Glossary

1. Aadhiyaru: A teacher in the village is addressed as ‘Aadhiyaru.’

2. Aai: Grandmother/ Goddess. In some caste grandma is addressed as Aai. Charni Woman is generally as goddess and she is called Aai.

3. Aankdo: It is one type of plant.

4. Aanu naam te dhani: Lord in the true sense.

5. Aaree Bapa: Oh, my God.

6. Aasho: The twelfth or the last month of the Vikram era. Vikram era began in 56 B.C.

7. Aatham: The eighth day of the bright as well as the dark half of the Hindu almanac.

8. Aaval: It is one type of tall tree. The leaves of this tree shine like gold. Flowers have five petals. The colour of the flower is yellow. It is used to cure swellings, joint pain, burning sensation and muscle related problem.

9. Aayaar: Those whose profession is of cattle are known as Bharwaad and Aahir/ Aayaar.


11. Abil: A white colored fragrant powder generally used in an auspicious ceremony.


15. Ambadi: A decorated litter on an elephant’s back

16. Arrr/ Arrrrrr: Exclamation of pain, pity generally used during sudden mishap.


22. Banti: Coarse grain.
23. Banu lakh malvo: Luxurious and prosperous condition.
24. Bapu: One type of respectful address used generally for father or an elderly person and it is also commonly used to address a king or male of darbar, rajput or barot family.
25. Baras: As per Gujarati calendar, the twelfth day of any month is called baras.
26. Barot: A caste so named or a person belonging to that caste.
27. Batris lakshnu: Multi talented personality and a master of many skills.
29. Be Bap no: Son of adultery.
31. Bhabhi: Sister-in-law, wife of a brother is addressed as ‘bhabhi’
34. Bhaliye: The forehead.
35. Bhavai: folk drama.
36. Bhe baras / Abhay Baras: Fearless twelfth day of the month.
37. Bhesh: Buffaloes.
38. Bidadar: one who makes an announcement of any challenging task.
40. Bij: The second day of the month according to Gujarati almanac is known as bij.
41. Bij mavdi: Mavdi means mother. Here the second day of the month has been personified as a mother with respect.
42. Bindi: An auspicious mark which Hindu lady applies on her forehead.
43. Bordi: A tree of berries

44. Borr choth ma: Goddess calf is worshipped on the fourth day of the Shravan month.

45. Brahma: One of the main three deities. Lord Brahma, the creator of the universe.

46. Brahman (Brahmin): He belongs to the highest caste of the Hindu. It is said that his origin is from the mouth of Lord Brahma {Brahma- the creator of the world}.

47. Chaand: Poetic meter.


49. Chaka: A male sparrow.

50. Chakar: Servant.

51. Chakarana: A loving address used for a male sparrow in children fiction.

52. Chaki: A female sparrow.

53. Chaki rani: It is a loving address used for a female sparrow in children fiction.


55. Charan: Belonging to a caste of panegyrists.

56. Charnaniyo: Women belonging to Charni community are known as Charananiyo.

57. Chas! chas! Chas!: Sound of drinking milk/ or any liquid.

58. Chhokha: Rice.


60. Chkravaki: Chakravaki is a bird, which pines to meet its male partner throughout the night.


62. Chori: A square decorated structure where marriage ceremony is performed

63. Choth: The fourth date of both the fortnights of a lunar month

64. Chundi: It is comparatively smaller than Saree. It is a multi-coloured outer garment for Indian women.
65. Churmu: A sweet ball made of wheat flour. Ghee and jaggery or sugar.

66. Dab…k, Dab…k: Sound.

67. Dandiya Raas: A mass song recital and dance with the rhythm of stick strokes.

68. Dasodi: Belonging to Barot caste.

69. Dham,dham: A sound of churning or pounding.

70. Dhaman paana: It is one type of strong, thick non poisonous snake. In Dhaman we have both types of snakes male and female. The male serpent is always big and female serpent is always small. Generally, the length of female serpent is maximum six feet: whereas the length of male serpent can be ten feet also. It can crawl very fast on the land. It crawls on ribs. Generally; the length of this serpent is five to seven feet long. Its colour is always black; it is hot tempered by nature. It is notorious for its frequent hiss and frowns which are very scaring. It is difficult to tame it because of its impudent and uncontrolled nature.

71. Dhebra: A half fried bread like item of food made up of gram and wheat flour.

72. Dhidi: Daughter.

73. Dhol dhamke pani: It means to fetch water with a great difficulty. In a country named Marwad, wells are very deep. They are so deep that a man who wants water stands very far to keep his bullocks stand and stop until a big leather bag for drawing water comes back by fetching water; he makes another man stand on the shore of the well. When water is fetched, the man standing by the Well beats the drum and informs the cart driver so he gets the message to return his bullocks.

74. Dhotiyu/ Dhoti: A large unstitched lower garment similar of Hindu males.

75. Dhramal: It is known as Dhanvang and Gotra tree. The skin of that tree is used in medicine. It cures excess of phlegm and bile in the body. The fruits of this tree are sour and sweet. The wood of this tree is strong, heavy and white.

76. Diwan sahib: The chief executive of royal court.

77. Diya: A lamp which is lighted by pouring oil or ghee before goddess.

78. Dodka: A green vegetable.


80. Dudhlo: A wild tree which is known as Indrajav / Andarjav. There are two types of Indrajav one is bitter and another is sweet in taste. It has almond shaped leaves. It looks similar to a vegetable called drumstick because the long seeds come out on shelling them out.
81. Duha: A heroic verse, usually a couplet containing four ictus. It is Compact, meaningful and full of ascending and descending rhymes. It is the most popular form of folk lyric in Saurashtra and Kuchchh regions. In variation, it may also contain three, four or six lines.

82. Dusshera: The tenth day of the bright half of the month of Aswin (the last month of Vikram Samvant is called Aswin/ Asho) is called Dusshera. In this month the first nine days are celebrated as Navratri, the tenth day is celebrated as Dusshera - the day of the victory of Shree Rama (good) over Ravana (evil)

83. Four Mangal Fera: It is the main ritual of Hindu marriages. The bride and groom move around the sacred fire four times in the presence of family and friends and after fulfilling this ritual they are officially declared as married. These four Mangal fera represent the main four responsibilities of husband and wife after marriage, they are Dharma (religion), Aarth (finance), kama (child-progeny) and moksh (salvation).

84. Foi: Father’s sister

85. Fu! Fu! Fu!: A hissing sound of a serpent

86. Fui: Father’s sister is known as fui/ foy/ faiba in Gujarat.

87. Ful kajali: In Gujarati language the word ful means flower, kajali means the third day. On the third day of month of Shravan (the tenth month of a Vikram year) unmarried girls observe fast that by smelling flower.

88. Ful naag: It is superior to all other serpents. It is also known as Taksak Naag or a Devangi Naag. It belongs to Vasangi lineage. So it is also called as Vasangi/ Vasuki serpent. It is a heavenly or a divine snake.

89. Gadhvi: A bard.

90. Galabgotio: Servant.

91. Galka: A green vegetable usually grows on a creeper.

92. Galreto: It is one type of saree manufactured in Jamnagar. It is dark red coloured saree having black border.

93. Gamotti: Surname.

94. Gana / Sakarpara: A sweet dish made of wheat.

95. Ganesh Pradhan: The main character.

96. Ganeshrup: An incarnation of Lord Ganesh, Lord Ganesh the son of Lord Shiva and goddess Parvati is an elephant Hindu god.
97. Ganpati: Lord Ganesh

98. Garasiya: A Rajput land holder

99. Garthuthi: An article of food made of ghee and honey/jaggery and water is given to a new–born child very soon after its birth by a family member.

100. Gaw: A measure of distance of about one mile and a half.

101. Gayakwaad: The savior of Cows who sent them inside the fort by opening it. Nandajee of Vadodra was the chief of one fort; once butchers were taking away cows they passed by the fort. At that time moved by feelings of compassion, he sent cows inside the forte. As he saved cows by sending them inside the gate, he came to be known as Gayakwaad.

102. Gharar: Quacking sound.

103. Ghee no Divo: A lamp lightened with refined butter.

104. Ghiloda: A green vegetable resembles bottle gourd in taste but it is quite different in shape. Ghiloda is round and small in shape.

105. Girdharilal: Another name of Lord Krishna.

106. Gokal aatham: Lord Krishna was born on Gokul aasthmi/ Janmastmi/ Gokal Aatham.

107. Gor: Goddess Parvati.

108. Gor ma: Goddess.

109. Gorani: A Brahmin’s wife is addressed as gorani.

110. Gulal: A red coloured fragrant powder.

111. Gunghru: An ornamental metallic ball tied around feet by a dancer to create melodious sound while dancing.

112. Handla Abhdava: To break someone’s source of income.

113. Hanumant: Hanumana a Hindu God who had helped Shree Rama in searching Sita who was kidnapped by Ravana.

114. Har har Mahadev: An exclamation referring Lord Shiva.

116. Hastini: Hastini is fat woman having crooked fingers, long legs, with a short and fat nape and uneven and thick hair and who walks very clumsily. By nature, she is short tempered.

117. Hi khara: Hurrah.

118. Hinglo: Vermilion.

119. Hmn: When one understands the situation at that time the sound hmn is used.

120. ho ho ho!: An exclamation of surprise as well as sympathy

121. Holi festival: Holi is one of the Hindu festivals. It is the festival of colour comes in the month of falgun. (The month of falgun is the sixth month according to Hindu almanac. It comes in March/April) Ceremonial bonfires ignited as a part of celebration of victory of Prahlad (good) over Hiranyakashyap & Holika(evil).

122. Id: It is the Muslims’ festival followed by holy fast of Ramjaan month.

123. Indhoni: A circular stand made of cloth is put by women on their heads while carrying water pots for comfort.

124. Indra: The king of Gods.


126. Jaam: Surnames of the King of Navanagar of Kathiyawaad (Saurashtra)


128. Jagdamba: Mother goddess.

129. Jai: Daughter


133. Jaji vatu na gada bharay: In short.

134. Jamuna: It is the name of one of the largest and holiest rivers known as Yamuna also.


Jo moj maru to magarmacch sarju: I lavishly give you precious gifts if I get entertained.

Jodaknu: An extempore song or poem.

Jogi: An ascetic.

Juvar: A kind of corn

Kadhiyel dudh: Thickened milk by excessively boiling it.

Kaji: A Muslim Magistrate.

Kaka: In Gujarat, younger brother of father is addressed as Kaka. This word is used to address old man.

Kalash: The water pot used during auspicious occasion.

Kali chhovdas: The day before Diwali is known as Kali chovdas. It is the fourteenth day of the dark part of the month.

Kalka and kalko: Kalka is used for goddess Kali but kalko is used here in the humorous sense of the term referring male.

Kamal kakdi: Lotus seed.

Kanban: A woman belonging to Kanbi community.

Kanbi: Peasant.

Kankoda: A green vegetable.

Kankotri: Wedding Card

Kanya dan: A ceremonial marriage of girl.

Karma Bhumi: The land of action

Kartak: The first month of the Vikram Samvant. The next day of Diwali the Kartak month start which is considered as the New Year as per the Hindu calendar.

Kashi: It is situated on the left side of the river Ganga. It is one of the main religious places of Hindu in Benares. As it is situated between the river Varuna and Ashi; it is also known as Varanasi. There is a belief that one get salvation if one dies in Kashi. There is a saying in Gujarati ‘Surat nu jaman ane kashi nu maran’-(Food of Surat and death in Kashi. In south Gujarat Surat is known for a variety and delicious cuisine).
Kathi: A caste of Rajput is known as Kathi. As they are physically strong they are known as Kathi.

Kathi kul: The ancestry of Rajputs of Kathiawar is known as Kathi kul.

Kerba: It is one type of dance in which characters keep their hair open and wear cap or tie turban around their head, keeps the scarf in one hand, and dance by keeping neck slanting.

Kesar: Saffron.

Khad.khad...khad: Sound of laughter.

Khamma!: An expression of blessings.

Khart: One caste of Kathiawar.

Khatlo: Cot.

Khato khai ne Bharto Bhare/ Khatu khai ne bhartu bhare: The needs are always fulfilled.

Khatuk, khatuk: Rattling sound.

Kheer: Porridge made up of milk sugar and rice.

Kher: It is one type of big tree. The flowers of this tree are white and yellow. Its wood is very hard and black. Instead of lying in mud for so many years, it does not rot. It is used in construction as well as used to make furniture, carts, bows and even blacksmith uses them to make the handles of weapons. Its ghee is used to sharpen memory power and it is used in making many medicines.

Kodar: Husked grain.

Kolan: A woman who belongs to a koli caste is known as kolan.

Koli: A lower caste community of peasants and poachers.

Kori: The small silver coin of 1/3 value. Earlier it was a currency in Kutcch and Kathiawar.

Koyal: Cuckoo.

Kuldevi: A family goddess.

Kuler: An eatable prepared by mixing ghee and jiggery with raw flour.

Kumkum: Red powder to make auspicious mark.
176. Kur: Rice or an eatable prepared from corn.
177. Ladoo: A sweet ball made of ghee, sugar/jaggery, wheat flour/ gram flour.
178. Lapsi: A kind of sweet dish of wheat flakes.
179. lat pat: To crawl fast.
180. Laundi: A Female servant/ vagabond woman/ prankish woman.
181. Laxmi: Laxmi is a goddess of wealth and wife of Lord Vishnu
183. Mahadevji: The lord Shiva.
184. Mahuva: The tree of Mahuva gives sweet flowers out of which Wine is prepared. It is called Parsi wine
185. Makrani: Inhabitant of the city Makran that is situated in the north-west of Sindh. They are descendent of the community Makran. Originally, this community belonged to Makran of Baluchistan. The derivates of Sahi Khurani is Makrani. Sahi means fish, and khurani means eater. Makran is deserted city so that people of Makran survive on fish and dates that are available in the sea. They came to Saurashtra for the purpose of business. The majority of their population is in Saurashtra.
186. Malir: It is very thin black coloured cloth, it is well known in Kathiawaar.
187. Man sarovar no Hans: Swan of Mansarovar are well known for their beauty and they have power to separate water and milk i.e real and unreal. They feed on real pearls. According to Chitsutra, the word ‘Hans’ is used for one type of Men. It is applicable to that type of man who walks elegantly, whose physical structure is moderate and impressive and they are good looking and handsome.
188. Mandal: A group
189. Mandap/ Mandvo: A canopy or a platform decorated for marriage. It is a square type of platform.
192. Mangal fera: In the Hindu religion in the marriage ceremony bride and bridgetgroom get married officially after taking four rounds around the sacred fire. These four or five rounds are termed as mangal fera.
Mantra: A word or formula having miraculous power, a spell; a charm.

Mantrel udad Na dana: Charmed black gram peas.

Marvadaniyu: Women belonging to Marwaad are known as Marvadaniyu.

Masal: Torch.

Mash: Month.

Masi: Mother’s sister.

Mataji: Mother/goddess.

Mavdi: Mother.

Megh raja: The King Rain.

Mer: A peasant warrior community (or one belonging to it). They are inhabitant of Saurashtra. The modern caste of Mer is from Kathiavad and Rajputana is also originated from Matrik and Mihir caste. It is believed that the main branch of mers is originated from Kush. Mer considered them as Rajput. Their main business is of farming. Majority of their population is settled in the region of Porbandar. They are staunch worshipper of Sun God. There are five types of Mer- Keswala, Odedra, Rajsukha, Gohila, Modhvadiya. They have stout and sturdy body and they have wheat coloured complexion.

Merani: A woman belonging to a Mer community is known as Merani.

Mindhal: A kind of fruit tied on the wrist of bride or bridegroom during the time of marriage to protect would be couple from any evil charm.

Miya: A Muslim gentleman.

Mogra: Jasmine.

Mohini mantra: Formula having necromantic effect.

Molvel: It is one type of red thread like insect. It is found rarely from the dung of buffaloes. It is believed that it hails prosperity.

Moti Ni Thali: A plate full with pearls.

Mugla Pathan: Muslims of the north-west frontier province of Pakistan.

Munch par limbu latkavu: To have a good fame.

Mung: One type of green pulse, it is very light to digest and it is full of protein.
and vitamins.

213. **Muni**: A sage, a saint or an ascetic.

214. **Muni vrat**: The vow of remaining silent. (It is equivalent to ‘retreat’ in Christianity)

215. **Muslaman**: Muslims.

216. **Muva mukti ne jivya jukti**: After death there is salvation, as long as you live you have to strive for existence.

217. **Naag Padamni**: The most beautiful of female serpent.

218. **Nabapa**: Fatherless.

219. **Nada chhadi**: A many coloured cotton string tied around wrist or offered to god during religious rites.

220. **Nag**: Snake.

221. **Nag Pacham ma**: Goddess serpent that is worshipped on the occasion of nag panchmi.

222. **Nagel**: Green, lush green.

223. **Nagliyo (hardo)**: A long and thick garland made of cotton.

224. **Nagrani**: The woman belonging to Nagar caste is called Nagrani.

225. **Nagri**: City.

226. **Namaj**: Islamic prayers.

227. **Nariyal**: Coconut.

228. **Natya arambh**: A beginning of Drama.

229. **Nav chandariyu /Nav Chandri bhesh**: It is one of the breed of buffalo. These types of buffalo have nine white signs on the body. They have four legs, tail, one udder, one eye and their face is white.

230. **Nav sero har**: Very precious garland of nine strings.

231. **Nawab**: A Muslim king.

232. **Nirjal**: Waterless.

234. Noli nom ma: The goddess that made mongoose alive on the ninth day of the Shravan month came to be known as Noli nom ma.

235. Nom: The ninth day of the bright or the dark half of lunar month.


237. Old jar: One type of corn.

238. Pa Sheer: One-fourth part of a sheer.

239. Paanchali: Draupadi- Daughter of the king of Paanchal of Mahabharat and wife of Pandvas.

240. Pacham: The fifth day of any Hindu month.

241. Padamni: She is a woman having a beautiful and delicate physique with sharp features. She is one of the best among the four women explained by Kamsutra and Alankar Sastra.

242. Padamni Naag: One type of serpent living in a very deep stratum of the earth. It is a deity in a form of serpent. Annant, vasuki, kambal, karkotak, padma, maha padma, taksak, kulir, kankotak and sankh are main eight types of naag mentioned in the puran.

243. Panchmasi: An auspicious thread tied to a pregnant woman during the fifth month of pregnancy. It is tied to protect mother and a pre-natal baby.

244. Panditji: A man well versed in scriptures.

245. Pandvas: The son of Pandu is called pandva. The king Pandu had two wives named Kunti and Madri; their sons were Yudisthir, Bhimsen, Arjun, Nakul and Sahdev.

246. Paneter: A white and red outer garment or a Saree to be worn by the bride at the time of marriage ceremony. Generally a paneter is gifted to a bride from a maternal uncle.

247. Papad: A tasteful and crispy article of food.

248. Paradhida: One type of caste whose profession is of hunting and originally they belong to Nasik and Sholapur.

249. Pargam no garasiyo: A Rajput landholder came from other city.

250. Pargam no garasiyo: A Rajput landholder from another non-native village.
251. Parkaya pravesh: The supernatural power of entering into others’ body. In ancient time, Aryans used to know the skill of entering into others’ body.

252. Parvati: The daughter of parvat (mountain). Parvati was the daughter of the king of mountain Himalaya and Mena. Parvati the wife of Lord Shiva is known as Sati, Gauri, Umiya, Uma, Katyayani etc. Ganesh and Kartikey are his sons.

253. Patal: Patal is the lowermost of the seven mythological subterranean regions.


255. Peepal: A holy Indian tree.

256. Pheramni: Gifts which are given from the bride’s side to the bridegroom and his relatives at the time of marriage.

257. Pir: Muslim Saint.

258. Pokhnu: The act of receiving the bridegroom or the bride ceremoniously


260. Posh suud Paancham: The fifth day of the bright half of the lunar month Posh (Posh is the third month of the Vikrama year).

261. Pradhan: An executive head/Chief.

262. Pradhan: A minister in the palace of a king.

263. Purabiya: A native of uttar Pradesh.

264. Puroshotam bhagvan: It is one of the thousand names of lord Vishnu. Puroshotam mean Purush Uttam i.e the best among all men.

265. Purshotam maas: It is known as Adhik Maas (extra month) or mal maas as per the Hindu calendar. The adhik maas comes to set a link between lunar year of 345 days and 365 days of solar year. As per mythology every month had its own chief deity. This month had no chief deity so the lord Purshotam (Lord Vishnu) took the charge of leading this month and gave his own name to this month just to increase the importance of this month.

266. Raand: A contemptuous address to woman.

267. Raasda/ Raas: A collective circular dance or a song accompanying it.

268. Raavan Hattho: One stringed musical instrument.

269. Rabari: Shepherd.
Raja: King.

Rajput: A man of the royal class of Rajputana

Ram: A Hindu god, the son of the king Dasratha and husband of Sati Sita.

Ram Ram: The mode of greeting or bidding a good bye.

Ramayan: The holy epic of the Hindus narrating the biography of Lord Shree Ram

Ramjaan: The ninth and the holy month of the Hijra era.

Rana: King.

Rang chhe: Hats off!

Rani: Queen.

Rank ne gher rattan: A beautiful and virtuous son or daughter at poor’s house.

Ret: A water wheel for drawing water from a well.

Rotla: Thick chappati made of millet.

Roya: Slang used for a troublesome person

Rudi: Beautiful.

Saddh Vadla (Siddh vadla): Accomplished banyan tree.

Saheliyu: Friends.

Sai: God, ascetic, hermit(esp. Muslim)

Samay Varte Savdhan: The call from the priest to keep ready wittedness. During the Hindu Marriage Ceremony before the arrival of bride in the marriage pandal and before taking promising vows of marriage in the presence of auspicious fire; the Priest makes announcement of keeping the presence of mind, i.e. Samay varte savdhan.

Sandhi: One type of caste of Musalman. People of these caste, have originally came from Sindh. In 17, 18 century when quarrel regarding possessions of territories and powers were going on at that time shrewdly taking advantage of stately disturbance they were doing business of robbery. Some people of these castes are engaged in farming.
289. Sankhni nar: Sankhni is tall, peevish, wicked, fiery, and quarrelsome natured woman who is ever ready to get into brawl. She has lean but big and clumsy body and has too much flab on waist. Her quantity of consuming food is limited. She is fond of red colour and a lover of flowers. She has a very hoarse voice and has a habit of grumbling.

290. Sarap Bando karvo: To cut the tail of Snake means to invite miseries by vexing enemies.

291. Saree: Traditional costume of an Indian woman.

292. Satam ne somvar: Satam is the seventh day of lunar fortnight. Somvar means Monday. Thus satam and somvar i.e. date according to Hindu almanac and day according to English calendar hardly fall together.

293. Sati: Goddess Parvati.

294. Satti: A woman full of chastity and devotional to husband.

295. Sava mann: It is unit of measurement. Mann means 20 kg and sava mann means 25 kg.

296. Sava sheer: It is unit of measurement. Ser means 500 kg and sava sheer indicates 625 kg.

297. Seth: A rich and reputed merchant.

298. Sethani: Wife of an employer, a reputed merchant.

299. Sethji, Seth: A master, an employer, a reputed merchant.

300. Shee...tal: Cold and soothing.

301. Shiro: A sweet item of food made of wheat flour, ghee and sugar.

302. Shitla: The goddess of small pox.

303. Shiv Bhairav: A form of Lord Shiva.

304. Shiyal singhi: It is a horn of fox. Generally fox has no horns and sometimes in a rare case a fox is found with the horns. When thief go for robbery, at that time if they over hear the emitting sound of fox then they consider it as auspicious. When foxes gather to emit sound at that time fox having horn get first chance to emit sound. The horn of fox is considered as a symbol of prosperity and achievement. It is said that if the horn is kept in the house in the pot made of vermillion then in that house achievement and prosperity wallows. The test of the real Shiyal Shingi is that if one scatters down the fur on it and if it grows automatically then it is the real one.
305. Shraavan: The pious month. The chief god that is worshipped during this month is lord Shiva. It is the tenth month of a Vikram year.

306. Shree Ram naam: The chanting of the name of Hindu God Shree Ram.


308. Shuklani: Wife of the priest of a Brahmin.

309. Sindhi: An inhabitant of Sindh is called Sindhi. This province is in Pakistan now.

310. Sinduriyo nag: It is one type of a poisonous species of serpent. It is so poisonous that its one sting is enough to kill a person.

311. Somvansi: Part of the dynasty of Chandravansh. Chandravanshi works more during the night.

312. Sood: The bright half of a lunar month.

313. Sopari: Betel nut.


315. Sudra: A person of lowest caste.

316. Sukhdi: A name of one sweet made of wheat flour milk and ghee.

317. Suryanarayan: The sun god.

318. Suthar: Carpenter.


321. Swastik: An auspicious figure generally drawn on the floor near main door of a house.

322. Swayamvar – Grand ceremony arranged in ancient time at king’s palace especially for their princess. In this ceremony well known kings were invited from various kingdoms and from them the princess selected the eligible groom of her choice.

323. Takiyo: Abode or an area where Muslims in habitat is known as Takiyo.
Tamboliyo saap: It is one type of very thin insect, which looks like a snake. It is very thin like a cotton yarn thread. It is found in a vein of a betel leaf. It remains stuck on to a betel leaf. It is said that if anybody eat it while chewing betel leaf then a person becomes a victim of tuberculosis.

Thadak utthdak thadak ttham: A sound of gigantic feet of a man-eater giant.

Tilak: A mark made with kumkum/ kesar/ chandan on forehead during auspicious time.

Trij: The third day

Tro! Tro!: This word is used to make an ox or horse drink water. Both the lips tremble while pronouncing this word.

Troda, Tupiya, Mohan mala, Mandil: Traditional Indian names for garlands used during ritual and auspicious ceremony of marriage.

Tulsi: It is the plant of basil. It is considered as sacred plant by Hindus.

Turiya: A green vegetable

Vagher Baharvatiya: It is one type of valiant caste. It exists in Okha and at the sea coast of Halar. Mulu and Jodho Manek are famous outlaws of this caste.

Vainkunth: A heavenly abode of lord Vishnu.

Vaisakh: The seventh month of the Vikram samvaant.

Vaja: The name of a caste.

Vanadiya: Wasp.

Vaniyo: A Baniya, a merchant or a trader.

Vansh: Lineage.

Vasangi: A huge poisonous snake is known as Vasuki which is the king of all snakes

Vedh: An ornamental ring having three or more turns.

Vevvariyo: A man who pertains to ethics in all dealings and he is very honest in the matter of money.

Vicchiya: An ornament worn on the major toe by women

Vijali: Lightening.
344. Vilapi: One who laments or wails
345. Virdo: A pit made in a dry riverbed for getting water.
346. Visamda: To take rest
347. Vitthal: Lord Krishna.
349. Vrat katha: Stories about religious vows
350. Yagna: It is a ceremonial performance for worshipping fire and giving sacrifice for personal welfare and public welfare. In Hindu religion, Fire is respected as Agni dev (God of Fire).
351. Yagnopavit: The sacred thread worn by Brahmins and high caste Hindus.
352. Yam: God of death.
353. Yam nu tedu: As per myth if the king of death Yam goes to take any one from this mortal world then that person will be taken to Yam puri where a person does not get salvation but meet with afflictions even after the death.
354. Yamuna: It is one of the pious river of Hindu religions.
355. Zananan: Jingling sound.