APPENDIX IX
APPENDIX IX

SPECIMENS OF TEXT IN N.W.KAURAVI IN PHONEMIC TRANSCRIPTION

<table>
<thead>
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<th>N.W.Kauravi</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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<tr>
<td>suraj, sdr, ava</td>
<td>The Sun and the Wind</td>
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The North wind and the sun were disputing which of them (lit. us) was (lit. is) the stronger, when a traveller came along (lit. wrangling) in a warm cloak. They agreed (lit. the following bargain) was struck between them that the one who first succeeded in making the traveller take his cloak off should (lit. would) be considered stronger (than the other). Then the North wind blew (lit. began to blow) hard (as it could), but the more it blew, the more closely did the traveller fold his cloak around (him) and at last (lit. getting disappointed) the North wind gave up the attempt (lit. to blow). Then (lit. now) the sun shone out (lit. began to shine) warmly and immediately the traveller took off (his) cloak gave up the attempt (lit. to blow). Then (lit. now) the sun shone out (lit. began to shine) warmly and immediately the traveller took off (his) cloak and so North wind was obliged to confess that the sun (lit. is) the stronger of the two.

Notes: Corresponding numbers in English translation indicate word-to-word meaning.
The story of the king and the banker

There was a banker. He had seven sons. Six (of them) used to earn (while) the seventh son used to give hundred rupees daily in charity.

Doing thus, they (once) said, (began to say)

"Whence shall we earn and pay him. We have been toiling so hard to earn." The seventh son was separated. A few thousands (five or four thousand) were given to him. He squandered (them) all within a year. Having spent them all he spoke to his wife- "I will leave for some (distant) land, to earn and to give in charity."

She said, (began to say), "(Well) you are going but you may try (ask) your elder brother. The elder brother said, "(Dear) brother, (you) do not leave, have (a sum of) four thousand more from me." These also were donated by him.

Again (he) left (began to leave). But this time he went to the younger (brother). He also gave (him) money. His (amount) also was spent in charity. All (the rupees) were squandered away.

Then (he) went to the third. He also gave four thousand. Thus having got from all the six (brothers) he went to the mother — the seventh. Having gone to mother, (he) repeated the same.

The mother also paid (him) four thousand.

Having donated her (money) too, he set out (on a journey). He sat under a tree. There on (his)
way, might be well. (He) sat at a clean spot
under the tree; (thinking) that I shall rest
here."

At night two birds (creatures) conversed
(with each other). They were the whirlpool
and the whirligig. "That O whirligig, are you
sleeping?" "If (anybody) collects this (these)
dung of mine which is lying to (my) right
side and applies (to the eyes) after pounding
it, the blind will regain his vision. He will
begin to see. The whirligig spoke (began to say),
"O, whirlpool, if any leper takes a bath with
my dung which is (are) lying to (my) left side
he will be all right." When the day broke
(rose) he peaced (the dung of) the right-side
separately and (the dung of) the left-side
separately.

Having packed (then) he set out. He seated
(himself) on a well (to drink water).

The water-woman said, "Our (my) king is blind."

"O, water-woman," (he addressed) "You tell (me). I shall see him." She having got the permission
and getting him invited, took him to the king's
palace.

Having reached (there) he pounded the dung
and applied it to the eyes. His eyes became
quite normal after applying (it) for three days
(only). Then the king asked (him), "What (Now
many rupees) are your charges? whatever (you)
ज्ञानी // उसे ने पहर्यो कहा / अक में / सूरत रनाई / और सूरत के पुनः गया / अक में सूरत के पुनः गया / अक में सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः गया / ये सूरत के पुनः 254
demand, I (shall) pay." He again told, "I will charge seven hundred and seven rupees." I have been starving for the (last) seven days. He spent seven rupees for (his) ration etc. and gave seven hundred in charity. Then, again he went to the next town and sat on a well to drink water. Then, again the water-woman says, "Our (lit. my) king is suffering from leprosy. No body eats whatever he touches. (lit. any thing from his hand). Then he says, "You go and enquire, O, water-woman, I shall treat him." That water-woman went and got the permission. She took him to the king's place. There having got a metallic pitcher filled with water, he placed (the lit. those) dung) to boil. When the water got boiled, (he) gave baths to the king for three days. The king got normal. When the king recovered, he (lit. the king) says, "Whatever you want to ask for, you ask me." So he says (to himself) "I have no issue except a daughter(lit. I have only a daughter). If he asks for her, I would give her (in marriage)." He did not ask for anything(lit. Then the king thought, "I would give him my daughter in marriage and adopt the son-in-law. Having given (his) daughter in marriage, (he) adopted the son-in-law. (११) kept at his house) He began to live there and started donating one hundred rupees. When four or five years
passed while living there, he.came at midnight.
4 9 6 7 8 11 11 11
night remembered his old home. As soon as
12 10 13 14 15 16
he came out at midnight, a bird (lit. creature)
17 17 18 22 22 21 20
came by, and having got him at his back he
25 24 27 26 27
brought him there to (his) old home. Then he
31 30 29 33 34 37 37
went to his wife's bed (lit. where the cot was)
spread) and said, (lit. that) "O, queen, I have
42 43 44 45 46 47
come." Then the queen replies 'sleeping (you)
50 50 49 51 52 54 53
might have come. "Then he kept waiting
55 55 56 57 58 59
(lit. standing). And second time he said, "0
59 60 61 62 63 67 64
queen, get up, I have come." She said again the
65 66 66 69 69 68 68
same words (lit. word), "(You) might have come."
70 71 72 73 74 75 76
Third time, he again said, "O queen, I go."
77 80 85 88 81 85 84 78
Thereafter, a pitcher of water was lying by her
79 86 90 90 89 89
side. He, after taking the lid (lit. bowl) off,
92 91 93 92
from it, put water into it and having drunk,
93 94 96 94 98 96 97 95 94
left the half full (lit. left half water in it),
98 98 99 99 100 102
and went away. In the meantime, the queen also
107 104 105 100 101 102 104
got up (lit. the eye of the queen also opened).
105 106 107 108 110 109 101
She dreamed and saw that her lord (my lord)
111 111 112 119
had come. She felt very thirsty (lit. felt)
118 118 119 118 119 113
great thirst of water) on account great
113 112 111 118 115 114 113
anxiety. She took (lit. having taken) the half
122 124 125 126 127 128
drunk water of the king contained in that
128 127 126 125 124 123
bowl and drunk it. With that water she
134 134 133 132 131 130
began pregnant. (lit. she got hopes from the
130 129 128 127 126 125
Lord's house). Her brothers-in-law (lit. younger
141 140 141 140 139 138
and elder brothers-in-law) came to know (of it)
and the mother the king described. As
Then she began to say, "I have committed no sin (lit. good or bad deed). "I saw the king in
a dream (lit. The king came in dream) I drank water from the bowl." Thus wandering about she went
to the same country where the king had gone. (when)
nine months passed in the vicinity of the same
country (lit. city), a son was born. When the son
was five or six days old (lit. five or seven) She
placed him in a tomblike temple (lit. made him lie)
in the 'sati') The banker and his wife used to
come to worship the 'sati'. "O sati, we are issueless." (lit. we have no issue) "Bless us with
a son." When they came to worship, they saw (lit.
what did they see?) that a male baby was lying in
the sati. At this the moneylender says to (his)
wife, "Darling (lit. wife of banker) we, prayed
for a son daily, to the sati, to-day (she) blessed
(us) with a son." Taking (him) up in her lap the
bankers wife went away. When the (real) mother
returned after washing the baby-clothes, (she) was
(lit. she saw what?) that the bankers wife was
carrying away her son. When
She saw (her thus), (She) followed them bewailing in their footsteps. She claimed (lit. says), "The baby is mine." The banker's wife (lit. she) says,

"The sati has given (lit. gave) (the baby). (It) is ours." Thereupon her husband (lit. her banker) says, "O, darling (lit. banker's wife) you will not be able to bring him up. (You) keep her as a servant with you to look after the child (lit. him)."

Thus when he became twelve years old, the banker and his wife performed (his) betrothal ceremony.

Thereafter the banker says: "Did (you) not send the sweets to this boy's nurse?" The banker's wife generally did not send the boy to that nurse; but now, out of enthusiasm, putting a good quantity of sweets in the feast bowl, (she) sent the son to her.

The nurse admitting the boy in, chained (bolted the door)

Note*: Parallel numbering in English translation indicates word-to-word meaning.
"I will seek justice from the king." She did not open the door (lit. did not unchain). The banker then brought the king (lit. having brought the king) stand) to his door. The king began to ask her. He asked (lit. says),

"Honourable" lady, opening (lit. unchaining)

the door why demand (you) hand over (lit. give)

one hundred rupees daily in charity. The king listened and began to think (lit. say), "I used to give one hundred rupees in charity," well, go ahead with (your) story." (lit. relate the story). (She said), "Sire, they were seven brothers. He went on giving the alms. When the alms were exhausted he (lit. honorific) they) left the station. At midnight, my lord came in (my dream).
Having taken water, this son was born to me. Then law banished me. Reaching the vicinity of a town after four or five days, the son was born to me.

Then placing (lit. making him lie) (him) in the tomb-like temple 'sati' (I) went to wash the baby.

clothes. The banker's wife went to worship the sati. The banker said, "O darling (lit. banker's wife) pick up the baby". Thus they picked up my baby and left. O, Lord, the son is mine.

The king said, "(you) open the doors. Neither the son (is) yours, nor that of the banker. The son is mine. Then (lit. now) the king taking the boy (with him) coronated (him) (lit. made him sit on the throne).

Note: Parallel numbering in English translation indicates word-to-word meaning.