, but they were unable to eat even slowly.

paṅgo nārī, the same as *paṅjot nārī*, q. v. (C.)

paṅkha, n., v. a. A fan; "punkah;" work the fan. *P. orme*, pull the fan; *p.ime*, fan me; *kol p.*, an electric fan; *p.wala*, one who pulls the fan. (H. *paṅkhā*; the common Indian fan is a long pole with cloth or matting fixed to it; this is hung with strings from the roof and pulled with a string running through a hole in the wall from outside; the pole is as long as suitable, the lower part is so high above the floor that an ordinary person may pass below.)

paṅ paṅ, adj., adv., v. a. m. Yawning, huge (hole, den; big holes, fissures); make, become do., tear, rend. *P.p. bhugaḱena*, it was torn into a huge hole; *p.p. dander duar*, a huge den opening; *duar maraṅ oḱoḱe p.p.keta*, he made the door-opening enormously large; *cel silpiṇ p.p.pe jhiḱ akata*, what have you done opening the door wide; *kicriḱ oṛeḱ p.p.ena*, the cloth has got a big rent (v. *peṇ peṇ, poṇ poṇ*; v. infra).

paṅ pandraṅ, the same as *paṅ paṅ*, q. v. (may be a little more complicated). *Holanoḱ noa kicriṇ roḱ jullaka, teheṇtege arhō aḱi maraṅ p.p.ge oṛeḱ-entiṇa*, yesterday I stitched up this cloth, to-day it has again got a very big rent (v. supra; *ndr* infixed).

paṅ pandraṅ, the same as *paṅ paṅ*, q. v. *Maraṅ p.p. kicriḱem oṛeḱet dō, goṭa ḱeḱe ṇeloḱ kantama*, you have got a tremendous rent in your cloth, your hindquarters are all seen (v. supra; *ndr* infixed).

paṇḍa, n. A priest of Mahadeo, a priest who presides at a temple (of the Hindus). (B. *pāṇḍā*, H. *paṇḍā*.)

paṇḍet, n., v. m. A learned man, a school-teacher; become do. *P. mohasoe kanae nui dō, gidrai parhaetkoā*, he is a school-teacher, he teaches the children; *khube p. akana*, he has become a very learned man (i. e., acc. to Santal ideas). (H. *paṇḍit*.)

paṇḍra, adj. Having light-coloured, greyish eyes (buffaloes, bullocks, men).

P. kaḍa dō okayena, what has become of the grey-eyed buffalo; *p.mēt dō, bam hēṅel kana*, you grey-eyed wretch, can't you see (v. *paṇḍri*; cf. *paṇḍu, paṇḍ*; cf. H. *pāṇḍu*; C., having a white skin; in these parts the word is used only about the eyes; Muṇḍari *paṇḍra*, greyish buffalo).

paṇḍra, n., the same as *paṛhāṇḍ*, q. v. (used by some women). *P. kirin aguahme*, buy and bring me a loin-cloth.

Paṇḍra disom, n. The country of Paṇḍra (in Manbhum).

paṇḍraṅ paṇḍruṅ, the same as *paṇḍraṅ paṇḍroṅ*, q. v. (squeaking).

paṇḍraṅ paṇḍroṅ, adv. Squeaking (old carts with axle of wood). *Noa sagar dō p.p. saḍek kana, bako sunum akawata*, this cart is squeaking, they have not oiled it (onomat.).

paṇḍraṅ paṇḍroṅ, adj. Full of holes (roof); v. m. Become do. *Sqrim dō p.p. gea*, the roof is full of holes; *cal p.p. ena, dak jorokha*, the roof has become holey, it will leak (cf. *paṅ paṇḍraṅ*).

paṇḍraṅ paṇḍruṅ, adv., the same as *paṇḍraṅ paṇḍroṅ*, q. v. (onomat.).

Noa sagar dō haṛamente p.p. saḍe kana, this cart squeaks because it is old.

paṇḍrao, v. a. Whitewash. (C.; here *potao*; cf. H. *pāṇḍar*, yellowish white.)

paṇṭet, adj. Niggardly, miserly, stingy. *Aḍi p. hoṛ kanae, jāhānakem koḷekhan emge bae emoka*, he is a very stingy person, if you ask him for anything he will not in any case let you have it (cf. *paṭet*; v. *koṇṭet*).

paṇṭet, v. m. Stick in the throat. *Jaṇṭeye p. ena naṇḍri*, he got a bone sticking in his throat (v. *paṭet*).

pao, n. Foot, feet. *Tinaḱ saṅgiṅ p. dōpe baḍhao akattaboa*, how far have you "manifolded" your steps (how far have you come). Only used in this formal way (v. *pa*).

pao, n. One fourth, a quarter. (H. *pāo*, here not regularly used; v. *pawa*; *pao ruṭi* is heard (H. *pāo roṭi*), a loaf of bread made in the European way, weighing a *pao*, a quarter of a seer; the expression has nothing to do with "bread made from dough kneaded with the feet," but an idea has got about that bread is prepared in this way.)

paoa, v. *pawa*.

pao bhor, n. A full quarter. (H. *pāo bhar*, a seer; not considered Santali here, although heard.)

pāoci, n. A small drain.

pāola mala, n. A coral necklace, a necklace of red lac beads. *Saṅkha duṛre p.m.e hoṛok akata*, she has put on a string of red lac beads in front of the shell wristlet; *p.m.e hoṛok akata, araḱge hēlok kana*, she has put on a coral necklace, it looks red.

paona, n. Dues, what is to be had. *P. menakṭiṅa phalna theḱ*, I have something owing to me with so and so; *joto p.h emkattaea*, I have paid him all his dues. (B. *pāonā*.)

pap, n., adj., v. a. Sin, wickedness, immorality; sinful; to sin, commit any wicked or mischievous act, especially also adultery. *P. reak sarap parao akawadea*, the curse of his sin has fallen on him; *engat apate dalketkin reak p. pholaoadea*, he has received the retribution of his sin in having beaten his parents (it is visible, leprosy is believed to be a result of such bad behaviour); *p. nqireh qtuik kana, dhip ban nelok kana*, I am being carried away in the river of sin (am under the curse of sin), the river-banks cannot be seen (no rescue, opportunity of getting out); *adi p. hor kanae nui karā dō*, he is a very sinful man, this blind wretch (who runs after all women; woman's abuse); *p. akatae, onate mēt karāyentaea*, he has committed some sin, therefore he has become blind; *okoe p. con horreko id akata*, some bad wretch has passed stools in the road; *papap hor kanae*, he is a sinning man (especially sexually). (H. *pāp*; the use of *pap* in Santali is irregular; it is used about heinous wickedness and about mischievousness of no very bad character; it might perhaps be defined as an act by which the state of the community is infringed; an unnatural act.)

papak, the same as *rapak*, q. v. (used to children).

papārdañ, adj., v. m. Hard; become so. *Khet p. ketēdena*, the rice-field has become dry and hard (after having been wet); *gidra reak pila p. qikquik kana*, the spleen of the child is felt hard; *daka roṅgoyente p.ena*, the rice has become hard, because it was burnt (v. *pārdañ*; cf. *cacārdañ*).

paparhao, v. perform. of *parhao*, q. v. *P.ak*, what gives reading, something to be read; *p.id*, the reader, or, who teaches to read.

papista, adj. Sinful, wicked. *Adi p. hor kanae, hore rak ocokoa*, he is a very wicked person, he makes people cry. (H. *pāpishtha*.)

papita, n. The Papaw, Carica Papaya, L. (Desi *popita*; H. *papaiyā*; the common name is *amrit*, q. v.)

pap mara, n., adj. Scamp, good for nothing (women's abuse). *Nui p.m. herel doe dalkidiña, daka bae nam hotlette*, this good for nothing wretch of a man struck me, because I did not give him food quickly (v. *pap* and *marā*).

papor, n. A pauper, only used in connexion with lawsuits. *P.e mokerdoma akata*, he has brought a lawsuit in forma pauperis; *p.teye lalis akata*, do. (Engl. pauper.)

par, n. Escape, relief, refuge. *Nonka usatte dō p.em dhunqua*, will you effect anything by sulking in this way; *niq dhao dō p.em namketa*, this time you escaped; *darketle p.em namketa*, you escaped by running away; *ojo posakente p.e namketa*, he got relief by the bursting of the boil. (H. *pār*.)

par, v. a. m. Rescue, get through; escape, get across. *Niq dhao dōn p.kedea*, I saved him this time; *noa rorkategem p.ena, purquahme, bankhan balañ p. ocoama*, did you think you would escape by saying this, prove it against me, or I shall not let you escape (v. supra).

- para*, n. Quicksilver, mercury. (H. *pārā*; extensively used by Santal medicine-men against syphilis.)
- parab*, v. *porob* (the common form). (H. *parab*.)
- paradāis* (or *parades*), n. Paradise. (From Engl.)
- paradhīn*, adj., v. m. Dependent on others; be do. *P. taheṇ dō aḍi moskilgea*, to be dependent on others is very difficult; *alom p.oka*, don't become dependent on others. (Not common; H. *parādhīn*.)
- parae poroe*, adv. In a fine drizzle. *P.p.ye dakette khet bañ dagok kana*, the rice-fields are not filled with water because it only rains in a fine drizzle (v. *poroe poroe*; cf. *padar podor*).
- paramānik*, v. *paranik* (the common form). (H. *prāmānik*.)
- parames*, v. *poramos*. (C.)
- paranik*, n. The deputy headman of a Santal village, the chief assistant of the headman. The paranik cannot act on his own authority, but may be asked by the headman to act for him during his temporary absence. *P. tola*, a tola (part of a village) where the paranik lives (provided the headman does not also live there); *phalnako p.kedea* (or *-e p.ena*), they have made so and so paranik (or, he has become paranik). The village people choose and dismiss a paranik; there is no need of any sanction by the local authorities (v. *paramānik*).
- parāoca*, n., v. a. A stack of straw on a raised scaffolding (*marom*); make a raised platform for stacking straw. *P.ko benaoketa busuḍ dōhōe laḡiḥ*, they have made a raised platform to keep straw on; *p. latarre bariṭkole ḍera akatkoa*, we have encamped the bridegroom's party under the raised straw-platform; *gai aloko tiok dapeak laḡille p. akata*, we have made a raised platform for the straw to prevent the cattle from being able to reach (the straw).
- parāoci*, the same as *parāoca*, q. v.
- para parite*, adv. By turns, by shifts. *P.p. hijukpe daka jom*, come by turns to have your food; *p.p. hasa laepe*, take turns to dig the earth; *p.p. nukin kaḍa siakinpe*, let these two buffaloes plough by turns; *p.p. roṣpe, miḥ dhaote dō alo*, speak one at a time, not all at once (v. *pari parite*; cf. H. *pārī*, time, turn).
- parapat*, n. Advantage, benefit. (C., not here; cf. H. *prāpti* or *parāpat*, acquisition, advantage.)
- Paras*, n. Persia. (P. H. *pāras*; v. *paroso*.)
- paras*, n. A portion, serving or help of food. *Baplare ato hoṛ bar p.ko emakokhan bariṭko dō pe p.ko emakoa*, if at a marriage they give the village people two helpings of food, they give the bridegroom's party three; *miḥ p.iḥ jom dapeata*, I was able to eat (only) one portion.
- paraṭ*, v. *pareṭ*. (Parade.)
- paraṭ*, v. a. d., v. a. Strike, whack. *Gidrai p.adea*, she gave the child a smack; *paraṭkedee, bae thirok kante*, she whacked him, because he will not be quiet. (Onomat.)

paraŭ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a whack or smack. *P.m. ye dalkedea*, he struck him with a resounding whack; *p.m. parkomreye takicena*, he stumbled against the bedstead with a loud whack; *barahi p.m. topakena*, the rope broke with a loud snap (v. *supra*).

paraŭ paraŭ, adv., v. a., v. a. d. Whacking (several times); whack, slap again and again. *Bahu p.p.e dalkedea*, he whacked his wife again and again; *daŋgrae p.p.adea* (or -*kedea*), he whacked the bullock again and again (v. *paraŭ*).

par qdhin, v. *paradhin*. (C.)

parbasti, n. The affairs of a household (the man's side, business).

Marahiŋge p. ye calaoettalea, our eldest brother is conducting our affairs. (Desi *parbasti*.)

parca, n., v. m. An acquaintance; become acquainted with (mostly preceded by *cinha*). *Cinha p. hoŋ kanae*, *qnaŋi doe baŋ kana*, he is an acquaintance, he is no stranger; *cinha p. yenako*, they have become acquainted with each other (v. *cinha*; H. *paracnā*, be acquainted with).

parca, v. *porca* (the common form in these parts).

parcao, v. a. m. Spread, extend, multiply, make manifold, increase, introduce. *Phalna do oka khon con latu jat sime p. akatkoa*, so and so has introduced a large kind of fowl from somewhere; *thamakurko p. akata*, they have spread (the cultivation of) tobacco; *nahak do nunaŋ āt manwa do bon p. akana*, *dhartire hō babo sahoŋ kana*, now we human beings have multiplied to such a degree, there is not room for us in the world (? cf. *parca*; cf. H. *parcānā*).

barda, v. *porda*.

parear, n. Time (of day). *Setak p.reye calaoena bin jomtege*, he went off in the morning without having had any food; *tikin p.*, noon time; *ayup p.*, evening time (after sunset) (cf. H. *pārī*; cf. *payar*).

pareare, n. Framework, the four pieces of the frame of a bedstead. *Jelen p.*, the two pieces, running longitudinally, of a bedstead framework; *ganŋe* (or *ganaŋe*) *p.*, the two pieces at head and foot of the bedstead frame; *maŋi p.*, the framework of a stool (v. *maŋi*); *guriŋ ara p.*, the framework at the bottom of an *ara*, q. v.; *p. rapulena*, *nawanaŋ benaome*, the bedstead framework is broken, make another. The framework pieces are fixed in holes cut in the legs (v. *parkom*).

parek, n., v. *perek* (nail).

parek, conditional adv. Provided, if only. *Tehen mohajon theŋ khoŋ horon aguia*, *p.e emaŋ*, I shall bring paddy to-day from the money-lender, provided he will let me have; *p.e emaŋ p. bae emaŋ calakgeaŋ*, whether he will give or not, I will go (cf. *khajuk*; cf. H. *par*).

pare pore(te), adv. By the help of others, irregularly. *P.p. ye jometa*, *oraŋkre do banuktaea*, he gets his food by the assistance of others, he has nothing in his house; *neŋ do p.p.tegeye casketa*, this year he did his farm-work with the help of others; *p.p.teye kapiyeta*, *aŋak khaŋda do banuktaea*,

he works with the help of others (by borrowing), he has no implements of his own.

paret, n., v. a. m. Parade, drill; to have do. (standing in lines). Also *paret*. *Palton p.*, soldiers drill; *p.ok kanako*, they are having drill (standing in a line, or lines). (Engl. parade.)

pargana, n. A division of a district or estate. *Handuqi pren kanako*, they are from the Handuai estate. (P. H. *pargana*; v. *porgon*.)

pargana, n., v. a. m. An overchief, parganait; appoint, become do. The Santal parganas were appointed by the zemindars; they have a number of villages under them; the people may appeal from the village council to the pargana (*bahre* or *pargana bāisi*, where the pargana presides over a council consisting of the headmen under him and any number of people that care to attend). A pargana gets one rupee, half a seer of clarified butter (*gotom*) and one *pon* (eighty) Indian corn cobs yearly from each village. He is expected to feast the village headmen. This was in olden times and may be the rule where there are parganas; in many cases the parganas have been replaced by persons called *sardar*, who are appointed by govt., and have a position corresponding to a sub-inspector of police. The office is mostly hereditary (v. *supra*).

parhar, adj., v. a. m. Easy, free, fluent, non-adhesive, light; make, become do. *Moca p.getaea*, *khub p.e ror dāreaka*, his mouth is free and easy, he is a very fluent speaker (*moca p.* is also used about the mouth becoming clean or normal after recovering from a disease); *khub p.ko daka akata*, they have prepared the rice excellently so that it does not stick together; *mocae p. akattaeta*, he has made his mouth free (i. e., has accustomed himself to speak); *daka p.ena*, the (boiled) rice is non-adhesive; *moca p.entaea*, his mouth has become normal (free of impedients). (Mundari *parhar*.)

parjat, adv. postpos. Even. *In p. bako emadiña*, they did not give even me; *daka p. bañ jomlaka*, I did not even touch the food; *jom p. bañ namet kana*, I do not get even my food; *niñ p. bañ senok kana nāiharte*, even now I don't go to my father-in-law's (because they have ill-treated me) (v. *porjontq*).

parjat, v. *porjat*. (H. *parjāt*.)

parjatiq, v. *porjatiq*.

parkan, v. *nana parkan*.

parkar, v. *nana parkar*. *N.p.e ruhetkidiña*, he scolded me in any number of ways; *n.p.e horokkidiña*, he adorned me, giving me all kinds of ornaments; *n.p.e jom ocokidiña*, he gave me all kinds of food; *n.p. eneēē baqaea*, he knows all kinds of dances.

parkom, n., v. a. A bedstead; make do., procure do. *P.pereē era menaetaea*, *en hō etakkoe nam barajon kana*, he has a wife that occupies his bedstead, still he is trying to get others (abuse); *p. kuñhe*, the leg of a bedstead; *kundqu p.*, a bedstead with turned legs (opposite *sada p.*, with

ordinary pared legs); *palak p.*, v. *palak*; *p.re gitič*, to lie on a bed; *pahilre otreko gitič kan tahēkana, nitok doko p.keta*, at first they were lying on the floor, now they have made (or, procured) bedsteads. The Santal bedsteads are made of a frame (v. *pareare*) standing on four legs (v. *kuthe*). The bottom is woven with string (*p. teñ baber*; as a rule of hemp, *jārī*, carefully prepared so that it will not stretch; also of *backom*, q. v., when there is no *jārī*, but this is not considered good). When about to weave the bottom, the first thing is to make the *uphāṇḍ*, some four strings that are run doubled across the bed a little distance from the *gaṇḍe pareare* (q. v.) that is to form the bottom of the bedstead and parallel with this (it will in all be eight strings). Now the weaving is done in the following way: keeping the frame so that the *uphāṇḍ* is on one's left-hand side, the weaver runs two or more strings across the frame diagonally from where the *uphāṇḍ* is fastened on the near *jelen pareare* to the opposite corner at the head of the bedstead. The strings are not taken round the *kuthe*, but round the *jelen* and *gaṇḍe pareare* on the under-side crossing the right angle of the corner. When the string comes back to the *uphāṇḍ* it is here crossed from the *jelen pareare* to the *uphāṇḍ* in the same way. This is continued, the strings being gradually taken round the framework, until the whole is filled. When the strings meet in the weaving, four and four (or five and five) alternately cross over or under each other. Where running round a *pareare* (or the *uphāṇḍ*) four, five or six strings are kept together (called *sāk*); except for the four (or more) strings that run diagonally between the corners and are kept together, all strings are equally separated by a *khuili* (q. v.). Where the diagonal strings running together meet in the middle of the bedstead, this is called *parkom enḡa*, bedstead-mother. The *sāk* are counted *jion moron*, *jion moron* (life, death); if the last one counted should be *moron*, this is bad and cannot be allowed to remain; with the *khuili* they separate the strings, so as to make the number of *sāk* uneven (*jion*). To prevent the bed from sagging, a strong cord is run several times from the *uphāṇḍ* to the foot *gaṇḍe pareare*; this is called *gak baber*; with this the *uphāṇḍ* is pulled tight. To keep the *sāk* apart during the weaving, a piece of cord with a knot or a bit of bamboo, called *ojha* or *ojha baber*, is used; it is so fixed that when one *sāk* is ready it is pushed farther down the *jelen pareare* to be used when forming the next. There is one *ojha* on each *jelen pareare*. A Santal bedstead is quite comfortable to lie on. (Munḍari, Ho, Kurku *parkom*).

parkom bana, n. The Indian badger, *Mellivora indicus*. Now not common. Eaten (v. *bana*).

parkha, v. *hirkha parkha*.

parla, n., v. m. Competition, wrestling; to compete, fight, wrestle, contend (in play, games, etc.). *P.reko dareyena*, they were victorious in the

competition; *tutuiko p.k kana*, they are competing shooting with arrows; *phu bol eneereko p.yena*, they had a football match. (Desi *parla*; cf. H. *parla*, of the other side, next.)

parlek, adv. In exchange, instead, as for; *P. am bare jomme*, you on your side eat; *in do p. ban calaka*, as for me I shall not go (v. infra).

parlek . . parlek, conj. Whether . . . or, either . . . or. *P. amem calaka, p. etak horem kolkoo*, either you will go, or you will send somebody else; *p.in gujuk p.in taken, ban bagiana*, whether I live or I die, I shall not let you off (cf. H. *par*, and v. *lek*).

parmonosal, n. A variety of paddy.

parnda, the same as *pandra*, q. v.

paror jhinga, v. *porol jhinga*. (C.; v. *jhinga*.)

parok, v. *naparok*.

parom, adv. Across, beyond, on the far side; v. a. m. Take over on to the other side, put across, convey to the other side, overstep; pass, go past, across, go over; pass away, die. *Buru p. do aleak ato*, our village is on the other side of the hill; *gada p. in calak kana*, I am going to the other side of the river; *on p.*, on the other (far) side; *no (ne, na) parom*, on this side; *noa ato paromre pera orak menaka*, on the other side of this village we have relatives; *bir p.kahme*, take me through the forest; *noa moskilreko p.kidina*, they helped me through this difficulty; *nonde tarufe p.ena*, here the leopard crossed; *okte p.ena jem lagit*, the time for food has passed; *dakae p.keta*, he has passed the food (i. e., had his food); *atoe p.keta*, he has passed the village (gone past); *din p.ena*, the day (fixed) has passed; *holareye p.ena*, he passed away yesterday (died); *baplako p.keta*, they finished the marriage (festival); *p. calaoenae, bae bololena*, he went past, he did not come in. When used as second part of a compound, *parom* conveys the idea of doing (etc.) too much, overstepping, showing lack of respect.

Ror p., v. a. Speak too much, show disrespect. *Alom r.p.a*, don't say too much; *ame r.p.ketmea*, he spoke disrespectfully to you.

Taram parom, v. a. m. Step across, pass. *T.p.ketleae*, he went past (did not show respect to) us; *hara paromkedeae*, he grew past him. (H. *par*; Mundari *parom*, Kurku *parum*.)

Paroso, n., adj. Persia; Persian. (B. *parosyo*; only in books.)

par pande, adj., v. m. Half-dried; be do. (Indian corn cobs.) *Jondra do p.p.yena, mabon joma*, the Indian corn has become half-dried, let us eat it (it is a little more than *gadar*, q. v.) (cf. H. *par*).

parpao, v. *parpau*.

parpasind, n. Satisfaction; v. a. m. Approve, choose; be satisfied, pleased with. *P. hoeyena banar sed*, there is satisfaction on both sides (they are pleased with the girl and the boy on both sides; they will be engaged); *noa parkomiin p.ata*, I was pleased with this bedstead; *p.kateh hataoketa*, I took (bought) it, having approved of it; *p.ena hataoe lagit*, he was

pleased with her (also an animal) to buy her. (Desi *parpasind*; not common with Santals, but much used by Mahles and Kolhes.)

parposind, the same as *parpasind*, q. v.

parsad, n. Food offered to a bonga. *Boŋga reak p. kana, lač bioč do baŋ kana*, this is what has been offered to a bonga, it is not what will fill the stomach. (H. *parsād*; v. *porsad*.)

parsadte, postp. By means of, by the favour of, through. *Saheb p.ko asulok kana*, they are getting their subsistence through the Europeans; *ojha p.teye gidra akawana*, by means of an ojha she has got a child; *seta p. kulale gočkedeā*, by means of the dog we killed the hare; *jhaḷi p. hakoko jometkoa*, having a net they have fish to eat. (H. *parsād* + *te*.)

parsao, v. a. Begin, commence (to serve food or drink). *Nitok quriko p.a, p.lekhanbo duruḡ godoka*, they have not now as yet commenced to serve food, as soon as they begin we shall at once sit down; *haṇḍiko p.eḷ kana*, they are commencing to serve out the beer; *kathako p.eḷa*, they are taking up the matter (commencing to talk of it in the council). (C. gives a couple of examples of the word being used in the Middle voice, and about work; not so heard here; cf. Muṇḍari *pasrao*.)

parsar, adj., v. a. m. Open, clear; open (one's mouth), speak clearly (preceded by *moca*). *Moca p.te royme*, speak, opening your mouth (clearly); *moca p.tam*, open your mouth (so that you may be heard); *parhao parhaole moca p.entaea*, by constantly reading (aloud) he has become a clear speaker (cf. *parhar*).

partal, n. Time. *Mil p. onka tahēkana*, at one time it was thus. (Word uncertain.)

partal, n., v. a. Remeasurement of land; to remeasure. *P.te pon bigha hoeyena*, by remeasurement it came to four bighas. (H. *partāl*; heard used by surveyors; not common.)

partap, n. Power, courage, goodness. *Am p.tele jomketa*, we got food through your goodness; *am p.teye arjao akata*, he has had good crops through your help. (Rare; H. *partāp*.)

parteta, n. Potato. (Engl.; in some book.)

parwa, n. The common pigeon, *Columba intermedia*. Acc. to habits or shape, the Santals distinguish; *Baji p.*, pigeons that tumble in the air; *khirki p.*, pigeons that stay in openings in a wall; *jhaṅga p.*, pigeons with feathers down their legs; *oraḷ p.*, house pigeons; *raj moholiā p.*, a large kind of pigeon (named from *Raj mahal*); *taungi p.*, pigeons that are kept in lofts. *P. lekakin pante barae kana*, they are sitting close together like pigeons; *lutni mēḷ leka rohor akana*, the mustard has dried so as to look like pigeon eyes; *guti ar p. do jāhārege suk, eṇḍegeko tahena*, servants and pigeons, they stay wherever there are easy circumstances. (H. *parewā*; B. *pāyora*; Desi *paera*.)

parwa cipčirip, n. A common plant (v. *cip cip*).

parwa enēč, n. A kind of dance, by men alone, at the end of the *jivēč* or *mañjhi karam* (v. *enēč*).

parwa jhara, n. A small plant, *Crotophaga pilcata*, A. Juss. Eaten by pigeons.

parwa jhara, n. The followers of pigeons, fig. sparrows. *Gharwa do p.jh. kanako*, *šarimko bhugaga*, the sparrows are the hangers on of the pigeons, they make holes in the roof (v. *jhara*).

parwa lata, n., the same as *parwa cipčirip*, q. v. (C.)

parwana, n., v. a. m. A written order, authority, notice, edict; issue do.

P.e jariketa, he served a written notice; *p.e suhiata*, he signed the notice (thereby acknowledging that he has got it); *šakhi p.*, an order to a witness (to appear in a case); *hakime p.wadea*, the magistrate issued a written notice to him (to appear); *mokordoma reak p.yena*, a written order was issued in connexion with the court-case. (P. H. *parwāna*; must be issued by a magistrate.)

para, v. *lajao para*.

para, n. Quarter, part of a village or town, vicinity. *Ona ato pe p. menaka*, that village has three parts; *mañjhi p.*, the part of the village in which the headman lives; *Jolha p.*, the quarter of the town where Jolhas live; *ato sor p.ren pera laiakope*, inform the relatives who are living in the vicinity; *p. parsiren hor*, the people of the vicinity; *tola p.ren hor kanako*, they are people of this and near villages. (H. *pārā*.)

para, n. A cockpit, place where game cocks fight. (C., not here.)

para garēte, adv. In disguise, secretly, quietly, on the sly, not with open avowal of object, on some pretext. *P.g. calakme, helkom, menakkoa seko calaoena*, go there on some pretext, see whether they are there or they have gone; *p.g. hel aguime, horo khetko jom ocoyel se bañ*, go there on some pretext and see whether they let (the cattle) eat the paddy-fields.

para huri, n. Kinds, sorts. *Sedae urni bir tahēkante emanteak p.h. jomteko bañcaolena*, formerly, when there was virginal forest they supported life by eating different kinds (vegetables); *emanteak p.h. da*, all kinds of tubers.

para jara, n., adj., v. m. Serious illness; seriously ill; become do. *P.j. khone pharnao akana*, he has recovered from his serious illness; *p.j.e gitič akana*, he is lying seriously ill; *bethateye p.j. akana*, he is seriously ill with pneumonia (cf. *parao* and *jarao*).

para jare, the same as *para jara*, q. v. (C.)

parak, v. a. m. Split, crack, divide; to plough the first time, break ground;

n. Crack, fissure. *Otre maraň okgč p. menaka*, there is a great fissure in the ground; *mať paragme batae laqit*, split the bamboo to make cross-laths; *sahane paraket kana*, he is splitting up firewood; *khet tehenle p.keta*, we have to-day ploughed the rice-field for the first time (this year); *tukuč p.ena*, the earthenware pot has been fissured; *deal p.ena*, the wall has got a crack; *tirioe dal p.keta*, he cracked the flute by striking it; *kohnda reak miť p.e emadiña*, he gave me one split (cut) of the pumpkin (cf. H. *phār*, split, crack; H. *phārñā*).

paraḱ, v. a. Break the ground (first ploughing for the season) (v. supra; v. *deč* and *uḥau*, also *jabor* and *losof*).

paraḱ moca, n. lit. A split mouth, improper, thoughtless speech. *P.m. reaḱ ṭhik banuka, qurige cel coṇ roṛkel*, there is no certainty when you let your mouth run, I spoke something whatever it was, quite nonsensically; *phalna do p.m.e roṛela bin disate*, so and so talks rot (indecently) without being aware of it (v. *moca*).

parao, v. m. Fall on, in, among, lie down, become, be made responsible for; v. a. d. Be reached, hit, informed; adj. Weak, prostrated. *Tinrem heč akana, daḱ maṇḍikom p. akana se baṇ*, when did you come, did you come in time to get some gruel; *ruṛele p. akana*, we are down with fever; *bhabnareṇ p.ena*, I have fallen into anxiety (anxiety has befallen me); *rabaṇ din p.ena*, the cold season has set in; *kunqmi sombar p.ka*, the full moon will fall on Monday; *oka hiloḱ coṇ gujuk p.ḱ, bam disqia*, the day death comes, you will not be aware of it (or, be unconscious); *mohajon tireye p.ena*, he fell into the hands (power) of the money-lender; *katha p.adeteye hir hečena*, he came running, because he happened to hear (about it); *jal mokordoma p. akawadea*, he has been hit by a false law-suit (has been brought against him); *untirege noṇjor p.adea*, he was pleased by seeing her (his sight fell on her); *duk p. akawadiṇa*, I have been hit by grief (grief has befallen me); *ruṛte p. horḱo agu akadea*, they have brought a person down with fever. (H. *parṇa*.)

para parsi, v. *para parsi*.

para parsi, n. Neighbourhood. *P.p.ren hor*, the people of the vicinity (v. *para* and H. *parosi*).

paras, v. a. Slap, smack. *Mit theṅgae p.kedea* (or, *-adea*), he gave him one slap with a stick (onomat.; v. *paṭas*).

paras mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a resounding slap, crack. *P.m.ye dalkedea*, he beat him with a resounding slap; *p.m. theṅga raputena*, the stick broke with a crack (v. supra).

paras paras, adv., v. a. With many resounding slaps; to slap again and again. *Teheṇ ṇinda kulhi muṇatre cele coṇ p.p.ko dalkedea*, last night they gave someone at the end of the village street a good many slaps; *bqhui p.p.adea*, he slapped his wife again and again (v. supra).

pardak pardak, the same as *pardak pardak*, q. v.

pardak pardak, adv. With leaps and bounds (animals, also people). *Sadom do chandakate p.p.e don idiyeta*, the horse having his forelegs tied, moves bounding along; *kaḱa do p.p.e dṛkela*, the buffalo ran bounding away; *noa setoṇre p.p.em hir barae kana*, you are running jumping about in this hot sun (onomat., but also refers to what is seen).

parga, the same as *padga*, q. v.

parhāṇḱ, n. A short petticoat, a piece of cloth about three cubits (1.50 cm.) long and two cubits broad; v. a. d. Procure do. for. *Kami dinre paṇci p.te taheṇpe, maraṇ kicriḱ loṣodoka*, during the working season use a

pañci (q. v., a short piece of cloth over the breast and shoulders) and a short petticoat, a large piece of cloth will become muddy; *kamyiko ar orañren maejiuko jotoe p.atkoa*, he gave the girl-servants and all women in his house short petticoats. The *parhāṇḍ* is especially used during the rainy season by women; at other times also by women who have nothing better. (Local Jolhas *parṇḍa*.)

parhao, v. a. m. Read, recite, study, teach, say an incantation. *Oloḥ parhae celjoñ kana*, he is learning to write and read; *noa ciñhi p.añme* (or *p.añjomahme*), read this letter to me; *gidraḥ p.elkoa*, he is teaching the children (any subject, not only to read); *gidraḥko p.ḥ kana*, the children are reading (are attending school); *pañil puthi p.ena*, the ABC has been read (is finished); *parwanae p.atkoa*, he read the order out to them; *sunum* (or *turi*, or *dhuri*) *e parhaoketa*, he pronounced an incantation over the oil (or, mustard, or dust); *dhuri p.kate biñe gradea*, having said an incantation over the dust he strewed it on the snake; *p. dak emaepe, lač hasoyede kana*, give him some water over which an incantation has been said, he has a stomach-ache. (Ojhas "consecrate" oil, mustard seed, dust and salt by keeping a little in the right hand and while stirring with the right-hand index-finger, pronouncing an incantation (*mantar*) over the stuff. When finishing the *mantar* they say *Isor mahadeb* and blow on it. The oil is then smeared on the patient, the mustard is tied up in a rag and tied to the loin-string or a necklace, as the case may be; the dust is strewn over the snake, against which this only is used. When they "treat" water, they take a little in a leaf-cup, mix a little salt in the water and proceed as stated, stirring the water with the finger, whereupon the patient drinks it); *paparhaoakḥ*, what is to be read, a lesson (also *parhaoakḥ*, what is to be, or will be read). (H. *parhāṇā*.)

paron, n. Vicinity, neighbours. (Rare; H. *parosi*; v. *arosi parosi*; v. *para pursi*.)

paro, n. A kind of wild ginger, *Curcuma Zedoaria*, Roxb. Used in Santal medicine. The same as *bir sasañ*, q. v.

paron, n. Underlayer of two or more pieces of wood, scaffolding; a longish heap of paddy (to be cleaned by fanning); foundation, basis, proof; v. a. Make an underlayer, a longish heap of paddy; prove, bring forward the facts. *Dhulq p. lagaome*, place the underlaying poles in position for the grain bundles; *dhulañ p. akawata*, I have placed the underlaying poles in position; *hoṛo p.ko nūr akata ever laḡit*, they have let the paddy fall down in a long heap to fan it; *hoṛo p.me saphae laḡit*, make a long heap of paddy to clean it. (It is customary when a *mañda*, q. v., has been threshed out, to take the paddy into a winnowing-fan; keeping this high up they let the paddy fall down on the threshing-floor in a long row, the act being repeated until all the paddy has been disposed of; when the grain falls down, part of the blighted grain, husk and other impurities will be blown away; this is called *te*; every

time the *te* has been done, the *paṛon* is winnowed by the winnowing-fan to clean all impurities away. Generally, two men operate at the same time.) *Busuṣ laḡiṣ p.ko benao akata*, they have prepared a raised platform (of a number of pieces of wood) for the straw (about the same as *maṛom*, q. v.); *noa reak p. aḡuaṇme, tobeṇ aṛakmea*, bring me the proofs of this, then I shall let you go; *bam p.lekhan* (or *p.aṅkhan*) *baṇ bataoa*, if you don't bring (me) the proofs (the underlying facts), I will not take any notice of it (give in, obey). (Desi *paṛon*; H. *pār*, a scaffolding.)

paṛ paṛ, adv. Pungent, smarting; rattling; v. m. To smart, rattle. *Nia kathate maṛic posakade leka p.p. hasokedeā*, hearing this, he felt a smarting pain like as if some pepper had burst on him; *areḷ p.p. hūroḷ kana*, the hail is falling down rattling; *maṛic jomte moca p.p.oḷ kana*, eating pepper causes a smarting sensation in the mouth (v. infra).

paṛ paṛao, v. a. Cause to smart; cause to rattle; v. m. To smart, rattle. *Maṛic jhal p.p.ediṇ kana*, the pungent pepper is giving me a burning feeling; *areḷ p.p.et kana racare*, the hail falls with a rattling sound in the courtyard; *utiṇ sunumiṇ oḡokente mēḷ p.p.ḷ kantiṇa*, my eyes are smarting, because I have smeared myself (round the eyes) with mustard oil; *daḷ p.p.ḷ kana*, the (heavy) rain makes a rattling sound; *aḡi cogore rōrefa, p.p. idiyetae*, she talks very rapidly, she chatters along. (H. *paṛ-paṛānā*, chatter, smart.)

paṛsao, the same as *parsao*, q. v. (not considered quite good; said to be used by *lampot*, q. v., men).

pas, n., v. a. m. Pass, permit, passing of examination; to pass, become an expert; to send the football along the ground. *Baṇduk reak p.*, a permit to have a gun; *boḷoḷ reak p.*, a pass to enter (permit); *p.e emketa*, he passed the examination (successfully; also *p.enaē*); *parkom teṇ dōm p.ena*, you have learnt to weave a bedstead well; *coṭ coṭe boḷ dō alope kolsaea, p. idiḷe*, don't throw the ball high up into the air, send it along the ground. (Engl. pass.)

pas, n. Vicinity, neighbourhood, side. *Ona p.ren hoṛ kanae*, he is from that neighbourhood; *ek p.reye duruṣ akana*, he is sitting on one side (aside); *ek p.geaṇ, baṇ mesaloḷa noakore*, I am one aside, I will not be mixed up in these matters. (H. *pās*, at the side of; v. *aḡe pas*.)

paśa, n. The head, back of an axe, mattock, etc.; v. ā. d. Make do. *Ṭamni p.*, the head of a mattock; *kuḍi p.*, the back of a kodali; *teṇḡoḷ reak p. hoḷonena*, the back of the axe is too small; *kuḍi reak geḷe dō huḍiṅge, p. dō maraṇ*, the edge of the kodali is too small, the back is big; *noa baṣṭa reak p. dō huḍiṇena, etakakbon p.waka*, the back of this adze is too small; we shall make another back for it. (Desi *paśa*.)

paśa, n. A variety of paddy. (C.)

paśa eneḷ, n. Dice. (H. *pāsā*; not used by Santals.)

paśak, adj. Insipid, unpalatable; v. m. Become do. *Noa loa dō p.gea*, these figs are insipid (have no taste); *dakkette joṇdra p.ena*, the Indian corn has become insipid owing to the rain (water entered into the cobs).

pasak pasak, adj., adv. Unpalatable. *Noa tale bele do p.p. qikauk kana*, this fruit of the Palmyra palm is unpalatable; *hormo niropon banke daka ho ban sebelin kana, p.p. nacarten jometa*, because I am not well I have no taste for food, I eat without relishing it because I cannot avoid it.

pasante, adv., v. a. Carelessly, disorderly; scatter, spread, take in hand, commence. *P.ye dgho akata*, she has put it disorderly; *goa oraak hatak khaclake p. akata*, she has scattered winnowing-fans and baskets all over the room (put disorderly here and there); *qamiko p. akata*, they have taken the work in hand; *daka emokko p.yet kana*, they are commencing to serve out the food.

pasanti, the same as *pasante*, q. v.

pasan, n. That which is put on one of a pair of scales to make the balance even. *Tulare p. lagaope, ban somana*, put something on the scale to make the balance even, it is not even; *dokandar do hor ereko lagit p.ko dghoea*, the shopkeepers put on anything to make the balance even, in order to cheat people. (P. H. *pasang*, make-weight.)

pasan poson, the same as *pison poson*, q. v.

pasaoak, n. Offer, sacrifice. Used in *bakhēr*: *janthar hutuntele emam calam kana, pahurak p.*, in the name of the Janthar (offering of first fruits of the heavy paddy) we are giving you, handing you offerings, sacrifices (animals) (v. *pahur pasa*; cf. H. *pasāo*, the same as *parsad*, q. v.).

pasar, v. a. m. Unfold, spread out, open, distend. *Kicriē p.kate helme, paset bhugak menak*, spread out the cloth and look, perhaps there are some holes; *puthi p.me*, open the book; *emok man menetge, menkhan cupul khon ban p.ok kana*, I intend to give, but nothing comes out from the closed fist (he has nothing); *jannga p.kateye durup akana gidra engat hor leka*, she is sitting with her legs wide apart like a mother: abuse); *met p.kate helenme*, open your eyes wide (with your hand) and look at me; *mate or p.eta*, he is pulling the bamboo to make it split (into two; the common way of splitting bamboo after having made a cut at one end). (H. *pasarnā*.)

pasari, v. *pasari*. (C.)

pasar pusur, adv., v. a. In a whisper, in a low tone; a few drops; to whisper, speak in low tone, sprinkle (rain). *P.p. akin motokin galmarao kana*, they are talking in a very low tone among themselves alone; *p.p.e dakketta*, there were a few drops of rain; *cel coko p.p.et kana*, they are talking who knows what in a low tone; *hola thorae p.p.atlea*, yesterday we had a sprinkling of rain.

pasar, the same as *pasar*, q. v.

pasar, v. *pisar pasar*.

pasari, v. *pasari*. (C.)

pase, v. *ade pase*.

pasari, v. *pasari*.

pase, adv. Perhaps, possibly. When *pase* (or any of its parallel forms) is used in connexion with the verb, the finite *a* is regularly omitted; nowadays it may, however, frequently be heard, especially when *pase* (etc.) is connected with a word other than the verb. *P.ye hijuk*, perhaps he will come; *p. bae emok*, perhaps he will not give; *p.ye calaoen*, he has possibly gone; *p.ye goçen*, he is perhaps dead. (Desi *pase*.)

paseç, the same as *pase*, q. v. *P. gapakote doe hijuk*, he may perhaps come by to-morrow (here *hijuka* is also heard, the "perhaps" having reference more to the "to-morrow" than to the verb.

pasen, the same as *pase*, q. v. *P. ban agu dareak*, perhaps I shall not be able to bring it.

pasere, adv. Perhaps, it may be, it may possibly happen. *Koeyean, p.ye emadiñge*, I shall ask him, he may perhaps give me; *p. doe reben kange*, he may possibly agree (be willing); *ran emaeme, p. paseye boge kange*, give him some medicine, he may possibly recover; *delabon sendra, p.ge pasebon goçkatkoge*, come along to hunt, we may perhaps happen to kill some (*pase + re*).

pasere pase, v. supra.

paset, the same as *pase*, q. v. *Daka bartipe, p. ban antaok*, prepare some more rice (food), perhaps it will not be sufficient; *p. teheñgeye daga*, it may rain perhaps to-day (the *a*, because the "perhaps" has reference to "to-day").

paska, v. a. m. Scrape, scratch (as fowls), paw (as a horse); work (as a cultivator, but also otherwise). *Sim do p.tegeko asuloka*, fowls support themselves (find food) by scratching; *bayar kaça ar anđiq dangrako p.ea*, uncastrated buffaloes and bulls paw the earth; *kulhi dhuriñ p. lekhan hereliñ namkoa*, if I scratch the dust in the village street I shall find a man (women's abusive language when quarrelling with husband); *jivet janam tam p.lekhan cekatem asuloka*, if you never attempt to work, how will you get your food; *dare taheñ bhorin p.ea*, so long as I have strength I shall work; *jañga dalkope tho, kulhi dhuri arisgeko p. uđiqueta*, beat their feet, they are making a nuisance by setting the dust of the street flying by scratching. (Mundari, Ho *paska*.)

paskao, v. a. m. Let slip away, through; slip away, escape. *Hako safkaten p.kede*, having caught the fish I let it slip away; *kombrole p.kede*, we let the thief slip away; *kui baberiñ p.keta*, I let the well-rope slip away (down into the well); *dare khone p. nurena*, he fell down from the tree, letting go his hold; *sanam casin p.keta nes do*, I lost all my crops this year (by not working properly); *dhon duribe paskaoketa*, he lost his property (let it slip through his fingers); *botolin p.keta*, I let the bottle fall out of my hand; *kamiñ p.keta hola*, I missed working yesterday (for some reason); *moca reak jeliñ p.keta*, I missed (by my own fault) meat for my mouth (both about letting an animal slip away that would have given meat-curry, or, by not attending a feast); *jomiñ p.keta*, I missed some food (feast); *muhin khoniñ p.ena*, I escaped from the

- danger; *niq dhao doe p.ena*, this time he escaped (was not caught, or punished). (H. *phaskānā*; v. *phaskao*.)
- pa ska paški*, adj., v. a. m. Spread about; scratch, spread about here and there (equivalent to *paska*, q. v., only more here and there).
- pas kaťao*, v. a. m. Make excuses, fail (to do, etc.) on some pretext. *Hijuke menlaķa*, *bae hečlena*, *p.e k.ķeta*, he said he would come, he did not come, he made some excuse (generally lying); *soņģete bae calaķi kana*, *p.k.ētae*, she is not going along (with the others), she is making some (false) excuses (saying she is ill, etc.); *tehehle p.k.ena*, we had some excuse to-day (for not doing, etc.) (cf. P. H. *pās*, observance, consideration; v. *kaťao*).
- pas nao*, v. a. m. Spread, open out, open the hand flat, disperse, circulate. *Sim sanamko paska p.ķeta*, the fowls scratched and spread it all round about; *ķicrič p.ķakme*, spread out the cloth; *hoľole p.ķeta*, we spread the (boiled) paddy out (to dry); *gaiko p.ena*, *laķa samľaokope*, the cattle have become dispersed, drive them together; *cupule p.ķeta*, he opened his fist flat; *kathako p.ķeta*, they published the matter everywhere; *ľai p.pe*, *gapa hako sapľon calaķa*, tell it everywhere, that we are to go fishing tomorrow; *netar Hoľ hopon do Asam Kachar dhqbičko p.ena*, nowadays the Santals have been dispersed even to Assam and Cachar; *itqle er p.ķeta*, we have sown all our seeds (different kinds); *ķhub beņģel p.me*, look carefully (to find) (cf. *pasar*).
- pas naoaķ*, n. What is spread out; the firmament (this in books). *P. busup samľaokaķpe*, gather together the straw that is spread out (*pasnao* + *aķ*).
- pas na paśni*, v. a. m. Spread everywhere, here and there. *Hoľo p.p.menaķa*, *samľaokaķpe*, the paddy lies spread about, get it together; *kathako p.p.ķeta*, they spread the report everywhere; *hoľko p.p.yena nitoķ do*, now the people have dispersed (everyone to his own work); *ľai p.p.pe*, *taruľe heč akana noa duņģrire*, tell it everywhere, a leopard has come (and stays) on this hill (v. *pasnao*).
- pas nga*, the same as *pasan*, q. v. (Muņđari *pasnga*.)
- pas pus*, adv., v. a. Up to the end (the whole year, rain); talk confidentially together; rain plentifully (v. *Pus*). *Cet cokin p.p.ēľ*, who knows what they are talking confidentially together; *pusreye daķleķhane p.p.a*, if it rains in the month of Pus there will be a full rainy season.
- pas ra*, n., v. a. A smithy, a place where a blacksmith works; to do a blacksmith's work. *Kamar p.ľene sen akantalea*, our man has gone to the smithy; *p.e laķao* (or *ľhoľ*) *akata*, he (the blacksmith) has started his work; *holae p.yeľ tahģkana*, yesterday the blacksmith was at work. (Muņđari *pasra*; here *kamar sal* is the more common expression.)
- pas rao*, v. *parsao* (v. infra).
- pas rao*, v. a. d. Enlarge, add to. *Aņľeak p.aķam*, thou wilt add to, multiply it (heard in *bakhģr* at *janthar*). (Muņđari *pasrao*, extend, spread.)
- pas rao*, v. a. m., v. *pes rao*. (Possibly only a mispronunciation.)
- pastani*, the same as *kastani*, q. v.

pastao, the same as *kastao*, q. v. *Nitok döe p.k kana, enañ dö bae hataolaka*, now he is regretting (that) he did not take (buy) it a while ago. (H. *pachtānā*.)

pat, n. A leaf. In Santali only used in certain expressions, v. *pat kar*, *pat pala*, *tej pat*. (H. *pāt*.)

pata, n., v. a. m. The hook-swinging festival of the Hindus (in honour of Mahadeb); celebrate do. This festival is regularly celebrated on the last day of *Cat*, q. v., but the local low-caste Hindus and aborigines actually have the festival at any time during the whole of *Baisak* (up to the middle of May). Now even Santals celebrate it; and where it is held, Santals will attend in crowds and dance, etc., during the night. *P. dan*, the hook-swinging pole (at present the *bhokta*, q. v., has a yoke-rope, *jote*, wrapped up in cloth, round his breast, and tied to the pole they are swung round, once in one direction and once the opposite way); *p. tanḍireko eneḥ kana goṭa hinda*, they dance the whole night at the place where the *pata* is held; *netar Hor hōko p.ea*, at present, even Santals observe the hook-swinging festival; *hola p.yena*, yesterday the *pata* was celebrated (cf. H. *pātā* or *pātā*; the B. name is *corok puja*).

pata, n. A leaf, a small piece of meat from an animal killed in the chase, wrapped in a leaf and sent to someone. (H. *pātā*; C., here *sakamtel* is used about the same.)

pata, n. Information, trace. *Okoe hō cet p. hō bako lai dareaka*, no one is able to give any information (about anything lost); *uniak p. banuka*, there is no trace of him (nothing heard) (cf. H. *pātā*, sign).

patahañ, v. *potghañ*.

patal, n. Below, under the earth; deep down; deep. *Aḍi p.re dak menaka*, there is water very far down; *oka p.tem senlena*, *bam heḥ hodoḥ kan dö*, to what deep place did you go, you are very late coming back; *oka p.te cōe bolōyen*, *bañdōe oten*, *bañdōe sermayen*, who knows what underworld he has entered, whether he went into the earth, or went up to the sky (used about a person, or frequently about an animal that has been lost and likely to be dead); *aḍi p.re kgela menaka*, there is coal very deep down. (H. *pātāl*.)

patal kaṭkom, n. A kind of crab (v. *kaṭkom*).

patal kohṇḍa, n. An edible tuber, of *tirṇa da*, *Pueraria tuberosa*, DC.; fig., the scrotum (v. *kohṇḍa*; fig., especially used by co-parents-in-law). *P.kbon algao hōga*, we shall raise the pumpkin of the deep a little (i. e., let us stand up and move).

patal mod, n. fig. An earth-worm (used by ojhas instead of *leṇḍet*). *P.m. do se nam agukope*, *ruakicbon jom ocoyea*, bring some joys of the deep, we shall let the patient eat some (cf. H. *mod*, joy).

patal qsto, n. Eddy, whirlpool, maelstrom (in a book, v. *ever ader*).

patal puri, n. The abode of the dead ones, Hades, the nether world. *P.p.ṭeye calaoena*, he has gone to the abode of the dead ones (v. *pātāl* and *puri*).

patal roṭe, n. A kind of frog found at some depth below the surface.

Used in Santal medicine (v. *roṭe*).

pataṅget, n., v. a. The bark of a sapling of the sal trees, stripped off; to strip do. off (to use it for tying up bundles). *Jeleṅ macha p. aguime sahan tol laḡit*, bring a fairly long bark of a sal sapling to tie up the firewood; *ceṭ leka cōm p. eṭ kan*, how are you making the bark to be used for tying. When the people of the country-side have gathered to have their annual hunt, the *dihri* (q. v.) gets his hands loosely tied with *pataṅget*; some of the same stuff is taken round the breast and shoulders; he is also given a head-dress of the same kind. With this on, he is to perform the sacrifice for the hunt (generally only some fowls; if a larger animal, someone will have to behead the animal for him); only when this sacrifice is performed will the crowd enter the forest to hunt (? cf. *infra*).

pataṅ pataṅ, adj. Lean, thin (animals, people, cloth). *Nui dō baṅ jōm anajic hōr lekac p.p.gea*, this one is lean like a man who does not get food; *nui merōm kasi dōc p.p.gea*, this castrated goat is lean; *p.p. kicrič*, a very thin cloth (cf. *patla*).

patao, v. a. (preceded by *phul*). To exchange flowers in token of intimate friendship. *Phalna phalna phulkin p. akata*, so and so and so and so have exchanged flowers in token of intimate friendship. *Phul patao* is mostly used between Santals and a person of another race, rarely between Santals (v. *karam ḡar*). A number of flowers is strung on a thread and put round the neck of the other party. (Desi *phul patae*; cf. B. *pātān*, establish a relationship.)

patar, n. Iron beaten out till it is thin. (C.; not used here; H. *pattar*.)

patar caṭa, the same as *patar caṭuq*, q. v.

patar caṭna, the same as *patar caṭuq*, q. v.

patar caṭiḡ, v. *patar caṭuq*. (C. ?)

patar caṭuq, adj. Vagabondish, fickle, who goes from house to house to get food. *Nui p.c. dō okare hō bae tahē thiroka*, this never satisfied food-hunter will not stay anywhere for any time; *p.c. hōr dō lačko soḡi baraca*, plate-(cup) lickers carry their belly about. (H. *pātar*; v. *caṭuq*.)

patar satar, adj., adv. Sparsely, thinly. *P.s.e perakellea*, he treated us in a small way (he had little to give); *p.s. jō akana*, the fruit is sparse (v. *patar*; v. *satar patar*, the more common form).

pataṛ, n. A leather belt (for men, horses), iron-hoop, girth, girdle. *Ḍaṇḍare p.e tol akawana*, he has put a leather belt round his waist; *p.te palanko tol uriḡa*, they tie the saddle securely with a girth; *p. mēṛhēṭte kicrič bhiṇḡko tol akafa*, they have tied the bundle of cloth up with iron-hoops (cf. *pataṛ*).

pataṛ, v. m. To shoot, grow into a sapling. *Noa sarjōm dare dō neḡe p. ḡoṭ akana*, this sal tree has just grown up (is as yet a small sapling without branches) (cf. H. *pattar*).

- patarak*, n. A split piece of wood. *P. aguime, goṭanak dō alo*, bring some split pieces of wood, not whole ones; *sahan p.teye dalkedea*, he beat her with a split piece of firewood; *sarjom p.*, a split piece of sal wood. (C., a shoot; not here; v. *patar*.) (From *parak*, q. v., with infixed *t*.)
- patarak*, v. m. Be half-grown, half-ripe (mango fruits). *Ul pataragoḱ kana, mabon amsia*, the mango fruits are getting half-ripe, let us prepare *amsi*, q. v. (slice, dry and keep for eating); *ul p.ena, jomabo*, the mango fruits are half-grown, we shall eat some. The word is used about the mango, when green and before the kernel (v. *koyo*), has formed (cf. *patar*).
- patarohar*, n. Girdle, girth. (C., v. *patar*.)
- patar potor*, n. Scrub jungle, bush, a patch with only small bushes. *P.p. bir akana, quri dareka*, it has grown into scrub jungle, as yet there are no trees; *p.p.re kulqi menakkoa*, hares are found in the scrub jungle (v. *patar*).
- patarphor*, adj. Fathomless, bottomless. (C.; not so here.)
- patar phor*, n. The beginning. *Bhūi phor p.ph. khon menaḱa noa atore*, I have been living in this village from the very first beginning (from the time when the first shoots of crops came out); *p.ph.ren hor*, an original settler (v. *patar* and *phor*).
- pat cirā*, n. A leaf-tearer; fig. a goat. *P.c.te perale marjatetkoa*, we are treating the visitors to goat's flesh (v. *pat* and *cirā*).
- pat jhara*, n. The falling of the leaves, autumn; a kind of diarrhoea in small children at leaf-fall time. *P.jh. seta, sakam nūroḱ ahjomteye dāra*, it is a dog born at the time of leaf-shedding, it runs away when it hears a leaf falling; *p.jh.teye osok akana nui gidra*, this child has become emaciated suffering from autumnal diarrhoea. (H. *pat-jhar*; it should be noted that autumn here does not coincide with European autumn; the trees shed their leaves at the end of the cold and the commencement of the hot season.)
- patkar*, n. A cess levied on the rearing of silkworms. (H. *pāt + kar*.)
- Patkom*, n. A country so called (mentioned in the traditional lore of the Santals, also in songs), supposed to be to the south-west of their present abode.
- patkor*, the same as *patkar*, q. v. (B. *kōr*.)
- patla*, adj., v. a. m. Thin, lean, emaciated; make, become do., come up thinly. *Noa p. khaṇḍi dō baḱ khusiak kana*, I don't like this thin (woman's) cloth; *p.geae nui dāṅgra dō*, this bullock is lean; *p.geko daḱ akafa*, they have thatched it very thinly; *bata dō alope p.ea, dāriage paragpe*, don't make the cross-laths thin, split them so that they become substantial; *ulu dō p.yena, buhuḱ baḱ adalena*, the curry has become insipid, not enough salt has been given; *horo aphor p.yena*, the paddy seedlings have come up thinly; *reṅgeṭeye p.yena*, he has become emaciated owing to lack of food. (H. *patla*.)
- patloe*, n. A small earthenware vessel used to cook in. (C., unknown here; cf. H. *patilā*.)

patna, n. A deep and wide earthenware vessel, for feeding cattle, etc.

Horo lohod p., a large earthenware vessel for soaking paddy (preparatory to boiling it); *chani getkate p.re dangrako emakoa*, they cut straw and give it to the bullocks in a large earthenware vessel; *p.ko baisau akala dak dophoe lagit*, they have fixed a large earthenware vessel in the ground to have water in.

patnai, n. A variety of paddy. (C.)

patohan, v. *potohan*. (C.)

pat pala, the same as *pat palha*, q. v.

pat palha, n. Leaves and shoots, fallen leaves. *Birte idikom p.p.jom*, take the cattle to the forest to eat leaves and shoots; *p.p.jok aguipe hore teke lagit*, sweep together and bring fallen leaves to boil the paddy (v. *pat* and *pala*).

patra, v. *atra patra*.

patra, n. An oracle, the means of foretelling future events; v. a. Foretell (by divination; in oil and with incantations). *P.re cet leka rakap kana*, how is it coming up in the divination-leaf; *p. helme, besokae se ban*, look in the divination-leaf, whether he will recover or not; *phalna ojha do khub p.e bongayeta, ekkalten patiquena*, so and so ojha is an expert foreteller, I at once believed; *gai at akan reake p.yeta*, he is inquiring from the oracle, what has happened to the lost cow. (H. *patra*, leaf, almanac; it is the same as *sumum bonga*, q. v.)

patraṅga, adj. m. Lean, who never puts on flesh. *P.geae, tis ho bae motaka, jahā tinake jom*, he (man or bullock, etc.) is naturally lean, he never gets stout, however much he eats (v. *pat*).

patraṅgaha, the same as *patraṅga*, q. v.

patraṅgahi, adj. f., the same as *patraṅga*, q. v., but applied to females.

patraṅgea, v. *patraṅgiā*. (C.)

patra pañji, n., v. a., the same as *patra*, q. v. *Dihri doe p.p.keta are laiatkoa, phalna nalate alope boloka, janwar menaea onde*, the hunt-priest consulted the oracle (divined in an oil-leaf) and told them not to enter so and so ravine, there is a (dangerous) animal there; *ojha p.p.reye helketa*, the ojha looked into the divination leaf (v. *pañji*; certain Brahmins are reported to be able to foretell the future from their "almanac").

patraṅgi, the same as *patraṅga*, q. v., but applied to females.

patraṅgiā, the same as *patraṅga*, q. v.

patra, n. A leaf-plate. *P.rogtabonpe, thari banuktabona*, pin some leaf-plates together for us, we have no brass-plates; *delabon p.raborbon calaka*, come along, let us go to scrape leaf-plates (generally about going where they have been invited). The *patra* is made of any kind of leaves, provided they are large enough (sal and mahua leaves are common); the leaves are pinned together with bits of dry hard straw, about a dozen or more leaves (always of one kind, not mixed different ones) are needed to make a solid leaf-plate. When ready, the plate is

about 30 cm. across. The Santal women make large numbers of these at the commencement of the hot season (they collect large leaves that have fallen down and are in good condition; if too dry, they wet the leaves preparatory to making the plates) to have them for use during the rainy (working) season or for any number of guests. When used once they are thrown away. They are a fairly good substitute for the brass plates, and cost nothing, except the work. A few Santal men also know how to make *patra* (cf. H. *pāt*, leaf; cf. H. *pātra*).

patsai, n., adj. King, kingly. (P. H. *bādshāhī*; word not generally known; it has reference to the Moghul rulers.)

patta, n., v. *pata*, leaf. (C.)

patwar, n. A rudder. (H. *patwār*; in books.)

pathor caṭa, n. A fish, the same as *liṇḍa hako*, q. v. (B. *pāthor* and *cāṭā*, lit. rock-licker.)

pathoriā kṛela, n. Inferior stony coal. (B. *pāthor*, stone.)

pathor kala (*bānduk*), n. A flint-lock gun (cf. supra; H. *pathar kalā*, a flint-lock; v. *bānduk*).

pathor orot, n. A small rush-like plant, having large elegant purple flowers, *Aegnetia indica*, L. (C.)

pathra, n. A stone dish or plate, a stone plate, slate-stone. P. *dhiri reaḱ do thari baṭi ar diṁhe mṛliḱo benaoḱ tahḱkana*, they were making plates and cups and lamp bowls of stone (now very rarely seen). (H. *pathar*; Muṇḍari *pathra*.)

paṭ, n. A wedge (for tightening); v. a. d. Fix a wedge in. *Nahel p.*, a wedge for tightening the plough-beam in the plough; *kuḍi p.*, a wedge to tighten the handle of a kodali; *ārgom p.*, a wedge to keep the shaft of a clod-crusher tight. The *paṭ* (mostly used only in the connexions shown) is driven into the wood, not beside it (v. *pacar*); *nahel p.ākme*, fix a wedge in the plough-beam. (H. *pāṭ*.)

paṭ, n. Sinew, gristle, catgut. *Noa p. do alope joṛo mesala*, don't mix this sinew in the portions of meat; *hormo do sir p.kote joṛao akantabona*, our body is joined together by sinews; *eken p. sir ṇelōḱ kantaea, reṇ-geṇṇeye osoḱ cabayena*, he looks only sinews, he has become utterly emaciated owing to hunger (v. supra).

paṭ, n. Half-full, of a bottle. (C.; not here.)

paṭ, n. The Deccani hemp, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, Willd.; also called *paṭ jāṛi*, *paṭ mesta* and *paṭ son*. Cultivated in Assam and the Bengal districts. (B. *pāṭ*, jute.)

paṭ, n. Throne; the administration of a zemindary. *Raj p.*, a throne; *nui raj p.e calaoḱ kana*, this one is administering the zemindary; *p. raj kanae nui do, alope acuyea*, this one is a king on his throne (a lazy fellow who will not move), don't put him to any work; *p. rani*, do. (about girls). (H. *pāṭ*.)

paṭ, n., v. a. A lesson; read, learn. *P. emme*, recite the lesson; *p.e hataokettaea*, he heard him his lesson; *puthim p.keta*, have you read and learnt the (contents of the) book; *namtam p.keta*, have you learnt the multiplication table. (H. *pāṭh*; v. *paṭ sal*.)

paṭa, n. A plank, board, slab; an oil-press. *Kapaṭ laḡit p. gedpe*, cut some planks for the door; *p.re dhubi kicricko soboda*, the washermen beat the clothes on a wooden slab; *ale atore p. dḡ banuḡa*, there is no oil-press in our village. The Santal oil-press consists of two very heavy pieces of wood (especially mahua), fixed on two posts, one at each end, flattened on the sides meeting; cut into the lower (*lataṭ paṭa*) is a circular groove (*candwa*) inside which the wrapper containing the stuff to be pressed is put. From the *candwa* a small channel runs to guide the oil out over the *luṭi*, a spout (fixed for the occasion). To press the oil satisfactorily out, a rope is taken round the press at one end (at the other end a piece of wood is inserted through the upright post, so that the upper piece (*cetan paṭa*) cannot be raised); with the help of a solid belaying-pin the two pieces are then pressed together to make the oil flow out. *Sunum (lenoḡ or lelen) paṭa* is the ordinary name for this oil-press; *bar horte eneḡ cetan p.ko tula*, only by two men can they lift the upper log of the oil-press; *cunḡuḡ p.* is an oil-press of the following construction: a fairly large piece of rock the upper part of which is plane and smooth, is placed at the foot of a large tree (e. g., a mahua tree). A *candwa* and channel is cut in the stone (as in an ordinary *paṭa*). To press the oil out they have a long piece of timber, one end of which is inserted in a hole cut in the stem of the tree; when the wrapper with the oil seed is put in the *candwa*, this piece of timber is pressed down on the wrapper, people leaning on, or sitting on, the long pole, as many as may come. This *cunḡuḡ paṭa* is likely to be the original oil-press of the Santals and is now very rare. (H. *pāṭā* or *paṭṭā*.)

paṭa, n., v. a. A lease, a title-deed, a deed of lease; to give do. *Raḡ then khon p.ḡ ṇam akata*, I have got a deed of lease from the zemindar; *noa dare mag reak p. menakliṇa*, I have a written permission to cut this tree; *bir reak p.ḡ ṇam akata*, I have got a lease to clear this bit of forest; *mokoror p.*, a permanent lease; *dolel p.*, a written deed (of lease); *jomabundi p.*, a document in which the tenants with their lands, rents, etc. are entered; *reak p.*, a document in which the rights or otherwise are recorded (given to each headman) of the village people; *raḡ dḡ khet benao laḡite p. akawadiṇa*, the zemindar has given me a written permission to make rice-fields. (H. *paṭṭa*.)

paṭa, adj., v. m. Coarse, thick (hair), hard, tough, strong; be do., grow strong. *Maraṇ p. uṭ kantaea*, *bana uṭ leka*, he has coarse and thick hair, like the hair of a bear; *tisren p. saṇḡi kan coe*, *jel dḡ aḡi keṭeḡ getaea*, who knows how old this tough cock is, its flesh is very hard; *nui sukri reak harta dḡ p.yena*, the skin of this pig has become tough;

daṅguateye p.yena, he has grown tough and old without being married;
kaḍae p. akana, *bako koṭeḥ holledea*, the buffalo has grown hard (too mature), he was not emasculated in time.

paṭak mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Snappishly (once). *P.mye ror ruarketa*, she answered snappishly (v. *infra*).

paṭak paṭak, adv. Snappishly, rattlingly. *P.p.e roret kana*, she is speaking snappishly (scolding); *noa kheco toṭko reak saḍe qḍi āṭ p.p. aṅjomok kana*, the sound of this wooden bell with the broken rim is heard very clearly rattling (onomat.; cf. *paṭ paṭ*, *paṭapaṭ*).

paṭan, adj., v. a. Expansive, extensive (high-lying rice-fields) requiring irrigation; let water flow (for irrigation purposes). *Noa p. baḍre daḥ dō baṅ tahē aṅgaḥa*, the (rain) water will not remain over night in this extensive (flat) high lying rice-land; *aleak dō p. jumi menaktalea, nes dō daḥ baṅte bale roḥge dāreata*, our rice-land is extensive high-lying lands, as it did not rain (sufficiently) this year, we were unable to plant (rice); *daḥko p.eta*, they are bringing irrigation water (note object, water, not the field); *p. ak*, irrigated sugar-cane. (v. *paṭao*.)

paṭao, v. a. m. Irrigate, water. *Band khonak daḥte khetko p.keta*, they irrigated the rice-fields by water from the reservoir; *thamakur kom p.ente baṅ hoelena*, the tobacco plants were watered too little, therefore they did not come to anything; *p. daḥte noa hoṛo dole bele ocoketa*, we made this paddy ripen by using irrigation-water. (H. *paṭānā*.)

paṭao, v. a. m. Consolidate, make hard, plaster, over-run, fill with. *Sorokko p.keta*, they consolidated the road (made it hard); *gora hasate pereḥkate dal p.pe*, fill the cow-shed with earth and beat it down hard; *disom noa kathate p.ena*, the country has been filled with this story; *goṭa disom noa kathae p.keta*, he spread this story all over the country. *Paṭao* is used in compounds conveying the idea of fast, firm, hard, chalked over. *Itako lebet p.keta*, they trampled the seed hard (the soil where it was sown); *durup p. akanae*, he is sitting rooted there; *gitiḥ p. akanae*, *bae beret kana*, he is lying there fast, he does not get up. (H. *pāṭnā* and *paṭānā*.)

paṭa paṭ, v. *paṭa paṭ*.

paṭa paṭ, adv. Quickly, openly, straight-forwardly, resoundingly. *P.p. laime*, *alom lajaoka*, tell it straight-forwardly, don't be ashamed; *p.p.ko kamiketa*, they worked quickly, straight-forwardly (without making any pretext); *p.p.e dalkedea*, he beat him whack, whack; *jom p.p.ketae*, he ate it all up in a hurry (without ceasing so long as there was anything); *tarupe oḍokenkhan p.p.le darḥeta*, when a leopard came out we ran away in a hurry (the sound of running heard). (H. *paṭāpaṭ*; onomat.)

paṭa puṭu, adv., v. m. With a cracking sound; emit a cracking sound. *Jondra rapagok kana*, *p.p. saḍek kana*, the Indian corn is being roasted (ready), there is a cracking sound; *buṭ ata p.p. oṭejok kana*, the gram, being parched, is bursting open with cracking sounds; *hoṛo p.p.k kana*,

- añjetena*, the paddy (boiling) is emitting a cracking sound, it has become dried up (the water); *orakre ja tahēkan jota lo p.p.yena*, whatever there was in the house, all was burnt, crackling (onomat.; cf. *paṭa paṭ*).
- paṭar poṭor*, adj. Here and there, sparse, thin. *P.p. ghās menaka*, this is sparse grass; *p.p. uṣ*, thin hair (cf. *poṭor*).
- paṭār*, v. a. m. Shut up in a hole, close up. *Taruṣko p.kedea danderre*, they shut the leopard up in the den; *biñle p. akadea, noa bhugaṅkre menaea*, we have shut up a snake, it is inside this hole; *orakreye gitič p. akana*, she is lying shut up inside; *luturre eṅgoṭe p. akana, kala nōḱin qikquela*, some ear-wax (note animate construction) has been shut up in my ear, I feel a little deaf.
- paṭ arak*, n. A certain plant, *Corchorus olitorius*, Willd. and *C. capsularis*, Willd. Leaves and shoots eaten in curry. Cultivated, although not generally by Santals. (H. *pāṭ*.)
- paṭārhañ*, n. A rather common tree snake, *Dipsadomorphus gokool* (or *D. trigonatus*). This is not poisonous. It should, however, be noted that Santals may be heard calling *Lycodon aulicus* (also non-poisonous) and a *Trimeresurus* (? *purpureo maculatus*, poisonous) with this same name. The Santals believe them to be very poisonous.
- paṭas mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a slapping, cracking sound. *P.m.ye dalkedea*, he struck him making a slapping sound; *p.m. sahane peṭečketa*, he broke the firewood off with a cracking sound (onomat.; v. *infra*).
- paṭas paṭas*, adv. With successive slapping, crackling, rattling sounds. *Deare p.p.e dalkedea*, he beat him on his back, whack, whack; *p.p. sahanko peṭečketa*, they are breaking firewood into bits, making crackling sounds; *arel kapra orakre p.p. nūroḱ kana*, hail-stones are falling, rattling on the tile-covered house (onomat.).
- paṭas puṭus*, equivalent to *paṭas paṭas*, q. v.; also used about a rumbling sound in the stomach. *Lač p.p. saḱek kantiña, bañ do paṭwako hara akan*, there is a rumbling sound in my stomach, I wonder whether the intestinal worms have grown big.
- paṭ bhokta*, n. The man who is swung round first at the *pata*, q. v.; a devotee who has been swung on several occasions. Also one who assists the one who performs the sacrifices at the *pata*. (cf. H. *paṭh*; v. *bhokta*.)
- paṭ cela*, n. The first scholar, teacher's assistant, monitor. *Dasāere p.c. do baṭiye ruia*, during the Dasāe festival (v. *Dasāe koṛa*) the head disciple rings the cup (beats it so that it sounds) (v. *paṭ* and *cela*; expression is especially used about the oḱha's disciples, but is also heard about schools).
- paṭea*, adj., v. m. Crooked (footed), disobliging; become do. *Jaṅga p.getaea*, his leg is crooked; *phalna haṛam dōe p.gea*, so and so old man is bandy-legged; *p. theṅga*, a crooked stick; *aḱi p. hoṛ kanae*, he is a very

disobliging person; *mit jaṅga p.yentaea*, one of his legs has become crooked; *netar doe p.yena*, *bae emok kana*, nowadays he has become disobliging, he will not give anything; *p.p. theṅgaṅ saṭṭ barayela*, I am using a crooked stick (cf. *infra*).

paṭeṭ, v. a. m. Braid, plait, interlace, put across, put an obstacle, obstruct, cross one's legs, use a lever, drive away (on some pretext). *Uṭe p. akata*, she has braided her hair; *kicriṭ dāsiye p. akata*, she has plaited the fringes of her cloth; *daḥ p. idipe*, dam the water to make it flow in a certain direction (e. g., into a rice-field or away somewhere); *sagaṛe p.kela sauri bhari laḡiṭ*, he put some cross-pieces of wood on his cart to be able to load thatching-grass (put on the shafts both in front and at the back to be able to take a large load); *gidra dō jaṅgae p.ellaēa*, *punikaē*, the child is keeping its legs crossed, it will suffer from marasmus (Santal belief); *gidraṭ p.ena*, *onate bae hoeok kana*, the child is in a transverse position, therefore it is not delivered; *ṛor p. barayetaē*, he is distorting the matter (bringing in false matter); *cāuriṭe p. galaṇeta sudok laḡiṭ*, she is braiding the tail hairs (of a cow), preparatory to tying her hair up in a knot; *noa dhiri p. uṭkaume*, use a lever to get this stone up and away; *nui baḥu doko p. toṭkedaē*, they turned their daughter-in-law out by underhand means (Muṇḍari *paṭeḍ'*, inverted club-foot; Ho *paṭe*, fold round).

paṭeṭ paṭeṭ, adv. Crosswise (about walking and letting the leg moved, swing round to the outside of the leg on the ground; people and emaciated cattle). *P.p.e tarameta*, he is walking, letting his feet swing round.

paṭ gaṇḍo, v. m. To sit cross-legged (on the ground). *P.g.kate dakae jometa*, he is taking his food sitting cross-legged on the ground; *ma p.g.kme*, *gaṇḍo dō baṇukṭalea*, *maṅjhikoren gayae uṭ cabaketa*, please sit down cross-legged, we have no stool (v. *gaṇḍo*), the headman's capon has swallowed all (Santal saying). One sits on one's hindquarters with one's legs crossed in front (v. *paṭ* and *gaṇḍo*; Muṇḍari *pac gandu*).

paṭka, the same as *paḍga*, q. v. *Nui ḍaṅgra doe p.yena*, this bullock has become old; *noa jēl dō p.gea*, this meat is old and tough; *aṛaḥ haram p.yena*, *oḥo jomlena*, these vegetables have become old and hard, they cannot be eaten; *haram p.reko jāwāekidiṇa*, they married me to an old, shrivelled-up man (cf. *paṭa*).

paṭkal poṭkol, v. m. To bud (the breasts of girls); adj. Commencing to mature, nearly grown up. *P.p. goṭ akanaē*, *quriye juṇ saḅitoḥa*, her breasts have commenced to bud, but she is not as yet quite mature; *p.p. kuri*, a girl who will soon be grown up.

paṭka ol, n. An edible kind of mushroom, the same as *kaṛuṇ ol*, or *kaṛuṇ paṭka ol*.

paṭ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Suddenly, without warning. *P.m.ye goṭena*, he died suddenly; *noa baber dō poṣkagea*, *aḍi āṭ dō alom ora*, *baṅkhan*

- p.m. topak godoka*, this rope is rotten, don't pull very hard, or it will break without warning (v. *pať pať*).
- paťna m̄aric*, n. A variety of pepper. (*Pāťna*, the city of this name; v. *m̄aric*.)
- paťnai*, n. A variety of paddy.
- paťo*, the same as *paťa*, q. v. (coarse, thick, tough, hard). *Arať dō p.yena*, *utui dō bañ jutoka*, these vegetables have become old and hard, it will not do to use them for curry.
- paťocak*, adj. Bristly (hair). *Uniať uť dō p.getaea*, *sunum ojojkkate nakičlere hō enka rap rapage tahena*, his hair is bristly, even if he applies oil to it and combs it, it stays standing out in the same way (cf. *supra*).
- pať pať*, adv. Distressingly (poor, starving), uninterruptedly. *Pahil dō besgeko tahēkana*, *nahak dō p.p.ko reñgečena*, formerly they were well-to-do, nowadays they have become distressingly poor (onomat.; cf. H. *pať pať*, continuously).
- pať pať*, adv. Suddenly (about many), in close succession. *Guťite ona atore p.p.ko gujuk kana*, in that village they are dying in close succession from small-pox (v. *supra*; v. *phať phať*).
- pať pať*, adv., v. m. Cracklingly, patteringly; to crackle, patter. *Jonđrako atayet kana*, *p.p. saček kana*, they are parching Indian corn, it makes a crackling sound; *p.p. arel hūrok kana*, hail is falling down pattering (about *daka arel*, small hail); *señgel p.p.ok kana*, the fire is crackling; *p.p. seton kana*, *oťejok leka*, there is a burning hot sun, like anything bursting open (onomat.; cf. H. *pať pať*, sound of beating).
- pať paťao*, v. m. To crackle, patter. *Sauri godako jeret akata*, *señgel p.p.k kana*, they have set fire to the (reaped) thatching-grass field, the fire is crackling; *teke hōro rohōr p.p.ena*, *ma huruñpe*, the boiled paddy has become cracklingly dry, start husking it (v. *supra*).
- pať paťao*, v. m. Be distressed, famished. *Reñgečtele p.p.k kana*, *nalha hō bañ namok kana*, we are utterly famished, work for wages is not to be had either; *p.p.enteko dąrketa*, they ran away because they were famished (cf. H. *pať pať*).
- pať puť*, adv., v. m. Crackling, pattering; to crackle, patter. *Parkom uphāñđ p.p. topakena*, the strings at the foot of the bedstead broke with cracking sounds; *daka arel p.p. hūrok kana* (or *p.p.ok kana*), small hail is falling, pattering down; *mathom setoñte rohōr p.p.ena*, the mahua flowers have become crackling dry (when spread out for drying); *lať p.p.ok kantiña*, I have a rumbling sound in my stomach (v. *pať pať*).
- paťra*, n. A plank, board. *Khub bhage p.ko get akata*, they have cut some very fine planks. (H. *paťrā*.)
- paťra potra*, adj., v. m. Big-bellied; small and round; become do. *Noko gidra doko p.p.gea*, *quriko haraka*, these children are small and round, they have not grown up as yet; *pilateye p.p.yena*, the child has become big-bellied from spleen; *p.p. merom hopon menakkhoa*, there are some small kids (with bulging stomach); *p.p.h bandi akata*, I have made a few small bundles of rice.

paṭraṭ poṭreṭ, equivalent to *paṭra poṭra*, q. v. *P.p.le bāṇḍi akafa kṛiṭ kṛiṭ*, we have made some tiny paddy bundles; *p.p. gidra*, small children (also small and big-bellied); *buru disomren gidra p.p.em ṇelkoa*, you will see the children in the hill country, they are big-bellied (from spleen).

paṭriṇ paṭriṇ, n. A certain disease. (C.)

paṭ sal, n. A village school, a school. *P.s.reye paṭhaok kana*, he is attending the village school. (H. *pāṭh sālū*.)

paṭ samble, n. The side pins of a yoke. *P.s.re jote lagaokate ḍaṅgra joraokinme*, fix the yoke ropes to the side pins and yoke the bullocks. The *paṭ samble* is a peg fixed in the yoke a little nearer to the end of the yoke than the middle of the half-side; it is a strong peg, some 45 cm. long, fixed on the inner side of the *palan* (q. v.); near the lower end there is a hole (*p.s. bhugāk*) through which the yoke-rope is run. There is one on each side of the yoke, its object being to keep the bullocks steady and prevent them from moving to each other, both pegs being on the inner side of the bullock's neck (v. *arār*; cf. H. *simāl*; Desi *samla*).

paṭ sinir, the same as *paṭ sir*, q. v.

paṭ sir, n. Sinew, gristle (heavy, thick); fig. penis. *Ḍaṅgra reaḷ p.s. topaklenkhan daye dō rapudokṭaea*, if the strong sinews (on the legs) of a bullock are cut off, his strength will be broken; *hoṭok reaḷ p.s. haḍi-lenkhan bako goḷ dareaka*, if the heavy sinews on the neck become swollen and painful they will not be able to carry anything on the shoulder (v. *sir*; cf. H. *paṭhā*, tendon).

paṭ son, n., v. *paṭ* (jute, hemp, *Hibiscus cannabinus*, Willd.; v. *son*).

paṭwa, n. Intestinal worms, both the small ones, *Oxyuris vermicularis* (threadworm), and the large Round worms, *Ascaris Lumbricoides*. *P.ko baḍena, p.ko jome kana*, the intestinal worms have multiplied, they are "eating" him (giving him pain); *nūi sukri dō p. menakkotaete bae moṭaḷ kana*, this pig has intestinal worms, therefore it does not get fat. Other intestinal worms are also called *paṭwa*, not however, the tape-worm.

paṭwa ghās, n. A certain kind of grass, *Eleusine indica*, Gaertn. Eaten by cattle (v. *supra*).

paṭwari, n. A writer, village accountant. *Maraṇ p. kanae*, he is an expert writer; *dokanre p.ko dōho akadea*, they are keeping an accountant in the shop. (H. *paṭwārī*.)

paṭwasi, n. An ornament for the head (Hindu women). (Desi *paṭwasi*.)

paṭwasi paṭwasi, the same as *aṭwasi paṭwasi*, q. v. *Reṅgeṭe p.p.ye gitiṭ akana*, he is lying there a fixture, being hungry.

paṭweḷ, adj. Miserly, stingy, crooked, not upright, perverse, disobliging. *P. hoṛ kanae, dhar paṅca bae emoka, kōe teṅgon hō bae emakoa*, he is a niggardly man, he will not give you a temporary loan, nor will he give anything to those who stand and beg; *p. hoṛ dō enkan dakṭe bae*

lphodoka, a disobliging man will not become wet from rain like this (i. e., such a matter will not move him) (cf. *paṭeḷ*).

paṭh, v. *paṭ*. (C.)

paṭha, n. A male kid. (H. *pāṭhā*; not commonly used.)

paṭha, n., v. m. A kind of swelling in the stomach (across the upper part; may be strangulation of the intestines); suffer from do. *P. rakap akawadea*, he has got an acute swelling of the stomach; *p. akante hasoyede kana*, he has pain because he has got an acute swelling of the stomach (cf. H. *paṭṭhā*, tendon).

Paṭhan, n. A Pathan. (H. *paṭhān*.)

paṭhaona, n., v. a. m. A messenger, ambassador; to send, despatch messengers or a message. *P. kolkom, amte bam sen dareakkhan*, send some messenger, if you are unable to go yourself; *jāhāe p.golkakom*, send some messenger; *ciṭhiye p.keta*, he sent a letter with a message; *ṭakan p.keta ukil laḡiḡ*, I sent money to the pleader; *khajna p.yena raj ṭheḷ*, the rent was sent to the landlord. (H. *paṭhāonā*.)

paṭh arak, v. *paṭ arak*.

paṭhe, v. a. m. Tie round the waist, gird the loins; turn to one side. *Ceḷ lekam deṅga akana, ḡaṇḡare dō bam p.kaka*, how have you put your loin-cloth on, will you not tie it properly round your waist; *p. akanae oyon kicriḡte udḡar iḡte*, he has put his upper garment round his waist, because it is hot and close; *noṇḡe dō sorok p. akana*, the road makes a turn here.

paṭhe keṭeḷ, v. m. Gird oneself tightly; get food, strengthen oneself with food; n. What makes one feel strong, i. e., food and drink. *Kami laḡiḡte p.k.ena*, he has put his cloth tightly round his waist to start work (also, he has had his food); *tapam laḡiḡko p.keṭejok kana*, they are tying their clothes tightly round their loins preparatory to commencing to fight; *p.k. sariṭkope em akawatkoa se baṇ*, have you given the bride's party (those who are to meet the bridegroom) the belly-timber (food and drink).

paṭheḡak, n. What is tied round the loins, a girdle. *P.in kirin akata*, I have bought a loin-cloth (also, a loin-belt).

paṭhe paṭhe(ṭe), adv. Winding, zigzag, along one side. *Biṇ dō p.p. dareye deḡena*, the snake climbed the tree winding itself round it; *p.p.te sorokko benao akata*, they have made a road winding itself along; *p.p.te buruteko deḡena*, they mounted the hill moving zigzag; *p.p.teye daḡ idiketa, ale dōe atra oṭokatlea*, the rain passed along on one side, it left us dry.

paṭhete, adv. On one side. *P.ye calaoena*, he went along on one side (not straight along, but making a turn); *p. tuṇeme*, shoot it from the side.

paṭhok, n. A colic or pain in the stomach. (C.)

paṭho, n. A kind of disease affecting the stomach (cf. *paṭha*).

pawa, n. A quarter of a seer or of half a seer; a measure of this capacity; a weight of a quarter of a seer. There is some difference as to the meaning of *pawa*, whether it refers to *pāila* (seer) or *pai* (half a seer). In these parts people at present take a *pawa* to be one eighth of a seer, when used as a measure. *Pawa* as a weight is always a quarter of a seer. *Kaḍa mēt p.teye emok kana nui tili qimai dō*, this Teli (oilman) woman gives you (oil) with a measure as big as the eye of a buffalo; *kaṭ reaḱ p.ko kundqua*, they turn *pawa* measures of wood; *mit p. buluṇ emanme*, give me one quarter of salt; *p. lekae beṇgetadina*, he looked at me (with eyes big) like a quarter-measure; *p. leka mēt bolo-yentaea reṇgeḱe*, his eyes have sunk in and become like quarter measures owing to hunger; *loa p. leka jō akana*, the figs have grown big like quarter-measures; *ḍubhi p.*, the hollow of the thigh. (H. *pawwā*.)

pawatar, the same as *paetar*, q. v.

pawa tol, n. The sole of the foot (mostly used in ceremonial language).

Phalna mañjhi p.t.rele heḱ akana, we have come under the foot-sole of so and so headman; *nui dō mamotteko p.t.reye hara akana*, this one has grown up dependent on his maternal uncle's family. (H. *pā*, foot; B. *podōtol*.)

pawetar, intj. Said to bullocks when turning them in a little space at the end of a furrow. (C., not here, where *ṭhāe ghur ghur* is used.)

paya, n. A depression or pool in a river (longish and not very deep).

P.re hakole sapketkoa, we caught fish in the long pool; *p.re kaḍaṇ gasaoketkoa*, *bhage dō bako saphalena*, I rubbed the buffaloes in the shallow pool, they were not properly cleaned.

paya, n. A very large earthenware pot or tub. (C.; not here; v. *patna*.)

paya, n. A pillar, column (of earth, bricks, stone, to support a roof).

Orak berhaete p. khuṇṭiko menaka, there are pillars round the house (supporting the verandah roof); *hasa reaḱ p.*, a pillar of earth (the common form with Santals, either of earth, or a wooden post inside and earth outside). (H. *pāya*.)

payak poyok, adv. At grey dawn; v. m. Become dawn. *P.p.le odokena*, we started at grey dawn; *p.p.ena*, *sioḱ ḍaṅgra busup emakope*, it is dawn, give the ploughing-bullocks straw. About the same amount of light as *palak polok*, q. v. (v. *poyok poyok*).

payal puyul, adv. Dripping, leaking; in fear and trembling (run); v. m.

To drip, leak, have loose bowels; be trembling from fear. *Noa phuruḱ dō p.p. jorok kana*, this leaf-cup is leaking; *p.p.e cidireta*, he has loose bowels; *p.p. birle paromena*, we crossed the forest in fear and trembling; *daḱ p.p. paromok kana noa piṇḍhe dō*, water leaks through this rice-field ridge; *sqrin p.p.ok kana*, the roof leaks; *mohajon botorteye p.p.ok kana*, he is hiding, fearing the money-lender (who comes to demand payment); *sukri jele jomlaka*, *p.p.ena*, he ate pig's flesh, he got loose bowels (cf. *payar puyur*, *pior poyor*, *puyul puyul*).

payañ, v. *piñ payañ*.

payar, n. Hour, time (of day). *Ayup p. tikiñ p.*, *setak p.*, eventide, noon time, morning time; *nit p. dhabid bae heč akana*, he has not come even now (at this time of the day); *sioč dō setak p.reak kmi*, ploughing is work of the morning time; *gitič p. hoeyena*, it is time for going to bed (cf. *parear*).

payar, v. m. Lie down (on the stomach). *P.okme*, lie on your stomach; *kada-darhareko p. akana*, the buffaloes are lying down in the pool (v. *paera*; not common; cf. *taber*).

payar puyur, adv., v. m. Leaking; whistling, disappearing one after the other; to leak, have diarrhoea. *Noa tukuč dō p.p. jorok kana*, this earthenware pot is leaking; *p.p.e cidireč kana*, *bae thiroč kana*, he is passing loose stools, it does not stop; *p.p.e goleč kana*, he is whistling (to draw attention); *p.p.ok kanae*, he has diarrhoea (watery discharges); *hoe p.p. bolok kana noa bhugakite*, wind is coming piping in through this hole; *p.p.ko calaena*, they went away one after the other (without being observed) (cf. *payal puyul*; v. *puyur puyur*).

pabli, n. Public works. (C., not here; Engl. public.)

pablika, the same as *pabli*, q. v. (C., not here.)

pablikar, v. *pablikor*.

pablikor, n. Public works, a certain kind of tax. (C.; v. *pabli*; the word is heard here, but no one seems to know what it exactly stands for; it is taken to mean some kind of tax.)

pac, v. a. m. Turn back, push backwards; draw back, withdraw, give way, recede, apostatise, backslide. *P.kedae, orakite bae bolo ocoadea*, he turned him back, he did not let him enter the house (animal or people, e. g., a woman who tries *nir bolok*, q. v.); *mokordomare teŋgo kečejokme, alom p.oka*, stand firm in your lawsuit, don't withdraw; *hoe dač heč sorkateye p.keta*, the thunderstorm was turned aside (back) after having been near; *perako p.ena*, the friends have withdrawn (declared not to have any marriage); *larhquireko p.ena*, they gave way in the fight; *umok umokko menlaka, p.enako*, they had said they wanted to be baptized, they drew back; *sagariko p.keta*, they backed the cart; *sener cotre p.ena*, the rafter has given way up there; *nonde ciritgea, p. nōgokme*, it is so confined here, move a little back (cf. H. *pāche* and *piche*).

pacil, adj., v. a. m. Too heavy at the back (cart-load, *qhinki*, etc.); become do. *Noa bhari dō p.gea*, this cart-load is too heavy at the back; *qhinki p.ena*, the husking-machine has become too heavy at back; *sagar p.ena*, the cart has been too heavily loaded behind (cf. *agil*; v. *pacli*).

pacil bhari, n. A back-heavy load (cf. *agil bhari*).

pacila, n., adj., adv., v. a. m. The back part of a cart (what is behind the axle and especially a piece of wood fixed across the *hudar*, q. v., at the very back of the cart), the stern of a boat; backwards, back; turn, push back; withdraw, recede, move back. *Sagar p.re daŋgra tolkaeme*, tie the bullock

to the back cross-piece of the cart; *lauka p.re durufme*, sit down in the stern of the boat; *p.re sabokme*, take hold of the hindmost (in a row at a game); *p. dhakaepé, dāngra bakin dareak kana*, push at the back, the bullocks are unable (to pull the cart up); *nahelre p. paṭ lagaome*, apply a wedge at the back of the plough (to make the beam firm); *p.te calao hōgokme*, move a little backwards (without turning); *p.yenae, bae dil dareata*, he turned back, he did not darē (to go on); *bānduk p.yena*, the gun rebounded (when discharged); *p. nēdgea noa bānduk dō*, this gun recoils; *bam jom cabaekhan p.te gadaome*, if you don't eat all up, push it in back (woman's abuse); *ontē notē p.yenae, onateye gočena*, he both vomited and passed stools (as in cholera), from this he died. (H. *pāchlā* and *pichlā*; v. *pac*.)

paqla daṭ, n., v. a. m. A method of thatching, laying the root-part of the straw downwards; to thatch in this way. *Arte p.ko d. akata*, they have thatched with straw letting the root-part turn downwards.

paqla pacli, adj. Heavy at back; causing to glide backwards (muddy road). *Noa sagar dō p.p.gea, bakin or dareak kana dāngra*, this cart is loaded too heavily behind, the bullocks cannot pull it; *noa sorok dō p.p.gea, lekhnjet kana*, this road is very muddy, it makes you slip (v. *paqla*).

paqla sener, n. Rafters put so that the root part falls on the eaves.

pacli, the same as *pacil*, q. v. (back heavy) (cf. H. *pāchil*).

pacli, n., adj. The back part; back. *P. seč gidra dečkaeme*, put the child at the back (of the cart); *p. belae hijuka*, he will come in the afternoon (when the sun is at your back, as one faces the sun-rise region) (v. *supra*).

pac pacte, adv. Backwards. *P.pye ruqrena*, he went back quietly; *p.p. calaojoime*, go away back quietly (don't let anyone see you) (v. *pac*).

pacri, n., v. a. m. An outside wall, enclosure, wall of a fort, palisade; enclose by a wall. *Berhaete p. menaktakoa, talare dō oraṭtako*, round about there is a wall, inside are the houses; *p. gar*, an enclosed fort; *kharqiko p.keta*, they have made a (mud-)wall round the threshing-floor (2 to 2.5 m. high so that cattle cannot reach over; a custom common with the Hindus, but now also seen with Santals; there is a door that can be shut); *kulhi are areteko p. akata*, they have built a wall along the village street; *p. bako daflette dhasaoena*, the wall tumbled down, because they had not thatched it (if an outside wall is intended to be permanent, it has to get a kind of covering or roof); *neṣ dō bale p. eṭeṭ akana, sikuqr hō bale jurqu akata*, this year we have not got an enclosing wall (i. e., women's clothing) we have not provided slings either (i. e., men's loin-cloths; fig. speech between co-parents-in-law). (Desi *pacir*; Muṇḍari *pacri*; H. *prācir*.)

pacuqu, v. m. Back out of, wriggle out of; v. a. Push out. *Amak kathate dō baṅ p.k kana*, I am not backing out of it because of what you say; *iṅ motoṭo doko p.iṅa*, I being alone (without any one to help me) they will down me (v. *pac*).

pacuk, v. a. Finish, eat up, deceive, make a fool of, humbug. *Dakale p.keta*, we have finished all the food (nothing left); *thamakure jom p.keta*, he ate (chewed) all the tobacco; *lahare doe askadiña*, *tayomte doe ere p.kidiña*, at first he made me hope (that he would help), afterwards he fooled me; *taruṣ menaea menteko laiadinkeko ere p.kidiña*, they humbugged me by telling me that there was a leopard there (while they knew there was none) (? cf. *pac*).

pachia, n., adj. West; western. *P. khone hoeyeta*, it is blowing from the West; *p. dak do adi at*, rain from the West is very heavy; *p. jat kanae*, he is a person belonging to a race in the West (v. *pachim*).

pachia betha, n. Pneumonia (the right lung attacked), any form of pneumonia. *P.b. do gogogea*, pneumonia of the right lung may take life (v. *supra* and *betha*).

pachia pilā, n. A disease so called.

pachia betha, n., the same as *pachia betha*, q. v.

pachia ri, n. A kind of sore, a pain affecting the side or chest, sores all over the body as in syphilis. (C.)

pachia ri ak, n. A variety of the sugar-cane (western).

pachil, the same as *pacil*, q. v.

pachim, n. The West. *P. sed hendegeye rimil akata*, black clouds have gathered towards the West; *p. hoe do lologea*, wind from the West is hot (during the hot season); *p. disomren pera*, friends from Western countries. (H. *pacchim*; name due to the position of one's back when facing the sun-rise region.)

pachla, v. *pacla* (the common pronunciation).

pachli, v. *pacli*.

pachma, adj. Western, belonging to the West. *P. sipahi*, a peon belonging to some western race (cf. H. *paccham*.)

pachma hi, the same as *pachma*, q. v.

pachuau, v. *pacuau*. (C.)

padgur, adj. With heavy hindquarters. *P. deketae*, he (she) has a large posterior (about men, when they are fat and have only *bhagwa*, q. v., on; expression not considered nice (cf. *padur*).

padgurae, adj. m., the same *padgur*, q. v., but applied to men.

padni, the same as *padna*, q. v., but applied to females.

padni, n. An insect, the tiger beetle (belonging to Cincindellidæ).

padri, the same as *padri*, q. v.

padri, n. A priest, clergyman, minister, pastor, missionary. Among Santals applied to Europeans, not to Indians. (H. *padri*, from Portuguese padre.)

padua, adj. m., the same as *padna*, q. v. (abuse). (H. *paddu*.)

padui, adj. f., the same as *padni*, q. v.

padur padur, adj., v. n. Having extremely large, protruding buttocks; move with shaking buttocks; adv. With shaking buttocks. *P.p.geae*, he

(she) has extremely large buttocks; *p.p. barae kanae*, she is moving with buttocks shaking (energetically). (Word is used about heavy people who have the least possible clothes on.) *P.p.e calak kana*, she is walking, her buttocks shaking and trembling (v. *padgur*; cf. *ladur padur*).

padari, v. *padar*. (C.)

padgu, the same as *padga*, q. v.

padlak, the same as *parlak*, q. v.

padhua, v. *parhua*.

pagli, adj. f., the same as *pagla*, q. v., but applied to females.

pagra, n. A cutting of the sugar-cane used for planting (the same as *doga*, q. v.).

pagra pagri, adv., v. a. Gobbling, greedily; to gobble, devour. *P.p.ye jometa, jāhāe jom reje leka*, he is eating greedily, as if someone were about to rob him of his food; *p.p.yet kana*, he is gobbling (v. *pagrau*).

pagrau, v. a. Gobble, devour, eat greedily. *Jotge p. cabaketa*, he devoured everything; *dañgrae bololena, aema horoe p. keta*, the bullock came in (e. g., on the threshing-floor), he devoured a great deal of paddy (cf. H. *pāgurānā*, chewing the cud; cf. *pagur*).

pagui pagui, adv., v. a. Chewing (movement of the mouth, toothless people); to chew. *P.p.ye jomet kana*, he is chewing and eating; *daṭa banuktaete dakaē p.p.yet kana*, as he has no teeth, he is chewing the food (cf. *pagae pugui, pugui pugui*).

pagur, v. a. Chew the cud, ruminate. *Ghās dḥekar totkateko p.a*, bringing the grass up they chew the cud. (H. *pāgur*.)

paghāia, adj. Very large cattle (bullocks or cows), a very large kind, believed to come from the West or North somewhere. *P. dañgra reñgeṭ hor bako doho dareakoa, qdi tititko jom iate*, poor people are unable to keep the large kinds of bullock, because they eat so much (cf. H. *paghaiyā*, a trader; C. a pack-bullock; not so here).

Pahāria, n., v. *Pahria*.

pahi, n. A row of cut straw laid down across the rice-field (preparatory to tying up in bundles for making *ar*, q. v.), a line cut (of paddy); a line that can be hoed by tea-garden coolies. *Bar p.ye ir idiyeta*, he is reaping too lines (right across the field); *p. purakate eṭak p. ehobokme*, after having finished the row of cut straw, commence a fresh row; *mimit p. katebon po idia*, we shall hoe along, each one row (this *pahi* is as much as one man can hoe; the workman has one row of tea-bushes in the middle; he hoes round these bushes and on the side of the bushes running in parallel rows on both sides; another man hoes along in the same way, thereby completing the hoeing of the bushes that were only half done). (Desi *pahi*, the row of cut straw; cf. *hora*.)

pahil, adj., adv. First, foremost; before, at first, in front; v. a. m. Make, become the first. *P. cas*, the first crops (ripening before others, especially *gundli*); *p. cas do laharegem joma, p. hopon do laharege darem jomtaea*,

you will eat the first crops before any other, you will "eat the strength" (i. e., the produce of the work) of the first son before that of others; *p. oraḱ*, a first house (an old house); *p. berel ḥor dō alege*, we are the first settlers; *p. bahu kanae*, she is first wife; *p. ič' era*, she is the first wife; *p. aḱ dhon kantiña*, it is property from a former time (inherited from my father); *p. dō nuigeye hečena*, this one came first; *am dō p. teḡgonme*, stand you in front (of all); *nuige p. e pasena*, this one passed as the first (or, formerly); *hopontetko p. kedeā*, they made the son the first (gave him first); *dakako p. keta*, they prepared the rice first; *jokrege noa ul dō p. ena*, this mango tree set fruit first; *nuigeye ḥayam p. ena*, *budhi dō darege menaea*, this one became an old man first (the husband grew old first), the old woman is still strong; *jonḍrako er p. keta*, they planted the Indian corn before any other crop; *onkoko em p. atkoa*, they gave those first.

Pahil pahil, adj., adv. First; at first. *P. p. dak torage si godme*, plough at once as soon as the first rain has fallen.

Pahilre, adv. Formerly, at first. *P. noa barge dōe em akawadiña*, he has formerly given me this homestead field; *p. ṇ jom akata*, I have already eaten; *p. dō etak lekae roḡketa*, at first he spoke otherwise; *p. ačē jom biyena*, *tayomte ḥore emako kana*, first she has had her fill, afterwards she is giving others; *hijuk p.*, before arrival.

Pahilte, adv. First. *P. herelko jomlege*, *enkhante maejiuko*, let the men have their food first, thereupon the women; *p. aḱ khet kana*, it is a rice-field formerly made; *p. daka kana*, *bqrijok kana*, it is food prepared in advance, it is getting bad; *p. nič bahu kantiñae*, she is my first wife; *p. nič iṅko num akadiña*, they have named their first child after me; *p. nko kanako noko dō*, they are the first ones. (H. *pahilā*.)

pahilquṭha, v. *pahlquṭa*.

pahlā, adj., adv., v. a. m., the same as *pahil*, q. v. *P. ič*, the first one; *p. uniko kulikedeā*, they asked him first; *maḡjhiko p. kedeā*, they served the headman first; *p. reye jomketa*, he had his food before; *p. teko berelena*, they settled at first.

pahlquṭa (also *pahlquṭa*), adj. First-born. *P. hopon kanae*, he is the first-born son; *p. mihū kanae*, it is the first calf; *nui merom dō p. re bareae busakketkina*, this goat had two kids when she first kidded (v. *pahil*; H. *pahilauṭā*).

pahnā, n. A visitor. (H. *pāhunā*; understood, but not used here.)

pahnā v. *pohna*.

pahrqu, v. a. m. Fit, set up, prepare; adorn, decorate, embellish. *Sagare p. keta*, he fixed up the cart (put it together); *bahu khube p. kedeā*, he adorned his wife splendidly (both as regards ornaments and fine clothes); *onkoren qimqi dō sona rupateko p. akana*, their women have been decked out with gold and silver ornaments. (H. *pahirānā*.)

pahrqua, v. a., the same as *pahrqu*, q. v. (adorn).

pahr̥āuta, n., v. a. m., the same as *bahr̥āota*, q. v.

Pahr̥iā, n. A hill-man, especially a certain tribe living among the hills in the south of the Santal Parganas; also called *Mār Pahr̥iā*, B. *Māl Pāhāriā*. (H. *pahāriyā*.)

pahur, v. *pahur*. (C., not here.)

pahur, n., v. a. m. An animal or fowl to be sacrificed; provide, give as a sacrifice. *P.e jur̥auketkoa*, he has provided the sacrificial animals; *sukriye p.kedea*, he provided a pig for the sacrifice; *parwae p.adea*, he sacrificed a pigeon to him (the spirit). (Desi *pahur*.)

pahur, v. m. Be beaten or conquered. (C.)

pahur pasa, n. Sacrificial animals or fowls and what is to be given in connexion with the offering. *P.p. lagaoah̥ kana, quriñ jur̥aua*, I have to give certain sacrificial animals and what belongs to these, I have not as yet provided them (about what an ojha has demanded); *sohraere gorare noko p.p.ko bongakoa*, during the Sohrae they sacrifice these fowls in their cowsheds (v. *pahur*; v. *pasaoah̥*).

pai, n. Half a seer, a measure of capacity. *Coṅga p.*, a *pai* measure made of iron; *kaṭ p.*, a *pai* measure of wood; *kaṭ p.ko tola*, they bind wooden *pai* measures (with brass); *pitol p.*, a *pai* measure of brass (made by the local braziers); *pon pawa dō mit p.*, four quarters make one *pai*; *isi pai dō mit suli*, twenty *pai* make one *suli* (one quarter of a maund); *p. kharaoena, delabon orakte*, the *pai* measure has been scorched, come along home (i. e., we feel hungry). The *pai*, when standard (*paka*) takes forty tolas; the *kaca pai* varies, the most common capacity being three fourths (30 tolas); *p.p. caolem jometa, en hō bam tul dareak̥ kana*, you are eating pounds of rice, still you are unable to lift this. (Desi *pai*.)

pai, n. The nave or hub of a wheel. *P. dō besgea, etak̥ arabon lagao ocoea*, the hub is good, we shall let them set in new spokes. (Desi *pai*.)

pāidau, v. *pāindau*.

pāigan, v. *pāingan*.

paiha, n. Pupils, disciples, followers (especially about followers in tending silk-worms and in dancing; now also about school children); v. a. m. Make, take pupils, followers (not used about only one). *Uniren dō aema p. menakkotaea*, he has a large number of followers; *noko dō eken p. kanako, biñ enē gurutako dō banugican*, these are only pupils, their teacher in making snakes dance is not here; *lumam adako lagit̥ aema p. akatkoa*, he has taken many followers with him to look after the silk-worms; *unirenko p. akana*, they have become his disciples (cf. infra; cf. Muṇḍari *pahi*, a guest).

paiha casa, n. A non-resident cultivator. *L.c. kanae, etak̥ orak̥ menakkotaea*, he is a non-resident cultivator, his house is in another village. (H. *pāhi*; v. *casa*.)

paiqaha, n. One who knows the sword-dance; v. m. Become an expert sword-dancer. *Nukin koṛa dō khub p. dōn dōkin cet akata*, these two

young men have learnt very well how to perform the sword-dance; *noa atorenko p. akana*, some men in this village have learnt the sword-dance (v. *pak*; H. *paiki*, a tumbler; Desi (Bhūiyas) *paiki*; Muṇḍari *paikha*).

paikar, the same as *paikari*, q. v.

paikari, n., v. a. A trader or dealer in cattle or any kind of goods; one who buys and sells; to trade. *Nui kaḍa dō p. theniñ hatao akadea*, I have bought this buffalo from a trader; *teheñ dō caoleñ p. agukela*, to-day, I have brought rice by trading (e. g., having sold fowls and for the money bought rice); *p. dō barti damko hataoa*, traders charge a higher price; *phalna dō hoṛoe p.yeta*, so and so trades in paddy; *kathae p.yeta*, he is a tale-teller (tells others what he has heard at somebody's, adding a little each time); *lumam p.ko heč akana*, some people who buy up cocoons have come. (P. H. *pā'ekār*.)

pai kosta, n. A non-resident cultivator (the same as *paiḥa casa*). *P.k. porja kanako*, they are non-resident tenants. (P. H. *pā'ekāsh*.)

paikhana, n. A privy, latrine. *P. oraḥ*, a privy; *noa disomre hoṛ dō ato bahre ṭaṇḍiteko calaka*, *enre hō nahak dō bhodro hoṛ p.ko tearjoñ kana*, in this country people go away from the village to ease themselves, still, at present, respectable people are making privies for themselves. (P. H. *pā'e khāna*.)

paila, n. A seer, a measure of two *pai*, q. v. *Lañcāngiā baro p.*, *busiā car p.*, *udur dhupur tin p.*, a dandy gets twelve seers, one who sits (to watch others work) gets four seer, he who works energetically gets three seers (Santal saying); *p. bohokre budge banukṭama*, you have no understanding in your round head (big as a seer measure); *p.te ṭakam em akata*, *onate hoṇnerañem dale kana*, have you paid (as bride-price) a seer full of money, since you are beating my daughter (mother-in-law's scolding). All mentioned in connexion with *pai* also applicable to *paila*. (Desi *paila*; H. *pailā*, a vessel for measuring grain.)

paimana, v. *paemana*. (C., not here.)

pai mara, v. a. Use false measure, buy using a large measure and sell using a small measure, deceive people in this way. *Nui dokandar dō aḍiye p.m.yetlea*, this shopkeeper deceives us much, using big and small measures when buying and selling (v. *pai* and *marā*).

paiṅgan, n. A hollow anklet of metal having inside small stones or bits of metal; v. a. Put do. on; fig. n. A leech; v. m. Be bitten by do. *Nir keṭeč gidra jaṅgareko p.koa*, *ar p. reak jham jham saḍe añjomte gidra se enḡa apa aḍiko raṣkaḡa*, they put hollow anklets on the feet of children who have grown big enough to be able to run about, and hearing the (pleasant) sound of the hollow anklet the children and parents feel very pleased; *sim, marak ar parwa jaṅgareko p.koa*, they put small hollow anklets on the legs of fowls, peafowls and pigeons (to hear the pleasant sound); *enēre tumdaḥ ruruko p.ko hoṛoga*, when dancing, the players of the dancing-drum will put on hollow anklets (not by any

means always, but especially in *ḍom eṇē* and at some festival occasions); *apeāk kkeṭhore p. menāk(ko)a, ḡhole rḡhoelea*, you have anklets (leeches) in your rice-fields, we will not do any planting for you; *horo rḡhoe theniṇ p.ena*, I got an anklet where I was planting paddy (a leech fastened itself round my ankle). (Desi *paigan*; H. *pāijan*.)

paiṇḍau, v. a. Give massage, rub, shampoo. *Hormo ti jaṅga hasolekore sunumteko p.koa*, when they have pain in the body, arms and legs, they give them massage with oil; *dhai budhi asiār qimaiko p.koa*, midwives rub in pregnant women (stomach, loins, etc.; to facilitate delivery); *gidra p.kaeme*, give the child a little massage.

paisari, v. m. To mount a *gurgu* (q. v.) and learn how to be possessed by a spirit (the ojha's disciples); to perform sacrifices (*pak don* men perform certain sacrifices on their *akhra*, dancing-place, the day when the bullocks are tied to posts in the village street during the Sohrae). *P.kako*; *p.yenako* (cf. H. *paisār*, ability, power).

pāiṭṭu, v. a. m. Clean out (impurities). *Dhirikoṇ p.begarketa*, I cleaned out the stones; *caole p.me*, clean the rice; *roṅgo horo p.begarme*, clean out the burnt paddy; *caole p.ena, ma khadlepe*, the rice has been cleaned, throw it into the cooking-pot; *katha tinākem p.a, ghaṇe ghaṇe inā kathage*, how much will you try to clean up the matter (try to make a person out to be innocent), again and again the same matter comes up (cf. *āiṭṭu*).

pāiṭhani, v. *paethani* (tertiary syphilitic sores).

paji, adj. Scoundrelly, lewd, vile, worthless; v. a. m. Deem, judge do. *Bor kuniā raji to, pāc jona p.*, the young man and the girl are agreed, the village council is of no worth; *adi p. hor kanae*, he is a vile person; *mōrē horko p.kedeā*, the village council showed him to be a scoundrel; *aḍgeye p.yena*, he showed himself to be a rascal. (H. *pājī*.)

pak, n. A messenger, runner (sent by anyone in authority). *Rajren p. peadae heḍlena*, the zemindar's messenger came here; *hakimren p. peada* (or *p. sipahi*), the magistrate's messenger. (P. H. *paik*.)

pak, n. A sword or stick play. *P. don*, the sword dance; *p. eṇē*, do.; *p.ko donel kana*, they are dancing the sword-dance; *p.ko eṇē kana*, do. (*eṇē* is rarely used). This dance is nowadays performed with sticks (as swords are forbidden); each player has a stick and a shield (of iron or a part of the leaf of the Palmyra palm); as a rule only one pair at a time performs; they may hurt rather severely, if the shield is not properly used. (Desi *paiki*; Muṇḍari *paikha*.)

paki, adj., v. a. m., the same as *paka*, q. v. *P. ojon*, a standard weight (a seer of 80 tolas); *p. hor*, an efficient man (who knows his work); *oloḱ parhae p.yena*, he has become an efficient writer and reader. (H. *pakki*.)

paklu, n. Girl, used like *maḱu*, q. v. (v. *paku*).

pak mara, n. A kind of gipsy; the men catch birds, their women beg. *P.m.ko heḱ akante miṭ miṭte cērē hoponko tioḱ cabayetkoa*, some bird-

catching gipsies have come and are catching and killing every young bird. (Desi *pak*; H. *pakshi*, a bird; v. *mara*.)

pakrā, n. Yearly payment in kind (to *goḍet*, *kamar* and (formerly) *caukidar*). *Kamar laḡit p. biṇḍā dōhōkakpe*, leave a sheaf as the blacksmith's right (the blacksmith gets two sheaves and one winnowing-fan full of Indian corn-cobs for each plough, as *pakrā*, besides *jāu*, for keeping the plough-share, kodalis and axes in working order); *goḍet p.*, the payment in kind given to the *goḍet* (one sheaf of paddy and one winnowing-fan full of Indian corn cobs from each house yearly, besides five four-anna-bits from the whole village; this money is pay, *dormaha*, not *pakrā*).

pāk (dōn) ṭaṇḍi, n. The place where they dance the sword dance. (C., here generally *pāk dōn akhṛa*.)

paku, n. Girl, now used frequently instead of *maku*, q. v. *Maraṇ p.*, *tala p.*, *huḍiṇ p.*, the eldest, middle, little (youngest) girl.

pakuq, adj. Alluvial, silty; the same as *pāk*, q. v. *P. hasaren hako dō bako sebela, lōsōt lōsōtgeko sōa*, fish where there is only alluvial soil, are not savoury, they smell of mud.

pakuqha, the same as *pakuq*, q. v. Also used in the meaning of crooked, perverting. *Aḍi p. hōr kanae*, he is a person that twists words (v. *pāk*).

pakursaḱ, adj. Chubby, plump (with special reference to the face). *Joha dō p.ge ṇelōḱ kantaea*, her cheeks look very broad (used about small children and girls; when about grown-up ones it is fault-finding).

pāli, n. Turn, time, shift; v. a. m. Give, place in, get a turn. *Ṇak p. kana*, it is my turn (shift); *amak p. hīlōḱ amem pahraea*, you will keep watch the day when it is your turn; *kamiko p.kedea*, they put him to work a turn; *la laṅgayenae, ma p.yepe*, he is tired digging, give him a turn of rest; *kamiko p.yena*, the workers have been relieved and others set to work in their turn; *p. ruq*, intermittent fever (malaria) with one or two days between each attack; *p.tele kami kana*, we are working by turns. (Desi *pālī*; H. *pāri*.)

pāliq, the same as *pālo*, q. v. (rare).

pāli ke pasa, adv. By turns, assisting one another. *P.ke p.le kami kana*, we are working assisting each other (i. e., I help him working one day, he helps me in the same way); *p.ke p.le goporo kana*, we help each other in turn; *p.ke p.ko epem kana*, they assist each other by lending (money, or anything) (v. *supra*; ? cf. H. *pās*).

pāli ke pasari, the same as *pāli ke pasa*, q. v. (cf. H. *prasāri*, coming forth).

pāli pasa, the same as *pāli ke pasa*, q. v. *Am hīlōḱ in, in hīlōḱ am, onage p.p.*, the day you need, I shall help, the day I need, you will, this is mutually assisting.

pāli pasari, the same as *pāli ke pasa*, q. v.; v. m. Assist mutually. *P.p.te kami calakṭalea*, our work goes on by mutual assistance; *abogebon p.p.ka*, we shall mutually assist each other (we to-day, you to-morrow, the same).

pāli pāli, adv. By turns. *P.p.bon kāmī kana*, we are working by turns;
p.p.te idipe, take it along by turns (one carrying one part, another, another
 part) (v. *pāli*).

pāli pāsari, the same as *pāli pasari*, q. v.

palki, n. A palanquin. (H. *pālki*.)

palku, v. *palkui*.

palkui, adj., v. m. Fair, light-coloured (hair), pale (leaves); become do.

Uni kūrī reāk up dō p.getaea, that girl has some light-coloured hair;
up p.yentaea, her hair has got light-coloured parts; *sakam p.ok kana*
netar, the leaves are becoming light-coloured (fading before falling) at
 present; *nui gidra reāk up dō saheb gidra reāk leka p.getaea*, the hair
 of this child is fair like that of a European child (cf. Kurku *pulum*, white).

pālqi, the same as *paloī*, q. v.

pālūq, n. Members of a household, persons to be supported. *Dher p.*
menaklea, miṭ tukuḍ dakate bale aṇṭaok kana, we are a large household
 (many to be supported), one pot-full of rice is not enough for us; *dher*
p.horte dō laharegele kāmī cabaea, as we are a large household we
 finish any work before others (or, quickly). (H. *pālūā*.)

pālūq, v. *pālwa*. (C., not here.)

pānhgiya, n. A shoemaker. (C., not here, v. *panahi*.)

pāni, n. Water. *Dud ke dud, p.ke p. bicarkate udukalepe*, show us (the
 state of the place) judging milk, milk and water, water (from a *bakhṛ* when
 searching for a place to found a village). (H. *pānī*; not regularly used,
 except as shown.)

pāni agar, n. House of water, full of water. Only heard in *bapla binti*,
 one of their ceremonial talks, and little understood by any Santal.

Bhat agar p.a, a house of rice, a house of water (v. *pāni*; H. *āgār*).

pāniqū, v. a. m. Harass, irritate, worry, dispirit. *Din hilokko egerete mon*
sanamko p.kettaea, by abusing her daily they made her utterly dispirited;
kāmī kāmīteṅ p. akana, I have become harassed by constantly working.
 (H. *paniyānā*, to water; not common; cf. use of *daḱ* in the same meaning.)

pānichā, the same of *pōrcha*, q. v. (C., not used here.)

pāniḍubā, n. A certain coot, *Podiceps philipensis*. Eaten (v. *pāni* and
ḍubā). (H. *pan-ḍubī*.)

pāni kokha, n., the same as *pan kokha*, q. v. *P.k. hasoyede kana*, he has
 a pain in the side of the lower ribs.

pāni pokha, the same as *pan kokha*, q. v. (C.)

pāni phol, n. A certain aquatic plant, *Trapa bispinosa*, Roxb. Used in
 Santal medicine. Nut eaten. (B. *pāni phol*.)

pānir, n. Cheese. Not well known; made of milk. (P. H. *panīr*.)

pānir pio, n. A kind of bird (now not seen). *Poraeni bandre p.p.kin ārgo*
akan, in the Lotus tank two coots have come down (from a song by
 co-parents-in-law) (v. *pāni* and *pio*).

pāni serale, n. A certain bird (v. *pāni* and *serale*).

pañci, n. A piece of (locally woven) cloth, one and a half cubit broad and four to six cubits long, used as a loin-cloth by men and girls; by women over breast and shoulders. *P. dhuti kora*, a young man using a waist-cloth (just growing into maturity); *p. bande kuri*, a girl (from 8 to 10 years old) for whom a narrow cloth round the loins is enough; *parhāṇḍ bande*, *p. gogok kuri kanae*, she is a girl using a short petticoat and a narrow piece of cloth over her shoulder. (Desi (Jolhas) *paci*; ? cf. H. *panc*, five.)

pañji, n. Almanac, calendar. *P. helme, tiskoteye daga*, look in the calendar, when it will rain (the rainy season will set in); *p.re ol akana, nes do baro ara dak*, it is written in the almanac, that there this year will fall twelve measures of rain (be plentiful); *p. purquentaea*, his calendar has been completed (he is dying). Santals naturally have no almanacs of their own; those who can read may occasionally buy Bengali ones. (B. *pāji* and *poñjikā*.)

pañjika, the same as *pañji*, q. v.

pañjri, n. A rib, cross-bar, rung (of a ladder). *Sagar p.*, the cross-bars between the shafts of a cart; *siri p.*, the rungs of a ladder; *catom* (or *catar*) *p.*, the ribs of an umbrella; *hudar p.*, the same as *sagar p.* (cf. *pañjar* and *pañjra*; cf. H. *panjri*, a rib).

paṇḍri, adj. f., the same as *paṇḍra*, q. v., but applied to females, especially to buffalo cows. *P. mara qimqi, bae hel namet kana*, the white-eyed wretch of a woman, she does not see it; *p. bitkil*, a buffalo cow with light-coloured eyes (also greyish body).

paṇḍu, adj., v. m. Grey, white (hair), hoary; become do., become yellow (leaves, ripening crops). *P. haram*, a grey-haired old man; *koraregeye p.yena*, he became grey-haired when quite young; *sobol jāri leka up p.yentaea*, his hair has become white like washed hemp; *p. sakam*, a yellow leaf (faded, going to fall down); *bir sakam p.yena*, the leaves of the forest have become yellow (going to be shed); *horo p.yena, irabo*, the paddy has become yellow (ripe), we shall reap it. (H. *paṇḍu*; *Paṇḍu* is a very common name for men.)

paṇḍuq, adj. m. Greyish (body and eyes; about buffaloes), yellow (leaves); v. m. Become do. (leaves). *P. kaḍa do algateko laṅgaka*, the greyish coloured buffaloes easily become tired; *noa dare do p.yena sakam nūrok lqit*, the leaves of this tree have become yellow, about to be shed; *eken p. sakampe agukel do*, you have brought only faded leaves. (H. *paṇḍwā*.)

paṇḍu biñ, n. A light-coloured snake (cobras); (fig.) a sword. *Harta latar p.b.*, a light-coloured snake under a skin (a conundrum with the answer: a sword) (v. *biñ*).

paṇḍuc, v. a. Run away, flee. Generally used as second verb in a compound, conveying the meaning of "away, off." *Guti do oka seḥ cōe p.ket, bae lai oṭatlea*, our servant has run away somewhere, he did not tell

us before he went; *laga p.kedeako noa ato khon*, they drove him away from this village; *dq̄ p.kefae*, he ran away.

papi, adj. Stingy, miserly, niggardly, sinful. *Ađi p. hq̄ kanae, hana purire daḡ hō bae nama*, he is a very stingy person, in the next world he will not get even water; *am p. kōkōḡ dō, cēl hō bam emōka*, you miserly wretch, will you not give anything; *p. manwa kanabo*, we are sinful men; *netare pyena, sedae dōe emōk kan tahēkana*, now she has become stingy, formerly she was giving. (H. *pāpi*.)

papiā, adj., the same as *papi*, q. v. (H. *pāpiyā*.)

papiāha, adj., the same as *papi*, q. v. (men).

papiāhi, adj., the same as *papi*, q. v. (women). *P. cudi dō*, the wretch of a niggardly woman.

papista, v. *papista*.

papuk, v. a. m. Finish, exhaust (used to children). *Jom p. goḡkakme, alom itada*, eat all, don't leave anything; *p.ena, alom khoja*, it is finished, don't ask for any more; *paḡ puci p. cabayena*, it has all been utterly finished.

parbhā, v. *peṛa parbha*. *Onakore peṛa p. banuḡḡkotiṇa*, I have no relatives in those parts; *herelren p.ko heḡ akana*, relatives of my man have come; *p.tae kanako*, they are his relatives (women's expression). (H. *prabhav*, birth, family.)

parbhāi, n. Gain, profit. *Pata helem calaḡ kana, cēl p. yem nama*, you are going to attend the hook-swinging festival, what will you gain by it (cf. *porho*).

Parbhu, v. *Probu*.

Parghā, n. A Hindu caste so called by the Santals. They use the *poeta*, q. v. (? cf. H. *parigha*; see Risley, Tribes and Castes of Bengal).

pari, n., v. a. m. Turn, shift; give, place in a turn; take by turns, alternately. Used in all respects like *pali*, q. v. *Amak p.*, your turn; *p. ruq*, v. *pali ruq*; *phalna phalnako p. akana*, so and so and so and so are working by turns. (H. *pārī*.)

pariare, v. *pareare*. (C., not here.)

pariba, n. Relatives. *Noa atoren dō jōḡ p. kantaeko*, the people of this village are all his relatives (*bōhōḡ seḡren*, i. e., on his father's side) (v. *parbhā*).

paribar, the same as *pariba*, q. v.

paribhā, v. *parbhā*.

pari jan, n. Acquaintances, relatives. (H. *pari-jan*; C.)

parikha, v. a. Test, prove, examine. (C.; H. *parakh* and *parikshā*; *porikha* is the form heard here.)

pari ke pasa, the same as *pali ke pasa*, q. v.

pari ke pasari, the same as *pali ke pasari*, q. v.

pari pasa, the same as *pali pasa*, q. v.

pari pasari, the same as *pali pasari*, q. v.

pari pari(te), the same as *pali pali(te)*, q. v.

pari ruq, v. sub *pari*.

p̄aris, n. Sept; sub-sept. *Oka p. kanam*, what is your sept; *Murmu p. kanam*, I belong to the Murmu sept (cf. use of *mailq*). The Santal race (*jat*) is according to its traditions divided into twelve septs (*p̄aris* or *jat p̄aris*), of which one (the *Bedeā* sept) has been lost. Each sept is divided into a number of sub-septs; acc. to Santal traditions or rather ideas, each sept should be divided into twelve sub-septs, but, as a matter of fact, there are generally more. The Santals are as a people endogamic, but exogamic as to septs. Whatever are the reasons for the division into sub-septs, one of them is likely to be connected with the exogamic law. Nowadays a man may marry a woman of the same sept, provided she is of a different sub-sept. They do not like it, but provided the sub-septs are different, they will not outcaste such people. The Santal septs with their sub-septs are enumerated below in alphabetical order without reference to their position or importance among the people or in the sept. To avoid repetition, the sub-septs named *nij*, *māñjhi khil* and *naeke khil*, that are found in all septs, are mentioned only under *Baske*, the first sept mentioned.

Baske, the sept; the sub-septs known are: *Bindar B.*, *Biṭol B.*, *Bhiḍi B.*, *Bhiṭar B.*, *Gar B.*, *Hende B.*, *Jaher B.*, *Jihu B.*, *Keḍwar B.*, *Kuhi B.*, *Lat B.*, *Māñjhi khil B.*, *Munḍu B.*, *Naeke khil B.*, *Nij B.*, *Obor B.*, *Ok B.*, *Poṭom B.*, *Sada B.*, *Saru gaḍa B.*, *Sure B.* and *Ṭhunṭa B.*

Besra, the sept; the sub-septs are: *Baske B.*, *Bindar B.*, *Biṭol B.*, *Bhinṭar B.*, *Gar B.*, *Guḍ B.*, *Kāhu B.*, *Kuhi B.*, *Kuṛhi B.*, *Khaṇḍa B.*, *Lat B.*, *Obor B.*, *Ok B.*, *Son B.* and *Tilok B.*

Cōrē, the sept; the sub-septs are: *Bindar C.*, *Biṭol C.*, *Cacarhat C.*, *Gar C.*, *Guḍ C.*, *Guḍ Hembrom C.*, *Guḍ Soren C.*, *Hembrom Kūṛ C.*, *Kāhu C.*, *Lat C.*, *Ok C.*, *Sada C.*, *Sindur C.* and *Ṭhaḱur C.*

Hāsdaḱ, the sept; the sub-septs are: *Badar H.*, *Beḍwar H.*, *Boḍwar H.*, *Cil bindha H.*, *Gar H.*, *Jihu H.*, *Jugi H.*, *Kārā Guḱia H.*, *Kāhu H.*, *Keḍwar H.*, *Kherwar H.*, *Kuhi H.*, *Kundā H.*, *Mahananda H.*, *Obor H.*, *Pūḱhaṇḍa H.*, *Roḱ lutur H.*, *Sada H.*, *Sāk H.*, *Sole H.* and *Ṭahijhāri H.*

Hembrom, the sept; the sub-septs are: *Badar H.*, *Biṭol H.*, *Casa H.*, *Dātela H.*, *Gar H.*, *Guḍ H.*, *Guḍ Soren H.*, *Haṇḍi H.*, *Kūṛi H.*, *Laher H.*, *Lat H.*, *Ninṭar H.*, *Obor H.*, *Ok H.*, *Sada H.*, *Sole H.* and *Ṭhaḱur H.*

Kisku, the sept; the sub-septs are: *Aḱ K.*, *Badar K.*, *Biṭol K.*, *Gar K.*, *Jabe K.*, *Kārā K.*, *Katwa K.*, *Laher K.*, *Lat K.*, *Obor K.*, *Ok K.*, *Patal K.*, *Paṭi K.*, *Roḱ lutur K.*, *Sada K.*, *Son K.* and *Ṭiḱa K.*

Mārṇḍi, the sept; the sub-septs are: *Babrē M.*, *Badar M.*, *Badoli ṭiḱa M.*, *Biṭol M.*, *Buru beret M.*, *Bhoso M.*, *Gaḍa M.*, *Gar M.*, *Goda M.*, *Heṣel M.*, *Jonḱ M.*, *Jugi M.*, *Kaḍa M.*, *Keḍwar M.*, *Kulkhi M.*, *Khaṇḍa M.*, *Khaṇḍa jagao M.*, *Khara M.*, *Lāḱin M.*, *Miru M.*, *Obor M.*, *Ponḍ M.*,

Rot M., *Roḱ lutur M.*, *Rupa M.*, *Sada M.*, *Siduṣ M.*, *Ṭurku lumam M.* and *Ṭika M.*

Murmu, the sept; the sub-septs are: *Badar M.*, *Biṭol M.*, *Boara M.*, *Bowar M.*, *Copear* (or *Copiar*) *M.*, *Dātela M.*, *Gajar M.*, *Gar M.*, *Haṇḍi M.*, *Jaher M.*, *Jihu M.*, *Jugi M.*, *Kaḍa M.*, *Koara M.*, *Koṭha M.*, *Kuḍam M.*, *Laher M.*, *Lat M.*, *Mahut M.*, *Munḍu M.*, *Oara M.*, *Obor M.*, *Qḱ M.*, *Poar* (or *Poara* or *Powar*) *M.*, *Ponḍ M.*, *Sada M.*, *Samak saṅ M.*, *Sau M.*, *Sokhear M.*, *Solear M.*, *Sole M.*, *Ṭilok M.*, *Ṭurku* (or *Ṭorko*) *lumam M.*, *Ṭika M.* and *Ṭuṭi sarjom M.*

Pāuriā (also called *Pāuliā*), the sept; the sub-septs are: *Biṭol P.*, *Bhitār P.*, *Cauriā P.*, *Gar P.*, *Lat P.*, *Munḍu P.*, *Obor P.*, *Qḱ P.*, *Poṭom P.*, *Sada P.* and *Siduṣ P.*

Soren, the sept; the sub-septs are: *Badar S.*, *Barchi S.*, *Bārhi biṭ S.*, *Bedeā S.*, *Biṭol S.*, *Cehel S.*, *Dātela S.*, *Gar S.*, *Ganḍe S.*, *Guā S.*, *Jihu S.*, *Jugi S.*, *Khaṇḍa S.*, *Lurka S.*, *Mār S.*, *Maṭ S.*, *Mailā S.*, *Munḍu S.*, *Obor S.*, *Qḱ S.*, *Ponḍ S.*, *Roḱ lutur S.*, *Sada S.*, *Sada siduṣ S.*, *Sāk S.*, *Saṅ S.*, *Sar S.*, *Siduṣ S.*, *Sṅ S.*, *Ṭurku lumam S.* and *Ṭika S.*

Ṭuḍu, the sept; the sub-septs are: *Babyē Ṭ.*, *Baske Ṭ.*, *Biṭol Ṭ.*, *Bhokta Ṭ.*, *Cigi Ṭ.*, *Curuḥ Ṭ.*, *Dātela Ṭ.*, *Gar Ṭ.*, *Jugi Ṭ.*, *Kuḍam Ṭ.*, *Kharhara Ṭ.*, *Laher Ṭ.*, *Lar Ṭ.*, *Lat Ṭ.*, *Maṇḍariā Ṭ.*, *Obor Ṭ.*, *Qḱ Ṭ.*, *Poeta Ṭ.*, *Poṭom Ṭ.*, *Sada Ṭ.*, *Ṭilok Ṭ.* and *Ṭika Ṭ.*

I am indebted to Dr. Campbell for the names of some of the sub-septs not known in these parts. It seems that fresh sub-septs are "created" even at present, and very few Santals know all the sub-septs, even within their own sept. As regards the possible or reported origin and peculiar customs, the reader is referred to where they are entered in the dictionary (? cf. *Bihari paris*, touch, and *Bihari parasiyā*, neighbouring).

parḱau, v. a. m. Accustom, habituate; be addicted to, be wont to, be accustomed to, be familiarized. *Aleren seta phalnako p.kedea daka emaele*, so and so have accustomed our dog to stay with them by giving him food; *ako then ucqroḱ laḡit gutiko p. akadea*, they have accustomed the servant (of some other people by giving him food) to be with them in order that he may leave and come to them; *horo jom sukriye p. akana*, the pig has become accustomed to eating paddy (in the fields); *kombroe p. akana*, he has become an habitual thief; *haṇḍi nūiye p. akana*, he has become addicted to drinking beer; *jom p. iṭeye hijuḱ kana toyo*, the jackal is coming because he has been accustomed to eat (constantly stealing without being caught); *nūi gai dḡe kombro p.ena, ona iṭeye dāra*, this cow has become accustomed to stealing (eating what is not permitted), therefore she will be off. (H. *parkānā*.)

parlek, the same as *parlek*, q. v.

parlek . . parlek, the same as *parlek . . parlek*, q. v.

parḱau, v. a. m. Cause to burn clearly; burn clearly. *Racare seṅgel p.pe, joṇḍrabo rapaga*, make up a good fire in the courtyard, we shall roast

Indian corn; *seṅgel p. hodpe, gidrai sor akana*, be quick and make a bright fire, the child is coming (is near being born); *orakre seṅgel lagaoena, bale īrīc dareata, p.ena*, the house caught fire, we were unable to quench it, the fire blazed; *burure seṅgel p.ena*, the fire is blazing on the hill; *p.ōtokatale, adole hecena*, we made it burn brightly before leaving, then we came (when cremating in the evening).

parsi, n. A language. *Deko p.*, the language of Dekos; *Baṅgla p.*, Bengali; *hōr p.*, Santali; *ačak p.teye roreta cet cōn, bañ bujhauk kantaea*, he is speaking in his own language who knows what, he is not understood; *Engraji p.*, English; *janam p.* (or *jonmo bhasa*), one's mother-tongue. (H. *pārsī*, Persian; low-caste Hindus may be heard using *parsi*, about Santali.)

parti, adj. Fallow (land) (v. *parti* and *putit*).

par, n. The cross-beams of a roof (of a *khunṭi orak*, q. v.), ridge-piece. *Mundhan p.* (also only *par*), the top beam; *sate p.*, the "eaves" beam (one on each side of the roof, supporting the rafters at the eaves); *bhinda p.*, the top beam (of a *catom orak*, q. v.); *mutul p.*, the beams (one at each end side) at the eaves of the end sides of a pavilion roof; *kupi p.*, the same as *mutul p.* (cf. H. *pār*, a scaffold, framework).

par, n. A coloured border in a cloth; v. a. m. Make do. in. *Osar p. kicrić kirinaṁme*, buy me a cloth with a broad border; *dhuti p.*, the border of a loin-cloth; *p. (anak) khaṇḍi*, a woman's cloth with coloured borders; *pecha p.*, a coloured border somewhat removed from one side; *noa kicrić dō arakgeko p. akawata*, they have given this piece of cloth a red border. (Desi *par*; cf. H. *pār*; B. *pāri*; v. *parlak*.)

parča, adj., v. a. m. Clean, white; to make white, bleach, settle, clear up. *Noa kicrić dō p.gea*, this cloth is clean; *p.gea noa katha dō*, this matter is clear; *kicriće teke p.keta*, she cleaned the clothes, boiling them; *unḱiñ heḱeketre hō bañ p.lena*, although I boiled it so much, it was not cleaned; *noa katha p.katiñpe*, clear up this matter for me; *p.i terdeć akata*, it is clear moonlight; *guru then khoniñ p. agua*, I shall bring a clear decision from the witchfinder (said by woman accused of witchcraft or by her husband). (Muṇḍari *parchi*; H. *pharchā*.)

parča parchi, equivalent to *parčau*, q. v. *Bahu jāwāeko p.p.ketkina*, they performed the purifying ceremonies with the bride and bridegroom (before letting them enter his house).

parčau, v. a. m. Perform a purifying ceremony before letting the bridegroom take his wife in; clear obstacles away. *Bahu jāwāe begor p.kinte orakṭe bako aderkina*, without performing the purifying ceremony they will not take the bride and bridegroom into the house. When the pair after arrival at the husband's village have been treated with molasses and had their feet washed at every house, they come to the bridegroom's house where they are treated in the same way at the entrance to the courtyard. Then a *tetre knṛi*, an anointing girl, takes some live coals out on a leaf-plate and places this on the ground in front of the bridal

pair. One of the bride's brothers (a *baret kora*, or some one acting as such) now brings the *tok*, the large pestle brought along from the bride's old home; the bridegroom's mother or aunt takes the *tok* and moves it backwards and forwards round the leaf-plate with the fire, and stabs the fire with it, whereupon the bridal pair walk over the leaf-plate and enter the house (after they have paid the "entrance fee," a couple of annas, at the *sin duqr*, q. v.). The fire is now quenched with water. The object is said to be to prevent any *boŋga*, that may have followed the bride from her home, from entering, and to drive it back and away (cf. H. *pharchānā* clear, clean).

Paṛ disom, n. A part of the country (in the North-east of the Santal Parganas district) where a *Subā Ṭhakur* (q. v.) appeared during the Santal rebellion in 1855.

paṛhua, adj. Versed in reading and writing, literate, educated; v. m. To read and write. *Noko do enga hopon jotoko p. kana*, these the whole family, are all of them literate; *p. ke baḍaea*, he knows how to read and write (v. *paṛhao*).

paṛia, n. Time, generation, lifetime. *Apuñ tatañ p. khon noa atore menaha*, I have been living in this village from the time of my father and grandfather; *in p. re do bañ arjao dareak kana*, I am unable to earn (anything) now in my time; *budhi p. reye ucqrena hoponerat then*, in her old age she removed to her daughter's; *nui raj p. re adiko harkhettlea*, they are harassing us a good deal now in the time of this zemindar. (Muṇḍari *paria*; cf. H. *parāya*, passing away of time, course, turn.)

paṛia baj, adj. Mischievous, malicious, lying, impudent, scurrilous. *Adi p. b. hoṛ kanae*, *haram budhiye jhogra ocoyetkina*, he is a very mischievous person, he makes husband and wife quarrel (by telling them false tales); *case jom ocoa ar bae kabula nui p. b. hoṛ do*, he lets the crops be eaten (by his cattle), but he will not acknowledge it, this lying fellow (v. *pharia baj*; cf. H. *phakkar-bāz*).

paṛian, n. Meaning, explanation. *Noa reak p. aguahme*, bring me the explanation of this (proof of what you are accusing me of).

Paṛ Kanjela, n. A country near *Paṛ disom*, q. v.

paṛlak, n. Coloured border on cloth; v. a. m. Give do., put do. on. *P. osargea noa khaṇḍire*, the coloured border is broad in this woman's cloth; *noa kicričko p. akafa*, they have given this cloth a coloured border; *nesgeko p. ena*, this year they have clothed themselves in clothes having coloured borders (v. *paṛ*).

paṛlek, the same as *parlek*, q. v. (not common).

paṛni, adv. Constantly, continually. *Noa dare do p. ge joḷa*, this tree bears well every year; *phalnateko do p. ko gujuka*, in so and so's family they are constantly dying; *nui gai do p. ye busagoka*, this cow constantly has calves; *p. geye arjaoeta*, he has constantly good crops; *p. ge haṇḍiye dohoyet kana*, he is continually brewing beer (when he has finished one pot he at once brews another).

pārni, the same as *paron*, q. v. (more especially under-layers on which beer-pots are placed). *Sundi do p.re haṇḍiko dohōea*, the Sundis keep the beer-pots on wooden under-layers.

partī, adj., v. m. Fallow, uncultivated (land), unemployed; become do. *Noa jaega do p.gea*, this bit of land is fallow; *nes do p.ge tahēyena*, this year it remained uncultivated; *miṭ ḍaṅgra p. menaēgetalea*, *khusikkhan idiyem*, we have one bullock that is unemployed, if you are pleased, take him with you; *khet p.yena*, the rice-field became fallow. (H. *partī*.)

partī jhārtī, the same as *partī*, q. v. *Ma p.jh. jāhākorege nēl barajōnte khaṇḍitjōnpe*, well, look about anywhere for uncultivated land and reclaim it for yourselves.

pās, n. Neighbourhood, vicinity, connexion (with), practice (not used about locality). *Aleren kora do lagrē enēḍ p.re do baṇataea*, our boy has absolutely nothing to do with dancing *lagrē*; *haṇḍi paṛa p.rege bae tahena*, he will have nothing to do with beer and liquor; *jhogṛa p.rege baṇ tahena*, I will not have any connexion with the quarrel; *sukri jel reak p. baṇukṭaea*, he has no connexion with pig's flesh (never eats it). (H. *pās*.)

paṣari, v. *pālī paṣari*.

paṣari, n. A weight of five seers. *P.te tulqime*, weigh it using a five-seer weight; *matkom do irq p. dor hoeyena ṭaka reak*, the price of mahua flowers has become eight five-seers for one rupee. (H. *paṇ-serī*; v. *posori*, *paṣeri*.)

pāsī, n., v. a. m. A snare, loop, noose, an iron staple; ensnare, hang by a noose; be snared. *Potam p.n. oḍao akata*, *baṇḍe p.k. baṇḍo baṇ*, I have set a snare for the dove, whether it will be ensnared or not; *kōk p.*, a snare to catch paddy birds; *kamar theḍ khon nahel p.* (also *pāl p.*) *benao agu ocoeme*, go and let the blacksmith make an iron staple for the plough and bring it; *nahelko p.keta koṛam theḍ*, they fixed an iron staple in the plough "breast" (the part above the plough-beam; to prevent a fissure from widening); *p. jaṅgare tolkate khijur darereko deḍoka*, binding a noose on their legs, they climb the date palm (a cord is fixed round both ankles with a part running between the two ankles; this cord is placed in the uneven notches, as they climb); *cēṛēko p.kedea*, they snared the bird; *khūnyqhiko p.koa*, they hang murderers; *aḥeye p.yena*, he hanged himself (also *p. goḍenae*); *ḍaṅgra do baberte hoṭoke p. akana*, *raṛa hodepe*, *baṅkhane p. gujuka*, the bullock has got a noose round his neck, loose him at once, or he will be strangled; *ṭhili p.me daḥ loe laḡiṭ*, put a noose round the neck of the pot to draw water. (H. *pāsī*; v. *phasi*.)

Pāsī, n. A Hindu caste that draws toddy. *P.ko heḍ akana*, *ṭariko ṭol laḡiṭ*, people of the Pasi caste have come to draw the juice of the palms. (H. *pāsī*; they have their name from their climbing with the aid of a noose or loop round their feet.)

paṣiṛa, v. *phasiṛa*.

pasind, v. a. m. Select, choose, approve, prefer, estimate. *Bań p.lena*, *bań kirińa*, I was not pleased with it, I shall not buy it; *amak p.re noa do bogege*, is this good in your estimation. (Desi *pasind*; P. H. *pasand*, *pasandida*; not commonly used.)

pasir, v. a. m. Scatter, spread, spray, spatter; drive off, fly off. *Tehen horole p.keta*, we spread 'out (i. e., sowed) the paddy to-day; *mokgr-domareye p.kedea*, he drove him off in the lawsuit (had the better of him); *dake p.adina*, he spattered water on me; *māyām p.adea*, blood was scattered on him (e. g., when killing an animal); *lenok jokheč sunum p.ena*, when being pressed some oil was sprayed out; *seńgel oteč p.ena*, sparks flew off; *losol p.adea*, he was bespattered with mud. *Pasir* is commonly used as second part of a compound, conveying the result of the first verb's action, "off, up, down."

Dal pasir, v. a. m. Cause to fly off by beating. *Ŧire d.p.adea*, he sent the *Ŧir* (a bit of a stick used in a game) off so that it hit him.

Hirič pasir, v. a. m. Spill, scatter. *H.p.e jometa*, he (the child) is eating, scattering the food about; *dač h.p.ena*, the water was spilt all over; *khode jań caole jań leka h. akan p. akan menaklea*, we are living scattered and spread about like broken rice, like rice grain (Santal saying).

Hočak pasir, v. a. m. Drive away, overcome. *Phalna do nońde khonle h.p.kedea*, we drove so and so off from here.

Jom pasir, v. a. m. Eat all up. *Dakae j.p.keta*, he ate up all the food.

Kolsa pasir, v. a. m. Kick away, over. *Dhiriye k.p.keta*, he kicked the stone away.

Mak pasir, v. a. m. Cut off, make bits fly by cutting or digging. *Čaqlake m.p.keta*, he made chips fly cutting; *hasae m.p.keta*, he dug and caused bits of earth to fly.

Mqr pasir, v. a. m., equal to *jom pasir*, q. v. *Aema dakae m.p.keta gidra*, the child ate up a large amount of rice.

Ruhet pasir, v. a. m. Scold off, away. *R.p.kedee, bae darelana*, he scolded him away, he did not gain on him; *kimintete ruhēt* (or *eger*) *p.kedea*, he scolded his daughter-in-law, so that she went away (or, she abused, etc.) (cf. H. *pasarnā*, to be spread out; Munđari *pasir*; cf. P. H. *pāshī*, scattering).

pasiri, v. *pəri*. (C.)

paskuč, the same as *paskut*, q. v.

paskut, v. *paskuč*. (C.)

paskut, v. a. m. Let slip away, through, let escape; come loose, slip through, escape. *Hakoe p.kedea*, he let the fish slip way; *dereńre dańgrae sańledea, p.kedee*, he took hold of the bullock's horn, he let him get away; *nit nońdeye tahķkana, oka seč cpe p.en*, he was here just now, he has slipped away somewhere; *Ŧili p.ena dač lo rakab jokheč*, the pot slipped off when she was drawing water up (in it). (About equal to *paskao*, q. v.)

pasri, n., v. m. Helping one another by working on alternate days for one another; help one another by mutually working. *Jemonge p. menaktabon*, *temonge kami hoeoktabona*, in accordance with the mutual helping that we have, to that degree, will our work go forward; *p.te phalna tilihih kami kana*, *uni do in then barsih* (or *mit dinje kamia*, or *ad then in barsih* (or *mit din*) *in kamia*, so and so and I work alternately with each other, he works two days with me, and I two days with him (or, on alternate days, as the case may be); *uni tilihih p. akana kami lagat*, he and I have agreed to work on alternate days for each other; *pali ke p.ko kami kana*, they work alternately for each other. (Mundari *pasri*.)

pasu, n. An animal, a beast, domesticated animal, cattle. *P. banukkotaekhan cetleye casa*, as he has no animals, what will he use to do his agricultural work; *Mahra do p.ge jumi jaega tako*, the cultivation of the Goalas is their cattle. The *pasu* of the Santals are cattle, goats and sheep, but not dogs, pigs, etc., and here not wild animals. (H. *pasu*.)

pasur, v. a. m. Let slip away; slip, remain behind, fail, be overlooked, miss, go empty-handed. *Okare con thamakurih p. keta*, somewhere I have let the tobacco fall down (lost); *casih p.keta nes*, I have let my crops be lost this year (was behind in working); *sadomih p.kedea*; I let the horse slip away; *am dole p.ketmea*, *cedak bam hec hotlena*, we left you out (have no food for you), why did you not come in time; *kamiye p.ena*, he lost his work (because he did not come in time); *in haklinih don p.ena*, I who have been portioning out (the meat) have overlooked myself (cf. *pasuk*).

pat, n. An additional piece (used to fill up), a wedge. *Isi bhugakre p. lagaome*, put a piece in the hole of the plough-beam; *kuthere p. lagaome*, *pareare dhilena*, insert a piece (wedge) in the leg of the bedstead, the frame has become loose; *pat samblere p. lagaome*, insert a piece to make the side pin of the yoke firm. The difference between *pat* and *pacar* is that the *pat* is inserted alongside to fill up, while *pacar* is inserted in the wood (handle, etc.) itself (? cf. H. *patih*, leaf, thin plate; Mundari *pat*).

pat, v. *jat pat* and *jati pati*.

pataicak, n. A certain kind of insect (by Santals said to be the larvæ of *reren*, q. v.); they sting when touched; they eat leaves. (Desi *pat bicha*.)

pataicak, v. a. m. Eat, be worm-eaten. *Horoko pataicaga* (or, *horo p.ena*), insects will eat the paddy (or, the paddy was eaten by insects; but not by *pataicak*, q. v.). (Expression not common.)

pataulak, n. Fallen leaves, dead leaves, rubbish (in heaps). *P. jeret gidikakpe*, set fire to and get the leaf rubbish away; *p. leka ban sebela noa do*, this is not savoury, it is like dead leaves; *bin noa p.re menaea*, there is a snake in this heap of dead leaves (cf. H. *patauwa*, a leaf).

pati, n. A leaf. *Lil p.*, the indigo leaves; *ca p.*, a tea-leaf. (H. *patih*.)

pati-ar, adj. Faithful, trustworthy, reliable; v. a. d. Trust in. *Nonkan p. hor do bin digdha orak duarle jinawakoa*, such faithful people we

give the household matters over to without any doubt; *p. guti*, a faithful servant; *khub p. mohajon kantiñae*, he is a very reliable money-lender for me; *khub p. peṛa kanae, bin jomte bae sen ocoama*, he is a very trustworthy friend, he will not let you go without having had food with him; *mohajon bae p. adiña*, the money-lender did not trust me (to lend me anything); *ināk katha bae p. aṭiña*, he did not trust in what I said. (H. *patiyārā*, belief, trust.)

patiqu, n., v. a. m. Belief, trust; believe, trust, have confidence in, take notice of; put trust in, credit; (in Perfect) to believe. *Cet p. te nui hoṛ dōm emadea*, trusting in what, did you give this man; *boṅgakore p. menaktaea*, he has belief in the bongas; *p. te mohajon theṇe calaoena*, he went to the money-lender in the belief that he would get; *Isorak p. reye goḍena*, he died believing in God; *hoṛ p. e kami kana*, he is making believe to work; *uniak katha dō bañ p. aṭa*, I did not trust his word; *ṭakae p. adiña*, he trusted me with the money (to lend me); *lahate dō bae p. k kan tahḱkana, nitok dōn p. oco akadea*, at first he did not believe it, now I have made him believe; *p. ae lek hoṛ kolkaepe*, send a trustworthy person; *uniren p. eṛe akana*, I have trusted in him, whether he will fulfil his promise or not; *nitiñ p. akana*, now I believe; *eṛe p.*, a false belief. (H. *patyānā*.)

patiqu dhara, n. The creed. But also as follows: *p. dh. lekañ qikqueta*, it seems trustworthy to me (v. *dhara*).

patihar, v. a. Bewitch, charm, spell, bind. (C.; v. *pathri*.)

patit, the same as (the here more common) *putit*, q. v. *P. jaega kana*, it is fallow land; *khet dō p. ena, bae daklette*, the rice-field became fallow, because there was not (sufficient) rain. (H. *patit*.)

patit, adj., v. a. m. Fallen, degraded, outcast, shameless; to treat as outcast; become an outcast. *P. hoṛ kanae, alope gateyea*, he is an outcast, don't keep company with him; *daṇḍom bae emok kanteke p. kedeā*, they made him an outcast, because he will not pay his fine; *p. enae*, he was outcasted. Expression is used both about the regular outcasting (v. *biṭṭha*) and about treating a person as such, because he has done something against the rules of Santal society. (H. *patit*.)

patni, n. The female moth of the silk-worm. *Lumqam p.*, the female moth of *Antheraea mylitta*; *bharuq p.*, the female moth of *Attacus Selene* and *Attacus Atlas*; *p. ko kaṭaok kana*, the female moths are emerging from the cocoons; *p. beleko tipan akafa*, they have placed the silk-worm eggs in a leaf-receptacle. (Ho *patni*; cf. H. *patang*, a moth; H. *patni*, a wife.)

patni bele, n. Silk-worm eggs; a plant so called, used in Santal medicine (the fruits look like silk-worm eggs) (v. *supra*).

patri, n., the same as *patra*, q. v. (Desi *patri*; H. *patrī*; not common here.)

patri pañji, the same as *patra pañji*, q. v. (rare).

patri, n., the same as *patra*, q. v. (rare).

pathauri, v. *andhe pathauri* and *auri pathauri*. (*Pathauri* alone is not used.)

pathri, n., v. a. m. A magic missile (supposed to be used by witches and also ojhas); bewitch, cast a spell on, cause unconsciousness (or even death) by magic. *P.teye bindqrena*, he fell down hit by a magic missile; *jin̄hi p.te hoꝛko n̄l̄tkoa d̄an d̄o*, witches hit (and kill) people by magic; *n̄n̄elle senlen tah̄k̄kana, okaren koꝛa coñ rih̄r marteko p. bindq̄r gotkedeā*, we had gone to attend a Hindu festival, then they cast a spell on a young man from somewhere so that he fell down; *d̄an̄d̄a hasoyediñ kana, d̄an̄ko p. akadiña*, I have pains in my waist (lumbago), witches have hit me with their magic dart; *p.yente ti gujuk̄ kantaea*, his arm is dying (is losing all strength) because he has had a spell cast on him. (H. *pathri*, stone, flint.)

pathu orot, the same as *pathor orot*, q. v. (C.)

pať, v. a. m. Finish, end, serve with what there is, dismiss. *On̄dele p.keta, nahel idi d̄o bañ jaruꝛa*, we have finished the work there, it is not necessary to take the plough there; *dakale jom p.keta*, we finished all the food (ate up all); *holanaki kedok̄ sareť dakatege gidrañ p.ketkōa*, I served the children with the food that was left over from last evening's meal (and they had enough and nothing fresh was prepared for them); *car suliñ k̄oedeā, bar suliṭeye p.kidiña*, I asked him to let me have four *suli* (q. v.), he dismissed me with two *suli*; *simkotegele p.ketkōa boṅga, sukri d̄o bale juꝛauletkōa*, we have put the bongas off with fowls, we did not procure pigs (for the sacrifices).

paťi, n. The outside (third) parts of a solid wheel, a strip of land, cloth, a mat. *Kanta sagar reak̄ p. haramena*, the outside parts of the solid cart-wheels have become old (such a wheel consists of three parts, one *putra* in the middle and one *paťi* on each side of this); *jelen̄ jelen̄ bar p. khel̄ menak̄talea*, we have two long long strips of rice-fields; *gođa reak̄ miť p.re gundlile er akata*, we have sown millet in one strip of the high-land field; *bar p.le teñ oco akata, rokle en̄eť*, we have made them weave two long strips of cloth, they will have to be sown together (to be used); *paťi paťiko galañ akata, quriko rok̄ mida*, they have plaited the long strips for the mat, they have not as yet sown them together. (H. *paťi*; Ho *pate*.)

paťi, v. a. m. Pierce, prick, sting, puncture. *Sisiñe p.kidiña*, the *sisin̄* (q. v.) fish pricked me; *kidiñ kaťkome p.kidiña*, the scorpion stung me; *luturle p.kedeā gidra*, we bored the child's ears; *m̄ue p. ocoyena*, she had her nose bored (for inserting a *mak̄ri*); *janumteñ p. akana*, I have got a thorn (in my foot); *deare bh̄gtako p.kōa*, they insert hooks (in the back of those) who swing at the hook-swinging festival; *kuđam̄ naekeye p.yena caole er laḡiľ*, the priest of the outskirts of the village has pricked himself to draw blood and strew rice (he smears the blood on the rice and lets this fall down a few grains at a time from his left hand, at the same time muttering invocations to the different bongas); *sakam*

p.jiletkakpe, pin the leaves together; *janumteye p. taŋena*, he got a thorn through his foot.

paŋiā, n., v. a. A mat; make, acquire do. *Kita p.*, a mat made of the leaves of the *kita*, q. v.; *surā p.*, a mat made of sedge; *tale p.*, a mat made of the leaves of the Palmyra palm; *maŋ p.*, a mat made of bamboo; *p. dō pera duruŋ laŋiŋ qđi maŋotak kana*, a mat to sit on for the visitors is something showing great respect; *netarko p.keta*, at present they have made (or, procured) mats. (H. *pāŋi*.)

paŋi baj, adj. Mischievous, lying, scurrilous. *Phalna dō qđi p.b. hōŋ kanae, katha bae ŋen ocoaka*, so and so is a very mischievous person, he will not let a (just) matter go. About equal to *paŋiā baj*, q. v. (H. *paŋe bās*.)

paŋi dhiri, n. A broad flat stone on which spices are ground. (C., not used here, where *sasaŋ riŋ dhiri* is used; Muŋdari *paŋidiri*; H. *paŋŋi*.)

paŋi eneŋ, n. The game of polo. (C., not here.) Also the same as *suntu bukuŋ eneŋ*, q. v.

Paŋi Kisku, n. A sub-sept of the Kisku sept. At the *jōm sim* (q. v.) the husband of a father's sister bores the ears of the children (v. *paŋi*; cf. *Roŋ lutur*).

paŋiōl, n. A kind of reed.

paŋiōl, v. a. m. Make, become finished, perfect, strong in a thing, teach. *Aleren gidra mohasqe dō oloŋ paŋhao bese p.kedea*, the teacher very well taught our child how to write and read; *ojha dō ale koŋa khube p.kedea, ŋōŋgeteye aŋen barayea*, the ojha has made our young man (son) perfect, he takes him along with him; *kamireye p. akana*, he has become perfect in his work (cf. H. *pāŋhi*, knowing, conversant with).

paŋiōŋ, adj., v. a. m. Efficient, experienced; make, become do., the same as *paŋiōl*, q. v. *Teteh p. kanae*, he is an efficient weaver; *dorbarreye p. akana*, he has become perfect in council-work.

paŋka, n. A long narrow strip of cloth, about one span broad and many cubits long, woven by the Santals or the local Jolhas. It has alternate white and red cross-bars (each about one span long). It is used as a turban, especially by young men dancing, also used like a kind of fencing on a *cauŋal*, q. v. Now very rarely seen. *Rajaŋ p.m. dāhri cabakea*, would you be able to use the King's turban all of it (a Santal conundrum; the answer being "the track of a cart"). (H. *paŋŋikā*, a ribbon, turban-cloth.)

paŋka, the same as *paŋga*, q. v. *Nui haŋam p.re dō alope raebaraŋa*, don't arrange for a marriage with this old decrepit man for me; *haŋam p.yena*, it has become old and tough.

paŋku nāru, adj., v. a. m. Tough, hard, unequally cut or mixed; make, become do.; be obstructed. *Noa thamakur dō p.n.m. bēnaoketa*, you have prepared this tobacco (leaf for chewing) so that it is tough (cannot be properly chewed); *p. n.le jometa*, we are eating some roughly cut vegetables; *p.n. sikatele erketa gundli*, we sowed the millet after having

ploughed roughly (not sufficient to kill the grass and make the earth fine); *arakkō p.n.keta*, they have cut the vegetables into large hard bits; *p.n.yena noa hōr dō*, this path has become full of obstructions (by grass growing, creepers crossing, etc.) (cf. *raṭu paṭu*).

paṭniq, adj., the same as *paṭan*, q. v. (C., irrigated, that requires irrigating.)

paṭu, adj. Mature, and so unsuitable for food, as vegetables. (C., not here.)

paṭu, v. *raṭu paṭu*.

paṭuč, v. *uṭuč paṭuč*.

paṭuč, the same as *paṭuṣ*, q. v.

paṭu laṛ, n. Part of bark used for making cord (of *jōm laṛ* and *cīhūt laṛ*, qq. v.). After taking off the bark the superficial part of this is removed; the remaining fibre is the *paṭu laṛ*. It is used for bow-strings, yoke-ropes, etc., anything not too big that must be strong. *Delabon laṛ laḡitbon calaḡa*, *p.l.bon aḡujoḡa*, come along, let us go to get fibre, we shall bring some bast fibre (v. *laṛ*).

paṭuṣ, v. a. m. Uproot, upset, prize, raise with a lever; ridicule, manage, master. *Hōete aema dareye p.keta*, the storm uprooted many trees; *ōraḡe hōe p.keta*, the storm broke the house down; *noa dhiri p. qocōme*, use a lever and get this stone away from here; *ḡubhiye rok p.kedea*, he (the bullock) butted him and dislocated his hip-joint; *sasaḡ sārū paṭuṣko sen akana*, they have gone to dig up Turmeric and Taro (used about young people who go away among themselves during the Sohrae); *p.kidiḡam am hēḡel dō*, you managed me, you man (woman to her husband, telling him that he has not been able to do anything to her); *uni hōr dō ato khōnko p. bahre ḡōtkadea*, they drove that man away from the village; *culhḡko p.keta*, *hōpōnerate itulḡede karōnte*, they uprooted the fire-place, because he had forcibly applied sindur to the forehead of their daughter; *bir khōn piskā p. aḡuipe*, dig up and bring some *piskā* (q. v.) tubers from the forest; *maham p.keta*, *ōhōm dhejlea*, you managed it finely, you will certainly not be able to do it (ironical). (Muṇḡari *paṭub*.)

paṭu saṭu, the same as *paṭku nāru*, q. v. *P.s. jōmkakpe*, *alope baḡaḡia*, eat whatever there is, tough and hard, don't be fastidious.

paṭhi, n. A female kid, deer, young pig. *P.ye busākena*, a female was given birth to (goat, sheep, pig); *jel p.le ḡōḡ akadea*, we have killed a young female deer; *sukri p. pērale ḡōḡadea*, we killed a young female pig as food for the visitor (v. *paṭha*; cf. H. *paṭhiyā*).

paṭhi, n., v. m. A young girl; become mature. *P.ko enēḡ kana*, the young girls are playing; *nes dōe p.yena*, she has grown into maturity this year (is just becoming grown up) (v. *supra*).

paṭhru, v. *lirueḡ paṭhruet*.

pāuci, n., v. a. A little ridge of earth (to prevent the ingress of water, or to guide water); make do. *Khāḡai eṣēḡ laḡit p.ko benao akafa*, to shut the threshing-floor in they have made a ridge of earth (round it);

orakko p. acur akata, they have built a ridge of earth round the house; *khet seč dač agui lagite p. akata*, he has made a ridge of earth to guide the water towards his rice-field.

pāuchi, v. *supra*. (C.)

pauḍari, v. *phauḍari*.

Paulia, n., the same as *Pāuria*, q. v. (here not considered correct).

paunci, v. *pāuci*.

paunchi, v. *pāuci*. (C.)

paura, n. Distilled liquor, spirits. The country liquor is distilled from the dried flowers of the mahua (*matkom*, *Bassia latifolia*, Roxb.). *Phalna do p.i cuayet kana*, so and so is distilling country liquor; *p.i cuḡetteko hajotkedeā*, they put him in prison because he had distilled liquor; *p. bhāṭi*, a liquor still; *noa atore p. bhāṭi menaktakoa*, in this village they have a liquor still; *p. gadi* (or, *p. khana*, or *p. godam* or *p. dokan*), a place where country liquor is sold. Distillation is forbidden, but is frequently done, also by Santals; the apparatus they use is very primitive, but apparently efficacious.

Pāuria, n. One of the septs into which the Santals are divided. Not numerous in these parts.

pauṣdari, v. *phauḍari*. (C., not Santal pronunciation.)

pāuṭi, n. A measure of paddy, 16 *bis* or 80 maunds.

-pe, pers. pr. 2nd pers. pl., suffixed and infix form. You. Always written *pe*, but frequently pronounced *pē*, in acc. with the laws of Harmonic sequence. *Hečenape*, you have come; *calakpe*, go you; *dalpeae*, he will beat you; *emaapeae*, he will give you (v. *ape*).

pea, num. Three; v. a. m. Make, become three. *P. poesa*, three pice; *p. merom*, three goats; *p. goṭeč ul jo*, three mangoes; *gai doko p.getiṇa*, I have three cows; *iṇren kaḡa doko p.ka*, my buffaloes will be three (are three); *nitok do gidraḡo p. akantaea*, now his children have become three (either born or so many left) (v. *pē*; *pē + ea*).

peada, n., v. a. m. A messenger, footman, peon (sent by some in authority); make, be, become do. *Rajren p.e heč akana*, the zemindar's peon has come; *p. parwanae agu akawadiṇa*, a court-peon has brought me a written order; *hakime p. akadea*, the magistrate has appointed him to be a court-peon; *miṭ okteye p.lena, adoko jobabadea*, he was a peon at one time, then they dismissed him. (P. H. *piyāda*, one on foot.)

peaj, n. Onion, *Allium ascalonicum*, Willd. The Santals distinguish the following varieties: *Arak p.*, the red (i. e., common) onion; *chimbri p.*, the same (because of its growing in clusters); *sāci p.*, possibly *Allium tuberosum*, Roxb.; *kaḡa p.*, a very large kind, *Allium cepa*, Willd. (it should be noted that the beautiful *Pancratium biflorum*, Roxb. is also called *kaḡa peaj*); *ponḡ peaj*, the same as *rasun*, q. v., *Allium sativum*, Willd.; *ale jom lagit p.le cas akata*, we have cultivated onions for our

own use; *p. uture lagaolekhan ađi tōrop sebela*, if you add onions to the curry it is very tasty and savoury. (P. H. *piyās*.)

peala, n. A cup, drinking-vessel. *Sahebko dō p.te cako nūia*, the Europeans drink tea out of cups. Very few Santals have any *peala*. (P. H. *piyāla*.)

peaṭa, num. Three. (C.; *pea + ṭa*; not used here; but *pea ṭa* is used, *ṭa* (q. v.) being short for *beṭa*, three, my boy.)

peaṭak, num. Three. (*Pea + ṭak*; not common with Santals, but with Mahles.)

peca, n. An owl. (H. *pecā*; not used here by Santals, who say *kōkor*, q. v.)

pecha, v. a. m. Follow up, trace, track, prosecute a claim; be behind.

Dan kathaṅ p.geea, I shall follow up this matter that you have called me (i. e., my wife) a witch; *in dōn p.yena*, I was too late. (Equal to *pacha*, q. v.; H. *pīchā*.)

pecha, n. The rear, following; used with *-re* or *-te* as an adv.: after, following, in search of. *Am dō gai p.re taheṇme, alom atkoa*, you remain following the cattle, don't lose them; *miṭṭen gaiye at akantalea, uni p.teṅ heḥ akana*, a cow of ours has been lost, I have come in search of her. (H. *pīchā*.)

pechar, the same as *pacil*, q. v.

peḍel paḍak, equivalent to *peḍel peḍel*, q. v.

peḍel peḍel, adv. Quickly, rapidly, jumping along (especially girls, but also young men and hares). *Ape boi bāburaeko dō neṅelpe nīr baraea p.p.*, you young girls and boys are running about quickly to attend Hindu festivals; *kulqī dō p.p.e dārketa*, the hare ran jumping away quickly; *meṛom hōpōn p.p.ko dōn barae kana*, the kids are gambolling about (cf. *perel perel*).

pehlaṅ mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a start, with a sudden stare.

P.m.ṅ beṅget goṭketa, I looked about with a sudden stare (being suddenly awakened); *p.m.ye ebhenena*, he was awakened with a sudden start.

pehlaṅ pehlaṅ, adv. Starting, moving startled along. *P.p.e beṅgetet kana*, he is looking about with quick movements (as one afraid of being attacked when passing through a forest); *p.p.e dāṛ idiketa*, he ran along looking quickly round again and again; *kaḍa p.p.ko beṅgeda, rorokgeae*, buffaloes look furtively round about, he will butt.

pela, n., v. a. A wooden elbow, used for supporting the rafters of a house; use, fix do. The *pela* is a piece of wood fashioned like an obtuse angle; the upper part of the elbow is fixed by nails to the lower end of the rafter; when placed on the wall, the lower part goes down on the inside of the wall (it is not fixed in the wall) and keeps the rafter in position. The *pela* is used in pavilion-roofed houses and does away with the need for posts; there is one *pela* in each corner, and every fourth rafter is supported by a *pela*. This way of building a roof is now very common. *Noa dō p. oraḱ kana, eḱen p.tege cal ṭarhao*

- akana*, this is a house having supports under the rafters, the roof is supported by wooden elbows alone (no posts); *orakko p. akata* (or *akawata*), they have used rafter-supports in building the house. (H. *pela*.)
- pela kanḍia*, adj., adv. Lazy, slovenly (person); insincere, false (talk); lazily, in a slovenly manner, falsely. *P.k. hoṛ kanae, ar katha hō p.k.getaea*, he is a lazy fellow and his talk is also insincere; *onka p.k. dō alom kamia, kajaktege kamime*, don't work in such a slovenly way, work carefully (cf. *pelao*).
- pela nahel*, n. A plough, where the handle (*kāṛmba*) is nailed to the *koram*, q. v., of the plough; this plough has no *bogok* (head); the most common form in the adjoining parts of Bengal (v. *pela* and v. sub *nahel*).
- pelao*, v. a. Shove, push, give over into the hands of, commit to, entrust to. *Māñhi then kathae p. akata*, he has given the matter into the hands of the headman; *in dō ape mōrē hoṛ thenge noa dōn pela, bogere hōpe barijre hō apegepe badaea*, I am committing this to you of the village council, whether you find it good or deem it bad, you know (it is your responsibility); *ape thenin p.kadea, jāhā lekaegepe*, I have given him over to you, you will do whatever you deem right with him. (H. *pela*; C., over-come, trample over; v. m., shove straight ahead.)
- pelka*, adj. m. Squinting, short-sighted, dim-sighted, one who looks obliquely (cannot see when keeping his head straight in front). *Nui p. dō tera terae beṅgeda*, this squinting man looks obliquely (at anything). (Not common; v. *perla*.)
- penda*, n. The (outside) bottom, base, foot. *Noa bhajan reak p. dō parakgea*, the bottom of this vessel is fissured; *khacḷak p. dō chaḍaena*, the bottom of the basket has come off; *band (pukhri, ahar) p.*, the foot of the reservoir (tank, pool, rice-field) outside (not inside the reservoir, etc.); *buru p. dhabile senlena*, we went as far as to the foot of the hill; *bogok dō dangugetaea, p. dō dōpotge*, her head is unmarried, her base is flawed (i. e., she had a child while unmarried; cf. *cupi chaḍui*); *cel lekan bhajanpe nam kana? Ale dō, Saheb, eken p. dōpotakle nam kana*, what kind of a vessel do you want? We, sir, want a vessel with a fissured bottom (a woman) (from the ceremonial talk at marriage; the real meaning is here a widow or divorced woman); *nahel p.*, the plough-back, the part below the *isi*, down to where it is bent (also called *nahel deke*. (H. *pendā*.)
- penda dōpot*, n. fig. A woman, especially one who has had a child (widow or divorced woman) (v. supra; v. *dōpot*).
- pendare*, n., the same as *penda*, q. v. (rare; cf. Muṇḍari *pendari*).
- pendla*, adj. Deceitful, unreliable, untrustworthy, a fibber, lying (men). *P.geae, holae gokadiña, tehehe meneta, banuka*, he is unreliable, yesterday he promised me, to-day he says, I have nothing; *p. hoṛak katha dō thik banuktakoa*, there is no certainty in what fibbers say (cf. *ende pende*).
- pendlo*, adj. f., the same as *pendla*, q. v., but applied to females.

- pendloñ*, adj., the same as *pendla*, q. v., applied to children. *Nui p. mara gidra, nitge dakae jomketa, are meneta, bañ jom akata*, this fibbing wretch of a child, he has just had his food and he says "I have not eaten."
- pendra*, adj. m., the same as *pendla*, q. v.
- pendraha*, adj., the same as *pendla*, q. v. *P.geae, alope patiquataea*, he is a fibber, don't rely on what he says.
- pendro*, the same as *pendlo*, q. v.
- pensen*, n. Pension; v. a. m. Dismiss with pension, be pensioned. *Haramlenkhanko p.oka*, when they get old they are given a pension. (Engl.; cf. *penson* and *pilsin*.)
- Pentekost*, n. Pentecost, Whitsuntide. (Greek., Engl.)
- pengha*, adj., v. m. Perverse, insincere; prevaricate, be insincere, pretend ignorance. *Nui p. do badae tuluce meneta, bañ badaea*, this insincere fellow, knowing, he says, I don't know; *holañ laiatmea ar teheñ dom p.k kana*, I told you yesterday, and to-day you pretend not to know; *anjomet tuluce p.k kana*, although he is hearing, he is pretending not to hear.
- pendkak*, adj., v. m. Ripening, more than half-grown; reddish, brownish; become do. *Noa p. dom emañ kana, beleak do bam emañ*, you are giving me this unripe fruit, will you not give what is ripe; *noa so bele do pendkagoñ kana*, this *so* (q. v.) fruit is commencing to ripen (is getting a reddish colour); *noa kicriñ do p. roñ kana*, this cloth is reddish in colour (v. *pendkoñ*).
- pendra*, adj. m. Grey-eyed, white-eyed. *P.geae nui haram do*, this old man is grey-eyed; *p. kada*, a grey-eyed buffalo; *iñren mitñen dañgra doe p.gea*, I have a grey-eyed bullock.
- pendraha*, adj., the same as *pendra*, q. v.
- pendra mēt*, adj. White-eyed (abuse). *Am p.m. do, bam heleñ kana*, you white-eyed wretch, can't you see me (v. *pendra*; C., Chronic ophthalmia).
- pephra*, v. *phepra*. (C.)
- pephra*, v. *phepra*. (C.)
- Perbhu*, v. *Probhu*.
- perel mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a leap, bound, spring. *P.m.ye don tolketa kulqi*, the hare jumped out with a bound; *p.m. jhañtiye don paromketa tarup*, the leopard jumped over the fence with one leap (v. *infra*).
- perel perel*, adv. With jumps, leaps, bounds. *Bahu kuri p.p.e dargeta*, the young wife ran away bounding along; *jel p.p.e dargeta*, the deer ran away jumping.
- perja*, n., v. a. m. Tenant, subject; take as, become do. *Paikosta* (or *tika*) *p.*, a tenant who has land, but not his home in a village; *manjhi p.e baikusukelkoa noa jumire*, the headman gave this rice-land to some settlers (new ones); *bar pe orake p.kelkoa*, he settled two or three families as tenants (in his village); *atorele p. akana*, we have become tenants in the village. (H. *parjā*; v. *porja*.)

perla, adj. m. Squinting, dim-sighted; v. m. Become do. *Am p. dō bam* *hel namet kana, one coñ nēlok kan*, you half-blind one, you can't see it, look there it is in sight; *mēlenteye p. akana*, he has become dim-sighted owing to his having suffered from ophthalmia (cf. *pelka*).

perman, n., v. a. m. Proof, verification, evidence; to prove, substantiate, verify. *P.ko emketa*, they gave evidence; *p.ahme, bañkhanlañ sañmea*, prove it against me, or I shall take hold of you; *kombro bako p. dayeadea*, they were unable to prove him the thief; *noa katha dō bañ p.lena*, the matter was not proved (substantiated). (H. *pramāṇ*; cf. *perman*.)

peroj, n. Jacinth or amber. (P. H. *pirojā*; only in books.)

pera, n. A kind of sweetmeat (made of curds). (C., stuff not used by Santals here; H. *perā*.)

pera (-*ñ*, -*m*, -*t*), n. My, your, his (her, their) relative (v. *infra*).

pera, n., v. a. m. A relative, relation, kinsman, friend, visitor; receive as do., show hospitality, befriend, welcome, treat kindly. *P. kanae*, he is a relative; *miñ budaren kanako nij p.ge*, they are descendants of the same ancestor, own relatives (agnatic); *iñ bahu sečren p. kanako*, they are relatives on my wife's side; *sor p. kanako, etakko doko bañ kana*, they are near relatives, they are not strangers; *sañgiñ p. kanako, kuli napam p.ge*, they are distant relatives, found to be relatives by asking each other (generally, found to be of the same sept); *ato saqai p.*, a person of artificial relationship living in the same village (all living together in a village will, if not really related, make up an artificial relationship, to make it easy to live together); *nepel oprom p.*, acquaintances; *jom loe p.*, a relative who may eat the flesh of a sacrificial animal (but not the head), otherwise comes without bringing anything along (v. *jom loe*), a relative who comes without being invited, only to eat; *gutiā p.*, relatives of the same sept, but of different sub-septs, who may eat flesh of the sacrificed animals with those whose *gutiā* they are, while these cannot do so with the others; *Deko p. janum jhañti, pakṭigea*, a Deko friend, a fence of thorn-branches, they sting (Santal proverb); *p.ko heč akawatlea*, we have got visitors; *khubko p.kidiña*, they treated me lavishly; *p. dō bako lakgawa*, they don't send visitors away; *p. bako lagao akana*, there has not been any visitor to ask for a girl in marriage; *bako p.lena*, they did not become relatives (were not pleased to get a girl in marriage); *gitič p. kanako*, they are visitors (strangers, but Santals) who will spend the night here; *p. daka jomle senlena*, we went to have food with relatives. (Muṇdari *pera*, Kurku *peria*.)

pera hor, n. A visitor, a relative, friend, also used when addressing an unknown or unrecognized person (supposed to be a Santal). *P.h.ko heč akawatlea*, visitors have come to us; *E p.h., okaren kanam*, friend, from where are you; *thamakur emokme, p.h.*, give tobacco, friend (v. *hor*).

- pera horok*, v. m. Go on a visit (to relatives). *Gapa p.h.le calaka*, to-morrow we shall go on a visit to relatives; *holale p.h.lena*, we went yesterday on a visit (note the form *p.horlena*, is not regularly used).
- pera lera*, n. Friends, relations. *P.l.ko heč akawatlea*, we have got visitors; *p.nāhī l.bako hečlena*, no visitors have come at all (*lera* a jingle).
- pera pāira*, n. Relations. (Uncertain.)
- pera parbhā*, n. Relations and kindred. *Ōakore p.p. banukkotina*, I have no relatives or kindred in these parts (v. *parbhā*; C., acquaintances and relatives; here only about relatives).
- pera parbhāi*, v. *pera parbhā*. (C., not here.)
- perat*, adv. Too much. *Unakem hūlekhan p.ge hoeoktama*, if you drink so much, it will be too much for you. (About equal to *barti*.)
- pera tala*, v. a. m. To admit into society again (v. sub *tala*).
- peresan*, v. *persan*. (C., not here.)
- persan*, v. m. Rebound, ricochet, bound; tumble, fall down (from a recumbent position); v. a. d. Rebound on. *Arār p.ok kana*, the yoke is rolling over (lies flat on the neck, instead of standing upright); *dhiriye capatkefa, hor seč p.ena*, he threw a stone (at something), it rebounded towards a man; *biñ in seče p.ena*, the snake turned round towards me; *theŋga p.adina*, the stick rebounded on me; *hakoko p. ođokok kana*, the fish are springing out; *gidra parkom khone p. hūrena*, the child tumbled down from the bedstead; *lač hasoyede kante gidrai p.ok kana*, the child is rolling over because it has pain in its stomach; *matkom p.ok kana*, the mahua flowers are falling.
- perta*, adj., v. a. m. Incorrect, perverse, crooked, not upright, off the straight; pervert, twist; warp. *Noa marār dō p.gea*, this shoulder-yoke is twisted; *nui hor dō adiye p.gea, dikhit katha hō baŋgeye gođaoa*, this man is very perverse, he will not acknowledge what is evident; *p. ti*, a dislocated hand; *noa silpiñ dō p.yena*, this door has become warped; *kathae p.kefa*, he perverted the matter; *sener p.yena*, the rafter has warped (cf. *petēr*).
- perta pirti*, adj., v. a. m., the same as *perta*, q. v. *Tale sener dō p.p.ka*, rafters of (cut) Palmyra palm are liable to warp; *kathae p.p.kefa*, he perverted the matter (in several ways).
- pesab*, n., v. a. Urine; to urinate. (P. H. *peshāb*.)
- pesgi*, v. *peski*.
- Pesiphik*, n. The Pacific. (Engl., in geography.)
- peska*, n. The testicles (men, animals).
- peskar*, v. *peskar*.
- peski*, n. A commission (given to labour recruiters); (C., an advance of pay, etc.). *Kuli sordar dō kuli piche mimil se babar poesakate p.ko nama*, the labour-recruiters (for tea-gardens) get a commission of one or two pice for each coolie. (Desi *jol peski*, a certain tax paid for water got for irrigation purposes; cf. P. H. *phaski*.)

pesrao, v. a. m. Reject, decline, refuse, send away empty-handed or with an excuse; vanquish, set at nought. *Hijuke p.keta*, he refused to come; *hakim reak kathae p.keta*, he refused to obey the magistrate's order; *kokoe hoře p.kedea*, he sent the begging man away empty-handed; *rog rane p.ef kana*, the disease rejects the medicine (the medicine has no effect); *nui qimqi do goša ato hoře p. akatkoa*, this woman has vanquished the people of the whole village (defied, set them at nought) (cf. *posra*; v. *phesrao*).

pesra pesri, v. a. m. Deceive by various pretexts, refuse, defy; do. reciprocally. *Kathae p.p.kettakoa*, he refused to pay any attention to their words; *katha p.p.lenkhan bañ chinđqu hodoka*, if a matter is objected to from different sides, it cannot be quickly settled; *kathakin p.p.keta*, they refused to pay any attention to each other's words (v. *supra*).

pesta jo, n. A pestachio nut. (P. H. *pista*; only in books.)

petra da, n. A wild plant, *Jussioca suffruticosa*, L. (C.)

peša, n., v. a. m. Party, side; bring to one's side. *Am p.re iiii tahena, ar am do in p.re*, I shall be on your side and you on my side; *jotoñ in p. akatkoa*, I have brought them all over to my side. (H. *peša*, belly; v. *piš*.)

pešara, v. *pešari* (the more common form). (H. *pišārā*.)

pešari, n. A basket (generally made of bamboo) with a cover. Used for keeping clothes, documents, etc., in. *P.re dolej kagoj dohokakme*, put the documents in the basket. (H. *pišārī*; v. *pišārī*.)

pešari, v. *rañdi pešari* (cf. *supra*; ? cf. H. *pešārthī*).

pešasti, adj. Greedy, gluttonous. *P. kanae, jāhā tinakem emae bae biša*, he is a glutton, he will not be satisfied however much you give him (? cf. H. *pešārthī*).

pešlaha, adj. m. Greedy, gluttonous (men). *P. hoř kanae, jāhā tinakem emae bae baša*, he is greedy, however much you give him, he will not say no (v. H. *peš*).

pešhâr, n., the same as *pešâr*, q. v. (A heifer). *P. gaiye ârgo akala*, the heifer is with her first calf.

-pe, v. *-pe* (pers. pr.).

pe, num. Three. *Pe hoř*, three people; *pe dare matkom menaktalea*, we have three mahua trees. (Muṇḍari, Ho *apia* (Ho also *ape*), Kurku *apai*; Mon *pi*; Khmer *piy*; Bahnar *peng*; Stieng *pei*.)

pēc, n., v. a. m. A screw; straits, difficulty, entanglement; to turn, screw; bring pressure to bear on, bring into difficulties. *P. lagaokate p. urijme*, put in a screw and screw it firmly; *mokordomare p.in pešer akata*, I have turned the screw in the court-case (i. e., paid the pleader, bribed others); *maran p.reñ parao akana*, I have fallen into great difficulties (been fined); *p.ko lagao akawadiña*, they have brought pressure to bear on me; *ato hořko p. akadiña*, the village people have left me in difficulties (are all against me, no helper); *p. akanah, ŭaka bañ nam dareak kana*, I have been brought into difficulty, I am unable to get the money (necessary

- to pay a fine); *ato khonle p.tolkedea*, we pressed him out of the village (made it too hot for him to stay). (H. *pec* and *pēc*.)
- peceč peceč*, adv. Hawking, expectorating. *P.p. mił talaoe thoyet kana*, he is constantly hawking and spitting (e. g., after having chewed tobacco, not about diseased people) (? cf. *pěč pěč*; onomat.).
- peckos*, n. A screw-driver. (B. *pěckos*.)
- pecleč*, v. a. m. Slink away, run away. *Hape hapeteye p.ena ato khon*, he quietly slunk away from the village; *bahu do tinre coe p.keł* (or *-en*), the daughter-in-law ran away some time or other (cf. *peleč*; cf. *pac*).
- peco*, v. a. The call of a certain species of owl. (C., not here, v. infra.)
- pecot pecot*, adv. The call of the *kokor*. *Nitok kokor p.p.e rakiketa, an-gayena*, now the owl has called, it is dawn (onomat., explained as *pe cot*, three times).
- pěč*, v. a. To break wind (onomat., about a short thin sound).
- pěč pěč*, adv., v. a., the same as *pěč*, but several times.
- pedeč pedeč*, adj. Small (girls), scantily clothed (corresponding to *banđuc banđuc*, q. v., about small boys); adv. Very slowly (grown-up ones). *P.p.ko hir barae kana*, the (small girls) are running about half-naked; *heč hijukme, p.p.e tarameta*, come along quickly, you are walking very slowly (cf. *pidič pidič*; cf. *peden peden*).
- peden peden*, adj. Short-skirted (women). *P.p.e bande akana*, she has put on a strip of a loin-cloth; *p.p.e calak kana ač eskarge*, she is going with her short loin-cloth fluttering (legs seen) by herself alone (v. *pidin pidin*).
- pedgor*, adj. Fat and with large buttocks (women). *P.e bano akana*, she has grown fat with large buttocks (cf. *pedor*; C. applies it to men; here only to women; v. *pidgur*).
- pedgorae*, the same as *pedgor*, q. v. (v. *pidgorae*).
- pednen*, adj. Short-skirted (disrespectful). *P.e bande akana*, she has a narrow strip of a loin-cloth on (about girls and short women); *hijukme p., cefem nam kana onđe do*, come, you short-frocked girl, what are you wanting there (v. *peden peden*).
- pedor*, adj., the same as *pedgor*, q. v.
- pedorae*, the same as *pedgor*, q. v.
- pedor pedor*, adv. Buttocks shaking, wriggling the posterior (women). *P.p.e calak kana*, she is walking with buttocks shaking; *p.p.e moča akana*, she is so fat that her buttocks shake (cf. *pidur pidur*).
- peder peder*, adv., v. a. Breaking wind; to break wind (onomat.)
- pedgo*, n. A plant the root of which is eaten. (C.)
- pedgo*, adj. Dwarfish, short (girls). *Nahak jugren kuri doko p.gea*, the girls of this age are all short (of low stature; C. of men; not here); *horo p.p. dare akana*, the paddy has grown very short.
- pedle*, adj. Dwarfish, short, low, tiny (women, trees, houses); v. m. Be do. *Noa atoren kuri doko p.gea*, the girls of this village are all dwarfish; *noa p. darere bam deč dareaka, p.re hō qar menaka*, are you unable to

- climb this low tree, there are also branches low down; *noa oṛak̃ dō p.yena*, this house has become too low.
- pēdr̥eč̥ pēdr̥eč̥*, adv., v. a. Breaking wind; to break wind (onomat.; cf. *pēč̥ pēč̥*).
- pē gel*, num. Thirty; *p.g.bar*, thirty-two; etc.; *p.g.ak̃*, the thirtieth (inanim.); *p.g.ič̥*, the thirtieth (animate) (*pē + gel*).
- pē isi*, num. Three scores, sixty.
- pējleč̥*, v. *hējleč̥ pējleč̥* (dirty, untidy).
- pēke pōko*, adj. Fat, chubby, plump (infants). *P.p.e moṭa akana, eṅgat toa sebelgetaea*, it has become plump and fat, its mother's milk tastes well (cf. *piko pōko*).
- pēkneč̥*, adj. Fat, chubby (small children) (v. supra).
- pē kona*, n., adj. Triangle; triangular. *Noa khēt dō p.k.gea*, this rice-field is triangular (v. *pē* and *kona*).
- pē kōṇḍ*, n. Three corners; adj. Triangular. *P.k.re baṅ hoelenkhan mit k.re dō ṇamōk̃gea*, if it comes to nothing in three corners, something will be had in one corner; *noa goḍa dō p.k.gea*, this high-land field is triangular (v. *pē* and *kōṇḍ*).
- pēlet*, v. a. Bolt, run away, abscond (temporarily). *Tahēkanae, okate cōe p.keṭ*, he was here, he has taken himself off somewhere; *mohajon bōtor-teye p.keta*, he bolted fearing the money-lender (has hidden somewhere).
- pēl pēl*, the same as *pōl pōl*, q. v. (v. *pal pal*; stagnant (water), rotting).
- pēl pēlao*, v. m., the same as *pal palao*, q. v.
- pēnc*, v. *pēc̥*. (C., not Santal pronunciation.)
- pēncōk̃*, v. *beṅcōk̃*. (C.)
- pēnd*, n. A patch. (C.)
- pēnd*, adj. Unreliable, untrustworthy. *P.geae, alope sakhiyea*, he is unreliable, don't take him as a witness (rare; v. *end pēnd, ende pēnde*).
- pēne*, inclusive or collective num. All three. *P.hor hijuk̃pe*, come you all three; *p.ko ruq̃k̃ kana*, all three of them are ill; *p.ḍaṅgrako idiketko-talea*, they took away all our three bullocks (*pē* with infixed *n*).
- pēnemit*, adj. Triune. Word used for the Trinity. *P.Isor*, the triune God (v. supra and *mit*; others have tried to render it with *pere mit*, but this is objectionable, as it may mean "one among three").
- pēnd*, v. *pēnt̃*.
- penson*, n. Pension. (Engl.)
- pēndkō*, v. *pēndkōk̃*.
- pēndkōk̃*, adj., v. m. Half-ripe; reddish, brownish; become do.; the same as *pēndkak̃*, q. v. *Noa p.jō dō baṅ sebela*, this half-ripe fruit is not savoury; *kicrič̥ dō p.ena*, the cloth has become reddish in colour (faded).
- pēndkōt*, the same as *pēndkōk̃*, q. v.
- pēndō*, the same as *pēndkōk̃*, q. v.
- pēndōk̃*, the same as *pēndkōk̃*, q. v.
- pēndō pēndō*, adj. Ripening (but not quite ripe). *Janum dō p.p.ge bele akana, ar pēndōak̃ge sebela, bele harak̃ dō lēmtoḱ̃gea*, the thorn fruits

are ripening (reddish on one side), and half-ripe fruit tastes well, what is fully ripe is insipid (no juice felt) (v. *peṇḍo*).

peṇṭ, n. Knickers, shorts (trousers that reach to just above the knees). *P.e hoṛok̄ baraca*, he uses shorts. (Engl. pants. Getting into fairly common use by this time among people who have been to school, and their children.)

peṇṭot, n. A flea (word rare).

peṇṭot, adj. Niggardly, stingy; the same as *paṇṭet* and *koṇṭet*, qq. v. *Adi p. hoṛ kanae, dhar paṇca bae emoka*, he is a very niggardly person, he does not give you any temporary loan.

pē pē, adv. In flow, to overflowing. *Tehen̄ dō aḍi āṭe dak̄kette gaḍa pē pē pereḍ akana*, the river is full to overflowing, because it rained so heavily to-day (? onomat.; cf. H. *paī*, water-course).

pē pē, adv. The sound of the *peprēt*, a long-drawn high sound. *Hor horte pē pēko oṛoṇ̄ idiyeṭa*, they are making a long-drawn high sound (blowing the *peprēt*) as they pass along the road (onomat.; H. *pē*).

pepe, distrib. num. By threes, each three. *P. hoṛko heḍena*, they came in parties of three (also *p. hoṛ kate* or *p. kate hoṛ*); *p. goṭek̄kate emakom*, give them each three; *candore p. gelkate dōrmahako nama*, they get a monthly pay of thirty (rupees) each; *p. paikate emakom*, give them each three *paī*; *p. bohok̄kate haṭiṇko hoeyentalea mīhū*, when the calves (i. e. cattle) were divided (between us as heirs) it came to three heads for each of us (v. *pē*).

peperkaḥ, v. m. To water, fill with tears, brim with tears. *Thoraṇ̄ ruhet̄ kedete mēṭ daḥ p. entaca*, her eyes were filled with tears, because I scolded her a little; *bhabnate mēṭ daḥ peperkagoka, ar landate hō*, owing to grief the eyes will brim with tears, and also due to laughter.

peperkat, the same as *peperkaḥ*, q. v.

pē pō, adv., equivalent to *pē pē*, q. v., but about the sounds of two kinds, a higher and a lower tone. *Pē pōko oṛoṇ̄et kana peprēt ar bakea*, they are blowing a *peprēt* and a *bakea*, making a high and a low-toned sound (onomat.).

pepreḍ, adj. Full, brim-full. *P. kaṇḍa aguime*, bring a full pot; *mimiṭ bhāṭiḍ p. haṇḍiye ematkina*, he gave each of them one leaf-cup full of beer. (Perform. of *pereḍ*, q. v.)

peprēt, n. A kind of trumpet (made of wood, *hoṭot*, q. v., the leaf of the Palmyra palm, the bark of *bhorkoṇḍ*, q. v., and similar things). *Bapla jōkheḍ Dōm p. ko oṛoṇ̄a*, at the time of a marriage the Doms blow a trumpet (of wood, with a bit of a Palmyra palm leaf in the mouth end; as a musical instrument *p.* is used by the Doms; among Santals the children use any kind likely to give a sound when blowing) (cf. Muṇḍari *pererend*.)

peprēt, v. a. Make into a roll, roll up (a piece of paper, document). (C., word not so used here; v. *gūrhe*; v. supra.)

peprēt, n. The young shoot of the *karam* (q. v.) tree. Used in Santal vet. medicine (the shoot is chewed and the stuff expectorated into the eyes of cattle, when the eyes run). *Karam p. togočkate mētre thoaeme*, chew the tip of the *karam* shoot and spit it into the eyes of the animal (v. supra).

peprēt pīthq, n. A kind of cake that is made into a roll. The flat dough is placed on a leaf and rolled up with this, thereupon the whole is boiled in water or steamed; when ready the leaf is thrown away (v. *pīthq*).

pereč, adj., v. a. m. Full; to fill; be full. *Khub sagunle namketa, p. kaṇḍa dakle daramketa*, we got an excellent omen, we met (a woman with) an earthenware vessel full of water; *p. khacłqke dipil akafa*, she carries on her head a basket full (of something); *p. gaḍa dakiñ paromena*, I crossed the river full of water; *p. hoṛmo menaea*, she is pregnant; *p. oraḱ bandi menaktaea*, he has his house full of paddy-bundles; *p. goṛa gai menakko-taea*, he has his cow-shed full of cattle; *p. baṭi daḱ maṇḍiko emadiña*, they gave me a full cup of rice-gruel; *goṛa perejme*, fill up (the holes of) the cow-shed; *dake lo p.keta khañka dhabič*, she drew water and filled the vessel to the brim; *uni boṅga bape p.lekhač ohope thirlena*, if you do not fill (satisfy) that bonga, you will certainly not cease (to have fever); *mohajonteñ p. akana*, I have got plenty of creditors; *gaḍa p.ena, alope paromoka*, the river is full, don't cross; *mēl p.iñ nelledea taruṣ*, I saw the leopard plainly; *lač p.entina, okareñ sahoṣ ocoea*, my stomach is full, where shall I find place for anything more. (Muṇḍari, Ho *pere*; Kurku *pereč*.)

perek, n. A nail, also used about a screw. (B. *perek*; not common.)

peren peren, adv., v. a. impers. Cutting, smarting (pain); have do. pain.

Marañ utar jaṇumiñ rok akante p.p. hasoyediñ kana, I have a cutting pain, having got a very large thorn in my foot; *ojo bele akante p. p.ediñ kana*, my boil has suppurated and I have a smarting pain (cf. H. *pirānā*, smart; and *pernā*, to rack).

pere pere, adv., v. m. Just a little; shoot forth (just beginning). *Dakketle ghās p.p. sagenok kana*, the grass is beginning to come out owing to the rain; *p.p.e setoñeta teheñ*, there are glimpses of sunshine to-day (sun is coming out a little through the clouds); *ghās p.p. akana*, the grass has commenced to sprout; *holanok ale sen p.p.ye dakketle*, yesterday we had a sprinkle of rain in our direction.

peresañ, n. A kind of string instrument, made of the shell of *hotol* (q. v.), that is covered with some kind of skin and has a shaft of bamboo and one string, played by the fingers; one who begs playing do. *P.e heč akana, koe emaepe*, a man with a *p.* has come (to beg), give him something. Not used by Santals, but by begging Hindus. A stringed instrument of the same construction, but with more strings is used by Hindus, somewhat in the same way as a guitar. *P. do kaṭuṣteko ruia ar bhērē bhērē saḍea*, they play the string instrument with their fingers and it sounds *bh.bh.*

pes, v. a. Present (petition, complaint), prefer, submit to. *Hakim then kagoje p.keta*, he presented a paper (petition) to the magistrate; *mañjhi then kathako p.keta*, they submitted the matter to the headman. (P. H. *pesh*; not common.)

pesē pesē, the same as *pesē pesē*, q. v.

pesē pesē, adv., v. m. Very little, slightly; ooze out exude. *Toa añjet akantaea, p.p. oðokok kana*, her milk has dried up, it comes out in a very small quantity; *kui dak p.p. sgethok kana*, the well water percolates in a very small quantity; *pahil do adi at mâyām tūñik kan tahēkana, nitok do p.p.ok kana*, at first the blood was spurting out in great quantity, now it is oozing out slightly. (Mundari *pesen pesen*.)

pesel pesel, adj., adv., v. m. Unpalatable, insipid; without relish, insipidly; become over-satisfied, feel unpalatable. *Jom jokheč p.p. qikauk kana*, it tastes insipid when eating it; *ruq iqte p.p.e jometa*, being ill he eats without relish (forcing himself to eat); *jom biyenteye p.p.ena*, having had his fill he has lost all relish; *tehenak utu do p.p.gea*, to-day's curry is insipid.

peskar, n. An (Indian) official that lays all papers before the magistrate, a magistrate's assistant. *P. babu then nathi taken kana*, the file of the court-cases is with the assistant. (P. H. *peshkār*; in some parts also called *pes babu*; many have a repute of taking bribes.)

pesor, v. a. m. Slip, miss, make a slip of the tongue, escape, fall off, fall short. *Marārīn p.keta, taren khon p. nūrena*, I let the shoulder-yoke slip off; it slipped down from my shoulder; *taruṇīn dal p.kedea*, I struck the leopard, so that he was turned off; *ror p.ketañ, ikakatiñpe*, I made a slip of the tongue, forgive me; *oka seč coe p.en*, he slipped away somewhere; *rel gaḍi p.ena*, the railway car went off the rails; *jome p.ena*, he missed the food (was not in time to get anything); *kamiye p.ena*, he missed getting work (because he was not there in time) (v. *pasuṇ*).

peteč, v. a. Sift (with a winnowing-fan). *Caole p. saphakame*, sift and clean the rice (onomat.; v. infra. *Peteč* is used by mothers to small children in the meaning of a small winnowing-fan, otherwise called *suptič*, q. v.)

peteč Peteč, adv., v. a. With a slapping sound; to sift do. *Cel leka bam gumet, p.p. sade ocoeme*, how are you sifting, move the winnowing-fan with a slapping sound (produced by slapping the winnowing-fan on the under side with the left hand); *bes lekae p.p.et kana*, she is sifting well with the proper slap slap (onomat.).

petereč, n., adv. Full; in full measure. *P. emakom*, give them (the cup) full (as much as it will take); *p.p. dak lo aguime*, draw water and bring full vessels (*pereč* with infixed *t*; not common).

petkereč, adj. Dense, thickly. *Gachi p. omon akana*, the paddy seedlings have come thickly up; *p.ko duruṇ akana*, they are sitting close together.

peṭ, n. The stomach; in Santali only found in compounds. (H. *peṭ*.)

peṭ camra, n. A small bush or tree, *Helicteres Isora*, L. The fruit has a peculiar, twisted shape and is used in Santal medicine against stomach ache (v. *peṭ* and *H. camrā*).

peṭ camra banda, n. A parasitic shrub growing on the *peṭ camra*, *Viscum monoicum*, Roxb. Used in Santal medicine (v. *banda*).

peṭ dandiq, adj. Gluttonous, insatiable, who only thinks of his stomach. *Nui p.d. dō mit talaoge jom reakgeye disakaka*, this glutton is always only thinking of food (v. *peṭ*; v. *dand*).

peteč, n. Light or blighted grain, only husk without grain; v. m. Get unfilled grain. *Roko nuketa, eken p.le samtaoketa*, flies have 'drunk' (spoiled) it, we collected only husk; *hor dō babo p.a, horo herege p.a*, we human beings are not blighted grain, paddy husk is blighted grain (Santal saying, the meaning of which is that no human being is so poor that nothing can be expected); *p. ko ever oṭaṇa*, they winnow the blighted grain away; *janhe petejoka*, millet may get unfilled grain. (Muṇḍari *petej*.)

peteč, v. a m. Break off with the fingers, nip off, snip off. *Daṭqumi p. aguime*, break off and bring a tooth-brush twig; *sahan p. adorme*, break off some branches for firewood and bring them in; *gidra laḡit raheṭ petejme*, break off some *raheṭ* (q. v.) pods for the children; *ti jaṅga hasoyediṇ kana, kaṭuṭ p.katiṇme*, I have pain in my hands and feet, twist my fingers and toes for me (make them crack; v. *ṭhoč*); *humam p. agukom*, break off the cocoons and bring them (i. e., the twigs to which the cocoons are attached are broken off). (Muṇḍari *pete*.)

peteč kuca, v. a. Break partially, not quite off. *Noa ḍar dō hante p.k. goṭkam, noṭeḡe hijuk kana*, break and bend this branch in that direction, it is coming here (v. supra and *kuca*).

peteč leteč, v. a. Manage, finish. *Jel gegetiṇ p.l.keta*, I have finished cutting up the meat. (Rare; v. *leteč*.)

peteč lipič, n. Empty ears with here and there a full grain. *Neṭar dō p.l.kogebo jom hataṛa, candoe moloklenge bandibon bogoja*, at present we shall in the meantime eat the winnowings, when it becomes new moon, we shall open the rice bundle. When the *peteč*, q. v., is winnowed away, some grains will always follow (v. *lipič*).

peteč lipik, v. *peteč lipič*. (C.; probably a mishearing.)

peteṭe peteṭe, adj., adv., v. a m. Crowded, crammed; to cram, fill over-full; be crowded. *Tināḡ baṇ kicrič dō p.p.m tubetel*, how many pieces of clothes are you cramming into (the pot to boil); *noa oraḡre p.p.le gitič aṅgayena*, we spent the night in this house crowded together; *dakaṭe p.p.keta* (or, *p.p.yena*), you crammed the rice into the cooking-vessel (it has been crammed; there has been too much, so that the rice has not been properly boiled); *jom p.p.yenae*, he has eaten himself over-full (cf. *peṭ*).

peteṭer, v. a m. Twist, turn, writhe, wind, screw; adj. Twisted, turned. *Bor p.pe, bandiabon*, twist straw into a rope, we shall make a paddy

- bundle; *hətoke p.kedea*, he twisted its neck (also *p. gockedea*, killed by twisting the neck, especially fowls); *kisni p.bon calaka*, we shall go to wring starlings (done at night; when the maenas are asleep in a tree; three or four boys climb a neighbouring tree and commence to shake some leaves (v. *thepe thepe*), whereupon the maenas come flying and are caught and twisted, so that they die); *sedaere do goco quriko p.dhəbič bako baplaetkəa*, formerly they did not let a man marry until he could twirl his beard (was grown up); *silpih p.urijme*, screw the door firm; *delabon sunumbon p.katalea*, come along, help us to turn (the rope round) the oil (press) for us (note, *bon* and *le*, all to work, but oil belongs to speakers); *lač hasoteye p.ok kana*, he is writhing with stomach-ache; *ti jaŋga p.katiime*, twist (massage) my arms and legs; *eŋko hasate p.em*, twist his (arms, etc.) using burned clay from the fire-place (resorted to in certain kinds of convulsions); *noa hor do p.gea*, this road is winding; *p.gada*, a winding river; *ghuri gočena, p.lekhan jivedoka*, the watch has stopped, if you wind it, it will go again (v. *lutur peŋer*; cf. *peŋeč*).
- peŋer bare*, n. A variety of the Banyan tree (v. *bare*). Branches are twisted.
- peŋer potam*, n. A kind of dove (so called on acc. of its call *ses peŋer duk*, repeated), the same as *bhosko potam*.
- peŋes mante (-marte, -mente)*, adv. With a crack, click. *Lahi sakom p.m.raput gočena*, the lac wristlet broke with a crack; *dar p.m.ye peŋečkəa*, he broke the branch off with a sharp noise (v. *infra*).
- peŋes peŋes*, adv., v. m. With sharp cracking, clicking, crackling sounds; to crack, crackle. *Maŋ sahan p.p. ʃhuk kana*, the bamboo firewood bursts making crackling sounds; *bənduk do oka leka coŋ p.p.ok kana*, the gun somehow makes clicking sounds (only the sound of the hammer is heard (onomat.; cf. *peŋeč*).
- peŋ khāo khāo*, adv. The call of the fox (*khikri*) during the pairing season (Aghar and Pus), as heard by the Santals (v. *peŋ* and *khāo khāo*).
- peŋ posa*, adj. Greedy, gluttonous, voracious. *Nui p.p. do tis hē bae bika*, this voracious person will never get enough. (H. *peŋ-posū*.)
- peŋ posaha*, the same as *peŋ posa*, q. v.
- peŋreŋ*, adj. Small with a protruding stomach (children); the same as *beŋreŋ*, q. v. (? cf. *peŋ*).
- piā*, v. m., v. *piāu*. *Noa isi lagaome, p.ka se baŋ*, fix this plough-beam and see whether it will fit or not (go into the hole cut for it).
- piāj*, v. *peāj*. (C.; not used here; P. H. *piyāz*.)
- piāk*, adj. Addicted to liquor, drunkard. *P.ko hečena*, people addicted to drink have come (cf. H. *piyā*; Desi *piāk*, used, but not considered Santali).
- piākar*, the same as *piāk*, q. v. (Muṇḍari *piākar*.)
- piāk piāk*, adv. The call of half-grown fowls, cheeping, chirping. *Potam lekhan sim p.p.ko raga*, fowls as big as pigeons call *piāk piāk* (onomat.; smaller ones call *ciāp ciāp*).
- piāk piāk*, adv., equivalent to *piāk piāk*, q. v.

piāñ payañ, n., adv. Grey dawn, break of day; v. m. Become dawn, fairly light. *P.p.reñ oðokena*, I started at break of day; *p.p.re gai ayakkakope*, take the cattle out at day-break; *p.p. marsalok kana*, it is getting grey dawn; *p.p.ena nitok do*, now it is break of day (cf. *payak poyok*).

piāñ piāñ, adv. The call of the *ghardidi* bird (the small Tailor bird) (onomat.).

piāra, n. Guava (fruit). (B. *peyārā*; common Santal name is *amsophori*.)

piāra, n., adj. Companion, friend; intimate. *Phalnatikin do adi p. menakkina*, so-and-so and so-and-so are great friends. (H. *piyārā*, beloved; very rare in Santali.)

piāu, v. a. m. Fit in, closely, load (a gun), fill, tutor, tamper with, bribe; besmear (arrow with poison); be in close friendship. *P. katha kana noa do*, *sari katha do bañ kana*, this is a taught matter (he has been tutored), it is not a true statement; *ðibiāre bati p.me*, fit the wick into the lamp; *banduke p.keta*, he loaded the gun; *p. guli*, a loaded (explosive) ball; *kathako p. akata*, they have taught (people) what to say (agreed on, concocted a story to be used); *gohako p.kedea*, they have tutored the witness; *peskarko p. akadea*, they have bribed the assistant; *kathateko p. puñi akadea*, they have filled him with words (tutored, made promises); *hañdire bisko p. akata*, they have put poison in the beer; *p. sarte tarupko tuñkedea*, they shot the leopard with a poisoned arrow (on which they had smeared *mghur*, q. v.); *bañla ðañðome p.keta*, he fitted the adze handle well in; *isi khub p. akana*, the plough-beam has been excellently fitted in (cf. H. *piyanā*, give to drink).

pič, n. The tail of a peacock. *Dasāe tiogok kana*, *marak p. do okoe then menaka*, the Durga puja is near, with whom are feathers of a peacock tail (v. *piñcar*; B. *picch*; cf. H. *pañc*).

piča, n. The buttock. (C.; not here; cf. H. *pičā*.)

pičak, v. *hoñak pičak*.

piča poco, the same as *pičo poco*, q. v.

picir, v. a. m. Spatter, splash, sprinkle over, fly off; v. a. d. Splash on. *Māyām p.ok kana ghao khon*, the blood spouts from the (cut) sore; *dañ p.ok kana*, there is a sprinkling of rain; *terel sahan oñeñ p.ena*, the ebony firewood flew off in sparks; *hako leodako jokheñ loñote p.keta*, when stirring the water to catch fish he spattered mud about; *kaña do cañðbolte loñote p.adiña*, the buffalo spattered mud on me with his tail (cf. *irci*; cf. *pasir*).

picir mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a splash, a spray. *P. m. dañe dal pasirketa*, he struck the water so that it splashed (one act); *reñeñ p. mye ađoadiña*, the cicada squirted its urine on me (v. *supra*).

picir picir, adv., v. a. m. In sprays, sprinkles; squirt, splash, spray, fly off (repeatedly). *Dañ do p.p. pasirok kana*, the rain falls sprinkling; *p.p.e areñeta dañ*, he is baling out water splashingly; *bohokre dañe p.p.e kana*, he is spraying water on his head; *sarim joroñ kana*, *atañkakpe*

- bafire*, *p.p.ok kana*, the roof is leaking, receive it (let it fall into) in a brass cup, it is splashing (v. *picir*).
- pickari*, v. *pickiri*.
- picki*, v. a. To squirt (with a syringe). *Hor senge dakem pocor p. gotkak kan do*, hante etak seč *p.me*, you are squirting water towards where there are people, squirt it over there in another direction (cf. H. *pickāri*; cf. *pickiri*).
- picki*, n. A species of Colocasia the corms of which are eaten. (C., not so called here; Muṇḍari *picki*.)
- pickiri*, n., v. a. A syringe; to syringe, squirt out. *P.te luturko sapha-keltaea*, they cleaned his ears with a syringe; *dake p.adea*, he squirted water on him (with a syringe); *lačko p.koa*, they give people an enema. (H. *pickāri*.)
- picla picli*, adv., v. m. Slipping; slip again and again. *P.p.ye hečena*, he came, slipping again and again; *p.p.yenae*, he slipped again and again (v. *infra*).
- piclau*, v. m. To slip, make a false step. *Piṇḍhere jaṅga p.entina*, my foot slipped on the ridge. (H. *pichānā*; v. *pichlau*.)
- picnuč*, adj. Tiny, small, wee (things). *Noa p. bafire do tinač saḥoboka*, how much will find room in this tiny brass cup; *noa p. aparite celem gojea*, what kind of animal will you kill with this tiny arrow-head; *p. nahelleye sioč kana*, he is ploughing, using a very small plough (v. *picuč*).
- picoc pococ*, adv., v. m. In a slovenly way, languidly, unsteadily; be shaky, weak, sneak about, slink about. *P.p.e taramea*, he is walking languidly (having no strength); *p.p.e cidireta*, he has loose bowels; *p.p.e sioč kana*, he ploughs in a slovenly way; *sagar p. pocojok kana*, the cart wheel is moving unsteadily; *noakoreye p.p. barae kana*, he is slinking about round here (cf. *pico poco*, *pacač pococ*, *pococ pococ*, *pocla pocla*).
- picom področ*, adv. Head over heels, precipitately, headlong. *P.p.e darketa botorte*, he ran away in fear head over heels (cf. *področ področ*).
- pico poco*, adj., adv., v. m. Weak, languid; languidly, slovenly, in great fear; be shaky, weak, slink about, run away in fear; be exhausted. *Nui haram doe p.p.gea*, *eskarte do ohge darelena*, this old man is weak, he will never be able to do it alone; *taruḥ helte p.p.e darketa*, seeing the leopard he ran headlong away; *p.p.e kami kana*, he works languidly; *heč hečteye p.p.yena*, coming along he became exhausted; *enan khon nondeye p.p. barae kana*, he has been slinking about here for a long while (v. *picoc pococ*).
- picor pocor*, adv., v. m. Squirting, watery discharges; to have loose bowels, weak digestion, diarrhoea. *Kačkom bhugakre theṅgate dakko soboklekhan*, *p.p. pasir odokoka*, when you thrust a stick into the water of a hole where there is a crab, it will splash out in sprays; *p.p. lače odokok kana*, he has diarrhoea with watery discharges; *siṇ arak jomte bin hewa hor doko p.p.oka*, when eating *siṇ* (q. v.) leaves those who are not

accustomed to eating them will get loose bowels (v. *pacar pocor*; v. *picir picir*).

pic pic, adv. In fear and trembling, fearful; be afraid. *Nonde eskar do ohon tahelena, p.p.in qikqueta*, I will not stay here alone, I am feeling great fear; *tarup rak anjomteye p.p.ok kana*, he is in great fear, hearing the leopard's cry (cf. *pico poco*).

pic pic, adv., v. a. Chirping; to chirp. *Nonde mitan bata menaea, hola p.p. rarakin anjomkeda*, there is a quail here, I heard it chirping yesterday; *batako p.p.eta*, the quails chirp (onomat.).

pic picu, v. a. m. Frighten, run back, turn and flee, be terrified, be frightened away, hide here and there. *Sipahiko p.p.ketlea*, the peons drove us away in fright; *akoak kathateko p.p.ketlea*, they frightened us by their words; *gai do cele coko bhirakukethote bir khonko p.p. hecena*, something or other having scared the cattle, they came terrified out of the forest; *hati botortele p.p.ena*, we fled in fright, terrified by the elephants (ran away for good); *rimil sade anjomteye p.p. barae kana*, hearing the thunder, he tries to hide here and there in fear (v. *pic pic*; cf. *pac puc*; cf. *pac pacao*).

picuē, adj. Small, tiny, wee. *Nui p. mara gidra bae bika*, this tiny child will not be satisfied; *p. cērē*, a tiny bird; *p. nahel*, a very small plough (v. *picnuē*).

picran, the same as *piclau*, q. v.

picha, v. *pacha*. (C.)

picha, the same as *piche*, q. v. (cf. H. *pichā*).

pichar, v. m., v. *pacil*. (C.; not here; cf. H. *pichārī*; here *pechar*.)

pichari baha, n. A small tree, *Wendlandia exserta*, DC.; v. m. Have the menses. *Pe b.k kana*, she has her menses.

pichauri, n. An over-cloth of cotton, made by sowing two pieces of cloth (v. *panci*) together; a *pichauri* consequently is a piece three cubits broad and some five cubits long. *P.te rabañ do enkage lagaka*, with a cotton-cloth the cold is somewhat driven away. (H. *pichaurī*; here only two pieces sown together make a *pichauri*; if four pieces, it becomes a *barki*; if the pieces to be sown together are only one cubit each, three may be used; a *pichauri* is not more than three cubits broad.)

piche, postpos. adj., adv. Each, every; as often as, every time. *Hor p. emakom*, give every one of them; *orak p. ko nombor akata*, they have put numbers on every house (at the census); *ror p. ukil takako hataoa*, the pleaders take money for every time they plead; *kami ballaoam p.m hē hūia, menkhan bam kamia*, every time you are told to do something you say yes, but you don't do anything; *benget rakap p.ye ripida*, every time he looks up he winks; *hijuk p.ye koelea*, every time she comes she asks us (to give); *gonon taka p. mimit pai caoleko emoka*, for each rupee of the bride-price they get one pai of rice (cf. H. *pichā* and *piche*.)

pichla pichli, the same as *picla picli*, q. v. *Jetke hasa then barti p.p. atkaroka*, where there is clay soil, it feels more slippery.

pichlau, the same as *piclau*, q. v. *Lôsotreye p.ena*, he slipped in the mud. *pichol*, adj., v. m. Slippery; to slip, slide, be belated, behind; v. a. Let slip, overlook. *Noa hor do p.gea*, this road is slippery; *racareh p.ena*, I made a slip in the courtyard; *pahil do ondenko hor joto khon lâhâtko tahêkana, nitok do bai baiteko p. idiyena*, formerly the people of that place were in advance of all others, now they have gradually been sliding backwards (have become unimportant or poor); *ror p.ketan*, I made a slip of the tongue; *lqlai hore p.keta katha, onate bale heclena*, the man with the message overlooked it (did not tell in time), therefore we did not come; *horrele p.ente gadi bale tiok dareata*, we were delayed on the road, therefore we could not reach the train in time (v. *piclau*; B. *pichol*).

pichor, adj., v. a. m., the same as *pichol*, q. v. (but only about slip; not about being behind).

pichrau, equal to *piclau*, q. v.

pichro, adj., v. a. m., equal to *pichor*, q. v. *P. horreye p.yena*, he slipped on the slippery road; *ror rorteye p.keta*, he made a slip of the tongue as he was speaking.

pidgur, adj., the same as *pedgor*, q. v.

pidguræ, adj., the same as *pedgor*, q. v.

pidiê pidiê, adv., v. n. Impetuously, restlessly, negligently; run about doing no work. *P.p.e nir baræ kana*, she is running about here and there restlessly (seeking amusement); *noko kuri kora doko p.p. baræ kana, kami bako disayeta*, these girls and boys run about everywhere, they do not remember that there is work to be done (cf. *pedeê pedeê*).

pidil pidil, adv. Energetically, always on the move (working women). *Siñ saŋuŋ p.p.e kamijoña*, she is the whole day on the move always working by herself; *p.p.e darketa, bah laga tiok dareadea*, she (girl, also a hare) ran off in great haste, I was unable to catch up with her (or it).

pidiñ pidiñ, the same as *pedeñ pedeñ*, q. v.

pidraqk, v. a. m. Act, speak ill-tempered, angry, sulky; be sulky (girls).

Daka jomem hohæe khan doe p.eta, if you call her to take her food, she answers ill-temperedly; *sapkateh aguye kana, p.eta kanae*, I have taken and am bringing her, she hits out at you; *ti bae tunum ocoak kana, pidragok kanae*, she will not let anyone touch her hand (to feel the pulse), she draws her hand back crossly; *bae rora, pidragok kanae*, she does not speak, she is cross; *tiye p. maraoadiña*, she hit out at me with her hand; *mit dhæe p.keta, cabayenæ*, she made an involuntary kick, then she died (about an epileptic).

pidraqk mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a sudden movement of hands or legs (epileptics); with an angry, cross movement. *P.m.ye hutmaqk kana*, she is jerking, hitting out with her hands; *p.m.ye phandaketa, adoe thirena*, he suddenly kicked once, then he became quiet.

pidrak pidrak, adv., v. a. m. With sudden movements of arms or legs; make such movements, kick, hit out; be cross, ill-tempered. *P.p.e phandaketa*, he kicked several times involuntarily (epileptics, animals just before dying); *p.p.et kanae, bae gəc gədok kana*, he is kicking again and again, he does not get a quick death; *usqf akanae, p.p.et kanae*, she is in the sulks, she hits out with her hands; *bae rəref kana, p. pidragok kanae*, she does not speak, she is ill-tempered.

piduč piduč, adj. Half-naked, with very scanty clothing (men). *P.p.e calaoena nehel*, he went off with next to no clothes on to attend the festival. (Corresponds to *pidiñ pidiñ* about women.)

pidur pidur, adv. Waddling (the posterior shaking) (about fat women). *P.p.e darkefa*, she ran away, her scantily covered buttocks shaking (v. *pedor*).

pidus pidus, adv., equivalent to *pidur pidur*, q. v. *P.p.e calak kana*, she walks, her fat buttocks shaking.

pidga, v. m. Gambol, run about, twist, jerk. *Mihūi p.k kana, tolkaepe*, the calf is running about, tie it up; *p.yenae, nehle calaoena*, he ran off in a hurry, he went off to attend a Hindu festival; *pipni p.k kantina, ruakan se cel coñ*, my eye-lid twitches, I shall very likely have an attack of fever; *latka p.k kantaea*, his pulse is jerky (about feverish pulse) (v. *infra*).

pidga pidgi, adv., v. m. Bounding along, running along, scampering; run along, scamper off. *Cele coñ noko gaiko bhirkauketkoa, p.p.ko darkefa*, something or other has scared the cattle, they ran scampering along; *p.p. alope lagakoa, bankhan tayomren hor doko dhampoloka*, don't drive (the cart bullocks) furiously, or those at the back will be jolted. (Mundari *pidga pidgi*.)

pidgau, v. m. Run away, take to flight, scamper off. *Nehelko p.ena*, they have run off to attend the Hindu festival; *kadrui p.ena tehen*, the buffalo calf scampered off (to the herd) to-day (v. *supra*).

pidgi, v. m. (Stand) stock-still, unconcerned (preceded by *tengo*). *Ondeye tengō p. akana, kami bae disayeta*, he is standing rooted over there, he does not remember there is work to be done.

pidgi, adj. f., the same as *pedgo*, q. v.

pidgič, v. a. m. Pinch, sting; start up, be startled, kick. *Ro gaiye p.kedea*, the fly stung the cow; *itič pidgijem, adoe ebhenoka*, pinch him, then he will awaken; *cele coe torkedeteye p.ena*, some insect stung him so that he started up; *sadome pidgijok kana dar lagit*, the horse is restless to run off; *duhque jokheč gaiye p.ena*, while they were milking her the cow kicked (being bitten, etc.) (cf. *pidič*).

pidgič mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a start, with a sudden smarting pain. *P.m.ye gerkidina ormoč*, the bug bit me causing a sudden smarting pain; *gai p.m.ye phandaketa*, the cow kicked with a sudden start.

pidgič pidgič, adv., v. m. Jumping, kicking (startled); be restless, startled, move restlessly. *Dangram kiringjoñ khan okoetak dangra deke capo tora*

p.p.e laraolenkhan uni daŋgra kirinjoŋme, when you buy a bullock, then buy the bullock that makes a quick movement when you put your hand on its hip; *roko gere kante sadome p.pidgijok kana*, the horse is restless and kicking, because the flies are biting him (v. *pidiç*).

pidiç, v. a. m. Sting, pinch; be startled, start up. *Itiçkedekhane p.keta*, when he was pinched he started up (also *p.enae*); *janume rokenteye p.ena*, he was startled with a sudden pain when he got a thorn into his foot (v. *pidgiç*).

pidiç mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv., equivalent to *pidgiç mante*, q. v.

pidiç paðak, equivalent to *pidiç pidiç*, q. v. (v. *peðel paðak*).

pidiç pidiç, adv., v. m. Restlessly, scampering about, impetuously; scamper about, be lustful; throb, twitch. *P.p.ko nir baraea*, they are running about restless (to seek amusements); *bohok p.pidijok kantiŋa*, I have a throbbing pain in my head; *uni korae p.p. barae kana*, *kami bagikate*, that young man is scampering about having left his work (cf. *pidiç pidiç*; cf. *pidgiç pidiç*).

pidil pidil, the same as *peðel peðel*, q. v.

pidil pidil, v. *phidil phidil*. (C., flap the wings when wet, etc.)

pidir pidir, the same as *pidiç pidiç*, q. v. (scamper; rare).

pidis pidis, adv., v. m. Twitching, lustful; twitch, have a throbbing pain.

Tala bohok p.p. hasoyediŋ kana, I have a throbbing pain in the middle of my head; *nir barae kanae*, *p.p.ok kantaea*, she is running about (after men), it is twitching for her (vile abuse); *mēt kuŋi p.p. laraok kantaea*, his eyebrows are twitching (e. g., in convulsions).

pidli, adj. f., the same as *peðle*, q. v.

piðo poðo, the same as *hiðo hoðo*, q. v.

piðor poðor, adv., v. a. Sound of breaking wind; to break wind.

piðroç poðroç, adv., v. a., the same as *piðor poðor*, q. v. (when walking); (v. *paðraç puðruç*; onomat.).

piðrok poðrok, adv., v. a., equal to *piðroç poðroç*, q. v.

pigoe pogoe, adv., v. a. The movement of a woman's cloth when walking and when there is a hole in the cloth at the back; chewing (toothless people); to chew (movement of jaws), blow out the smoke (of tobacco). *P.p.ye tarameŋ kana*, she is walking with a hole at the back of her cloth; *uni haram do khajariye jomeŋ kana p.p.*, the old man eats parched rice moving his jaws vigorously; *cuŋiye p.p.yeta*, *bae utefa*, he is smoking a cheroot, blowing out the smoke, he does not swallow it (v. *pagae pugui*; v. *pogoeak*).

pihar, n. Festival. *Porobre p.re*, at feasts and festival times (only used as shown). (? cf. H. *pī*, beloved; + *har*; also cf. H. *pahirnā*, to dress.)

pij, n. Pus. (H. *pib*; word very rare.)

piko poko, adj., v. m. Stout, fat, especially fat about the cheeks, chubby; become do. (women, children). *P.p.e moŋa akana nui gidra do*, this

- child has become fat and chubby; *p.p. qimqi*, a fat-cheeked woman; *netar doe p.p.yena*, she has become stout at present (cf. *infra*).
- pikos pokos*, adj., v. m. Soft, yielding to pressure, puffy; become do. *P.p. beleyna kanthar*, the Jack fruit has ripened and become soft; *udri rogte goṭa hoṛmo p.p. akantaea*, his whole body has become puffed up with dropsy (v. *supra*; cf. *pokos pokos*; v. *pakas pukus*).
- piktel ak*, v. *pitel*.
- pil*, n. Boundary pillar. *P. nanko tol akata*, they have erected (masonry) boundary pillars. (Desi *pil*; probably Engl. pillar.)
- pila*, n., v. m. Spleen, enlargement of the spleen; get do., suffer from do. *P. harak kantaea*, *p. ran emaepe*, his spleen is becoming enlarged, give him medicine for enlargement of the spleen; *p. bañ thirok kantaea nui gidra dō*, the enlargement of this child's spleen is not getting better; *p. ruq*, fever due to enlarged spleen (old malaria); *p. akanae*, he is suffering from enlargement of the spleen. The Santals distinguish different kinds of spleen, acc. to symptoms; *daka p.*, not very pronounced and little fever; *dud p.*, milk-spleen (anaemic, skin light-coloured); *kaṭ p.*, wood-spleen (felt hard; may possibly also be ovaritis); *kachma p.*, tortoise-spleen (felt like a tortoise here and there; possibly some kind of tumour); *khapra p.*, spleen permagnum (felt like a tile); *lar p.*, rope-spleen (said to grow towards the side and back); *poṭea p.*, protruding stomach spleen (spleen permagnum). (H. *pilai*, *pilhā*.)
- pilcu*, adj. Small, little, tiny. *P. ṭeṅgoč*, a kind of small axe (also called *potam cupi ṭeṅgoč*); *p. kapi*, a small battle-axe; *p. qpari*, a tiny arrow-head; *p. datrom*, a small sickle. Also used as a nickname for small boys; *p.geae*, he is a small one.
- Pilcu buḍhi*, n. The Santal name for the first woman, Eve (v. *supra*).
- Pilcu haram*, n. The Santal name for the first man, Adam (v. *pilcu*).
- pilcuñ*, adj., the same as *pilcu*, q. v. (smaller than *pilcu*). *P. kapi*, a very small battle-axe (cf. *picnuč*).
- pilchu*, v. *pilcu*.
- pilhoe*, n. Anthrax; v. m. Get do. (cattle). *P. rogte ona atoreko gujuk kana gai kaḍa*, the cattle are dying from anthrax in that village; *iñren kaḍa p.yenteye gočena*, my buffalo was attacked by anthrax and died; *poca p.teye gočena* (the bullock) died from anthrax (*poca* is used when the spleen is seen to have been rotting, naturally after death). The Santals eat, apparently with impunity, the flesh of cattle that have died from anthrax, leaving only the spleen (v. *pila*; v. H. *pilai*; Desi *pilhoi*).
- pilhoe*, adj. High, rising (part of rice-field). (C.; here *tilhoe*, q. v.)
- pilhoe*, adj. Disturber of the peace. (C.; here *ṭilhoe*, q. v.)
- piliñ*, adj., v. a. m. Fine, thin; make, be do. *Noa sui dō qḍitel p.gea*, this needle is extremely fine; *uṣ qḍi p.getaea*, his hair is very fine (small children and very old people); *noa sulqm ḍom p.keta*, you have made this thread very thin; *sui bhugaḱ p.ena*, *sulqm bañ gutuk kana*,

the eye of the needle is too fine, the thread cannot be inserted (cf. *patla*).

piliñ piliñ, adj., adv. Very thin, fine; extremely fine. *Cele pañwa con ñellede, up leka nanha p.p.*, I saw who knows what kind of intestinal worm it was, thin like a hair, extremely thin; *bindi dō p.p.ko gak akata*, the spiders have spun an extremely fine web (v. *supra*).

pilki, adv. f., the same as *pelka*, q. v., but applied to females.

pil paya, n. A boundary pillar (v. *pil* and *paya*; rare).

pil pilqu, the same as *bil bilqu*, q. v.; also the same as *pal palao*, q. v. (rare).

pilsin, n., v. a. m. Pension; pension off. *Haramenteko p.kedea* (or *-e p.ena*), they pensioned him off, because he had become old (or, was pensioned). (Engl. pension.)

pilsin, n. A pencil. (Engl. pencil.)

pinc, v. *pīc*. (C.; Santals do not pronounce *pinc*.)

pindli, adj. f., the same as *pendla*, q. v., applied to females.

pindri, adj. f., the same as *pendra*, q. v., applied to females (rare).

pindua, n., adj. A cheat, liar; unreliable. *Nui p. reak dō alope patiquak-taea*, don't believe what this cheat says; *nui p. cudi dō hajar lekae roṛa*, this unreliable wretch, he speaks in a thousand ways.

pinsil, n. A pencil. (Engl. pencil.)

pinsin, n. Pension. (Engl. pension.)

pinṇar, n. A peacock; the tail feathers of a peacock. *Tehen dō p. marak leka sajkatēye oḍokena*, to-day he came out dressed like a peacock in all his finery; *p. marakko paṇṅaṇ akadea*, they have put a resounding, hollow ring on the leg of the peacock; *p. harayentaea*, the peacock's tail feathers have grown.

pinjla, the same as *pinjra*, q. v. (rare).

pinjra, n. A railing, cage; lattice, trellis; v. a. Make a railing (of iron). *Kūi then p.ko lagao akata*, they have made a railing round the well; *p.re tarupko doho akadea*, they have put the leopard in the cage; *khirṇiko p. akata*, they have made the window with bars. (H. *pinjra*.)

pinḍ, n., v. a. An altar, a small raised mound to do service for an altar; erect do. (Among Santals only with oḥas for their special deities.) *P. thenko sewaea*, they perform worship at the altar; *oḥa dō aḍren boṅgae p. akawatkoa*, the oḥa has erected an altar for his bongas; *p. samāṇre toa dakae boṅgaketa*, he offered milk and rice before the altar. (H. *pinḍ*, a heap, an eminence; Muṇḍari *pinḍa*.)

pinḍa, n. A verandah, a raised level surface between the wall and the drip from the eaves. *Hasa reakge oraḱ sate latarte onof aḥurlekhan, inage p. dō, ar p. bañ taḥenḱhan oraḱ dō saḱao bañ ḥeloḱ kana*, when you make a "platform" of earth round the house below the eaves this is *pinḍa*, and if there is no such raised level surface, a house does not look nice (most Santal houses have such, where there is no regular verandah; its object is to strengthen the lower part of the wall; it is

also used for placing water-pots on, etc.); *atañ p.*, a verandah where outside the ordinary verandah a platform is made one step lower than the real verandah; the rafters extend a little beyond this, so as to prevent water falling on it; it differs from *cala* (q. v.) *piñḍa* by having additional short rafters with a roof over it; *mutul p.*, a *piñḍa* at the end of the house; *kuḍam p.*, a *piñḍa* at the rear side of the house; *joṛa p.*, the same as *atañ p.*; *ḍhiñki p.*, a verandah where the *ḍhiñki* is; *ḍhaba p.*, an (enclosed) verandah, where people may sit or sleep; *p.re ḍher dole duruḍḍ barāca*, we sit mostly on the verandah (cf. H. *piñḍa*).

piñḍa dare, v. *piñḍe*.

piñḍe, n. A tall shrub or small tree, *Randia uliginosa*, DC. The (unripe) fruit is cooked and eaten in curry or with mahua. This is sometimes called *bir piñḍe*, to distinguish it from *ato piñḍe*, q. v. (Kumaon H. dialect *pindara*.)

piñḍe, v. *ato piñḍe*, *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, Blume.

piñḍri, adj. f., the same as *peñḍra*, q. v., but applied to females.

piñḍha, n. A ridge, raised border between rice-fields, an embankment; v. a. m. Make do. *P.te ḥor menaka*, there is a way (path) along the ridge; *khet p.*, a ridge of a rice-field; *band p.*, the embankment of a water reservoir; *pukhri p.*, the embankment of a tank; *khub osarko band p. akata*, they have made a very broad embankment at the reservoir; *kaṭ reakko p. akata*, they have made a ridge of wooden logs (formerly used among the hills; two or more logs were rammed down in the earth, cross-pieces were fixed to these and the whole consolidated with earth).

piñḍhe, the same as *piñḍha*, q. v.

pio, n. A certain bird, the Golden Oriole, *Oriolus melanocephalus*; fig. an old marriage-broker (mostly old women, but also old men). *P. cērēye rakkeṭa*, *okoe peṛa coe hijuk*, the Golden Oriole is crying (sings), some visitor will come; *pioe heḍ akana*, the marriage-broker has come. (Muṇḍari *pio*; onomat., on acc. of their call *pio pio*.)

piol poyol, equal to *pior poyor*, q. v.

piñ poyon, adj., v. m. Holey, full of holes; become do. *Sarim do p.p.gea*, *daḱ jorok kana*, the roof is full of holes, the rain leaks through; *oraḱ p.p.entalea*, our house got a number of holes (cf. *pio poyo*).

piñ poyon, the same as *piñ payan*, q. v. (not considered correct by all).

pio poyo, adj., v. m. Oozing out (from a number of holes); ooze out, leak. *Noa tukuc do p.p.jorok kana*, this pot is leaking from a number of holes; *phuruk p.p.ḱ kana*, the leaf-cup is leaking; *noa piñḍha do bar pe theḱ bhugak akana*, *p.p.daḱ paromok kana*, this ridge has got holes at a couple of places, the water leaks through.

pior poyor, adv., v. m. Oozing, leaking (from holes), having watery discharges; leak, ooze out, have diarrhoea. *Dosra phuruk emanpe*, *noa do p.p.ok kana*, give me another leaf-cup, this one is leaking; *hola sukri jele jomlaka*, *onate teheṇe p.p.ok kana*, he ate curry of pig's flesh yesterday, therefore he has diarrhoea to-day (v. supra).

- pipa*, n. A barrel, cask, pipe. *Gur p.*, a barrel for molasses; *sunum p.*, an oil cask; *paura p.*, a liquor barrel. (H. *pīpā*, from Portuguese *pipa*; the more common word is *dhōl*.)
- Pipiri*, n. A country mentioned in the Santal traditions; v. *Hihiri Pipiri*.
- pipriañ*, the same as *pipriañ*, q. v.
- pipni*, n. The eyelid; the ovate teeth of the corolla of the mahua. *Mēt p. uṣ*, the eyelash; *p.te mēt rukhiak kana*, the eye is saved by the eyelid (preventing things getting in); *matkōm rohōrkate pipni ar sohōe ocoḳ saphae laḡitko dala*, when the mahua flowers have been dried they beat them to clean away the ovate teeth and the stamens (that are inside the corolla). (H. *papnī*, the eyelash; cf. *papoṭā*, the eyelid; Muṇḍari *pipni*.)
- pipol*, n. A small fruit, used in Santal medicine, bought in the bazaar; has a sweet smell (cf. H. *pīpal*, *Piper longum*, Willd.).
- pipor*, the same as *pipol*, q. v. (H. *pīpar*.)
- pipri*, n., the same as *pipriañ*, q. v. (v. *ciuṣi pipri*). *P.ko uḍuḳ kana baha baha theḳ*, the butterflies fly from flower to flower (cf. H. *pīpri*, a small red ant).
- pipriañ*, n. Butterfly. *Okare baha menak, oṇḍeko jarwaḳa p. do*, where there are flowers, there the butterflies gather (v. supra; *pipriañ* is used about small and medium large butterflies).
- pipriañ ciṣ ciṣiṣ*, n. A variety of *ciṣ ciṣiṣ*, q. v. *P.c.c. baha ṇelte hōrko mena, hōreḳ erok din tiokena*, seeing the flowers of the p.c.c., people say the time for sowing *hōreḳ* (q. v.) has come.
- piri*, n. A small round basket for keeping snakes (C.; here *hurpi*.)
- piriak piriaḳ*, v. *piriaḳ piriaḳ*. (Not considered proper pronunciation.)
- piric piriḳ*, adv., v. m. Beaming; trickling; to trickle, drip, run slightly. *Siñ cando p.p.e rakapena*, the sun has risen beaming (the expression refers to the sun just showing above the horizon, before half up); *māyām do naseak p.p. totlena*, just a little blood came trickling out; *cando p.p.e tahḳkanre oraḳiñ tiokketa*, I reached home when the sun was just seen setting; *māyām p. pirijok kana*, the blood is trickling out; *candoe p.pirijok kana*, the sun is just seen beaming (when rising or setting) (cf. *pirit pirit*; C., run, as a sore, nip the eyes owing to glare; not here; for the last meaning v. *ripit*).
- pirin arak*, n. A certain cultivated plant. (Desi *piriñ*; rare with Santals; ? *Trigonella corniculata*, Willd.)
- pirion*, v. a. Clear up (after rain). *Nitok doe p.keta*, now it has cleared up (sun is out; does not seem to be used about rain ceasing at night); *p.akawatbonae, delabon*, it has cleared up for us, come along (cf. *pirit pirit*).
- piris*, n., v. a. m. Complaint, application, plaint; make do., lodge do. *P.e dakhilketa*, he brought a complaint; *p.kagoj*, a plaint; *khajna bae emok kante māñhiye p.akadea*, as he does not pay his rent the village headman has lodged a complaint against him. (Desi *piris*; v. *phiris*.)
- pirit*, n., adj., v. a. m. Friendship, affection; friendly, intimate; be friendly to; become intimate. *Khub p.menaktakina*, they have great friendship;

ađi p. menakkina, mittekin dařana, they are very intimate, they walk about together; *Dekoe p.kedea*, he treated the Deko as an intimate friend; *kuri ar kořa dokin p.ena*, the girl and the boy have become intimate (when of different sexes, illicit intercourse). (H. *přit*; cf. *hit pirit*.)

pirit, v. m. Be ill or indisposed. (C., not here.)

pirka, adj. Crafty, artful, subtle, cunning. *Ađi p.teh koe akadea*, I have asked him very artfully (to prevail upon him to give) (cf. *phikir*; word rare).

pirkha, v. *hirkha pirkha*.

pirli, adj. f., the same as *perla*, q. v., but applied to females.

pirot porot, adv. The sound of breaking wind. *Harām buđhi hořak gasiđ do p.p. sađea*, when old people break wind it sounds p.p. (onomat.; cf. *porot porot*).

pirtom portom, n., adv. Grey dawn; at grey dawn (about equivalent to *paha poho*); v. m. Be grey dawn. *P.p.reye ođokena*, he started at grey dawn; *p.p. angak kana*, it is becoming dawn; *nitok do p.p.ena*, *ńinda banuka*, *marsalena*, now it is grey dawn, it is not night (any longer), it is light (cf. H. *pirtham* and *partham*).

pirtom portom, the same as *pirtom portom*, q. v.

pirthi, the same as *pirthimi*, q. v.

pirthi cęřę, n. A certain bird, the same as *kęři cęřę*, q. v., so-called on acc. of its peculiar call, as Santals hear it, indecent (onomat.).

pirthimi, n. The earth, the world. *P.re aema jat menakbona*, we are many races living in the world; *Marńdi kipisęř ghorko nuruda*, *p. dul dulauk kana*, the rich Marńdi sept people churn the buttermilk, the world reverberates (like the sound of thunder; from a Santal song). (H. *prithivi*.)

piřa, n., v. m. Pain, suffering, disease; suffer, get affliction. *Neo dhorońre nasenađ bako řhiklekhan p. namkoa*, if they do something a little wrong during their religious abstinence, they get some affliction; *noa disonte hečkate ađi lekale p.ķ kana*, after having come to this country we are suffering all kinds of afflictions. (H. *piřa*; cf. *nařa piřa*.)

piřga, the same as *pidga*, q. v.

piřgau, the same as *pidgau*, q. v.

piřha, n. A stool (the same as *gańdo*, q. v.). Only in songs. (H. *piřhā*.)

piřhi, n. A generation. *Apuń tatan p. khon nonđe menaklea*, we have been living here from the time of my father and grandfather; *p. cetan p. nonkage heđ idik kantalea*, *jāhāń bōđnam banukłalea*, from generation to generation it has continued to be thus, there has never been any disgrace in our family. (H. *piřhi*.)

piřhi, n. A cushion, support (on which a beam rests). *Sańga p.*, a piece of wood fixed on a *sańga* (horizontal beam) to support the *muhri khunři* on top of which the *par* rests; *đhulā p.*, a support for the poles of the *đhulā* (q. v.), of wood or (now very commonly) of earth. (H. *piřhi*.)

piřiak, v. a. Make a spasmodical movement with the legs. *Mit dhaoe p.ķeta*, *ađoe gočena*, he made one spasmodic movement, then he died (v. infra; mostly doubled).

piriāk piriāk, adv., v. a. m. Moving spasmodically; to make spasmodic movements with the legs (or arms) when dying; jerk convulsively. *Gujuk hōr leka p.p.em phandayet dō*, you are making spasmodical movements with your legs, like a dying man; *p.p.ēl kanae dāngra, bae gujuk kana*, the bullock is making spasmodical movements with the legs, it is not dying (keeps on suffering); *p.piriagok kanae, ohōe bañcaolena*, he is making convulsive jerks with his arms and legs, he will certainly not recover (cf. H. B. *pīrā*, pain, distress, anguish).

piriāk piriāk, adv. Jerkingly (sound of flute played by boys who do not know how to play properly). *P.p. tirioe orōñeta, bae bañaca*, he is playing the flute jerkingly, he does not know how to play (v. supra).

piriāñ piriāñ, adv. Jerkingly, with a fine sound of a small flute; also the call of the *sauri* (q. v.) bird. *P.p.e orōñeta*, he plays the small flute with a thin jerking sound. (Considered better than *piriāk piriāk*.)

piriā pātē, adv., v. m. Zig-zag, wriggling; to wriggle. *Biñ p.p.ye dārketa*, the snake ran off zig-zag; *codgoc hako p.p.ye dōn barayeta*, the *codgoc* (q. v.) fish is wriggling (when on land); *sorok p.p. calao akana*, the road is going zig-zag; *bul hōr p.p.ye calak kana*, the drunken man is walking, swaying from side to side; *lēñdōñe p.p.ē kana*, the centipede is wriggling. (About equivalent to *kiriā pātē*, q. v.)

piriōñ, the same as *piriōñ*, q. v.

piriōñ piriōñ, the same as *piriāñ piriāñ*, q. v.

piril pañāñ, equal to *piril piril*, q. v. (cf. *phiripañ*).

piril piril, adj., adv., v. m. Glistening, glittering, resplendent, shining, bright, luminous; be, become do. *Noa kicriē dō p.p.gea*, this cloth is shining (clean); *mēl īrījok leka p.p. hēlok kana tarware*, the sword is looking glistening so as to blind your eyes; *teheñ hīndā ale chatkare cele cōñ p.p. pōñdge tēngo akanle hēlledea*, last night we saw someone dazzlingly white standing outside our courtyard; *jaher then p.p.le hēlletkoa*, we saw some shining (white) ones near the sacred grove; *setōñ jōkhēc pōñd dhirī p.piridok kana*, when the sun shines, white stones are glistening. (Munđari *piril piril*, v. *pil piril*; cf. *piril piril*.)

pīrūs, n. The first milk of a cow (or buffalo cow) after calving, biestings. *P. toa kqāru alope nūnu ocoakoa, pañwako janamoka*, don't let the buffalo calf suck the the first milk, intestinal worms will come of it (in the calf, acc. to Santal belief); *p. duhaupē*, milk off the first milk. Cooked and eaten by Santals (cf. H. *pīyūs*). Also used about milk that comes out before a child or a calf is born.

pisāb, n., v. a., the same as *pesab*, q. v.

pisar pasar, adj., v. a. m. Irregular, disorderly, loose, slack; spread out, place irregularly, be non-coherent. *P.p.e durup akana*, she is sitting with her clothes not properly covering her; *hōrō biñdā p.p.ko dōhō akata*, they have put the paddy-sheaves down disorderly (some here, some there); *sahanko p.p.keta*, they have thrown the firewood about disorderly; *sauri*

bhəri p.p.ko tolkefa, *bogoč ħurhayena*, they tied the cart-load of thatching-grass slackly (disorderly), it broke and fell off; *hoete horo p.p.ena*, *irok bañ jutok kana*, the paddy was thrown in all directions by the wind, it is difficult to reap it (lit. will not be well to reap) (cf. *pasar*).

pisin pisin, the same as *pesen pesen*, q. v.

pisir, v. a. m. Open the vulva (with both hands). (C. says it is used about turning back the foreskin; not here, where it is exclusively used about women; considered a very bad word.)

pisir dona, adv. (in *fir enec*). Two, second time. *P.d.n daleta*, I am striking the *fir* for the second time (v. *mona dona*).

piska, n. A certain climbing plant, *Dioscorea oppositifolia*, Willd., the tubers of which are eaten. First boiled, then put in water for a night, then boiled again and eaten.

piska of, n. A certain kind of mushroom, not poisonous, but has a bitter taste, so that it is not generally eaten (v. *supra* and *of*).

piskiç, v. a. Fumble after, part with the fingers of both hands searching for anything, to delouse; open with the fingers. *Seko jomeñ kana*, *p. kahme*, the lice are biting me, delouse me; *sui ghās gajarre ħurhayentiña*, *ma piskijpe*, my needle fell down in the grass, part the grass and find it; *mēt p.katen nelkefa*, I looked with my eyes wide open; *mēte p.kettaea cubak oðok lağıt*, he parted the eyelids with his fingers to remove a mote; *kahu kisni dō jonðrako p. phidliyet tabon kana*, the crows and maenas bite away the covering and eat our Indian corn.

piski pocra, v. *peski*.

pisōñ posōñ, adv., v. a. m. Inefficiently, letting the air escape; blow inefficiently, speak indistinctly. *P.p.e qñet kana*, he is blowing letting the air escape (toothless person); *p.p. elae*, he speaks indistinctly (v. *posōñ*).

pit, n. Bile, gall, jaundice; anger, choler, passion. *P.e uchluqkefa*, he vomited bile; *p. rakap akawadea*, he has got an eruption due to bile (acc. to Santal belief, small pimples over the body); *p. bae sambrāo dareata*, he was unable to restrain his anger; *p. carhao godoktaea*, his anger rises quickly (he is irascible); *hukum bam bataolekhan p. jalaoktiña*, if you don't obey, my anger will blaze up. (H. *pit*.)

pitā, n. Father (only used in *binti*). *Ajako p.ko*, grandfathers and fathers. (H. *pitā*.)

pitāl, the same as *pitol*, q. v. (H. *pitāl*.)

pitār, n., the same as *pitol*, q. v. *P. hukq*, a hookah with a brass bowl. (Muḡdari *pitār*.)

pitāl, the same as *pitel*, q. v.

pitel, v. a. Clean cotton with a bow, tease, card do. *Tulamko p.kefa*, they teased the cotton with a bow; *piklet ak*, a bow with which to clean cotton. (This bow is differently fashioned from the ordinary bow; it is made of bamboo; the part that is kept in the hand is whole (not split); the upper part is split and bent, so that the bow may remind

- one of the form of a mark of interrogation; the string is of catgut; the string is put down in the cotton and "played" with the thumb and index finger of the left hand; now very rare with Santals.) (Munđari *piti*.)
- piti*, n., the same as *pit*, q. v. *P.ye phatkarketa, ruq chuṭauka nahak*, he vomited bile, his fever will cease presently. (H. *piti*.)
- pitirsak*, adv. Thinly, scantily (ears, etc.); adj. Bristling, standing out. *Bajra dō p. gele akana*, the *bajra* (q. v.) has got thin ears (not well developed); *matkom dō p. gele akana*, the mahua has got thin clusters of flowers (only a few in each "bunch"); *p. matkom alope dohgea, pipni susuc dō bañ usqaraḱa*, don't keep the thinly clustered mahua flowers, it will not be possible to get the *pipni* (q. v.) off quickly.
- pit mara*, v. a. m. Keep without giving food at the regular time, lose appetite; be ill due to not getting food at the proper time. *Nuipe p.m. akadete ruḱi ṇam akata*, this one has become ill, because you have not given him his food at the proper time; *hola khon bin jom menaetepe p.m. akana*, he has lost his appetite, because he has been without food since yesterday. (Expression is used about indisposition due to not getting food at the regular time; this is supposed to affect the *pit*, bile; v. *marā*.)
- pit marao*, the same as *pit mara*, q. v.
- pitmaṇi*, n. Topaz. (H. *pitmaṇi*; only in books.)
- pitol*, n. Brass. *P. baṭi*, a brass cup; *p. thari*, a brass plate; *p. ṭukuc*, a cooking-vessel of brass. (B. *pitol*; v. *pitār*.)
- pitōṇj*, n. A certain tree, Putranjiva Roxburgii, Wall. The nuts are used strung on thread as a necklace or round the loins or arm, either as an ornament or as a remedy against *pit* (q. v., when there is eruption). *P. mala*, a necklace (etc.) of these nuts. (Skr. *putranjīva*, "giving life to children" as this tree is called.)
- pit pitiq*, adj. Thin; v. m. Be thin, flimsy. *Noa baṭi dō aḱitel p.p.gea, algate her godoka*, this brass cup is very thin, it will easily be worn out; *p.p. sakom kirinaṇme, baba*, father, buy me a thin wristlet; *noa kicriē dō p.p.yena*, this cloth is very thin; *nui kuṛi dōe p.p.yena*, this girl has grown up very thin (cf. *patla*).
- pit ruq*, n. Indisposition, fever supposed to be due to irregular meals. *P.r. kantaea, jāhān botor dō baṇuka*, this is some fever due to irregular meals, there is nothing to be anxious for; *pitōṇj jo dak selet gasaokate ojokaepe, ar hako jhālīte oyokaepe, aḱo p.r. cabaktaea*, rub the *pitōṇj* nut in water and smear it on him, and put a fishing net round him, then this "Bile" fever will cease (v. *pit* and *ruq*; one of the symptoms of what is called *pit ruq* is the pimples).
- pit piriṭ*, adj., adv. Dazzling white. *Noa kicriē dō p.p.gea* (or *p.p. pondgea*), this cloth is dazzlingly white. (Equivalent to *piriṭ piriṭ*, q. v., but not extensively used; cf. *pit pit*.)
- pit pit*, adv. The cry of the quails. *Nonḱe miṭṭaṇ baṭa menaea, p.p. rarak kanin aṇjomledea*, there is a quail here, I heard it cheeping (onomat.).

pit pit, adv., v. m. n. Running about, capering about; caper about. *Kuri kora p.p.ko nir baraea hehel, daka gandarko jometkoa*, the girls and young men are running friskily everywhere to attend Hindu festivals, the food-larvæ are eating them (i. e., they are in fine condition, so that they are unable to be quiet); *andia dangrae p. p. barae kana hana pal noa pal*, the bull is running about now to this herd, now to that herd; *kuri korako p.pidok kana*, the girls and boys are capering about; *bahui p.pidok kantaea*, his wife is running about. (Word may imply sexual impetuosity.)

pit, n. Side, backing, party. *In p.re cele hō banukkoa*, on my side (behind me, to support me) there is no one; *pargana p.ren*, of the parganas side. (H. *pīth*.)

pitari, n., the same as *petari*, q. v. (the basket). (H. *piāri*.)

pitau, v. a. m. Beat, lick, thrash (with a stick); hammer. *Apattele p.kedea, kami bae rebenlente*, his father licked him, because he was unwilling to work; *p.mealan nahak, alom roa*, I shall give you a licking presently, don't say a word; *dangrae p.kedea*, he beat the bullock; *kamar mērhēte p.eta pal benao lagit*, the blacksmith hammers the iron to make a plough-share; *bae dar hotletteye p.ena dare darte*, he was struck by the tree-branch, because he did not run away quickly; *ma ma sarim p.pe, gidrai hoeyena*, do, do, beat the roof, the child has been born (if this is not done, the child will become a coward when grown up); *tehen dō ale seč dake p. akata, hatakte arečel leka*, there has been "beating" (very heavy) rain with us to-day, like baling with a winnowing-fan. (H. *pīnā*; C. "beat with the hand;" not so here.)

pitī, v. m. Coil up, curl, crouch; v. a. To coil, make a ring; adj. Curly. *Ona gajarre bihe p.akana*, a snake is coiled up in that thicket; *culha duurre setae p.koka*, the dog will curl himself up in front of the opening of the fire-place; *kandhumko p. akata*, they have made a straw-ring (for placing pots on); *up p. akantaea*, his hair has become curly (*p.getaea*, is curly); *parkomreye p. akana*, he is lying curled up on the bedstead; *bōr p.me*, coil the straw-rope (when making a *bandi*); *bheḍa dereh p. akantaea*, the ram's horn is curled.

pitic, v. *liric pitic*.

pitī khaṇḍa, n. A kind of missile, a kind of weapon that folds up. No Santal in these parts has seen this weapon; there are stories that it is some kind of weapon that is thrown out and comes back rolling itself up; ? a kind of boomerang. They speak about *p.kh. tarware*, a sword that curls itself up (!) (v. *khaṇḍa*).

pitī pitī, adj., v. m. Curly; curl, coil up. *Up p.p.getaea*, her hair is curly; *up p.p. akantaea*, her hair has become curly (v. *pitī*).

pitiri, v. *pitkiri*. (C.)

pitīs, n. A flea. *P. se setakoreko tahena*, these fleas live on dogs. (Word heard in the northern part of the country, not here.)

- piṭis piṭis*, adv., v. m. With successive slapping sounds (heard at some distance); throbbing (quick pulse); to throb. *Tehen hinda notere cele con p.p.ko dalkedea*, last night they beat somebody hereabouts, making slapping sounds; *naṭka p.p. hijuk kantaea*, his pulse is coming throbbing; *p.p.ok kana qdi at* (the pulse) is throbbing very hard (cf. *paṭas paṭas*).
- piṭkiri*, n., v. m. Glands under the jaws; to swell (do.). *P. hasoyedin kana*, the glands are painful; *p. akanae*, he is suffering from swollen glands.
- piṭkol poṭkol*, v. m. To bud (the breasts), come to maturity (girls). *Phalna hoponera doe harayena, p.p.entaea nunu*, so and so's daughter has grown into maturity, her breasts have budded. Equivalent to *paṭkal poṭkol*, q. v.
- piṭna*, adj. Forged, hammered, produced by beating. *P. sakom*, a wristlet produced by hammering; *p. thari* a forged plate. (H. *piṭnā*.)
- piṭu*, adj., v. a. Having no ear ornaments; small-eared (sheep); remove ear ornaments. *Pagra baniktaea, p.geae* (or *p. luturgeae*), she has no ear-rings, she has no ornaments in her ears; *noko bhiḍi doko p.gea*, these sheep have small ears (a certain variety of sheep); *quriko rapagereko p.kedea*, they removed his ear-ornaments before they cremated him; *hoponerate p.kedea, bae kami kante*, she took her daughter's ear ornaments away, because she does no work.
- piṭuq araḱ*, n. A certain plant, *Spermacoce hispida*, L. Eaten in curry in times of scarcity.
- piṭuq ghās*, n., the same as *piṭuq araḱ*, q. v. (also called *ṭaṇḍi piṭuq*).
- piṭuq paṭwe*, adj., v. m. Crooked, bent, zig-zag, winding; become, be do. *Noa kaṭ do p.p.gea, baṇ sojhea*, this piece of wood is bent, it is not straight; *p.p. hor*, a zig-zag road; *noa jalai do kuṭam p.p.yena*, this nail has been beaten so that it is crooked; *biṇ do bhugakṭeye boloyena p.p.*, the snake entered the hole winding itself along (cf. *paṭweḥ*).
- piṭuk*, adj. Gluttonous, greedy, voracious. *Nui p. mara hor, tis hō bae bika*, this voracious wretch of a man, he is never satisfied; *aḥ moṭoe jomketa nui p. do, gidra hō bae ematkoa*, he ate it up himself alone, this glutton, he did not even give to the children. (H. *peṭā*.)
- piṭukia*, adj., the same as *piṭuk*, q. v. *P. hor*, a voracious person.
- piṭu lutur*, v. sub *piṭu*.
- piṭha*, n., v. a. m. Bread, cake; make do. *Holon reak p.ko teara*, they prepare cakes of flour; *tehenko dul p.yettalea*, to-day, with us, they are making bread boiled in oil; *pikṭhaic dherkaepe*, give the one who bakes more (than others). The Santals have a large number of cakes or breads named after the ingredients, method of making, or the shape. *Arsa p.*, v. *arsa p.*; *chor p.*, the same as *dul p.* (named from the sound heard when boiled); *dul p.*, batter-bread, boiled in oil; *dombok p.*, round bread of flour and molasses boiled in water; *gur p.*, cake made of molasses obtained from the Date palm (the *tari* is boiled dry); *jel p.*, meat and flour with salt and turmeric mixed together and pressed flat; this is put on a *paṭra* (leaf-plate), covered with another *paṭra*, placed on live coals and covered

with more live coals; this is done at any time they happen to have meat or flesh, also of sacrificed animals; *jonḍra p.*, bread made from the flour of Indian corn; *jhinuk p.*, first, two thin pieces of batter are made between which molasses and some *lobok* (q. v., of mustard or other stuff) are placed; boiled in water; named from shape that is reminiscent of mussels; *kodē p.*, bread made of the flour of *kodē* millet; *khapra p.*, made from flour with salt; the batter for each bread is poured into a flat earthenware vessel (*karahe*), an earthenware lid is pressed down on the batter, whereupon the vessel is put over the fire in a fire-place; when ready fried, the *karahe* is turned so that the bread falls out; this bread is fairly large; *of p.*, prepared and baked like *jel piṭha*, only that mushrooms take the place of the meat; sometimes when the opening of the fire-place is small, a large potsherd is placed on the fire-place; when this is sufficiently heated, the *patra* with contents is placed on it; when baked on its underside, the thing is turned with a twig to get the other side of the bread baked; *patra p.*, batter placed between two *patra* and baked like *jel piṭha*; *sakam p.*, treated like *patra piṭha*, only that instead of a leaf-plate, one leaf only is placed below, and one on top of the batter; *sim p.*, the same as *jel piṭha*, only that the flesh is that of a fowl (especially used by ojhas when they have sacrificed fowls); *parwa p.*, the same as *sim piṭha*, only that the flesh is that of a pigeon. It might be noted that all those mentioned may be used as a v. a. (e. g., *sim p. ketāe*, he prepared bread from fowl's flesh). (H. *piṭhā*, a kind of sweetmeat.)

piṭhaṇ, v. *piṭau*. (C.; should not be used.)

piṭher bhāi (*boeha*), n. A full brother (having same parents). *Iñren p. bh. onḍen bagiadea*, I left my brother there. The Santal regular form is *mit laḥ boeha* (H. *bhāi*; v. *bhāi*).

piṭhiā, n. Market. (C.; not here; H. *pēth* and *pēthiyā*; word common in Muṇḍari.)

piṭhiā, v. *dupiṭhiā*. (H. *piṭhiyā*, the back.)

piuri, n., v. a. m. A roll of carded cotton; to make do.; twist (thread into a point), roll up. *Deṇ p. aguime*, bring a roll of carded cotton (to spin into thread); *tulamko p. a*, they make cotton into rolls (for spinning thread); *sutam mit mucat p. nōgme, tobe sui bhugakre paromoka*, twist one end of the thread into a point, then it will go through the needle-eye; *cuṭi p. pe, nūiabo*, roll some cheroots, we shall smoke (the Santal *cuṭi* is made by rolling tobacco up in a leaf). (Muṇḍari *piuri*.)

piyol poyol, v. *piol poyol*.

piyor poyor, v. *pior poyor*.

po, v. a. m. To hoe, dig (with a kodali), dig round and clean. *Teheṇ dō jonḍrabon poea*, to-day we shall hoe the Indian corn; *kaskom poyena*, the cotton plants have been hoed (cf. Muṇḍari *poa*, break into pieces).

poa, n., the same as *pawa*, q. v. (Desi *poa*; B. *poyā*.) *P. te buluṇe emadiṇa, ojonte dō baṇ*, he gave me salt by measure, not by weight.

- pōa pūi*, adv., v. m. Writhing; writhe (in pain). (Very rare.)
- Poar* (or *Poara*) *Murmu*, n. A sub-sept of the *Murmu* sept.
- poati*, adj., v. m. With young (animals); be with young. *P. bitkil*, a buffalo cow with young; *setae p. akana*, the bitch is with young. Expression used about state when becoming visible; used about all mammalia. (Desi *poati*; cf. H. *poā*, a nursling of any animal; not used about human beings.)
- poca*, adj., v. m. Weak, rotten, decayed; become do., putrefy, rot. *Am poca dō noam tul dareaka*, will you decayed (weak) fellow be able to lift this; *p. baberteye tolkette bañ țarhaolena*, it did not hold, because he tied it with a rotten cord; *holanaķ jel dō p.yena*, *alope joma*, yesterday's meat has become rotten, don't eat it; *sauri p.yena*, the thatching-grass is rotten; *maric p.yena*, *bañ jhal kana*, the pepper has lost its strength, it is not hot. (B. *pocā*.)
- poca nargi*, n., adj. A festering sore; spreading (anywhere). *P.n. ghao kantaea*, he has a festering sore (where the pus flows, sores develop) (v. *supra* and *nargi*).
- poca pilhoe*, n. A form of anthrax (v. sub *pilhoe*).
- pocla*, adj., v. m., equal to *poca*, q. v. (only a little less pronounced). *Nui p. dō gal dō khube gala*, *kami dō cetat dhej hō bañtaea*, this rotten fellow, he is a great boaster, as for work, there is nothing he manages; *p. dañgra*, a weak bullock; *joñdra p.yena*, the Indian corn has become rotten; *kañ p.yena*, the piece of wood has become rotten.
- pocla gam*, n. An old wife's fable (C.) (v. *gam*).
- pocoe hañđi*, n. Beer brewed by Sundis (not when brewed by Santals). *Noa atore p.h. dokan menaka*, there is a beer-shop in this village. (H. *pacwāl*.)
- pocōñ hañđi*, the same as *pocoe hañđi*, q. v. (C.)
- pocra*, adj. m. Cowardly, timid, pusillanimous, faint-hearted; v. m. Be, become do. *Cekate cōñ aleren dō unāķe p.getalea*, *ayup akan seye bolo baōka*, somehow our one (master, husband) is so timid, as soon as it is evening he goes in and stays there; *seia dōe p.ķa*, the dog is cowardly; *p. kađa*, a timid buffalo (liable to run away or attack); *p.mērhēt*, "cowardly" iron (used about weapons that do not hit for some reason, are ineffectual; e. g., a battle-axe handle breaks when about to cut, this is because the iron is afraid!).
- pochim*, v. *pachim* (the more common form).
- podartho*, n. A material thing, a thing. (B. *podārtho*; C., a creature, a thing; here only about inanimates.)
- podea*, adj. Small, insignificant, useless (v. *podeot*, *pot*).
- podin apak*, n. Mint, *Mentha sativa*, Willd., also called *podina*. (P. H. *podina*, rare with Santals.) Eaten with rice (not in curry), also used in Santal medicine.
- podoe*, adj., v. a. Very fine (rain); rain (fine drops); cause to fly (hair, feathers) (the result of the act of first word of a compound). *P. dakie*

khet dō bañ perejoka, rice-fields will not be filled by fine rain; *ot lohgodok lekæ p.keta*, there was a drizzle of rain so as to wet the soil; *potame tuŋi p.kedea*, he shot at the dove, so that a feather flew (did not kill); *dhuriye p.yet kana*, he is making the dust fly.

podoe, v. a. Puff, blow out. *Hor seŋ dhūŋi p. goŋkak kana*, he is puffing the smoke (tobacco) out towards people; *okoe coko p.ket, so kana*, somebody has passed wind, there is a smell (v. supra).

podoe mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a puff, so that something flies. *P. m.ye gəsicheta*, he passed wind with a puff (not heard, but smelt); *p.m. rui oŋanena*, the tree-cotton was carried away (in the air) flying; *p.m. kulaiye dalkedea*, he struck the hare, so that some hairs flew off (v. *podoe*).

podoe podoe, adv., v. a. m. In a fine drizzle; flying (dust); in puffs (smoke); to drizzle, fly off; puff. *P.p.ye daketa*, there is a fine drizzle of rain; *dhuri p.p. oŋaŋok kana*, the dust is flying off (in the wind); *p.p. hukai nūyeta*, he is smoking the hookah, puffing; *holæ p.p.keta*, there was a drizzle yesterday; *hoete dhuriye p.p.yeta*, the wind is making the dust fly; *dhuri p.p.ok kana*, the dust is flying (cf. *poroe poroe*; *padae podoe*).

podor, adj. Mealy, powdery, like dust; v. a. m. Reduce to a fine powder. *Hasa dō p.gea, bañ bhijaŋulena dak*, the earth is dry and powdery, the water did not penetrate (to it); *noa kaŋ dō p.gea, hutiko jomketa*, this wood is like dust (inside), the larvæ have eaten it; *huti kaŋko p.keta*, the larvæ have made the wood mealy; *cun p.ena*, the lime has become powdery (not properly slacked) (v. *podra*; cf. *podoe*).

podor mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Flying off like dust. *Kaŋ p.m.ni makketā, bhitriko jom caba akata*, I cut the piece of wood, all flying off like dust, they have eaten the inside (used about what happens when cutting a piece of wood that looks well outside, but inside is reduced to a fine powder by insects).

podor podor, adj., v. a. m., equal to *podor*, q. v. *Noa cun dō p.p.gea*, this lime is powdery (dry, not properly slacked); *hutiko p.p.keta*, the larvæ have reduced this to a fine powder; *p.p.ge siŋ kana*, it is like dust when ploughed (quite dry, has not been wet).

podor poŋak, adj., v. a. m. Loose, powdery (surface); make, be do. *Race p.p.ena*, the courtyard has got a broken, loose surface (v. *podor* and *poŋak*).

podra, adj., v. a. m. Decayed, rotten, decomposed; make, become do. *Noa p. kaŋ dō oka kajre hō bañ lagaoka*, this rotten wood cannot be used for any kind of work; *dakre tahēyena, p.yena*, the wood was left exposed to rain, it rotted; *p. dhiri kana, lagaoka*, it is rotten stone, it is easily cut; *nui p. deŋe dō, sunum hō bae ojoga*, this fellow with rotten buttocks, he does not even anoint himself with oil (about a man whose hindquarters are full of scabies); *kaŋko p.keta*, the larvæ have spoilt the wood (by eating holes in it) (cf. B. *pocā*; cf. *podor*, the difference between this and *podra* is that *podor* refers to what is

mealy, powdery, while *podra* refers to what still sticks together or is holed only).

podraha, adj., the same as *podra*, q. v. *P. kaṭ do alope aguia, bañ joloḱa*, don't bring rotten wood, it will not give a flame; *nui p. mara herel*, this rotten wretch of a man.

poḍa, only used affixed to another word, conveying a sense of contempt, worthless (v. *asañ p.*, *des p.*, *jom p.*, *soañ p.*; B. *poṛā*; H. *paṛā*, laid aside, unused, lying; cf. B. *poṛā*, burnt, wretched).

poē, v. *poi*.

poekaḱ, adj. Having a broad face; sullen, surly (abuse); v. m. Be sulky.

Mahae neḷoḱ kana p. do, she is looking grand, this broad-cheeked girl;

alope kosa mondeyea, p. akanae, don't flatter her, she is sulky (cf. *pok poko*).

poepap, v. *poipap*.

poeta, n. The sacred thread of the twice-born Hindus; also used by Bhūyas (those who style themselves *Sin*) and by the *Ṭika Murmu* Santals; v. a. m. Put on do. *P.e horoḱ akafa, babrē kanae*, he has the sacred thread on, he is a Brahmin; *bhoktakḱoko p.koa bhokta boṅgae bolokḱ hiloḱ*, they put the sacred thread on those that are to hook-swing on the day that the hook-swinging bonga comes (some three to five days before the *pata* (q. v.) is to take place, those who will go through the swinging are "possessed" and go to the place; the officiating priest puts the *poeta* on each of these when they come); *pata ṭaṇḍi reakḱ Mahadeb dhiri hōko p.kaka*, they put a sacred thread also round the Siva stone on the *pata* field; *Ṭika Murmu hor doḱo p.ka jao hiloḱ se boṅgakḱ hiloḱ*, men of the *Ṭika Murmu* sub-sept have a sacred thread on daily or (in any case) the day when they have an offering. (H. *pavitṛā*; Muṇḍari *poeta*.)

pogar, n., v. a. m. A ditch, dike, trench, a surface, a mound drain; to make do. *P.ko makḱeta*, they have dug a ditch; *barḱeko p. acurḱeta*, they have dug a ditch round the homestead field (the mound of earth thrown up is included in the expression); *aḱaḱ khette daḱe p. acurḱeta*, he brought water to his rice-field by digging a drain; *p.re koṅgako roḱeḱeta*, they planted aloes on the ditch mound. (B. *poḡār*.)

pogar, the same as *pogar*, q. v. (not common).

poha, n., v. m. Seedling (of trees), shoot; to become do. *Ul p.le roḱeḱeta*, we have planted the mango seedlings; *noa kaṇṭhar p. daḱ bape dulakḱ kante setoṇte jhin jhinquena*, this Jack tree seedling is drooping on acc. of the hot sun, because you don't water it; *kaera p.ḱ kana*, the plantain is getting shoots (cf. H. *pauḍ* and *pauḍā*).

pohaḱ, v. a. Bite, bite off, snap, devour. *Teke joṇḍrale pohaga, bañ uroḱ kana*, we bite off boiled Indian corn (cobs), it cannot be picked off; *uni sadom doḱe poḱhaḱgea, uni seḱ alope calaka, p. boteḱeḱepa*, this horse bites, don't go near to him, he might bite you; *ul beleye p. jometa*,

he is eating the ripe mango, biting off pieces; *bam kamile khan cetem pohaga*, if you don't work what will you eat (abuse) (cf. *posak*).

pohañ, v. a. m. Break; burst, explode (earthenware vessels). *Dipil jokheč tukuč p.keta*, she broke the earthenware pot when she was putting it on her head (the neck broke when she was trying to lift it); *culhare celañ p.ena*, the vessel burst while on the fire-place (cf. *posak*; cf. *Muṇḍari poa*, break into small pieces).

pohariq, adj. Clumsy, awkward, who breaks or spoils; also said about hens that don't hatch, and women whose children do not grow up. *Am dō aḍim p.gea, dingeñ kiriña, dingem rapuda*, you are a very clumsy girl, every day I buy (earthenware vessels), every day you break them; *nui p. sim dō mitteč hō bae harakoa hopon*, this "clumsy" hen, she does not get even one chick to grow up; *aḍi p. aṁai kanae, mitteč hō gidra bae hara dareako kana*, she is a very ill-fated woman, she is not able to make even one child grow up (owing to carelessness or fate).

pohariq, the same as *pohariq*, q. v.

pōhcao, v. a. m. Bring to, arrive. *Nui hoṛ dō mājhi then p.kaeme*, take this man to the village headman; *khari khon oraḱte noa hoṛo p.kañme*, take this paddy from the threshing-floor to our house; *tisre noa atorem p.ena*, when did you arrive in this village. (H. *pahuncānā*.)

pohlan, adj., v. *pohlan*.

pohlao, v. a., the same as *pohol*, q. v.

pohna, n. Fry, small fish. *Nes p. kanako, quriko haraka*, they are fry of this year, they have not grown to any size as yet. (Desi *pohna*.)

pohna, v. *pohna*.

pohncao, the same as *pōhcao*, q. v.

poho, n. A locust, *Pachytylus cinerascens*. *P.ko ārgolen serma goḍa casko jom cabaketa*, the year the locusts came down, they ate all the highland crops; *p. leka palṭonko rakapena*, the soldiers came up (in multitudes) like locusts; *p.ko uḍquḱ kana, siñ cando bae ṅeloḱ kana*, the locusts are flying, the sun is not seen (owing to their multitude).

poho, v. m. Be half-boiled, hard (rice, millets), to swell up, but not be completely cooked. *Daka p. akana, quri isinoka*, the rice is half-boiled, it is not as yet fully cooked; *p. tora daka āričleḱhan caole dō tiarge tahena*, if the water is drained off from the rice as soon as it is half-cooked, the rice will remain hard and detached.

poho dondo, adj., v. m. White and clean (and in quantities); come out in a large number of white (mushrooms, flowers). *Perakle senlena, p.d. dakako ematlea*, we went on a visit, they gave us clean white rice in great quantity; *ot omṇ akana, p.d. ṅeloḱ kana*, mushrooms have sprouted, they are a large number looking white; *dare pereč baha p.d. akana*, the tree is full of flowers that have opened white.

pohok, v. m. Clear away as mist, to shine as the sun after mist has cleared away. (C.)

poho sōsrōč, n. A kind of grasshopper that resembles the locusts (by Santals often thought to be locusts that have been left behind) (v. *sōsrōč*).
pohrao, the same as *pāhrau*, q. v.

pohri, n. Tending of silk-worms without religious ceremonies (opp. *q̄hri*).

P.te lunqme dōho akatkoa, he is tending silk-worms without any religious ceremonies. (Rare.)

poi, n. Uncontrolled will. *Gidra poiym arakae khan tayonte harkhetem nama*, if you let the child have its uncontrolled will, you will later on suffer for it (v. *infra*).

poi, n. Penalty, curse, retribution. *Ēngam apumem harkhetetkina, ona reak p.yem nama* (or *p. lagaoama*), you are giving your parents trouble, you will get the retribution of it; *p. parao akawadea*, a curse has reached him (cf. *Muṇḍari poe*, a malignant disease).

poi pap, n. Retribution, penalty, requital. *Ere alom rora, baṅkhan p.p. lagaoama*, don't speak what is false, or you will reap the consequences; *p.p. jemōn iñre alo paraok ma, disom hōrre paraok ma*, may the retribution not fall on me, may it fall on people (from a *bakhēr*, said by young people who have been dancing the whole night at the hunt-gipitič (q. v.), and are now to return) (v. *supra* and *pap*).

poi poi, adv. Coddling. *P.p.ko hara ocokedeā, oka kamire hō bae etolena*, they let him grow up, coddling him, they did not teach him to do any work (cf. *bōe bōe*).

pojhar, n., v. m. A sprout from the root; do. come out. *Maṭ reak p. oḍok akana*, the bamboo sprouts have come out; *horo khub p. akana*, the paddy has got many root-shoots; *janhe etañ etañle erketa, khub p. akana*, we sowed the millet thinly, it has got many root-shoots (cf. *jhar*; v. *candher*).

pojhet, the same as *pojhot*, q. v.

pojhot, n., v. a. m. Trouble, distress, worry; to trouble, harass, distress, plague, worry, maltreat, ill-treat, oppress. *Aḍi p. menaktea*, he has much trouble; *kisār dō gutiye p.elkoa*, the master ill-treats his servants; *aḍi p.ko jometa*, they suffer much distress; *aḍiko p.kidiña ḍaṇḍom bañ emok kante*, they ill-treated me a good deal, because I am not paying the fine (v. *pajhet*).

pojhot mojhot, n., v. a. m., equivalent to *pojhot*, q. v. *P. m.re menaklea*, we live having many kinds of trouble; *mohajonko p. m.ellea*, the money-lenders worry us in many ways (*majhot* is a jingle).

pojhot moñjhot, the same as *pojhot mojhot*, q. v.

poklaha, n. Scurfy head, lousy head; v. a. m. Be full of lice, (in animals) of larvæ. *Nui p. dō, nar̄ka hō bae nar̄kaka*, this lousy head, he does not even wash his head (may also be heard as a term of endearment to small children); *gidraḱo p. akadea*, the child has got his head full of lice; *gaiye p. akana*, the cow has become full of sores with larvæ (cf. *pokha*).

pokol, v. *pokto*. (C.)

pokpa, the same as *pokto*, q. v. (C.)

poksa, the same as *poska*, q. v.

poksaka, the same as *poskaka*, q. v. *P. kat*, soft wood (without heart-wood); *p. hor*, a person without strength.

pokta, the same as *pokto*, q. v.

pokē, v. a. To break wind (v. *poc*).

pokha, v. *pan kokha*. (C., not here.)

pokhao, v. a. Feed, nourish, rear. *Nahakge un dinih p.kedea, nitok doe dārketa*, I have to no purpose fed him so long a time, now he has run away; *haram iate bae kami dareak kana, pokkhao horoktiha*, being old, he is unable to work, I have to feed him. (H. *pokhnā*.)

pokhao, v. a. Feed (ironically), cause to fast. *Bam kamikhanlah p.mea nahakē*, if you don't work, I shall feed you presently (see that you get no food) (v. *supra*).

pokhor, n., the same as *pukhri*, q. v. (H. *pokhar*; B. *pukur*; not commonly used here.)

pokhori, the same as *pukhri*, q. v.

Pokhori, v. *Tore Pokhori Baha Bandela* (mentioned in the traditions).

pokhoriā khqd, n. A quarry, quarry-mine. (C.; not here, where it is understood to be the name of a certain quarry; this seems likely to be correct.)

pokhraj, n. Topaz. (H. *pukhrāj*; only in books.)

pokhri, v. *pukhri*. (C.)

pola (*jom*), adv. At any or at all times. *Aghār leka p. jom netar do bañ ganoka*, it is not permissible at present to eat at all times like in Aghar (v. *pola pola*).

pola mārīc, n. A variety of pepper (in books); steamed pepper. *Mārīcko baphaolekhan p.m.ko metaka, qdī āt do bañ jhala*, when they steam pepper, they call it 'steamed pepper, it is not so very hot. (H. *pola*; v. *mārīc*; word very rare.)

pola pola, adv. Again and again, constantly. *Ekēn jomge p.p.e jometa, kami sēd khač do bañatam kana*, only eating, you are always eating, when it becomes a question of work, there is nothing for you. (Santals will explain *pola* as the same as *bela*, time of day.)

polhar, n., v. a. m. The devotees' repast the day before the swinging (at the *pata*); to observe do. (no cooked rice is eaten, but fruit, parched rice, etc., so that some Santals take *polhar* to be the same as feast). *P. qyupge disom hor nenelko jarwaka*, in the evening of the day of the devotees' repast the people come together to attend the festival; *gapako p.a* (or *p.oka*), *meaŋko acurkoa*, to-morrow the devotees are to have their repast, the day after they will swing them round. Some explain it as the third day before the swinging, and that they feast the day after

- polhar*; i. e., the ordinary Santal is uncertain. (Desi *polhar*; H. *phal-āhār*, taking a slight repast, a repast of fruits.)
- polo*, n. A kind of silk-worm kept near the houses (only where no smoke will reach them); they feed on bushes planted there (not by Santals, but commonly in the Bengal districts). (Desi *polo*.)
- polo dare*, n. The bush on which the silk-worms feed. *P.d. pekēčle senlena*, we went to fill earth up round the (planted) polo trees. (Desi *polo*; the bush is not found here, but in the Bengal districts where it is planted.)
- polok macha*, adv. Indistinctly. *P.m.e terdeč akafa*, there is some faint moonlight.
- polok mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Indistinctly, faintly (once). *P.m.ñ helledea, bañdōe toyo kan, bañdōe ruñdā kan*, I had a glimpse of it, whether it was a jackal or a *ruñdā* (q. v.); *nasenač p.m.ñ disayeta*, I have a slight indistinct remembrance of it (v. infra).
- polok polok*, adv. Indistinctly, faintly, dimly. *P.p.in hēñel kana, ađi pušqu dō bañ*, I see indistinctly, not very clearly (eyes not good); *p.p. ñelok kana sañgñi iate*, it is indistinctly seen, because it is so far away; *p.p.in disayeta, huđiñiñ tahēkana*, I have a faint remembrance of it, I was little (at the time) (cf. *popolhot*; cf. *polso*; v. *palak polok*).
- polso*, adj., adv. Hazy, dim, dusky; not quite, somewhat, rather, -ish; v. m. Become do. *Noa kicrič dō bañ saphalena, p.gea*, this cloth has not been cleaned, it is not quite white; *noa sindur dō p.gea*, this sindur is not quite red; *p. arak gai*, a reddish-coloured cow; *noa kali dō dakena, polsoge qloč kana*, this ink has become watery, it writes indistinctly; *p. pond kicričeye oyo akana*, he has a whitish (not quite white or clean) cloth round him; *kali pyena*, the ink has become indistinct (cf. *polok polok*).
- polso polso*, adj., adv. Faintly, dimly; undefined. *P.p. ñelok kana noa ol dō*, this writing looks indistinct (not clear owing to ink); *p.p.e rimil akafa*, there are some light clouds; *p.p. utui ada akafa*, she has seasoned the curry so that it looks light (not enough turmeric); *mitañ p.p. sime at akantalea*, a light-coloured fowl of ours has been lost (v. supra).
- pomelo*, n. The Pumelo, Shaddock, Citrus decumana, Willd.; rare with Santals.
- pon*, num. Four. *Setak dō p. jañgate, tikiñ dō bar jañgate ar ayuñ dō pe jañgateko dařana*, in the morning they move about on four legs, at noon on two legs, and in the evening on three legs (i. e., with a stick); *p. gai*, four cows; *p. gidra*, four children; *p. řaka*, four rupees; *p. paireye car carefa, am hēñel dō balañ emam lağıf*, he makes it *car car*, when it is four, I am not going to let you, man, have anything (one of the Santal jokes about women who do not know the meaning of *car*). (Muñdari, Ho *uponia*, *upun*, Kurku *upunia*, *upun*; Mahle, Birhōr, Dhañgōr *pon*; Nicobar *foan*; Bahnar, Prou, Chrau, Stieng, Tareng, Boloven, Ka

puon; Khmus *puon*; Alak, Palaung *pon*; Old Khmer, Samre, Kuy Dek, Sue, Kaseng *pon*; Khmer *buon*; Annam *bon*; Mon *pan*.)

ponak, ord. num. (inanimate). The fourth. *P. oraḱ*, the fourth house (*pon* + *aḱ*).

poncao, v. *pōhcao*. (C.)

ponda, adj., v. m. Rotten, decayed (inside); to rot, decay. *Noa kaḱ dō p.gea*, *nahel ohō hoelena*, this piece of wood is rotten, it will not do for a plough; *dakṭe p.yena*, it has become decayed owing to rain (also used about the hollow inside of a standing tree). (Munḍari *ponḍe*.)

pondhar potam, n. A large kind of dove (v. sub *potam*).

ponea, num. Four; v. a. m. Make, be four. *P. pgesa*, four pice; *p. kaḱa*, four buffaloes; *nahelko p.keta nes dō*, they have this year arranged for four ploughs; *p.ko bāndiketa*, they made up four paddy bundles; *calakko doko p.ka*, those going will be four; *khet dō p.yentina*, my rice-fields have become (are) four; *barea nahelre p.ṭak ḍaṅgra*, four bullocks to two ploughs (*pon* + *ea*).

poncawaḱ, ord. num. The fourth (inanimate).

poneaviḱ, ord. num. The fourth (animate).

pon gel, num. Forty. *P.g.aḱ*, *p.g.iḱ*, the fortieth.

poniḱ, ord. num. The fourth (animate).

pon isi, num. Four scores, eighty (v. *isi*).

pon jaṅgawan, adj. Who has four feet, a quadruped. *P.j.ko goḱatlea*, they killed a quadruped (pig, goat, etc.) and gave us (as curry); *p.j.ko udukatlea*, *cuputte dō baṅ*, *cacotege*, they showed us a four-legged one (calf), not by the fist (i. e., giving money), but walking (expression used about *bare itaḱ*, q. v.) (*pon* + *jaṅga* + *w* + *an*).

pon kōṇḍ, adj., adv. Four-cornered, square; in four directions. *Noa kharai dō p.k.gea*, this threshing-floor is four-cornered; *p.k. oraḱ*, a square house (equally broad and long); *p.k.e sewaketa*, *en hō gidra mētāhāge bae ṅeleta*, she has worshipped in the four directions, still she does not see the face of a child (God is worshipped, as He alone can give life) (v. *kōṇḍ*).

pon kōṛ, the same as *pon kōṇḍ*, q. v.

ponon, inclusive or collective num. All four. *P.ko ako boeha kangeako*, all four are the brothers; *p. kōṇḍe dakḱeta*, it rained in all the four directions (all round); *p. bakhra dō somangea*, all four shares are alike; *p.senaḱ scmangea noa khet*, this rice-field is square (*pon* with infixed *n*).

pontha, v. a., v. m. d. Reflect, ponder, meditate, devise, contrive; scheme. *In daleṅ laḡitko p.yet tahēkana*, they were scheming to thrash me; *oka p.te nui hōṛ dōṅ kabuyea*, what shall I devise to subdue this man; *oka lekaṅ p.lekhan noa dhiri dōṅ uḱaukea*, what shall I hit upon to move this stone away; *ḍar laḡile p.joṅ kana*, he is pondering to run away (to find means); *ḡsuloḱ laḡile p.joṅ kana*, he is meditating how to support himself (? cf. H. *panthā*, a way).

- poñcahit*, n. The village council, a court of arbitration. *P.reñ bicar ocoka*, I shall take my case to be decided in the village council. (H. *pañcāyat*; B. *poñcāit*.)
- poñḍ*, adj., v. a. m. White; whiten, become white. *P. hasa*, white earth; *p. merom*, a white goat; *p. poesa*, a white pice, i. e., a rupee; *kāhu leka hendele tahēkana*, *bak lekam p.kellea*, we were black like crows, you have made us white like paddy-birds (expression used at *bhañḍan*, q. v.); *bhitko potao p. akata*, they have plastered the wall white; *kicriḥ p.ena*, the cloth has become white (clean by washing); *bohok p.entaeca*, *haramenae*, his head has become white, he has grown old. (H. B. *pāṇḍu*; Muṇḍari, Ho *puṇḍi*.)
- poñḍa*, n. The white one; used as a nickname for boys (v. *poñḍe*).
- poñḍa jhañkar*, n. The buck of the spotted deer (v. sub *jhañkar*).
- poñḍa posta*, n. The hind of the *poñḍa jhañkar*, q. v. (v. *posta*).
- poñḍ bhaḍqi horo*, n. A variety of the light paddy.
- poñḍ disom horeḥ*, n. The white variety of Glycine Soja, Zieb. and Zucc.
- poñḍe*, v. a. Put out of the game (used in a certain game), n. A common nickname of Santal girls who are very light-coloured when small (v. *poñḍ*).
- poñḍe ak*, n. A whitish variety of the sugar-cane (v. *ak*).
- poñḍe kajri ak*, n. The *poñḍe* and *kajri* sugar-cane varieties mixed (v. *ak*).
- poñḍet*, n., the same as *pañḍet*, q. v.; v. a. m. Make, become a "learned" man. *Gidraḳo p.kedea*, they have made the child learned (i. e., he has learnt to read and write); *phalna hoponerate p.ena*, so and so's daughter has become learned (is a schoolmistress). *Poñḍet* is the more common pronunciation; in Santali the word generally corresponds to "literate."
- poñḍ gandhari arak*, n. A cultivated vegetable, *Amarantus tristis*, L. (v. *gandhari arak*).
- poñḍ goḍa*, n. A white field, i. e., paper (only in conundrums). *P.g. hendele horeḥ*, a white field black beans, i. e., a paper with writing on (v. *goḍa*).
- poñḍ gurgu*, n. A white spice-grinder, i. e., fig. an egg. *P.g. aguipe, jhareabon*, bring a white spice-grinder, we shall exorcise him (the man who poses as dead during the last day of the Sohrae, and on whose body they roll eggs to revive him; they get at least one egg from each house) (v. *gurgu*).
- poñḍ jhar*, n. White or milky urine. (C.)
- poñḍ kaṭ ot*, n. A variety of mushroom (v. *kaṭ ot*).
- poñḍ kawet*, n. The white variety of *kawet*, q. v.
- poñḍ kāhu*, n. A white variety of crow (said to have been seen; a monstrosity) (v. *kāhu*).
- Poñḍ Marṇḍi*, n. A sub-sept of the Marṇḍi sept. So-called, because during the Sohrae they first of all sacrifice a white cock.
- Poñḍ Murmu*, n. A sub-sept of the Murmu sept.
- poñḍ muruḥ*, n. A variety of the *muruḥ*, *Butea frondosa*, Roxb., having white flowers (very rare).
- poñḍ raj baha*, n. A variety of the *raj baha* (q. v.), having white flowers.

- Ponđ Soren*, n. A sub-sept of the Soren sept.
- ponđ sosroč*, n. A whitish kind of grasshopper (v. *sosroč*).
- ponđ sul*, n. Dysentery with mucus discharge. (C.; here *ponđ amsam*.)
- ponđ tormar ot*, n. A whitish variety of the *tormar ot*, q. v. Edible.
- ponđ upal baha*, n. The white-flowered variety of the *upal baha*, q. v.
- popolhet*, the same as *popolhof*, q. v.
- popolhof*, adj., adv. Indistinct, dimly. *P.e terdeč akata*, there is a not very bright moonlight (there is a moon, but somewhat cloudy); *p.e beŋgeteta*, he sees dimly (his sight is not good); *noa ol do p.ge ŋelok kana*, this writing looks indistinct (cf. *polso polso* and *polok polok*).
- popon*, distrib. num. By fours, each four. Very frequently followed by *kate*. *P.gofeč ul emakom*, give them each four mangoes; *p. horkate takenpe*, stay four of you together each time; *p. kutikate jelko ematlea*, they gave us each four pieces of meat; *p. ghonča badre budlikpe*, change every four hours (v. *pon*).
- por*, n., v. m. A bush, shrub; become do., shrubby. *Eken p. menaka, laŋu dare do banuka*, there are only bushes, there are no big trees; *p. lalar poŋor kulqi*, a hare with the hairs stripped off under a shrub (a conundrum, the answer being *beŋgar*, the egg-plant fruit); *goča p. kučam taŋdipe, janhebon era*, hammer down the shrubs of the high-land field (with the hammer of an axe), we shall sow millet; *birko makketa, nitok do p. akana*, they cut down the forest, now shrubs have grown up (especially also shoots of trees).
- poracit*, n., v. a. What is to be given to obtain atonement (after death of relative); to give do. *Nui eskarge p. lagaokedea*, this one had alone to give what was necessary to obtain atonement (give a feast); *apat reake p.kefa*, he gave the needed feast to obtain atonement in connexion with his dead father. (H. *parācit*; not regularly used by Santals who have *bhaŋdan*, q. v.)
- poraeni*, n. The Lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*, Willd. (Not to be confused with the *upal*, *Nymphaea Lotus*, Willd., a much smaller plant.) Not very common, except in old tanks. *Bir p.* (also *taŋdi p.*), a plant so-called (climber).
- porames*, the same as *poramos*, q. v. (also *poramis*).
- pora moda*, v. *por monda*.
- poramors*, v. *poramos*. (C.; not Santal pronunciation.)
- poramorso*, the same as *poramos*, q. v.
- poramos*, n., v. a. Advice, consultation; to consult together, advise. *Cet p.pe emah kana*, what advice are you giving me; *onde durupkate cetpe p.el kana*, what are you consulting together about sitting there; *inaŋ p. do baŋ tahelena*, they did not follow my advice. (H. *parāmarš*.)
- poran*, n. Breathing, life, soul. *Botorte p. oŋaŋ* (or *uŋqu*) *entiŋa*, my soul flew away in fear; *jivi lae p.teh dārketa*, I ran away taking only my life with me (i. e., left all else). (H. *prān*.)

poran, v. *phul poran*.

porane porangot, n. Husband and wife (used in the formal ceremonial talk at the time of marriage). *Dui p.p.*, the two, husband and wife (v. *porani*).

porangoe, the same as *porangot*, q. v.

porangot, n., the same as *poran*, q. a. *Añ de p.*, body and soul (life).

Only heard in the formal talk at the time of a marriage.

porani, n. A living being, man. (H. *prāṇī*, v. *porane*.)

por araḱ, n. Eatable leaves of any shrub (especially of young *siñ araḱ*).

pōra sale, adj. True. Only heard in an answer given by a possessed man (possessed by the spirit of a dead man): *p.s. bankhan ūhūk*, it is absolutely true, otherwise no (no one seems able to explain the real meaning; some say it is the same as *purā sari*; others will take it as the equivalent of H. *parāśari*, a beggar).

por adhin, v. *paradhin*. (C.)

porbal tejo, n. The coral insect (attacking cattle). (In books, where also *probal tejo* is seen; B. *probāl kī*.)

porbas, v. *porbas*.

porbhae, n. Anxiety, solicitude, care. *Cef p. hō bañ kana, alom botoroka*, there is no cause for anxiety, don't be afraid. (Desi *probbhai*; cf. H. *bhae*.)

Porbhu, v. *Probhu*.

porca, n. A paper containing a detailed statement of a cultivator's land; a detailed record of landed possession (given to each rayot by the settlement authorities). (P. H. *parchā*.)

porcar, n., v. a. m. Preaching; to preach, make public, propagate. *Uniaḱ p.le añjomketa*, we heard his preaching; *dhōrom reake p.keta*, he preached religiously; *metafme tahēkanan, noa katha dō alom lai barāea, ayogo, joto hōr thene p. barayeta*, I told you not to tell this matter, O mother, he is proclaiming it to all. (B. *procār*.)

porcarok, n. A preacher. *P. hōr kanae*, he is a preacher. (B. *procārok*.)

pōrda, n. A curtain, screen. *Dugre p.ko lagao akata*, they have fixed a curtain in the door; *p. banukitaea, oṛēc caba akantaea*, she has nothing to cover herself with, her clothes are all rags. (P. H. *parda*; v. *pōrda* and *pōrda pos*.)

pordhan, n., adj. Chief, principal, village headman; leading, important. *P. then lalisme, bicarkatamae*, bring your case before the headman, he will judge your case; *p. hōr*, a leading man, important person; *p.e kāmī kana*, he is doing the work of a village headman. *Pordhan* is often used for *mañjihi*; the headman of a Hindu village is generally called *pordhan*. (H. *pradhān*.)

porha daka, n. Rice offered at the *bhañḍan*, q. v., to the spirits of the dead man and the ancestors. Some rice is placed on a leaf-plate; the animals to be sacrificed eat from this; when they are sacrificed (v. *kuṭam*), blood is made to run down on the rice; this is cooked together with

the liver and kidneys (v. *sure*) and the whole is offered to the different spirits, a small quantity to each, thrown down on to the ground, with a short invocation.

porha dārē, n. An animal sacrificed to the spirit of the dead man at *bhaṇḍan*.

porhao, v. a. m., the same as *pahrqu*, q. v. *Kimintet khube p.kedea*, he gave his daughter-in-law a large amount of ornaments.

porikha, v. a. m. Test, examine, prove. *Kora nispetere p.ketkoa*, the inspector examined the boys; *utu p.eme, ada akana se bañ*, taste the curry, whether it is salted or not; *p.kom, perakako se bañ*, test them (find out), whether they will become friends or not (enter into marriage relationship with us or not). (v. *parikha*; H. *parikhā*; Desi *porikha*.)

poriskar, adj., v. a. m. Clean; to clean, clear off. *Horēt hōe p.gea, kicri' ar oraḥ hō p.getaea*, the man himself is clean, his clothes and his house are also clean; *racae p.keta*, she cleaned the courtyard; *khajnae p.keta, cet baki hō baṇuka*, he cleared off the rent, there is nothing left (to pay); *niḥ joto rin p.ena*, now all debts have been paid off. (B. *porishkār*.)

porja, the same as *perja*, q. v. (*porja* is perhaps the more common form).

porja paṇi, the same as *porja paṭi*, q. v. (C.; not here).

porja paṭi, n. pl. The tenants, rayots, subjects. *P.p. jotoḥo boḡegea*, the tenants are all well (healthy or not giving trouble); *p.p. mañjhi uparteko sāt akana*, the tenants have combined against the headman (cf. H. *prajā paṭi*, the lord of creatures.)

por kakra, n. A small kind of lizard (v. *por* and *kakra*).

porkan, v. nana *porkan*.

porkar, n. Fraud, stratagem, craft, cunning; v. a. Ineffectually try to persuade. *P.teye eṛekidiña*, he deceived me by fraudulent statements; *ceḥ p.tebon sabea*, by what stratagems shall we catch him; *p.teko agukedea*, they brought him by cunning statements; *p.teye asulok kana*, he supports himself by his wits; *aḍile p.kedea, bae hēklaka*, we tried to (make him understand) in many ways, he did not agree. (H. *parkār*, manner, sort.)

porkariq, adj. Cunning, fraudulent. *Aḍi p. hoṛ kanae*, he is a very cunning (slippery) person (v. *supra*; not common).

porkit, v. *porket*.

porloe, v. a. Weary, tire, fatigue (cf. H. *parlay*; now apparently obsolete).

pormae, n. Lease of life. *P. baḍhaoentaetae*, his lease of life has been increased (expression used when they hear that one reported dead is still alive); *p. menaktae khan cedake gujuka*, if he has still to live some time, why should he die; *p. tiokentatae, onateye goḍena*, his time had come, therefore he died. (Desi *pormae*.)

porman, n., v. a. m. Evidence, witness, proof; to prove, give evidence, substantiate. *P. agukotam*, bring your witnesses; *p. baṇukte ḍhisnisentatae*, his case was dismissed, because he had nothing in the way of evidence; *noa katha p.aime, bañkhanlañ aḍo ocomea*, prove this matter against me,

or I shall bring you to your bearings; *katha p.ena, sajaiokae*, the matter has been proved, he will be punished. (H. *pramān*.)

porodhol, n. One's dead father (his spirit), the spirit of *Pilcu haram* (the spirit of *Pilcu buđhi* may also be included). *Nōkōe teheñ dō sōc akan bindār akanič bātač bakhrawakle emkatae kana, aben Marañ Buru ar Porodhol dō nelkatae atenkataeben*, here you see, to-day we are giving the dropped, the fallen one, his portion, his share, you Marañ Buru and Porodhol (the first man) look after, pay attention to what is his (from a *bakhēr* at *bhañdan*); *p. hō cōđorakinpe*, make a libation also to our first parents; *nui dō p.geye rukuyede kana, onateye ruqč kana*, his father's spirit is shaking him, therefore he has fever (about the ague in fever).

porodhol, n., v. m. A man whose hair is white; the white hair of age; become white-haired. *De baba, apege tho poñđ dāhri hiñgu thailač dō hač bahate p. pe bahayentabona, noa bicār dō cet leka kana, rorpe*, please, sirs, you white turbans, red bags, you have blossomed among us like the *hač* blossoms (the flowers of the *hač*, q. v., are pure white), say, how is this judgment; *huđin hoř kanae, enre hōe p. cabayena*, he is a young man, still he has become quite white-haired (as a verb, may also be used about women).

porodhol, adj., v. m. White (flowers); bloom white. *Gađa ařete tilai baha poñđge p. baha akana*, along the river the *tilai* (q. v.) flowers have blossomed pure white; *sarjom p.ena*, the sal trees are in bloom (v. supra).

porodhol, v. *porodhol*.

poroe, adj., v. a. Drizzling. *P. dač kana*, it is fine rain; *nasenake p.leta*, it drizzled a little; *horreye p.atlea*, we got a drizzle while on the road (just a little more than *podoe*, q. v.).

poroe poroe, adv., v. a. Drizzling; to drizzle. *P. p.ye daket kana*, it is drizzling; *p. p.yet kanae*, it is drizzling just now (v. supra).

porol jhiñga, n. A cultivated vegetable, *Luffa pentandra*, Roxb. (not common; v. *jhiñga*).

poro poro, adv. Full. *P.p.e bhorao akata*, he has put in and filled it; *p.p. pereč khačlač dikpil bañ jutok kana*, it is not easily possible to carry an overfull basket on one's head (cf. *pereč*).

porosa, adj. Reddish-white (fowls). *P. sim dōe okayena*, what has become of the reddish-white fowl (? cf. *polso*).

porsad, n. Food offered to a deity, remnants of do., leavings; a taste of first-fruits, a favour. *P. leka kačič kačičle jomkea*, we should like to have just a taste like what is left of food offered to a deity; *p.ko hačin barawat-koa*, they dealt out to them small pieces of food (to show kindness); *ne p.le emam kana, ale dō joñđrale tiokkela, nāwāi gelačtaleme*, please, we are giving you a taste of our first-fruits, we have reached the Indian corn (ripe), try a taste of it for the first time. (H. *prasād*; C. gives as the principal meaning: a small piece of flesh meat sent by the person who has killed the animal to his neighbours; this is here called *sakam*.)

porsati, adj. Pregnant, enceinte. (C., not here.)

por sendra, n. A hunt without a *dihri* and sacrifices, lasting for a day.

People are invited to come along, and, as a rule, quite a crowd go. If a *kuḍam naeke* (q. v.) goes along, he may prick himself, smear the blood on some rice and strew this out invoking certain bongas of the outskirts; but this is not considered necessary. It is a hunt for the sake of hunting. *P.s. delabon*, come along to go hunting. No drums are used but the young men take flutes along (v. *por* and *sendra*; also v. *jarpa*, used about the same).

porti, adj. Towards, in each *Din p.*, every day. (B. *proti*; not often heard in Santali.)

proti, v. *porti*.

porwa, the same as *porbas*, q. v.

porao, v. a. m. Cremate, burn. *Holae pena*, he was cremated yesterday; *sanam oraḳ pentakoa*, all their houses were burnt. (B. *pōrā*; not common.)

pōrcha, n. A bow-string made of bamboo. A piece of bamboo is pared (so that the "skin," outside, remains); at each end a notch is made, to which a bit of string is tied, to make it possible to fix the string to the bow. It is fairly commonly used. *P. aḳ*, a bow with a bamboo bow-string; *p. phōḳ*, the notch at the end of an arrow (when for *ghūrā aḳ*, a bow with a bow-string of fibre, the *phōḳ*, notch, is cut down in the middle with a bit standing out on both sides; when with *pōrcha*, the end is cut down so that a little is left on one side only); *p. sar*, an arrow notched for use with a bamboo bow-string.

porcho, adv. Clearly, exactly, precisely; v. a. Ascertain, verify, make sure, clear, clear up. *Noa arsi p. dō bañ hēṅel kana*, this mirror does not give a clear vision; *p. anjomok kana*, it is heard distinctly; *bahu jāwāe reakle p. keta*, we cleared up the matter of the husband and wife (separated them); *rimile p. keta*, the clouds have been cleared away; *p. ge bañ hēṅel kana*, I don't see clearly; *p. bae roṛeta*, he does not speak clearly (both about pronunciation and statements) (v. *purcha*; cf. *polak polok*).

porha daka, v. *porha daka*. (C.)

porha dārē, v. *porha dārē*. (C.)

porhae, v. a. Read. Heard in the ojha's mantar, when he "reads" in oil to find out the cause of disease. *I tel p. te*, reading this oil (v. *parhao*). In the same mantar is heard *porhasre* and *porhe*, having the same meaning; it is all in corrupt Bihari.

poriqu, n., the same as *pariqu*, q. v. (very rare).

porti, adj. Fallow, the same as *partī*, q. v.

posag, n., v. a. m. Raiments, clothes; give, put on do. *Bhage bhage p. e hōroḳ akawana*, she has put on excellent clothes; *hōpōnerate p. kedeā*, he gave his daughter fine clothes; *menaktam nāhīm posagoka*, only when you have, will you be able to put on fine clothes. (P. H. *poshāk*.)

posagi, adj. Fine, excellent (cloth). *P. kicrič jao hilok bako bebohara*, they don't use fine clothes daily. (P. H. *poshaki*.)

posak, v. a. m. Break, dash into pieces, smash, burst. *Kandae p.keta*, she broke the earthenware pot; *ojo p.ena*, the boil burst; *phalnawak bandi p.ena*, so and so's paddy-bundle burst (fig., so and so's wife was delivered of a child); *ahar p.ena*, the pond embankment burst; *dare khon nuřente bohok p.entaea*, he fell down from a tree and broke his head (he died). As second part of a compound it gives the result of the act of the first word. *Bohoklan dal posagtama*, I shall beat you, so that your head breaks; *tukuč nurha p.ena*, the pot fell down and was broken; *ojo beleye lin p.keta*, he squeezed the ripe boil asunder. *Posagok lekae moča akana*, he has become fat like bursting; *bohok posagok leka hasoyedin kana*, my head aches like going to split.

posan, v. m. Profit, pay, yield a return, draw profit. (C.; not here; B. *posān*.)

posao, v. a. m. Manure, support, nourish, rear; come up to what is fair. *Hučin khon nui gidrañ p. akadea*, I have reared this child from the time he was a little one; *durup durup do okge p.mea bin kami do*, who will support you always sitting there doing no work; *p. parwa*, pigeons that live tame near one's house (are fed); *khette p. akata*, we have manured the rice-fields; *p. dañgra*, a fed bullock (that is always tied, not permitted to go out with cattle); *bae p.lena badhiq*, the castrated pig did not get fat. (H. *posnā*.)

posind, v. *pasind*. (Very rare.)

poska, adj., v. m. Rotten, fragile, frail, decaying; become do. *Noa dhiri do p.gea*, this stone is soft (desintegrating); *p. kač*, soft, rotten wood; *nui p. do unake moča akanre hō dare do banuktaea*, this rotten fellow, although he has grown so fat, he has no strength; *p. baber topak godoka*, a rotten cord breaks quickly; *noa kač do p.yena*, this wood has become decayed (v. *phoska*; Desi *pocā*; cf. H. *phuskā*).

poskaha, adj., v. m., the same as *poska*, q. v. *P.geae, dare banuktaea*, he is rotten, he has no strength.

poska olat, n. A certain forest tree, *Kydia calycina*, Roxb. (to be distinguished from *jañ olat*) (v. *poska* and *olat*).

poskof, adj., v. m., v. *poskot*, the more common pronunciation.

posori, n., v. *pasari*. (*Posori* is the more common form in these parts.)

posra, adj., v. a. m. Despised, insignificant; disregard, despise, intimidate, look down upon, feel contempt for, bully, treat as of no account. *P.gem nele kana*, do you look upon him as of no account; *p.geko metadea*, they called him a contemptible person; *rañdi hor iate satgeko p.godeña*, because I am a widow, they at once treat me contemptibly; *reñgeč oreč tuar amar alope p.koa*, don't despise (intimidate) poor people and orphans; *eskarko namkedeteko p.kedea*, they despised him, because they found him alone; *p.geye nełok kana, menkhane kisarģea*, he looks insignificant (poorly clad), but he is wealthy; *gača dač alom p.ea, qktua nonkan dač do*, don't despise the flooded river, water of such a kind carries people away. (Mundari *posra*.)

posra maṅgal, v. a. Treat with the utmost disrespect, despise (constantly).

Gidrāi p.m.etkoa, he is always treating the children contemptibly; *ato hor din hilokko p.m.etlea*, the village people are every day showing us their disrespect (v. supra and *maṅgal*).

posta, n. The poppy plant. *Papaver somniferum*, Willd. (B. *pōstō*.)

posta dana, n. The seed of the poppy. (B. *pōstō dānā*.)

posta, adj. Red, reddish. *P. kicrič*, a reddish cloth; *p. paṛlak*, a red border (on a cloth); *p. araḱ gai*, a reddish-coloured cow.

posta jel, n. The hind of the spotted deer, *Axis maculata*. Now very rare, except in protected forests (v. *jhaṅkar*, the buck).

postani, n., v. m. Regret, sorrow; to regret. *Disomre aḱi p. hoeyena, hoe horoe gočketa*, there is much grief in the country, grown-up paddy died (owing to lack of late rain); *gidrāi gočentaete aḱiye p.ḱ kana*, she is very grieved, because her child died. (H. *paštānā*; cf. *pachtānā*; B. *postān*; not common.)

postao, n., v. m. Regret, remorse, repentance; to regret, rue. *Aḱi p.e qikaueta*, he feels much regret; *nitok do p.katem cekaea, cedakem jaminlena*, what will you do now regretting, why did you stand surety; *baṅ tahēkanten p.ḱ kana*, I regret that I was not present (v. supra; *kastao*, is the common word).

posu, the same as *paṣu*, q. v.

pota, v. *phota*.

potam, n. A dove, a wild pigeon. The Santals distinguish the following:

Barge p., a small brown dove, *Turtur Cambayensis*, or. *T. meena*.

Bosko p. (also by some called *Bhosko p.*), large, about the size of a pigeon; variegated colour.

Guṛu ghum p. (also *Gudrugum*), so-named on acc. of its call; the same as *mala p.* (so here).

Huhu p., so named on acc. of its call, the Imperial dove, *Carpophaga sylvatica*.

Kēṇḍrō p., the spotted dove, *Turtur Surattensis*.

Keke deber p., a small kind, *Turtur meena*.

Kisāp p., the Imperial dove (the same as *Huhu p.*; name said to be due to their collecting grain in small "bundles" of earth).

Kuḍbur p., the same as *Mala p.*

Mala p., the ring dove, *Turtur risoria*.

Peter p., the same as *Bosko p.*, so-named on acc. of their call (*seṣ peter duk*).

Pondhar p., a large kind, *Chalcophaps indica*.

Saṇḍi kakar p., the same as *Barge p.*; also called *Suṇḍi kukur p.*; name due to their call.

Tilai p., the same as *Mala p.* (Desi *tilai*.)

Toyo deḱger p., resembling the *Barge p.*, name due to their call.

Toyo hoḱgor p., the same as *Toyo deḱger p.*

Ṭhekro p., the spotted dove, *Turtur Surattensis*.

Ṭhikri p., the same as *Barge p.*

The Santals hunt and eat all kinds of doves. The large green dove is not called *potam*, but *huhar*. Cf. *parwa*, their name for pigeon. (Muṇḍari, Ho *putam*.)

potam arsalko, n. lit. Those who catch doves by light, fig. witches. *P.a.ren do bahu babon agukoa*, we shall not bring a daughter-in-law from a house where there are witches. (A very common name for witches; *potam akrsalko* is also used; v. *arsal*.)

potam bele ipil, n. Two small stars in the constellation Lyra, Epsilon Lyræ, near Vega (*potam ipil*). The dove (*potam ipil*) was sitting on her eggs, when the *arār lalakko* (q. v.) threw a *muṅgar* (mallet, some opine it was the *soṛenko*, the Pleiades) at the dove, that was thrown off her eggs (*potam bele*); these are the two stars seen; the dove is the *potam ipil*, the Vega (v. *bele* and *ipil*).

potam cupi ṭeṅgoč, n. A small axe (the smallest they have) with a fan-like edge, the blade reminding the Santals of the *cupi*, tail, of a dove. *P. c. ṭ. do pala hese laḡitle larčara*, we use the dove-tail-axe to snip off small shoots with fresh leaves (v. *ṭeṅgoč*).

potam ipil, n. The Vega star (v. *potam bele ipil*).

potam jhampa, n. A trap for catching doves; v. *jhampa*.

potam jhara, n. A certain plant (cf. *parwa jhara*).

potam raheṛ, n., the same as *potam jhara*, q. v.

potam ṭheṅga, n. The stick to which the *potam jhampa* is fixed. When the trap is set, this stick, carrying the trap, is pushed down in the ground.

potao, v. a. m. Plaster, whitewash, wash with white earth. *Poṇḍ hasate oraḡko p.keta*, they whitewashed the house with white earth; *sandes idi jokheč haṇḍi ṭukučko pa*, when they carry (to people where something is going on) presents (to assist at the entertainment, especially beer), they whitewash the beer-pot (from below the neck). As a rule a kind of white earth is used; whitewashing with lime is also called *potao*, but very few Santals have lime for such a purpose. The Santals whitewash their houses once yearly, generally a little before the Durga puja (end Sept. or October); Christians before Christmas. (H. *potnā*.)

potor, v. *dhotor potor*.

potof, v. *potof*.

poṭa, n. The stomach, belly, the large intestine; (of ruminating animals) the paunch or first stomach. *Jomaḡ do p.tege bolo maraṇoka*, the food goes first down into the stomach; *janwar do p. khon ḍhekar toṭkateko pagura*, *ado utkate remette calaḡa*, cattle belch out from their first stomach and chew the cud, then when this is swallowed it goes into their second stomach; *kukṭuṇ p.*, the stomach (of a killed deer or hare) that the person (or persons) who have carried the dead animal during the day of the hunt, get (as their customary right). (H. *poṭā*; Muṇḍari *poṭa*.)

poṭak, v. a. m. To strip or peel off (the skin, bark, rind), rub off, remove a portion of the surface; break, injure the surface; bare, flay. *Baklak poṭagme*, strip off the bark; *hoete cale p.keta*, the storm carried the roof away; *seṅgelte bire p.keta*, the fire has bared the forest (also *lo p.ena*); *sauri goḍako qtiñ p.keta*, (cattle) have grazed the thatching-grass field bare; *dal p.mealañ*, I shall thrash and flay you; *kombro hoṛoko ir p.keta*, thieves have reaped the paddy off the field (nothing left); *atar p.kedeako kombro*, thieves burnt all his property down; *deare kaḍako dal p.kedea*, they struck the buffalo, so that part of the skin of his back peeled off; *perako jom p.kedea*, the visitors ate up all he had; *dakale jom p.keta*, we ate up all there was of food; *guriṭpe, kharaike lebēṭ p.keta*, plaster it with cow-dung, they have trampled the threshing-floor rough (broken its surface by trampling on it); *darere ghasaote kaḍae p.ena*, by rubbing himself against a tree, the buffalo got part of his skin rubbed off; *soṣo p.kedeako*, they applied the juice of *soṣo* (q. v.) so that part of his skin peeled off (blister was formed). (Muṇḍari *poṭa*.)

poṭa sir, n. Sinews or muscles inside the *poṭa*, q. v. *Deñ p.s. sirṇwanpe*, strip off the stomach sinews and give me (v. *sir* and *poṭa*).

poṭea, adj. Large-bellied, having a large protuberant belly; v. a. m. Make large-bellied, impregnate; get a protuberant stomach, be pregnant. *P. hoṛ*, a person with a large belly; *phalna kuriye p.kedea*, he has impregnated so and so girl; *jom p. akana, alope emaea*, he has eaten so that his stomach is distended, don't give him (any more); *p.yenae*, she is (visibly) pregnant (cf. *poṭa*).

poṭea, n., v. m. Ascites, a disease in which the stomach swells and the hands and feet get thin; suffer from do. *P.teye goḷena*, he died from ascites; *pilṭeye p. akana*, he suffers from an enlarged spleen. Also called *poṭea rog* (v. *supra*).

poṭea garai, n. A species of fish, fairly common (v. *poṭea* and *garai*).

poṭea jondra, n. A variety of the Indian corn, stunted in growth; ripens earlier than the common Indian corn; the same as *ḍhibri jondra*, q. v.

poṭea taruṭ, n. The small leopard, *Felis leopardus*, Hodgson. This leopard is fairly common, more so than the larger species (*sona citā taruṭ* and *kurse baha taruṭ*).

poṭma, adj. m. Pot-bellied. *P. laḥ gidra*, a small boy with a big belly; *nui p. mara do bae biḷ kana*, this big-bellied wretch, he is never satisfied; *p.p.e harayena nui koṛa do*, this boy has grown up having a protuberant stomach (v. *poṭea*).

poṭoliq, n. A very small grain-bundle (v. *poṭom*). Also *poṭoliq*, q. v.

poṭor, v. a. m. Strip or tear off, make bare, denude; fall off (hair). *Sime p.kedea*, he plucked the fowl; *jereḷ p.kedeako*, they set fire to and burnt his house down; *kicriḍe p.kedea*, he stripped off his clothes; *hoyo p.kedea*, he shaved him bare; *oṛake hoe p.kettalea*, the storm carried the roof of our house away; *hoṛoko jom p.keta*, they (the cattle) ate the paddy-field

bare; *haramenteye p.ena*, his hair has fallen off because he has become old; *bir lo p.ena*, the forest has been burnt down (ground bare) (cf. *połak*).
połor połor, adj. Bare, denuded. *P.p.te gai alope idikoa*, *ghās sečtege*, don't take the cattle to places where there is no grass, take them to where there is grass (v. supra).

połra, adj. m., equal to *połma*, q. v.; v. m. Become pot-bellied, get a big stomach. *Bańdo daka jomteye p. akan*, *bańdo rogte*, (who knows) whether it is by eating he has become pot-bellied, or by some disease.

połha hako, n. A species of fish, the *pułhi*, q. v., grown to a fair size. (Munđari *połha hai*.)

powa, v. *poa*, the same as *pawa*, q. v.

Powar Murmu, n. A sub-sept of the Murmu sept.

poyan, n. Trace. *P. bań namoktaea*, no trace is found of him. (Very rare; cf. *łewan*.)

poyan, n. Mixture (of medicines), co-ingredients; v. a. m. Mix, bring together the different ingredients. *Noa eskar do bań lagaoka*, *arhō p. menaka*, this alone is not to be applied, there are some co-ingredients; *okako ojon lagaoka*, *onako p. dom nam agu akafa*, have you brought the ingredients that are to be used; *rane p.keta*, he mixed up the different medicinal ingredients; *nitok do joto p.ena*, *emaepa*, now all the necessary ingredients have been mixed together, give him it.

poyok poyok, equivalent to *payak poyok*, q. v.

pōc, v. *pāc*. A very common form when referring to the village council; v. *mōrē hor*.

pocol, the same as *pocla*, q. v. (C., the same as *pocor*; not so here.)

pocom področ, equal to *picom področ*, q. v.

pocoñ pocoñ, the same as *phocoñ phocoñ*, q. v.

pocor, n., v. a., v. m. d. A syringe, a squirt; to squirt, syringe. *P. do mat reakle benaoa ar baha hilokle p.jońa*, we make syringes of bamboo, and on the day of the Flower festival we squirt each other (with water); *dake p.adina*, he squirted water on me; *łosotre husiarte bam taramlekhan losot dak p. rakabońa*, if you don't walk carefully in mud, muddy water will squirt up on you; *kałkom bhugakiń sokketa*, *dak do sojhete lutur bhugakre p.adina*, I thrust my hand into the crab's hole, the water squirted straight into my ear (cf. *pickiri*).

počpocao, v. a. m. Squeeze out; rot, be decomposed. *Ojo beleye lin p.kettina*, he squeezed the pus out of my boil; *gurič gađare busupko ghāsko gidikakpe*, *ačtege sea p.ka*, throw straw and grass into the dung-pit, it will decompose without further trouble (lit., by itself) (cf. H. *pacpacānā*, be moist, clammy).

pōč, v. a. To break wind (also pronounced *pōč*; onomat., a short sound; cf. *pēč*).

pōč mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a short sound (break wind) (v. supra; also *pōč mante*).

pōč pōč (or *pōč pōč*), adv., v. a. With repeated short loud sounds (break wind); to break wind again and again (v. *pōč*; onomat.; C., with cracking, creaking, nipping sounds; it is here used only about breaking wind).

pōd, n., v. m. Position, office, rank, employment; get a position. *Māñjhi p.e. nam akata*, he has got the position of headman of the village; *kacaharire p. menaktaea*, he has employment (position) in the court; *mohasoe p. khonko chufukedea*, they dismissed him from his position as school teacher; *pargana p. akanae*, he has got the position of an over-chief. (B. *pōd*.)

pōd, v. a. m. Build, get a second house in another village for agricultural purposes. *Naiharreye p. akata*, he has removed (temporarily) to his wife's old home and got some land and a house there; *hana atoreh p. akana*, I have got a foothold in that village (agricultural land with a house, but without residence) (v. supra).

pōdartho, v. *podartho*. (Not considered Santali, although sometimes used.)

pōdeot, adj. Insipid, tasteless (tobacco); pale (red); useless (man). *Noa thamakur dō p.gea, bañ laga*, this tobacco is tasteless, it is not strong; *p. sindur*, a pale-red sindur; *noa parlak dō p.gea, bañ araka*, this border is pale, it is not bright red; *nui p. mara hor dō cedakpe acuyede kana*, why are you putting this useless wretch to do any work (both foolish and lazy) (cf. *pōdgoe*, *podea*, *pot*).

pōdgoe, adj. Reddish, pale red, reddish-brown. *P. sindur bako khusiak kana maejiuko dō*, the women do not like pale red sindur; *p. sindur dō boṅga sindur hōko metaka*, pale red sindur they also call bonga sindur (because a pale red sindur is used on the sacrificial animals); *p. kicrič*, a reddish-brown cloth.

pōdgoe, the same as *pidgurae*, q. v. (C., not here.)

pōd man, n. The honour of position. *Kami cabayentaere hō p.m. dō menaketatae*, although his work has ceased (he no longer holds office), he has the honour of his (former) position (v. *pōd* and *man*).

pōdmorag, n. A ruby, carbuncle. *P. manī*, a ruby. (B. *pōdmorāg*; only in books.)

pōdōbi, n. Appellation, family name. *Ape dō cel p.tape*, what is your tribal name. (B. *pōdōbī*; heard; but not considered Santali.)

pōdra, v. *podra*.

pōdō, n. Two Ficus trees, viz. *Hor pōdō*, Ficus Cunia, Buch. and *Seta pōdō*, Ficus hispida, Linn. fil. The fruits of *hor pōdō* are eaten. *Amañ mētre p.ge jōyena, onate bam nel nameta*, has a fig-tree fruited in your eyes, since you cannot see it.

pōdō pōdō, adv., v. a. With a bubbling sound (of the hookah, when smoking); make a bubbling sound; also about breaking wind. *Hukā p.p.e. nūyef kana*, he is smoking the hookah making a bubbling sound; *p.pyef kanae*, he is making a bubbling sound (smoking); *ič p.p.ketae gidra*, the child passed stool making a bubbling sound (onomat.).

- pođor pođor*, adv., v. a., equal to *pođo pođo*, q. v. (especially used about breaking wind).
- pođrođ*, v. a. To break wind, to purge. *Okoe coe p.keta*, somebody broke wind; *heo gidrai p.adina*, the child I carried on my hip purged on me (onomat.).
- pođrođ mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a rushing sound (breaking wind, or purging) (v. supra).
- pođrođ pođrođ*, adv., v. a. Repeatedly breaking wind or purging; break wind, purge (onomat., v. *pođor pođor*; v. *peđređ peđređ*).
- pođroķ*, v. a. m. Make a bubbling sound (smoking the hookah); to break wind. *Hukare dak banukhan ban pođrogoka*, when there is no water in the hookah-bowl, there is no bubbling sound.
- pođroķ pođroķ*, adv., v. a. m. With repeated bubbling sounds (smoke the hookah; also about breaking wind); to make a bubbling sound, smoking; to break wind. *P.p.e nūnū kana huka*, he is smoking the hubble-bubble, making a bubbling sound (cf. *pođrođ*; onomat.).
- poe poe*, adv., v. m. With a trickling sound (of a continual thin stream); run in a thin stream. *Dak p.p. sađek kana*, the water makes a trickling sound; *bitkil p.p.ye ađoyeta*, the buffalo cow urinates making a trickling sound; *p.p.ōk kana dak noa bhugakre*, the water runs through this hole with a thin sound (onomat.; cf. *pio poyo*; *poyo poyo*).
- poe poeak*, the same as *poe poe*, q. v. *Noa bhugak esedpe*, *p.poeagok kana*, shut up this hole, (water) is running through with a trickling sound.
- poesa*, n., v. a. m. A pice, money; make, earn money. *Pon p.re mil ana*, four pice make one anna; *p. banuktiina*, I have no money; *pond p.*, a white pice, i. e., a rupee; *horoteye p.keta*, he got money by (selling) paddy; *kať beparteye p.keta*, he earned money by trading in wood; *p. akawanae*, he has made money for himself; *eken p.yena, řaka do banuka*, there is only pice, no rupees; *disa p. atentaea*, he lost consciousness (is unconscious). (H. *paśā*.)
- poesa ghās*, n. A certain plant (with red leaves), used in Santal medicine.
- pogoeak*, adv., v. m. Carelessly (sit not properly covered, women); be holed, torn (cloth round the hindquarters). *P.e duruř akana, bae disayeta*, she is sitting carelessly, she is not aware of it; *kicriđ p.entaea*, the cloth has got a hole (is torn) at her back (v. *pigoe pogoe*).
- pogoe mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a rush, a puff. *Okare coe dakket, p.m.ye hoeketa*, it has rained somewhere, there came a puff of wind (v. infra).
- pogoe pogoe*, adv., v. a. m. Rushing, puffing (wind entering through opening); to puff, come rushing. *P.p. cuťiye nūyeta*, he is smoking a cheroot, puffing the smoke out; *noa bhugak khon hoe p.p. parom hijuk kana*, the wind is coming rushing in through this hole; *cuťiye p.p.yeta*, he smokes a cheroot blowing the smoke out in puffs; *hoe p.p.ōk kana, silpiñ esedpe*, the wind comes rushing in, shut the door (cf. *pigoe pogoe*).

pohañ, v. *pohañ*.

pohlan, adj., v. m. Vigorous, thriving, flourishing, healthy; to thrive, look or get on well. *Nui kora do khub p.e hara akantalea*, this boy of ours has grown up very strong and healthy; *nui dānggra do p.e ñelok kana*, this bullock looks strong and vigorous; *p. dare*, a flourishing tree; *tolmoçge tahēkana, dakatkhaç p.ena*, it was drooping, when it was watered it became thriving; *kasrateye jabunlena, nitok doe p.ena*, he was very low down with scabies, now he has become quite well (v. *polhan*; cf. H. *pahlwān*).

pohol, n., v. a. m. Side, flank, facet; make, get do., to square. *Niq jinis reak do turui p. menaka*, this thing has six sides; *tin p.*, three-sided; *noa saŋga do pon p.pe*, make this beam four-sided; *paya khunŋiko do pon p.ena*, the verandah-pillars were made square. (P. H. *pahlū*.)

pohom, v. a. m. Distinguish, recognize, perceive, become aware of. *P.kedeañ, taruŋ kangeae*, I saw him distinctly, it was a leopard; *cele coñ lebetkede, bañ p.ledea*, I trod on something, I did not perceive what (living thing) it was; *p.kedeañ, ohoe bogelena*, I saw clearly how it is with him, he will certainly not recover; *hortet bañ p.ledea*, I did not recognize the man. Word is especially used with negation (cf. Muṇdari *paham*).

pohor, n. Time (of day or night), a watch, a division of the day or night of three hours; v. a. m. Keep, be delayed up to. *Oka p. baskeakko jom ar oka p. mañjan, nui do bae baḍaea*, this one does not know when they have their forenoon meal and not when they have their midday meal; *ayuf p.*, eventide; *setak p.*, morning time (when people have got up); *gitic p.*, time for going to bed; *setakren horko tikin p.kellea*, they kept us who were starting (or had come) in the morning until noon time; *calak calaktele tarasiñ p.ena*, walking along we were delayed until the middle of the afternoon; *p.p.ko budlik kana palŋon*, the soldiers are changed every watch. (B. *pohor*; v. *pakra*.)

pohot, n. Side, direction, region, part of the country. *Niq p.re do bae dak akafa*, there has been no rain in this part; *ona p. calakme*, go in that direction; *noa p.(re) hor bgnukkoa*, there are no people in this direction (v. *pahta*).

pohot, v. *rohōt pohot*.

pohpot, adj. Open, wide, extensive (plain); v. a. m. Clear (forest). *Adi marañ p. tñdi ñamoka onde*, you will find a very large open plain there; *ale sen bir p. mak ujařena*, in our direction the forest has been cut down so that there is open land without a tree; *birko p.keta*, they cleared the forest (made it an open plain).

pohrek, v. m. Become rare, occasional. *Tale tale calak kan tahēkana, nitok doe p. akana*, he was going out constantly, now it has become occasional only; *din hiloke hijuk kan tahēkana, nitok doe p. akana*, he was in the habit of coming daily, now he comes only occasionally (? *pohor + ek*).

pohrek pohrek, adv. At intervals, from time to time, again and again.

P.p. tarupe rakela, dahe sorela, the leopard is calling out from time to time, rain is soon coming; *p.p. khet hiripe, bankhanko kombroea*, visit the rice-field from time to time, or people will steal; *p.p. rimil sade kana*, there is thunder from time to time (v. supra).

pohre pohre, the same as *pohrek pohrek*, q. v. (Very rare here.)

pojo, n. A certain forest tree, *Tetranthera monopetala*, Roxb. Used in Santal medicine.

pokneč, the same as *poknět*, q. v.

poknět, adj., v. m. Swollen, full, chubby-cheeked; become do. (girls). *Am p. cudi do, cele bae rebenama*, you chubby-cheeked wretch of a girl, who will take you for his wife; *nui kuri doe p.ena*, this girl has got chubby cheeks (v. *pokrot*; v. *pekneč*).

poknoč, the same as *poknět*, q. v. (rare).

poknot, the same as *poknět*, q. v.

pokoeač, adj., v. m. Cross, sullen, sulky; become do., be sulky. *P.e durup thir akana*, she is sitting sulky without speaking; *okoe cetko men akawadeye p. akana*, who has said what to her, so that she has become sullen. The word more especially refers to the morose refusal to speak (cf. *pok poko*).

pokos, adj., v. m. Soft, puffy; become do. *Boro do uture alope mesala, p.gea*, don't mix the lungs in the curry, they are soft; *p.ge qikauk kana, bando bele akan*, it feels soft, it has possibly ripened; *udrite hormo p.entaea*, his body has become puffy owing to dropsy (v. *pakas pukus, pikos pokos*).

pokos pokos, the same as *pokos*, q. v. *Kanthyado p.p. labitgea*, the Jack fruit is soft; *ul jo p.p.ena*, the mango fruit has become very soft.

pokot mante (-marte-, -mente), adv. Feeling soft. *P.m.n lebetkela cet con*, I trod on something, whatever it was, it felt soft (cf. *logot mante*; v. *pok poko*).

pokot pokot, the same as *bokot bokot*, q. v. (Women's vituperating.)

pokot rofe, n. A species of frog, *Bufo curinatus*. As soon as the rains set in they fill the air with their croaking. Name said to be due to their puffing themselves up when touched (v. *pok poko* and *rofe*).

pok poko, adv., v. m. To swell, become puffy; to be sulky, cross. *Pitha p.p. phulauena*, the bread swelled up (about *dul pitha*); *joha p.p. akantaea udrite*, his cheeks have swollen up owing to oedema (likely simply swelling of the glands and not what the Santals say); *usat p.p. akanae, okoe tuluc ho bae rora*, she is sulky and cross, she will not speak to anybody (cf. *puk puku*; cf. *pokos*).

pokrot, adj., v. m. Chubby-cheeked, broad fat cheeked, ugly (both sexes), puffed up (bread); become do. *Nui p. mara gidra, aknjomge bae anjometa*, this chubby-cheeked wretch of a child, he will not listen; *p. pithako hat akata*, they have brought puffed up bread to the market for sale;

rualeuae, netar doe p.ena, she was ill, now she has become chubby-checked (cf. *pok pokō*; v. *poknot*).

poksaha, v. *poksaha*.

pokto, adj., v. a. m. Strong, firm, compact, solid, stable, durable, pucca; make, become do. *Sisu kaṭ dō khub p.gea*, Sissoo wood is very strong (durable); *p. oraḱ*, a solidly built house; *khub p. hōr kanae, okate hō bae kōma*, he is a very solid (wealthy) man, he is not wanting in any respect; *p. hōr kanae, aḱ eskarte pē pone tawakkoa*, he is a strong man, he himself alone will throw three or four men down; *noa oraḱko p.keta*, they have built this house solid; *kathako p.keta*, they made the word firm (e. g., finally fixed a day or matter); *baṭla reaḱ p.yena*, the matter of the marriage was finally settled. (Desi *pokto* and *pokta*; v. *pakta pokto*; v. *paka*.)

poktomak, n. A wrapper, cover (v. *poṭom*).

pokhe, adj., adv. On the side of. *Uni p. hōr kanae*, he is one on his side; *baḱi p. menaea*, he is on the side of the complainant. (B. *pokhe*.)

polhan, the same as *pohlan*, q. v.

poloc, v. a. m. Issue, eject (a small quantity, excrements, semen virile); be born. *Gidrai p.adea*, the child dirtied her (especially about unconsciously voiding excrement); *gidrai p.kedea*, she gave birth to the child; *gidrai p.ena*, the child was born.

poloc mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a gush. *P.m.ye iḱketa*, he voided excrement with a gush. (Considered indecent.)

poloḱ, v. a. Void excrement, issue in small quantities; run away. *Tinre coṅ p.ket, diṣa hō baṅ diṣalet*, some time or other I voided some excrement, I was not aware of my doing it; *daṛ p.ketae*, he ran away; *gapa nahaḱe p.ama*, he will presently pay you to-morrow (women's ironical talk). (Word not used before the other sex; cf. *poḱ*.)

poloḱ mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a gush, spurt. *P.m.ye iḱketa*, he voided excrement with a spurt (v. supra).

poloḱ poloḱ, adv. With continual gushes. *P.p.e ciḱireta*, he suffers from continual diarrhoea.

polok, n. A moment, an instant. *Mit p.reye tiokketa*, he reached there in a moment; *mit p. hō bae sahao daṛeata*, he was unable to stand it for a moment even. (H. *palak*; B. *polok*; there is no reason for writing *polokh*, in the manner C. also has it.)

polom, v. a. m. Delay, tarry, be late. *Alope p.ea*, don't delay him; *cetreye p.ena*, what delayed him; *alope p.oka*, don't tarry (v. *bilom*; very rare).

polom, n. A moment, an instant. *Mit p. reaḱ kṃi kana*, it is the work of a moment (v. *polok*; cf. H. *pal*, a moment).

pol pol, adj. Stagnant, foul, putrid (water). *Noa pukhri reaḱ daḱ dō alope nūia, p.p. neloḱ kana*, don't drink the water of this tank, it looks foul; *buru daḱ dō p.p.gea*, water in the hills is putrid (full of decayed matter).

pon, n. Bride-price. *Gonoṅ p.*, the bride-price; *ḱhertet pē ṭaka p.ko emoka*, mostly they give three rupees as bride-price. (B. *pon*.)

- pon*, n. An aggregate of twenty *gaṇḍa*, i. e., eighty (used in counting *qr*, straw, *lumqam*, cocoons, and *kauḍi*, cowries, also Indian corn cobs). *Netar do qr iral p.ko emoka taka reak*, at present they give eight times eighty bundles of straw for one rupee; *bar p. lumqamīn qkriṇketkoa*, I sold 160 cocoons; *mit p. kauḍi do mit ana*, eighty cowries are one anna (v. supra).
- pon*, n. Price paid for securing the rights of cultivating certain lands (land not being saleable). *P. emkate bar bigha jumiṇ hatao akata*, having paid a sum to acquire the rights of cultivation I have taken two bighas of rice-land. (B. *pon*; it might be observed that land is not transferable in this district, except in certain cases, when rent is not paid and the land is auctioned; the land belongs to the zemindar.)
- pond*, n. The back. (Only used in Folk Tales and in corrupt Bihari). *Susurke p. dekhibo*, should I show my father-in-law my back. (Desi *pond*.)
- pondrisa*, n., v. m. Prolapsus ani (generally due to dysentery); suffer from do. *P.teye langa akana*, he has become tired owing to prolapsus ani; *phalna doe p. akana*, so and so suffers from prolapse (due to tenesmus in dysentery) (v. supra and *risa*).
- pon pani*, n. The bride-price including the different presents given to relatives (*itai*). *P.p. jotole adqiketa, sakame orecketa*, we recovered the bride-price and all, he tore the leaves (divorced his wife) (v. *pon* and H. B. *pāni*, hand, laying on hand in marriage).
- poṇcom*, ord. num. The fifth (only about George the Fifth, *p. Jorj*; B. *poṇcom*).
- poṇ poṇ*, adj., adv. Having large holes or rents (in cloth); not properly covered, immodestly; v. a. m. Rend, tear holes. *Inak kicriḍ do p.p.getiṇa*, my cloth is full of large holes; *p.p.e gitiḍ akana*, he is lying not properly covered; *kicriḍ p.p.keta*, he tore big holes in his cloth (especially round buttocks) (v. *paṇ paṇ*).
- poṇ pondroṇ*, the same as *poṇ poṇ*, q. v. (only more gaping) (v. *paṇ pandraṇ*).
- poṇ pondroṇ*, the same as *poṇ pondroṇ*, q. v. (v. *paṇ pandraṇ*).
- poṇdet*, v. *poṇdet*.
- poporo*, v. m. Be swollen, half-boiled (mahua). *Auri isinoka, nege p. gol akana matkom*, the mahua flowers are not ready boiled as yet, they are just swollen out. (Also pronounced *pōprō*.)
- poporo dare*, the same as *pōprō dare* (heard in *bintī*). (H. *papar*.)
- pōprō (dare)*, n. A certain tree, *Gardenia latifolia*, Aiton. *P. kaṭ reak toṭko do khub sadēka*; a bell made of the wood of the *pōprō* sounds loudly; *p. jo reak merom toṭkoko benaoa*, they make bells for goats of the shell of the *p.* fruit; *p. toṭko korale toladea*, we have tied a *p.* bell to the young man (i. e., have given him a wife). The fruit is eaten.
- por*, adj., v. m. Long; become do. (generally about any part of a thing or person). *Ti jaṅga p.getaea*, he has long arms and legs; *hoṭok por-getakoa kōk do*, the paddy birds have long necks; *noa maṭ reak uṭi do p.gea*, the spaces between the nodes of this bamboo are long; *sirom*

gele do pena, p.ak gele cirā aguipe, jonokbon galaña, the ears of the *sirom* (q. v.) grass have grown long, tear off and bring the ears that are long, we shall "plait" a broom; *hoṛo nes do bañ p.lena*, the paddy did not get long ears this year (cf. H. *par*).

por, adj. Strange, foreign, other (only prefixed to another word). *P. jat*, another race; *p. bhorsa tumbā rasa*, reliance on strangers is like the price of a gourd-bottle (i. e., this is nothing) (v. *supra*; B. *por*).

poraeni, v. *pōraeni*.

pōra mōrso, v. *pōra mōrso*.

porbal, n. Coral. (B. *probāl*; only in books.)

porbas, n. Festival, festival meeting. *Sohrae p.rele jarwayena*, we came together during the Sohrae festival; *in do tis hō bako nēotāñ jāhāñ p.re*, they never invite me to any festival; *haṇe, jāhāñ p.relañ ṇammae*, wait, I shall find you (meet and do for you) at some festival or other (v. *porob*; cf. B. *probās*, temporary residence in a strange place).

porbasti, n. Affairs (household), necessities of life, wants; external affairs or business of a household. *P. bañ calak kantiña*, my household affairs are not going (i. e., we have not sufficient for our wants); *marāñic p.ye calaoettalea*, our eldest brother takes care of our affairs (cf. H. *parbas*, depending on another).

porbosti, the same as *porbasti*, q. v. (C. also gives the meaning as: Cherishing, care, protection, nourishing.)

porbhaha, n., the same as *porob*, q. v. (C.; not used by Santals here; local Kolhes use *porbaha* and *porbahi*.)

Porbhu (or *Probhu*), n. Lord, Master (in Santali introduced as the word for The Lord). (B. *probhu*; H. *prabhū*; in a *lagrē* song in corrupt Bengali the word is heard *Porbhu Narayon*.)

porcar, v. *porcar*.

por caṭa, adj. Who lives at the expense of others, a lazy vagabond; v. m. Become do. *Phalna do p.c. hoṛ kanae, eṭak hoṛak jomak lagite uruñ uruñoka*, so and so is a lick of other people's plates, he is hankering after other people's food; *ac bañdo bae kulau dareak kanteye p.c. akana*, is it because he is himself unable to provide, that he has become a person who lives on others (v. *por* and *caṭna*).

por caṭna, the same as *por caṭa*, q. v.

por caṭia, adj., the same as *por caṭa*, q. v.

por caṭni, the same as *por caṭa*, q. v., but applied to females.

por caṭua, the same as *por caṭa*, q. v.

por chaṭi (p. *chaṭia*, and p. *chaṭua*), v. *por caṭa*. (C., not here.)

pōrda, v. *pōrda* (B. *pōrdā*).

pōrdapos, equal to *porbasti*, q. v. *Aboren p. caklaoic kanae*, he is the one who manages our affairs.

pōrdes, n., adv. Another country; to foreign parts. *P. khone hec akana*, he has come from another country; *p.e calaoena*, he has gone to foreign parts. (B. *pōrdesh*.)

- pordesī*, n., adj. Another, foreign country; a foreigner, stranger. *P.re alom thoka, baikhanko piṭaumea*, don't be impudent (play the big man) in a foreign country, or they will thrash you. (B. *pordesī*.)
- pordesia*, n., adj. A stranger, alien; a foreign country. *Nui p. dō nonḍe hečkateye amaliyet kana*, this foreigner has come here and plays the master; *p.re cel hō bañ namoka*, in a foreign country nothing is to be had (you get no assistance) (v. *supra*).
- pordisia*, v. *pordesia*.
- pordol*, v. *pordhol* (considered the proper pronunciation).
- pordhol*, n., v. m. Flooding, uterine hæmorrhage, menorrhagia; suffer from do. *P. rog menaklaea, onate tis hō bae moṭaka*, she suffers from uterine hæmorrhage, therefore she never puts on flesh; *p.ōk kanae*, she is suffering from menorrhagia; *ponḍ p.*, leucorrhoea, the whites; *uni herel doe ponḍ p. akana*, that man suffers from a white discharge (gonorrhoea; *arak p.*, menorrhagia (to distinguish it from *ponḍ p.*). (H. *pradal*; B. *predgr*.)
- por duba*, n., adj. Who does not pay his debts. *Alope emaea, p.d. hor kanae*, don't let him have anything, he is a man who does not pay his debts (squanders other people's property). (Desi *por duba*; v. *por* and *duba*.)
- porək*, adj. Not one's own, another. *P.ak dhonteye kisār akana*, he has become rich with other people's wealth; *p. bhorsateye asulok kana*, he gets his support relying on other people; *cel'em emaea uni p. hor dō*, what will you give that stranger (who does not belong here) (*por + ek*).
- porē parē*, v. *parē porē* (the common expression).
- porer*, adj., the same as *porək*, q. v. *P. beṭa dom cekayea*, what will you do to another's son (used about a servant or a son-in-law who cannot be kept against his will); *p. dhon dō alom apnara*, don't make other people's wealth your own. (B. *genit. porer*.)
- porēt*, v. *porēt*. (C.)
- porēt*, n., v. a. m. A stain (on clothes); to stain, become stained with oil or grease. *Ona p. dō kicriḍ tekelere hō bañ maraoka, ona p. dō, kathae, gujuk reak nistān kana*, that oil-stain cannot be effaced even when you boil the cloth; that stain, people say, is an omen of death; *kicriḍ p.keta*, he stained his cloth with grease; *sunumte kicriḍ p.entaea*, her cloth was stained by oil.
- porgol*, v. m. Increase, have a relapse (fever, illness). *Rua qdī āt p. akantaea*, his fever has increased very much; *batole jomkette rua p.entaea*, he had a relapse of his illness, because he had eaten something forbidden; *ghao p.entaea*, his sore was enlarged (or broke out again).
- porḡona*, v. *parḡana*. (B. *porḡonā*; about the district, not the official.)
- por hēsaliq*, v. *por hisaliq*.
- por hisaliq*, n., adj. Spitefulness, envy; spiteful, envious, revengeful. *P.h. dō bañ bogea*, envy is not good; *p.h. hor kanae, horak bae ḡel sahaoa*,

he is an envious person, he cannot stand seeing what others have (v. *por* and *hisaliq*).

porho, n., v. a. m. Profit, benefit, advantage, gain; to gain, profit. *Nonđen pinđhelaka, dakleye raput idiketa, cel p. hō bañ hoelena*, I made a ridge here, the water broke it and carried it away, I had no benefit from it; *noa ran dō p.anak*, this medicine is profitable (acts); *oloḱ parhaoem celante cel p. hoeyentama*, what benefit (profit) have you had from learning to read and write; *beparte pon takāñ p.keta*, I gained four rupees by trading; *am then tahente cetin p.joña*, what shall I gain by staying with you.

poridhi, n. Circumference. (B. *poridhi*; only in books.)

poriman phol, n. Area (of a land). (B. *porimāñ phol*; only in books.)

porja, v. *perja* (or *porja*).

porjat, n., adj. Another race or caste; of do. *P.reak daka dō qhoñ jomla*, I will not eat the food of another race; *p.reye bapla akana*, she has been married to a man of another race. (B. *porjāt*.)

porjati, n. One of another race or caste. *P. tuluḱe qñgir calaoena*, she ran away with a man of another race (v. *supra*).

porjatiq, the same as *porjati*, q. v.

porjont, v. *porjonto*. (C., *porjont* not Santal pronunciation.)

porjonto, postp. adv. Up to, until; even. *Noa mokordomare bañ paḱoka, haekot p.ñ ŋela*, I shall not draw back in this case, I shall see (take) it right up to the High Court; *ona ato p.ñ senlena*, I went so far as to that village; *noa dō joto horḱo baḱaea, mañjhi paranik p.kin baḱaea*, all people know this, even the headman and his deputy know it; *bhador p.le rohoḱea hoḱo*, we shall plant rice up to the month of Bhador; *jomak p.e baḱi akala, unak āte ruak kana*, he has given up even taking food, so severely ill is he. (B. *porjonto*.)

porjot, the same as *porjonto*, q. v.

porkar, v. *porkar*.

porkar, v. *nana porkar*.

porkel, the same as *porel*, q. v.

por moda, the same as *por monda*, q. v.

por monda, adj., v. a. Malevolent, who harms others, spiteful; to harm, injure. *P. m. hoy kanae, hoye rak ocokoa*, he is a malevolent man, he causes people to weep; *p.m. dō bañ bogea, apnarre pap paraoka*, to be spiteful is not good, the sin will fall back on oneself; *aḱiye p.m.yetkoa*, he is doing much harm to people. (Desi *por monda*.)

por munda, v. *por monda*.

porob, n., v. a. m. Feast, festival; observe a festival (especially the yearly occurring festivals). *Baha p.*, the Flower festival; *Sohraeko p.keta*, they observed the Sohrae festival; *tehenko pata p.ok kana*, to-day they are observing the hook-swinging festival; *jomlekhang p., umlenkhang sakrat*, when there is feasting it is a festival, when there is bathing it is Sakrat (q. v.); *marāñ din p.*, the Christmas festival. (B. *porob*; H. *parab*.)

porok, v. a. m. Recognize, distinguish, know. *Roge p.kettaea*, he diagnosed his disease; *khub p.kate calakpe, emantenpe lebetkekoa*, go looking well out, you might tread on sundry ones (snakes, etc.); *dak rean p.tabonpe, tiskoteye daga*, prognosticate the weather for us, when will it rain; *p.kedeañ, uni kangeae*, I recognized him, it is he. (B. *porokh*, test.)

porokh, v. *porok*.

poromānu, n. An atom. (B. *poromānu*; only in a book.)

poro poro, v. *phoro phoro*.

porospoka, n. A medicine so-called, used against puerperal fever and bought in shops. (Desi *porospoka*; cf. B. *prosob*, child-birth.)

porot, v. a. Break wind (onomat.).

porot mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a sound of breaking wind (once).

porot porot, adv., v. a. m. Breaking wind; to break wind. *Tale tale p.porodok kana*, he is continually voiding wind (onomat.).

porpod, adv., v. a. d. Scowling, angrily; look scowling at. *Odokok bologk hiromea p.ko beñgetjoña*, when they go out and come in, co-wives look scowling; *p.adiñae*, he scowled at me (cf. *korkoc*).

por por, v. *phor phor*.

porton, v. a. m. Begin, commence, set oneself to. *Horo rhoeko p.keta*, they have commenced to plant paddy; *varake p.keta*, she commenced to cry; *disomre guriñ calaoko p.ena*, they have commenced to use manure in the country; *ekigere p.ena*, she commenced abuse (? v. *prothom*.)

prothom, adj., adv. First; at first. *P. sim rakreñ odokena*, I started at the first cock-crow; *p. do atoregeye jãwãelena*, she was the first time married in the village; *p.re cet lekape galmaraolaka, or khon laime*, tell me from the beginning, how you at first talked (over the matter); *p.baisak hilokre berhae orakle jot qcura, biñ aloko bologk lagit*, on the first day of the month of Baisak we smear (cow-dung) round the house, in order that snakes may not enter (they smear the dung with the right hand round the house on the wall about one meter from the ground). (B. *prothom*.)

porhe, v. sub *porhae*.

porho, adj. Read. At the end of the mantar the ojha says *Kamru dohaere dohae p.* (*porhe* is also said), by Kamru's grace grace read.

pos, n. Nourishing, taking care of; a domesticated animal (cattle). *P. menak-kotaea*, he has domesticated animals; *etak hopon ar bir sim p. bako manaoa, jãhã tinakem dulqre bako apnaroña*, another's child and a forest fowl do not "honour nourishing" (are not domesticated), however much you love such a one, they never become your own. (H. *posh*; v. *pos manao*.)

pos, v. a. To break wind (no sound, but bad smell).

posef, v. a. m. Break, smash, go to pieces, burst. *Tukuñe p.keta*, she smashed the earthenware pot; *bele p.ena*, the egg was broken; *kũñdi*

reak bakre p. gidikakme, break the mahua fruit and throw the rind away. (About equal to *posak*, q. v.)

poskot, v. *puskul*.

poskot, adj., v. m. Rotten, old, frail; become do. *Noa p. baberte cetem tola*, what will you tie with this rotten cord; *p. thamakur do ban laga*, there is no strength in old (decayed) tobacco; *babar p.ena*, the cord has become rotten. (Not commonly used, except as shown; cf. *poska* and *puskul*.)

pos manao, v. a. lit. Honour nourishment, become domesticated, attached to, accustom oneself, be tamed. *Huđin khoniñ harakedea, dąrketae*, *p. bae m.laka*, I brought him up from when he was a little one, he has run away, he has not shown any gratitude; *hąti un marań janwar samani p.ko m.a*, the elephants, such big animals, so exceedingly tame they become; *bae dąra nui seta do, p.e m. akafa*, this dog does not run away, he has become attached (to his master) (v. *pos* and *manao*).

pos mante (-marte, -mente), adv. Quietly (break wind, once) (v. *pos*).

posom, n. Wool, woollen cloth. *Noa kicrićre p. menaka, onate urgumgea*, there is some wool in this cloth, therefore it is warm; *p. kicrić*, woollen cloth. (B. *poshom*.)

poson, v. a. m. Leak (air), escape (through opening), be, sound indistinctly. *Seńgel bań joloķ kana, on p.oķ kana*, the fire does not burn well, when blowing at it (the air) escapes (said about what happens when a person who has lost his front teeth tries to blow; the air is spread, not confined to one direction); *tirio oron jokheć p.oķ kana*, when playing the flute it becomes indistinct (somehow people without front teeth cannot make a flute sound clearly, the air not properly entering the blow-hole); *rore p.eta*, he speaks indistinctly; *kamar capua p.oķ kana*, the blacksmith's bellows are leaking (v. *pison poson*, *pasań poson*; cf. *pon pon*).

poson poson, adv., v. a. m. Letting leak (air), indistinctly, inefficiently; leak, let escape (air), speak, sound indistinctly. *P.p.e oneta*, he is blowing inefficiently (toothless person); *p.p.e sereneta*, she is singing indistinctly (not properly heard); *rore p.p.el kana*, he is speaking indistinctly; *capua p.p.oķ kana*, the bellows are leaking (v. *supra*).

pos poran, n. Living domesticated animals (v. *pos* and *poran*; very rare).

postao, v. *postao*.

postani, v. *postani*.

posto dana, v. *posta dana*.

posto, adv. Clearly, distinctly. *P. serenme*, sing clearly; *p.n nelleda*, I saw him distinctly. (B. *pošto*; v. *pustau*, the ordinary Santal expression.)

posu, the same as *pasu*, q. v.

potę ghaę, adv. On the road or at the water-fetching place, anywhere.

P.gh. phalna tuluc napamre hę bae rora, even when you meet so and so accidentally anywhere, she will not speak; *p.gh.lań napamena, cun thamakurlań jomlege*, we have met accidentally here on the road, let us chew lime and tobacco before parting. (B. *pothe*; v. *ghaę*.)

potohan, adj., v. m. Whitish, greyish (matter dried on the body; when not anointed after bathing; also when there is no turmeric in fish curry), dirty (with dried saliva), be, become do. *P.e nēlok kana, sunum bae ojoḥ akawana*, he looks dirty-grey, he has not anointed himself with oil (after bathing); *aruḥ sapḥa hijukme, qrisge moca berhaete p.em nēlok kana*, go and wash yourself clean and then come back, you are looking disgustingly unclean round your mouth; *noa hako utu dō pena, sasaḥ bape lagao akata*, this fish curry is grey, you have not put in any turmeric.

potor, n. Papers, leaves of paper (used affixed to *kagoj*, or *khata*). *Kagoj p. samtaokate baepe*, collect the papers and put them aside; *khata p. nēlme, tinākin idi akattama*, look up your accounts and see how much I have taken from you (borrowed). (B. *potro*; rare.)

potot, adj., adv., v. m. Uncomfortable, not clean, foul, coarse; feel do. in mouth. *Moca dō p.getiṇa, quriṇ datquniḥa*, my mouth is foul, I have not as yet used the tooth-brush; *moca p.entina ruḡte*, I have got an uncomfortable feeling in my mouth owing to my fever.

potot potot, adv., v. m. Uncomfortably, foul; feel do. *P.p.in qikqueta*, I feel uncomfortable in my mouth; *thamakur baḥ jom akatte moca p.p. akantiṇa*, as I have not chewed any tobacco, my mouth feels uncomfortable. (C. gives the meaning as uncomfortable through thirst; not so here.)

pot, adj. Small, insignificant, of no strength (disparaging). *Am p. dō noam dheja*, you small one, will you be able to manage this.

pot (cērē), the same as *pot dōdō*, q. v.

pot dōdō, n. A certain bird, the Flame fronted flower-pecker, ? *Cephalopyrus flammiceps*; the same as *lanḡha cērē*; possibly so-called on acc. of their call (*pot pot*, as the Santals hear it) (v. *dōdō*).

pot hako, n. A species of fish (v. *pot*).

pot pot, adv. The call of the *pot dōdō*, q. v. (onomat.).

pothe ghaḡe, v. *pote ghaḡe*.

poṡeḡol, adj. Big-bellied (applied to children). *Nui p. mara gidra, cet laḡite heḥ akana*, this big-bellied wretch of a child, what has he come for (v. *poṡea*).

pote, adj., the same as *poṡea*, q. v.

pote, v. m. Form within the sheath (ears of grass, paddy, etc.), to bulge. *Hoṡo p.yena, geḡḡa nahaḡ*, the paddy has formed ears within the sheath, it will presently shoot into ears; *saṡhi hoṡo dō p.ge taḡena*, the *saṡhi* variety of paddy does not let its ears shoot (ears stay in the sheath); *Dasāe candore joto ghās p. cabaka*, in the month of Dasae all grasses form ears in their sheaths (cf. *leḡe pote*; cf. *poṡea*).

pote, v. *leḡe pote*.

poṡkel, v. m. To bud (the breasts). *Harayenae, p. akantaea*, she has grown up, (her breasts) have budded (v. *paṡkal poṡkol*).

poṭkōḍ, v. m. Germinate, come up, spring up, sprout, shoot. *Ḍaṭa p.entaea*, his teeth have come out (first teeth); *tale jañ p.ena*, the kernel of the Palmyra palm has germinated; *kāḍru dereñ poṭkojok kantaea*, the horns of the buffalo calf are coming out; *joṇḍra do poṭkojok kana*, the Indian corn is germinating; *hoṛo aphor p. akana, suiok kana*, the sown paddy has germinated, it is becoming needles (is above ground looking like needles).
poṭkōl, the same as *poṭkel*, q. v. (possibly a little more).

poṭoḍ, v. a. m. Carry away (steal, deceive); dislocate, get out of joint. *Takae p. aguketa*, he came away with some money (by false pretences); *bahuko p.kedetaea*, somebody carried his wife away (ran away with); *joṇḍra p. idiketalea*, they broke off and carried some Indian corn of ours away (stealing); *dare khone ĩurhayente ti p.entaea*, his arm was dislocated by his falling down from a tree; *poesa p.añme*, get me some money (by any means).

poṭol, n. A certain vegetable, *Trichosanthes dioeca*, Roxb. Cultivated, but not commonly with Santals. (C. mentions *geñḍ poṭol*, the plant raised from tubers, and *palia poṭol*, do. raised from cuttings; not known here because it is not cultivated.) (B. *poṭol*.)

poṭolia, n. A kind of snake.

poṭom, n., v. a. m. A wrapper, cover; to wrap up, cover, envelop. *Noa p.re caole menakiña*, I have rice in this bundle; *ita p.*, a small bundle with seed; *joṇḍra p.*, a bundle with Indian corn; *hao p.*, the nest of the *hao* (red ants); *jel p.*, a small bundle with flesh; *kūñḍi p.*, a wrapper of mahua kernels (from which oil is pressed); *matkom p.*, a small bundle of mahua flowers (taken along to be eaten during the hunt); *hoṛole p.keta*, we have wrapped our paddy up (put it all in bundles); *phalna-tikinkin p.keta*, so and so and his wife have made a bundle (i. e., she is enceinte); *mēl p.entaea*, his eyes have been closed (he is suffering from ophthalmia and cannot see); *p.te gidraho hoelenkhan botorgea, ceṭer ĩurakoa*, it is fearful when a child is born with a caul, a thunderbolt will fall on him (some time, or near him); *puṭhiye p.keta*, he wrapped up the book (or, gave it a cover).

Poṭom is frequently used as second part of a compound verb, denoting the result of the act of the first part.

Dal p., v. a. Beat severely, so that the whole body is beaten everywhere.

Oyo p., v. a. m. Envelop, cover, wrap up (with a cloth). *O.p.kaeme, reare hoeyeta*, cover him up, there is a cold wind; *ghaœ o.p.kettaea*, he wrapped his sore up (bandaged); *o.p. akanae, bæ beret kana*, he is (lying) entirely covered up, he does not get up.

Siñ p., v. a. m. Shut up, shut in. *S.p.kedeako, bako oḍok ocoadea*, they shut him in, they did not let him come out; *hoṛ nelleye s.p.ena*, seeing people she shut herself in. (? cf. H. *paṭam*, shut (the eyes); cf. H. *paṭnā*, be covered, thatched; Muṇḍari *poṭom*.)

- poṭom bardūrūc*, n. A species of bat. (C.)
- poṭom dundu*, n. The tawny owl, *Strix aluco* (?).
- poṭom jel*, n. A deer the horns of which are enclosed by skin (temporarily).
- poṭom marak*, n., v. *marak*.
- poṭ poṭo*, adj., v. m. Insipid, tasteless, flat, vapid; become do. *Noa haṇḍi dō p.p.gea, daḥ maṇḍi leka*, this beer is tasteless, like rice-gruel; *haṇḍi p.p.yena*, the beer has become insipid (cf. *poporo*).
- poṭ poṭo*, adj., adv., v. m. Swollen, prominent (a full stomach); satisfied, full; become do. *Laḥ p.p.getaea*, his stomach is prominent; *jom biyenkhan p.p.e qikqueta*, when he has eaten to repletion he feels full (and unwilling to move); *p.p.matkom dō alope joma*, don't eat mahua flowers that have just swollen up (only half-boiled. C. gives the meaning of "the flowers of certain matkom which do not become flat when cooked, but retain their rotundity," not so here); *laḥ p.p.yentaea, bae hajam dareak kante*, his stomach has become distended, because he is unable to digest (cf. *peṭ*; Muṇḍari *potpoṭo*; cf. *poṭret*).
- poṭret*, the same as *poṭret*, q. v.
- poṭret*, adj., v. m. Lean with a big stomach; become do. *P. merom*, a lean goat with a big stomach; *p.p.gidra menakkotaea*, he has some lean children with protruding stomach; *netar dōe p.akana*, at present she is visibly enceinte; *piṭeye p.ena gidra*, the child has become lean with a distended stomach owing to spleen; *baṇḍi p.ena*, the paddy bundle has become small (low) with outstanding sides; *laḥge p.ena noa ṭukuḥ dō*, the body of this earthenware pot is too distended (cf. *poṭ poṭo, poṭea*).
- poṭret jel*, n. The hind of the Indian ravine deer, *Gazella Bennettii*. (Also called *ghoṭret jel*.)
- poṭyot*, v. *poṭeot*.
- poyo poyo*, adv. The sound made by water running out of a small hole. *Ṭukuḥ paraḥkena, p.p.jorok kana*, the pot has got a crack, the water is running out in an audible stream. Also used about urinating (women) (cf. *pio poyo*; onomat.).
- poyor*, v. a. m. Disappear, run off; stream out. *Tahḥkanæ, oka seḥ cōe p.keṭ*, he was here, he has disappeared somewhere; *ṭukuḥ bhugaḥkena, daḥ p.cabayena*, the pot got a hole, all the water ran out; *piṇḍhe bogoḥena, daḥ p.keta* (or *p.ena*), the ridge was breached, the water ran off.
- poyor mante* (-marte, -mente), adv. With a bound, without halting. *Taruṭ p.m.ye dōn paromketa*, the leopard leaped across with a bound; *hoṭok jokhateak p.m.ye dōn paroma*, he is able to jump over anything as high as up to one's neck in a bound; *daḥ p.m.ṭuyena*, the water flowed away without stopping (v. infra).
- poyor poyor*, adv., v. m. Without halting, continually; run off, away. *P.p.e darḥeta*, he ran off without halting; *p.p.e ṭu idikedea*, the river flood carried him straight away; *gaḍa daḥ p.p.ok kana*, the river streams along; *p.p.e ciḍireta*, he has a continual diarrhoea (v. *pior poyor*).

po-yor po-yor, adv. With long continued sounds (of the flute). *P.p.e orōnet kana tirio, aḍi jut*, he is playing the flute beautifully with long-drawn sounds (v. supra).

po-yor po-yor, adv. Straight, in a line, shooting forward. *P.p.e tuṇeta bejha*, he is shooting straight at the target (passing it) (v. supra).

po-yot, v. a. Smoke (drawing the smoke). *Cuṭiye p.eta*, he is smoking the cheroot.

po-yot po-yot, adv., v. a. Smoking; to smoke (drawing the smoke in, making a sound); to smack, suck. *Hukā p.p.e nūyet kana*, he is smoking the hookah making a gurgling sound in his mouth; *cuṭiye p.p.et kana*, he is audibly smoking a cheroot.

pracar, v. *porcar*.

pracarok, v. *porcarok*.

praja, v. *perja*.

praja pati, v. *porja pati*.

prerit, n. An apostle. (B. *prerit*; used by some missionaries when translating.)

prithimi, v. *pirthimi*.

prithivi, v. *pirthimi*.

procar, v. *porcar*.

procarok, v. *porcarok*.

prokar, v. *porkar*.

proti, v. *porti*.

Prōbhu, v. *Porbhu*.

prōṇālī, n. Straits. (B. *prōṇālī*; only in a school-book). *P. upobes*, The Straits Settlement (only in a geography). It should be noted that no Santal word commences with double consonants. The above words with initial *pr* are recorded because they are found in books, where the writers have copied more or less the form of the word as found in the language from which it is borrowed. *Prōbhu* is, however, now commonly so pronounced.

pucqu, v. *puchqu*.

pucki, v. *phucki*.

puckuḥ, v. *phuckuḥ*.

pucḷa pucḷi, v. a. Twist the tail (several times); stir up, stimulate. *P.p. barakinme, khan khub āṭkin calaka*, twist their tails, then they will move quickly; *ma phalnage p.p.yeme, emokae nahak*, do stir so and so up (bring pressure to bear on him), then he will give presently (v. infra).

pucḷqu, v. a. Twist the tail of oxen; stir up, inspire, rouse, stimulate. *Bae calak calak kana, daṅgra p.em*, the bullock is not going (quickly), twist his tail; *candbol p.em, beredokae*, twist his tail, he will get up; *tayom khon p. idikom*, make them move along stirring them up from behind; *horiko p. akadeteye raṅgao akana*, he has become angry, because people have incited him (cf. B. *puccho*, tail).

pucḷi, adj. f., the same as *pocla*, q. v., but applied to females.

puc mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Suddenly (mostly in fear). *Botorte p.m.ye dārketa*, he ran away suddenly being afraid; *dale botorte p.m.ye ciḍirketa*, he suddenly purged owing to getting afraid; *ale lahate taruḥ p.m.ye parom gofena*, a leopard suddenly ran across (the road) in front of us.

puc puc, adv. In a funk, terror-stricken, dreadfully. *Sedaere hoṛ hopon do saheb ṇelte p.p.ko botorok kan tahēkana*, formerly the Santals were terror-stricken on seeing Europeans; *uni hoṛ do ṇūt akan se p.p.e botorok kana*, as soon as it is dark that man is dreadfully afraid; *bir horte paromok jokheḥ p.p. gikauka*, when following a way through a (big) forest one feels afraid (v. *pocra*).

puc pucqu, v. m. Become dreadfully afraid, terror-stricken. *Taruḥ rak anjomteko p.p.ena*, hearing the call of a leopard they became terror-stricken; *palṭon ṇelteko p.p. barae kana*, seeing the soldiers they are terror-stricken (trying to hide) (v. *supra*).

pucri, adj. f., the same as *pocra*, q. v., but applied to females.

pucuc, adj. Small, tiny, short. *P. cērēye goḥ akadea*, he has killed a tiny bird; *p. baṭite haṇḍiye emadiṇa*, he gave me beer in a tiny cup; *p. gidra*, a small child; *noa saṇṇi do p.gea*, this thatching-grass is (too) short.

pucuc, v. a. m. Let go, fall, untie, loose. *Baṭiye p.keta*, he let the cup fall down (let his hold go); *kaṇḍae hermet akaf tahēkana, p.ketae*, she was carrying an earthenware pot under her arm, she let it fall down; *tol p.ena*, the tie was untied; *baṇ jullena biṇḍa, p.ena*, the sheaf was not well tied, it went to pieces (v. *supra*).

pucuc mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Suddenly, on a sudden, quickly. *P. m.ṇ tunkedea jel*, I shot the deer quickly (without its being aware of me); *p.m.ye dārketa*, he ran off on a sudden (v. *infra*).

pucuc pucuc, adv. Quickly, hurriedly, rapidly for a moment. *Phalna do alope laha ocoyea, p.p.e calaka, laṅga ocobonae*, don't make so and so walk in front, he walks very rapidly, he will make us tired; *p.p. ale ṭhene hijuka din hilok*, he comes to us every day for a moment (in a hurry) (v. *phucuc phucuc*).

pucur pucur, equivalent to *lucur pucur*, q. v. *P.p. botorok hoṛ kanae*, he is a very timid person.

pūc, v. a. To break wind (audibly) (onomat.).

pūc mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a sudden sound (break wind).

pūc pūc, adv., v. a. m. Audibly (break wind); to break wind (v. *pāc pūc*).

puchar, v. a. m. Ask, question, interrogate, inquire. *Boge jokheḥ do bae p.mea, ar ruq jokheḥ do dela dela*, when well, she does not inquire after you (does not care), when ill, it is come, come; *mihūi atentalea, niq sorkore dole p. baraketkoa*, a calf of ours has been lost, we have inquired after it of people here in the vicinity; *sakhi bae p.lena*, the witness was not called upon to give evidence; *boge juda reanlin p.barayena*, we asked each other about our condition and health; *unioḥ khoj p. do banukanan*, there is no inquiry about him. (H. *puchār*.)

puchq puchi, adv., v. a. m. Inquiring, asking for opinion; to ask, inquire (several times or mutually). *P.p.le kupuliyena, khusi raji hoeyena*, we made the (necessary) inquiries on both sides, we were mutually pleased and satisfied; *duk suk reakko p.p.kedea*, they asked him closely about their state and condition; *p.p.yenako*, they inquired of each other (v. *puchqu*).

puchqu, v. a. m. Ask one's opinion, consult, care about, heed, regard, take notice of, recognize, inquire after. *Bako pukchqua noko do baha sohraere*, these don't take any notice (of you) during the Baha and Sohrae festivals (don't invite); *okoe hō bako p.ea*, no one takes any notice of him (don't ask him or invite him); *noa tale do okoe hō bako p.eta, bogete nurha akana*, none cares for these Palmyra palm fruits, a good many have fallen down. (H. *pūchnā*.)

puche, v. a. Inquire after, take notice of. *Porbaskore uni do bako pucheyea*, at the festivals people do not take any notice of this one (do not invite him); *nite kisār akante enkan hor do ke p.ye metakoa*, now that he has become rich he calls such (i. e., poor) people (by the name) "who inquires after them." (Desi *puche*; not considered proper Santali; v. *puchqu*.)

puchiḡ, v. *phuciḡ*.

puchiḡ kauḡi, n. A cowrie, the same as *kārā kauḡi* or *phuḡiḡ kauḡi*, qq. v.

Not in common use now.

puchlḡ puchli, v. *puclḡ pucli*.

puchlḡu, v. *puclḡu*. Both forms are used.

pudin araḡ, n. Mint, *Mentha sativa*, Willd. (P. H. *pūdina*.)

puḡina, the same as *pudin araḡ*, q. v. (not common here).

puḡni araḡ, the same as *pudin araḡ*, q. v.

puḡuḡ puḡuḡ, equivalent to *peḡuḡ peḡuḡ*, q. v.

puḡruḡ, v. a. To break wind (audibly) (onomat., cf. *pūḡ*; v. *poḡroḡ*).

puḡruḡ puḡruḡ, adv., v. a. Breaking wind; to break wind (v. supra).

puḡruḡ, v. a. m., equal to *poḡroḡ*, q. v. (sound perhaps a little deeper).

puḡruḡ puḡruḡ, the same as *poḡroḡ poḡroḡ*, q. v. (C. "to breathe heavily as a bear;" here it is understood about breaking wind, even in a bear running away).

puḡul puḡul, equal to *peḡel peḡel*, q. v. *P.p.e ḡar idiketa*, he ran jumping rapidly along.

puḡur, v. a. To break wind (onomat.).

puḡur puḡur, adv., v. a. m. Breaking wind; to break wind. *Mit ḡindḡi p.p.oḡ kana*, he has been breaking wind noisily the whole night (v. supra; v. *poḡor poḡor*).

pugui, v. a. Enter (wind) through an opening. *Tehene p.yeta*, to-day a wind is coming in through an opening.

pugui mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv., the same as *pogoe mante*, q. v.

pugui pugui, adv., v. a. m., the same as *pogoe pogoe*, q. v. (C. gives the meaning as "to mumble when eating or speaking, as a person who has

- lost his teeth;" this is here *pagui pagui*, q. v.). *P.p. hoe bolok kana silpin duar khon*, wind is coming in through the door opening.
- puhariq*, adj., the same as *pohariq*, q. v.
- puhi*, v. a. d. Rain gently, drizzle on. *Thorae p.ata, ado omomena*, it drizzled a little on it, then it sprouted. (Rare; cf. *buhi*.)
- puhi*, n. A float for a fishing line. (C.; here *phota*; Muṇdari *puhi*, peacock's feather or quill used as a float.)
- puhna*, v. a. Make the first beginning, begin operations, start. *Teheñ utar jondra gadarle p.yeta*, only to-day we are making a beginning eating nearly ripe Indian corn cobs; *horo rohoe teheñle p.keta*, we started planting our first paddy to-day; *ruhnire horo aphorle p.keta*, we sowed our first paddy during *ruhni* (q. v.); *nawa horo teheñle p.keta*, we commenced eating of the new rice-crop to-day.
- puhri*, the same as *pohri*, q. v.
- pui pui*, adj., v. m. Full, bulging, visibly pregnant; to bulge, overload the stomach; be sulky, cross; to fill. *Lač do p.p.getaea*, his stomach is distended (having eaten too much); *phalna bahu doe p.p.gea* (or *p.p.akana*), so and so's wife is (has become) visibly pregnant; *haṇḍiye nū p.p.akana*, his stomach is swollen from his having drunk (much) beer; *kaṇḍako du p.p.akata*, they have filled the vessel with water (to overflowing); *teheñ do cel coe p.p.akantalea, ror hō bae rora*, to-day our (girl) for some reason or other is sulky, she will not even speak; *ahar pereč p.p.akana*, the low rice-field is full (of water) to overflowing; *gaḍa hana sa dhip noa sa dhip p.p.akana*, the river is running full between both banks; *jom p.p.oē kanae nui gidra do*, this child is overloading his stomach.
- puj dare*, n., the same as *buc*, q. v. (name used only in certain parts).
- puja*, n., v. a. m. Worship (of idols); to worship do. (always combined with offerings or sacrifices). *Deko p.*, Hindu worship; *Durga p.*, the Durga worship (by Santals regularly called *Dibi* or *Dibi porob* or *Dasāe porob*); *teheñko p.yeta, gapako basankoa*, they are performing the worship to-day, to-morrow they will immerse the idols; *holako p.yena*, they had worship yesterday. (H. *pūjā*; word not regularly used singly by Santals, and only about Hindu worship.)
- puja agha*, n., v. a. m., the same as *agha puja*, q. v. (also used about Santal worship with sacrifices and eating these). *Teheñko p.a.yeta*, they are worshipping with sacrifices to-day; *p.a.re bako delawadiña*, they did not invite me to their worship; *hapramko p.a.wakope*, sacrifice to the ancestors.
- puja pasa*, n., v. a. m. The ingredients of worship, sacrificial worship; to worship. *P.p.jokhečbon jarwaka*, at the time of worship we shall come together; *p.p.e jurau thik akata*, he has provided the needed ingredients for worship; *p.p.ketako* (or *p.p.enako*), they performed worship (with sacrifices) (v. *puja*).

pujau, v. a. m. Complete, fill, make up, supplement, give the rest. *Tinākem idilaka, ona agu p.me*, bring all, as much as you took away; *jotōn p.keta, baḳi banuka*, I have completed all, there is nothing left; *khajnaṅ em p.keta*, I have paid all the rent; *katha p.katiṁme, baṅkhan balaṅ bagiana*, prove your word (against me), or I shall not let you off; *rin p.ena*, the debts have been paid in full; *gōṅōn ṭaka p.ena*, the bride-price has been paid in full. (H. *pujānā*.)

pujhar, n. One who performs sacrifices, a priest; sub-sept (i. e., who can worship together). *Dārē mape agu jarwaketko, p. do okore heḳ akana*, you have brought the animals to be sacrificed together, why, where is the performing priest; *phalna do aboren p. kanae*, so and so is our priest; *naeke do atoren p.*, the *naeke* is the priest who performs the sacrifices for the village; *miṭ p.ren kanale, eṭakko dole baṅ kana*, we are the descendants of the same sacrificer, we are not strangers; *miṭ p. kanako*, they belong to the same sub-sept. (H. *pujāri*; C., also "the title given to the family of a sacrificing priest;" not so here.)

pukar, n., v. a. m. A call, summons; to call, call up, demand attendance, summon to be in attendance (mostly used about the calling out to attend in court-cases). *Alom jāhā sejoka, p. hoeoka nahaḳ*, don't go anywhere, the call to attend will come presently; *daka jom laḡiṭ p. hoe akana, mabo abukoka*, we have been called to come and take food, let us wash our hands; *caprasiye p.keta, delabon boloḳa*, the court-peon has called out, come we shall go in; *niṭok do alele p.ena*, now we have been summoned (to enter the court); *daka jomko p.keta*, they have called out to come and take food (v. *phukar*; H. *pukār*).

pukni, v. *phukni*. (C.)

puk pukau, v. a. The call of the young quail, before it has learnt to call *ghurḡuk*; v. m. Be on the point of breaking out, boil (in mind), sob. *Guṇḍri hopone p.p.eta*, the young quail is making its ineffectual call (has not as yet reached the age of calling properly); *mōn p.p.ḳ kantiṅa ror laḡiṭ, baṅ araṅ dareaḳ kana*, my mind is boiling to speak, I am unable to voice it; *p.p.ḳ kanae*, he is sobbing (no sound heard, especially men) (onomat.; cf. *hūk hūk*; cf. *infra*).

puk puku, the same as *pok pok*, q. v.

pukra, n., v. a. A small round opening (in a wall, to let air pass in and out); make do. *P.ko dohq akata* (or *p.akatako*) *dhūḡ oḳokōḳ laḡiṭ*, they have made a round opening in the wall for the smoke to pass out. (Rare; *bhāora* is the common word.)

pukri, v. *pukhri*.

pukus mante (-*marte*, -*mēnte*), adv. With a long breath. *P.m.ye saheṭketa, bae berellena*, he drew a long breath, he did not get up; *miṭ dhao p.m.ye saheṭketa, adō jivi oḳokentaea*, he drew one long breath, then his soul passed out (he died) (v. *infra*).

pukus pukus, adv., v. a. m. With the stomach heaving in breathing; to breathe. *P.p.e gitič thir akana*, he is lying quiet, breathing; *p.p.et kanae*, *gujuk lagidok kanae*, he is just breathing, he is on the point of dying; *ađi bela hoeyena*, *p.p. lač laraok kana*, it is late, the stomach is heaving (being empty); *lač p.p.ok kantaea*, his stomach is heaving (in extremis, or in sleep) (v. *pakas pukus*).

pūk, v. a. To break wind (onomat.; cf. *pūč*).

pūk mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Audibly (break wind).

pūk pudruk, adv., equal to *pūk pūk*, q. v.

pūk pūk, adv., v. a. Audibly and repeatedly; break wind repeatedly (v. *pūk*).

pukraqak, n. Fullness, proof. *Cak p. poetsa emokpe*, give the pice for finishing the painting; *p. emahme*, give me the rest (what is needed to fill); *p. katha*, proof (v. *purau*).

pukraqič, n. Who proves. *Uni kanae p. dō*, he is the one who can prove the matter (v. *purau*).

pukhiq, adj. Of side, of one side, of both sides (unreliable); v. a. m. Bring to one's side; become of one side. *Nui dō p. hōr kanae*, *uni samahre asgl katha dō alope gabmaraoa*, this one is a person of one side, don't talk about the real matter in his presence; *p. hōr kanae*, he is a double-dealing person; *ač p.kedae*, he brought him over to his side; *jōtō hōrko kombro p.yena*, all went over to the side of the thief; *qimqai p. hōr kanae*, he is wife-ridden (hen-pecked) (v. *pokhg*; H. *pakshī*).

pukhri, n., v. a. m. A tank; dig do. The *pukhri* is dug, in more or less flat land, with the earth thrown up on all sides (opp. *band*); the tank may be small or big, generally square or rectangular in shape. One or more in practically every village; they are a necessity in the Indian climate, for bathing, for fetching water from, and for the cattle. *P. bañ tetāna*, *hōrge tetāna*, a tank is not thirsty, people are thirsty (Santal saying, i. e., if you want anything from me, you will have to come to me); *p. piñdhere taleko rōhōe akafa*, they have planted Palmyra palms on the tank embankments; *noa p. piñdhere mēt banuka*, there are no eyes on the embankments of this tank (fig., there are no trees planted); *noa p. dač dō ađi saphawa*, *nū jom lağıt bogea*, the water of this tank is very clear, it is good for drink and preparing food; *phalnae p. akafa nūtum tahentae lağıt*, so and so has dug a tank, that his name may be remembered. (H. *pokhar*; B. *pukur*.)

pul, n., v. a. A bridge; erect do. *P. cetante dač paromena*, the water rose so as to pass over the bridge; *gađako p. akata*, they have bridged the river. (P. H. *pul*.)

puli, n. Alluvial soil. *P. baqsau akana khetre*, alluvial soil has been deposited in the rice-field. (Desi *puli*.)

puli, v. *pali*. (C., not here.)

pulis, n., v. a. m. Police; take into the police, become a policeman. *P.reye bhurtiyena*, he has been appointed to the police; *p. dōroga*, an inspector

- of police; *p.kedeako*, they have taken him into the police (force); *phalna hopon doe p.ena*, so and so's son has become a policeman. (Engl. police.)
- puluc*, the same as *poloc*, q. v.
- puluc mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), the same as *poloc mante*, q. v.
- puluč*, the same as *poloč*, q. v.
- puluč mante*, (-*marte*, -*mente*), the same as *poloč mante*, q. v.
- puluč puluč*, the same as *poloč poloč*, q. v.
- pun*, n., v. a. Merit, virtue, to acquire do. *P. akatae*, he has acquired merit (by performing some religious or meritorious act); *pukhriye p. akata*, he has acquired merit in connexion with his tank (has given food to many in connexion with *pukhri bapla*; v. *band bapla*). Mostly used affixed to *dan* (H. *pun*; v. *dan pun*).
- puñci*, n. A thin wristlet (of silver) kept in front of a *sakom* (q. v.) to keep this in position. (H. *pahunci*.)
- puni*, n., adj., v. m. Infantile marasmus; suffering from do., puny; to suffer from infantile marasmus, waste away. *P. rog iate bae cacok kana*, the child has not learnt to walk owing to marasmus; *p. gidra*, a child suffering from marasmus; *gorob p. ham akadea nui gidra*, this child suffers from marasmus acquired before birth; *dud p.*, marasmus due to lack of mother's milk; *gidrai p. akantiña*, my child is suffering from marasmus. (Muṇḍari *puni*.)
- puñji*, n., v. a. m. Capital, stock; (animate) live stock (only females of domesticated animals); accumulate do. *P. menaklae thora thuri*, he has a small capital (to trade); *p.an hor kanae*, *bae rehgeča*, he is a man with money, he is not poor; *orakre p. banuktiña*, *rin bhorsa kami calak kana*, I have no capital myself, the work goes forward relying on loans; *p. menakkotiña*, *mit bohok gai*, *barca bohok bitkil ar pe pon meronge*, I have some live-stock, one cow, two buffalo cows and three or four goats; *horoe p. akata*, he has accumulated paddy; *sukriye p. akawana*, he has acquired some sows (v. *infra*; v. *raši puñji*; H. *pūji*).
- puñji*, n., v. a. m. A heap, store; to heap, make a heap; collect, become a crowd. *Hasa p.*, a heap of earth; *gurič p.*, a heap of cow-dung; *horoko p. akata ever lagif*, they have made a heap of paddy to winnow it; *ul beleko har p. akata*, they have collected the ripe mangoes in a heap; *horoko p. akana galmarao lagif*, people have crowded together to have some talk; *durupkate okoko p.ama daka*, *bam kamilekhan*, who will give you a heap of rice (rice is served in a heap on a plate) when you are sitting and do no work (v. *supra*).
- puñji*, v. a. d. Bring home to one, prove. *Oka kathan rorlet ona don p.adea*, I proved to him fully what I had said (v. *supra*).
- puñji nas*, v. a. m. Waste, go to waste, be lost (capital, stock). *Takae p.n.keta*, he wasted his capital; *jolo p.n.entaea*, *eken tiyena*, all he had has gone to waste, he has become empty-handed (v. *puñji* and *nas*).
- puñji paṭa*, n., v. a. m. Capital, stock, stock-in-trade, property; accumulate do. *P.p. tahēlentiñkhan in hōñ beparkea*, if I had any capital, I should

also like to trade; *p.p. akatae taka*, he has accumulated money (v. *puñji*; cf. *paṭa*).

puñji puñji, adv. In great numbers (in one place). *P.p. of janam akana*, a mass of mushrooms has come up; *p.p. hoṛko jarwa akana*, people have crowded together (v. *puñji*).

puṅgi, n., v. a. m. What is rolled into a point, a leaf tobacco pipe, a mouthpiece (cigar-holder); conical; roll into a point, make, become conical. *P. hukā sakam reaḥ*, a pipe of a leaf (used instead of the *cilim*, q. v.; also like a pipe; it differs from *cuṭi* in being conical and not cylindrical; at the broad end the leaf is bent, so that this part looks like a pipe-head; here the tobacco is put); *nawa sagarre p. niṅghale lagaoa*, in new carts we use a thin axle (the part of the axle going through the wheel has been cut thin, but not conical; this was necessary with the old solid wheels that would in time get a large hole by wear); *p. rukā*, a chisel the handle of which is inserted in the conical back part of the implement, the chisel not being driven into the wooden handle); *p. borlom*, a spear having the staff inserted in the spear-head; *sakame p. akata thamakur ūūi lagit*, he has rolled a leaf into a pipe to smoke tobacco; *of p. akana*, the mushrooms have sprouted (look conical, not as yet opened); *sikiom baha p. akana*, the lilies are budding. (H. *pūgi* or *pūṅgi*.)

puṅgri, n., v. m. Shoot; to shoot. *Hurul khon dher p. oḍokok kana*, many fresh shoots come out from the tree stump; *maṭ p. k kana*, the bamboo is getting shoots; *kaera p.*, the shoot of the banana (cf. *supra*).

puṅkhi, adj. Having wings. *P. sadom*, the winged horse (in a Folk-tale). (H. *pākhī*.)

puṇ puṇ, adj., v. a. m. Protruding, bent; to tighten; to impregnate. *Ḍaṅgra do cel jomte coṇ p.p.e puṭi akana*, the bullock has eaten who knows what and has got a distended stomach; *jom p.p. akanae*, he has eaten, so that his stomach is protruding; *ake daḥ p.p. akata*, he has drawn the bow tight.

puṇḍit, the same as *paṇḍet*, q. v.

pupulhet, v. *popolhet*. (C.)

pur, n. A layer. *Janhe do bar p. heṛeana*, ar *hoṛo mit p. heṛeana*, Millet has a double layer of husk, and paddy has one layer.

-pur, n. Town. A very common ending of village names (e. g., *Rampur*, *Sampur*, *Bisonpur*, *Grahampur*, etc.). (H. *pur*.)

purā, n. The covering skin of a dancing-drum (*tumdaḥ*). *Noa tumdaḥ do hārū p.teko daṭ akata*, they have covered this dancing-drum with the skin of a hanuman monkey; *tumdaḥ reaḥ etom purā oṛeḍena*, the right hand cover of the dancing-drum has been torn (i. e., the skin covering the top end of the *tumdaḥ*, because this is belaboured by the right hand). (Desi *pura*, used by the local Muchis; H. *purā*.)

purā, adj., v. a. m. Full, entire, complete, perfect, total, the whole; make, become do., accomplish; adv. Fully, completely. *P. kāmī p. dam namoka*,

for full work, full wages are to be had; *mit cando p.i kamiketa*, he worked one full month; *mit serma p.i ruak kana*, he has been ill for one full year; *p. bodmas*, a thorough rascal; *p. dos kana*, (I am) fully guilty; *p.n baqaea*, I know the whole; *p. nuigeye dal akadea*, this one has beaten him undoubtedly (it is known); *p. kisqr hor kanae, sanamakle p. menaca*, he is a fully rich man, he is "complete" in all respects; *deal kamiye p.keta*, he finished building the wall; *tehen candoe p.yena*, the moon is full to-day. (H. *pura*.)

purab, v. *purub*. (Very rare.)

purai arak, n. A certain twining plant, *Basella alba*, Willd. Cultivated. The whole (when not hard) is eaten in curry. Two varieties are distinguished, *moṭa purai* and *nanha* (or *kaṭiṭ*) *purai*, in acc. with the size of the leaves. (B. *pūi*.)

purai nqri, v. *purai arak*.

purakaete, adv. In full; completely. *Angocetgeae, en ho p. do ban*, he confesses, still not in full; *p. jom emahme, ado am thenin tahena*, give me all the food I need, then I shall stay with you (as servant) (*pora + kaete*).

puran, v. a. To mulct, fine. *Mōrē takako p.kedea*, they fined him five rupees (v. *phuran*).

puran, v. *purun*. (C.)

purana, adj. Old, aged, belonging to olden times. *Noko do p. hor kanako*, these are old people (either themselves old, or belonging to an old family); *p. horo*, old paddy (not of last year's crop); *p. jumi jaega kantalea*, they are our old agricultural lands (have been ours from olden times); *p. khajna*, rent of previous years (not paid). (H. *purāṇa*.)

purani, v. *cak purani*.

purano, adj., the same as *purana*, q. v. *P. rin*, old debts.

puranti, v. a. Discharge an obligation, complete, satisfy a demand. (C.; not here) (Muṇḍari *puranti*.)

pora paṭor, v. a. Smear all over (with oil and turmeric). Only heard in a marriage song, when the bridegroom and bride are anointed with oil and turmeric.

pora pura, equal to *pora puri*, q. v.

pora puri, adj., adv., v. a. m. Full, entire, complete, the whole; in full, completely; to complete, finish. *P.p. jomak menaktaea*, he has all food needed (wealthy); *p.p. goṭa sermae kami akattalea*, he has worked the whole year for him without break; *ḍaṭa menaktaea p.p.*, he has all his teeth; *p.p.n hala akawadea*, I have paid him back in full; *p.p.m baqaea*, you know it in all its bearings; *sioḱko p.p.keta*, they have finished ploughing (nothing left); *eṅga apa, apuṇ bareṇ p.p. menakkotina, am herel bam doḥonkhan*, I have parents, my father and brothers all living, if you, man, will not keep me; *baṭla p.p.yena*, the marriage was finished (in full order) (v. *pora*; H. *pūri*).

purau, v. a. m. Fulfil, fill up, complete, make good, prove; adj., adv., equal to *purā*, q. v. *Kathae p.keta*, he proved his word (also, made good); *bape daṣ p.lekhan bape chuṭika*, if you do not finish the thatching, you will not be permitted to leave; *kamiye p.keta*, he completed the work; *em p.adeaṇ*, I paid him in full; *okaṭakem ror akat ona p.aṇme*, prove to me what you have said; *kicriḥ teṇ p.keta*, he finished weaving the cloth; *katha p.cna*, the matter was proved (or, word was fulfilled); *gidraḥ bae p.lena*, the child was prematurely born; *neṣe daḥ p.keta*, this year it rained up to the end of the regular rainy season (did not cease too early); *oraḥ reakṭegele jom p.ka neṣ do*, we shall have enough to eat this year from what we have ourselves earned (no need to borrow or buy); *gaṭa meaṇte candoe p.ka*, by to-morrow, or the day after, the moon will be full; *p.e rorḥeta*, he spoke all he had (knew); *p.ko dusikedeā*, they judged him fully guilty. (H. *purānā*.)

purauṇi, v. *caḥ purauṇi*.

purbi, v. *purubia*. (H. *pūrbī*.)

purbia, v. *purubia*. (Very rare.) *P. pai*, a *pai* measure used in the East. (H. *pūrbiyā*.)

purhut, n. A kind of Brahmin that occasionally comes to the Santals, performs sacrifices and instructs regarding these. Now they have practically ceased to come. It is told that formerly they performed the sacrifices at *bhaṇḍan* (naturally not cows, although they performed the invocations). The *purhut* or *purohit babrē*, as they are called, may be a kind of Brahmin, but may possibly also be some other Hindu caste (even Bhuyas, it is said); they may have played some rôle in introducing Hindu customs and beliefs among the Santals. (H. *purohit*, a family priest.)

puri, n. The world, the sea, place, abode. *Noa p.*, this world; *hana p.*, the other, next world, the abode of the departed ones; *jala p.*, the sea-world, the ocean; *moṇco p.*, the present world; *patal p.*, the nether world; *jom p.*, the abode of the *jom raj*, the next world; *serma p.*, heaven. (H. *pūrī*.)

puri, n. A kind of very thin cake. Not prepared by Santals, but bought from Dekos. (H. *pūrī*.)

puri, v. *net puri*. (C. says, A contribution towards the expenses of a funeral, marriage and certain festivals, by relatives whose relationship requires their presence at such functions; here used only about marriage.)

puria, n. A small packet (of a leaf or paper). *P. sindur jāwāe koṇaren apattete idi toraketa*, the bridegroom's father took with him a packet of sindur; *mit p. thamakur aguāṇme*, bring me a small packet of tobacco; *mit p. ca poṭom agu daraeme*, bring with you a small packet of tea; *dinre mit p. ran emaeme*, give him daily one packet of medicine. (B. *puriyā*; cf. *reṭ*.)

purkhq, n. An old man, elder, patriarch (who is supposed to know the traditions and all in connection with religion, etc.). *P. aguyem*, bring

the old man (who knows); *nuiġe aleren p. do*, this one is our elder; *babako p.ko*, the elders (may also mean ancestors; from the ceremonial talk at the marriage). An old man who does not know the rites, etc., is not called *purkha*. *P.geye boṅgayettalea, ale do bale baḍaea*, our elder performs the sacrifices for us, we do not know (the proper way). (H. *purkhā*.)

purmu, adj., v. a. m. Slightly wet, damp; moisten, damp, wet. *Kicrič do p.getiṇa*, my clothes are a little wet; *dhuri p.i lekae dakketa*, it rained just enough to make the dust damp; *joṇḍra caole p.kate khadleme*, put the Indian corn grains in the pot after having wetted the grains; *tase hoṛo p.yena*, paddy spread out for drying has become wet; *sisirte kicrič p.yentiṇa*, my clothes became wet (damp) owing to the dew.

purṇa, adj. Old, of olden times. *P.dhōn*, old wealth (inherited); *p.rin menaklaea*, he has old debts; *p.katha kana, cedakem ehōfeta*, it is an old matter, why are you taking it up; *p.roġ*, an old disease; *p.ghao*, an old sore (v. *purāna*; v. *mare purṇa*).

purohit, v. *purhut* (the common form).

pur puṭhuč, adj. Having layers of dirt, grimy; swollen; v. a. m. Make, become grimy, dirty; swell out. *Cet lekam iskirkedea, p.p.e ṇeloč kana*, how did you give him massage, he looks grimy (dirt lying visible on his body); *alom p.p.kaea, saphakaeme*, don't make him grimy, make him clean; *dač ṇawatte malhan p.p.ena*, the beans have become swollen, because they got wet; *nahakpe guricketa, dakteye p.p.keta*, it was to no use that you cleaned (the floor) with cow-dung, rain spoilt the surface (made it rough and dirty) (v. *pur* and *puṭhuč*).

pursa, n. A measure of two *pai*, one seer (roughly). *Bar p.emaeme*, give him two seers; *p.pai*, one seer. This measure is used by Mahles, blacksmiths and others who take payment in kind and try to get as much as possible (v. *purus*).

purthi, n. The earth. (C., not here.)

purṭha, adj., adv., v. a. m. Clear, cheerful, bright; clearly, distinctly; become clear, distinct, cheerful, revive. *P.geye ṇeloč kana*, he (she) is looking cheerful; *p.baṇ ṇeṇel kana*, I don't see clearly; *hoṛo do gujuč kan tahčkana, dakteye p.keta*, the paddy was dying, the rain revived it; *reṇḡečteye mirhūlena, jom ṇamkateye p.yena*, he was looking downcast owing to lack of food, having got food he has become cheerful; *dare khub p.ṇeloč kana*, the tree looks very vigorous; *p.te ṇelme, jo menaka se baṇ*, look distinctly, whether there is any fruit or not (cf. *purcho*; cf. *purā*).

purua, n., adj. East; eastern. *P.seč khōne daketa*, there is rain coming from an eastern direction; *p.dač do poroe poroe*, rain from the East is drizzling; *p.hōe*, an eastern wind; *p.disomren hoṛko rakač akana joṇḍra jom*, Santals living in the eastern country have come up here to eat

Indian corn; *p. nakha*, the eastern part (region) (v. *purub*; H. *pūrva*, what is in front, East).

puruq, n. Head of family. *Aleren p.ko dō noko kanako*, the heads of our families are these; *mōrē p.e or akata*, he has pulled the heads of five families (i. e., he has married five times women from different septs). (Word not commonly known.)

purub, n., adj., the same as *puruq*, q. v. (both equally used; H. *pūrb*).

purubiā, adj. Eastern. *P. hor*, a man from the East (especially people living to the East of the present Santal district, i. e., in Bengal); *p. disomre dō eken jumi menaklakoa*, in the eastern country people have only rice-land. (H. *pūrbiyā*; not very common.)

purubhuj, adj. Round (rice-field, threshing-floor). (Not considered Santali in these parts; cf. B. *purubhuj*, polyp.)

puruchun, n., v. a. m. Propitiation, atonement; to propitiate, to remove uncleanness by sacrifice, fulfil a religious duty, give a feast in honour of one's dead parents. *P.e emketa apat nutumte*, he gave a feast in honour of his dead father; *engan reakiñ p. akata*, I have performed the rites in connexion with my dead mother. It might be remarked that *puruchun* has been introduced as a word for the Christian atonement.

purun, n., adj., v. a. m. Fullness; sufficient, satisfied; fill, satisfy, please. *P.le namketa*, we got full treatment (food and friendly treatment); *joto hor somante emakom, endete enec p.ko qikqua*, give all equally well, then only they will feel pleased; *pera oraḱreko p.ketlea*, they treated us pleasingly well where we went on a visit; *kicriḱo emadea, ṣaka poesako emadea, khube p.ena*, they gave her clothes, they gave her money, she was very pleased (satisfied); *mon p.entaea*, he was satisfied (felt do.) in his mind. (H. *pūrṇ*, filled, full.)

purus, n. Generation. *Bar pe p. khon noude menaklea*, we have been living here for two or three generations. (Not very common; H. *purush*, man, mankind, person, height, stature of a man; *piṛhi* is the more common word.)

purus, n., v. a. The height of a man standing erect with arms and fingers extended above his head, a fathom; to measure the depth of water (or ditch, etc.) with one's body; stretch oneself up to one's full height. *Mit p. dak menaka küire*, there is one fathom of water in the well; *mit p. khone nurhayena*, he fell down from so high up as the height of a man; *paḱ p.me, tinḱ menaka*, measure the depth of the water with your body; *p.kate tugme*, stretch yourself up to your full height and reach it (v. supra).

purus, n. Husband. *Tiri p. kanaliñ*, we are wife and husband; *jare jare p.tiñ dō*, alas, alas, my husband (who has died) (v. supra; word not commonly used, except as shown.)

purcha, the same as *purcho*, q. v.

purçau, adj., v. a. Clear; make clear, distinct. *P.e roreta*, he speaks clearly (distinctly); *p.e beṅgeteṭa*, he sees clearly; *kuli p. agualeme*, go and ask and bring us a clear answer; *netare beṅget p.keta*, at present he has got a clear sight (he sees distinctly) (v. *purcho*).

purcho, adj., adv., v. a. m. Clear, distinct, clean; distinctly, clearly; make, become clear, clean, distinct. *Kicrič do p.getaca*, her clothes are clean; *p.e galmarao kana*, he is talking distinctly; *p.e heṅel kana*, he sees distinctly (sight is good); *nitok doe p. keta*, *rimil banuka*, now it has become clear, there are no clouds; *kicrič teke p. katinpe*, boil my clothes and clean them; *katha p.yena*, the matter has been made clear (settled); *dak p.yena*, the water has become clear (cf. *pustau*; Muṇḍari *purchao*).

purī, the same as *puri*, q. v. (The thin cake.)

purti, the same as *partī*, q. v.

purti, adj., v. m. Be single, unmarried (mostly women). *P.yenae, oka seč hō pera bako lagaok kana*, she is single, friends are not applying (for her in marriage) anywhere; *era ar jumi do baṅ p.ka*, a woman and rice-land will not be unoccupied (Santal saying, the idea being that just as rice-land will be occupied by someone, so a woman will get a husband, because it is so ordained) (v. *supra*).

Pus, n. The ninth solar month of the Hindus (middle of December to middle of January), the full moon of which is near *pushya*, three stars in Cancer. *P.reye daklekhane pas pusa*, when it rains in the month of Pus, it will continue to rain (to the end of the season) (Santal saying). The Santals consider this month as the last of the year; in Pus they have their great festival, the Sohrae. (H. *pūs*; B. *pousho*.)

pus, v. a. m. Miss, not hit (the small stick in *tir eneč*). *P.ketae, gočenae*, he missed it, he is dead (i. e., out); *liṅgri do p.ena, jojom menaktaea*, it was missed with the left hand, he has still to use the right hand (in the *tir eneč* they commence hitting with the left hand, and continue, until they miss, when the left hand "dies"; he will then commence with the right hand, until he misses the stick, when he is out).

pus caṭao, v. a. m. Leave out, pass, be done for. *Iuko p.c.kidiṇa, surē daka bako emadiṇa*, they left me out, they did not give me any of the hash; *p.c.enaṅ, jumi jaega bako emadiṇa*, I was left out, they did not give me any agricultural lands (v. *caṭao*; cf. *supra*).

pusi, n. A cat; fig. a Hindu. *Bir p.*, wild cat; fig. a leopard or a tiger (when in the forest they will avoid mentioning a leopard or a tiger, as this would bring the big animal there); *raṇḍok p.*, fig. a tiger; *p. hopon*, a kitten; *p.ko hečena*, cats (i. e., Hindus, but not the semi-Hinduized castes, like Doms, Bhūyas) have come; *Deko p.ko baḍaea*, the Hindus know it. (H. *pūsī*, female cat.)

pusič, intj., v. a. d. Get away (to cats); call out (to a cat) to drive it away.

P., ceṭ coe ṇam barayet, off with you, who knows what she is after;

- p.aeme, dakae otaketa*, drive the cat away, she is removing the cover of the food (v. supra).
- pusi^c pusi^c*, the same as *pusi^c*, q. v. (several times repeated).
- pusi jaŋga*, n. A cat's paw; v. m. Commence to blossom (the mahua tree). When the mahua tree (v. *matkom*) commences to blossom (generally in March), the cluster of buds may look somewhat like the paw of a cat; hence the expression. *Matkom p.j. gotena, quri sergehoka*, the mahua has commenced to bud, the corolla is not as yet formed (v. *jaŋga*).
- pusik*, for *pusi^c*, q. v. (C.)
- pusi lutur ol*, n. A species of mushroom. Eaten.
- pusind*, the same as *pasind*, q. v.
- pusi pan*, n. A small climbing plant, the leaves of which are chewed by children together with *haŋ* (q. v.), leaves making the mouth red (v. *pan*).
- pusi pan*, n. A small tree, *Ehretia laevis*, Roxb. (C.)
- pusi pusi*, intj. Pussy, pussy (to cats); n. A children's game (v. *pusi*). Some children stand in a ring keeping hold of each other's hands; fingers are interlocked and palms turned up with a little earth in the palms (this is *toa daka*, rice cooked in milk); one child is inside the ring; he is the cat who eats the *toa daka* (that is really thrown down). Then there is one who comes back from having had a bath; on seeing the empty hands he commences to chase the *pusi*, beating him with a bit of cloth twisted together, following him out of and into the ring again.
- pusi toa*, n. lit. Cat's milk, a milky plant. The Santals distinguish two, possibly three species. *Moŋa p.t.*, *Euphorbia hirta*, Willd.; *nanha p.t.*, *Euphorbia chamæsyce*, Willd.; this may also be *Euphorbia Thymifolia*, Willd. Used in Santal medicine. C. gives the botanical name as *Euphorbia pilulifera*, L.
- puski*, v. a. d. Make signs to, wink, hint, whisper to, put up to, tutor. *Phalnae heŋlena, unige bahui p.adea, adoe darŋeta*, so and so came and he whispered something to our daughter-in-law, whereupon she ran away; *ceŋ coe p.ade, adokin boloyena, ale do bahrerele duruŋ akana*, he gave him a hint, thereupon they two went in, we others are sitting outside (v. *phuski*; H. *phuskī*).
- puskut*, v. a. m., the same as *paŋkut*, q. v.
- pusla pusli*, v. a., the same as *puslau*, q. v. (about repeated or different attempts). *P.p. idikedee, bae dholedea*, he cajoled her in several ways, taking her away with him, he did not keep (marry) her.
- puslau*, v. a. m. Cheat, deceive, cajole, beguile, dupe, hoodwink. *Deko hopon hŋr hopon algateko p.koa*, the Dekos easily dupe the Santals; *ca bagwanteko p. idikedea*, they took him away to a tea-garden by false inducements; *p.etabonme, pasete em kange*, cajole him for us, he might perhaps give (what we ask him for); *onkoak kathateye p.ena*, he was beguiled by their word (v. *phuslau*; H. *phuslānā*).
- pus pus*, adv. Soundly, quietly (asleep). *P.p.e japitjoŋ kana*, he is soundly asleep; *p.p.e saheteta*, he is breathing quietly (asleep). (H. *phus phus*.)

pus pus, intj. Pussy, pussy (calling to cats).

pusri, n., v. m. A pimple, eruption, prickly heat; get do., suffer from do.

P. babatedih kana, my pimples are itching; *daḱ p.*, a kind of pimple that appears before rain (also *daḱ daḱ*); *setoṅ p.*, a kind of pimple that appears during the hot season (whitish); *udgar p.*, prickly heat; *udgarṭeye p. akana*, he suffers from prickly heat owing to the close heat. (H. *phūsri* and *phunsi*; Muṇḍari *pusri*.)

pusri, n. A small bit, the least. *Mit p. hō bae emadiṇa*, he did not give even the least; *mit p. hō bae jivi dareata*, he was not able to be the least patient; *p. seṅgel baṅ sambraoka neṭar din do*, the smallest spark of fire cannot be checked at the present season; *mit p. katha hō bae sahaoa*, he will not stand the least (said to him) (v. supra).

pustak, v. *pustok*. (C.)

pusti, v. *pusṭi* (both).

pustu, the same as *posta*, q. v.

pustok, n. A book. *Tinḱ p.em parhao akata*, how many books have you read. (B. *pustok*; not common; v. *puthi*.)

puṣṭa pusṭi, adv. Clearly, distinctly. *P.p. roṛme*, speak distinctly; *p.p.ṇ ṇelkedeā*, I saw him clearly; *p.p. bae ṇeṇel kana*, he does not see clearly (dim-sighted) (v. infra).

puṣṭau, adj., adv., v. a. m. Clearly, distinct; clearly, distinctly; make, become clear, distinct. *Noa katha do p.gea*, this matter is clear; *p.te roṛme*, speak distinctly; *noa arsi p. ṇeṇel kana*, this mirror is clear (you see yourself clearly in it); *bae lai p.laka, oka hilokbo calaka*, he did not say clearly which day we shall go; *khub p. saḱek kana noa tumdaḱ do*, this dancing-drum gives a very clear sound; *p. baṅ aṇjomlaka*, I did not hear distinctly (or hear it); *noa ol do baṅ p.lena kali baṅ bhage iṭe*, this writing is not distinct (clear; cannot be easily read), because the ink was not good. (B. *poṣṭo*.)

pusṭi, n. Generation. *Aḱi p. paromentelea noa atore*, many generations have passed for us in this village (we have lived here for many generations); *noakore aleren usṭi p. oṅgra poṅgra banukkotalea*, in these parts we have no relatives (have had no ancestors and no descendants); *ḱher p.ṇ ṇel akata*, I have seen many generations (note inanim. construction) (cf. P. H. *pusht*, generation, descent).

pusṭi, adj., v. m., v. *pusṭia* (addicted to). *Okoṭe p.k kana*, who are you, smoking so heavily.

pusṭia, v. *pusṭi*. (C., generation.)

pusṭia, adj. Addicted to smoking; v. m. Become do., smoke heavily. *Uḱi maraṅ p. kanae, tale tal hukai ṇūia*, he is a person very much addicted to smoking, he is constantly smoking the hookah; *ḱher do alope p.ka, seṅgelpe paskaokea*, don't always smoke, you might let fire (sparks) fall down; *noa hoe do alope p.ka, oraḱpe jereṭkea*, don't keep smoking in this wind, you might set fire to the house.

pusuĉ pusuĉ, adv., v. a. Smacking the lips (in smoking, small children when sucking); to smack. *P.p.e nunu kana*, the child is sucking, making a smacking sound; *hukqi p.p.et kana*, he is smacking the lips, smoking the hookah (onomat.).

pusuĉ pusuĉ, adv., equal to *pus pus*, q. v. (Sleeping soundly.)

pusu pusu, intj. Come! (to cats, equal to *pus pus*, q. v.).

pusur pusur, adv., v. a., v. m. d. Whisperingly, in a low tone; sprinkling, a few drops; to whisper, sprinkle. *P.p.kin galmarao kana*, they are talking together in a whisper; *p.p.e daġet kana*, a few drops of rain are falling; *ceġ cokin p.p.joġ kana*, who knows what they are whispering together about; *miġ ghuriye p.p.leta*, there was a sprinkle of rain for a moment (v. *pasar pusur*; onomat.; Muġdari *pusur pusur*).

pusuri, the same as *paſqari*, q. v.

putq, n. A son. (H. *pūt*; only heard in songs and in *bapla binti*. Also v. *dhiq putq*.)

puti, n. The "spokes" of a spinning-wheel. *Carkha p. barea nawa lagaome*, fix two new spokes to the spinning-wheel. The *carkha puti* are the pieces of wood that are fixed to the *carkha boġoġ* (centre piece) on both sides (? cf. H. *patti*, leaf).

putiſta, v. a. m. Perform the last ceremonies for the dead. *Apat reaġe p.keta*, he performed the last ceremonies for his dead father (whereby the deceased gets his recognized position in the other world); *hopontet quriye p.e dħabiċ goċiċ dō bako gateyea*, until the son (or heir) has performed the last ceremonies they do not (in the other world) take the dead up among themselves. (H. *pratishthā*.)

putit, adj., v. m. Fallow, unoccupied (land); become do. *P.ena neſ dō, bale roħqelaka*, it became fallow this year, we did not plant (rice there); *noa jumi dō p.gea*, this rice-land is fallow (or, without an owner) (v. *paſtit*; H. *paſtit*).

putit, adj., v. a. m., v. *paſtit* (outcast).

putlq, n., the same as *putra*, q. v.

putli, n. A puppet, doll. *Kaġ p.ko enġetkhoa, neħelpe calakkħaċ*, they are making the marionettes dance, if you care to go and see. (Mostly *kaġ putli*; H. *putli*.)

putli, n. A piece of loin-cloth, about two cubits long and one cubit broad, the first dress of a small girl (v. infra).

putli bande, n., v. m., the same as *putli*, q. v.; become so old as to use a *pulli*, to put a *pulli* on. *P.b. cukqā daġ kuri*, a girl that uses a small loin-cloth and carries a small water-pot; *tin maraħ kanae? P. b. menaea*, how old is she? She is so old that she wears a small loin-cloth (about eight years); *neſ doe p.b.yena*, this year she has put on a *putli* cloth (or, is old enough for using do.) (v. *bande*; H. *putli*, a doll, a slim delicate woman).

putol, v. *putul*.

putol, the same as *putra*, q. v.

putri, the same as *patri*, q. v.

putri, the same as *putli*, q. v. (H. *putrī*; also *kaṭ putri*.)

putri, n., the same as *paṭra*, q. v. (Used as shown in an example quoted for *kuṭum*, q. v.)

putra, n. The centre portion of a solid cart wheel. The old solid cart-wheel of the Santals consists of three parts, one in the middle, as long as the diameter of the wheel and two outside parts, having the form of a segment of a circle, fastened to the centre portion with two wooden pins on each side. *P. paraṭena*, *etaḱbon lagaṭa*, the centre portion of the wheel has got a crack, we shall put in a fresh one.

putul, n. A doll, a puppet. *P. gidra*, a small doll; *p. biñ*, an artificial snake; *huḱiñ huḱiñ gidraṭaḱin p. gidra leka*, their tiny child is small like a doll (B. *putul*).

putura, v. *putra*.

putura, the same as *putli*, q. v. (puppet, image).

puthi, n. A book. *P. khon thutige bogea*, the mouth is better than the book; *ale ḁo thuti*, *ape ḁo p.*, we are mouth, you are books (we know how to speak, you only how to read). (H. *pothī*.)

putaḱ, v. m. Come up to the surface, rise after diving, float up, appear, be seen, sprout; v. a. d. Rise, appear (venereal sore). *Unum khone p.ena*, he rose to the surface after having dived (at the same place or at a little distance); *gaḁa paraṃmok joḱheḱe unumlena*, *lataṛ ḱōḱreye p.ena*, he went under when crossing the river, he came up to the surface again a little distance lower down; *okare coe taḱḱan un din*, *teḱḱ doe p.ena*, who knows where he was so long a time, to-day he has appeared again; *joṇdra putaḱoḱ kana*, the Indian corn is sprouting (just seen come up); *unum goḱ ḱor aḱtegeye p.ena*, the drowned person floated up by himself.

puṭi, v. m. Shrink, contract (after having been wet). *Baber p.yena*, the rope has contracted (having been wet); *bosta p. akana*, the sack has shrunk; *qḁi āṭ p. uriḱ akana*, it has shrunk and become very tight (e. g., a knot) (cf. H. *puṭ*, contracting).

puṭi, v. m. Swell, bloat, puff up, be distended. *P.ḱ dhābiḱ jojomtegeye taḱena*, he will continue eating until he (his stomach) swells; *p. akanae*, *arhō dakako emae kana*, he has become puffed up, still they are giving him food; *p. akanae*, she is visibly enceinte; *pareare p.yena*, the frame-piece (of a bedstead) has become swollen (so that the ends are firmly fixed in the holes); *lai cal kathateye p. akana*, he has become filled with anger on acc. of some reports; *jomte hō puḱṭia ar kathate hō puḱṭia*, eating will cause swelling and words will also cause swelling (make one angry); *thora jomteye p.ḱa*, he gets a swollen stomach by eating only a little (referring to a kind of indigestion); *puṭi goḱena*, he died from indigestion (having eaten something that caused the stomach to be distended (both people and especially cattle) (v. *poṭea*; Ho *puti*).

puṭiḱ kauḱi, v. *phuṭiḱ kauḱi* (the more common form).

puṭiut, the same as *poṭeot*, q. v.

puṭka, n. A puff-ball, a fungus (of the Lycoperdaceæ, most of them eaten by Santals). Note, the *puṭka* are treated as animates. *Dak̄ ghok̄kate p.ko omonoka*, the puff-balls come out when the rains have set in; *puṭkale letokoa*, we stew puff-balls in flour; *p.le sureketkoa*, we cooked rice and puff-balls into a hash. The Santals distinguish the following:

Erok̄ p., a species that appears previous to the others (with the first rain), also called *ruhni p.*

Hor p., the same as *erok̄ p.*

Roṭe p., a small kind (resembling *tumbq of*, but much smaller).

Seta p., a kind that has a rough surface.

P. lekam ṭhuka, you will burst like a puff-ball. The Santals very much relish eating these, naturally only in their early stage. (Muṇḍari *puṭ kui*.)

puṭka eṅga, n. A kind of red insect (? mites), appearing before the *puṭka* and believed to have something to do with the appearance of the puff-balls (v. *eṅga*).

puṭki, n. A certain kind of nose ornament, worn by women. Not a ring, but like a very short nail inserted in a hole. Also used by Santals, and by them also in the lobe of the ear, v. m. Use do. (Desi *puṭki*.)

puṭki ghās, n. A certain kind of grass, the flowers resembling the *puṭki* ornament. *P.gh. thote lohotkate kuṛiko dō mūreko puṭkika*, girls wet the *puṭki* grass (flower) with their spittle and apply it to their nose as an ornament (it sticks as long as it is wet) (v. supra).

puṭki horo, n. A variety of paddy.

puṭki mala, n. A common hedge climber, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, Willd. (C., not here.)

puṭ mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a snap. *P.m. ḍora topakēna*, the loin-string broke with a snap; *ak̄ ghūrā p.m. topakēna*, the bow-string snapped (v. *phuṭ mante*; onomat.).

puṭmi, adj. f., the same as *poṭma*, q. v., but applied to women.

puṭ puṭu, adj., adv., v. m. Swollen, prominent (stomach), full, heavy in the stomach; become do. *Jom p.p. akanac*, he has eaten himself full; *p.p.i aikquēla*, he feels swollen (over-full). (Equal to *poṭ poṭo*, q. v.; cf. *puṭi*.)

puṭri, the same as *poṭra*, q. v., but applied to females.

puṭrif, the same as *puṭri*, q. v. (abuse to small girls). When the young men at the *lagrē* (q. v.) dance have been making "music" (noise) with a *sogoe* (q. v.) after the temporary ceasing of the dance, and take a flower or anything and put it near the nose of the dancing girls to smell at, they say *achim p.*, *kuṛi p.*, *koṛa chaela*, sneeze pot-bellied, the girls are big and fat, the boys are slender.

puṭu, v. *uṭu puṭu*.

puṭuṭ, v. a. m. Abstract or take (anything) out otherwise than by the proper way or opening; fall out, do for. *Kombroko p.kedea*, thieves made a hole in the wall and robbed him; *bahui p.entaea*, his wife ab-

sconded from him; *ṭakae p. aguketa*, he brought some money having got it by unfair means; *pal p.ena losotre*, the ploughshare fell out in the mud (and was lost); *mōrē ṭakae goḥ akawade tahēkana*, *pon ṭakae emadea*, *mit ṭakae p. ocoyena*, he had promised to give him five rupees, he gave him four, he was made to lose one rupee (v. *poṭoṭ*).

puṭur puṭur, v. *poṭor poṭor* (not common).

puṭuryut, adj. Diminutive, tiny (grain bundles, calves, goats, etc., big-bellied). *Kaṭiṭ kaṭiṭ p.ko bāndi akata*, *eken itakoge p.ko bāndi akata*, they have made some very small tiny bundles (of grain), it is only seed that they have made into a bundle; *eken p. mihū menakkōa*, there are only some very small calves; *p. merom*, tiny goats (with big bellies) (cf. *puṭiul*, *poṭeot*; cf. *puṭiṭ*).

puṭhia, n. The pieces of wood that form the rim of a cart wheel. *P. do bogege*, *arage dhilena*, the wooden rim of the wheel is good (in order), the spokes have become loose (cf. *paṭi*; Desi *puṭhia*).

puṭhi hako, n. A certain kind of fish (*Barbus stigma*). Small (cf. *poṭha hako*; cf. H. *pōṭhi*, *Cyprinus pausius* or *C. chrysopareius*).

puṭhuṭ, adj., v. a. m. Boiled; boil, soak, steep, soften (make soft, swell by boiling; especially beans, gram). *Malhan p.le jomketa*, *daka bānukite*, we ate some boiled beans, as we have no rice; *ghaṅgrale teke p.keta*, we have boiled some *ghaṅgra* (q. v.); *caole p.ena*, the rice has become soft and swollen (being moistened).

puṭhuṭ, v. a. Take out the entrails (of fowls) and spread out the body; press out the kernel of the mahua fruit, get out (money). *Sohraere hapram sim p.katele doḥokōa ar buru sim hōle p.koa*, during Sohrae we take out the entrails of the fowls offered to the ancestors and keep the bodies spread out, and we do the same with the cocks sacrificed to Marang buru; *kūṇḍi p. janpe*, press out the kernels of the mahua fruits (throwing the outer part away); *mohajon then khon khajna ṭakan p. aguketa*, I got the rent money out of the money-lender and brought it (also *mohajoniṇ p.kedea*, I pressed (the money) out of the money-lender); *phalna pon ṭakan p.kedea*, I got four rupees out of so and so (by some means) (v. supra).

puyul, v. m. Get, be afraid, frightened, feel apprehensive; v. a. Run away in fear, get diarrhoea. *Uniak kathateye p.ena*, he became extremely afraid by his word; *ceṭer saḍe ahjomtele p.ena*, we became very frightened by hearing the sound of a stroke of lightning; *taruṭ hor gikquteye p.keta*, the leopard ran away in fear, feeling the number of people; *sukri jel jomketeye p.keta*, he got diarrhoea, having eaten pig's flesh.

puyul, v. m. Leak, escape through a hole. *Dak p.ok kana*, *sqrim bhugak akana*, water is leaking through, the roof has got a hole; *rase p.ok kana*, *bān ṭhik kana noa phuruḥ do*, the sauce is running out, this leaf-cup is not good (v. supra).

puyul mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a start, with a sudden fear, with a rush, with a dart. *P.m.ye botorena*, he got a sudden fright; *p.m.ye*

dar̥keta, he ran suddenly away frightened; *p.m.ye ciḍirketa*, he had a sudden attack of diarrhoea; *kul̥ai p.m.ye oḍok gotena*, the hare got out (of the hole, or net) with a rush; *khaj̥ari gh̥ēt̥ khon p.m. buj̥urena*, the parched rice ran out of the bundle (through a hole) with a rush (v. *puyul*; the word may have reference to the often observed happening that sudden fear results in passing water or diarrhoea).

puyul puyul, adv., v. a. m. Fearfully, panic-stricken, extremely afraid; pass out, escape in succession, drip, have loose bowels; tremble with fear. *P.p. le botorok̥ kana*, we are panic-stricken with fear; *noa bir dō p.p. qik̥quk̥ kana*, *alope calak̥a*, this forest is felt very fearful, don't enter it; *mit talaoe p.p.eta*, he is constantly voiding loose excrements; *noa phuṛuk̥ dō p.p.ok̥ kana*, this leaf-cup is constantly leaking (dripping); *botorteko p.p.ok̥ kana*, *orak̥ khon bako oḍokok̥ kana*, they are trembling with fear, they don't come out from the house (v. *puyul*; v. *payal puyul*).

puyu puyu, adv., v. m. In a thin steady stream; run steadily out. *P.p. dak̥ jorok̥ kana kan̥ḍa khon*, the water is running out of the earthenware pot in a thin stream; *khēt̥ pin̥dhe khon dak̥ p.p.k̥ kana*, water is running out from the rice-field ridge in a small stream (cf. *piḡ poyo* and *poyo poyo*; but *puyu puyu* refers to the sight, not to the sound).

puyur, v. a. m., equal to *puyul*, q. v. *Botorteye p.keta*, he ran away in great fear; *dak̥ p.ena*, the water ran out.

puyur mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv., equal to *puyul mante*, q. v. *P.m.ye dar̥keta*, he ran off suddenly frightened; *p.m. māyām joroyentaea*, his blood spouted out.

puyur puyur, adv., v. a. m., equal to *puyul puyul*, q. v. *P.p. māyām t̥un̥t̥ik̥ kantaea*, *t̥aruṣe ger̥kede t̥heḥ*, his blood spouts in a stream where the leopard bit him; *sate khon dak̥ p.p.ok̥ kana*, the water is running down from the eaves (v. *payar puyur*).

P.

p̥ is an abruptly checked *p* without its off-glide, the air current being sharply cut off simultaneously with the closing of the lips to articulate a *p*; the lips are re-opened when the off-glide and all traces of the *p* have been eliminated. *P'* is voiceless and, naturally, only final. When in verbal constructions it is followed by a vowel, with which it forms a fresh syllable, it has to be changed into *b*; the same happens when the verb in the Indeterminate or Future has an inanimate direct object. *Ap̥*, alight, perch; *lap̥*, flame; *lep̥*, flame; *t̥heṣ̥*, snap or tap with the fingers; *lip̥ lap̥*, flap the wings; *kop̥ kop̥*, with splashing sounds; *t̥hop̥ t̥hop̥*, to rap; *dur̥uṣ̥*, to sit; but *dur̥ubeme*, make him sit; *abok̥*, to perch; *sab̥me*, catch it; *sab̥eme*, catch him (but *sap̥kom*, catch them); *alom saba*, don't take hold of it (but *on̥ḍe alom dur̥uṣ̥a*, don't sit there).

Ph.

ph is the aspirated voiceless labial stop, heard initial and medial, but not final in Santal words. It should be noted that *ph* is not a way of writing *f*, a sound that is not heard in Santali.

phabɾa, n. A hoe, a spade. The *phabɾa* is a hoe with a long handle, used like a pickaxe; it is of recent introduction and imported. *Deŋ ph. ʈamni aguahpe, saɟar ɟhaʈiŋ maʔ hoɾa*, please bring me a hoe, I shall cut a way for the cart down the incline. (H. *phāvṛā*.)

phabɾa, v. m. To throw oneself flat down (used in *bakhṛ*).

phacak phucuk, adv. Hither and thither, here and there, restlessly about, singly, quietly; v. m. Move about, go here and there. *Ph.ph. tinre cope hecen, in do lai hō bape laiadina*, why, you have come quietly (one after the other), as for me you did not even let me know; *am dom ph.ph. barae kana, onkate do cekate kamika*, you are moving restlessly about (without doing anything), how will any work be done in such a way. (Muṇḍari *phacak phucuk*; v. *phac phuc*; cf. Muṇḍari *phuckao*, slip away.)

phacaŋ phocoŋ, the same as *phocoŋ phocoŋ*, q. v.

phac phuc, adv. Singly, one after the other, in parties, in all directions; v. m. n. Move about, restlessly. *Ph.ph.ko hecena*, they came one after the other (not together); *ihūŋ calaoenkhan ph.ph.ko dɔɾketa*, when I went there, they ran away one after the other; *phalna do jāhān kamire bae dhurauka, ph.ph. barae kanae*, so and so will not engage in any work, he is running about; *ph.ph.ko jomketa*, they had their food separately (one after the other in a hurry, not together) (v. *phacak phucuk*).

phac phucia, adj. Timorous, easily frightened, terrified. *Ph.ph. hoɾ kanae, alope idiyea, hir baʔgiae jāhāniče rogoʈlekhan*, he is an easily frightened person, don't take him along, he will run away and leave you, as soon as he hears someone or other make a rustling sound (v. *phac phuc*; v. *phuc phucia*; cf. *luc phucia*).

phač phuč, adv. Each his own way, in all directions. *Ph.ph.ko uɟuena*, they flew away in all directions; *mōṛē hoɾ ph.ph.ko beret calaoena*, the village-council people rose and went each one his own way (v. *phuc phuc*).

phada, a jingle to *dada* only used as follows. *Dada nâhi ph. bañ botorae kana*, let him be an elder brother or not, I am not afraid of him (also *dadam nâhi phadam* is said).

phada, adj. Open, exposed, unfenced, unprotected, unemployed; v. a. m. Make, become do. *Aleak raca dō ph.gea*, our courtyard is open (unenclosed); *ph.reye gitič kana*, he is lying in an open (unprotected) place; *nui kađa dōe ph.gea*, this buffalo is not employed; *uniren hoponerat dōe ph.gea*, his daughter is free (not engaged, a spinster or a widow); *ph.geae, okoe hō kami bačo acuyede kana*, he is unemployed, no one is engaging him to work; *ph. din*, the unemployed season, when there is no work to be done (about the hot season); *hoete oraķe ph.kefa*, the storm opened the house (dismantled the roof); *hopontele ph.kedea*, he took all way from his son (impoverished him); *hoponerate ph.yena*, his daughter became unprotected (left by her husband, etc.; also: her clothes became rags); *ph.yenae, kisāre jobabadea*, he has become unemployed, his master dismissed him; *noa oraķ dō ph.yena, dārketako*, this house has become uninhabited, they have run away (emigrated).

phada phodo, the same as *phada phudu*, q. v.

phada phud, adv., v. a. Flapping (the wings); to flap, flutter (about the sound). *Ph.ph. parwae uđquena*, the pigeon flew away flapping; *cele coe bōlo akan, sime ph.ph.kefa*, someone or other has got in (e. g., a snake or a cat), the hen flapped its wings (onomat., v. *phada phudu*; cf. *panda*).

phada phudu, adv., v. m. With a fluttering, flapping sound; sprawlingly, kicking; flap, flutter. *Ph.ph.i uđquena*, it flew off making a flapping sound; *pusiye deč akante parwako ph.ph.ķ kana*, the pigeons are fluttering (flying about), because a cat has got up (into the loft); *gidra ph.ph.i phandayel kana*, the child is kicking and sprawling; *uļquē lagite ph.ph.ķ kana*, the infant is kicking and sprawling to turn round; *toyo sim saņđiye ota ph.ph.kedea*, the jackal pressed the cock down so that it was flapping (onomat.).

phadar phadar, adv., v. m. With a non-resonant sound, with a scraping, scratching sound; sound do., be scolding, make a scolding sound. *Gođoe gelečel kana ph.ph.*, a rat is excavating, making a scratching sound; *tumdaķ ph.ph. sađek kana*, the dancing-drum gives a non-resonant sound (having a hole, etc.); *oraķ bhitrire ph.ph.e ekger kana* (or *ph.ph.oķ kana*), she is incessantly scolding inside the house (the sound heard) (onomat.; v. infra; v. *phodor phodor*).

phadar phodor, the same as *phadar phadar*, q. v. (about the sound of a dancing-drum; also of scolding).

phadar phodor, adv., v. a. m. Dilapidated, into disrepair; make, become dilapidated, be spoilt. *Sarim dō ph.ph. baričena*, the roof has become dilapidated; *hoete oraķe ph.ph.kefa*, the storm ruined the house; *kieirič oreč ph.ph.entina*, my clothes were torn into rags; *apeak hasa dō ph.ph. siķ kana*, your soil is ploughed being broken up (soil that does not stick, but goes to pieces) (cf. *phada*).

phadar saheb, n. A European Roman-Catholic priest or monk. (Engl. father; very recently introduced; v. *saheb*.)

phaddari, v. *phaudari*. (C.)

phadel, adj., v. m. Spare, surplus, supernumerary, in excess, more than needed, not in use; become so. *Ph. gai nonde babon dohokoa*, we shall not keep supernumerary cows (cattle) here (about animals not in use for ploughing); *noa parkom do ph.gea, pera emanko heclenrele gitickoa onare*, this bedstead is a spare one, when visitors come we let them lie on this; *noa kaŋ do ph.ena, lagao sarečena*, this piece of timber has become in excess of what was needed, it was left over when (the rafters) were fixed. (A. H. *fāsil*; v. *phādil*.)

phadgal, v. a. Scratch, bring into disorder by scratching, kick out; spread out with the hands. *Noa horo do oraŋte aderkakpe, sim sanamko ph.et kana*, take this paddy into the house, the fowls are scratching it and spoiling it; *sim enga gidrai ph.kedea*, the hen with chicks attacked the child, scratching and pecking it; *bin doŋte kamriko ph. oŋokkedea*, they kicked the servant girl out although she was innocent of any fault; *kahu jonŋdrako ph.keta*, the crows scratched and spoilt the Indian corn pods. (cf. *Ho pada*, kick; *Munŋari phada*; cf. *phanda*.)

phadgao, v. m. Increase in size, become worse. *Batole jomkette ghao ph.entaea*, his sore increased in size, because he ate what was forbidden (cf. *phad phadao*; rare).

phad phad, adv. With a flapping, fluttering, rushing sound, rattlingly; v. a. Flap the wings; rattle, chatter (about the incessant sound). *Ph.ph.e uŋquena*, it flew off fluttering; *ph.ph.e roŋeta*, she is chattering (sound heard); *quriko kukruire sim sanŋdiko ph.ph.a*, the cocks flap their wings before they crow; *onŋe senkateye ph.ph.et kana*, he has gone there and is chattering (onomat.; v. *infra*).

phad phadao, adv., v. a. m., the same as *phad phad*, q. v. *Belekate sime ph.ph. oŋokena*, the hen came fluttering out after having laid an egg; *sim cele coe ph.ph.ketko*, something or other (as a snake) has fluttered the fowls; *onko then do okoye ph.ph.k kana*, who is the one chattering over there with them.

phad phadao, v. m. Re-open, break out again, increase in size (sores). *Rimil barayet iqte kasra ph.ph.k kantaea*, his scabies-sores are breaking out because it is cloudy weather; *ghaŋgra malhan utu ar gur jomte kasra do ph.ph.kgea*, by eating beans of different kinds and molasses, scabies will get worse; *batol jomte lo ghao soŋo ghao ph.ph.ka*, by eating forbidden foods, burns and sores caused by the application of the marking-nut, will increase in size. (H. *phadphadānā*.)

phad phud, the same as *phad phad*, q. v. (Especially used about the rustling sound of women's clothes when walking. Also used about the sound of the *piŋket aŋ* (q. v.) when there is no cotton on it) (cf. *phaŋ phuŋ*.)

phadrak phadrak, the same as *phadruk phadruk*, q. v. (not common).

phaeda, n., v. a. m. Profit, benefit, advantage; get, have do., gain. *Pata ñelem senlena, cel ph. hoeyentama*, you went to attend the hook-swinging festival, what did it profit you; *onðem calaoente cellem ph.keta*, what advantage did you get by going there; *mõrẽ anah ph.ana* (or *-keta*), I had a profit of five annas. (A. H. *fā'idah*.)

phael, adj. Broad, wide, ample, extensive, spacious, roomy, expansive. (C.; Mundari *phael*.) Santals do not pronounce a diphthong in a closed syllable like this word; it would be pronounced *phayel*; cf. *phaelao*.

phaela, the same as *phaelao*, q. v.

phaelao, adj., v. a. m. Wide, open, extensive, spacious; broaden, widen, expand, make room. *Ph. dahartebon calaka*, we shall follow the broad road (here including the meaning of open, without impediments, forest); *ph. raca*, a wide, spacious courtyard; *orak do ph.getakoa*, their house is roomy; *ph. duar*, a broad door; *daða do ph.getaea*, his teeth are not close to each other; *kulliko ph.keta*, they have broadened the village street; *atoko ph.keta*, they have cleared the jungle away round the village; *ph.te rorime, joto horle anjoma*, speak openly, we will all hear it; *ph.te duruppe*, sit with a space between each other (not too crowded); *hante ph.kpe*, spread yourselves over in that direction; *ph.tele arakam kana, ma ñelme*, we are letting you have an open way, do look (we don't hinder you, do as you like, especially said to one who is dissatisfied with the decision of the village council and wishes to appeal). (H. *phailāo*, *phailnā*.)

phāe mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Quickly, with a rush, in a hurry, with a dash, at full speed. *Mil ghariye heclena, ph.m. ye ruqrena*, he came for a moment, he returned in a hurry; *gidi ph.m. ko ārgoyena mora then*, the vultures swooped down with a rush to the carcass; *ph.m. bānduk guli paromena*, the ball (of the gun) passed over with a rush; *hawa gaði ph.m. seferena*, the motor-car came with a rush (onomat.).

phakak, v. *phāk*. (C., who also gives *pahak*, not heard here.)

phajhet, v. *pajhet*. (C.)

phāk, n., v. a. m. A gap, an opening, breach, break, chasm, an open, free space, an interval; occasion, opportunity; open up, clear up (clouds), miss. *Nia ph.te hoe bolok kana*, the wind comes in through this opening; *nia ph.te beñgedme*, look through this gap; *buru ph.te paromokme, ekkalte atom ñama*, pass between the hills, you will at once reach the village; *orak ph.ko dapketa, ipil hōko ñelok kana*, they have thatched the house too openly, even the stars are seen through the roof; *kombro ph.ko ñamketa, boloyenako*, the thieves got an opportunity and entered; *ph.iñ ñamlekhanin calaka*, if I get an opportunity (or leisure) I shall go; *ror reak ph. bañ ñamlaka*, I did not get an opportunity of speaking (others speaking); *oka ph.re con tehen mitñan kicričko ereketlea*, some time or other (when we did not watch) they stole a piece of cloth from us to-day; *jom ph.ketako, cel hō bako sareč akata*, they have cleared off all

the food, they have left nothing; *birko mak ph.keta*, they have cut an opening through the forest; *nitok doe ph. akata*, *rimil banuka*, now it is clear, there are no clouds; *rimil ph.ena*, there is a rift in the clouds; *dake ph.keta*, it has ceased raining, *bejha do ph.ena*, the target was missed. (H. *phāk*.)

phāk, n. A bit, small piece (of tobacco, as much as can be taken at once in the mouth). *Mit ph. thamakur emame*, give me a small bit of tobacco. (H. *phāk*.)

phakak phukuk, adv., v. a. m. Mumbling; to mumble (eating or speaking); to become old and toothless. *Haram hor leka ph.ph.em jomet do*, you are eating, mumbling like an old man; *ph.ph.e roreta*, he is mumbling (speaking indistinctly, old toothless people); *budhiye ph.ph.el kana*, the old woman is mumbling; *dhare haram ph.ph.ena*, he has become very old, toothless.

phakar, adj. Perfidious, base, unscrupulous. *Adi ph. hor kanae, uni samahre alope galmarava*, he is a very unscrupulous man, don't have any talk in his presence; *uni qimai doe ph.gea, hore kaphariqu ocokoa*, she is a base woman, she makes people quarrel (by her lying statements). (About the same as *phepra*; not common; v. *phakar* and *phakra*; cf. H. *phakkar*.)

phakar phukur, adv., v. m. Without strength, weak, feeble, famished; become do., be dead beat; exhausted (due to temporary lack of food). *Setak khon ban jom akalte ph.ph.in qikqueta*, I am feeling exhausted, because I have had no food to-day; *rengeetele ph.ph.ena, bariqele seterok kana*, we are utterly exhausted on acc. of lack of food, it is with difficulty that we are reaching here (v. *phukur phukur*; cf. *lukur phukur*).

phakar phukur, adv. Heavily (breathe). (C.; not here; cf. *pakas pukus*.)

phakar, the same as *phakar*, q. v.

phakar baj, equal to *phakar*, q. v. (H. *phakkar-bāz*.)

phakat, the same as *phokot*, q. v.

phake nake, adv., v. a. Wasting, uselessly; waste, throw away, squander.

Surguja khon aema takale qgulefgea, sanamle ph.n. cabaketa, we brought much money with us from Surguja (i. e., here, Mesopotamia during the war), we have squandered all; *orak perec dhon tahēkana, tiskore cyle ph.n. cabaketa*, we had our house full of property, some time or other we have spent all; *ph.n.tege sanam hore caolele cabaketa*, we finished all our paddy and rice, wasting it.

phāke phāk, adv. Straight along, without deviation. *Ph.ph. hor sen akana*, the road is going straight along; *ph.ph.e calaena, pera orakte hō bae bololena*, we went without turning aside, he did not even enter the house of friends or relatives (v. *phāk*).

phak phak, adv. Extremely, very (applied to hunger). (C.)

phak phak, adv., v. m. Puffing, bubbling; to puff, bubble. *Rel gaḍi ph.ph. calak kana*, the locomotive goes puffing along; *jondra daka ph.ph. heḍejok*

kana, the Indian corn is boiling bubblingly; *daka ph.ph.ok kana, isinok kana*, the rice is bubbling, it is being boiled ready (onomat.; v. infra). *phak phakao*, adv., v. m., the same as *phak phak*, q. v. *Jondra daka ph.ph.k kana*, the Indian corn porridge is bubbling (cf. H. *phak*, sound, noise; cf. *bhak bhakao*).

phāk phēk, the same as *phēk phāk*, q. v.

phak phuk, n., v. a. Blowing; to blow, breathe on. *Ph.ph. hō bae cetan-talea*, our (man) has not learnt even to blow; *luturreye ph.ph. barakedea*, he (the ojha) blew (several times) into (the patient's) ear; *ph.ph.aeme, ruq thiroktaea nahak*, blow on him, his fever will presently cease. This blowing (*on*) is resorted to by the ojhas, when a person has convulsions, or has swooned. The ojha mutters a *mantar* and blows into the ear of the patient; in certain cases of convulsions with loss of consciousness, the ojha chews some pepper and blows into the nose of the patient. Children supposed to be suffering from *aha* (q. v.) are also blown on (ears, head) by anyone who has learnt *phak phuk*, blowing accompanied by *mantar* (v. H. *phak*, noise, and H. *phūk*, blowing; v. *pha phu*).

phakṛa, the same as *phakar*, q. v.

phakṛa, v. a. m. Involve, drag into, implicate. *Khanakhako ph.kidiṇa*, they implicated me without cause or reason (v. *phakar*).

phak phak, adv., v. a. With a slapping sound; kick (the sound). *Ph.ph.e lebetkedeā*, he kicked him audibly; *dekereye ph.ph.kedeā*, he kicked him in the hind-quarters, audibly. (onomat., the word refers to the sound heard).

phak phok, the same as *phok phok*, q. v. (also v. supra).

phal, v. *phol*. (H. *phal*, fruit.)

phalan, v. a. Do so and so to. *Dalmealān, ph.mealān, onkae men akawa-diṇa*, I shall beat you, I shall do so and so to you. (Not used alone, but always following another verb; v. *phalna*.)

phal dol, v. *phol dol*. (Used in the western parts.)

phalen, adv., v. a. m. In a line; place, arrange in a line. *Dasāe kora ph.ko teṅgoyena*, the Dasāe boys are standing in a line; *ma ph.okpe*, stand in a line. Word is used about the *Dasāe kora* (q. v.) and about drill; said to be introduced by men who went to the war; ? Engl. fall in.

phalna, adj. A certain, such and such, so and so. Used when the speaker wishes to avoid using the name of a person, also when he does not remember it. Also used about inanimate objects. When used about persons *phalna* may be used about both sexes, although *phalni* is heard when referring to women; v. a. Scold, call names. *Ph. hohgaepe*, call so and so; *ph. māñjiye hohoyeta, delabon*, so and so headman is calling, come along; *ph.ph.kin galmarao kana*, so-and-so and so-and-so are talking together; *ph. dō noa diṣomren dōe bañ kana, ph. diṣom khōne hec akana*, so and so is not an inhabitant of this country, he has come from such and such a country; *ph.teko oraḱten bololena*, I entered the house of so

and so's family; *ph. hopon kora*, a son of so and so; *ph. din hilok hijukme*, come such and such a day; *ph.ph. jinis aguime*, bring such and such goods; *ph. dare reak ran*, the medicine of such and such a tree; *ph. jaegareye durup akana*, he is sitting at such and such a place; *ph. kuri do hesak jome odokena*, such and such a girl has gone away to eat the fruits of the Pipol tree (i. e., has run away with a man); *ruhetkidinae*, *ph.kidinae*, she scolded me, she called me such and such. (B. *pholanā*; A. H. *falān*, a certain person.)

phal phol, the same as *phol dol*, q. v. (C., here considered Desi.)

phānd, n. Trap, snare, net; v. a. m. Ensnare, falsely bring into difficulties, falsely accuse. *Marah ph.reye parao akana*, he has got into great difficulties (by being falsely accused, or implicated); *ph.ko odao akata cērē phasiko lagit*, they have set a snare to catch birds; *phalna kuri do ph.e odao barayeta, okoe kora coe jhalikoa nāhāk*, so and so girl is setting traps (to entice or falsely accuse somebody), who knows which young man she will ensnare presently; *carae nelet kana, ph.do bae neleta*, he is seeing the bait, he does not see the snare; *auriakteko ph.kedea*, they falsely implicated him (accused or punished); *acak kathateye ph.ena*, he was caught by his own words. (H. *phānd*.)

phanda, the same as *phānd*, q. v. (rare).

phanda, v. a. m. Kick backwards (opposite to *kolsa*, q. v.), kick with the foot. *Ph. pasir gothedeae*, he suddenly kicked him away backwards; *gaiye ph.kedea dukhu jokheč*, the cow kicked him when he was milking; *sadom thene ph. ocoyena*, he was kicked by the pony (cf. H. *phandānā*, cause to jump).

phanda phondo, adv., v. a. Inefficiently, blunderingly, somehow; do somehow, as best one can. *Nes do ph.ph.e sioka hor tayomre*, this year he will (be able to) plough somehow following after others; *ph.ph.e olet kana, bae kabil akana*, he is writing inefficiently, he has not as yet become an expert; *sanam dangrako goč cabayentalea, damkom menakkoa, enkotege ph.ph.le casa*, all our bullocks died, we have some bull calves, we shall use them and blunder through our agricultural work; *sioke ph.ph.yeta*, he is ploughing as best he can.

phandra, adj., v. a. m. Broad, big, spacious; loose, wide apart, having large interstices; broaden, enlarge. *Noa rac do ph.gea*, this comb of the loom has its "teeth" wide apart; *dača do ph.getaea*, his teeth are wide apart; *isi bhugake ph.keta*, he has made the hole of the plough-beam too large; *sagar bhugak ph.yena, mērhēt nīnghā do bañ jutoka*, the nave-hole has become too wide, it will not suit an iron axle; *nakič ph.gea, se bako orok kana*, the comb has its teeth too wide apart, the lice are not combed out; *noa etetko ph.keta, meromko paromoka*, they have made this fence too gappy, goats get through (cf. *pañ pandrañ*).

phānk, v. *phāk*. (C.)

phaṅga, adj., v. a. Deceitful, tricky, plausible, sophistical, jesuitical, exaggerated. (C.; not here.)

phaṅgwa, v. *phaṅga*. (C.)

phaṅka phayar, adj., adv. Open; openly, boldly, frankly, concealing nothing.

Ape raca dō ph.ph.gea, your courtyard is open (no fence); *nonkate calakme, ph.ph.gea, bir munḍu bañ ṇamoka*, go in this direction, it is open country, there is no forest or jungle; *ph.ph. rōrme, alom bōtoroka ar alom lajaoka*, speak frankly, don't be afraid or ashamed; *ph.ph.e sereṇeta*, she is singing boldly (both about the loud voice and freely as to contents); *iñ dō rōr khaññ samañre ph.ph.iñ rōra, oko danañ dō okta paraoka, inḱte dō loḱtam, ṭhuktam, culḱa khajuk alo paṭuboktam*, if I have anything to say I shall say it in your presence, said in secret it will bring calumny, by this much (said openly) it may give you some burning or some breaking, provided your fire-place is not uprooted (Santal saying) (cf. *phāk*).

phañ phuñ, adv., v. m. With a low thudding sound; sound lowly. Used about the sound of the *buṇṇ*, the *pikṭel aḱ* (q. v.) when there is no cotton on the string. *Buṇṇ dō ph.ph. saḱeḱ kana*, the *buṇṇ* (q. v.) gives a low sound; *pikṭel aḱ ph.ph.ok kana*, the cotton-cleaning bow gives a low sound (onomat.).

phaṇḍao, v. a. m. Settle (a matter), decide, adjudge. *Jhogralenakin, ph.kattakinale*, they had a quarrel, we settled it for them; *ato reak gulmal tahḱkana, nitok dō ph.ena*, there was a disturbance in the village, now it has been settled; *ḥaḱim ṭhen ph.ena noa katha dō*, this matter was decided (adjudged) by the judge; *bale ph. dareattakina*, we were unable to settle their matter.

phaṇḍgar, v. a. m. Devour, gormandize; become fat, eat oneself fat. *Jom ph.enae ṇetar*, he has eaten himself fat at present (v. *bhaṇḍgar*; not used before women; abuse).

phāṇḍ kaṭao, v. a. m. Remove danger; free from evil influence (by sacrificing insects, lizards, etc.; done by ojhas and a certain class of babajis). *Ph.iñ k.keṭṭama, aḱo bam cekaka*, I have removed the evil influence (that would have killed you), now nothing will happen to you; *ḍaṇ phāṇḍko lagaolaka, ona ph. dō k.ena*, the witches arranged for his death, that danger has been removed (v. *phaṇḍo* and *kaṭao*).

phaṇḍo, n. Difficulty, distress, danger, impediment. *Iñak dō ḍher ph. menak-tiña, ona iḱte bañ ḥeḱ dareata*, I have many things to hinder me, therefore I was unable to come; *gidraṱ baṱyena, ona ph. kaṭao laḱitiñ bilomena*, a child got convulsions, I was delayed by working to remove that difficulty; *biñ tuluciñ ṇapamlena, dal goḱkedeañ, miṭ ph. doñ k.keta*, I met a snake, I struck and killed it, I removed one danger to my life; *iñak ph.ge bañ cabak kana, ph. upor ph. hocok kana*, my difficulties never cease, difficulty after difficulty constantly comes.

phaph, v. *pha phuḍa*. (C.)

pha pho, the same as *pha phu*, q. v.

pha phu, adv., v. a. Pantingly, heavily, strongly (breathe, blow); to pant, breathe, blow heavily. *Ādi āt pha phum sahetet kana*, you are breathing very heavily; *lolo daka pha phu ōkateye jometa*, he is eating the hot rice blowing strongly on it; *seṅgele pha phuak kana*, he is blowing the fire (onomat.).

pha phu, the same as *phak phuk*, q. v. *Pha phu hōr*, a blower, who cures by blowing; *pha phui baḍaea*, he knows how to blow (in diseases) (v. supra).

pha phuḍa, adj., v. a. Boasting, braggart; to boast, brag, exaggerate, yarn, make a witty remark. *Nuiak katha do eken ph.ph.getaea, alope patiauka*, what this one says is only boasting, don't believe it; *ph.ph. hōr*, a braggart; *ph.p.yet kanae, hōre landa ocoyetko kana*, he is yarning, he is making people laugh.

phapa phopo, adj., v. m. Old and toothless, mumbling; to become do. *Dhere haramena, ph.ph.yenae*, he has become very old, he is decrepit (no teeth, bent, etc.); *ph.ph.yenae, bae dārā dareaka, ar ror hō bae pustau dareaka*, he has become old and decrepit; he is unable to walk about, and he is also unable to speak clearly (v. *pha phu*).

phapa phupu, the same as *phapa phopo*, q. v.

pha phuḍani, adj. Boasting, bragging, yarning; *ph.ph. hōr kanae*, he is a boasting fellow (v. *pha phuḍa*; also heard pronounced *phap uḍani*).

phar, v. a. m. Add water to (gruel, etc.). (Word uncertain.)

phar, v. m. Increase, become more, abound. (C., not here.)

phar, v. a. m. Tear, rend, rip. *Kicriē phar haṭinketa*, he tore the cloth into two pieces (divided it); *paromok jokheḥ kicriē ph.entina*, my cloth was torn as I was passing (e. g., being caught on a thorn) (onomat.).

pharak, n., adj., v. a. m. Distance, difference; distant, separate, different; put at a distance, separate, part. *Ph.te calakme, sok kanam*, move some distance away, you are smelling; *ale oraḱ do ph.re menaktalea*, our house is at a distance (away from others); *noa ar ona caole do aḱi ph.gea*, this and that rice are very different; *ph.getakina jat, baplaḱ do ganoka*, their septs are different, it is permissible (for them) to marry; *ph.te calakpe hōr khon, ot bandha menaka*, go along some distance from the road, there is some soil parasite (i. e., filth); *ph. khoniṅ nelleda*, I saw him from a distance; *ph.ph. dōhokinpe*, keep them at a distance from each other; *ph.rebon oraga, nonḱe do aḱibon ruaka*, we shall build a house (live) at a distance, here we suffer much from fever; *hōr tala khon oraḱko ph.keta*, they made their house some distance away from among the people; *ato hōr khonko ph.kedea*, they separated him from the village people (out-casted him); *mēn ph.okme*, get away from here. (A. H. farq.)

Pharas, n. France. (Engl.)

pharcha, v. a. m. Clean, finish, clear up (after rain). (C.; H. *pharchā*; word is heard occasionally and pronounced *parcha*, as Santali cannot have two aspirated consonants within the same stress-unit; it is used

about the clearing up of weather; also about clearing up and settling a matter.)

phareb, adj., v. a. m. Calumniating; inculpate, involve, trick, calumniate, accuse falsely; n. False charge. *Adi ph. hōr kanae, khanōkhae lai yetkoa*, he is a very slandering person, without any cause he says that people are so and so; *quriakite dō alom ph.iña, bañkhanlañ hoemea*, don't inculpate me without reason, or I shall do for you; *ph.e lagaoketa*, he brought a false charge. (P. H. *fareb*.)

pharhar, v. *parhar*.

pharkao, v. m. Fly out or away; die. *Parwa hoponko ph. ođokena*, the young pigeons have flown out (are not any longer in the nest); *ale then khone ph.ena kūrī, okate coe calaoen*, the girl has run away from us, who knows where she has gone; *gidrañ ph.entalea*, our child has flown away (has died); *jivi ph.entaea*, her soul took flight; *kūiñdi miru dō, goe ph.entīña*, my parakeet (i. e., child), O mother, flew away (from a lamentation song, after death) (cf. H. *pharaknā*, flutter).

pharkati, the same as *pharkuti*, q. v.

pharkuti, n. Final receipt, receipt in full of all demands, discharge, acquittance; v. a. Pay in full. *Khajnam em akatkhan, ph. rusid udukanime*, if you have paid your rent, show me your final receipt; *ale dō mohajonle em ph.keta*, we have paid our creditor in full; *khajnale ph. cabaketa*, we have paid the rent in full. (A. H. *fārig-khañ*.)

pharma, v. *phorma*.

phar mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a tearing sound. *Ph.m. ořečena kicrič*, the cloth was rent with a tearing sound; *cet coñ sadeyena ph.m.*, something sounded like being torn (v. *phar*).

pharmao, v. a. Recognize. (C.; not here.)

pharmas, v. *phormas*.

pharnao, adj., v. a. m. Brisk, active, fresh; cure; be cured, recover.

Ph. bañ qikquet kana, I am not feeling quite in order; *eger ph.kedeeae*, she scolded him, so that he became fully awake; *dal ph.mealañ*, I shall beat you and cure you (so that you will get over your laziness); *ruq khon dōe ph.ena*, he has recovered (is quite well) from his illness; *beret ph.enaē*, he has risen and has got rid of his drowsiness; *deše dak emañpe, hutum ph. lengēñ*, please give me some water, I shall clean my mouth; *kami ph.enaē*, he has lost his drowsiness, working; *dela dak senbo dārā ph. hijuka*, come along, let us go towards the water and get fit (co-parents-in-law, talk about going to a liquor shop).

pharok, v. a. Pay in full; *Khajnañ ph.keta*, I have paid the rent in full; *ph.rusid*, an acquittance in final receipt (for all dues paid) (cf. B. *phārokhōt*; A. H. *fārkhāñ*).

phar phar, adv. With a tearing sound. *Ph.ph. kagojko ořeč giđiyeta*, they are tearing up and throwing the papers away (v. *phar*; v. *phar phar*).

phar phar, adv. Glibly, chatteringly, without shame. *Ph.ph.e rořeta, hor bae ganaoetkoa*, he lets his tongue run (not caring whether it is seemly or not), he does not respect people; *ph.ph.e rořeta are calak kana*, she is speaking incessantly and is going away (cf. supra).

phar phar, adv. Easily, straight along (about cleaving wood). *Ph.ph. noa kař paragoř kana, bañ bedhawa*, this wood is easily split, it is not cross-grained. (This has no reference to the sound.)

phar pharao, v. a. m. Tear, rend; talk glibly, chatter. *Kicriće ph.ph.keta*, he tore the cloth; *sebel hañđi bae hamletteye ph.ph.k kana*, she is chattering and scolding, because she did not get beer she liked (v. *phar phar*).

phar pher, v. a. Exchange and re-exchange, buy and sell. *Ph.ph.kate emokme*, give it by exchanging (to be sure that the weight is correct, the weights and the goods weighed are exchanged so that the goods are put in the scale where the weights were and the weights where the goods were); *hañđi ph.ph.me, jemon joto hor miř lekako nam*, mix the beer, so that all may get the same kind (i. e., by pouring from one pot into another and vice versa); *nui do ph.ph.teye asulok kana*, this man supports himself by buying and selling (e. g., he buys an animal to-day and sells it a few days afterwards). (H. *pher phār*.)

phar phur, adv., v. m. With a rush, fluttering, scattering; flutter, scatter, disperse, rush. *Mitteko tahēkana, ph.ph.ko uđaena*, they were together (a number), they flew away with a rush; *sanam gidraķo bađiadiņa ph.ph.*, all my children left me and were scattered; *taruř hēlte ph.ph.ko bađiadiņa*, seeing the leopard they ran away in all directions and left me; *aema horķo berellena, nitok do ph.ph.ko darķeta*, a number of people settled (here), now they have all run away and are scattered (onomat.).

phara, n. A piece, one (applied to wristlets and bracelets). (C.; not known here; Muñđari *phara*.)

pharañ phiriñ, v. a. m. Spread, scatter, disperse, break up. *Pachiā khone hoekette rimile ph.ph.keta*, the wind from the West scattered the clouds; *rimil ph.ph.ena*, the clouds were scattered; *kulhi duruřķo jarwalena, nit-geko ph.ph.ena*, they had come together to attend a village council, just now they have dispersed.

phar phar, the same as *phar phar*, q. v. (about sound of tearing, and glib talk). *Ph.ph. orećena kicrić*, the cloth was torn audibly; *ph.ph.e rořeta*, he is talking glibly (chattering along). (H. *pharphar*, fluttering, rattling).

phar pharao, v. a. m., the same as *phar pharao*, q. v. *Kicriće oreć ph.ph.keta*, he tore the cloth so that it was heard; *roř ph.ph.ketae, bae okolaķa*, he spoke and talked glibly, he did not keep anything back. (H. *pharpharānā*.)

phar phariā, adj. Dry, loose, non-adhesive (especially boiled rice). *Ph.ph.ko daka akata*, they have prepared the rice so that the grains do not stick together; *ph.ph.le si lahuř akata gođa*, we have ploughed up the high-land field, so that the soil is loose (not cohesive). (H. *pharphariyā*, active,

brisk; C. also gives a meaning of glib, distinctly, intelligible; not so here; this meaning is found in Muṇḍari.)

phās, n. A trap, snare, difficulty, excuse, pretext; v. a. Excuse oneself, plead an excuse. *Ph.e kaṭaoketa*, *bae senlena*, he pleaded an excuse and did not go; *qđi maraṇ ph.reye parao akana*, he has fallen into great difficulties (from which he has difficulty in extricating himself); *ph.etae*, *kuṛhiq kanae*, he is pleading excuses, he is lazy. (H. *phās*; cf. *phānd*.)

phasad, the same as *phesad*, q. v.

phasal, v. *phosol*. (A. H. *faşl*.)

phasaṇ phosoṇ, the same as *phosoṇ phosoṇ*, q. v.

phasao, v. a. m. Ensnare, involve, falsely accuse, implicate. *Nuiko ph. akadea qurialeke*, they have falsely implicated this one; *aḱtegeye ph.ena*, *ondeye senlente*, he was implicated by his own fault, because he went there (and for this reason was thought to be a party to the matter). (H. *phāsānā*.)

phasa phusu, the same as *phas phus*, q. v.

phasar phusur, adv., v. a. m. Whisperingly, drizzling; whisper, speak in a low voice. *Phalniteben dō ph.ph. celben galmarao kan tahēkana*, what were you and so and so whispering together; *cel cōe ph.ph.adete uni dōe dārketa*, he said something to him in a low voice, therefore he ran away; *ph.ph. anakin, adō han̄kin tora*, they had some whispering talk together, and then they were off together; *ale sen dō eken ph.ph.e dak̄keta*, in our parts we had only a drizzle of rain. (H. *phusar phusar*; v. *lusur phusur*; v. *phas phus*.)

phaskao, the same as *paskao*, q. v.

phasla phusla, v. a. m. Coax, wheedle, dupe, hoodwink. *Ph.ph.kateye idikede*, he took him along having duped him; *apekope ph.ph. dāreaekhan uni then calak̄pe*, if you are able to wheedle him (to give), go to him; *uni then algateko ph.ph. godoka*, they are easily hoodwinked (persuaded) by him (v. *phuslu*).

phas phos, adv., v. a. Break wind (just audibly) (onomat.).

phas phus, adv., v. a., v. m. d. Whisperingly, slightly, very little; to whisper, speak in a low tone. *Ph.ph.kin galmarao kana*, they are talking together in a whisper; *cel qur̄i dōm ph.ph.et kana*, what are you talking in such a low tone to no purpose; *akin motokin ph.ph.jōn kana*, they are talking together in a whisper by themselves (no one else is to hear); *ph.ph.e dak̄keta*, it rained slightly, a few drops (onomat.; H. *phas phas* and *phus phus*).

phata, n., the same as *phota*, q. v.

phataṇ phataṇ, adv. With a soft non-resonant sound (of a dancing-drum, that has lost its *kharen*, q. v.) (onomat.).

phataṇ phutuṇ, the same as *phataṇ phataṇ*, q. v. *Ph.ph.ko ruyet kana*, they are drumming making a non-resonant sound.

phatœ, n. A sleeveless waistcoat. (C.; not used here; A. H. *fatohi*.)

phaṭak, v. *phaṭok*. (C.)

phaṭaka, adv. Finally refusing, denying. *Ph.e jobabeta, bae calaḱa*, he is absolutely refusing, he will not go; *ph.e baṅkefa*, he emphatically denied it.

phaṭakdar, v. *phaṭokdar*. (C.)

phaṭak phuṭuk, adv., v. n. Aimlessly, restlessly; go here and there, be restless. *Ph.ph.e dārā baṛae kana*, he is wandering restlessly about; *ph.ph. baṛae kan tahḱkanae*, he was going here and there.

phaṭaṅ phuṭuṅ, adv. Heedlessly, quickly. *Aḱi āṭ ph.ph. dō alope calaḱla-bona, nūtgea*, don't go so quickly (heedlessly), it is dark; *setaḱrege ph.ph.e heḱ goṭallea*, he came to us in the early morning unawares (without letting them know at home). Also used like *phaṭak phuṭuk* (cf. *bhaṭaṅ bhuṭuṅ*).

phaṭao, v. m. Become sour, curdle, go bad (milk). (C., not used here; H. *phaṭnā*, turn, become sour.)

phaṭao, v. m. Be overworked, be concerned; v. a. Manage. *Eskar hoṛiṅ hoeyena, kāmī kāmiteṅ ph. cabayena*, I am alone, I have become broken down by constant work; *am dō ph.ḱ kan tama, jhogra ocoalīnme*, what concern is it of yours, let us two quarrel; *am eskarte dō ghōm ph.lea ona kāmī dō*, you will never be able to manage that work alone; *ph.kiṭiṅam*, you managed me (did for me, ironically). (H. *phaṭnā* and *phaṭānā*.)

phaṭa phuṭa, n. Blemish, defect, crack, rent. *Noa ṭukuḱ reak ph.ph. dō baṅuka*, there is no defect in this earthenware pot; *ph.ph. nēḱate daṅgrāṅ hatao akadea*, I have bought the bullock after having seen about possible blemishes; *noa thari reak ḱher ph.ph. menaḱa*, this brass-plate has many defects. (H. *phaṭā* and *phuṭā*.)

phaṭa phuṭu, v. a. m. Cause to open; to open, crack open (Indian corn when being roasted or parched). *Jonḱrako ph.ph.yeta*, they are roasting the Indian corn (pod) so that the grains burst open; *rapaḱ jonḱra ph.ph.lenkhan bhitri dō baṅ isinoḱa*, when roasted Indian corn cracks open, the inner part will not be cooked (v. supra; possibly onomat.).

phaṭar phaṭar, adv., v. a. m. With a scraping, grating sound; to scrape, grate, rub (so that it is heard). *Tehēṅ ṅinda goḱo ceṭ coe geret tahḱkana, ebhenok piche mit talao ph.ph.ṅ aṅjomledea*, a rat was last night biting at something, every time I awoke I heard it making a grating sound; *ṭoṭko ph.ph. saḱēḱ kana*, the wooden bell gives a grating sound (being cracked); *luture ph.ph.ettāea*, he is scratching his ear; *babatede kana, ph.ph.ok kanae*, something is itching him, he is scratching himself (onomat.).

phaṭar phaṭar, adj. Tough (flesh). *Nui sukri reak jel dō keṭeḱ kana ph.ph.*, the flesh of this pig is hard and tough; *ph.ph. iate noa haria dō baṅ jomogoḱ kana*, being tough this pork-rind cannot be eaten. (About the flesh or rind of pigs only; cf. supra.)

- phaṭkao*, v. a. To sift with the *haṭak* (q. v.), winnow, dust, shake or knock off anything slightly adhering. (C., not used here; H. *phaṭaknā*.)
- phaṭkar*, v. a. m. Vomit, spew, reject. *Holanak paurateye bullena, bogeteye ph.el tahēkana*, he was drunk yesterday from country liquor, he vomited a good deal; *rane ph. giḍiketa*, he threw the medicine up again; *kathae ph. giḍiyet kana, bae añjoma*, he is rejecting what is said, he will not listen; *phaṭṭkarak*, an emetic (cf. H. *phaṭ-kār* and *phūṭ-kār*).
- phaṭ mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a tearing, cracking sound; suddenly, with a snap. *Ṭirmuṭi parwa ph.m.ye thapakede*, the Ṭirmuṭi bird struck the pigeon with its wing, making a slapping sound; *ph.m.ye ror ruḡa*, he will answer back with a snap; *nui kaḍa cet rog coñ ṇamkede, ph.m.ye ḡcēna*, who knows what disease this buffalo got, it died suddenly; *babēr ph. m. topakēna*, the rope broke with a crack (v. *phaṭ phaṭ*; H. *phaṭ*).
- phaṭok*, n. A gate, entrance; prison, jail; v. a. m. Imprison, confine, shut in. *Ph. duarko siṅketa*, they have shut the gate; *ph.reko doḡokede*, they put him in jail; *qḍim dadal kana, ph.meale*, you are constantly beating others, we shall put you into prison; *pe cando lagife ph.ena*, he was sentenced to three months imprisonment; *orakreko ph. akadea kuri*, they have shut the girl up in the house. (B. *phāṭok*; H. *phāṭak*.)
- phaṭ phaṭ*, adv. Suddenly again and again; crackingly; v. a. m. Make cracking sounds, scold continuously (women). *Barahi dō ph.ph. topagoka*, the rope breaks again and again; *ph.ph.e roret kana*, he is speaking snappingly (glibly); *atore ph.ph.ko gujuk kana*, they are dying suddenly one after the other in the village; *gutiko kami tuluḍe ph.ph.elkoa*, she is continually scolding the servants even when they are working; *ḡaiko ph.ph.ok kana*, the cattle are dying one after the other. (H. *phaṭ phaṭ*.)
- phaṭ phaṭao*, adv., v. a. m., the same as *phaṭ phaṭ*, q. v. *Cele bañ teheñ dō parwae ph.ph.ketkoa, pusi oṇḍeñ ḡellede*, someone made the pigeons flutter to-day (make sounds with their wings), I saw a cat there; *joṇḍra ata ph.ph.abonpe*, roast some Indian corn for us (the sound); *uni qimai dōe ph.ph.k kana*, that woman is continually scolding.
- phaṭ phuṭ*, adv. With a crack, snap; v. m. Break, snap; separate, disperse. *Parkom babēr ph.ph. topakēna*, the string of the bedstead snapped; *daḷ lo babēr ph.ph.ena*, the rope with which they draw water snapped; *perako ph.ph.ena*, the visitors left, each to their own place; *kacahḡiko ph.ph.ena*, the people of the court have dispersed; *setakenkhan disom ḡḡrko ph.ph.ena*, when it became morning the people of the country dispersed (v. H. *phaṭ* and *phūṭ*).
- phabṛi*, n., the same as *phabṛa*, q. v. (may be of a smaller size). (H. *phāvṛi*.)
- phaḍ*, n. A crowd, a multitude, army, host, a band, troop, a large party. *Ph.ko jarwayena*, a multitude of people have come together; *sendra birre parganako, maḡjhiko disom ph. samañre cele ḡḡko bañ kana*, at the annual hunt (forest) the over-chiefs and the headmen are nobodies before the hosts of the land; *enañre noa ḡḡrte aema ph.ko calaoena*, a while ago

crowds of people went along this road; *laphai ph.*, an army, a fighting host; *sendra ph.*, the hunting host. (cf. A. H. *fauj*, an army; crowd.)

phaddari, v. *phaudri*.

phadil, the same as *phadel*, q. v.

phadrūk, v. a. Kick, move limbs spasmodically (in fits or when dying).

Phet kanae, ohoe bancaolena, he is kicking spasmodically, he will certainly not recover (v. infra; word is rarely used singly).

phadrūk phadrūk, adv., v. a. m. Convulsively, spasmodically; move legs spasmodically. *Mirgi jokheē ph.ph.ko phandaea*, when having a fit of epilepsy they kick spasmodically; *dañgra dō ph.ph. ote phanda gadaketa, ohoe bancaolena*, the bullock kicked spasmodically on the ground so that there came a hole, he will not recover; *ph.phadrugok kanae*, he is kicking spasmodically (v. *phadrak phadrak*; cf. *phanda*).

phadri, n., the same as *padri*, q. v.

phadri, n., adj. A talker, chatterer; talkative, loquacious (women). *Nui*

ph. qimai dō mif talaoe rora, this chattering woman is talking incessantly.

phadrūk, n., adj., v. m. Dense, thick, impervious (jungle); become impervious, filled with grass. *Bir ph.tem aguketbona, hor hō banuka*, you have brought us into a dense jungle, there is no road either; *kaskom goḍa dō ghās ph.ena*, the cotton field has become overgrown with dense grass; *khēt khil ph.ena*, the rice-field has become overgrown by grass lying fallow; *ph. iate goḍa bañ lahudok kana*, the high-land field is not properly ploughed up on acc. of the dense grass (v. *jhadrūk phadrūk*).

phadrūk phadrūk, adj., v. m. Hard, impervious (soil); become do. *Noa goḍa dō ph.ph.gea, bañ setejok kana*, this high-land field is very hard, the plough does not go in; *khēt ghāste ph.ph.ena*, the rice-field has become imperviously hard on acc. of the grass (v. supra).

Phagua, adj. Of, belonging to the month of Phalgun, especially a festival of the Hindus observed in this month. *Ph. porob paromkate Deko doko baplaḱa*, when the Phalgun festival is past, the Dekos have marriages; *Ph. porobenako*, they have observed the Phalgun festival (it is the same as the Holi festival; the Santals do not observe it) (v. infra; H. *phaguā*).

Phagun, n. The eleventh month of the Hindus (latter half of February and first half of March). (H. *phāgun*.)

phajil, the same as *phadel*, q. v. (A. H. *fāzil*.)

phaki, n., v. a. Medicine in the form of powder; apply do. (by sprinkling, not to be taken). *Nuiak ghaore ph. ran jarura, ph.te grataekhan algate bogeka*, it is necessary to apply medicine-powder to this one's sore, if powdered medicine is strewn on, it will quickly get well; *ghao ph.ataepe*, strew medicine in the form of powder on his sore. (H. *phāki*.)

phaki, adj., v. a. False, tricky; to deceive, trick, cheat, defraud, victimize. *Ph. katha kantaea*, what he says is false (not true, or intended to deceive people); *ph. hor kanae, goketae ar bae emoka*, he is a tricky person, he

promises (to give), but does not; *ph.kidihae*, he deceived me (did not do what he promised). (H. *phakkī*.)

phakir, n. A fakir, a religious beggar, mendicant (Hindu or Mussulman); adj. Poor, destitute; v. m. Become do. *Jugi ph. leka okate coe ođok calaoen*, he has gone away somewhere like a religious mendicant; *ph.geae, cel hō banuktaea*, he is destitute, he has nothing, *larhai larhai-teko ph.ena*, they have become destitute by constantly fighting each other (e. g., by court-cases). (A. H. *faqir*.)

phakni, n., the same as *phaki*, q. v. (medicine in powder form; rare).

phākkrāk, n., v. m. A wing; the upper end of the humerus (upper arm); the panicles of ears of paddy and other cultivated grains; get panicles. *Ph.teko uđauka*, they fly with their wings; *ph.anko*, the winged creation, the birds; *ph. il*, a feather of the wing; *ph.re sabeme ar heoeme*, take (the child) by the shoulder-joint and place him on your hip; *horo gele reak ph.*, the panicles of an ear of paddy; *layo phakragok kana*, the millet is getting the panicles of its ear; *manjhi do tara ph.te hō bae dapallidiha, cekate bheja pañcañ emoka*, the headman did not cover me with even half a wing (has not given him any land to cultivate), how shall I be able to pay cesses (cf. H. *pākh*).

phakuq, adj. False, deceitful, tricky. *Ph. hor*, a deceitful person; *ph. katha*, a false, fraudulent statement (v. *phaki*).

phakuk phakuk, adj., adv., v. m. Toothless; mumbling, the motion of a toothless person's mouth when eating; become old and toothless. *Ph.ph.e jometa*, she eats, mumbling; *ph.ph. moca do mit talao laraohtakoa*, a mouth without teeth is also moving, mumbling; *ph.ph. budhi*, an old toothless woman; *ph.ph.cabayenae*, he has become old and toothless and utterly decrepit (v. *phakak phukuk*).

phakura, v. *phākkrāk*. (C., probably only an attempt by somebody to write the proper word.)

phal, adj. Open, wide, spacious, roomy; v. a. m. Make, become do. *Apeak -orak do mōhj ph.getapea*, your house is beautiful and spacious; *ph. kulhi*, a wide village street; *racako ph.keta*, they have made their courtyard wide (v. *phaelao*).

phalni, adj., the same as *phalna*, q. v., but applied to women. *Ph. jāwāe*, the husband of so and so.

phalti, v. *phaltu*. (C.)

phaltu, adj. Spare, extra, superfluous, disengaged, supernumerary. *Ale do ph.gele dārā bayae kana*, we are wandering about disengaged (no one has employed us); *ph. dañgra*, a spare bullock (not needed for ploughing); *ph. kuđi*, a spare kodali (not used); *ph. jaega*, unoccupied land; *noa orak do ph.gea*, this house is unoccupied; *ph. thari*, a spare brass-plate. (H. *faltā*.)

phalu, adj., v. a., v. m. d. Funny, droll, jocular, witty, humorous; to joke, make casual, jocular remarks. *Mit gharige ph. katha do sajaoka, ghang*

ghane dō bañ sahaoka, for one moment jocular talk is all right, again and again it is not to be endured; *ph. kathate hore landa ocokoa*, he makes people laugh by his jokes; *ph. hor*, a jocular person; *alom ph.ia, kami kamhqioka*, don't joke, the work will be impeded; *akin haram budhikin ph. joñ kana*, husband and wife are joking among themselves.

phānik, n. An implement used for holding the web tight when weaving. It consists of two bits (generally of bamboo) having each a comb-like contrivance at one end; these "combs" are fixed at each side of the woven cloth; the sticks are tied together and pressed down to keep the web stretched out. As the weaving proceeds, the *phānik* has to be moved. (Jolha language *phanik*.)

phānsi, n. A ferry-boat (larger than *dhonga*, q. v.; used on the large rivers). (Desi *phānsi*; cf. H. *pansoi*.)

phāñki udgu, v. a. To fly a kite; to cajole. (Word uncertain.)

phāñḍ, n., adj., v. a. m. Breadth, width; broad, wide; make, become do., become corpulent. *Ph. tet jokhaeme*, measure the breadth; *noa dō tināḱ ph.a*, how broad is this; *racako ph. keta*, they have made the courtyard wide; *ph. komena, jeleñ dō bartiyena*, the breadth is too small, the length too much; *haram doe ph.ena*, the old man has become corpulent; *ph. dañgra*, a broad (and fat) bullock; *hormo ph. entaea*, her body is fully developed (she has reached maturity; is also used of visible pregnancy).

phāñḍgar, the same as *phāñḍgar*, q. v.

phāñḍi, n. A police outpost; a pound. *Horak hore alope jom kai ococa, bankhan ph.teko laga idikoa*, don't let (the cattle) eat other people's paddy, or they will drive them away to the cattle-pound; *ph. re lalisme*, lodge a complaint at the police outpost. A *phāñḍi* is less than a thana. (Desi *phāñḍi*; B. *phāñri*.)

phāñḍil, v. m. Glide, fly or glance off, rebound, ricochet, spring up or back; v. a. d. Rebound at. *Piñḍha khone ph. hurhayena*, he fell off the ridge (gliding); *tejo ghao khonko ph. oḍokok kana ran dul tora*, the maggots are coming bounding out from the sore just as medicine has been poured on; *sa ṅḡgokme, chailak ph.ama*, remove yourself a little, the chips may hit you; *arel ph. adina*, the hail-stones rebounded and hit me; *u' ph. seton*, a heat that makes you jump (the ground being unbearably hot); *u' ph. ko ruyeta arko doneta*, they are drumming and dancing, jumping up and down. (Munḍari *phāñḍil*.)

phāpuḡ, adj. Jocular, humorous, facetious. (Word uncertain; v. *laphuḡ*.)

phāriḡ, adj., v. a. m. Clean, pure, clear, sound, sincere; cure, make clear, sound well; get well, recover from illness, become clear. *Ph. dak*, clear water; also fig. country liquor; *ph. bañ beñgeteta*, I don't see clearly (imperfect sight); *ph. moca*, a clean mouth; *ph. monte rorme*, speak with a clear mind (all without fear or keeping back); *laṅga ph. ko emadina*, they gave me a cure for my fatigue (i. e., beer or liquor); *bode dakko*

areč ph.keta, they cleared the muddy water by baling; *ojhako ph.kedea*, the ojhas cured him; *bahuttele dal ph.kedea*, he cured his wife by beating her (made her stay at home); *ruq khone ph.yena*, he has recovered from his illness; *ph.ge toa jorok kantaea*, her milk is trickling out clear (like water, deceased state); *dela ho bo dārā ph.hijuka*, come, let us go and come back well (i. e., go and drink beer); *laṅgañ ph.lenge*, let me get over my fatigue. (Muṇḍari *pharci*).

phariqdi, v. *phiriqdi*.

phariq phati, adj. Very clear, pellucid, pure, free from anxieties, illness, etc.; v. a. m. Cure, recover. *Ph.ph. dak kana, hako hōko hēlok kana*, it is clear, transparent water, the fishes are also seen; *bahu jāwāe reak kathale ph.ph.keta*, we cleared up the matter of the wife and husband (divorced them); *ph.ph. taheṇpe*, live well and in peace (both bodily well and in peace without quarrelling or anxiety); *ojhae ph.ph.kedea*, the ojha cured him; *teheñ khon ph.kok, ph.kok male*, may we from to-day recover, be free from illness (from a *bakhēr*) (v. *phariq*).

phariqu, v. a. m. Disentangle, unravel, settle. *Onkoak katha bale ph. dareata*, we were unable to settle their matter; *otor reak sutam ph.kakme*, disentangle the thread of the woof (v. *phariq*).

phariqu, v. a. m. Cure, recover (v. *phariq*). *Baṅ ph. saḅit akana*, I have not fully recovered.

Pharsi, n. A language; adj. Persian. *Noa disomre Ph. bañ anjomok kana*, in this country Persian is not heard; *Ph. hor bale nel akatkoa*, we have not seen Persians. (A. H. *fārsī*; v. *parsi*; the aspirated word is particularly used about Persian, but may also be heard used like *parsi*.)

Pharusi, n., adj. A Pharisee; pharisaical (from Hebrew *perūshim*; used in N. T. translation).

pharcha, v. *parcha*.

phari, n., v. a. Forequarter, quarter joint of animals, shoulder; to quarter, separate forequarter. *Baplare, horokre, oyak duar nelre ph. namoka*, at marriages, at engagements, when going to see (the prospective bridegroom's) house and household, a forequarter is got (besides the feasting, those who officially attend get a forequarter of the animal killed for the feast and take this home with them together with three or five *pai* rice); *sendrare disom hor ph.ko chadaoa*, during the annual hunt the people of the country (not the killer) cut off the forequarter (it is their right; in the case of a hare the forequarter is pulled, torn off); *casre janwarko gočlekokhan mañji then bohok ar ph.ko idia*, if they kill any animal in the standing crops, they take the head and the forequarter to the village-headman (who gives some rice, while all participate in the eating); *ph. jel*, the flesh of the forequarter of an animal; *bala ph.*, a forequarter given to the (prospective) co-parent-in-law; *toṭa ph.*, the forequarter of an animal taken by the man who felled a previously shot animal (in this case the country people get no *phari*); *ph. hasoyediñ kana*, I have

a pain in my shoulder; *ph. jañ rapulentaea*, his shoulder-bone (not the blade, but the upper part of the humerus); *pera lagitko ph.keta* (or *-kede*), they have separated the forequarter (and kept it) for the friends; *kulqiko* or *ph.kede*, they tore the forequarter off the (killed) hare (cf. Muṇḍari *phara*).

phariq, the same as *phariq baj*, q. v.

phariq baj, adj. Obstinate, unscrupulous perfidious, base. *Adi ph.b. hor kanae, bes kathae barič ocoa*, he is a very base person, he makes a good matter out to be bad (cf. H. *phar-bāz*, a gambler, swaggerer).

phari manjhi, n. The headman of a village. *Lari manjhi kanae, ph.m. do bañ*, he is a rayot, not the headman of the village (cf. *phandi*; B. *phāri*; v. *manjhi*).

phar phariq, v. *phar phariq*.

pharuq, n., the same as *phabra*, q. v. *Ph. kuḍi*, a spade; *ph. daṇḍom*, the long handle of a hoe. (H. *pharuā*.)

phasi, n., v. a. m., the same as *paśi*, q. v. Both forms equally used. (H. *phāsi*.) *Ph.kedeako*, they have hanged him.

phasiqara, n. A deceiver, hypocrite, rascal, cheat; adj. Deceitful, hypocritical, tricky; v. a. m. Deceive, cheat, be, act as, a hypocrite. *Nui ph. do alope emaea, bae em ruqra*, don't give this cheat anything, he will not pay it back; *ph. hor do calatme lekako rora*, a deceitful person will speak just as if he had handed you the thing (make you believe as if he had already given it to you); *ph. hor doe ere gočkema*, a cheating person will utterly take you in; *ph.kidiṇae, bae emlakka*, he deceived me, he did not give (what he had promised); *ph.yenae*, he has become a cheat; *khajna takan ph. aguyeta*, I am getting the rent money by giving false promises. (H. *phasiyārā*, a strangler.)

phasi dan, n. Gallows, gibbet. *Ph.d.reko akakede*, they hanged him on the gallows; *Dumka reak jehel khanare ph.d. menaka, onate jehel khana purub reak taṇḍi do phasiq daṅgalko metaḱ kana*, in the Dumka jail there is a gallows, therefore they call the field to the East of the jail, Gallows-field (v. *phasi* and *dan*).

phasir, the same as *pasir*, q. v.

phaskuč, the same as *paškuť*, q. v.

phaskur, v. *paškuť*. (C.)

paškuť, the same as *paškuť*, q. v.

phasur, v. *pasur*.

phatiqk, n. A small basket (smaller than *khacqak*, but larger than *tuplak*, made of bamboo). *Arak siť ph.*, a small basket to keep plucked vegetables in; *matkom halan ph.*, a small basket to pick mahua flowers in; *sunum lenok ph.*, a small basket in which the crushed seed is heated (previous to placing it in the oil-press; the crushed seed, etc., is put in a basket; this is placed on an earthenware pot filled with water, the space round the mouth of the pot and the bottom of the basket being

smear'd with mud to prevent the steam going outside; the pot is placed on a fire-place and the water is made to boil; the steam passes through the contents of the basket; when sufficiently steamed they are taken out and wrapped up to be placed in the press); *hola mañjhikoren kaðae gũcena, ato hõr ph.ph. jelko aguana*, yesterday a buffalo belonging to the headman died, the village people brought away basket after basket of meat; *E bariatko, enañ arak sitpe dukana, ph. cope hiriñ otokat, nũkũele agu seterkallapea*, O followers of the bridegroom, a while ago you went to fetch vegetables (fig., to kill a goat), why, you forgot the small basket, leaving it there (fig. the head of the killed goat), look here, we have brought what is yours (refers to a goat killed by the bridegroom's party).

phatur, v. a. m. Put aside, set aside; be antiquated, out of date, fall into disuetude. *Sedaere kaje bhõjere qdi calakiye tahẽkana, nahak doko ph.kedea*, formerly he was very much used to supervise in work and feast, now they have left him out; *mañjhiko ph.kedea*, they have deposed the village headman; *phalnakõ ph.kedea guti*, they have dismissed so and so from service; *orakko ph.keta*, they have ceased to use the house; *noa ðaka dõ ph.ena*, this rupee has become antiquated; *khet dõ ph.ena*, the rice-field is not cultivated any more.

phañi, v. *phariya phañi*. *Sul dak ðadi dak leka phariakok ph.kok mae*, may he recover, may he become clear (of disease) like water that has percolated into a dug-out hollow, like spring water.

phaud, v. *phaud*. (C.; *phaud* is not Santal pronunciation.)

phaudari, adj., v. a. m. Criminal (court, case); commit a criminal act, bring a criminal suit against; be involved in a criminal case. *Ph. adalot*, a criminal court; *ph. mamla* (or *mokordoma*), a criminal case; *ph.reko soprotkedea*, they brought a criminal case against him (gave him over to be criminally prosecuted; also *ph.kedeako*); *ph. dõ thõra dinge tahena*, a criminal case does not last long (or, a criminal case must be started within a few days of an occurrence, i. e., if instituted by a private individual); *alom dadala, bañkhanem ph.ka*, don't beat people, or you may get a criminal case brought against you; *ph.ketae*, he committed a criminal offence. (A. H. *fauj-dãri*.)

phaudari, v. *phaudari*. (C., not Santal pronunciation.)

phañi, adj., v. m. Spare, unoccupied, superfluous, masterless, unemployed, fallow; become do. *Ph. kuñi menakapekhan emalem, ale dõ kuñi bañte miñ hõr dõ ph.le tahen kana*, if you have a spare kodali, give us it; because we have no kodali (left) one of us is unemployed; *miñte ph. male hecena*, an ownerless animal has come; *miñte ph. raudõ menaea ale ðhen*, we have with us an unoccupied widow (i. e., a widow who is free to be married); *ph. khet*, a rice-field that is unoccupied; *ph. orak*, a house that is not occupied (particularly not used for cooking purposes); *noa jumõ dõ ph. akana*, this rice-land has become masterless; *parkom ph.yena*,

the bedstead has become a spare one; *daŋgrae ph.yena*, the bullock has become spare (not in use). (A. H. *fauti*, dead, lost; Desi *phauti*.)

pheca, n. The hip. (C., not here.)

pheca cērē, n. A kind of owl, so named, by the local Dekos, on acc. of its call. (C., not used by the local Santals, who use *kəqor*; onomat.)

phecañ, n., v. a. False accusation, net, snare, difficulty; implicate, impute, backbite. *Ađi marañ ph.reñ parao akana*, I have fallen into a very great difficulty (by being falsely accused); *in do jaogeko ph.ina* (or *-ana*), they are always trying to implicate me (by bringing false charges against me); *ađi lekako ph. geladiña, menkhan bako har dareadiña*, they tried in many ways to implicate me, but they were unable to overcome me; *dañdom ocoye lađite ror ph.eta*, he speaks and brings in other (false) matters to cause him to be fined.

phecañ phecañ, adv. The cry of the Tailor bird, *jiqm*, *Orthotomus sutorius* (onomat.).

phedar phedar, the same as *pheder pheder*, q. v.

phedga phidgi, adv., v. n. Slovenly, irritably, bitterly; be, work slovenly, slipshod, speak angrily. *Ph.ph.geye kami kana*, she works slovenly; *ph.ph.ye ror ruqam kana*, he answers you in an irritable way; *daka ph.ph.ye jometa*, he eats in a careless way (letting food be spilt); *ph.ph. barayetae*, she works in a slipshod way.

phedra phidri, adv., v. n. Sulky, offended; be do., to sulk. *Ph.ph.ye roreta*, she speaks sulkily; *ph.ph. barae kanae*, she is acting sulkily (speaking to herself, sulking and angry).

phedrao, v. a. m. Babble, be talkative, garrulous, snarl, scold (women). *Ph.etae ad moto*, she is babbling by herself alone; *ph.ph.tege amak moca nahak laŋgaktama*, by continually snarling, your mouth will presently be tired; *tiŋkem ph.ko, enañ khoniñ ph. laŋga akana, bako anjoma*, how much are you to speak to them, I have become tired jawing them, they will not listen; *kami tuluće ph.k kana*, she is snarling even while we are working.

phedat, n. Root, foundation, base, original home. *Ph.re magpe*, cut (the tree) at the root; *buru ph.re aleak ato do*, our village is at the base of the hill; *uniak ph. do phalna atore*, his birth-place is in such and such a village; *ph.ren pera kanae*, he is a near relative; *ph. bañ nameta*, I do not find the root (or, origin of a matter) (v. *phed*).

phel, v. a. m. Reject, not let pass; fail. *Biđquireko ph.kedea*, they did not let him pass at the examination; *inañ solhae ph.keta*, he rejected my counsel; *ph.enzae, pas bae emlaka*, he failed, he did not pass; *kamiye ph.ena*, he missed getting work (came too late, etc., not about inefficient work); *ph. cetankedeako*, they have passed over him (don't give him any work). (Engl. fail.)

phel, adj. Who has missed being married (mature girls). *Ph.geae, non-kateye buđhika*, she has missed being married, she will become an old

woman in such a state. It might be noted that all Santal girls are expected to get married; if they do not, it is always thought to be due to some bodily or mental hindrance (v. supra).

phenkao, v. *phenkao*.

phen phen, v. *phen phen*.

phenkao, v. a. m. Send away, out of the way; be lost, run away, abscond, sneak away, escape, stray. *Hopontet kora okate coko ph.kede*, they sent their son away somewhere (to prevent him being caught); *batiko ph.keta*, they hid the brass cup away (in order that people might not see it with them); *gaiye ph.entalea*, a cow of ours has strayed; *barea kora kuri holarekin ph.akana*, a boy and a girl have yesterday run away (eloped); *notē ale seč miften gaiye ph.heč akana*, a cow has come straying here to us. (H. *phēknā*.)

phenčoč, v. a. To turn away the head when sulking. (C.; not here; cf. *pherkot*.)

pheo pheo, adv., v. a. m. Howling; to howl, cry (jackals and foxes; their peculiar cry when scenting danger; v. *karaj*). *Toyo mit ninda ph.ph.e karajok kana, okoe coe gujuk kan*, a jackal has been howling the whole night, some one is dying; *khikriye ph.ph.eta tarup qikaute* (also *ph.ph.k kana*), the fox is giving its peculiar call feeling a leopard (being near) (onomat.; Santals believe that when this peculiar howl is heard, someone will die, or that the jackal or fox feels the presence of a dangerous animal).

phepra, v. *phepra*. (C.; *phepra* is not Santali, but Mahle or Kolhe pronunciation.)

phepra, adj. m., v. a. m. Perverse, perfidious, base, unscrupulous, dissimulating; stiff-necked; treat perfidiously, etc., act do. *Ph.hor kanae, hataoak hō bae kabula*, he is an unscrupulous person, he will not acknowledge even what he has received; *nahak jugren hor dō adiko ph.wa, roprak hō bako godaoka*, the people of the present age are very perverse, they will not admit what they have themselves said; *ph.kidiñae, kokedekkhane meneta, okorih hatao akattama*, he treated me perfidiously, when he is asked (for the return of what he has borrowed), he says, why, I have not got anything from you; *alom ph.ka, okatak kana asol onage rorpe*, don't act perfidiously (tell lies), speak what is the real truth. (Desi *phepra, phepor*.)

phephra, v. *phepra*. (C., not Santali.)

phephra, v. *phepra*. (C., v. supra.)

pher, n., adj., adv. Difference of opinion, discrepancy; turn, roundabout (way); change; again, moreover, further. *Bujhau reak ph.kana, asol katha dō bako laieta*, there is a difference of opinion (discrepancy), they do not tell what it really is; *adi ph.teh heč akana*, I have come by a very roundabout way; *ph.e hečena*, he came again; *ph.ke ph.in thenko hijuk kana*, they are again and again coming (back) to me; *ph.e ropheta*,

he spoke again (further); *ph.e kqiketa*, he committed the same fault again. (H. *pher*.)

pher, v. *pher*.

phera, n. The hair round the head (outside). *Ph.bako hoyoledea*, they did not shave his hair round the head (not only in front, but all round); *ph.leka berhaeteko qtiñ qcurkettalea janhe*, they have grazed off the edges of our millet round about like a shaved ring; *ph.up hara akantaea*, the hair round the edges of his head has grown; *koca ph.dohqataeme*, let the hair just above the temples remain; *adom hor do koca ph.ko hoyoka*, some people have the edge of their hair above the temples shaved; *sauri goda reak ph.*, the edges round a thatching-grass field. (H. *pherā*.)

pherao, v. a. m. Change, alter. *Kicrič ph.tam*, change your clothes; *kamiko ph.kettaea*, they changed his work; *kacahariko ph.keta*, they have altered (the time of the sitting of) the court; *moca ph.caole dakaape*, prepare food of rice as a change for the mouth (e. g., tired of eating Indian corn); *mon ph.tam*, change your mind; *kicričko ph.adina*, they gave me some other kind of cloth; *jom ph.taeme*, give him some other kind of food; *hormo ph.entaea*, his body has altered (has become stout; it is used about putting on flesh, not about losing flesh); *kađa do netarkin ph.ena*, the two buffaloes have become in good condition now; *kuri hormo ph.entaea*, the body of the girl has been altered (either, she has reached maturity, or is enceinte). (H. *phernā*.)

phera phiri, adv., v. a. m. By exchange, by turns; to change, alternate, exchange. *Ph.ph.kamipe*, work by turns; *ph.ph.te gogpe*, carry it by turns; *kicriče ph.ph.keta*, he exchanged the cloth; *daka jomko ph.ph.kana*, they eat in rotation. (H. *pherā pheri*.)

pher bepar, n. Trading, bartering; v. a. Buy and sell again, trade. *Ph.b.teye asulok kana*, he supports himself by buying and selling again; *ph.b.hor*, a trading man; *horo caolele ph.b.barayeta*, we are buying and selling again paddy and rice; *daŋgrae ph.b.etkoa*, he is buying and selling bullocks; *kicriče ph.b.eta*, he is buying cloth and selling it again (v. *pher* and *bepar*).

pher darae, adj. Next but one. *Ph.d.sunibar*, the Saturday next but one; *ph.d.serma*, the year next but one (the same as *satom*); *daracak hapta do bañ*, *ph.d.haptako hijuka*, they will come not next week, but the week after (v. *pher* and *darae*).

pher endrae, n., adv. Four days hence. *Ph.e.te horo irokile cabaea*, we shall finish reaping our paddy four days hence (i. e., the day after *endrae*, q. v.).

pherkaete, adv. Again, once again. *Ph.m.hečena, cel laqif*, you have come again, what for (v. *pher* and *kaete*).

pher kačite, adv. Again, a second time by stratagem, guile. *Ph.k.orakten ruar hečena, adq kombroñ sapketkoa*, I came back to the house by

stratagem, then I caught the thieves; *ph.k.ye kukli kana*, he is asking again and again (to make a person implicate himself); *ukil ph.k.ye kukli kana*, the pleader is putting questions to trip one up (cross-examining cunningly) (v. *pher*).

pher phar, the same as *phera phiri*, q. v.

pher satom, n., adv. Three years hence, the year after *satom*. *Ph.s.tele gočkoka*, three years hence we may be dead; *ph.s.te siok leke hocoka*, three years hence it will be fit to plough; *ph.s. dōe hara juqnoka*, three years hence he will reach maturity (v. *pher* and *satom*).

phervek, n., adj. A trader, a buyer and seller; v. a. To trade. *Ph.teye asulok kana*, he supports himself by trading (particularly in cattle); *ph.et kanae kicrič thamakur*, he is buying and selling cloth and tobacco leaves (cf. P. H. *firokht*, selling).

phervekia, n., adj., v. a., the same as *phervek*, q. v. *Kađrui p.yetkoa*, he is trading in buffalo calves.

pherao, v. a. m. Clear up, disperse (the clouds). *Dak hijuk leka helena*, *nitok dō rimile ph.keta*, it looked like rain coming, now it has cleared up; *rimil ph.ena*, the clouds have dispersed.

pherao, v. *phorao*. (C., not here.)

phersaň, the same as *persaň*, q. v.

phesad, n. Difficulty (caused by false accusation), intrigue; v. a. (d). To accuse falsely, try to bring into difficulties, implicate. *Ph.reko girqu akadea*, they have brought him into difficulties (by false accusation); *jähæge qurakte dō alope ph.ako*, *apnar hō mif din oka ph.re com paraok*, don't bring a false accusation against anybody, you may yourself some day get into some similar difficulty; *in dō qurigeke ph.edin kana*, they are without any cause trying to implicate me. (B. *phesād*; A. H. *fasād*.)

phesrao, the same as *pesrao*, q. v.

phesra phisri, the same as *pesra pisri*, q. v.

phetaň phetaň, adv. A certain kind of drumming, when they go to meet the bridegroom coming to the bride's village; also when they ceremonially wash the bridegroom before the *sindradan* (onomat.).

phetar phetar, the same as *phetaň phetaň*, q. v.

phet, n., v. a. m. Transformation, change; transform, change, beat up. *Uniak mon dō baro ph.*, his mind has twelve changes (you may never know what his mind is); *kicrič ph.keta*, he changed his clothes; *ph.ena*, *jemon aloko nel oromea*, he has changed himself (disguised) in order they shall not recognize him; *toa tuluc moedae ph.eta*, she is beating up milk and flour. (H. *phēt*.)

phet, the same as *phit*, q. v.

phetao, v. a. m., the same as *phet*, q. v. (transform, change). *Kicrič ph.ena*, he changed his clothes; *bogoke hoyo ocoyenteye ph.ena*, he became transformed (not recognizable) by letting his head be shaved. (H. *phēnā*.)

phēṭār, n. A heifer, young female that has not yet had a calf (that has ceased to suck and has got some teeth). *Ph. gai* (also *ph. mihū*), a heifer; *ph. sadom*, a filly; *ph. jel*, a female deer-calf; *ph. posta*, a female calf of the spotted deer; *daṅgra banukkokhan ph.koge etokope*, if you have no bull-ocks, break the heifers in (to plough); *ph.gaiye busakena*, the heifer has had her first calf (is not a *ph.* any longer). *Phēṭār* corresponds to *dankom* (bull-calf) and *saṇḍharo* (of buffaloes).

pheteaṇ, v. a. m. Do for, kill; die. *Ph.mealaṇ*, we shall finish you; *goc ph. enae*, he died and is stiff. (Word considered very low.)

phet phat, v. m. Change; disperse. *Perak calak lagitko ph.ph.ok kana*, they are putting on other clothes to go on a visit; *haṭia horko ph.ph.ena*, the people who came to the market have dispersed (v. *phet*).

phet phet, adj. Various, diverse (colour), (v. *phet*; use uncertain).

phēc, v. a. Spit out, evacuate, pass stool (children, fowls; the sound). *Thamakur jomkataye ph.keta*, having chewed tobacco he spat (about the sound); *sime ph.keta*, the hen dropped (something); *kicricre gidrai ph.adiṇa*, the child (carried in my arms) dirtied my cloth. (onomat.).

phēcēk phēcēk, adv., v. m. With a swishing, sputtering, spraying sound; to produce such a sound. *Ph.ph.e thoyeta*, he is constantly spitting audibly; *kicricre cokoḍeta ph.ph.*, she is dabbing the cloth so that it makes a spraying sound (refers to the sound of the water that sprays from the cloth when this is dabbed against a slab, not to the sound of the cloth striking the slab); *ph.ph.ok kana*, it makes a spraying sound (onomat.; v. *phēc*).

phēc mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a spraying, splashing sound. *Hawa gadi paromenre ph.m. losol pasiradiṇa*, when the motor-car passed, mud was sprayed on me (both about the sound and the mud sprayed); *ph.m.ye thoketa*, he spat making a spluttering sound; *ph.m.ye ičketa gidra*, the child passed stool with a spluttering sound (v. *phēc*).

phēcōṇ phēcōṇ, adv., the same as *phēcāṇ phēcāṇ*, q. v.

phēcōṭ phēcōṭ, adv. The call of the small owl (*dereṇ kōkōr*) (onomat., they cry at certain times during the night).

phēc phēc, adv., the same as *phēc mante*, q. v., but about several times.

phēd, v. *phēt*.

phēde phēde, adv., v. a. m. Chattering, babbling, jabbering; to babble, chatter, jabber, speak quickly and continually. *Joto tulud ph.ph.grye galmaraoa*, she is talking chattering with all (pleasantly); *ph.ph. rorteyeye bikema*, she may make you feel satisfied (not feel the hunger) by her pleasant chatter; *onko then senkataye ph.ph.yeta* (or *ph.ph.k kana*), he has gone to those people and is chattering there (onomat.).

phēder phēder, adv., v. a. m., the same as *phēde phēde*, q. v., but more used about tedious, also scolding chatter. *Uni budhi do enaṇ khon ph.ph.e ekger kana* (or *ph.ph.ok kanae*), the old woman has been incessantly scolding for a long while; *celko coe ph.ph.el kan*, she is chattering, and

scolding something or other (v. *supra*; mostly applied to women; cf. Muṇḍari *pheder pheder*, confused).

phedge, adj. Loose-tongued, chattering, babbling (woman). *Nui ph. do, jāhāe tuluḡeye ṇapam, phede phedeye rora*, this chattering woman, whenever she meets anybody she will talk and jabber incessantly. Used also as a nickname for women (v. *phede phede*).

phedok, v. *phet*.

phed phedao, v. a. m. Speak quickly and continually, urge on (to work); chatter, jabber (women). *Guti kamrī mīl talaoe ph.ph.koa*, she is constantly speaking and urging the servants to work; *tale talem ph.ph.k kana, cakko sahaoa*, you are incessantly jabbering and scolding, why should they stand it (v. *phede phede*; it is about equal to this, but is particularly used of the incessant admonishment to servants to make them work quickly).

phed pheder, the same as *pheder pheder*, q. v.

phedrao, v. *phedrao*.

phed, n., adj., v. a. m. Commencement, root, foundation; near, close, low; take down, lower, descend, alight; adv. Near, at the bottom or lowest part, at the root, on the ground. *Ph. khon laitam*, tell what you have to say from the commencement (root of the matter); *katha reak or ph. baṇ ṇamok kana*, it is not possible to get at the beginning and root of the matter; *ph.re magme*, cut (the tree) near the root; *ph.re loa bele akana, coṭte cetem dejoḡa*, the figs are ripe near the ground, what are you climbing to the top for (also fig. why are you going elsewhere when you may get the same at home, particularly with reference to getting meat-curry; said by a husband to wife when she urges him to take her to her old home); *ph.ph.teye beṅḡelan kana*, he is scowling at me (will not look in my face); *ph. hor*, neighbour, also close relative; *ph.ren pera*, a near relative; *buru ph.reko ato akata*, they have founded a village near the hill; *iṇ ph.re menaea*, he is near me; *am ph.ye duruṣṣ akana*, he is sitting near you; *dare ph.re*, at the foot of the tree (*dare latar*, is not so near); *ph. jaṅgareye ghao akana*, he has got a sore on his foot (below the ankle); *ph. caṅgare kahuko tukḡ akata*, the crows have built their nest on a low branch; *ph. sate gaiko jomketa*, the cattle ate the low eaves; *dakako ph.keta*, they have taken the boiled rice down from the fire-place; *kisni hoponko ph.ketkoa*, they have taken the young mainas down (from the nest); *gaḡi khonko ph.ena*, they have alighted from the carriage (train). It might be noted that many Santals have, influenced by prudery, commenced to use *phed* instead of *ārḡo*, because the latter is used about cows in calf.

phedat, v. *phedat*.

pheder pheder, adv., v. a. m. The sound of breaking wind (a person walking along); also the squeaking sound of an unoiled spinning-wheel (onomat.).

phēke phēke, adv., v. m. With a bubbling sound; make a bubbling sound (Indian corn porridge, millets, clothes, etc., boiling). *Jondra daka ph.ph. hēdejok kana* (or *ph.ph.k kana*), the Indian corn porridge is boiling, making a bubbling sound; *kicrič hēdejok kana ph.ph.*, the clothes are boiling, making a bubbling sound. (onomat.).

phēknok, adj. Chubby-cheeked, fat-faced (applied to girls; about boys *tumrañ* is used); v. a. To sigh; v. m. become fat-faced. *Ph.e moča akana, mētko mūko unum akantaea, unāke ph. akana*, she is fat and chubby-cheeked; she has become so to such a degree that her eyes and nose have been covered up; *alom phēknoga, cet hō bale eger akatmea*, don't sigh, we have not scolded you at all.

phēknol, v. *phēknok*. (C.)

phēk phāk, adv. Deceiving, using subterfuge, quibbling; v. a. Quibble, cajole, coax. *Pahil doko his hisqu hēčlen tahēkana, adō cetko coñ ph.ph.e ere barakēkokhangeko ruqrena*, at first they had come in hot anger, then when he had fooled them by playing on words they went away; *gidra ph.ph. barakom*, coax the children (to be quiet) (v. *phāk phēk*; rare).

phēn, n. A parable, allegory, metaphor. *Gidra aloko bujhqua mente haram buhhi oraķre ph.koteko galmaraoa*, in order that the children may not understand, husband and wife talk together in metaphors at home; *hoj samahre bañ ganok katha ph.teko roja*, they speak metaphorically what cannot be mentioned in the presence of (other) people; *ph.teko galmarao kana, bale bujhqueta*, they are talking in parables, we don't understand it.

phēn, the same as *phēr*, q. v. *Eken ph. rakap kana, nginu dō bañ*, only froth is coming to the surface, no butter (when churning). (H. *phen*.)

phēndē, n. A parable, a metaphor. (C., not here; cf. *ēnde phendē*; *Phēndē* is used as a nickname for girls.)

phēntor, v. *phēntor*. (C.)

phēncor, v. a. m. Glance off, slant off, go off at a tangent, fly off at a tangent, be deflected. *Ačē ror ph.ketteye harena*, he was vanquished because he himself made a slip talking; *mak ph.anañ*, I cut myself by my axe glancing off; *sar ph.adea*, the arrow flew off at a tangent and hit him (having first hit something else); *etaķ sēčē ror ph.keta*, when speaking, he left his subject and commenced to speak of something else; *ceter ph.adea*, the lightning glanced off and struck him (the Santal idea of one being hit near a struck tree); *sar ph.ena*, the arrow flew off at a tangent.

phēñ phēñ, adv., v. a. m. Snarlingly, snappishly, snarl, scold, grumble (women). *Henda na, am dō ph.ph.em rōreta* (or *-m ph.ph.ok kana*), *landa katha bam sahaoa*, look here, my girl, you are speaking snappishly, can't you stand a joke; *boge katham kuliyekhan ph.ph. edregeye ror ruqra*, when you ask her anything in a nice way (or, that is not offensive), she will answer snappishly and angrily; *nonkan ph.ph. rōrte jāwāe oraķre dō cekatem tahena*, how will you, speaking in such a snarling way, be

able to remain in your husband's house (said to girl before marriage) (cf. *heñ pheñ*; onomat.).

pheñ pheñ, adv., v. a. m. With a twanging sound; to twang, make a twanging sound (the sound of the bow-string of the *piktel ak*, q. v., when there is no cotton on the string; cf. *phet phet*). *Ak bidau lagitko ph.ph.a*, they twang the string to test the bow (onomat.).

phente pere, the same as *phente phere*, q. v.

phente phere, adv., v. m. Wriggling, twisting, writhing, jumping about; wriggle, struggle, writhe and twist. *Hako ph.ph.ye donet kana*, the fish is wriggling (when lying on dry ground); *hako nonde ph.ph.n aikauleda*, I felt a fish wriggling here (trying to catch it in the water); *sioñ jokheñ gundi gai mit talao ph.ph. candbolko laraoa*, cows broken to the plough will, when ploughing, constantly move the tail twistingly; *gidra do dak jokheñko ph.ph.ka*, when it rains, children jump about twisting their bodies; *tarup candbolko laraoa ph.ph. hor ñelte*, seeing people, leopards will twist the tail (the tip, not the whole); *sar ph.ph.yena*, the arrow wriggled (the back part of it only) (cf. *Munđari phentor*, writhe and twist).

phentoc, v. m. Be dislocated, hurt. *Taram jokheñ ceka leka coñ ph.ena katuprege*, when walking, I somehow or other got a toe dislocated; *sagar ningha ph. gotena*, the cart-axle was twisted out of position. (Not used by many; cf. *potoc*; cf. supra.)

phentol, v. *phentor* (the common form).

phentor, v. m. Fly off, spring off, rebound, ricochet; v. a. d. Rebound at. *Chailak ph.adina* (or, *inre ph.ena*), a chip flew off and hit me; *dhiri ph.ena hor señ*, the stone flew off towards a man (when thrown in another direction). (The same as *phantil*, q. v.)

pheo pheo, the same as *pheo pheo*, q. v.

phepor, the same as *phepra*, q. v.

phē phē, adv., v. a. Pantingly, breathing heavily; to pant. *Nir heñente ph.ph.ye sahgeta*, he is breathing heavily, having come running; *kaðae ph.ph.yet kana*, the buffalo is panting (tired) (cf. *phā phū*; onomat.).

phē phō, the same as *phē phē*, q. v.

pher, n. Difference, discrepancy (in weighing). *Nui then do babon akriña, qdi ph. menaktaea*, we shall not sell to this man, he has much difference in his weighing (i. e., one scale is heavy and the other light; when buying, he places the stuff to be weighed in the light scale, when selling, in the heavy one); *ph. bhañgao ocoyem, bañkhan babon emaea*, make him do away with the difference between the scales, or we shall not let him get anything. (H. *pher*.)

phercot phercot, v. *pherkot pherkot*. (C.; also v. *phecot phecot*.)

phercot phercot, v. *pherkot pherkot*. (C.; also v. *phecot phecot*, about the cry of the owl.)

phere phce, the same as *phere phere*, q. v.

phere phere, adv., v. a. Gushingly, rapidly; gush out (about the sound, particularly about diarrhoea). *Ph.ph. ye cidireta*, he has gushing diarrhoea; *gendreç salak hoborem, bankhane ph.ph.ama*, keep (the child) in your arms in a cloth, or it will dirty you (onomat.).

pherkot pherkot, adv., v. a. m. Sobbing; to sob (sulking girls). *Ph.ph.e raketa, cel co bae khusik kan*, she is sobbing, who knows what she is displeased with; *cel em ph.ph.et kan, jomkhan jomme, bankhan thirkokme*, what are you sobbing for, if you will eat, do so, otherwise be quiet; *usatkateye ph.pherkodok kana*, she is sobbing, being sulky (onomat.).

pher mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a gushing sound (in diarrhoea) (v. *pher pher*).

pher pher, the same as *phere phere*, q. v.

pher pher, adv., v. m. Snappishly; reply snappishly, angrily (women). *Ph.ph.e ror ruqradiña*, she answered me snappishly; *boge kathate ho usat horko ph.ph.ok kana*, even when you speak kindly to them, sulky people (girls) will reply snappishly (v. supra; onomat.).

phēr, n., v. m. Foam, froth; to foam, to froth. *Ph. qtu hijuk kana, dak perejok kana gada*, foam is coming floating down, the river is becoming full; *ph. dakare hedeç rakabok kana*, froth is coming up on the boiling rice; *moca khon ph. oçokok kantaeta, cel rog coñ nam akade*, foam is coming out of his mouth, who knows what kind of disease he has got; *cel ph.entama, horko tuludem lagaok kana*, why are you foaming, you are getting into conflict with people; *ph.ok lekae qikauk kana*, he feels like foaming (quite unwilling). (B. *phen*.)

pher, v. *phed*. (C., not here.)

pherep, v. a. Shoot (with arrow). *Sukriye ph.kedea*, he shot the pig. Word getting obsolete in these parts.

pheret, v. a., the same as *pherep*, q. v. (v. *phet*).

phersañ, the same as *persañ*, q. v.

phesor, the same as *pesor*, q. v.

phēs phās, v. a. Deceive by making false promises, make believe, keep in suspense, evade, shuffle. *Ph.ph.tege dine kaçaoeta*, he makes the time pass by (false) promises (saying, not to-day, but to-morrow, etc.); *horak jokhan do qdim aña, apnar jokhan dom ph.ph. baraea*, when it concerns other people you are very pressing, when it concerns yourself, you are evading; *mohajone ph.ph.kidiña*, the money-lender deceived me by constantly promising (and not giving). (Also *phes phas*; cf. H. *phās*, a snare.)

phēs phēs, adv., v. a. m. Pantingly, breathing heavily; to pant, breathe heavily. *Ph.ph.e sahetet kana, bae ror dareaka*, he is breathing heavily, he is unable to speak (especially a person who has been running in fear, also asthmatic persons when excited); *ph.ph.et kanae*, he is panting (also *ph.ph.ok kanae*) (cf. *phē phē*; onomat.).

phēs phēs, also heard used like *phēs phās*, q. v.

pheteč pheteč, adv., v. a. The sound produced by striking the left palm against the right hand (holding the winnowing-fan) when sifting; to sift making a tapping sound. *Ph.ph. janheye gugum kana*, she is sifting the millet in a winnowing-fan, making a tapping sound; *gidra do dhuṛiko ph.ph.e kana*, the children are sifting dust in a winnowing-fan, making a tapping sound (in playing to prepare food) (onomat.; note, the sound referred to is not the falling down in the winnowing-fan of the stuff sifted).

phetkoč, adj. Small, short, too short. *Ph. kuḍi*, a kodali that is too small (e. g., worn to a small size); *ph. haṭak*, a (too) short winnowing-fan; *ph.e bande akana*, she has her loin-cloth too short put on (so that it does not reach below the knees); *ph. khaprate hakoko arečetkoa*, they are baling out water with a too small tile, to catch fish (cf. *peden peden*).

phetkoč phetkoč, adv. With a splashing sound (when baling out water). *Ph.ph. dake arečeta khaprate*, he is baling out water with a tile, splash splash (onomat., v. supra; also used as an adj. in the same meaning as *phetkoč*).

phetoč phetoč, adv., v. m. Ineffectively; lagging behind; lag behind (walk tiredly, especially young people). *Cet leka ph.ph.em arečet kana*, *onkate do tinrem añjeda*, how you are baling out the water, so ineffectively, when will you empty the place; *ph.ph.e tarameta, laṅgayenae*, he is walking, lagging behind, he is tired; *laṅgayenkhan do kajegem ph.pheto-joka*, when you are tired, you will naturally lag behind (onomat.; cf. *phetkoč*).

phet phet, adv. The call of the *hokor* (q. v.) bird (onomat.).

phet, v. a. m. Let go anything pulled tight, play (on a string); rebound, recoil, spring back. *Noa ak do tinak keččetama, de seṅ ph. atkara*, how strong is this bow of yours, let me feel (test) it by pulling the string and letting it go; *mit sar ph.aeme, alele gojea nahak*, let one arrow go at it, we shall presently (follow it up and) kill it; *tulamko pheda*, they tease cotton by "playing" the bow-string; *peresaṅ do kaṭuṭe ar buṇ do kaččeteko pheda*, they play the *peresaṅ* string instrument with their finger, and the *buṇ* (q. v.) with a small twig; *ghūrāteṅ ph.ena*, I was struck by the bow-string released; *ḍar alom araga, ph. boččekēnam* (or *ph.b.kokaṅ*), don't let the branch go, you might hit me (or, I might be hit) by its rebounding (? onomat.).

phet phet, adv., v. a. Making the sound of *phet phet*; to make do. (used about the sound of the *piktel ak* and of drumming with the left hand). *Tumdaḱ koṅe sečko ph. pheda*, they drum the dancing-drum on the left side (with the left hand) making the sound of *ph.ph.*; *piktel ak ph.ph. saḍek kana*, the cotton-cleaning bow is sounding *ph.ph.* (onomat.).

phete phete, adv., v. a. m. Flapping; make a flapping, buzzing sound (young birds that are learning to fly, dogs shaking themselves when wet, also goats and fowls; an insect in one's ear). *Sim duarre ph.ph.ye koṭayena*,

okoe pera coe hijuk, the hen shook herself in the door, some visitor will come (if not wanted, they take a *gandō* (q. v.) and beat with this the place where the hen stood, sprinkle water on the place and sweep the water off; the expected visitor gets a headache or something similar and is prevented from coming); *lohotlenkhan seta ar meromko ph.ph.a* (or *ph.ph.ka*), when they get wet, dogs and goats will shake themselves (to get the water off); *ph.ph. bae uḍau dareak kana*, it is flapping its wings unable to fly; *luturre cele coe boloyen, ph.ph.n atkarlaka*, something entered my ear, I felt something buzzing (here both about sound and feeling) (onomat.).

phetek phetek, v. *phete phete*. (C.)

phi, adj. Every, each. *Phi hor mimit anakate emakom*, give every one, one anna each. (B. *phi*.)

phi, v. m. Be rejected, unsuitable, defective, imperfect. (C.; cf. A. H. *fī*, each, a flaw; not heard here.)

phic, n. Fees. *Koṭ ph.*, court fees. (Engl.)

phicir, the same as *picir*, q. v.

phicir mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv., the same as *picir mante*, q. v.

phicir phicir, the same as *picir picir*, q. v.

phickari, n., v. a. A syringe, enema; to squirt liquid with a syringe, give an enema. *Ph.te luturko saphakettaea*, they cleaned his ear with a syringe; *ph.kidiṇae dakte*, he syringed me with water; *ph.adiṇae dak*, he squirted water on me with a syringe. (H. B. *pickārī*.)

phickari, n., v. a. Contrivance, artifice, trick; to allure, deceive, entice. *Ph.teye koekidiṇa*, he begged me (to give) making false pretences; *miṭ din phalnae ph. legadiṇa*, *husiqriṇ tahḡkante bae dareadiṇa*, so and so tried to deceive me (induce me to give), because I was watchful he was unable to get me (cf. *phikir*; ? cf. H. *puckārī*, stroking, patting; cf. supra).

phickariṇ, adj. Crafty, alluring, tricky. *Ph. hor kanae, alope patiquaea*, he is a crafty (tricky) person, don't believe him (v. supra).

phidgal, the same as *phadgal*, q. v.

phidga phidgi, adv., v. n., the same as *phedga phidgi*, q. v. *Ph.ph.ye kami kana*, she is working quickly and imperfectly; *ph.ph.ye tarāma*, she is walking hurriedly and thoughtlessly.

phidgi, the same as *phidgil*, q. v.

phidgil, v. a. m., the same as *phadgal*, q. v. *Sim busupko ph.keta*, the fowls have scratched the straw into disorder; *kāhu sanam jonḍrako ph.kettaea*, the crows have picked and spoilt all our Indian corn; *horoko ph. akata rohorok laḡiṭ*, they have spread the paddy out to dry.

phidil phidil, adv., v. a. m. Energetically, with too much force; abuse, peck at. *Ph.ph.e hoṭakel kana busup*, he is tossing the straw (when threshing, to turn it) too energetically up; *ph.ph.e joketa*, she is sweeping so that the dust flies; *ph.ph.e ekgera miṭ talao*, she is incessantly abusing

and finding fault; *sim enga dhuriye ph.ph.et kana*, the hen is scratching and making the dust fly (v. *pidil pidil*).

phidir phidir, adv. In a slovenly, perfunctory way (sweep). *Ph.ph.e joket kana*, she is sweeping in a slovenly way (leaving rubbish here and there) (cf. *supra*).

phidli, v. a. Unravel, disentangle; cut up into pieces (straw); pick and spoil; abuse, bring to one's bearings. *Jārī ph. chinḍaume, dherae lagil*, unravel the hemp (with the hands) so that it may be spun; *teheñ siok daṅgra bor ph.akinme*, cut up and spread out some straw-rope for the two ploughing-bullocks; *kahu dō jonḍrako ph. cabakela*, the crows have picked and spoilt the Indian corn; *dal ph.kedae bāhuttet*, he beat his wife heavily; *ph. maedanmealān*, I shall beat you flat; *eger ph.kedae*, she abused him right and left (cf. *phidil*).

phidrak phidrak, adv., v. a. m. Convulsively, backwards, continually; kick, jerk convulsively, answer snappishly (in the sulks). *Ph.ph.e phandayela, bae baicaoka gai*, the cow is jerking convulsively, she will not recover; *ph.ph.e ekger kana*, she is abusing people incessantly; *ghari gharim ph.phidragok kana*, you are again and again answering snappishly; *duhaue jokhet gaiye ph.ph.eta*, the cow kicks when being milked.

phidor phodor, adv., v. a. The sound of breaking wind again and again when walking along (onomat.; *pheder pheder* and *phodor phodor*).

phik, adj. Dazzling, shining; always followed by *leka*, and *ponḍ*. *Terdeḍ marsalre ph. lekae teṅgo akana*, he is standing in the moonlight dazzling like (white); *uniak kicriḍ dō ph. leka ponḍ*, her cloth is dazzling white; *ph. leka helok kana ponḍ onkoak orak dō*, their house looks shining white.

phikir, n. Cute device, contrivance, artifice, trick; endeavour, thought. *Oka ph.te nui hor dōbon sabea*, what cute device shall we use to catch this man; *ph.tele kokedea*, we begged of him, using cute devices; *adom hor ph. bako baḍaea*, some people don't know how to be crafty. (A. H. *fikr*, reflection, care, solicitude: western Santals may, acc. to C., use the word in the meaning heard in H.; here it practically always has a side-meaning of craftiness and deceit.)

phinqu, v. m. Float up, be separated, cleared; v. a. Separate, clear away. *Noa dahe doko dak akawata, dak ph. akana*, they have mixed water into these curds, the water has separated (floated up to the surface); *boḍe dak ph.ena*, the muddy water has become clear (the mud has settled down and the clear water has come up); *alom laraoa, ph. ocoa* (or *ocoak*), don't stir, let it become clear; *gotom ph.me*, clear the clarified butter (remove foam) (cf. H. *phinānā*, cause to foam, froth).

phini, n. A kind of sweetmeat. (H. *pheni*.)

phini phic, adj. Fine, smooth. *Aḍi jut ph.ph. dereñ nakiḱko haḱleta*, they had for sale on the market some very fine combs of horn. (Rare; equal to *phin phiniq*.)

phini phik, adj. Clear, pure, bright, cloudless. (C.; not here.)

phin phin, the same as *phin phinqu*, q. v. *Sioḱ ḍaṅgra do oṛakte ph.ph.ko calaka*, ploughing-bullocks go quickly home.

phin phinqu, adv., v. m. Quickly, rapidly, with a whirring, buzzing sound; turn round, revolve rapidly, whirl, move quickly. *Potam ph.ph.ko uḍaṇena*, the doves flew off with a whirring sound; *qḍi rawale roṛeta, kasa kortal leka ph.ph.k kantaḱa*, he speaks very easily, his (talk) rattles along like (the sound of) bell-metal cymbals; *sagaṛ ph.ph. calaḱena*, the cart went rattling along; *baha ph.ph. qacuroḱ kana*, the flower turns rapidly round (about a certain flower that children put on a stick and let it turn round in the wind) (? onomat.).

phin phiniq, adj. Fine, thin, gauzy, transparent; v. a. Make do. *Ph.ph. kicriḱ*, a gauzy cloth; *ph.ph. kagoj*, thin, transparent paper; *cedaḱ karha ḍo unḱ ph.ph.m laḱet kana, alom ph.ph. utara*, why are you cutting the soil-leveller so thin, don't make it absolutely thin; *ph.ph. gaḍi*, a graceful cart (not heavy); *ph.ph. daḱ*, transparent water (in hill streams, etc.) (v. *phinqu*; *phini phiḱ*).

phin phin, adv., v. m. Spurting out; to spurt out (blood). *Meromko makkedere ph.ph. māyām tuṇṭiyena*, when they beheaded the goat, the blood spurted out; *jaṅgae geṭena, māyām ph.ph.ena*, he cut himself, the blood spurted out.

phin mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Spurting out. *Ph. m. māyām tuṇṭiyena*, the blood came spurting out (once) (v. supra).

phin, n. Support, prop. (Word doubtful.)

phipri, adj. f., the same as *phepra*, q. v., applied to females.

phirqu, v. a. Have an evacuation, clearance of the bowels, pass a loose stool. *Setaḱ khoniṇ ph.eta, laḱ saphaḱ kantiṇa*, I have been passing loose stools since the morning, my stomach is being cleansed; *julqṛ jonkatēye ph.keta*, he had an evacuation after having taken a purgative. (H. *phirānā*, have a stool.)

phirqu, v. a. m. To return, restore, give back. *Amda ph.lin ḥeḱ akana*, we have come to restore our health (get strength); *bahu bape doḥolekhan ph.kaepe*, if you will not keep your daughter-in-law, send her back; *bam khusikkhan kicriḱ ph.kakme*, if you don't like the cloth, return it. (H. *phirānā*.)

phire janam, n. Metempsychosis; the future state. (Not a Santal conception, but heard in quotations) (v. infra).

phire jonṃ, v. *phire janam*. *Manus jonṃ miche jonṃ, kas pitol hoeto ph.j.*, the birth of a man is in vain (once dead, nothing more), in case of bell-metal or brass it may be made new (corrupt Bengali saying). (B. *phire*; v. *jonṃ*.)

phiri, n. A shield (nowadays only used in dancing *pak ḍon* and *ḍom*, qq. v.). All Santal shields have a projecting point that may be used for stabbing; the point is always turned away from the hand, when the shield is held by the hand. *Mṛḥḥ! ph.*, an iron shield (the most common, the upper surface being adorned and polished, often with brass ornaments;

the shield is fastened to the left hand and wrist); *pitol ph.*, a brass shield; *tale ph.*, a kind of shield made of the stalk of a leaf of the Palmyra palm; *mał ph.*, a bamboo shield (made by Mahles); *sedaere kathae dare hor do khunṭauko hilok gurdha sagarko ph.yet tahēkana*, formerly, it is told, strong men made the wheel of a solid cart into a shield on the day when they tied (their bullocks to the poles, during Sohrae); *bhūya ph. bam hel tora-katalea*, will you not see our Bhūya shields before you go (fig., eat some Indian corn porridge); v. a. (fig.). Name, show. *Nuiko ph.akawadiṇa*, they have shown me this one (e. g., a goat as a present); *nuigeko ph. akadea, baṅkhan nui do laṛhqi hor doe baṅ kana, laṛhqiiko do bhitrire menakkoa, moṭa moṭa kanako*, they have brought this one forward, but he is not the warrior, the warriors are inside, they are big ones (fig. about throwing the blame on someone). (Muṇḍari *phiri*; H. *pharī*.)

phiriadi, n. A complainant, plaintiff, prosecutor. *Jan then ph.ko heḥ akana*, the complainants have come to the witch-finder; *ale do hor arerenle hoe akante okakoren ph. coṇ jaogeko heḥale*, we have got our house near the road-side, therefore people from who knows where on their way to the courts constantly come in to us; *hakim samahre ph.ye teṅgo akana*, he is standing as complainant before the judge. (P. H. *faryādī*.)

Phiri hardi kuṭampur gar, n. A fort of the Hāsdaḥ' sept in Champa, mentioned in the traditions.

phirka, the same as *pirka*, q. v. *Ph.teko sapkedea*, they caught him by stratagem.

phirka phirki, v. n. (*baṛae*). Be cross, sulky, peevish. (Very rare; v. *phir phir*.) *phir mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Suddenly and angrily. *Nase nase gaiyih jak tiokledea, ph.m.ye phandaketa*, I just touched the cow a little, she gave a sudden kick; *am daiyih kuli kailedea, ph. manteye berel calaona*, I committed the fault of asking your elder sister (something), she stood up suddenly and angrily and went off (cf. *phir phir*).

phiroṭ, v. a. m. Return, give back, send back. *Noko mal bako hataoletkoteko ph.kako kana*, they are sending these cattle back, because they were not pleased with them; *gapa paṇca ṭakaṇ ph.ama*, to-morrow, I shall give you back the borrowed money; *ciṭhi ph.ena, bako ṇamlena*, the letter was returned, the people (addressees) were not found; *hore ph.ena*, the man has returned (who was sent for some purpose). (B. *phiroṭ* or *pherot*.)

phiro phoro, v. m. To crack, get a fissure (earthenware vessels, wood, skin). *Bhajan do bes ma helok kan, dakiṇ loketkhan do ph.ph.yena*, the vessel is looking good, as you see, when I drew water, it got a fissure; *nui jaṅga do setoṇ din khange cekate coṇ ph.ph. orejoktaea*, when the hot season sets in, the feet of this one somehow get fissures (also healthy people, but particularly lepers); *noa kaṭ do cet khaṇḍa hō oho hoelena, ph.ph.yena*, this wood cannot be used for any implement, it is cracked (v. *phoro phoro*).

phir phir, adv. Again and again, repeatedly; v. m. Be wild, shy, skittish, restless. *Ph.ph.e phandaea nui gai*, this cow is repeatedly kicking (will not stand being milked); *ph.ph.e ekger kana*, she is abusing (people) repeatedly in anger; *nawa bahui ph.ph.ok kana* (or *-barae kana*), the recently married girl is very skittish (she runs again and again to her old home); *kuliyedekhane ph.ph.oka*, if you ask her any question, she becomes nervous (answers snappishly). (H. *phir phir*.)

phir phirau, v. m. Be skittish, wild, turbulent, restless, shy. *Catom sam-taotam, daingra barickin ph.ph.k kana*, close your umbrella, the two bullocks are turbulent (afraid, seeing it); *celem ph.ph. barae kana, thirkokme, okoe ho ohom hoyolekoa*, what are you so wild for (restless and angry), be quiet, you will not shave anybody (i. e., you will not have an opportunity of doing anybody anything) (v. supra).

phir phor, adv., v. a. m. In all directions; scatter, disperse. *Deko nelle gidra ph.ph.ko darketa*, seeing a Deko the children ran away in all directions; *doroga ato horoko ph.ph.ketkoa*, the police made the village people run away hither and thither (to hide); *mōrē horoko ph.ph.ena manjhi bae heclente*, the village council dispersed, because the headman did not come (cf. H. *phirna*).

phiriq pate, the same as *piriq pate*, q. v.

phirin pharan, adv., v. a. m., the same as *pharan phirin*, q. v.

phiri pan, v. *phiri phan*. (C.)

phiri phan, adj., v. a. m. Clear, bright; to clear, become bright (the weather, after rain or clouds). *Kakatteko sen do ph.ph., mamotteko sen do goronj goronj*, it is clear and bright in the direction of your father's younger brother's, in the direction of (my) brother's it is black and cloudy (said by a woman to let the relatives of her husband know that they may go, while she wants her own relatives to stay); *nitok doe ph.ph.keta*, now it has cleared up (no clouds); *tehen ph.ph.ena*, to-day it has become bright weather.

phiri phic, adj., v. a. Clear; to clear up, make clear (clouds). *Phiri phic cēre ye rakketā, nitok doe ph.ph.ija*, the Phiri phic bird has cried, now it will clear up (v. ad *jhorojhoc*) (v. *phiri phan*; C. gives meaning also as pure, unsullied, glossy; not so here).

phiri phic cēre, n. A certain bird, so called on acc. of its cry.

phiri phon, the same as *phir phon*, q. v. (C.)

phirki duar, n. A window. *Ph.d. do hoe ar marsal bolok lagitko dophoea*, they make windows for the air and light to get in (v. *khirki duar*, the more common form).

phir phon, adj. Clear, as the sky; having clear spaces that admit of being seen through or into, a clear space with nothing to interrupt the vision. (C.)

phita, n. A tape, measure, wick, braid, band (for tying up the hair). *Ph.te dareko sona*, they measure trees with a tape; *divhe reak ph. khatoyena*,

- the lamp-wick has become too short; *arak ph.teye sul akana*, she has tied up her hair-knot with a red band. (H. *fitah* from Portuguese *fitá*.)
- phiñ*, n. Rest, ease, breathing-time; v. m. Have, get do.; adj. Free, disengaged. *Ale then do dinge perako hijuka, oka hiloñ hñ ph. banuka*, visitors come to us daily, there is not a day when we have rest; *noa sorok do miñ ghari hñ bañ ph.oka*, this road is not quiet for a single moment (always people passing); *nui ojha do tis hñ bae ph.a*, this ojha is never free (always sought by people).
- phiñ*, adj., v. a. m. Defective, rejected, bad; to reject, go bad, be spoilt. *Noa kulup do ph.gea (ph.ena)*, this padlock is out of order (has become bad); *noa nahel do ph.gea*, this plough is defective (cannot be used); *tañae ph.kettiña*, he rejected my rupee (said it was spurious); *bañi ph.ena*, the brass-cup has been spoilt (is not to be used); *kolom ph.ena*, the pen has been spoilt. (cf. H. *phiñ*, curse.)
- phiñ*, the same as *phet*, q. v. *Nit doe boron ph.ena, ghoe bañcaolena*, now his looks have changed, he will certainly not recover; *ulañ bag ph.ena*, he has been changed into a tiger.
- phiñi*, n. A skein (of thread, etc.). *Miñ ph. sutam*, one skein of thread. (H. *phēñi*; cf. *komor phiñi*.)
- phiñkiri*, n. Alum. (H. *phiñkiri*; only in books.)
- phiu phiu*, adv. With a fizzing sound (water passing out through a narrow opening) (onomat., not nice).
- phlenel*, n. Flannel. (Engl.; in books and heard in shops.)
- phoca*, adj., v. m., the same as *poca*, q. v.
- phoca nargi*, the same as *poca nargi*, q. v.
- phocnga*, v. *phocnga*.
- phod*, the same as *phad*, q. v.
- phodlo*, adj., v. a. m. Frayed, broken up, dissolved, pulverized; to fray, break up, open up. *Ph. barahi*, a rope frayed at the end; *noa bor do ph.yena*, this straw rope has become untwisted (the whole, not only at the ends); *noa barahi do cet leka bape unkel, ph.ph.ge ñelok kana*, how have you twisted this rope, it looks loose; *kicriñ ph.yena*, the cloth has become frayed (at the edges, becoming ragged); *kaidi hor koñgako dal ph.ea*, prisoners beat the Aloe leaves into separate fibres (from which ropes are made); *bam bagilekhan sobol jārñ leka lañ dal ph.mea*, if you don't give this up, I shall beat you like washed fibre is beaten. (Munḍari *phodlo*, the same as Santali *podra*.)
- phodol mante (-marte, -mente)*, adv. Lightly, not violently, superficially. *Ph.m. cērñye capalkedea, bae ñurlena*, he threw (a stone) without force at the bird, it did not fall down; *ph. m.ye dalkedea*, he beat him lightly (on his clothes, so that he did not feel much pain); *ph.m. uñ oñañentaea kulqi reakñ*, the hare's hair was blown away (i. e., the hare was hit, but was not hurt, only some hair was blown off; expression only used about the result of a light blow) (v. infra).

phodol phodol, adv. Lightly, slowly (beat, run); v. a. Beat lightly. *Sadom ph.ph.e darefa*, the horse is running slowly; *korae dal ph.ph.kedea*, he beat him lightly.

phodrao, v. a. m., the same as *phedrao*, q. v.

phogra, adj. m., v. m. Toothless, having lost his front teeth; become do. *Nui ph. do jondra ata bae jom dareaka*, *alope emaea*, this toothless man will not be able to eat parched Indian corn, don't give him; *samañ dāta ph.yentaea*, he has lost his front teeth; *datrom dāta ph.yena*, *roḱ aro ocoepe*, the sickle has lost its teeth, have it reset; *jondra do ph.yena*, the Indian corn has become toothless (i. e., the cob is not filled, many places are vacant). (Desi *phogla*; H. *poplā*.)

phoi, n. Own wish, self-indulgence; v. a. d. Instigate, encourage. *Engat apat ph.kin arak akawadea*, *cel hō bakin metae kana*, his parents have let him follow his own wish, they don't say anything to him; *gate korako ph.adea*, his companions encouraged him (particularly to do some improper act, saying that he would not be taken to task, etc.).

phoka, n., v. m., v. a. (d.). A blister, pimple; to blister, rise into a blister; give a blister to. *Lo ph. rakap akawadea*, he has got some blisters caused by being burnt; *sikričko ger ph.kidiña*, the mosquitoes have bitten and given me blebs; *dal ph.kedae*, he beat him so that he got blisters; *bophkre ph.wadea*, *cel kan coñ*, he has got some vesicles on his head, who knows what it is; *jañga ph.yentaea*, his feet have been blistered; *alañ ph.yentaete bae jom dareak kana*, he is unable to eat, because he has got some blisters on his tongue (*phoka* has some liquid or serum inside). (H. *phoskā*, blister; cf. H. *phokā*.)

phoka matkom, n. Parched mahua flowers. The *matkom* is washed and while still wet put in a dry vessel, set over a fire and roasted. Commonly done, particularly by poor people. *Matkom ata phokawabonpe*, roast us some mahua flowers (v. supra).

phoka nargi, n. A kind of spreading sore or blister formed by the running pus (v. *phoka* and *nargi ghao*).

phokor phokor, adv., v. m. Extremely pinched with hunger; be extremely hungry. *Ph.ph. reñgečediñ kana*, I am extremely hungry; *lač ph.ph.oḱ kantiña*, my stomach has the gnawings of hunger (v. *phok phok*, *phukur phukur*).

phok phok, adv., v. m., the same as *phokor phokor*, q. v. *Ph.ph. reñgečediñ kana*, I feel a gnawing hunger.

phoksa, the same as *poska*, q. v. (used by angry people, about elephantiasis).

phoksaha, adj. Brittle, soft, without strength; v. m. Become do., tasteless. *Nui hōr do moṭa doe moṭagea*, *mēkhane ph.gea*, this man is fat, but has no strength; *ph. kaṭ*, soft wood; *daḱ ṇawalle noa matkom do ph.yena*, these mahua flowers have become tasteless because they were exposed to rain; *gotom jomte hormo ph.ka*, by eating clarified butter the body becomes flabby (fat and strengthless) (v. *paksaha*, *poskaha*).

phokti, v. *phukti*. (C.)

phoktiq, v. *phuktiq*. (C.)

phok mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a thud (onomat., v. *phok mante*, the more common form).

phola, n. A hank, bundle, skein (of thread, hemp, etc.); v. a. Make into do. *Mil ph. sutam gel anateh kirinkela*, I bought a skein of thread for ten annas; *mesta sobotkatele ph.ea*, we make jute into bundles after having washed and beaten it. (H. *pholā*.)

pholao, v. a. d., v. m. Break out (sores), get sores, suffer from sores in retribution or inherited. *Jaŋgare cel ghao con ph.adin*, some kind of sore has broken out on my legs; *sedae apat reak rogge ph. ruqradea*, the sores that his father formerly suffered from have broken out on him (the son) afresh; *eŋgattel gahna hilokre sakame kombrolaka, ona reakge gidra ph.adea tire*, his mother stole some leaves on the day of an eclipse, as retribution for this, the child has suffered in its hands (e. g., got six fingers); *hormoreye tahēkanre eŋgattel araŋge getlaka, ona reakge gidra ph.adea luŋfire*, when his mother was pregnant with him she cut some vegetables (on the day of an eclipse, generally of the moon), he (the child) suffered retribution for this in his lips (he is hare-lipped); *gustire tahenkhan hoponkore hō rog ph.kgea*, when a disease is common in a family, it will break out also in the children (cf. *phor*; cf. H. *phulnā*, blossom).

pholhar, v. *polhar*.

phon, v. *phuñ*.

phon gla, v. m. Be enlarged (a hole); become toothless (the mouth). *Sagar bhugak ph.yena*, the axle-hole (of the cart-wheel) has become too wide; *moca ph.yentaea*, his mouth has become toothless (cf. *phogra*; cf. *Munḍari phon*, have an opening).

phopra, adj., v. a. m. Hollow, worm-eaten, decayed, weevily; make, become do. *Noa kaŋ do ph.gea*, this wood is hollow (mostly due to being worm-eaten); *kohṇḍa ita do sanam ph. cabayentiña, cetan ma bogege nēlok kana, menkhan bhutri do ph. cabagea*, all my pumpkin seeds have become spoilt, on the outside they look well, but inside all is weevilled; *noa kaŋ do hutiko ph.keta*, the weevils have eaten this piece of wood so that it is full of holes (v. *phorā*).

phophra, v. *phopra*. (C.)

phora, adj. Hollow, rotten within, loose, sandy (soil); v. a. m. Make, become do. *Noa maŋ do p.gea, sener laŋit bañ jutoka*, this bamboo is (very) hollow, it will not do for rafters; *noa dare do ph.yena*, this tree has got a hollow inside; *horma do ph.getabona*, our body is hollow inside; *ph. hasare sasañ khub hoeoka*, in loose soil turmeric grows very well; *herete ar guriŋte hasako ph.ocokettakoa*, by giving husk and cowdung they have made the soil loose and rich; *hor jañ do ph.gea*, people's bones are hollow; *nindir kaŋko jom ph.keta*, the white ants have eaten and hollowed out the timber. (B. *phorā*.)

- Phorasi*, adj. French. (P. H. *farāsīsī*; not outside certain books.)
- Phorat*, n. The Euphrates. (In the Bible; Hebr. *pherāth*.)
- phorma*, n. A mould, a form. *Ita beknao ph.*, a mould for making bricks; *kaḷ reāk ph.te itāko benaoa*, they make bricks with wooden moulds. (B. *phormā*, from Engl. form.)
- phormadar*, n. Brick-makers. *Ph.ko heč akana ita benao laḡit*, brick-makers have come to make bricks (v. *supra* + *dar*).
- phorman*, v. *phormas*. (C.)
- phormao*, v. a. Widen (shoes) with a tree (v. *phorma*; very rare).
- phormao*, v. a. Recognize. (C.; here *barnao*, q. v.)
- phormas*, v. *phormas* (the more common pronunciation here).
- phormasi*, adj. Ordered, made to order. *Ph. kicrič kana, dokan reāk dō bañ kana*, it is cloth made to order, it is not bought in a shop; *nonkan panahi dō ph. bañkhan bako benaoa*, such shoes they do not make, except if ordered. (P. H. *farmāish*.)
- phormo*, the same as *phormao*, q. v. (C.; not here.)
- phor ponde*, v. *phor phundi*. (C.)
- phorsa*, v. a. Clear up (the weather); adv. Clearly, distinctly. *Nitōk dōe ph.keta*, it has cleared up now; *ph.e beṅgeteta*, he sees clearly. (B. *phorsā*.)
- phorsa*, adj., the same as *porsa*, q. v. (Greyish, reddish-white, fowls) (? cf. *supra*).
- phorsa herāk*, adj. Greyish-brown (fowl). *Ph.h. saṇḍi dōe okayena*, the greyish brown-speckled cock, what has become of him (v. *supra* and *herāk*).
- phor*, n., v. a. m. A breach; to breach, break down or through (mostly water through an embankment); run away. *Ph. menaka, arekakpe*, there is a breach, fill it up; *dukte mare mare piṇḍhai ph.keta*, old field-ridges (embankments) were broken through by the (heavy) rain; *hako saṇko laḡit bandko ph.keta* (or *maḷ ph.keta*), they have cut a breach and opened the dam to catch the fish; *(lokoē) (n)ahar ph.ena*, whose *ahar* (q. v., low-lying rice-field) has been breached (from a *chaṭiḡar*, q. v., song); *dar ph.ketae* (or *nir ph.enaē*) *kami botorte*, fearing to have to work, he ran away, breaking the bonds (without telling, forcibly); *ph. siṭhetako* (or *ph. siṭena*), they breached and emptied (a dam, rice-field, etc.; or, it was breached and emptied) (cf. H. *phorṇā*, break, burst open).
- phoran*, n. Condiments (onions, turmeric, pepper, a few spices); v. a. Hiss at, abuse; to add condiments. *Ačren herele ph.kedea*, she hissed at her husband; *utui ph.keta*, she applied condiments to the curry. (About the same as *chaṅkao*.)
- phorao*, v. a. m. Scatter, thin out, distribute, disperse, transplant. *Jonḍra (tof) ph.pe, dariyena, bañkhan jotoge saroḷa*, thin out the Indian corn, the plants are too thick together, or all will run up into plants like arrows (without getting pods); *er hoṛoko ph.a*, they thin out sown (not transplanted) paddy; *aphoraḷ rohoē ph.me*, transplant the seedlings (of plants);

gaiko sañgeyenteye ph.ketkoa, he distributed the cattle, because they had become too numerous (to stay in one shed); *adom hor dobon ph. qdhika*, *etak sečbon oraga*, some of us must move away (they are too many in one house), we shall build a house in another place; *ph. qdhiyengele*, *banhhan miť tukuč dakate do bale añaoka*, we must some of us, before anything, remove elsewhere, or we shall not have sufficient rice (food) from one pot-full (v. *phor*).

phorao, v. a. Pierce the nose (of an animal). *Nui qaŋgra do nathuko ph. akadea*, they have pierced the septum of this bullock (v. *supra* and *nathu*).

phorao, v. a. To snort, make a noise through the nose (preceded by *nathu*). *Taruť qikute kađa nathui ph.eta*, feeling (the presence of) a leopard, the buffalo snorts; *kombro helte sadom nathuko ph.a*, seeing a thief, horses will snort (v. *supra*; the word refers to the sound made by buffaloes and horses when they are disturbed by strange animals or people, to call assistance).

phoska, the same as *poska*, q. v. *Budhi hopon doko ph.gea*, *bako darea*, sons of old women are weak, they have no strength.

phoskaha, the same as *poskaha*, q. v.

phoska olaf, v. *poska olaf*.

phota, n. A float (on a fishing-line). *Ph. unumena*, *hakoe ger akana*, the float has been submerged, a fish has been hooked. (B. *photā*.)

photao, v. a. Strike a ball, bit of a stick, etc., which has been raised into the air by being hit when on the ground. (C.; not here, where *choťao* is used; Muñdari *photao*.)

photao, v. a. Pass over, conquer, diddle, deceive. (C., not here.)

phoc mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a jerk, suddenly, all at once, with a dart. *Ph.m. taruťe don toťketa*, the leopard jumped out with a dart; *ojo bele ph.m.ye lin toťketa*, he pressed the pus of the boil out all at once; *ph.m. sar boloyena*, the arrow went in at once; *hor talate kulqi ph.m.ye dqr paromena*, the hare darted past among the people.

phocŋga, adj. Worthless, despicable, a nobody, beggar, ignorant (abuse). *Am ph. do oka halem bađaetem soroť kana*, what do you ignorant beggar know of the state of the matter, since you are coming near here; *nui ph. reak adop anjomme se*, listen to the braggings of this nobody; *nui ph. do tinre coe laha gŋten*, this beggar, when did he start in advance (cf. *phuciq*; cf. *infra*).

phocŋ phocŋ, adv. Briskly, easily; v. m. Gad about. *Ph.ph.em calať kana*, *taŋgi hŋgeŋme*, you are walking briskly ahead, wait for me a little; *kami sen do moŋge banuktaea*, *ontę nŋteye ph.ph. barae kana* (or *ph.ph.ok kana*), he has no mind for working, he is gadding about here and there (v. *pocŋ pocŋ*).

phocor, n., v. a. m., the same as *pocor*, q. v.

- phodle*, adj. m. Fat, stout (small boys, just when they have learnt to walk). *Posagoë lekæ moŋa akana nui ph. dɔ*, this plump child has become so fat as to be on the point of bursting (v. *phudli*).
- phodor phodor*, the same as *phadar phadar*, q. v. *Ale hayamtikin mit ninda ph.ph.kin galmarao kan tahēkana*, our old man and (the visitor) were talking and chattering the whole night; *kharen nūr akante tumdaē ph.ph. saḍek kana*, the dancing-drum gives a non-resonant sound, because the *kharen* (q. v.) has fallen off (v. *bhodor bhodor*).
- phodo phodo*, the same as *podō podō*, q. v. (only somewhat stronger).
- phodor phodor*, the same as *podor podor*, q. v. (somewhat stronger).
- phōe mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv., the same as *phāe mante*, q. v. (with a rush). *Hawa gaḍi ph.m. paromena*, the motor-car passed with a rush.
- phoe phoe*, the same as *boe boe*, q. v.
- phohom*, properly *pohom*, q. v. (C.; Muṇdari *phohm*.)
- phōk*, n., v. a. The notch of an arrow for receiving the bow-string; a notch at the top of a post; to cut the notch. *Ghūrā ph.*, the notch for a fibre bow-string (shaped somewhat like a U); *pōrcha ph.*, the notch for a bow-string of bamboo (shaped somewhat like an L, there being an upstanding part only on one side); *sare ph.keta*, he cut the notch of the arrow; *kami kamiteh ph. lekayena*, by constant working I have become thin (with a hollow stomach) like a notch; *ph. khunṭi*, a post with a notch at the top (where the *par*, q. v., is placed); *khunṭi dō maē ph.me*, cut a notch in the post (cf. *phāk*).
- phok mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a soft thud (v. *phokōk mante*).
- phoko*, n., v. m. Foam, froth (of saliva); to foam, puff. *Laṅgayenae kaḍa, ph. oḍokentaea*, the buffalo is tired, the foam has come out (from the mouth); *hoṛ dō botorteko ph.ka*, people puff from fear. (*Phoko* alone is not common; ? onomat.).
- phokokē*, v. a. Have sexual intercourse with, also to rape. *Ph.kedae*, he raped her.
- phokokē mante* (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a soft thud. *Ph.m.lačreye sobokkedae*, he stabbed him in the stomach with a thud; *ph.m. sukriye tuṅkedae*, he shot the pig, the arrow entering with a thud (onomat.).
- phokokē phokokē*, adv. Making thudding sounds. *Ph.ph.e lebṭkedae*, he kicked him making soft thudding sounds (onomat.; v. *phok phok*).
- phoko phoko*, adv., v. a. m. Foaming, bubbling; to foam, bubble. *Ph.ph. poṇḍge moca khon oḍokokē kana*, foam is coming out from his mouth (epileptics, pigs in heat, dying cattle); *joṇḍra daka ph.ph. heḍejok kana*, the Indian corn porridge is boiling and bubbling; *banae ph.ph.yel kana, raṅgao akanae*, the bear is foaming, he is angry; *setonte kaḍakin ph.ph.yena*, the two buffaloes have become puffing and foaming on acc. of the hot sun (v. *phoko*).
- phokor phokor*, the same as *phokor phokor*, q. v. *Dak tetantele ph.ph.ena*, we are exhausted from thirst.

phokor phokor, adv., v. a. m. Snorting, puffing; to snort, puff (horses, buffaloes tired). *Sadome ph.ph.et kana* (or *-ok kana*), the horse is snorting (being very tired); *kaḍa ph.ph.e saheteta*, the buffalo is panting (exhausted) (onomat.).

phokot, adv. Doing nothing, for nothing, gratis. *Nui do ph.e jometa*, this one is having his food doing nothing; *noale kirin agu akata, ph. do ohole emlena*, we have brought this, having paid for it, we will not let you have this gratis. (A. H. *fagat*, alone; C. gives the meaning as "only," not so here; v. *bephokot*.)

phok phok, adv. Puffing, bubbling; easily. *Rel gaḍi ph.ph. calak kana*, the railway goes along making a puffing sound; *jonḍra daka ph.ph. sadak kana*, the boiling Indian corn porridge is bubbling; *labit kaṭre ṭengoṭe magok kana ph.ph.*, when cutting soft wood with an axe there is a soft thudding sound; *labit khet siokre do ph.ph. nahel boloka*, when ploughing a rice-field that has a soft soil, the plough goes easily in (cf. *phokok phokok*; onomat.).

phok phoko, the same as *phok phok*, q. v. (C., not here.)

phokte, adv., the same as *phokot*, q. v. *Ph.teye jometa*, he has his food doing nothing; *ph.te jumiye dokholketa*, he took possession of the rice-land without paying; *ph.ye siok kana*, he is ploughing his land without paying rent (about a person who has not paid and will be dispossessed if he does not pay up).

phokto, adj., v. m. Disengaged, spare; be do. *Ph.e duruḥ akana*, he is sitting there disengaged; *ph. kuḍi*, a spare kodali; *nui kuri doe ph.yena*, this girl has become unengaged (no one has asked for her in marriage). Also used adv. like *phokot*; *ph.teak kicriḍ*, a cloth that has been got for nothing (a gift) (v. *phokot*).

phok mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a thud. *Ph.m.ye lebētkedea*, he gave him a resounding kick; *ph.m. tukuc nurhayena*, the earthenware pot fell down with a thud; *kanṭhar ph.m. nurhayena*, the Jack fruit fell down with a thud (onomat.).

phok marao, v. a. m. Break with a thud; fall down (and break) with a thud. *Bahu kaṇḍae ph.m.keta*, our daughter-in-law let the vessel fall down with a thud; *kohṇḍa ph.m.ena*, the pumpkin fell down with a thud (v. *supra* and *marao*).

phok phok, adv. Making thudding sounds; v. a. m. Make do. sounds. *Loa bele ph.ph. nurok kana*, the ripe figs are falling down thud, thud; *ph.ph.e lebētkedea*, he kicked him again and again audibly (also *ph.ph.kedae*); *marār raputentiṇte banar kaṇḍa ph.ph.entina*, as my shoulder-yoke broke, both vessels fell down with a thud (onomat.; v. *phak phok*; cf. *phuṇ phuṇ*).

phol, n. Fruit, result, reward or punishment of an action, recompense, gain (only used fig.). *Oṇḍem duruḥ akante cet ph.em nameta*, what result are you getting by sitting there; *egerkote cet ph. hō banuka*, there is

no good result from abusing people; *nuim nonkakede reak cef ph. hoeyentama*, what did you gain by treating this one in such a way. (B. *phol*.)

phol dol, n. Fruits, produce (pl.). *Birren janwar ph.d. jomteko tahena*, the forest animals live by eating the fruits and produce (of the jungle); *ph.d. din kana*, it is the fruit season (v. supra; *dol* possibly a jingle).

pholok, v. a. (d.), v. m. Clear, clear away, weed; become open. *Ph.ak ened cas do benaoka*, only when you clear (the grass) away will the crops develop; *sorokko ph.keta*, they have cleared the road (removed all obstacles); *barge ph.ena*, the homestead field has been cleared.

pholon, n. Fruit, yield, production, increase. *Cas reak ph. khub nelok kana*, the crops are looking excellent (yielding much); *ph. banukite bale kisapok kana, ph.ge ceka con al akana*, we are not becoming wealthy, because there is no yield (of the agricultural work), somehow or other the yielding has been lost; *bhidi meromko reak ph. bhage nelok kana*, the increase of the goats and sheep looks well. (B. *pholon*.)

pho mante (-marte, -mente), adv. Freely (breathe); hissing (cobras). *Mokor-doman jitante ph.m.n. sahetsketa*, I breathed freely having gained my lawsuit; *kaða jom bikate burumente ph.m.ye sahetsketa*, having had his fill, the buffalo lay down and breathed freely; *ayan bin ph.m.ye phupuuketa*, the cobra hissed (onomat.; cf. *phu mante*; *phoe mante*).

phond, n., v. a. Trap, artifice, false accusation; falsely accuse, calumniate. *Baric phepra hor kanae, mit gharite ph.reye nurmea*, he is a very perfidious man, in a moment he will make you fall into a trap; *ph.geko nam baraea, cekate handi nui hoeka*, they are seeking an artifice, how they may get beer to drink (by getting people fined); *qurakitey ph.kidina* (or *ph.adina*), he brought a false accusation against me (slandered, calumniated me); *ph.e joraoel kana in uparte daydom ocon lagit*, he is fabricating a false charge against me to get me fined (v. *phand*).

phon gla, v. *phon gla*.

phonke, adj., v. a. m. With openings in walls, clothes, etc., ragged, with gaps, holes; make, be do. *Orak do ph.getalea, bogete rabañ*, our hose has many holes, it is very cold; *kicrid do ph.getaea*, her cloth has a large hole (just at the back); *hoe dakite sarime ph.kettalea*, the storm made many holes in our roof; *saman dafa ph.yentaea*, his front teeth have been lost (there is an opening); *deal jhataste ph.yena*, the house-wall got a large gap owing to the rain beating against it (v. *pon pon*).

phon phondron, the same as *pon pondron*, q. v.

phon phon, v. *pon pon* (the common pronunciation).

phon phondron, the same as *pon pondron*, q. v.

phopo, adj., v. m. Toothless, decrepit; become do. (old men). *Nui ph. haram do eken duar horhoge*, this old decrepit man can only be there to watch the door; *haram ph.yenae*, he has become an old toothless man (v. *pho pho*).

phopo phok, adj., the same as *phopo*, q. v.

pho pho, adv., v. a. m. Pantingly, heavily breathing; rumbling, rolling (sound of a river in flood, of a storm coming); to pant, hiss. *Budhi do ph.ph.e udureta*, the old woman sleeps breathing heavily; *kaḍa ph.ph.e saheteta*, *laṅgayenae*, the buffalo is breathing heavily, it is exhausted; *hoe dak ph.ph. hijuk kana maraṅ utar*, a very heavy storm is coming, rumbling; *harame ph.ph.yeta*, the old man is breathing heavily (asleep); *ayaṅ biṇe ph.ph.k kana*, the cobra is hissing (onomat.; v. *pho mante*).

phora, v. *phora*.

phorman, the same as *phormas*, q. v. (very rare here; P. H. *farmān*).

phormas, v. a. m. Order a thing beforehand, give an order for something to be done. *Kamar then teṅgoḍiṅ ph. akata* (or, as more commonly, *kamariṅ ph. akawadea*), I have ordered an axe to be made by the blacksmith; *ph. ak do baṣqu machako teṅa kicriḍ*, they fairly firmly weave a cloth that has been ordered; *catom ph. akana Mahle then*, an umbrella has been ordered from a Mahle. (P. H. *farmāyish*.)

phorok, n., v. a. m. A frock; make do. (introduced here and there for small children, apparently only where there are Europeans). *Gidrako ph. akadea* (or *akawadea*), they have clothed the child in a frock (given it); *noa aṅrop ph.ena*, this jacket is a frock (is made into). (Engl. frock).

phoro phoro, adv., v. m. Oozing, exuding; to ooze (used about what is seen and heard coming out from moist firewood when one end of the stick is burning inside the fire-place); crackle (sound of fire); pass loose stools (diarrhoea). *Sahan reak sere ph.ph. oḍokok kana*, the exuding matter of the firewood is coming oozing out; *seṅgel ph.ph.k kana*, the fire is crackling; *ph.ph. saḍek kana*, *budhi seṅgele atkiret kana*, the fire is crackling, the old woman is taking fire away (Santal saying); *jonere (sukri barare) ph.ph. oḍokok kanaḱ lagaoatam, bogekam*, apply what is oozing out from burning moist firewood to your warts (pigsty, i. e., ringworm), you will get well; *ph.ph.k kanae*, he has diarrhoea (v. *phor phor*).

phor phorao, v. *phor phorao*.

phor phond, the same as *phor phundi*, q. v.

phor phor, adv., v. a. m. Crackling, roaring; to crackle, roar, have diarrhoea. *Seṅgel ph.ph. jolok kana*, the fire is burning with a roaring sound; *sarag bati ph.ph. saḍe rakapena*, the rocket went up with a roaring sound; *gidrai ph.ph.adiṅa*, the child passed some loose stool on me; *hola khone ph.ph.ok kana*, he has been suffering from diarrhoea since yesterday (onomat.).

phor phorao, v. a. m., the same as *phor phor*, q. v. *Sukri jele jomketteye ph.ph.eta*, he has diarrhoea, because he ate pig's flesh; *seṅgel ph.ph.k kana*, the fire is roaring.

phor phundi, n., adj., v. a. False pretence, tricks, craft, artifice, contrivance; false, crafty; use false pretences, falsely impute, accuse, misrepresent. *Ph.ph.te baṭiye ṇamketa*, he got the brass-cup by a false pretence (saying it was his); *ph.ph.e lagaoketa ḍaṇḍom ocoko lagit*, he made use of false

accusations to get them fined; *ph.ph. hor kanae*, *quriake laia*, he is a crafty person, he tells falsehoods (to harm other people); *ph.ph.kateye hataoketa*, he took it, making false pretences; *nokogeko ph.ph.ako kana*, these ones are falsely accusing them. (H. *pharphandi*.)

phorsa, v. *phorsa*.

phor, n., v. m. Ground-shoot, sucker; to shoot up. *Kaera reak ph. odokena*, the ground-shoot of the plaintain has come up; *sasañ ph.oka*, the turmeric sends out shoots; *ak ph.ok kana*, the sugar-cane is sending out ratoons; *mat ph.ena*, the bamboo has got fresh shoots. *Phor* is used about what is seen above the ground, but only used about bamboo, plantains, sugar-cane, turmeric, ginger, and taro (*saru*), plants that are propagated from a rhizome; cf. *kahle* (cf. H. *pharā*).

phorao, v. *phorao*.

phos mante (-*marte*, -*mente*). adv. Making a horrible smell (breaking wind; no sound heard) (cf. H. *phus* or *phas*, a soft sound).

phosol, n., v. a. m. Crops, produce, harvest (particularly standing crops); earn, get a good crop, be a good crop. *Nesak ph. ban hoelena, dak bante*, this year's crops came to nothing because there was not sufficient rain (or rain failed); *ph.ko lagaoketa, mihū merom kajakkope*, they have started agricultural work (sown, especially when seen), keep the cattle strictly; *ph. urqentiña, sukriko jomketa*, my crop has been devastated, pigs have eaten it; *ph.ko samtaoketa*, they have collected the crops; *janhe khubiñ ph. akata*, I have had a very good crop of millet; *nes do ban ph.lena*, there was no good crop this year. (B. *phosol*.)

phosol, adj. Spurious, counterfeit. (C.; not used here; possibly v. supra, as *fasl* may be used about something dreadful; v. *dhongol phosol*.)

phoson, v. a. m. Speak indistinctly, inarticulately, blow ineffectively; leak (wind getting out). *Rore ph.eta dafa banuktaete*, he is speaking inarticulately, because he has no teeth; *on ph.etae*, he is blowing (the fire) ineffectively (because lack of teeth prevents him from giving his lips the proper rounding); *tirio ph.ok kantaea*, his flute sounds ineffectively (because he cannot blow properly, having lost his front teeth); *capua ph.ok kana*, the blacksmith's bellows do not give an effective blast (leaking, there being holes in the skin); *ror ph.ok kantaea*, his speaking is indistinct (v. infra; onomat.).

phoson phoson, adv., v. m. Indistinctly, mumblingly; sound do. *Ph.ph.e oneta*, he blows ineffectively (toothless); *haram budhilenkhan ror ho ph.ph.okgea*, when people become old, their speech also becomes indistinct (lack of teeth); *ph.ph.e golet kana*, he is whistling indistinctly (v. supra).

phos phos, the same as *phos mante*, q. v., but about repeated acts.

photo, n., v. a. m. Foam, froth; emit do., to foam, froth (on water, liquids, in mouth). *Ph. rakafena toare*, some froth has formed on the surface of the milk; *ph. qtu hijuk kana, baqi argon kana*, foam is coming floating down, the river is in flood; *sukri moca ph.yeta*, the boar is foaming

(when in heat); *ror rorte moca ph.yentiña*, by continually speaking, my mouth foamed.

photo photo, v. a. m. To foam, froth. *Banae ph.ph.yet kana laŋga iqte*, the bear is foaming (at the mouth) being tired; *tehen do setonte kaḍakin ph.ph.yena*, to-day, the two buffaloes have become foaming on acc. of the hot sun (exhausted); *jom jomteko ph.ph. ocoketlea*, they made us foam by eating (they had more than they could stand); *amem emadiñ thamakurte moca ph.ph.yentiña*, my mouth is foaming from the tobacco you gave me; *toa ḅasañ jokheḅ ph.ph.ka*, milk foams when being boiled (v. supra).

phot cērē, n. A small bird, so-called on acc. of its cry; the same as *pot doḍo*, q. v.

photo, n., v. m. The cob of Indian corn; the flower of the *kiq baha* (q. v.); the end of the plantain fruit bunch (what is covered with leaves); to form cobs, etc. *Pe pon ph. oreḅ aquaeme*, break off and bring him three to four Indian corn cobs; *nes jonḍra bhage bañ ph.lena*, *bara bari ḍaṅguayena*, this year the Indian corn did not form many cobs, about half of the plants became without cobs (lit. bachelors, unmarried); *dhāi ph.ena*, *bhador tiokena*, the *dhāi* (q. v.) plant has set cobs, the month of Bhador has come; *kiq baha ph.ena*, *horo rokhoḍe din do cabak kana*, the Pandanus has got flowers (looking like a cob), the time for planting paddy is ending; *kaera geḷe reak ph.tet geḷ gidikakpe*, cut away the end (leaf-covered) of the plantain bunch (cf. H. B. *bhuḷḷā*).

photo kapur, n. A certain medicine (bought from the itinerant sellers (v. *kapur*)).

photoḱiri, the same as *photoḱiri*, q. v. (Alum; B. *photoḱiri*; only in books.)

photoḱuriq, adv. Snappish, heedlessly, without proof. *Ph. noa katham metañ kana*, *cakiñ sahaoa*, you are calling me this without proof, why should I stand it. (Desi *photoḱuria*; cf. H. *phaḷ kārñā*.)

photo mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. The sound of breaking wind (cf. *phaḷ mante*, but this is not used about this sound).

photo, n. A photo. (Engl.)

photo gaḍi, n. A motor-bicycle. (Name due to the sound; v. *photo photo* and *gaḍi*.)

photo photo, adv., v. m. With puffing sounds (as of a motor-bicycle); with dull sounds (the sound of a wooden bell); to puff, to give dull sounds. *Photo gaḍi ph.ph. hijuk kana*, the motor-bicycle is coming, making loud puffing sounds; *toḱko ph.ph. saḍe kana dak nam akawat iqte*, the wooden bell gives a dull sound, because it has become wet (opp. to *thokor thokor*, the clear ringing sound); *ph.ph.e ciḍireta*, he passes loose stools audibly (onomat.).

photo photo, adv., v. m. With puffing sounds (motor-bicycle); breaking wind; to puff, break wind. *Photo gaḍi ph.ph. saḍe kana*, the motor-bicycle makes puffing sounds; *gaḍi ph.ph.ok kana*, the bicycle is puffing (this

refers to the sound when it is not quite in order) (onomat.; cf. H. *phaṭ phaṭ*).

Phransi, n. A Frenchman (v. *Pharas*; in books).

phu, v. a. To breathe, pant. *Ph.ketae*, *sahet ruqketae*, he breathed, he commenced to breathe again (onomat.; v. *phu phu*, *phu mante*).

phū, v. supra. (C.)

phuci, adj. Small, little. *Ph. pai*, a small *pai*, a measure that is only three fourths of the standard *pai*; *dare hor do mit ph. pai caotele do bako bika*, strong (healthy) people are not satisfied (do not get enough) with one small *pai* of rice (at one meal).

phucia, adj. Small-buttocked, having attenuated, narrow hind-quarters; v. m. Become, be do. *Ph. deke hor kanae*, he is a man with small buttocks; *ph. kaḍa*, a buffalo narrow in the hind-quarters; *ph.ko bāndiketa noa do*, they have made this bundle narrow below (and heavy at the top); *nahelko maḥ ph.keta*, they have cut the plough so that it is narrow at the back (and broad in front); *deke ph.yentaea*, *kora gidra janamea*, her hind-quarters have become narrow, she will get a boy; *gidra puni rog sapleko khan*, *deke ph.k takoa*, if children suffer from infantile marasmus, their buttocks become small and narrow (v. *puchia*).

phucia kauḍi, v. *phuṭia kauḍi*. *Ph.k.* is especially used about the fee paid to the *jog māñjhi* by the bridegroom's followers when they leave after the performance of the marriage (one pice, as a reward for having "shepherded" the bride); also two pice when the marriage takes place one year after the bride has been formally engaged (*horok*); the father of the boy and party come and do the necessary ceremonial; the two pice is a fee to the *jog māñjhi* for "shepherding" the girl during the year; it is paid after the marriage (v. supra; Muṇḍari *phucia*).

phuci cērē, n. A small bird (in general, but especially also applied to the Tailor bird (*jiqm*) because they cry *phucū phucū*). *Ph.c. hō bale goḥletkoa*, *nahakle senlena sendra*, we did not even kill a tiny bird, we went hunting to no purpose; *ph.c.te oraḥren joto horḥo aṇtaoka*, all people get enough with a tiny bird (Santal conundrum, the *ph.c.* being *divhe*, a lamp) (v. *phuci*).

phucka, adj. m. Having small buttocks (small boys). *Ph. deke gidra kanae*, *laḥge maraṇ utartaē*, it is a child with small buttocks, his stomach is very large (v. *phucia*; C. explains it "narrow from the waist downwards, *dhuti ar putli* so bound as to give the appearance of small buttocks;" not so here).

phucka, adj., v. a. m. Narrow at top and thick at the root end (of a sheaf); make, become do. *Ph. biṇḍa bhāḥri baṇ jutoḥa*, sheaves narrow at the top and thick at the root end, cannot be properly loaded on a cart; *sauri biṇḍape ph.keta*, you have tied the thatching-grass into bundles narrow at the top and thick at the other end; *noako horo biṇḍa do ph.yena*, *baṇ darelente*, these paddy sheaves have come narrow at the

top and heavy at the root ends, because the plants did not grow high (v. supra).

phucka, adj., v. a. m. Too short, too small, not sufficiently outstanding; make, become do. (the eaves of a house). *Sate do ph.gea*, the eaves do not project sufficiently; *satepe ph.keta*, *pinḡare daḡ joroḡka*, you have made the eaves too short, the rain will fall down on the verandah (v. supra).

phucka phucki, adj., v. a. m. Big and small, irregular (in size); make, be do. *Ph.ph.gidraḡe baḡi akawatkoa oraḡ horho*, we have left the small and big children to watch the house; *ph.ph.le binḡa akata sauri*, we have made the thatching-grass into irregular (small and big) bundles; *horo ph.ph.yena*, *ar do baḡ ganoka*, the paddy sheaves have become big at the root ends and small at top, they will not do for making *ar* (q. v.); *buru disomren hor do abga ph.ph.*, people living in the hills are without exception small-buttocked (with large stomachs) (v. supra).

phucki, adj. f., the same as *phucka*, q. v., but applied to small girls, also to paddy sheaves. *Ph.geae*, the small girl has narrow buttocks; *ph.ph.le binḡaketa*, we tied (the paddy) in sheaves narrow at the top and thick at the roots.

phuckuḡ, the same as *phucka*, q. v. (about the eaves and sheaves). *Ph. binḡa do eken lekha kulukaḡ*, the bundles thin at the top and big at the other end, only serve to fill the number; *sate ph.ena*, the eaves are not sufficiently long.

phuckuḡ phuckuḡ, the same as *phuckuḡ*, q. v. (about several or very small). *Ph.ph.e suḡ akana*, she has tied her hair into a tiny knot.

phuc mante (-marte, -mente), adv. Quickly, fast, suddenly. *Ph.m.ye calaoena tinre coḡ*, he went off suddenly, who knows when; *sen lahaḡpe*, *ph.m.ḡ tiokḡpea*, go in advance, I shall catch up with you fast enough (cf. *phoc mante*).

phucḡgi, adj. f., the same as *phocḡga*, q. v., applied to females.

phucuḡ, v. a. m. Let slip; slip away. *Hakoḡ ph.kedea*, I let the fish slip away; *oka seḡe ph.ena*, *nite tahḡkana*, he has slipped away somewhere, he was here just now; *sahan ph. hurhayena tolkatage*, the firewood slipped away and fell down although it was tied.

phucuḡ mante (-marte, -mente), adv. Suddenly, of a sudden. *Ph.m.ye nir paromena*, it (e. g., a hare) ran away of a sudden passing (among people); *ph.m.ye tunketa sar*, *miḡ hore bajaokedea*, he let his arrow fly off on a sudden, he hit and hurt a man (cf. *phaḡ phuḡ*).

phucuḡ phucuḡ, adv. Quickly, rapidly. *Ph.ph.e calaḡ kana*, *bako tiokḡ dareae kana*, he is going quickly, they are unable to catch up with him; *ph.ph.ko odokoḡ kana*, they are coming rapidly out (through a door, having finished, e. g., drinking) (v. supra).

phucuk phucuk, adv. Quickly, rapidly and repeatedly. *Mohajon then ph.ph.e calaḡ hijuḡ kana*, he is quick to go again and again to the

money-lender; *gajarre hō ph.ph.e paromoka*, he passes quickly even through dense jungle (cf. *phuc mante*; cf. supra).

phucuñ phucuñ, the same as *phocoñ phocoñ*, q. v.

phudli, adj. In tatters. *Engame dal ph.meae nahak*, your mother will presently give you a sound beating; *apate ruhet ph.kedea*, her father scolded her right and left. (The same as *phodle*, q. v., but only used about girls.)

phudna, n., v. a. m., v. a. d. A thread armband; put do. round the upper arm. *Dene banar sopore ph. menaktaca* (or *-e ph. akana*), he has a thread armband on both his upper arms (or, has put do. on); *gidrai ph. akawadea*, he has given the child a thread armband. The *phudna* is of thread, either cotton or silk, of any dark colour, tied round the upper arm a little above the elbow; it consists of a number of threads (about twenty); the ends of the threads may hang down one foot more or less from the back of the arm; this is called *dalae phudna*; another form is braided without anything hanging down; this is called *jamki phudna*. A *mandoli* or *baju* (qq. v.) may be affixed to the *phudna*. The *phudna* was formerly very common and used by both men and women; nowadays it is very rare. The Santals get it from jugis who may also wear this armband. (Mundari *phudna*.)

phud phud, adv., v. a. m. With a flapping, thudding, rustling sound; to make do. sound, clap the wings, rush. *Tulamko piteda ph.ph.*, they are teasing cotton with the bow, making thudding sounds; *sim ph.ph.ko udquena*, the fowls flew making a flapping sound; *ph.ph.e tarameta*, she is walking making a rustling sound with her skirt-cloth; *dhuniako ph.ph.et kana*, the cotton teasers make a thudding sound (onomat.).

phud phudau, adv., v. a. m., the same as *phud phud*, q. v. *Gidiko ph.ph.ena*, the vultures flew away making a rustling sound; *marake ph.ph. rakapena*, the peacock (or -hen) flew up making a flapping sound; *sim tala duarreye ph.ph.ena*, *perako hijuka*, the hen clapped her wings in the middle of the door, some visitors will come (v. *phete phete*) (v. *phada phudu*).

phudrau, v. a. m. Jaw, scold, abuse incessantly, brag, babble, talk trash. *Orak hortete ph.et kana*, the wife is babbling (angrily); *cet coko lai rangakedete bariē āte ph.k kana*, he is fulminating (cursing and swearing), somebody having made him angry by saying something to him (v. *hudrau*).

phudur phudur, adv., v. a. m. Nonsensically, foolishly, angrily; to brag, boast, talk rubbish. *Ph.ph.e roreta*, he is talking nonsensical trash; *celem ph.ph.eta*, *thirkoime*, what are you talking such trash for, be quiet; *dher do alom ph.ph.oka*, *gapalañ napama*, don't brag so much, we shall meet to-morrow (v. supra; ? onomat.).

phugri, adj. f., the same as *phogra*, q. v., but applied to females.

phuhi, v. *puhi*. (C.; H. *phūhi*.)

phujau, v. *pujau*. (C.)

phujhuč, v. *phuckuč*. (C.)

phuk, v. *phuk phuk*. (C.)

phukqar, the same as *pukar*, q. v. *Cando ph.kate ror̄me*, speak calling on Chando (God) to be your witness.

phukqar, n. An opening, aperture, a hole through and through, as in a wall, a chimney opening. (C., not here.)

phukqar, v. *hakar phukqar*.

phuki, n., adj., v. a. m. An empty silk-worm cocoon; empty, hollow; make, become do. (applied to cocoons, worm-eaten beans, etc.), to honeycomb; desert, become worthless. *Ph. lumqam* (or *lumqam ph.*), an empty cocoon (constructed animate, *noko dō eken ph. lumqam kanako*); *ph. lahi*, the empty crust of the lac insect (also constructed animate); *ph. lahile chaqao akat-koa*, we have taken down (off) the empty lac-crusts; *orak dō ph.gea*, the house is deserted; *nui lumqam dōe ph.gea*, this cocoon is empty (note animate); *nui maejiu dōe ph.gea*, this woman is "empty" (used about a woman who has had a child without being married); *huti jonḍrako ph.keta*, the weevils have (worm) eaten the Indian corn (stored in a bundle, etc.); *raherko ph.keta*, they have worm-eaten the *raher* (q. v., so that only the shell remains); *orak ph.yena*, the house has been deserted; *lumqamko ph.yena*, the cocoons have become empty (moths are out); *nui kuri dōe ph.yena*, this girl has become empty (has had a child without being married; v. *cupi chaqui*; such a girl is treated as divorced) (cf. H. *phokā*, hollow, empty).

phukir, the same as *phakir*, q. v.

phuk mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a thud (the sound of something soft being pierced by a sharp instrument). *Dabi tuiea menteñ menlaka*, *lačrege ph.m.ñ tunkedea sukri*, I intended to shoot the pig in the shoulder-blade, I hit it in the stomach, the arrow going in with a thud; *borlonte tarup ph.m.ye sobokkedea*, he stabbed the leopard (in the stomach) with a spear, with a thud (cf. H. *phūk*, blow, puff).

phukni, n. A hollow piece of bamboo used to blow a fire, etc., a blow-pipe. (H. *phukni*; very rare with Santals.)

phukniq, adj. f., the same as *phuktiq*, q. v., applied to females. (Very rare.)

phuk phak, the same as *phak phuk*, q. v.

phuk phuk, adv., the same as *phuk mante*, q. v., but about repeated sounds.

Sukri ph.ph. lačrele tiñe kan tahēkana, we were throwing stones at the pig's stomach, thud thud (cf. *phok phok*).

phuk phuk, adv. Breathing heavily, panting. *Ph.ph. reñgečedin kana*, I am extremely hungry (v. *phok phok*).

phuk phukau, v. m. Commence to learn to cry (quails), to croon, sob, moan. *Gundri ghurukko ced jokhenko ph.ph.ka*, when the young quails learn to chirp they call *phuk phuk*; *sereñ anjomteye ph.ph.ka kana*, he is crooning, hearing a song (wishing to learn the tune); *hor gočlenre mon bhitri khon rak dō ačrege ph.ph. oḍok godoka*, when a person is dead, crying will of itself come sobbing out from one's inner heart (with

men, not with women who cry loudly; it is described as a kind of inner convulsive sobbing, not heard (cf. *phuk phuk*; onomat.).

phuk phuku, v. a. m. Blow, inflate, fill with air, distend. *Baladare ph.ph.keta*, he inflated the tyre (*baladar* is Engl. "bladder"); *badam hoete ph.ph.yena*, the sail was spread out by the wind (cf. *phuk phuk*).

phukrin, n. A witch. (C.; unknown here; cf. P. H. *faqiri*; v. *phukir*; v. *phuksi*.)

phuksi, n. The lungs; a witch. (Desi *phoksi*; not regularly used.)

phukṭi, n., adj., v. a. m. A joke, jest, witticism; joking, jesting, funny, witty, jocose, jocular; to joke, jest, crack jokes. *Ph. bañ baḍae hor dō ph. kathate hōko edreka*, people who don't understand a joke will become angry also at a jesting word; *landa sagai hor dō jaogeko ph.a* (or *ph.joṇa*), people who stand in the relationship to each other of being able to laugh with each other, will always crack jokes; *phalna ph.ye uṭhalekhan bañ mucḍokṭaea*, *landa thakao ocomeae*, when so and so starts cracking jokes, it will not come to an end, he will make you tired laughing. (Muṇḍari *phokṭia*.)

phukṭia, adj. m. Jocular, humorist. *Ph. hor kanae*, he is a humorist (v. supra).

phukur mante (-*marte*, -*mēnte*), adv. With a long breath, with a heavy sigh. *Ph.m.ye saheṭketa*, he gave a long breath; breathed heavily (when relieved of fear or anxiety, also about people believed to be dead, but showing signs of life) (v. infra).

phukur phukur, adv., v. m., the same as *phokor phokor*, q. v. *Ph.ph.e saheṭel kana*, he is breathing heavily (particularly about the movement of the stomach seen in heavy breathing). (Muṇḍari *phukur phukur*.)

phuk mante (-*marte*, -*mēnte*), adv., the same as *phok mante*, q. v. (only a little deeper sound).

phuk phuk, the same as *phok phok*, q. v. (v. supra).

phul, v. *pul*. (Bridge.)

phul, n., v. m. A flower, intimate friend; be, become intimate friends. *Ph. kanakin*, they are intimate friends; *ph.enakin*, they entered into eternal friendship with each other. *Dela ph. haṭ*, come, flower-friend, let us go to the market (it might be noted, that these friends address each other as "flower" and not by name). (H. *phūl*; in Santali nearly only used about the ceremonial exchange of flowers; v. infra *phul palao*, *phul phoran*.)

phul, n. Ornamental knobs on a shield. *Tamba reak ph.ko lagao akata phirire*, they have fixed ornamental knobs of copper on the shield (not the central ornament that is called *toa* or *nunu*, qq. v.). (H. *phūl*; v. *phuliq*.)

phulq, n. The fresh mahua blossom (before it is dried). *Ph.te mit candole jomketa*, we had fresh mahua blossoms for food for one month (it is cooked without being dried); *ph. matkōm teketabonpe*, boil the fresh mahua flowers for us. (H. *phūlā*, swollen, blossomed; v. *matkōm*.)

- phulqi*, v. a.; v. m. d. Make fun, joke; to fool. *Cetpe phulqiyeta, enhatege nahakpe sariaga, adope jhograka*, what are you making such fun for, in this way you will presently make it a serious matter, then you will quarrel; *ph.jon kanakin*, they are poking fun at each other; *mahajone ph.kidina*, the money-lender made fun of me (and deceived me). (*Phulqi* is mostly about acting, not about talk, cf. H. *phūā*, exult; cf. *phulqu*.)
- phulq kasia*, n. A jester, humorist, wag, clown; fun, joking. *Ph.k. roptam do ikakam, balek kangeam, buj banukitama*, leave off this humorous talk of yours, you are becoming infantile, you have no sense; *ph.k. hor do bako kamia, eken galmarako asola*, clownish people will not work, they make talk the only real thing; *ph.k.te do ohom qsullena*, you will not be able to support yourself by joking (cf. *phulqi*, v. *kasia*).
- phulq khasia*, v. *phulq kasia*. (C.)
- phulqni*, v. a. Joke, jest; adj., the same as *phulania*, q. v. *Alom tahena kami thec am ph. hor do*, don't stay where there is work to be done, you jesting person; *ekene ph.yeta, boge katha do banukitaea*, he is only making fun, he has no serious words.
- phulania*, n., adj., v. a. Joke, jest; funny, jocular, jesting; to joke, jest, poke fun, crack jokes. *Eken ph.i cet akata*, he has only learnt to poke fun; *adi ph. hor kanae, jahatinre ph. kathateye qris cabakema*, he is a very jocular man, sometimes he may make you utterly disgusted with his funny talk; *cet yape ph.yet kana kami jokhec*, what are you cracking jokes for, you young fellows, when you have to work (v. *phulqi*).
- phulq phuli*, v. m. Be sulky, show ill-temper. *Cetkoe ph.ph. barae kana, onka ph.ph.k do ikakatam, ban sajaoka*, what is she sulky for, give up showing your ill-temper in this way, it is not proper (v. *phulqu*).
- phulqs*, n. An offering of rice and an Areca nut to Durga, Kali or Mahadeb. Some leaves of the Bael tree are placed on the ground in front of the idol; on these about half-a-seer of sun-dried rice is heaped (the rice is soaked in water; the man working keeps the fingers of his left hand so as to form a kind of up-side down funnel, the thumb reaching the index finger; with his right hand he slowly takes the rice up and lets it fall down through this "funnel," a heap thus forming on the leaves). On the top of the heap of rice, an Areca nut (*gua*) is put. The man then makes an invocation, asking to be spared from illness in the coming year, or to get children, at the same time vowing, if he gets what he asks for, to sacrifice rams, he-goats or even a buffalo next year. Doms thereupon commence to belabour their drums. If the Areca nut falls down from the top, it is taken as a sign that the deity has heard. To Durga and Kali, this vow is made on the last day before the idol is immersed in the water; to Mahadeb, this vow is made on the day of the *pata*, the hook-swinging festival. *Ph.e condaketa*, he performed the offering of the Areca nut and vowed (also *ph.e carhaoketa*); *cetre cekayena, ph. ban hurok kan do, khub ru ocokope*, what is the matter,

the *phulas* is not falling down, make them drum all they can. (Desi *phulas*; probably a name for the Areca nut.)

phulau, v. m. Swell, inflate, distend; be proud, haughty, vainglorious. *Reṅgotko jome kana, joha ph. akantaea*, he has toothache, his cheek is swollen; *caoleko lohof ph. akafa*, they have soaked the rice so that it has swollen; *lač ph. akantaea*, his stomach is swollen; *phalna do teheṅ gapae ph. akana*, so and so has become great (in his own opinion, vain, unkind) at this present time; *roṭe lekae ph. akana*, he has become swollen like a frog (vainglorious); *usatteye ph. akana*, she has become grand being in the sulks. (H. *phalnā*.)

phulbaria, n. A flower garden. (Desi *phulbari*, H. *phulwārī*; a too high word for most Santals.)

phul dharia, n. An informant, spy, scout. The *phul dharia* is the assistant of the *jan* or witch-finder. When people come to consult the *jan* and he is unable to give them the wished-for answer at once, he will tell them that there are some obstructions that must be removed; they go to the man, who takes them aside, and performs a sacrifice (of a fowl, a grasshopper, a frog, a white cat, or any fancied thing) to remove the obstacles; while doing this, he, in a subtle way, elicits from them all the information wanted, whereupon he secretly conveys all this to the *jan* who now knows what he is to tell the *phiriqdi* (q. v.). He is able to tell them who they are, their village, etc., and what they have come to ask about. *Janren ph.dh. bako tahentakokhan bako dhej dareaka*, if a witchfinder has no secret informant, he is unable to do anything (v. *phul*).

phulgad, n. The scum that comes to the surface of sugar-cane juice when being boiled, after the first scum has been skimmed off and thrown away. This second scum is eaten. *Ph. rakaṭ cabalenkhan khub sapha gur hoeoka*, when the "flower-scum" has all come to the surface, it becomes very clean molasses (H. *phūl* and v. *gad*).

phuli, v. *ḍali phuli*.

phuli, adj. Neat, undiluted (spirits). *Sedaere balaeako duruṭ hapamlenre ph. pḡuraḱo hūyet tahḱana*, formerly when co-parents-in-law sat together they drank neat liquor (distilled of dried mahua flowers). (Muṇḍari *phuli*.)

phuliq, n., the same as *phul*, q. v. (the shield ornaments).

phuliq, n. Stamped paper. *Iraḷ ana reaḱ ph. kirin aguime*, buy and bring a stamped paper worth eight annas. (Engl. folio; used only in connexion with court business.)

phul kasa, n. Pure, unalloyed bell-metal. *Ph.k. reaḱ thari do ruṭa leka jhalkaoka*, a plate of pure bell-metal shines like silver (v. *phul* and *phuli*; v. *kasa*).

phul kqela, n. First-class coal not mixed with stone. *Ph.k.re sunum menakte aḱi joloḱa*, in first-class coal there is oil, hence it burns exceedingly well; *ph.k. do bhitri kaḱ khonko la oḱoka, ar ph.k.te rel*

gaḍiko calaoa, they dig the first class coal out from the inner parts of the coal mine, and they make the railway go using this coal (v. *supra* and *koela*).

phul kubi, n. Cauliflower. (H. *phūl kobi*; fairly rare with Santals, except those living near the larger bazaars.)

phul patao, v. a. Join in eternal friendship (two persons of the same sex), to perform the ceremony of *do*. The ceremony is in these parts performed in the following way: the two concerned prepare garlands of *gulāñj* (q. v.) flowers, one each; in the presence of people, called together in the courtyard of the home of one of the two, they hang the garlands round each other's neck and salute each other (not bowing, but receiving each other's salute; v. *so johar*). Thereupon, both go round and salute every one present. The father or other relative, or even any one of those present, will give a treat of beer or, if not, of parched rice, to all present. The two "flowers" exchange presents of cloth. Throughout their life-time they will act as intimate friends, assist each other and invite each other's family to feasting, etc. They never use each other's name, but address each other and speak of each other as *phul* (flower), say, e. g., *phul ayo*, my flower-friend's mother, etc. This way of joining in life-long friendship is mostly followed by girls, but also by men. Santals may enter into this kind of friendship with one of the same sex of another race or religion, a Santal girl (or man) with a Mohammedan, Dom, Bauri, Potter, Goldsmith, or any Hindu caste girl (or man). C. says, the ceremony consists in fixing a flower in the hair of each other. Not so here; but cf. what is called *karam ḍar*. *Nukin do ph.kin p. akafa*, these two have joined in life-long friendship by going through the flower ceremony; *onko kaṭiḥ jatrenkoge hoṛ hoṛon tuluc ph.p. ḍiko khusika, ar ph.em p. kaile khan jāhānak ḍiko jaria*, people of the lower castes are eager to join in life-long friendship with Santals, and if you are fool enough to go through the ceremony with them, they will pester you to get this or that. (H. *phūl*; v. *patao*.)

phul poran, n., v. m. Intimate friendship, *do*. friends; join in *do*.; become intimate friends. *Phul poran* is the same as *phul patao*, but may also be used about intimate friends who have not gone through the ceremony. It is said that two such women may be intimate with each other's husbands. They are "one soul." *Ph.p. kanakin*, they are life-long friends; *nukin phalmatikin do ḍikin ph.p. akana, ona iate phulkin patao akafa*, these two, so-and-so and so-and-so, have become intimate friends, therefore they have gone through the ceremony of joining in eternal friendship; *aben doben ph.p. akanteye em gotatmea, ale do cele bale hoeokiteye emalea*, you two have joined in intimate friendship, therefore she gave you at once, as we stand in no kind of relation to her, why should she give us (anything) (v. *supra*; H. *prāṇ*, breath of life, soul).

phul son, n. First-class hemp (of the plant *Crotalaria juncea*, DC.). *Ph. s. reak baber dō aḍi keṭeṭa*, rope of first-class hemp is very strong. This variety is short and thin (v. *phul* and *son*).

phulwari, n. A flower-garden. (H. *phulwārī*; very rare and not known to all Santals.)

phu mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv., the same as *pho mante*, q. v. (Some may be heard pronouncing it *phū*.)

phundi, v. a. d. Falsely accuse, calumniate, slander, adj. Perfidious, slandering, calumniating. *Cedaḱ nui bapurīḥ hōr dōm ph.ae kana*, why are you bringing a false charge against this poor man; *aḍi ph. hōr kanae, kathae joraeta hōr ḍaṇḍom ocoko laḡit*, he is a very unscrupulous person, he concocts stories to cause people to be fined (v. *phond*; cf. *phorpundi*; not common; P. H. *fandī*).

phuñ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a swishing sound, with a twang; straight through. *Ph.m. dhirīye capatketa*, he threw a stone with a swishing sound (it was heard, but did not hit); *ph.m. sukriye tuñ tapkedea*, he sent the arrow straight through the pig (the arrow came all out) (onomat.).

phuñ phuñ, adv., v. a. m. With swishing, twanging, thudding sounds; make do. sounds, sound twangingly, etc. *Ph.ph. tulmko pitelet kana*, they are teasing the cotton, making twanging sounds; *tumdaḱ ph.ph.oḱ kana kharen ĩurha akante*, the dancing-drum gives a non-resonant sound, because the lacquer has fallen off (onomat.).

phupṇḍa, adj., v. m. Musty, mouldy, mildewed, stale; become do. *Noa jonḍra dō ph.gea, otre dōhō dōhote*, this Indian corn is mouldy, because it has been kept lying on the floor; *gola reak hōrō dō hemalte ph.yena*, the paddy in the granary has become musty, due to the moisture; *japul dinre joto jinis algate ph.ka*, during the rainy season all things easily become mildewed. (H. *phaphūdnā*, become mildewed; cf. H. *phaphūdi*; Muṇḍari *phupṇḍa*.)

phupuṇu, v. a. m. To hiss, puff, snort. *Ayañ biñe ph.keṭa*, the cobra hissed; *gai dō ph.ateye ĩir heṭena roroḱ*, the cow came running and snorting to butt; *phalna dō haṇḍi tanake ĩū ĩawankhan aḍi āṭe ph.ka*, when so and so gets beer or something of the same kind to drink he will snort very heavily (angry) (v. *phu phu*; H. *phū*, hiss, snort).

phu phu, adv., v. a. m. Panting, hissing, breathing heavily; to pant, breathe heavily. *Ph.ph.m. oñetre hō bam jol dāreak kana*, you are unable to make the fire burn, although you are blowing hard; *ph.ph.ko sahelet kana kaḍa*, the buffaloes are panting heavily (tired or after having had a full feed); *japitkatēye ph.ph.yet kana*, he is breathing heavily, having fallen asleep; *laṅgayenae, ph.ph.ḱ kanae*, he has become tired, he is breathing heavily (panting) (onomat.; cf. *pho pho*).

phuphuṇu, v. *phupuṇu*.

phupṇḍa, v. *phupṇḍa*. (C., two aspirated consonants do not follow each other in Santali in the same stress-unit.)

phur, v. a. m. To blow out of the mouth, eject from the mouth; to snort.

Thamakure ph. gidiketa cun kharayente, he blew the tobacco out from his mouth, because the lime was too pungent; *dakae ph. gidiketa, cet coe togoč namkette*, he ejected the rice from his mouth, because he happened to chew something (e. g., a stone); *jāwāe beṭa erveltet koṛa caoleye ph.adea*, the bridegroom blew rice out from his mouth on his bride's younger brother (customary at marriages, the so treated young man does the same to the bridegroom; the bridegroom has his mouth full of rice; he first kisses his brother-in-law on the cheek, whereupon he blows the rice out on to the spot kissed and round the face); *jāhānič sadomko disalekhan ekkalteye ph.a*, if a horse becomes aware of somebody (unknown) he will at once snort; *teṭaeakin ph.ana*, the two brothers-in-law blew rice out of the mouth on to each other (onomat.; *H. phurr*).

phurān, n., v. a. m. A fine; to demand or impose a fine, to mulct; to make a contract for a job. *Ph. lagaokedea*, a fine was imposed on him; *koṛa khatirte mōṛē ṭakako ph.kidiṇa*, they imposed a fine of five rupees on me on account of my boy (who had done a wrong); *dāṇḍ ph. lagao-kidiṇa* (or *ḍ. ph.kidiṇako*) *sukri karonte*, they imposed a fine on me owing to a pig of mine; *caukare tin tiritpe ph.keta*, how much did you contract to get per 100 cubic feet (for digging); *gel ṭakate noa dealle ph.keta*, we undertook to build this wall for ten rupees. (*B. phurān*, a job, contract; in this meaning the word is becoming obsolete in Santali, while *ṭhika* is commonly used.)

phurāu, v. m., v. *purāu* (pronunciation doubtful).

phurkqu, v. a. m. Blow away; spout out. *Hoete toṛoč ph. pasiradiṇa*, the wind made the ashes fly on me; *meṇ seṅgel iriṭpe, baṅkhan hoe dake ph. oṭaṇa*, have a care, extinguish the fire, or the storm will make it fly somewhere; *nitoč do lumam cune ph.keta*, now the moth inside the cocoon has spouted out lime (to fill up the wall of the cocoon and make it strong and prevent insects from getting in) (*v. phur*).

phurka phurki, v. a. m., the same as *phurkqu*, q. v. *Seṅgel ph.ph.yena, bale sambrāo dareata*, the fire was blown off here and there; *hoete sauriye ph.ph.keta*, the wind blew the thatching-grass off here and there (from the roof).

phur mante (-marte, -mente), adv. With a buzzing, whirring sound; of certain birds flying up (from the ground). *Baṭa ph.m.ye uḍquena*, the quail fly up (from the ground) with a buzzing sound (*v. infra*).

phur phur, adv. Making buzzing, whirring sounds; v. m. Be blown away. *Gundriko uḍquena ph.ph.*, the quails flew up, buzzing (more than one); *ph.ph.e hoeyela*, there is a strong (howling) wind; *seṅgel ph.ph.ok kana, dač dulakpe*, the fire is being blown away, pour water on it. (*H. phurr*; onomat.).

phur phurāu, v. a. m. Blow away, make fly (wind); be blown away. *Silpiṇ sinpe, hoe ph.ph. bolok kana*, shut the door, the wind comes howling in;

marah orak reak sauriye ph.ph. oñaketa, the storm blew the thatching-grass of the big house off (v. *phur phur*).

phursat, the same as *phursut*, q. v.

phursut, n., v. m. Leisure, opportunity; have do.; v. a. Finish, end.

Ph. bamuktina, ohoh senlena, I have no leisure, I cannot go; *am do korako menakkotamtem ph.gea*, you are at leisure, because you have your sons; *ohoh ph.lena tehen gapa do*, I shall have no leisure just at present (lit. to-day to-morrow); *kamile ph.keta*, we have finished the work. (A. H. *furşat*.)

phurti, n., adv., v. a. m. Quickness; quickly, rapidly; act, work quickly; be quick, brisk, smart. *Cet leka bañ kora horin ñelepe, ph.ge bantape*, why, how am I seeing you, you young men, you have no activity; *guti ñelepe, cet leka ph.ve kami kan*, look at the servant, how briskly he is working; *ph. calakme*, go quickly; *kamiye ph.keta*, he worked quickly; *adiye ph.k kana, joto hor khone lahak kana*, he is very quick (works, goes quickly), he gets in advance of all. (H. *phurti*.)

phurau, v. a., the same as *phorao*, q. v. (to snort). (Rare.)

phurti, the same as *phurti*, q. v. (not common).

phuruḱ, n., v. a. m. A leaf-cup; make do. The Santals have several kinds of leaf-cups, small or large according to what they are used for; brass-cups are of fairly recent introduction, not to mention cups of enamel-ware or crockery. Cf. *lauq, tumbq* and *bokak*. *Aṭal ph.*, a leaf-cup made of double leaves (two placed beside each other and two on top of these, not across, stitched together; used for curry of any kind, particularly also vegetables, but not fish); *boṅga bhautiḱ ph.*, a cup made of one leaf (used for libation of milk; also for keeping sun-dried rice, sindur, etc., in connexion with sacrifices; small); *bhautiḱ ph.*, a leaf-cup made of two leaves put across each other (used for fish-curry, curds, and may be used for other kinds of curry); *cuñiul ph.*, a small cup of one leaf (for drinking); *daṅgra jom ph.*, a leaf-cup made like the *aṭal ph.*, but of very large leaves (for curry of meat); *hako jom ph.*, the same as *bhautiḱ ph.*; *haṇḍi ph.*, made of one leaf (both ends pinned), for drinking beer (or for water or milk, when given to children); *jel ph.*, the same as *aṭal ph.*, used for serving meat-curry; *khalak ph.*, a large leaf-cup (v. *khalak*); *paṭra khalak ph.*, a very large leaf-cup (v. *khalak*); *soṛha ph.*, the same as *aṭal ph.*, but of large leaves (for curry and particularly for gruel and *nim daḱ maṇḍi*, q. v.); *tale ph.*, a leaf-cup made of the leaf of the Palmyra palm (large, for drinking or to take flesh, etc. away in); *utu ph.*, the same as *aṭal ph.* The *tale ph.* is made by men only; all others by both men and women, mostly women. *Sakamko ph.keta*, they used the leaves for making cups; *rohorena, ohoh ph.lena noako sakam do*, they are dry, these leaves cannot be used for leaf-cups; *ph. leka bar pe topra khet menaktalea*, we have two or three bits of rice-fields tiny like leaf-cups. (Muṇḍari *puru*, Ho *pu*.)

phuruñ, v. a. m. Temper, harden; emit vapour, heat. The idea seems to be, that anything hot coming in contact with cold water, emits some heat. *Kamar dō tēngōč dhipaukate dakreko ph.a*, the blacksmiths heat the axe (or any other implement of iron) and temper it in water; *kala ŭaka seŋgelre lolokate dakrele ph.a*, we harden a deaf rupee (i. e., a rupee that does not give the proper sound when tested) in water after having heated it in a fire; *thora thorae dakketā, eken ot ph. leka*, it rained just a little, only like making the soil emit some heat (it became equally hot again); *rear dak nūte hormo ph.entaea*, by drinking cold water (when hot) his body emitted heat (in consequence of which he got an acute attack of dysuria, *jhala*) (cf. *phuñ mante*, but *phuruñ* does not refer to any sound, they say; cf. *pharañ phiriñ*).

phus, adj. Trivial, false; unsubstantial. *Ph. kathae maraŋketa*, he made a trivial matter a big thing; *ph. mokordomae calaoeta*, he is carrying on a false lawsuit. (Rare.)

phusaḷau, v. *pusḷau*. (Very few people pronounce it thus.)

phus caṭao, v. a. m. To do one out of; not give, leave out; miss. *Am dōle ph. c.ketmea*, we left you out (you got nothing, because you were absent); *tayomenaŋ, ph.c.enāŋ*, I was too late, I was done out of it (v. *phus*; v. *caṭao*).

phuski, v. *puski*. (Whisper, hint, give a sign to.) *Bahu kuriko ph.adete jāwāe tuluc̣ bae senlena*, the young wife did not go with her husband, because they had whispered something to her. (H. *phuski*.)

phuskuč, v. a. m. Let slip away, let escape; slip through, out, come loose. *Hakoŋ ph.kedea*, I let the fish slip away; *tonol ph.ena*, the knot was untied; *saṭ akade tahḡkanaŋ, ph.kedeaŋ* (or *ph.enaē*), I had caught hold of him, I let him slip away (or, he slipped away, came loose). (About the same as *paṣkuč*, q. v.; cf. *phucuc̣*; Muṇḍari *phuckao*.)

phuskuč, the same as *paṣkuč*, q. v.

phusḷau, the same as *pusḷau*, q. v. (H. *phusḷānā*.)

phus mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. Quickly, without waiting, at once. *Ph.m. baber topakena*, the rope snapped without warning; *ph.m.ye lai goṭketa*, he at once told it without waiting (blabbed out what he had just heard told); *ph.m. gasič*, break wind quietly (v. *phos mante*) (cf. H. *phus*).

phus phas, the same as *phas phus*, q. v. (especially used about very light rain).

phus phus, the same as *phas phus*, q. v.

phus phusiḡ, adj., v. m. Weak, fragile, frail; be do. *Ph.ph. baberte parkom dō alope teña*, don't weave the (bottom of the) bedstead with a weak string (half rotten); *noa thamakur dō ph.ph.gea*, this tobacco is insipid (has no pungency); *noa kicrič dō ph.ph.yena*, this cloth has become half rotten (being kept too long). (H. *phusphusi*.)

phusuc̣ phusuc̣, adv. Quietly, comfortably, at ease. *Ph.ph.e japiṭjoŋ kana*, he is sleeping comfortably; *baŋ rabaŋlidiŋa, ph.ph.iŋ gitic̣ aŋgayena*, I did not feel it cold, I slept quietly until dawn (v. *pusuc̣ pusuc̣*).

phusur phusur, the same as *pusur pusur*, q. v. (Mundari *phusur phusur*.)
phuṭ, n., v. a. A hole at the back of a rat's passage through which it may escape; the thin roof of a rat's (*urič hon*) hole through which it may easily escape; make, prepare do. *Gođo reak ph. esēdtaeme*, shut up the rat's hole of escape; *cuṭia hōko ph.a*, mice also prepare holes of escape (at the back of their subterranean passages); *urič hon reak ph. nam maṛaṇpe*, find first where the *urič hon* (q. v., a large kind of rat living in the fields) have prepared the thin covering over their hole. (It is only the *urič hon* that keeps a thin covering and no hole; the other rats and mice have one or more holes of escape, besides their ordinary entrance.) (H. *phūṭ*, crack, gap.)

phuṭ, adj. Odd, without pair, pairless; v. a. m. Break off all intercourse; become unpaired, pairless (mostly about cattle, but also about people); separate oneself. *Nui ph. kaḍae juriae laḡil*, he is about to find a mate for this unpaired buffalo; *ḍaṅgrae ph. akantiṇa*, my bullock has become unpaired; *bhāi ph. enae, alope hōhōaea*, he has separated himself from his brothers, don't call him in (invite, etc.); *phalṇako bhāi ph. kedeā*, they have broken off intercourse with him. (H. *phūṭ*, crack, split, break; severed.)

phuṭ, v. *phuṭ tahe*.

phuṭ, used like *phuṭau*, q. v. (Rare.)

phuṭqk, v. m., the same as *puṭqk*, q. v.

phuṭani, adj., v. a. Boastful, bragging; to boast, brag. *Ph. hōr*, a bragging person; *ph. katha*, boastful words; *laha laha ḍo alom ph.a*, don't boast in advance (before you have done it) (cf. *phuṭau*).

phuṭaniā, adj., the same as *phuṭani*, q. v.

phuṭa phuṭi, v. m. Disperse, separate, each go one's own way. *Tikin se tarasiṇ sendra mucaṭkateko ph.ph.ka*, at noon or in the early afternoon they separate after having finished the hunt; *hāṭia hōrko ph.ph.yena*, the people who went to the market have dispersed (v. *phuṭau*).

phuṭau, v. a. m. To blab, blurt out, let leak out, disclose, divulge, make known; burst, spring, arise, swell. *Noa katha ḍo alom ph.a*, don't disclose this matter to anyone; *rog ph. akawadea*, the disease has broken out on him; *lai ph. aepe, tiṇqk lagaoe kana*, make known to him, how much he will have to pay (as a fine); *damteṭ lai ph.me*, tell the price plainly; *phalṇa reak kombroē ph.kettaea*, he made so and so's theft known (told that he was the thief); *mare caole reak daka ph.ka*, old rice boiled will swell; *baha reak so ph.ena*, the odour of the flower has spread; *bom ḡkoe kisār coe ph.ēl kan*, some wealthy person is letting bombs off. (H. *phūṭnā*.)

phuṭ bol eneč, n. The game of football. (Engl., now very common.)

phuṭia, n. Coppers, bronze coin. *Ph. banukṭiṇa*, I have no coppers. (Rare; here *kucra* is commonly used; except with *kauḍi*; cf. H. *phūṭā*, broken.)

phuṭiṭa kauḍi, n. Shells used as money, cowries. Twenty make one pice. These shells are now scarcely ever used as money, but are very commonly used as ornamentation on bullocks, buffalo calves and on drums (*dhol* and *rahar*, qq. v.). *Ph. kauḍi* is also called *kārā kauḍi*, q. v. (v. supra and *kauḍi*).

phuṭ mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a snap, without warning, suddenly. *Ph. m. dora topakena*, the loin-string snapped suddenly; *ph. m. laḥ orṇēn-tasa*, its stomach (e. g., of a dead pig when singed) burst suddenly; *ph. m. ghūrā topakena*, snap went the bow-string. (H. *phūṭ*.)

phuṭ phaṭ, the same as *phaṭ phuṭ*, q. v.

phuṭ taheṛ, n. A kind of melon, *Cucumis Melo* L., var. *momordica* (*Cucumis momordica*, Roxb.). Fruit is much eaten; when young, a good substitute for the common cucumber; when ripe, it will burst, and with sugar added is not inferior to the melon. *Ph. t. lekae orṇēna bulkate kumbā loyenre*, he burst like a melon, dead drunk, when the hut was burnt down. (H. *phūṭ*; v. *taheṛ*.)

phuṭul mante (-*marte*, -*mente*), adv. With a bound (small animals, hares, rats). *Ph. m. kulqi gaḍi khgne dṇa toṭena*, the hare came jumping out from its lair with a bound.

phuṭul phuṭul, adv. Jumping along, trotting, bounding. *Kulqi ph. ph. e hīr heḥēna*, the hare came jumping along; *gedra gidri hoṛ dṇ ph. ph. ko taṛama*, short-people of both sexes walk briskly (quickly with short steps).

phuṭuṇ phuṭuṇ, adv. Hurriedly (men walking). *Ph. ph. e calak kana*, he is going hurriedly and scantily clad (cf. supra; cf. *bhuṭuṇ bhuṭuṇ*; v. *phaṭaṇ phuṭuṇ*).





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