CHAPTER V

AREAS OF BORROWING
INTRODUCTION:

The reason for the borrowing in any language have already been furnished by many scholars. The Hindustani loanwords in Tamil are not an exception to these. In the analysis of Hindustani loanwords in Tamil, we can observe abundance of Hindustani vocabulary in the area of administration. The main reasons for this has been traced out in the historical and social contexts. The Muslims came into contact with native people as their rulers and established their supremacy. So, keeping this in the view an analysis and explanation of loanwords has been made here.

As per the influence of Muslims on administration is concerned it is clear that they established regular offices for the administration of the kigndon such as divānam, kacoēri, ilākkā etc. The names of the posts of foreign nature were introduced by them. As persian was the official language, the people were one way or other forced to learnt the official language in order to get favour of the supreme officials, propagated the foreign terms at every level. By this a good number of Hindustani loanwords connected with administration entered the Tamil society. The muslim rulers introduced the systematic land survey and replaced the bamboo poles with iron chains in the survey of the
lands. They maintained the land records neatly and issued paṭṭā to the land holders. They also introduced the custom of issuing receipt for the collection of taxes etc. In the realm of trade they introduced many new articles such as pīnkān vessels, mosaic tiles, papers, beverage etc. The muslim traders introduced the concept of demand draft (Hundi) and insurance (Bimā). The custom of insolveney (Divālā) entered during their rule. The usage of weighing scale (Tarāsu) was popular in the world of business. The muslim rulers introduced their own coins such as dambaği, paisā, aṇā, taunkā, rūpāy, dīnār etc. The muslims slightly changed the quantity in the old prevailing measurements and weights and gave the Hindustani names to them such as gajam, māgāni, sēr, rāttal, tōlā, paliā, manāngu etc.

The muslims also made some reforms at the judiciary level. Institutions called aḍālattu (court of justice) were established and vakīls were allowed to argue for their clients.

At the military level, many new weapons such as tuppākki, bandōkku, bīrangī, kaṭāri, sanīyan (boxnet) etc., were introduced to the Tamil people.

Though there were differences in religion, culture, civilization, customs and habits, the Tamils and muslims lived together in amity.
As good neighbours Tamils and Muslims adopted each other's habits in their day-to-day life. Muslims participated in the Hindus festivals such as hōli, dasarā, dēpavāli etc., and Hindus took part in the Muslims festivals like pīr, urus etc.

Many Muslims follow the Hindu tradition in their life. They are wear Tāli (maṅgala sūtra) saree, bangles.

By the influence of Muslim people, the Tamils have learnt many things. The food habits, dresses, ornaments, utensils, hobbies, arts of Muslims have influenced the Tamils greatly. The Tamils learnt to prepare many varieties of sweets such as laṭṭu, pūnti, alvā, jilepi, parpi, pātuṣā, miṭṭāy etc., and many new dishes like pakkōḍā, samōsa, cappātti, pūrī, rotti, kaima, palāv, piriyāni, kuśkā, kuṟumā etc. The Tamils know now many food stuffs like kanakacā, kirāmpu, javarici, pīsta, pādam, sōmpu etc., and fruits like akroṭṭu, kisumisu, tarpūj, annacī, pātānā etc., and greens like putigā, cukkākkīray etc. Their use of these food stuffs is the indirect influence of Muslim people on Tamils. The Tamils adopted the habit of consuming the drinks like cāyā, șarpāt, pāṭām-kīr, lassi etc., and intoxicant drugs like kāñjā, ṣpīṇī etc., from the Muslims.

The Tamils apart from their traditional dresses, began to use the new kinds of dresses introduced by the Muslims.
Dresses like kaili or lunīki, paijāmā, juppā, tāvāni, sērvāni, catī, laṅkōtā, katar, jamakkālam, rak, etc., were used by the Tamils because of the influence of their muslim brothers. The Tamils readily adopted many ornaments introduced by muslims such as jimmikkī, lōlākkī, nattu, pulākkī, pēcari, pillāi etc.

Owing to the muslim influence many household utensils common among them came to be used in day to day life by Tamil people. The use of utensils like anśā, kuṃtā, kūjā, cāmcā, cimtā, sīsā, ŏppā, ŏpārā, ŏkṣā, pipā, lōttā, jāti, cākku etc. and furniture such as kurcci, mēcai are visible witnesses of the muslim impact on Tamils. Words on music such as sitār, sārnaṅki, sarōt, sānṇāy, tapalā, tampūrā, kaṅjari etc., and new musical tunes such as ārapi, pēkaṭā, pihāg, aṭānā, kamācu, tōṭī etc., came into existence by the influence of muslims.

The use of many abusive terms like kasamālam, pēvaṟsu, pēmāni, lavaṭā, tattuvānī etc., show the strong influence of muslim people on Tamils.

Thus in many areas, one can see the great impact of the muslim habits and customs in the life of the Tamils.
5.1. Administration:

5.1.1. Administrative general terms

āṣūr (āṣūr, ucūr, huṣūr, hūṣūr) 'presence, as or a person in authority

āmal (āmil, amil) 'authority, administration on behalf of another'

āmalāníūnī 'warrant or authority from a public functionary for doing a piece of work'

ānāníuq 'security, trust, deposit'

āyimācū 'examination, inspection'

ārji (hārji) 'official representation generally in writing from a subordinate to a superior, a petition'

ārjīnāk 'petition'

āncār (ājar, ājīr) 'present, in attendance'

hājār, hājīr, hājil) 'attendance'

ānkuānī 'revolution'

ānumātā 'village servant'

āračināmā (rājināmā) 'written deed or compromise; letter of resignation'

ilākānā (ilākā) 'department, district'

ījāsānātā 'permission, leave to depart'

īstāyār (īstīyānāmā) 'proclamation, notice, advertisement, poster'
uikkum (hukkum) 'permission, order'
uikkum-nāma (nukkum-nāma) 'written order'
uṃētu 'unpaid probation'
kaccēri 'official business proceeding in a public office'
kaṭipati (kaṭipiti) 'hubbub, confusion, agitation'
kapūl (kapūli) 'consent, approval, admission, confession'
kapūliyattu | 'counter agreement, counterpart of a licence'
kapūliyattunēmu |
kāyta 'order, rule'
kāyin 'permanence'
kārpar (kārpura, kārvāra, kāruppiru) 'management'
kāli² 'empty, vacant'
kāṇecumāri kaṇakku 'censes'
kāppun 'rule, regulation, statute'
caṭutti (caṭutti, jaṭṭi, jaṭutti) 'examination, inspection'
tappai (cāppā, cāpā) 'a seal, stamp'
tamēyi 'dent, liabilities'
carkkār (sarkkār) 'government'
cara (garā) 'remarks, note, clause, condition'
carūr 'promptitude, despatch'
cavātu² 'copy, transcript, duplicate'
cavāp (javāp) 'reply, answer'
cānndu (saṃnnaṭu) 'grant, charter, document creating rights and given under the seal of the ruling authority'
cāntā (cāṇṭā, cāvīṭā, jāpīṭā) 'list, inventory'
cahinakal 'true-copy'
cāvāṭi 'an office, a booth'
cipārēcu (cipāricula) 'recommendation'
cupā (cupai) 'district or province'
tāptar (taptar, taptar) 'bundle of documents, registers, other records'
tavāli 'peon's belt on which a badge is worn'
takattu 'throne'
takaiyar 'dismissal, suspension'
tapēl 'change, iteration, substitution'
tanukkū (tanukkai, tanukku) 'drum or tom tom for publishing orders'
taynāttu (tayināttu) 'appointment, attendance'
tarācinā (tarjamā) 'translation'
tavālattu (tavulattu, taulattu) 'managing, region, governing'
taṅikkī (taṅikkai, taṅikkai, taṅiki) 'audit, investigation'
tajkat 'signature'
tastaram (tastiram) 'bundle of documents, records'
tastā 'bundle of 24 papers'
tārinou 'estimation'
tutā 'deduction from the wages of a person made because of his absence from work'
tupārā (tupār) 'unnecessary expenditure'
tērīj 'abstract of account, compiled from other detailed accounts'
nakti 'treasury'
nakti-cittā 'account showing cash receipts in a treasury'
nakti-jama-karocu 'account of cash receipts and dispersions'
nakat 'ready money, cash'
nakat-pāpu 'tax on tank fishermen etc.'
napā 'prefix, gain'
navar-cittā 'revenue account of holding with assessment arranged under the names of the holders'
naukari-māniyam 'service īñām'
pakāy-pāki 'old balance, arrears'
pattuvātā (pattvātā) 'distribution, disbursement of wages'
patta 'daily allowance'
parkkā-vani 'assaying money'
parakkā, 2. 'assaying of coins'
pakṣis 'gift, donation'
pākkī (pāki) 'balance, outstanding arrears'
makacarnāṁ 'petition'
makarūr 'that which is fixed or established'
maṇḍōtā (maṇḍōtā, maṇḍumatā) 'rough draft, as of a document'
maṇḍijūr (maṇḍicūr, maṇḍjūl) 'that which is accepted or approved'
mattalapu 'subject or purport of a document, draft of a document'
maraṇmatu (maraṇmatu) 'repairs'
majlis 'assembly or convention'
nākaṇṭa 'district, province'
maṇḍapār (maṇḍapār) 'testing the adequacy of a security'
maṇḍūl 'that which is established or usual; bribe'
mical 'entry, examination, appointment'
micalpanti 'register of the names of persons holding the village offices in each village'
maṭṭā 'sub-division of a district'
milkīyat 'proprietary right'
milkīyat istimirār 'proprietary right is perpetuity'
mokar (mokarā, mokarā, mār) 'seal'
mukāpila (mukāpila) 'examination, comparison'
mukāmāl 'headship, superiority'
mucalikā (mucalikā) 'note of hand, written obligation, agreement'
mulaṅkāt (mulaṅkāt) 'interview, meeting'
mōyan (mōyin) 'establishment'
maukūp 'that which is suspended, stopped or closed'
yātāstu (yātastu)  'written memorandum'
rajā  'permission, leave'
ratbu  'rejection, repulsion'
ravānā (ravānā)  'sending despatch, pass, permit'
rocka (rockā)  'memorandum'
rojkar  'service, employment'
lakothā (lakothā)  'that which is besmeared with lac'
vakpānā  'written deed of endowment'
vāpacu (vāpicu)  'returning, refunding'
śarattu  'stipulated rule or condition'
śara  'clause, condition'
sāppu (cippa)  'copy, transcript'
hattupattirkai  'statement fixing boundaries'
hattupanci  'demarcation of boundaries'

5.1.2. Titles and Designations

āncanātār  'estimator'
amaltār  'a revenue officer'
amīṇā (amīṇā, amīṇ, amīnattār)  'a subordinate officer employed by civil court'
amī  'commander'
arkkār (arkkārī, arikkāran, harkkārā)  'messenger, superintendent'
isaṃ karnam  'registered village accountant'
unmētvār  'unpaid probationer'
kacāñci (kaññi) 'treasurer'
kamācutār 'peon appointed to supervise a choutry'
kalipā (kaḷipā) 'king, sultan'
kārkōṇ (kārkūṇ) 'director, manager, revenue inspector'
kārpāri (kārvāri) 'manager, agent, superintendent'
kāpukō 'village or district officer'
kumāstā (kumastā) 'agent, steward, clerk'
kullāccvakaṇ 'police man'
kulām 'mental servant'
kottavāl (kottuvāl) 'chief police officer for a city or town'
capnavis 'writer, scribe'
caprāci 'livered peon'
cammattutār 'petty revenue official in charge of a subdivision'
carkkīl (carkkēl, carkkēl, cārkāl) 'the minister or chief officer under Mahrāṭa government'
cartār (sartār) 'an officer of rank'
carāppu (cirāppu, sarāp, sarāppu, sarāv) 'a teller, treasury assistant, banker'
cavāp navīs (javāpanavīs) 'interpreter and clerk of a magistrate'
cavāṇ (javāṇ) 'peon, police constable'
cavukkitār (caukkitār) 'officer in a custom house'
cāṭumāli (cāṭumāri, jāṭumāli) 'woman sweeper'
cīyan, 2 'custom-House officer'
cippanti 'armed police'
cippāy 'a soldier'
cirastātār (cirastār) 'head-officer of a court of justice'
cupātār 'governor of a province'
cokkān 'attendant'
cōkkarā (cokkarā, cōkrā) 'boy-servant'
tapūtār (tapūtār, tavāl, tāvaitār) 'head pawn'
taptār pantu (tapar pantu, tastarpantu, tāstirapantu) 'record keeper'
tapālkāraṇ (tapālkāraṇ) 'postman'
tarnpār (tarnputāraṇ, taravputāraṇ) 'an inferior servant'
tañāyattu 'peon'
tastar tār 'record-keeper'
tācīltaṇ (tācīltaṇ, takacīltaṇ) 'revenue officer incharge of a taluk'
tirōka 'superintendent or peons'
tivān (tīvān) 'prime minister or chief officer of a native state'
tuppāci (tupāci, tupāṣi) 'interpreter'
taṅnetu, 2 'peon'
tokak kāraṇ 'attistor'
nakti kumāstā 'treasury clerk'
ncinta (nasintā, navisintā) 'accountant, clerk'
navāp (navāpu, napāp, napāru)

navīs

navukkar (naukkar)

nāyap

nāyap cirastatār

nijām

paṭvāri

pattāmaṇḍyakkāran

parkanṭās

paujār (paujār)

pakṣi

pāccā (pāṭcā, pācuṣā)

pārākkāran

pārāpalūṭi

pitavi (pitivi)

piyācā (pēcā)

pillai-c-cēvakan (pillai-c-cavān)

pēṣkār

pēṣvā (pēcuvāy)

palkasti

majtur

'muhammadan official or governor under the great moghul'

'writer, scriber'

'servant'

'deputy, subordinate official'

'deputy sheristadar'

'ruler'

'registrar'

'village munsif'

'armed police'

'magistrate of a division'

'pay master, superior magistrate'

'king, emperor, sultan'

'sentry, guard'

'the twelve kinds of village servants during the muhammadan rule'

'menial servant'

'peon'

'peon with a badge'

'deputy, agent, manager, a revenue-inspector'

'title of the Maharāṭṭā minister'

'superintendent on petrol duty'

'a labourer'
majumār (macumār, majumār, majumār) 'head accountant in the taluk office'
mālpandaṛi 'steward, store-keeper'
mīcal karṇam 'principal or regularly appointed accountant of a village'
muktiyār 'attorney, pleader'
mukamākkārāṇ 'manager, headman'
mukārī 'clerk, writer, scribe'
mukāpilāṭār 'comparer'
mukāpilī-rācācām 'comparer'
mukari 'manager, headman'
mucetti 'accountant'
mucuntār (macuntār) 'district accountant'
mupti (mupti) 'muhammadan law officer'
municipou (munelpu) 'village headman, district munisif'
muṣāraṇ 'accountant, examiner of accounts'
mulvi 'muhammadan lawyer, expounder of muhammadan law'
mulānā 'authorised attorney, lawyer'
vakkīl (vakīl) 'collector of revenue'
virāṭaṅkārāṇ 'interpreter and clerk of a magistrate'
jarīptār (jarīptār) 'surveyor, land-measurer'
jillātār 'district officer'
sartār 'an officer of rank'
sultān (cultān) 'king, emperor'
5.1.3. **Revenues**

5.1.3.1. **General Terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acami-vari (icoc)</td>
<td>Revenue account showing particulars of taxpayer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autani</td>
<td>'Income, revenue, rents, profits'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anmat</td>
<td>'Income, revenue'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icāpu (icp)</td>
<td>'Account, bill of charges'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icunu Vāri</td>
<td>'Revenue account'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iruclā (iricāl)</td>
<td>Remittance or despatch of collections of rent to the treasury'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iruclā-nāmā</td>
<td>'Invoice of collections of rents'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inām</td>
<td>'Gift from a superior to an inferior'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iñayat-nama</td>
<td>'Deed of gifts'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iśāpā</td>
<td>'Additional charge imposed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isuripā</td>
<td>'Extravagance, waste'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unti (untiṇi, unṭikai, hunṭi, hunṭiṇal)</td>
<td>'Bill of exchange, draft, cheque, alms box'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uḷam</td>
<td>'Auction'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aivēci (aivēcu, aivacu, aivēji, ivēcu)</td>
<td>'Property, wealth, stock, capital'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kacā 2</td>
<td>'Surplus, balance, profit or loss on the exchange of coins'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kacānā (kacānā, kajānā)</td>
<td>'Treasury'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kacānci (kacānci)</td>
<td>'Treasurer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamml</td>
<td>'Deficiency, deficit, scantiness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karccu</td>
<td>'Charge, expense, expenditure'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
karāj  | 'duty, tax'
kānman  | 'tax'
kīrō  | 'pledge, mortgage, pawn'
kul1  | 'all, total'
kul-vērīj  | 'total revenue'
kulāmar  | 'misand, as slaves to money'
kaipattu (kaipiyattu, kaionattu, kaipītu, kaivitu)  | 'money in a treasury lying unclaimed'

kṛiriyak  | 'welfare'
kōsparā (kōsparā)  | 'abstract or account'
caikkattu  | 'anything obtained free or gratis'
caitar-kaccu  | 'remission or allowance made by the government'
caitar-vārāttu  | 'contingencies, incidental expenses'
camabi  | 'debt, liabilities'
camattu-tir  | ' petty revenue official—in charge of a subdivision'

cama panti (jama panti)  | 'annual settlement or revenue'
carēcarī  | 'median estimate, average'
carēppu (carēppu, sarēppu, sarrōtī, cāller, treasury-sarāp, sarāv)  | 'snoot, caller, treasury-assistant'
calāmaṇī (calāmaṇī, cilamaṇī, cilamaṇī, calāmaṇī)  | 'currency, general circulation or coin'
calāṇ (calāṇ)  | 'a form of particulars concerning money remitted to a treasury or bank'
cavuttu (cauttu)  'one-fourth of the actual collection of revenue'
cappatu (サンガツ)  'grant; document creating rights and given under the seal of the ruling authority'
caccai-wir  'contingencies, incidental expenses'
catārvattu  'daily provisions to travellers'
carikai  'duty, toll'
cikkā-cappattu  'stamped grant'
cittai (cittā, citti)  'memorandum of account containing details of major items of expense'
cils-panti  'adjustment in account of balance due'
cilahku  'something more'
civāy-jamā, l.  'extra revenue: revenue derived from miscellaneous sources'
ciscu-vacul  'collection of instalments or fixed rents'
cuṅkam  'a tax, excise, duty'
cuṅkacāvati  'check post'
culmāṇi (julmāṇi, julumāṇam)  'fine, forfeit, penalty'
ṭāmanī (ṭāvari)  'earnest money, cash security'
taikāt  'entire village held as ḍāṁ'
ṭāṅkacāla  'mint'
tapōill (tapōill, tapōĪlvaṟ)  'particulars, details of an account and the like'
ṭāṁśā  'rate, proportion, distribution'
documents, deed, voucher
' injunction, command, order'
'subordinate'
'revenue sub-division or a taluk'
'comparison'
'muhammadan government'
'appointment, peon'
'duplicate, copy'
'reprimand'
'proof, evidence'
'form, specimen'
'signature'
'office of village munsif'
'substitute'
'agreement, settlement'
'sub-division of a district'
'dismissal, discharge'
'order, written command'
'license, passport'
'order'
'division, portion of a taluk'
'complaint, bad report, rumour'
'secret, confidential'
'confidential report'
'that which is approved'
'petition'
pākki-kujastā  'balance due for the past month, or rent'
pākki-kaipītu  'statement or account of outstanding balances'
pākki-tār  'revenue defaulter, one who is in arrears'
pācchi-kuttakai (pācchiputtakai)  'fishing lease'
pācchi-vāri (pācchipārvai, 'tax paid for the privilege of fishing'
pācchi-vila  'price for fish'
pāpuru-vār (pāpuru-vār)  'hand or items of accounts, arranged'
pāpuruttu (pāpuruttu, pāpurvatu)  'business, account, need in accounts'
pāpu  'title, head of accounts'
pāyita  'gain, advantage, benefits'
pājī-pāppu  'miscellaneous items of revenue derived from small farms, licenses, etc.'
pāpākki  'outright settlement, payment in full'
pāriku (pāri, pāri)  'total sum or aggregate of an account'
pākka  'tax, tribute, rent payable to government by the owners of permanently settled estates'
pākki  'see pākka'
pričal, 2  'original settlement assessment fixed at the time of the settlement'
makta  'special form of assessment fixed on a village, as a whole'
matattu 'financial assistance, loan'

māki-kujastā 'balance of rent due for the past month'

māki-majkūr 'collection of the current month'

māmalauṭu (māmalauṭu) 'that which is pertains to revenue'

māmūl 'bribe'

māmūl-kaṭamāli 'revenue rate fixed by long standing custom'

māmūl-nāmā 'rules of revenue practice'

māl 'property, wealth'

milk 'property'

milkiyat 'proprietary right'

milkiyat-istimār 'proprietary right'

mukatalāi 'temporary loan'

mupalaku (mūpalaku) 'total, especially written in words'

mupātalā 'sum lent on a running account, temporary loan'

mokarā (mōrā, mōkarā, mōkar) 'a gold coin = Rs. 15'

maujutāt 'assets, effects, funds'

maujēvār (maujēvārī) 'detailed account according to towns or villages'

yōmiyā 'daily allowance or pension granted to Muhammadans, in the earlier years of British rule'

racītu (racitu) 'receipt'

rayāt (rāyati) 'remission of government claim'
raũs| 'customary fees, brokerage'
ruçuũm (ruciones, rujum, ruciones) | 'fees, money payments received by public officers'
roũkũ (rõeskũ) | 'written acknowledgement of a debt'
roũsũ | 'a daily allowance granted to brahmins, taksirs and poor persons'
laũvā́těvi (laũvā́těvi) | 'money dealings'
luckā (lukcā) | 'logs'
vakp | 'lands and wealth...belonging to mosques, colleges and other charitable institutions'
vacūl (vacūlattu) | 'collection'
vēŋjIp (collu) | 'propriety of conduct'
virāttam | 'collection of revenue'
vilāvarī kanakkū | 'account giving details of expenditure'
jaŋtī | 'attachment'
jama, 2 | 'amount, aggregate, total, especially the total rental of an estate, village or district'
jama-kareccu | 'receipts and disbursement, debits and credit sides of an account'
jama-kāmil | 'standard assessment'
jama-vacūl-pākki | 'account of demand, collection and balance'
jasiyā | 'poll tax on non-muslims levied by mubammadan government'
jaŋtāpākki | 'balance, due'
jāri 'exempt from revenue'
jāri-makanai 'a percentage contribution made from the sources of revenue towards the support of certain temples and nurseries under private management'
jintaki 'property'
cūvantā 'owner'
ippī 'gift'

5.1.3.2. Revenue Terms related to Agriculture and Land:

āṅkā-n-pāttā 'temporary or limited title deed'
acal-pērij 'standard or original assessment of the land revenue without any extra cess'
acal-jamā 'original rent or revenue charged upon lands without any extra cess'
āṅkanā 'estimate or appraisal of the probable amount and value of the crops'
antāj 'estimate'
ntāj-pattī 'estimate of the value of a standing crop'
āppō 'miscellaneous heads of taxation, in addition to the regular land assessment'
ampāra-rāci 'the government's share of the gross produce of paddy'
ampāra-vāci 'extra quantity of grain measured by the tenant to the land lord for the loss due to shrinkage etc.'
amūgatar
'a subordinate revenue officer'

amējātāram
'land having both natural and artificial source of irrigation'

ayagai
'the original standard assessment of revenue'

ayagastā
'land tax exclusive of cesses'

ayag-tīrvai
'tax on land'

ayajamā
'amount of government demand on land'

ajthē
'estimate of the crop'

ācīl
'valuation, estimate'

ayag jāmāparati
'annual settlement of land revenue'

ayilvār
'lands assessed subsequent to the first settlement by the British'

ākura-śākupati
'unauthorised cultivation'

āpuṇi
'cultivation'

āsāmi-vār
'personally according to name applied to a revenue settlement'

ijāpā
'increase of revenue whether from improved cultivation or from enhancement of the rate of assessment'

ijār-nāmē
deal of lease'

ijār-pattā
deal of lease'

ijārā
'lease or farm of land held at a stipulated rent or revenue from the owner'

ijārē-tār
'lessee, contractor'

istāvā (istipā)
a kind of land tax'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>istimirār</td>
<td>'permanent settlement of revenue'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kattāsī (kattāvanī, kattāvu)</td>
<td>'reaping'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kātima</td>
<td>'hand ryot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karamou</td>
<td>'wasteland, uncultivated though cultivable'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kariip</td>
<td>'the autumnal harvest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavul (kapul, kaul)</td>
<td>'favourable tenure of land'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavul-tār</td>
<td>'ryot holding lands on kavul'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavul-nāmā</td>
<td>'written, agreement showing terms in which land is held'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāmil</td>
<td>'the total land revenue realised from a village'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāya-k-kuttakāi</td>
<td>'permanent settlement'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāyan-tīrvaik</td>
<td>'permanent assessment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāyan-pērīj</td>
<td>'permanent assessment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāyan-paṇḍakavul</td>
<td>'a cowle, according to the terms of which three quarters of the original assessment is permanently payable'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāyan-jāti</td>
<td>'land on a fixed quit-rent subject to variation with reference to cultivation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāyanērai</td>
<td>'a perquisite of the village establishment from the produce remaining with a ryot after the claims of government are satisfied'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāyan janāpanti</td>
<td>'permanent settlement'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kipāyattu</td>
<td>'gain from lands held at reduced rent or tax'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kisti</td>
<td>'land revenue payable in instalments'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kistipanti</td>
<td>'settlement of kisti'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kisām</td>
<td>'farmer, ryot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuttakai</td>
<td>'lease of land'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuttakai-c-cīṭū</td>
<td>'lease-deed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuttakaltār</td>
<td>'lessee'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulvār (kulvār)</td>
<td>'individual settlement with the ryots'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuṣkī</td>
<td>'dry or unirrigated land'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēttu (kētu)</td>
<td>'field'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kēttuvāri</td>
<td>'portion taken as temple revenue from the gross produce of dry lands'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokkai-c-cāl</td>
<td>'balk in ploughing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cakpanti (cekkupanti)</td>
<td>'marking the boundaries of each field'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capāmanī (capāvanī)</td>
<td>'non-mention in the records of a piece of land with a view to evade payment of revenue'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carścari māraī</td>
<td>'proportion of the crop set apart for a village servant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carāyam (sarṇāyam)</td>
<td>'land held on a progressive rent for a term of years'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāṅgatu-māṇiyan</td>
<td>'rent free land granted under a sajad'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cākr (jākr)</td>
<td>'tenure of land'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāmīlāṭṭu (gāmīlāṭtu)</td>
<td>'village land held in common'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciri</td>
<td>'land liable to assessment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civāyjanā</td>
<td>'revenue derived from land unassigned or cultivated without patta'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cekkupanti inām  'inām land with well defined boundaries'
caku  'a patch of rent-free land'
cōti  'relinquishment of paṭṭā holding'
cōti rājināma  'a deed of relinquishing one's right in land'
cautāy pulvari  'tax levied for a grazing'
taptar tōṭtam  'inām gardens'
(taptar tāṭam)
tavul (tāul, tavul2, tāul)  'estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or estate may be expected to yield'
takkāvi  'advance of money made by the government to cultivators at the time of sowing'
tacu-k-kūli  'loan for agricultural expenses given by land owners to tenants'
tappik (tappik)  'extra contribution imposed by the village officers on those who hold a greater portion of the rent-free lands'
tarkkāstu  'petition for an assignment of waste lands'
tarkkāstutār  'one who applies to government for assignment of lands'
tarkkāstu māru  'petition for an assignment of waste lands'
tarattūcu (taratūcu)  'exertion, cultivation'
tarapru 3.  'government lands'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tari  (taricu)</th>
<th>'wet land'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tawuji</td>
<td>'allowance made to land holders,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pension'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanacil  (tāncil)</td>
<td>'collection, especially of public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>revenue derived from lands'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumpil  (tumpl, tumpi,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumpli)</td>
<td>'inhum land held free of assessment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumpipli  (tumpli)</td>
<td>'inhum land held free of assessment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumpilla  miniyam</td>
<td>'inhum land held free of assessment'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tumpli  miniyam)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiakari</td>
<td>'the privileged classes, who were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allowed to cultivate on favourable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tenure'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tokam</td>
<td>'estimate, total'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninkir</td>
<td>'cultivation, agriculture'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninku</td>
<td>'interest or dues, paid in grain'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nirkir</td>
<td>'poor rye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nirkir  pikkki</td>
<td>'arrears due from poor ryots'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nila</td>
<td>'water channel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakar</td>
<td>'value or a crop fixed by an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appraiser'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pacali1</td>
<td>'revenue or harvest era'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pacali2</td>
<td>'time, season, crop, harvest'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pacali kammi</td>
<td>'remission granted on double crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>land cultivated with only one crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for want of water'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pačali jāsti 'assessment imposed on land bearing more than an annual crop'

pačcar (pačcar) 'waste land'

paṭṭā 'deed of lease'

paṭṭā cār 'lease-holder'

pačāyī 'sharing of crop between a landlord and his tenant; revenue paid in kind'

pārkkā 'agreement by which a cultivator engages to pay his landlord half the produce on certain conditions'

pārkkāyitātu 'cultivator on pārkkā tenure'

pārārī, 2. 'cultivator who has abandoned his lands and home'

pākku 'estimate, estimate of the crop'

pākāttu (pākāyattu, pākāyatā) 'fenced plot of ground fit for garden cultivation'

pāymāli 'destruction of land by flood'

pāykañī 'temporary cultivator'

pilmattā (pilmittā) 'land held at a fixed rent'

paical kammi 'partial remission of revenue on account of scanty crop etc.'

paical tīrvai 'rate of assessment fixed on each field at the time of first settlement'

paical jāsti 'any payment levied over and above the paical tīrvai'

paṃmānā 'land measurement made early in the 19th century by the British in India'
mācālū (mācālū, mācūl, mācūl)  'produce of a fisher'

makamāl  'contribution in kind for a temple or choultry levied from cultivators'

māl kujāri  'land liable to pay revenue to government'

mālikāra  'subsistence allowance granted to landlors'

mīcal tīrval  'assessment on a field made at the same rate as that of adjacent lands'

mirācu  'absolute hereditary right or claim to land or office'

mirūtār  'land owner having absolute rights'

mīnā (mīnākā)  'deduction from the assessed revenue of a village on account of uncultivable tracts of wood or waste land'

mukā  'rent fixed for a village as a whole'

mukāla (mukākā)  'village or land assigned to an individual either rent free or at a low quit rent, on condition of services'

mujārā (mujārā)  'remission granted to ryots for adverse seasons'

mustājār  'one who lifts the government revenue for a fixed account'

mustājirī  'renting system as opposed to ryotwari system'

mākinī (māyinī)  'compensation in money given annually by the government to temples for resuming their lands'
rayattuvāri (rayittuvāri) 'settlement of land revenue directly with individuals'

rāpi 'the spring harvest'

rēkati 'black cotton-soil'

lākjurī (lākjarī) 'tax-free land'

vacā (vaqā) 'deduction, remission, as of revenue'

jamintār (camintār, camijjanā) 'zemindar, landed proprietor'

jamintāri 'estate of a zemindar, a land lord'

jamintārinī 'wife of a zemindar'

jarīp 'land survey'

jakīr 'tenure of land, common under Muslim government'

jakīr tār 'holder of a jakīr'

jāri 'free from attachment, exempt from revenue'

jāri mittā 'estate hold under permanent settlement'

jōtikai 'relinquishment in writing of pattā holdings'

sāmilāt tacaptam 'remission of revenue made in lieu of compensation for the construction of a tank, well or channel'

sāmilāt pančar 'second class naṅcaī land'

sāpīl 'land partly waste and partly cultivated'

hāmilāt pančar
5.1.33. Revenue terms relating to trade

\( \text{ncal} \) 'capital'
\( \text{ncal-cranaku} \) 'goods of the first quality'
\( \text{atati} \) 'mercantile correspondent or agent'
\( \text{špari} (\text{špari}) \) 'revenue derived from taxes on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks'
\( \text{amāggatu} \) 'deposit, money kept in suspense'
\( \text{amāggatu-c-cittā} \) 'miscellaneous accounts'
\( \text{šeśmi} (\text{šeśmi}, \text{šeśmi}) \) 'commission agent'
\( \text{urkkam} (\text{rukkm}) \) 'ready money, cash'
\( \text{kaccē} \) 'raw'
\( \text{kacār}^{2} (\text{kacār}) \) 'surplus, profit, or loss on the exchange of coins, excess'
\( \text{kamāmsu} \) 'affairs, business'
\( \text{karār} \) 'fixity, deed of ratification'
\( \text{karīttu} \) 'net price'
\( \text{kalli} \) 'grocer's cash box'
\( \text{kācā}^{1} \) 'original price'
\( \text{kācā}^{2} \) 'proprietor'
\( \text{kānā} \) 'current account in a person's name ledger'
\( \text{kirākki} (\text{karākki}) \) 'high price, demand'
\( \text{kirān} \) 'high priced'
\( \text{kucār} (\text{kucār}, \text{kocāru}, \text{kocuru}) \) 'anything obtained from shop-keeper as a bargain'
kēvu 'charge for transporting goods by sea'
cakārnā (cakārṇa) 'store, hoard, treasure'
canta 'subscription'
cantātar 'subscriber'
calīcu (calicu, ca ḫa) 'cheapness'
cāyar 'custom, duties, custom-house'
cilarai 'balance, change as of a rupees, annoying business'
tarācu 'balance'
tām 'price'
tivāl (tivālā) 'bankruptcy, insolvency'
napā 'profit, gain'
nirakkku 'price, rate, price-current'
nirakkku-nāmā 'current price or market price'
pakatī 'an amount receive to vocate, a shop or house'
patti (pattiyaal, patti)'list, invoice'
pāyitā 'gain, advantage, benefits'
purāṅku 'sale, selling'
pārasu (pārisu) 'list, catalogue, index'
pējā (pēcā) 'low quality'
pōṭālam 'packet, a small bundle'
pōṇi 'first cash payment of price which a shopkeeper received in a day'
mokatarpā 'tax on arts and trades'
5.1.3.4. Revenue terms related to coins and money

अघ | 'anna = 1/10 rupee'

cillarai | 'balance, fractional quantities over and above a round sum'

तम्रपृ | 'a small coin = 1/12 anna'

tīgār | 'a coin used during the Muslim rule in India'

पंत | 'total or full amount as a whole in the form of a single coin or note'

पाइ (pai) | 'a small coin = 1/14 anna'

मकर (mokar, mūkara, mūkara) | 'a gold coin = 15 rupees'

रुपय (rupā) | 'a rupee, a well known coin'
5.1.4. Judicial (legal) terms

akkākattu  'statement of a case'
akkam (hakkam)  'claim, right'
akkutār (akutār, hakkutār)  'holder of a right'
acal-viyājayam  'original suit'
atālattu (atālattu)  'court of justice'
amāna (amāna)  'sub-ordinate officer employed by civil courts for various purposes'
avāl  'custody'
anantavāricu  'reversioner'
ikkurār  'concession, admission'
inkār  'objection, contradiction'
itirācu  'dispute, objection'
irāci (irāji)  'amicable settlement between litigants'
irācināma (rājināma)  'written deal of compromise, whereby, the parties to a case agree to adjust their differences on certain terms'
insāpu  'justice'
uçūr, 2. (ujūr, nucūr, husūr)  'hall of audience, court, office of the chief magistrate'
uttara vāricu  'reversioner'
ṭlam  'auction'
ociyattu  'the last precept, will'
katipakkañtu  'rigorous imprisonment'
kappālattu  'bail, security'
kapāliyattu (kapulāttu) ‘counter agreement’

kāciyār (kāji, kājiyār) ‘Muhammadan judge during jurisdiction overall classes of law, religious, moral, civil and criminal’

kāpantu ‘careful protection’

kupār ‘complaint’

kūnā (kunā) ‘fault, crime’

kūni ‘murder’

kūnikōr ‘murderer’

kūntī (kuntī) ‘hired rowdy’

kaitī ‘prisoner, accused person’

kaitu ‘imprisonment’

kaitu kūnā ‘prisoner’s cell’

catār-atālat ‘court of justice’

catār amīn (satār amīn) ‘the name given to the subordinate judge during Muhammadan rule’

capti (caputti, japti, sapti) ‘attachment’

captitār ‘confiscator’

capāmattu ‘promise, guarantee, security’

cavāptār (javāptār, javāptāri) ‘responsible person’

cavasnaviśa ‘interpreter and clerk of a magistrate’

cavāl ‘question, interrogation’
cavukkaṭi  
' the lash, a corporal punishment'

cavuppa (sappuru)  
'return on a court process'

cajjir-jāmin  
(ciñjir-jāmin)  
'mutual covenant or security in which each man becomes security for the rest'

cajā (sajā)  
'punishment, imprisonment'

cāpitru  
'that which is proved, established as an offence or charge'

cāmin (cāmiyan, jāmin, jāmin)  
'security, surity'

cāmin-kattu  
'security bond, bail bond'

cāmin-tār (jāmin-tār)  
'security, bail'

cāmin pattiram  
'security, bail-bond'

cāri-1 (jāri)  
'free from attachment or legal service'

cunāvaṇi  
'reading of petitions, commonly official'

takecir  
'guilt, fault, crime'

takatā (takata, takāti)  
'criminal proceeding, law suit'

takarār (takarāl)  
'dispute'

tariyāṇtu (tariyāṇpattu)  
'enquiry, investigation'

talāṇi  
'enquiry, detection'

tajvis (tajvij)  
'investigation, inquiry, judgment'

tastak  
'summons or orders to appear as before a judge'

tastāvēcu (tastāvēju)  
'legal paper, legal evidence'
tākkal (tākkalā) 'giving of a notice'
tātu 'justice, complaint'
tāti 'plaintiff, complainant'
tāti-pirātu 'sign, a complainant'
tāpē 'dependent, custody, charge'
tāyī 'claimant, plaintiff'
tālukā₁, 3. 'court of justice'
tāvā 'complaint, petition, objection, obstruction'
tāvātār 'complainant'
tivāl (tivālā) 'bankruptcy, insolvency'
tivāni 'place of justice'
tivāṇam, 2. 'court of justice'
tokkam 'law suit'
nakattu-jāmin 'cash-security'
nakal 'duplicate'
napar-jāmin 'personal security'
namūtu, 1. 'proof, evidence'
nātār-katān 'amount due by debtors who have become insolvents, irrecoverable debts'
nātārī 'insolvency'
nāmā 'deed, document'
nājar (nāsar) 'an officer of a civil court charged with the serving of processes and the execution of decrees'
pakalam (pikkalam)  'term prefixed to the signature of the writer of a document indicating that he is the writer thereof'
pamcayattu (pamcayam)  'a body of persons sitting as a court of arbitration, usually five in number'
pamcayattu-nāmā  'general affidavit, inquest, report'
pattā 1  'clue, trace'
patvā  'judicial sentence or judgment by a mufti'
patilāmi  'accusation, charge'
panti-kāṇā (pantakāṇā)  'prison, jail'
pantōpastu, 2.  'safety, custody'
parkāstu  'closing or rising of a court; raising an attachment'
partarappu (parturuppu)  'dismissal, discharge'
pavuj-tār  'magistrate of a division'
pavujtāri-kattalai  'criminal proceedings'
pakṣi  'superior magistrate'
pārā 1  'watch, custody, guard, sentry'
pārakkāran  'guard, sentry'
pārikattu 2 (pārikattu)  'release deed, partition deed'
piyācā, 2.  'process serves of a civil court'
pirācī (piriyāti)  'complainant'
pirātu (piriyātu)  'complaint, suit'
piyāmi
'transaction entered into by one person in the name of another'
pukāri, 3.
'complaint'
pūcā-valakku
'baseless or vexatious suit'
peṭi
'fetter'
peṭu
'secret enquiry'
pēpantu
'being without order, confusion, inscurity'
pēvāricu (pēvārcu)
one who is without an heir, unclaimed property'
paical, 1.
decree, judgment, decision, settlement of a quarrel'

paical-nāmā
'written order'
paujīri
'magisterial, criminal'
paujīri-k-kattalai
'criminal proceedings'
maṭakkanā
'court, tribunal'
maṭacar (mahasar, maṭcar)
'petition'
maṭacar-nāmā
'petition, written representation'
maṭcar, 1
'written contract making settlement on a wife'
maṭkālā (maṭcumatā)
'rough draft, as of a document'
maṭtalappu
'intention, subject of a document'
maṭpar (maṭupār)
tasting the adequacy of a security'
maṭupār-jēmīn
'substantial security'
maṭpī (maṭpi)
'excusa, pardon'
maṭpū-cālci
'appr. over'
mīl

muktīyār

muktīyār-nāmā

mukattāmā (mokattāmā)

muccalikā, 2
(muccalikkā, muccalikkai)

muttāyi (muttāyāla, muttāyāla)

mupti (mūpti)

mullā

municīppa (munśīp)

mokacal

mōcal

mōcūl

maulvi (mavulvi)

mauliha

rahajān-cōri

rāji

rāji-nāmā

'property, wealth'

'attorney, pleader'

'power of attorney'

'case, affairs'

'recognisance, bail, penalty bond'

'the complainant, the plaintiff'

'muhammadan law-officer'

'a muhammadan saint, and who is also a lawyer'

'district munisif, presiding officer in certain subordinate courts of justice'

'guard placed over a revenue defaulter'

'guard in charge of a person under arrest'

'guard placed over a revenue defaulter or a civil servant'

'muhammadan lawyer'

'muhammadan lawyer, expounder of muhammadan law'

'highway robbery'

'amicable settlement between litigants'

'documents in writing, whereby the parties to a case agreed to adjust their differences on certain terms'
ruca (ruju, ruçuvu, rujuvu, urucu) 'proof'
rūpkṛi 'judicial proceedings'
lūtī (lūtī) 'plunder, pillage'
vakkālattu (vakālattu) 'power of attorney given to a lawyer for conducting a case'
vakālattu nāmā 'authorised attorney'
vakkīl (vakkīl) 'returning, retracting withdrawn'
vāpacu (vāpacu) 'instalment, adjourning'
vāyta (vāyta) 'heir'
vārcu (vārcu, vāricu) 'heir'
vārcutār (vāricutār, vārcutārāy) 'heir'
vārcu nāmā 'certificate of heirship'
vinnappatār 'petitioner'
jātuti-pattī 'search-list'
jātuti-vāranṭu 'search-warrant'
jāṭṭi (caputtī) 'seizure, attachment'
jāṭṭi parishṭu 'raising an attachment'
japṭi munṣī 'interpreter and clerk of a magistrate'
jimmas (jimmā) 'charge, possession'
julum 'injustice, violence, force'
jeyil 'prison'
jeyil kānā 'prison'
sarattu 'condition'
harkattu (arkkattu)  'agitation, hindrance, trouble'
hāmi  'guarantees'
ńājār (ńar, ńir)  'present'
ńājār-jāmāṇ  'security for another's appearance when wanted'

5.1.5. Police Terms

kastu  'night patrol'
kullāccipāy  'police man'
(kullāccavakaṇ)  
kūṇcā (kūcā)  'hired rowdy'
kāttu  'prisoner, accused person'
kātu  'imprisonment'
kottavāl (kottuvāl)  'chief police officer for a city or town'
kottavāl cāvaṇi  'police station of a kottavāl'
kottavār cāvakaṇ  'police constable'
cippanti  'armed police'
cārvilaṅku  'fessors for the feet or hands'
caukitār (cavukkitār)  'guard, sentinal'
țāṇā  'police station'
parantās  'armed police'
pārā  'watch, custody, guard, sentry'
pārakkāraṇ  'guard, sentry'
pāri  'night watch with the beat of drum'
pati 'letters'
lati (lāti, latti, lāti) 'cudgel'
jamētar kātu 'police station'
javān (cavān) 'police constable'
jeiyil (jeiyil kānā) 'prison'

5.1.6. Postal Terms

arkkā (arikkāraṇ) 'messenger'
arkkā 'mail'
arkārottakam 'camel carrying a mail'
carnāmā 'superscription, address of a letter'
cāppā (cāpā) 'stamp, seal'
cikkā (cikā)² 'seal'
ṭāk-kāgā 'post-office'
tapāl (tāpāl, tavāl) 'post'
tapāl kārag 'post-man'
tapāl ṣāīcu 'post-office'
tapāl-petṭi 'post-box'
tapāl-vaṇṭi 'post mail'
pahkī 'parcel'
pahkit tapāl 'parcel post'
malpūp 'anything enclosed, as letter in an envelope'
lipāpā (livā) 'envelope, cover'
5.2. Military Terms

5.2.1. Army

āṟām  'rest, relief'
irastu  'provisions for army'
katam  'a step, foot step'
kapāṭṭu (kavāṭṭu)  'military drill'
killāṭār  'commandant of a test'
camāṭār (camaitār)  'Indian military officer of the rank of lieutenant'
cikil (cikill)  'polishing of arms'
cippīy (cipīy, sipīy)  'sapper, a soldier'
cupāṭār (jupāṭār, supāṭār)  'Indian military officer whose rank corresponds to that of captain'
cottai-yāḷaḷ  'soldier, warrior'
tavūṭu, 2 (tauṭu)  'military expedition, invasion'
pattalam  'a regiment, a battalion, body of foot soldiers of 500 to 1000 men'
pavinēcu (pavunēcu, pauṇēcu)  'army, troops, order'
pitūri  'intrigue, plot, conspiracy'
pēṭā  'foot soldier'
rākuttā-rāyaṇ  'trooper, cavalier, horseman'
lāṭāy  'fighting, fight'
lāskar  'an army'
havaltīr (havaltīr, havaltīr) 'Indian military officer of inferior rank'

hājar (hājar, hājar) 'a term meaning 'present' used in answering a roll-call'

5.2.2. Navy:

kalinu (kalinu, kalīnu- 

kārāq) 'shipping, a native sailor'

kaṁṭhāku (kaṁṭhāku) 'fleet of ships'

cīrāhku (cīrāhku, cīrāhku) 'boat swain, chief of a lascar crew'

cīṅi, 2. 'wooden anchor made heavy with stones'

cukkāṅ (cukkāṅ) 'rudder, helm'

cukkāṅkiri 'helmman, who steers a vessel'

cukkāṅ-koṭu 'rudder truck'

cukkāṅ-carukki 'rudder wheel'

cukkāṅ 'helmman'

tīnā-koṭutai 'port, the left side of a ship'

tāntāl (tāntaḷ, tīntaḷ) 'boat, swain'

dākutāḷ 'fore-castle'

payilpanāḷ 'cap' 

māluni (māluni) 'captain of a vessel, pilot, navigator'

māluni oṣṭiram 'nautical science'

laṅkā 'anchor'

laṭu 'fair lead, thimble or cringle to guide, a rope, plummet'
jakāj
'ship or streamer'

jakāj-ravānā
'exported by sea'

5.2.3. Khepronā

kaṭāri
'a small dagger'

kirpān
'a sword, generally kept with sikhe'

kuntā
'stock of a gun'

cāṭīnāli
'large gun'

camutātu (jamutātu, jamātātu, camutātu)
'dagger'

cavi-(cāṅku
'small cannon'

cavukku (cāṅku, camukku)
'whip'

caṇiyan
'bayonet'

cāṅku
'pen knife'

cātti (cāṭṭai, jātti, jāṭi)
'whip'

cīrā
tag
'armour, coat of mail'

cērapantu
'whip, scourge'

cōttā (cōṭṭai)
'a kind of crooked sword'

cōṭṭā (cōṭṭāṭṭaṭi)
'club; rod; small stick'

tuppākki (tuppāki, tuṭṭākki, 'musket gun'
tuṭṭāki, tuvaṅkku, tuṭṭāki, tuppākki)

tōkkku
'hīnu-gun'

tōṭṭā (tōṭṭa)
'cartridge, wadding'
pantu
'whip, scourge'
pantōkku 'gun, gang'
palītā 'volley, a number of darts or balls discharged'
pākku 'a kind of dagger'
pāṇā (pāṇāṭṭati) 'cudgel'
poccuvā (poccuskatti) 'dagger, a kind of knife'
ravai 'small lead shot, bullet'
lāṭti (lāṭi, lāṭti, lāṭi) 'cudgel'

5.3. Trade and Commerce:

5.3.1. Weights and Measurements:

irāttal (irāttal) 'Arabian pound = 20 tōlās. 1 lb = 13 palams'

kacācār 'small sear, a weight'

kacam (kajam, kecam, kejam) 'one yard in length'

kari 'measure of time = 24 minutes'

cēr 'a standard weight = 8 palams dry or liquid measure'

cēr kantakam 'a measure of capacity equal to about 80 madras measures'

cēr vallam 'a measure of capacity equal to about 2 madras measures'

compu, 4. 'liquid measure = 3¾ cēr = 2 1/6 cu. in'

tōlā 'a weight of a rupee'
pakkā 'a standard measure of capacity'
pakkāccēr

'a standard weight of a avoir du pois 10 palams' = 30 tölā, as a right cār; a weight of 20 palams'

pakkēppati

'a standard measure of capacity'

pañcāri

'a viss, a measure'

pārikkalam

'a kalam measure of 12 big mārakkāl'

mānṭikkalam

'grain measure of 72 pīṭi'

māπhānku (māhu, māh, māhānku, māhu)

'mound, a standard weight = 8 viss = 46 seers = 25 lbs, varying in different localities'

māṅṭa

'measuring, measurement'

māṅkāṇī

'Madras measure'

jarīp (jarīp)

'measure, measuring, measure of land = 60 gāz square or 3600 square gāz; a corn measure = 768 lbs'

5.3.2. Stationery:

kaṭītāci

'paper'

kaṭāṭi

'coarse country paper'

kalantāṇp

'pen-stand'

kalam

'pen'

kittēppu (kittēpu)

'book'

kōntu

'gum'

kōntu tāṇ

'gum-bottle'

cāyi (sāyi)

'ink'
cāyitāṇa  'ink bottle'
cittu  'blot, erasure'
tastā  'bundle of 24 papers'

5.3.3. Transport and Camp:

kaṭi  'stage in a journey where the horses or bulbs of carriages are changed'
kācu cāvāri  'tour of a high or noble person'
kaṭi  'cart, carriage'
kēvu  'charge for transporting goods by sea'
kollāvanti (kollāppanti)  'a car like vehicle drawn by bullocks'

catukkā (jaṭkā)  'jutkā, a small cart'
cappram (cappiram)  'canopied car-like vehicle in which idols are carried during festivals'
capar (cavar, sapar)  'voyage'
capāri  'journey'
campōkku  'sambook, fleet of ships'
carāy  'mansion, rest house for travellers'
cavāri  'ride, tour, vehicle'
cāvaṭi  'choultry'
tikānā  'station-camp'
tērā  'camp, tent'
tōli (tōli, tōli, tōli)  'litter, dooly, a kind of sedan'
tāṅkā (tāṅkā)  'tonga, wheeled conveyance by two ponies'
nlaki 'a kind of palanquin'
pattā 'outer-ream of a wheel'
pallakku 'a litter, palanquin'
majili (macīl, macīl, mačīl) 'stage in a journey'
mukām (mukān) 'place of encampment, camp'
mucāpar (mucāpari, mucāvari) 'traveller, travelling'
mucāpar-kānā 'travellers' bungalow'
mucāvari pānkānā 'ship or steamer'
jakaj 'exported by sea'
jakaj-ravānā 'halting place'
jākai (ōkai) 'factory'
kutām 'godown'
kutāmpu 'rice mill'
kujili (kujili-kātai) 'evening bazaar'
cōpā-kānā 'printing office, press'
tukān 'shop'
 pacār (pejār) 'bazaar, a street of shops'
 manti 'large grain market, large shop, warehouse'
5.4. Social Life:

5.4.1. Religion:

arvih  'soul'

Allā (Allāh)  'Supreme Being worshipped by Muslims'

Allāh pantiṣkāl  'Muharram, a Muhammadan festival'

asār  'evening prayer'

ācūrāpantiṣkāl  'Muharram, a Muhammadan festival'

ātā-pētā-veṇāl  'a form of salutation among Muhammadans'

ikuvān  'fellow members of a religious community'

iculāmīyar (islāmīyar)  'muslim, who profess Islam'

īnjīl  'the gospel, the New Testament'

ittātu (ittā)  'the time of probation which a divorced woman must wait before she can be remarried'

ittikātu  'faith, belief'

ittikāpu  'meditation in retirement, silent devotion'

ittipār (ittipārā)  'confidence'

intu (hintu)  'Hindu, as one who professes Hinduism'

ipātātu  'worship of God'

iputār  'breaking a fast'

immat  'pure spirit'
Imam
'spiritual leader or guide'

Imamat
'the act of leading the prayers in a mosque'

Ilahi
'The Divine Being'

Ilahi
'revelation by divine inspiration'

Ishā
'the prayer at night'

Istikbaar
'begging forgiveness of God'

Istikbal
'ceremonious reception of a person of distinction consisting in the villagers coming out of the village limits in procession to meet the honoured guest'

Istita
'deed of relinquishment, asking forgiveness'

Islām (iculām)
'religion of Islām; the Muhammadan religion'

Īttu (Ītu, Ītul-ahā)
'the festival of Īd; i.e. Bakrīd'

Ītul-pitār
'festival day after the close of ramjān'

Ummaatu
'followerspeople of the same belief'

Urus
'festival'

Askīn (askīn)
'faith'

Okuttu
'time for prayer'

Olu
'ablution before prayer'

Alurattu
'formalae of daily devotional exercises'

Auliya
'saints'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>katīpu</td>
<td>'preacher; one who preaches in mosques'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāntiri</td>
<td>'a Muhammadan festival held in honour of a deceased holy person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalimā 1.</td>
<td>'1. prayer. 2. the Muslim confession of faith'</td>
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<tr>
<td>kajji</td>
<td>'pilgrimage to Mecca'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kātar</td>
<td>The Almighty'</td>
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<tr>
<td>kismat</td>
<td>'fate'</td>
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<tr>
<td>kutpī</td>
<td>'sermon at a mosque after prayers on Fridays, on the feast day after Ramzan or Bakrid'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kullāli</td>
<td>'omnipotent'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurān (korān, kōran)</td>
<td>'the sacred book of the Muhammadans'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kōri</td>
<td>'Muhammadan tomb, mausoleum'</td>
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<tr>
<td>cavāl</td>
<td>'a sacred song at the mosque'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cāttirai (cāttirai, jāttirai)</td>
<td>'procession, festival'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupakāṇi</td>
<td>'a formula of Muslim mantra'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cunnattu (sunnattu)</td>
<td>'circumcision'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cungi (sungi)</td>
<td>'a religious sect among Muhammadans'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūppi-k-kaliyānam</td>
<td>'ceremony of circumcision'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūpi</td>
<td>'piousman, devotee'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūrā</td>
<td>'chapter or division of the Quran'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>takpīr</td>
<td>'exclamation of praise &quot;Allāhu Akbar&quot;'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarkā</td>
<td>mosque, sarine of a muhammadan saint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarisa-pall</td>
<td>syrian christian chruch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taṭṭik</td>
<td>divorce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tavurāṭītu</td>
<td>the old testament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tājiyā</td>
<td>sacred symbol of muhammadan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuvū (tu,ū)</td>
<td>prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuṇiyā</td>
<td>world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taikkā</td>
<td>the place where a muhammadan saint is interred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toppurāni (toppukkaraṇam)</td>
<td>a form of obasance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
payiräki (payiräki) 'religious mendicant'
piräku 'call for prayer'
pittiyä (pittiyä) 'the rite of reciting the first chapter of the Quran, at a Muhammadan marriage or funeral'
pirävapät 'the day of Muhammad's death, observed by the Muhammadans as a religious festival'
pišmillä (pišmillähi) 'a term meaning "in the name of all"'
pir (piri piräkäi) 'Muhammadan saint. Shrine carried in procession by Muhammadans'
pirä 'a sect of Indian Shirin Muslims'
makkinä (makkanä, makki) 'the birthplace of Muhammad'
makripü 'prayer at sunset'
makantu 'head of a religious establishment'
makammatu (makammatu, makammatu, nakammatu) 'the prophet'
makammatu napi (nakammatu napi) 'the prophet'
makiti (makiti, makiri) 'mosque'
makripü (makripü) 'a Muhammadan invocatory word'
makar 'a marriage portion of gift, dowry'
malakku 'an Angel'
makammatiyar (makammatiyar) 'the followers of the ... religion of Muhammad'
mukalāyar (mokalāyar, mukilāṇa)  'muslims'
mukalīyār  'muhammadan priest'
murtavaḷli  'manger of a mosque'
musīl (musīl, musīlāṇa)  'a muhammadan, who professes Islam'
mukāran (moharam, mokoram)  'a muhammadan festival'
mökāli  'moghul'
mönī (mōkigippayam)  'compensation in money given annually by the government to temples'
mōyān² (mōyin, mōyini)  'members of temple establishment'
məulvi (mavulvi)  'religious muslim'
məulīq (mavulīq)  'religious muslim'
ṛṣap²  'God, the all nourishing'
ramāṇa (ramāṇa)  'festival on the last day of the month of ramzan'
rahmat  'grace'
raḥIm  'God, the all merciful'
ṛūn  'soul'
luhar  'shaurya prayer'
lomārī  'temperant'
varikkattu (varikattu, varukattu)  'luck, fortune'
vakf  'lands and wealth & c., belonging to mosques, colleges and other charitable institutions for their maintenance and support'
janūttu (camāttu)  'congregation of Muslims in a mosque, prayers'
jiyārat  'a ceremony observed on the second day following the death of a Muslim'
jīl  'evil spirit, goblin'
ṣīṭi  'Mohammedan marriage'
sīya  'a school of Mohammedanism'
ṣaitān  'devil, Satan'
ṣāhīp (ṣāhīp)  'Mohammedan'
sayatu  'a sect of Mohammedans'
halīl  'that which is lawful and permitted by religion'
hāj  'pilgrimage to Mecca'
hāji  'Mohammedan, who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca'
hijrā (hijiri)  'the flight of the prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina'

5.4.2. Kinship.
ikuṭhāp  'brothers, fellow members of a religious community'
īpunu  'son of'
aulīṭtu  'children'
kākā (kākā)  'elder brother'
kulām  'slave'
cōdi  'uncle'
cōci  'aunt'
cōpati  'companion, comrade'
tāti  'grand-father, father'
tōtu  'friend'
navukkar (naukar)  'servant'
paco  'child, boy'
pāpu  'father'
pāpi  'brother's wife'
pāpu²  'lord, master'
pāyi (pāy)  'brother, friend, comrade'
puṭti  'old man'
puṭti  'old woman'

5.4.3. Caste and Sects:
īrāni  'persian, a man of the Shian sect'
kāppiri  'negro'
kāpuḷivālin  'a person belong to Afghanistan'
pattāni  'Indian Muhammadan whose mother tongue is Urdu'
pānāki  'Anglo-Indian'
pācikkatti  'a sub-division of the valaiyar caste'
pīndāri  'a class of cotton-cleaning Muhammadans'
'a sect of Indian Shiah Muslims in Bombay Presidency'

'mūrīrī (mūrīrī) 'a caste of travellers and money lenders from mūrīrī, in central India'

lappū 'a class of Farsi speaking Muhammadans travelling chiefly on the coast of South India'

lappātī 'a wandering caste'

tūpī (tūpī) 'wahshān, a caste'

ṣiyā 'a school of Muhammadanism'

ṣunī (ṣunī) 'a religious sect among Muhammadans'

ṣiyātū (ṣiyātū) 'a sect of Muhammadans'

5.4.4. Human Being

5.4.4.1. Masculine gender:

ācāṃi (ācāṃi, acāmī) 'individual, person'

āvārā 'vagabond, wanderer'

āṃsān 'human being'

isam 'individual'

ṣṭīm 'orphan'

kāṅkālī 'poor, miserable person'

kārīppu 'poor'

kāvālī 'vagabond'

kulām 'slave, poor'

kairātaśāmī 'baggard, a good for nothing person'
nētār 'poor person'
paccā 'boy, child'
pikkīri (pikīri) 'poor, miserable, wretched person'
putţā 'old man'
maṭāṃstrān 'robust, corpulent man'
raṇti 'pertinentious beggar'
rīkāmī 'unemployed person'
laṅkaṇā 'lame person'

5.4.4.2. Feminine Gender:
kōcā (kōcā) 'sama, lady, purāṇa mānīnān' 
tattuvānī 'prostitute'
putti 'old woman'
jaṅgā 'woman'

5.4.4.3. Sunuch:
kōcā 'hermaphrodite, anunch'
nāmārta (nāmirutā) 'impotent'

5.4.5. Food and Food Stuffs:

5.4.5.1. General:

akkūrātu 'English walnut'
ambili 'yolk of an egg'
aļći 'linseed'
'a kind of flour, maize'
'potato'
'tender betel'
'a kind of maize'
'New York purple brinjal'
'seat'
'betel-leaf made up with the different ingredients'
'cucumber'
'dried coconut kernel'
'betel nut'
'dhall, a pulse'
'light refreshment'
'piece of vegetables in curry bath'
'salt'
'luncheon, light refreshment'
'a kind of nut'
'betel leaf made with a preparation of the arecanut, spices and chunnam'
'meat, generally intestine'
'Indian corn, 4ea mays'
'green gram'
'lentils'
maita (maithīn, maithāmva)'corn-flour'
rava (ravaī) 'wheat flour, grain'
rastu 'food stuffs'
vaṁkōṭṭai 'almond'
(vaṁkōṭṭai, vaṁkōṭṭai)
jaṉvarici (cavvarici) 'sago'

5.4.5.2. Spices and Condiments:

ṭṭirī 'nicca, a spice'
kaṇakacī 'opium poppy, poppy seed'
kattakāmpu 'a kind of spice extracted from a Malay shrub'
karamūlai (karamūlai) 'pungent curry-stuff'
karaṇmu (kirāmu) 'clove'
kāppirī milakāy 'bell pepper'
māṭilī (māṭil, māṭilai, māṭilī) 'condiments'
gōmpu 'common anise'

5.4.5.3. Sweets:

alvā (halvā) 'a confection made of milk, sugar etc.'
aparacam 'a sweet confection made of rice, flour, ghee etc.'
kaṇṭacāri 'brown sugar'
kalkantu (karkantu) 'a syrup of rock-candy and other ingredients'
kulkantu  'a conserve of roses, prepared in honey'

kulāp jān (kulāp-jānā)  'a kind of confectionary'

kūsari, 2.  'a kind of sweet with rava, sugar, ghee etc.'

camāl kottai  'a kind of confectionary'

cilēpi (jilēpi)  'a kind of sweet meat'

cīrā (jīrā, cīraṇi)  'a confection'

cīrī (cīrī-kkarkantu)  'white sugar'

cīrī mittāy  'a kind of sweet meat'

cīrī atiracam  'a kind of sweet meat'

cēvu (cēvai)  'a kind of confection'

cojji (cuji)  'a preparation made of wheat grits, sugar, ghee or milk'

cojji-y-appam  'a kind of round sweet cake prepared from wheat'

porpi (porppi)  'a kind of sweet meat prepared with wheat flour, sugar, coconut etc.'

pātam alvā (pātum alvā)  'a kind of confection prepared with almond'

pūtusā  'a kind of sweet cake'

pāl kōvā  'a kind of sweet meat; milk impissated by boiling and sugar is added'

pūnti (pūvanti)  'a kind of sweet meat consisting of balls of confectionary'

pūrā (pūra-carkkarai)  'fine-brown sugar'
confection made of the flour of bengal gram and wheat
a sweet preparation of gāṭhē
incoriating preparation, sweetened and spiced
'sweet meat'
murappā (murappē, murappē) 'preserve, jam'
maicūr-pēku 'a kind of sweet confection'
rava-lāṭṭu 'a kind of sweet'
ṛčappu-c-carkkari 'unrefined sugar'
lāṭṭu (lāṭṭu) 'a kind of sweet meat in the shape of a ball'
'Vegetarian Dishes:
accīgā 'pickles'
kārapuntī (kārapūvanti, kārapuntī) 'a kind of ulan in the form of balls'
kējē maṭṭikai 'a kind of cake'
kiccatī 'a kind of ulan made of pulse and rice or rava'
kuppi-p-poṅkal 'a kind of poṅkal'
kurī (kurumī, kurumī) 'a kind of sauce'
kuṣkā 'boiled rice with condiments'
kōvā 'milk impissated by boiling'
cattaṇi (caṭṇi) 'a kind of strong relish'
cappātta (cappāti) 'thin cake of unleavened bread'
camōsā (samōsā) 'a kind of cake which is triangular in shape'
ṭālvāṇki 'a sauce made of bholl and brinjai'
ṭōriya 'relish of curds with condiments'
pakkatā, pakatā, pakottā 'a kind of fried cake'
pakkuvatā 'a kind of cake prepared with wheat flour'
pipātṛi 'a kind of dish'
pirindī (virindī) 'a special preparation of rice'
pūrī 'a kind of cake'
piḷ pūrī 'a kind of dish'
mācālvaṭṭai 'a kind of cake made with onions and condiments'
rāyṭṭā (rāyttu) 'salad, pumpkin etc. pickled in butter milk'
rōṭṭi (lotṭi) 'bread'
villai (villai-cākam) 'ball of cocked rice offering available in temples'
5.4.5.4.2. Non-Vegetarian Dishes:

kañ̄gu 'dish of roasted meat'

cākkākkārika (cākākkāku) 'meat prepared and sold at taverns'  
pulav (pulāvu) 'a kind of dish prepared of cocking meat and boiled rice'

piriyāni 'a dish made of flesh and rice with condiments'

5.4.5.5. Greens:

kottammiri 'a kind of greens'

capji 'greens'

cokkkākkārī (cukkkākkārī) 'a species of greens'

putiṅa (putiṅa) 'mint, mentha sativa'

5.4.5.6. Fruits:

aṅkūr 'grape'

ēgāsī 'pine-apple'

ēṅner 'pomegranate'

kattāmār (kāṭāmār) 'a variety of mango'

karjūr (kariocakkāy, karocūrīkkāy, kajūr) 'date fruit'

kicumīcū (kismirālam) 'small seedless raisins'

caturīm 'a kind of country melon'

cīgi-cakkār 'a species of mango'

cīni-pālī 'bread-fruit'
tarpūs (tarpūj) 'water-melon'
tilpačantu 'a kind of superior mango'
paraṅki-kāy 'white gourd, great pumpkin'
paraṅki-vāḷai 'red costace leaved banana'
pītar 'superior variety of mango'
pētānā 'quince'
mālkōvā (mālkōrā) 'a mango with yellowish green, flesh fruit'
rummān 'pomegranate'
rumēni 'a round reddish mango fruit'

5.4.6. Drinks and Intoxications:

5.4.6.1. General Drinks:
kīr 'milk, rice-milk'
carpattu 'sherbet, syrup'
cā (cāyā) 'tea'
tūt 'milk'
pītamkīr 'a kind of drink made of milk, almond'
pāṇi 'water'
lassi 'ice-cold curd or butter milk'

5.4.6.2. Beverages:
arakku 'arrack'
kalāl 'toddy'
cānti
śarāp

5.4.6.3. Intoxication:
apīṇ (apīṇī)
kaṁcā
talāppu (kayippu)
nīṃg
tāṅkī
talā
matamastu
mastu (mastag)
mācāṇam (mājīṇam)

5.4.7. Clothes and related terms:
āṅkārakkā
āṅkustāṅ (āṅkusam)
alvāṇ
urumāl (urumālai, urumāl, urumālai, rumālai)
kantuvā
katar

'tally'
'wine'
'opium'
'Indian hemp'
'intoxication, giddiness'
'intoxication, giddiness'
'bhang, a variety of Indian hemp'
'intoxication, giddiness'
'intoxication'
'intoxicant'
'an intoxicating drug prepared from hemp'

'long coat worn by men, tunic'
'Thimble'
'cotton cloth of various sorts and colours'
'turban, upper cloth, fine shawl'
'an upper cloth, towel'
'cloth woven with yarn produced on the spinning wheel'
kapatā | 'dress, clothes'
karpū (karpū) | 'frock, a kind of long flowing tunic reaching to the ankles such as that worn generally by Muhammadans'
kampīyam | 'tartan waist cloth'
kamis (kamicu, kamis) | 'shirt'
kayili (kaili) | 'a kind of checkered cloth worn by Muhammadans and others'
killi | 'triangular piece of cloth'
kaliṅkāri | 'a species of flowered calico'
kavvā | 'long cot, tunic'
kīkki | 'light drab or chocolate coloured cloth'
kāca³ (kājā) | 'a button hole'
kītā | 'a kind of thick cloth'
kīti | 'double-threaded coarse cloth'
kittāṅ | 'linen, canvas'
kīkāppu | 'silk or satin worked with gold or silver flowers'
kutukki | 'drawers, pants'
kututtā (kututtini| 'half arm jacket, shirt without sleeves'
kuttini) |
kunti | 'button'
kuliṅ² | 'cap'
kottarai (kottati, d) | 'check, silk cloth of a woman'
kōrja
'beats of cloth containing 20 pieces'
cakkaṭṭu
'woolen stuff, broad cloth'
catti² (catti)
'underwear'
capja-cailai
'a kind of silk cloth worn by women'
capja-kottatai
'a saree of dark green colour'
carpukki
'carpet'
camakkaḷam (janakkāḷam, janakkāḷam)
'carpet'
carkka
'spinner's wheel'
carāy¹ (carān², ciraṇy, saraṇy, ciṟaṇy)
'trousers'
carikai (jārikai, arikai)
'gold or silver thread, used as lace'
callari (callali, jallali)
'cloth of loose texture; coloured strips of cloth hanging from buffoon's dress'
čittari²
'fine shawl, embroidered silk cloth'
cālvār (sīlavār)
'a kind of pant or trouser'
cāri²
'long piece of cotton or silk cloth worn by women'
cālvai (cālu, cāluvai, sāl)
'shawl'
cāḷar (jīḷar, jīḷaṉ)
'decorative fringes of cloth, as at a tester'
cillattu
'small jacket'
cutitār (curitār) 'a kind of under drawer, generally worn by women and dancers'
cul (jūl) 'ornamental cloth-cover of elephants, horses etc.'
celā (cēla, jēla, jēlā) 'flug'
celāy 'a kind of muslin'
cailā 'flowing dress'
cōli (cōli, cōliyerpā, jōli) 'a kind of small bag or pouch'
cōli (jōli) 'a kind of bag made of cloth'
tōriyā2 'striped muslin'
takkali (takli) 'spindle'
tāmān 'long trousers; a kind of cloth worn by moors'
tāqiya 'waist band'
tāpittā 'silk cloth'
tāvani 'a piece of cloth worn generally by girls over their petticoats'
tān 'piece goods'
tuppatī (tuppattā, tuppati) 'coarse cotton cloth used to cover oneself in cold weather, veil'
toppi (toppi, tōpi, tōpi, tōpi) 'a kind of head dress, cap worn underneath a turban'
tōvati (tōtti, tūtti) 'ghoti, cloth, garment'
nakki
'n kind of braid ornamentally stitched on to the borders of garments and curtains'

namta
'felt or woollen saddle-cloth'

navur-pattai
'multi-coloured tape'
(navurppattai)

nittu
'ribbon'

nicir (njir)
'long drawers or trousers'

nicir
'flag, banner'

paikkili, 2.
'canvas covering'

paceki-kathu (paskiqu) 
'small cloth'

patutu (partu) 
'curtain, screen, veil'

palampu (palampee) 
'checkered sheeting for mattresses'

parakkiili (paraikkili) 
'a kind of muslin'

paraikkili, paraikkili

patuttu (pagittu) 
'a kind of broad-cloth'

piki (pikai) 
'turban'

pivatti
'flag'

pitti
'breasts of a garment, stitched in two folds'

pitta
'tape, fillet'

putthi
'flower-designs in chintz'

purka (purukki)
'a kind of veil covering the entire body'

purukki, pirukka, pirukka

purukka

purukki, pirukka, pirukka

purukki, pirukka
pārṇīs 'flannel or woollen covering'
pīṭhī 'turban; turban cloth woven of silk and cotton'
pījāmā (pijāmā) 'a kind of pant'
makānī (makamāl, makamal, mōl) 'velvet'
mahatāpī 'brocade, Indian cloth of gold and silver, used as shawl'

muṛtācī 'a kind of head-dress, small loose turban'

raṅkū (raṅkī) 'coarse woollen carpet'
rapī (rappa) 'darning'
rajāy 'quilt'
laṅkōṭā (lāṅkōṭī, lāṅkōṭū) 'strip of cloth tissued to the loins'
leṭī 'skein of lace, nearly 440 yards'
lūṅkī 'a coloured cloth'
jubbā 'a kind of sleeveless shirt'
jōpi (jōppa, jēppa, jēpi) 'pocket'
śāmīyaṅgā 'canopy'
sērvāṅgī 'a kind of jocket'
5.48. **Ornaments:**

kalikkatuṁ | 'an ornament worn on the turban'
kirampu-pūţi | 'clove snaped ear-jewel'
kuppi (kuppimutti) | 'ear ring of a particular shape, jewel case, a species of diamond, an ornament worn on hair tuft'
kuppi-k-kaṭukkaṇ | 'a kind of ear ring'
kuppi-vayiram | 'a species of diamond'
carimani (carimānīkkōval) | 'a kind of girdle set with gems'
cikā-mōtiram | 'ring with initial'
cimiki (jiṃiki) | 'bell shaped golden pendant of an ear ring'
cokkunā-mōtiram | 'ring made at pinch back'
ṭīkō (ṭīkā-pañakkam) | 'a kind of jewel pendant with a top clasp of gold, set with precious stones'
ṭīkā-pottu | 'a jewel pendant worn by women of the forehead'
ṭōlākku (lōlākku) | 'an ear pendant'
tāyattu (tāyittu) | 'small gold or silver case worn on the person as amulet'
tāluka2 | 'a small ear ornament'
turā | 'an ornament for the head made of pearls etc.'
tōtā, 2. | 'gold bracelet'
nakācu (nakācu-vēlai) 'delicate ornamental work'
nakācu-mañi 'necklace worn by parva women'
nattu 'a kind of ornament worn in the nose'
pāci-pantu (pūji-pantu) 'an armlet'
pillai, o (villni) 'a head ornament'
pulakkku (pilakkku, pilakkku, pullikkku) 'nose pendent set with precious stones'
pōsai 'a kind of nose screw'
mulām (malām, vilām) 'building'
ravai, 3 'diamond'
raṅkkuṭi (raṅkkiṭi, raṅkkuṭi) 'an ornament worn by women on the crown of the head'
lōttā, 2. 'a necklace of gold beads'
lōlakkku (lōlakkku) 'a pendent suspended from the lobe of the ear'
villai, o. 'a kind of head-ornament'
villai-muruku 'a kind of ear ornament'
javāhir 'precious stone, jewel'
śarāppu (cārāppu) 'dealer in precious metals'

5.4.9. Utensils:

aṅṭā (hanṭā) 'large vessel, cauldron'
alānēri 'almirah, cup board'
āppakkūrā 'a narrow vessel for drinking water'
'sword'

irāttīgam (irāṭṭu, irāṭṭai) 'spinning wheel, pulley for drawing water from a well'

istiri-p-pati 'flat-iron'

kapi (kapīyal, kapi) 'pulley'

kalīyi 'tin used for tinning vessels'

kuppi 'flask, bottle'

kuricci (kurici) 'chair'

kūjan (kūcī) 'a kind of goglot, water monkey'

cantākkutu (cantākku) 'chest, box, coffin'

cantā 'spoon'

carkkā 'hand spinning wheel'

carāthākā (carāthākkā) 'furniture, appurtenances, utensils'

carupantu (caruvantu) 'helmet'

cākkutu 'knife'

cānakkki 'earthern dish'

č实习生 (čima, chinnagam) 'goods, furniture, articles'

čimti (čimittā) 'pincers, tweezers'

čičā (čīsā) 'gloss bottle'

compu, 3. 'metal vessel'

ţappā 'a round box'

ţappi (ţappai) 'a small box'

ţapara 'a shallow cup like vessel, which is used as saucer'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Devanagari</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>तिकन (तिकन)</td>
<td>'a cauldron'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तप्ति</td>
<td>'screen, on matted sutter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तवप</td>
<td>'a kind of iron-plate; a frying pan'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ताविमु</td>
<td>'stool, mat, mattress, cushion'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तिलिन</td>
<td>'wooden box, trunk'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ततली</td>
<td>'a purse, pouch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>तोप्पुरी, 2</td>
<td>'leather bucket for drawing water'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पन्हा</td>
<td>'a large swinging fan'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पन्हिय</td>
<td>'censer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पिकारे (पिकारे)</td>
<td>'bail'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पिकुतां (पिकुतां)</td>
<td>'a vessel for holding betel spittle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पिकळण</td>
<td>'porcelain, chinaware'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पिप्पु (पिपा, पिप्प)</td>
<td>'barrel, cask'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>पिसा</td>
<td>'a kind of cup'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>माणक</td>
<td>'waage, nail'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मोकाई (मोकाई)</td>
<td>'a table'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>मूतै (मूतै)</td>
<td>'spinning wheel, pully for drawing water'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लक्किति</td>
<td>'fire-wood'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लक–कुरातु</td>
<td>'five-tongs'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>लोट (लोट)</td>
<td>'pipkin, a small metal pot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वाली</td>
<td>'bucket'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>वाली-सुटिरम</td>
<td>'the persian wheel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>जाती (जाती)</td>
<td>'jar, large bottle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>सराँजम</td>
<td>'furniture, paraphernalia'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.4.10. Place and dwelling:

5.4.10.1. Universe

ālam  "universe"

5.4.10.2. World:

tūniyā  "world"

5.4.10.3. Country:

tūniyā  "country, district"

5.4.10.4. District:

carakaṁ, 2.  "district"

cupā (cupai)  "district × province"

mākāraṁ  "district, province"

jillaṁ (cilla)  "District made up of several taluks"

5.4.10.5. Taluk:

canattu  "a division of a district or taluk"

tēlukka, 2 (tēlukā, tēlukā)  "revenue subdivision, division of a district"

tukkaṭi  "division of a district"

parkāṇi  "sub-division of a district"

mśaṭi  "a sub-division of a district"
5.4.10.6. Towns:

kacuppa 'a small town'
pasti 'a small town'
šakar, l. 'large town'

5.4.10.7. Villages:

taikāt 'entire village as īnām'
māyā (majārā) 'hamlet'
maujā (mavajā, mavujā, 'a chief village; hamlet'
maujā, mausā, maįjā)
baumāyī kārāmam 'a hamlet'

5.4.10.8. Residences:

ikkāmattu 'staying dwelling'
ōkai (ōykai) 'residence, halting place'
pānikaţ 'bungalow'
maţāl (mațal, makāl, māl) 'palace'
takkiyā (taykkā, taykkāl) 'residence of fakir'

5.4.10.9. Places in a residence:

acāram 'royal audience hall'
alāṅkam (alāṅkāṃ) 'rampart, bulwark'
alāmāri 'wall cup-board'
estivāram (astivāram) 'foundation, basis'
kāti\(^2\), 2. 'a fire place in the form of a long ditch'

kumannam, 3. 'arch, vault, arched roof'

kottati (kottarai) 'room, as kitchen, store-room; cattleshed'

ṭāpā 'upstairs'

tarpār 'hall of audience'

pāy-kānā 'latrine, privy'

pālkanī (vālkanī) 'balcony'

puravaḷī (puravāḷi, puruvāḷi) 'latrine, privy'

punāti (punīyāṭṭu) 'foundation'

sarkkār, 2. 'veranda under a sloping roof'

5.4.10.10. Club:

jamā, 1. 'pleasure party, company, club'

5.4.10.11. Rest House and Camp:

kāti (koti) 'stage in a journey, where the horses and bulls of carriages are changed'

mukāṃ (makām, mukān) 'place of encampment, camp'

mucāpar kānā 'travellers bungalow'

carēy\(^2\) 'mansion; rest house for travellers'
5.4.10.12. **Roads:**
- rastā (rāstā) 'road'
- kappl-rastā 'metal road'
- kāţ 'hill-road'
- kalpar 'the khyber pass'
- caukku (cauku) 'corner, a square'

5.4.10.13. **Bridge:**
- pālam 'bridge'

5.4.10.14. **Custom-House:**
- cavikkai (cavukki, cavukkai) 'custom-house'
- cāyar-cauki 'custom-house or station'

5.4.10.15. **Alms house:**
- laṅkar-kāṅā 'alms-house'

5.4.10.16. **Forest:**
- gōlā 'wood, forest'

5.4.10.17. **Garden:**
- pākku² (pāku)² 'garden'

5.4.10.18. **Open ground:**
- tālimkāṅā 'fencing ground'
maitānām (maitān) 'a plain, open field'
jākā (jāgai) 'empty place, place'
jimkānā 'place for public resort'

5.4.10.19. **Burial ground**

maiya-vāṭi 'burial ground'
kapar 'a grave, a tomb'
kaparastān 'a grave yard, a cemetery'

5.4.10.20. **Tank**
tālāppu 'tank'

5.4.10.21. **Bank, Shore**
kinārā 'side, bank, shore'

5.4.10.22. **Washing Ghaut**
ṭōpikānā (tōpikānā) 'place for washing clothes'

5.4.10.23. **Boundary**
attu (hattu) 'boundary, limit'
atir (atirtti) 'limit, boundary'
carakattu 'boundary'
carekamu 1 'boundary'
cakpantti 'the four boundaries with their distinctive marks showing the limits of each field'
5.4.11. Diseases and medicines:

5.4.11.1. Diseases:

kāyalā (kāyilā)  'sickness, illhealth, fever'
kālāhajār (kāla cuvaram)  'black-fever'
kupār, 2  'cholera'
cēmpā  'glanders, horse-disease'
cālēcaram (cāliṣvaram)  'cataract, hypermetropia'
ṭonkā  'hydrocele, swelling the scrotum'
tantai-nōy  'a disease'
lakkuvā  'paralysis'

5.4.11.2. Medicines:

allikām  'colocynth'
cilkōjā (cilkōji)  'the seed of dēvadāru plant, which is useful in Indian medicines'
tācā-macālā  'a medicinal preparation to instill spirit in horses'
mācakkāy (mācakkāy, mēcikkāy)  'galls, dyers oak'
mācakkāyyuppū  'tannic acid'
mailā-lakkatī  'common gray mango laurel'
yūnāni  'greek school of medicine, practised by Indian Muhammadans'
vātānkoṭṭaī (pātānkoṭṭaī)  'almond'
5.4.12. **Slippers**

caṭā (caṭāy)  
'slippers with pointed toes, usually worn by Muslims'

cappal  
'a slipper'

cappāttu  
'shoes of European pattern'

ciṇīl, 2.  
'a slipper'

cūtti  
'shoes, slippers'

pačār² (pačār, pačār-cōṭu) 'a pair of shoes'

paṅittu-cōṭu  
'a kind of shoe'

pēppācu (pēppācci)  
'slippers'

mōjā  
'stocking, shoes'

5.4.13. **Abusive Terms**

arām-jīṭi (harām-jīṭi)  
'bastard, rogue'

arēmi (ārēmi, harēmi)  
'wicked, deceitful person'

ajīti  
'one who is useless; a good for nothing person'

kasamālam (kasamālam, kaṣamālam, kaṣamālam)  
'an idiot, blamable person'

kācārc  
'nonsense'

kāli¹ (kāvāli)  
'worthless fellow'

kallīti  
'a clever and tricky man; mischievous fellow'

kēpmāri  
'an idiot, fool, a madman'
kairatticami (kairattu) 'beggar, a good for nothing fellow'
cayittig (cittig, cattig) 'satan, devil'
calliri, 2. 'worthless fellow'
cattikor 'back-biter'
ciggil 'a prostitute'
cott (sott) 'lazy fellow; vagabond, useless person'
cotiri (sotiri) 'lazy fellow, vagabond'
tattuviri, 3. 'prostitute'
tattikkirig (taattik-kor) 'troublesome person; quarrelsome fellow'
tinnarum 'madness, insanity'
namakhardir 'disobedient'
nittar 'poor ryot, poor, without possession'
nimirtti (nimirutti) 'impotent, effeminate person'
pakri, 2. 'quarrelsome person'
pajiri (pajiri) 'harlot, whore, street-walker'
patmrig (patmrig) 'rascal'
patuvi (patuvii) 'rascal, base scoundrel; pimp; prostitute'
pitki (pitkav) 'pimp, go between'
pitikirgi 'talkative woman; useless talk'
paccat (paccat) 'an abusive term meaning ulva of your sister'
pakkalanti 'simpleton, foolish fellow'


- Ṛṃkūp (ṛṃkūp): 'uneducated, foolism, stupid'
- Ṛṃkūlam (ṛṃkūlam): 'simpleton, foolish fellow'
- Ṛṃkūgi: 'one who feels no shame'
- Ṛṃkūyik: 'one who is unlettered or ignorant'
- Ṛṃvīrīcu (ṛṃvīrīcu): 'hairless person; worthlessness'
- Ṛśi: 'simpleton'
- Ṛśači: 'vulva, an abusive term'
- Ṛśarcaḥ: 'an abusive term meaning the vulva of your mother'
- Ṛṃnts: 'particular beggar'
- Ṛṃkāti (ṛṃkāti): 'some person; an abusive term, raka'
- Ṛṃkīk-kōr (ṛṃkīk-kōr): 'one who habitually receives bribes'
- Ṛṃntaya: 'a man of loose conduct'
- Ṛṃntayaś: 'membrum virile'
- Ṛṃnti, 2 (ṛṃnti, ṛṃnti): 'woman of loose character'
- Ṛṭtaḥ: 'blow, kick'
- Ṛṭtraḥ: 'membrum virile'
- Ṛuccāḥ: 'vagabond, raka, worse fellow'
- śuvraḥ: 'ply'
- harrām: 'that which is unlawful and not permitted by religion'
- harrām-jān: 'illegitimate child'
5.4.14. Lie

 парта
 'fib, lie, utterer for tan'
 квард
 'lie, falsehood'
 парал
 'lie, bare faced falsehood'
 дарок
 'lie, falsehood'

5.4.15. Quarrel

 касалат (касал)
 'quabbling, strife, quarrel'
 калат (калат)
 'riot, commotion, tumult'
 калип (калипал)
 'quarrel, wrangle'
 киции
 'quarrel'
 пакат
 'wrangling, dispute, quarrel'
 латг
 'fighting, bickering, abuse quarrel'

5.4.16. Boasting

 урута (урута)
 'vain boast'
 кашп
 'vain talk'
 тавалат
 'to praise oneself, boast'

5.4.17. Beauty

 иски
 'love, beauty'
 кош (кошали, жатами)
 'decoration, beauty due to decoration'
 ко (жоти)
 'to adorn, beautify'
 парант (парант)
 'elegance, beauty, attractiveness'
5.4.18. **Pomp, show, fun:**

- cēkku (sēkku, sēk, jēkku)  
  - 'gaudiness, pomp'
- cērī  
  - 'gaudiness, pomposity'
- tēppa  
  - 'show, display, pomp'
- tāminā (tāminai, tāminā, tāminā)  
  - 'show, pomp, fun'
- nēcukku (nēju)  
  - 'exquisiteness, fineness'
- mānus (mānus)  
  - 'argent desire, pomp'

5.4.19. **Robbery:**

- cērvāri (cēravāri, cēravāli) 'dacoity'
- mārāl-cēri (māral-cēri)  
  - 'torch-light dacoity'
- ranajēn-cēri  
  - 'high-way robbery'

5.4.20. **Flattery (coax):**

- ampak  
  - 'fraud, foolishness'
- kūrāmattī  
  - 'flattery, coaxing, wheeling'
- kulṃāli (kōlṃāl, kōllumācu)  
  - 'cheat, hubbub'
- kullāp-pūtatal  
  - 'to cajole, coax'
- tērīyī  
  - 'to deceive, be fool a person by honied words'
- takaluppi  
  - 'pretending, cheating, educing'
- tēkā  
  - 'cheating, fraud'
- tapāvattu  
  - 'cheating, defrauding'
- jūl, 2.  
  - 'humbug, pretence'
3.5. *Professions*

akkîm (hakkîm, hakîm)
âyâ
ijârâtâr
ustâtu
kaçâppu, 2.
kaçâyi-k-kârağ
(kasâyîkkârağ, kasâyî)
akîmi
katîpu
kavâçipinti
kârkâçâdâr
kâvîntu
kilâcu (kilâçâkkârağ)
kîsîn
kînçâ
kairâttacîmi (kairâttu)
câttî
karâppu, 3.
((cârâppu, garâp, garâppu)
cavûtâkîri (cautâkîri)
câcâmâli (câçâmâli,
jaçâmâli)
câlastiri
çikîri, 2. (sikîri)
çikir-kârağ

'muhammadan doctor'
'female attendant on children'
'contractor'
'teacher, instructor'
'butcher'
'meat vendor'
'cultivator'
'preacher'
'elephant’s stable-cleaner'
'proprietor of a factory'
'master, employer'
'lascar, Indian sailor'
'a farmer, peasant'
'a hired rowdy'
'bagger'
'a professional wrestler'
'banker, dealer in precious metals'
'horse-dealer'
'a woman-sweeper'
'horse doctor'
'hunter'
'knife-grinder'
cīrāṅku (cārāṅku)
'skipper of a small-vessel'
cōkkāri, 2.
'merchant's attendant'
cōkkarā (cōkkarā, cōkkā)
'boy attendant or servant'
ṭōpi² (tōpi)
'washerman, dhoby'
tatūvāngi, 3.
'prostitute'
tari
'tailor'
tallāl (talāl)
'broker'
tupāci (tuppāci, tupāci)
'interpreter; Indian agent attached to a European merchantile firm acting as a broker'
ṇākutā
'captain of a vessel'
pakāli
'one who carries water in a leather sack; a water carrier'
paṅcāri
'cotton-cleaners'
pāyilvāg
'wrestler, boxer'
pāḍrī
'drugist, grocer'
pitāvi (pitivi)
'devoted servant, slave'
majtūr
'a labourer'
masālji
'lamp-bearer'
mārvāti
'money lender'
mālpanṭāri
'store-keeper, steward'
mālumā (mālumā)
'captain of a vessel, navigator'
māvuttan
'elephant-driver'
muktiyār
'attorney, pleader'
micc (mog)
'stationer; one who works in leather; sheath maker; carpenter; painter'
mupti
nullā
mungī
cacciyan (macciyān)
maulvi
maulāgā
rayat
lāṭakāran
lālā
vakkīl (vakīl, vakīl)
jarāyat
hajām

'muhammadan law officer'
'muhammadan saint, and who is also a lawyer, a doctor, a preacher'
'teacher of a language'
'artist, painter'
'muhammadan lawyer'
'cultivator'
'farrier'
'a vender'
'authorised attorney, pleader'
'farmer'
'barber'

5.6. Cultural Aspects and Arts;

5.6.1. Music

5.6.1.1. Tunes and Songs:

āṭāṇā
ārapī
irākutti
kamaḍa
kajal (kacal)
kīyāl
kurpāṇī
cakāṇā (cāhāṇā, sahāṇā)

'a specific melody-type'
'a specific melody-type'
'a specific melody-type'
'a musical node'
'a short poem'
'a hindustani musical composition'
'sacred, devoted especially songs'
'a specific melody type'
tamkā

tamkku (tamkū, tamkku, tamkkai)
timkkki

tōl
tōlakku
tantōrā
tapalā (tapalai, tapelā, tapilā, tapelā)
tampurā (tampuru, tampūr, tampurē, tampurū)
tavil (tavul)
nakkara (nakkāra, nakāra, nakār)
napuri
pāṅkā (vaṅkā, vāṅkā)
pulpūtārā
ramṭōl
ravānā, 3.
jālūā
sanāy (sanāy)

5.6.2. Dance:
catir (catur)
nāccu
paccā-kānā

'small drum, a pair of kettle drums'
'drum for publishing orders'
'a kind of tabor, made with an earthen frame'
'a large drum'
'a small drum'
'ton-ton'
'a kind of tabret'
'a kind of guitar producing the key note'
'a kind of two headed drum'
'a large kettle drum'
'cymbals'
'a kind of bugle-horn'
'a musical instrument'
'big drum'
'tabour'
'a kind of music instrument'
'high-pitched wooden wind instrument, clarion'
'nautch'
'nautch'
'dancing boy'
5.7. **Learning and Education**

5.7.1. **General Terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jīlim</td>
<td>'learned man'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>āvārjā</td>
<td>'rough-day-book'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipārattu</td>
<td>'style or writing; mode of expression'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilumu</td>
<td>'learning, knowledge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulamā</td>
<td>'the learned'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ustātu</td>
<td>'teacher, instructor'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamāl</td>
<td>'cleverness'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kāpil</td>
<td>'a fit or clever person'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kīṭāppu (kitāpu)</td>
<td>'title of a book; a book'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kīṭāppu ²</td>
<td>'title, degree, honour'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulēpakāveli</td>
<td>'a famous story'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cālīppu (sāl-li pū)</td>
<td>'question and answer'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarcaīmā (tarjamā, tarjam)</td>
<td>'translation'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarppīttu (tarprayattu, tarpiyyattu, taripit)</td>
<td>'education, practice, training, conduct, character'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarjā</td>
<td>'grade, rank, class'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nakā</td>
<td>'map'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patil</td>
<td>'answer, reply'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matarasā</td>
<td>'college or a school for the diffusion of Muhammadan learning'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaṭṭi (caṭṭuti, jaṭṭutti)</td>
<td>'examination, inspection'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javāp (cavāp, javāppu)</td>
<td>'reply, answer'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.7.2. Parts of the body:

kalpu
kalmīcai (kalmicā)
kirutā
kērā
ciluppā (jilpā)
til, 1.
naili
pakel
pōci
pōsati
munṭā (munṭāri, munṭāri)
lanteg
lavatā

5.7.3. Time and Season:

5.7.3.1. General Terms:

ayintā
cantiri (jantiri)
tapā
tācu, 2.
pārā pasali

‘mind’
‘whiskers’
‘whiskers’
‘hair over the front part of the head and adjoining the kuṭumi’
‘cropped hair, whiskers’
‘heart’
‘thigh bone of a guardrupud, femur; the back bone’
‘armpit’
‘meat, generally of intestine’
‘vulva’
‘shoulder, upper arm’
‘membrum virile’
‘membrum virile’

‘next, ensuing
‘almanac, calendar usually of several years’
‘time, occasion, turn’
‘an hour’

‘fasli 1212 or the year 1801 when the carnatic country was finally ceded to the English’
vātti
hāl

5.7.3.2. Day
isā
isurākku
tāri
rōj (rōju)
rōj-vāri

5.7.3.3. Week
apatā (hāptā)

5.7.3.4. Month
oapar
mākēvār
mokaram
raṃjān (rāmcān, ramjān)
rappi-cāṇi
rappi-lavval
rajap
jamāticāṇi
jamāti lavval
jilhētu (juihēt)
jilhētu (julhēj)
gapān
savvāl

'time, turn'
'present condition'
'the first part of the night'
'day break, rising of the Sun'
'date'
'day'
'daily'
'week'
'the second muhammadan month'
'monthly'
'the first muhammadan month'
'the ninth Arabic month'
'the fourth Arabic month'
'the third Arabic month'
'the seventh Arabic month'
'the Sixth Arabic month'
'the first Arabic month'
'the eleventh Arabic month'
'the twelfth Arabic month'
'the eighth Arabic month'
'the tenth muhammadan month'
5.7.3.5. Season

kārīp 'the autumn season'
pacalī 'time, season'
rāpī 'the spring season'
vaktu 'time, season'
ḥānkām 'time, season'
hayēm 'days, season'

5.7.3.6. Year

śantēcāl 'ensuing year'
cān 'year'
cānvātu 'yearly'
cāl 'year'
cāl aṃtē 'next year'
cāl kujasta 'last year'
cāl pacalī 'annually'
cālākār 'end of the year'
cālāpātītu 'annually'
cāliyānā (sāliyānā) 'annual, yearly'
cālēhāl 'current year'
tussālā 'every two years, biennial'

5.7.3.7. Era

pacalī1 'harvest era'

hijiri (hijrā, ijrī) 'the era commencing from the light of the prophet'
5.7.4. **Numerals**

cavuttu (cauttu)  
'one-fourth, ¼''

carpār  
'divided into four ¼''

cōti², i. (jōti)  
'couple, pair''

cōtu (jōtu)  
'pair, couple'  
'four'

caukam  
'twice, double'

tupāra  
'five'

pāncā  
'twelve'

5.7.5. **Colours**

ūtā (vūtā)  
'purple, violet''

kākki (kāki)  
'light drab or chocolate colour'

kalā  
'black'

kulaḷ  
'redness'

capjā  
'iron-grey, as the colour of a horse'

capāri  
'a colour'

capētā  
'white'

5.7.6. **Climate**

tupān  
'cyclone, typhoon'

pāris  
'rain'
5.7.7. Prizes and Presents

atiyāl 'present or offering made to a superior'
ippā (hippā) 'gift'
ulpā (ulpē, uluppai) 'presents of fruits, articles of food etc. offered to great patrons etc.'
ollār 'reward'
tacarippu 'reward, present'
toppā 'tribute'
acakar (natar, natir, najar) 'present to an official customary gift to a superior'
nakar1, 1. mōkar2 'marriage gift, settled upon one's bride'

5.7.8. Titles and Honour

irāvuttan, 2. 'title of a certain class of Tamil speaking Muhammadans'
ān okkip 'a title of honour bestowed on distinguished Muhammadans'
į Kittāppu2 'title, degree, honour'
tillāttu 'robe of honour conferred by the nobility or royalty'
ān pakātār 'a title of honour bestowed on distinguished Muhammadans'
karāp 'a honorary title given to a noble person'
āttu 'title of merchants, especially Gujarātis'
tivān pakātur
pakātur (pahātur, pātar) 'a title conferred by government'
piṇī 'a title'
pēk 'a mugal title'
pēkam (pīkam) 'a mughal lady of rank'
pāvā (pācuwāy) 'a title of the Marhāṭṭā minister'
raṇ-cāhip 'a title of honour conferred by the government on Indians other than muhammadans'
raṇ 'a title of Mahrāṭās, Nādhva brahmins'
raṇ-cāhip 'a title of honour conferred by the government on Indians other than muhammadans'
raṇ pahātur 'a title of honour conferred by the government on Indians other than muhammadans'
jaṇāp 'a title prefixed to the names of muhammadans'
jī 'a honorary suffix added to the names of persons, by North-Indians'
śāk 'a term of respect'
bejrāt (ajarāt) 'exerted person, eminent person, a title'

5.7.9. Languages
araṇī, 2. (araṇī) 'arabic language'
araṇūt-t-tamil, 2. 'Tamil with a large admixture of Arabic words'
inti (hinti, intovi) 'the Hindi language'
intustāni  'the language of Hindustani, the Hindi language, a term generally applied to Urdu'

urutu  'generally applied to the Hindustani language which is a mixture of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic'

kujarāṭti  'the Gujarati language'

pārci, 3.  'the Persian language'

5.7.10. Psychological conditions

akkel  'wisdom, sensibility'
akkuću  'interest, concern'
atapu (atappu)  'fear, regard'
atapā  'mean, low'
iktiiyār  'option, will'
ikulācu  'sincerity, true-love, piety'
ittirācu  'dispute, objection'
ittipārā  'confidence'
irātā  'intention'
ijjattu  'honour'
įsukku  'love, devotion'
iski  'love, beauty'
īhasān  'favour'
Imān  'faith, belief'
ukkumattu  'influence, arrogance'
učār (uṣār)  'alertness'
kačālā  'affliction, distress, grief'
kacūr (kacūrī)

'neglect, carelessness'

kaṭūpāṭi (kaṭūpiti, (kārphār)

'hubbub, confusion'

kappir

'pride, haughtiness'

kampattu (kammathu)

'pomp, solemnity'

kamāl

'cleverness'

karākaṇṭitam

'severity, rigour'

kalpu

'mind'

karām attu

'generosity, liberal mindedness'

kāparā

'disorder, confusion'

kucāl (kucāl, kuṣi, kucai) 'merriment'

kucūr

'neglect, carelessness'

kupūr

'disbelief'

kumā (kumāni)

'suspicion'

kulāṭṭu

'joy, enthusiasm'

calāpattu (calāvattu)

'freedom, ease'

cauḷu (caul)

'jollity, jestation'

cālakku (cālākku)

'skill, cleverness'

ciṭapaṭā

'anger, fiery'

caumacumā

'suppressed feeling'

custi (sosti)

'negligence, tardiness'

ṭakkar2

'confusion, bewilderment'

ṭakkāmukki

'perplexity'

ṭar

'fear'

ṭiliā

'looseness, weakness, helplessness'

taṇṭā (taṇṭai)

'difficulty, vexation, puzzle, intricacy'
tayār (tacār)  'readiness, preparedness'
tācā (tājā)  'enthusiasm, vivacity'
tinnākkku (tinnākkku)  'conceit, arrogance, haughtiness'
tīvāgan  'madness, insanity'
nōcūkkku (nōjūk, nōjūkku)  'exquisiteness, fineness, neatness'
nikā  'aim, idea, notion'
pakru (pakiru, pavur)  'pride'
paramāś  'pleasure'
paijīttu  'disgrace, annoyance, harassing'
pējār  'fatigue, weariness, annoyance'
mattalam, l. (mattāippi)  'intention'
marji (marjai)  'mind, will, temper, civility'
majā  'enthusiasm, pleasure'
mucippattu  'distress'
mulājā (mulāncaŋai)  'compassion'
mūcālai  'laziness, stupidity'
mōcu (mōju, mōj, mōs, mausu)  'ardent desire, longing'
yāti (yātu)  'memory, deep thought'

5.8. Recreation

5.8.1. Games and its relative terms

alti  'a term in the game of marbles used by a player for removing the obstacles in his front, before playing'
astu (astūri)  'stop, fault! in a game'
kapati  'a kind of play'
killi

kōli, 1.
pāṇa maṅka
pārā (taccipārā)
pāta, 3.
pūta maṅgala (māttu)
maṅtuka, 4.
maṅjā (māṅcā)
jimbākā
sahā

5.8.2. Gymnasion

kasarattu (kasarattu)
karlä (karlē-k-katāṭi)
kavāṭtu (kapāṭtu)
kuttī (kusti)
kōṭā
catī
apayilvāṅ
paltī

'a short stick in the game of tipcat, which is struck by the longer one called tandā'
'marble, ball of stone etc. for play'
'a way of ending a game in chess'
'count of 8 or 12 in the game of draught'
'pawn at chess'
'check mating with pawns'
'the place in chess which by the rules of the game cannot be removed'
'a kind of glue, prepared with glass-dust and used to rub the kite-string'
'place for athletics and games; meeting for sports'
'a term denoting check to the king in the game of chess'

'athletic or gymnastic exercises'
'Indian club used for physical exercises'
'military drill'
'wrestling'
'wrestling ground'
'a wrestler'
'wrestler, boxer'
'a gymnastic feet'
pāṇā (pāṇāṛṭaṇi) \(\text{a cudgel used by Indian gymnasts in fencing}\)

vastātu \(\text{gymnast, wrestler, physically strong person}\)

5.8.3. Fire-works

auntu (avutta) \(\text{fireworks, crackers}\)

curacurā \(\text{a kind of fire-work; acrid, crisp}\)

tappācu \(\text{fire-works, crackers}\)

pattācu (paṭācu) \(\text{fire-works, crackers}\)

paṭākā (paṭāki) \(\text{fire-cracker,CRIP}\)

mattāppu \(\text{coloured fire-works}\)

5.8.4. Smoking

ukkā \(\text{hookah, Turkish tobacco pipe}\)

kutākku \(\text{hookah, bell made of tobacco, plantain and sandal used in hookah}\)

cilumpi \(\text{pipe for smoking bhang}\)

cuhkān \(\text{tobacco pipe}\)

plī² \(\text{a kind of cigarette}\)

5.8.5. Perfumes

attar \(\text{attar, fragrant essential oil, especially of rose petals}\)

ūtu-vatti \(\text{insense stick, joss-stick}\)

kācāvillai \(\text{sandal paste with special fragrant ingredients}\)

cavvātu (cavātu, javātu) \(\text{a kind of scent being the secretion of the civet cat, civet}\)
5.9. Fauna-flora

5.9.1. Animals

5.9.1.1. Horse
kōṭā
't a horse'
tottuvāni
'Indian bred pony'
mātuvān
'mare'

5.9.1.2. Bullock
ṭapāl-māṭu
'bullocks used in postal service'
pakkāli-māṭu
'bullocks used for carrying water'

5.9.1.3. Donkey
kattai
'donkey'

5.9.1.4. Dog
kutta
'a dog'

5.9.1.5. Cat
cavvātu pūṇai
'civet cat'

5.9.1.6. Pig
suvar
'pig'

5.9.1.7. Rat
cikā
'mouse, rat'
5.9.1.8. **Spider**
calamāntalam (calamantali) 'tarantula, a large spider'

5.9.1.9. **Fish**
ko'y
' a freshwater fish'
cōṭṭai-vāḷai
' a freshwater fish'
pāći, 2
'fish'

5.9.1.10. **Birds**
kapāṭṭu
'capon'
cīl
'kite, milvus govinda'
pulpul
' a shrike, a bird'
pairi (vairi)
' a falcon'
mayinā (mainā)
'common myna'

5.9.1.11. **Insect**
kirimācči
'cochinel, the dried female insect'

5.9.2. **Plants**
akkarakāram (akkaram, akkarā, akkarākāram)
' the herb pellitory'
akkarṛṭtu
'english walnut tree'
allikam
'colocynth'
ālpakōṭā (ālpakōṛā)
'bullace-plum'
āli
'cress, lepidium sativum'
icapkōl (iskōl)
'ispaghol, s.sh., plantago isphagula'
lūmi mastaki (rūmi mastaki)
'mastic, evergreen shrub, pistacia lentiscus'
irēvar-cinni (rēval-cinni)'rhubarb-m.sh., rhum cinni'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ilənci</td>
<td>'cardamom plant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ütä-koti</td>
<td>'dark-blue, creeper, m. cl., Ichno carpus frutescens'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ütä-iruńku</td>
<td>'a kind of maize'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ütä-ümattei</td>
<td>'purple datura, S.tr., datura fastuosa var. typhon'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ütä-k-kattari</td>
<td>'New York purple brinjal, solanum melongena americana'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ütä-mulli</td>
<td>'crested purple, nail dyu, m. sh., barleria crista'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəćcə (kəčjə)</td>
<td>'Indian hemp, m.sh., cannibis indica'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kattəmər</td>
<td>'a variety of mango tree'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karəmpu (kirəmpu)</td>
<td>'clove, the clove true'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəcini-vittu (kəcini-virai)</td>
<td>'chicory, m. sh., chicorium intybus'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəppiri-calləcu</td>
<td>'curled endive, chichorium endiva'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kəppiri miləkəy</td>
<td>'bell-pepper, Capsicum grossum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kər-i-k-kəŋ</td>
<td>'agaric, a fungus, polyporus ignarius'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kirəmpu-p-pəntu</td>
<td>'prime rose willow m.sh., Jussiaea suffruticosa'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuləpi</td>
<td>'damask rose, rosa damascena'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cətəppu</td>
<td>'rue, m.sh., ruta graveolens'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capjə, 2.</td>
<td>'sweet basil, m.sh., Ocimum basilicum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cavukku, 2.</td>
<td>'whip tree, l.tr., casuarina equisetifolia'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
cā (cālam) 'tea-plant'
cālappu (cālam) 'Indian jalap. L. cl., ipomaea turpethum'
cālāmicirī (cālāmicirī) 'salab tuber of Ethiopia'
cimikki, 2. 'blue passion flower. m. cl., passiflora buxapartea'
cīpi, 3 'false hemp tree. l. tr., tetrametes nudiflora'
cīpi-p-palā 'bread-fruit tree. l. tr., artocarpus incisa'
cīpi-y-avara 'cluster-been'
caitūŋ 'European Olive-tree'
tulukkaccānanti 'a kind of flower'
toppū, 4. (toppmaṭal) 'integument of areca-flower'
palica-maram 'constable, Indian linden. m. tr., grewia asiatica'
paraṅki, 4. 'great pumpkin, cucurbita maxima'
paṅka-c-cāmpirāṇi 'saalai tree, Indian olibanum'
paṅka-yaṇṭuṇā 'a variety of tree'
paṅka-yāṇmaṇṇa 'papaw. s. tr., carica papaya'
paṅka-vaḷḷai 'red costate-leaved banana'
paṅka vēl 'jerusalem thorn tree'
pētan 'almond'
pērci-k-kāṇcakkōrai 'persian fulsi. S. sh., melissa officinalis'
pērci-vāṭumai 'common almond'
mari (mariyāṅkāy-ae-ṣeṭi) 'hog plum. l. tr. spondias mangifera'
mangō-cāti-maram  'tree in a reserved forest'
mastāki  'mastic-tree'
mācak-kāy (mācli-k-kāy)  'dyers oak, m.sh., quercus insectifera; british oak; l.tr., quercus robur'
māmūtā  'gum saommony, convolulous saommonia'
micari  'saleep, tuber of Euphoria'
mudāmparam (muṣāmparam)  'scarlet-flowered aloe'

5.10.  Metals and Minerals
kīl (kīlam)  'pitch, tar'
carikai  'gold or silver thread, used as lace'
carikai timmai  'skein of gold thread'
carikai-t-tiri  'brass mountain'
carikai-valli  'silver obtained by melting silver lace'
curumā (curmā, curumēkkal) 'sulphide of antimony'
cenkalap-pacei  'verdigris'
cokuçā  'pinch-besik, gold like alloy of copper and zinc'
cempu (cempu)  'copper, gold'
talukku  'mica'
namak  'salt'
pārānki-p-pāsāṇam  'mineral poison, corrosive sublimate'
pārānki-vaiippu, 2  'prepared arsenic'
matār-cīnku (mirutārā cīnki, 'litharge, impure oxide of lead'
mirutārā-cīnku, mutār-cīnki)
mācak-kāy-uppu
mulān (malān, ilān)
rekku
vakāra-uppu
javāhīr
jikīnā (cikīnā)

'tannic acid'
'gilding'
'foil or metal'
'rock-salt'
'precious metal, jewel'
'foliated tinsel'